



A joint opened window to the universe mysteries

Inventory file of a natural objective
Geological reservation Topalu Neo-Jurassic Reef

Objective name	Geological reservation Topalu Neo-Jurassic Reef
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, southwest of Tichilești village and north of Topalu locality. Lat. 44°32'N Long. 28°02'E Region name: South East Area: 8 ha Protected natural area: 2352</p> <p>The neo-Jurassic reef from Topalu represents the clearest section of coralligenic formations of the Upper Jurassic (Neo-Jurassic) in Romania.</p> <p>This coralligenic complex consists of a succession of lithologically differentiated limestones. Structure</p> <p>The massive coral reefs here are similar to the reefs developed in the Alps, on the edge of the Hercynian epicontinental platform. Of great scientific interest are the structures of algal origin - stromatolites - which in terms of frequency, variety and size are so far unique in Europe.</p> <p>Located west of the Atârnați forest, on a small arm of the Danube, Veriga, the reservation with a real mixed value, geological and paleontological, arouses the interest of many specialists from the country and abroad, as well as tourists eager to see structures of great scientific interest. .</p> <p>The coral limestones in this reserve contain one of the richest associations of Jurassic corals in the country. This coralligenic complex consists of a succession of limestones differentiated into layers.</p> <p>The structure of the massive coral reefs here is similar to that of the reefs developed in the areas in front of the Alps on the edge of the Hercynian epicontinental platform, as well as those of the Stramberg type in Slovenia.</p>
Actual status	Natural state, not open to the public.
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups	The access to the reservation is made from DN 2A (E60) Hârșova - Constanța, from which DJ 223 Tichilești - Topalu separates



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors or in unorganized groups</p> <p>Nearby is the locality Topalu (in Turkish Topal), the village of residence of Topalu commune, on the left bank of the Ostrov arm of the Danube. The nearest town is Hârșova (20 km). The village was founded by Romanian emigrants from Bugeac or the Transylvanian plateau. They were owned by the land and were mainly engaged in raising sheep. The toponym Topalu is of Turkish origin, being the name of a Turk who died heroically in 1877, in the War of Independence (1877-1878), the word "topal" meaning "lame".</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p> <p>There is no guide</p> <p>There are no leaflets</p> <p>In Topalu is arranged the Art Museum "Dinu and Sevasta Vintilă", county museum, located in no. 328. The museum is organized in the former home of the donor's parents, Dr. Dinu Gheorghe Vintilă, and presents 228 paintings by Ioan Andreescu, Octav Băncilă, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ștefan Luchian, Gheorghe Petrașcu, Nicolae Tonitza, Alexandru Ciucurencu; sculpture: works by Dimitrie Paciurea, Cornel Medrea, G. Tudor; graphics: works by Theodor Aman, Nicolae Tonitza, Corneliu Baba, Nicolae Dărăscu.</p> <p>Also nearby you can visit the Capidava Fortress, a fortified Geto-Dacian center, then a Roman camp, located on the right bank of the Dobrogea Danube, near the town of Capidava</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available 	<p>Access by car: from the center of Cernavoda on DJ 233 Seimenii Mici - Seimeni - Danube - Capidava - Topalu, 27 km</p> <p>There is no parking nearby</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are no toilets</p> <p>There are gas stations near Cernavoda</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site security • accommodation • gas station 	
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to develop and implement a plan continuation of scientific research in this area and tourism development.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Gura Dobrogei Cave Reservation

Objective name	Gura Dobrogei Cave Reservation
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county Lat. 44°28'N Long. 28°31'E Region name: South East NUTS level 2 code: RO23 Numele regiunii Type B Protected area code: 2357</p> <p>The Gura Dobrogei area is famous for the La Adam and Gura Dobrogei (Bats) caves, 50 km from Constanța, in the northeast of Gura Dobrogei village, southwest of Târgușor commune.</p> <p>Adam's Cave Reservation type: Monument of nature, speleological Area: 5 ha Location: 40 km from Constanța, in the commune of Târgușor</p> <p>Gura Dobrogei Cave Reservation type: Monument of nature, speleological Area: 5 ha Location: 50 km from Constanța, in the northeast of Gura Dobrogei village, southwest of the commune Targus The Gura Dobrogei Cave nature reserve is located on the territory of the ROSCI0215 Jurassic Reef Cheia and ROSPA0019 Cheile Dobrogei sites.</p> <p>La Adam Cave is of scientific interest primarily for fossil fauna and secondarily for the presence of troglodyte species. Speleological studies have led to discoveries of paleontological and archaeological importance that rank this place among the most important in Europe.</p> <p>The scientific value of the "La Adam" cave is known due to the paleontological fauna, as well as the remains of human civilization. La Adam Cave is located at 65 m altitude, has a development of 104 m and an elevation difference of +16; presents diaclases, as well as several chimneys / avenues with opening to the outside, through which light enters. Paleontological research in the Adam's Cave has revealed interesting Quaternary fauna,</p>



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	<p>with fossils belonging to dozens of species (including reindeer, beaver, mammoth, cave hyena, cats (panther, cave lion), cave bear, woolly rhino, fossils of Bison (bison) and Equus (wild horse)). A molar of Homo sapiens fossilis is known here, of a man who lived about approx. 100,000 years, in the Upper Paleolithic, the Stone Age; Neolithic pottery, bas-reliefs, flints and various other man-made artifacts have also been found, such as an altar believed to have been dedicated to the Thracian god Mithras, identified with the God of Light.</p> <p>"Gura Dobrogei" cave has 3 entrances and several galleries, the length of the galleries being over 480 m. In this cave were attested numerous testimonies of human activity, Paleolithic and Neolithic flint tools, fragments of Neolithic pottery and more recent objects. of metal belonging to the Iron Age. The cave offers optimal conditions for the bat colonies, which also gave the name of the cave, the Bat Cave. Thus, most of the galleries and rooms of the cave are bat shelters in summer and hibernation in winter. Large colonies of bats belong to the Mediterranean species Rhinolophus mehelyi and Myotis mistacinus.</p> <p>Gura Dobrogei Cave (Bats cave) has a total length of 656 m of galleries, 26 m elevation gain, 3 + 1 entrances, a small area concretized with stalactites and gurus. The cave is located at approx. 55 m difference in level from the Visterna valley (Vistorna) valley, being created by a watercourse that dissolved-corroded the karstable rock around the contact of some harder limestone above with softer ones, obviously below the hard ones. The limestone fossils show that the genesis of the rock was made in the Jurassic. Quaternary rodent and insectivorous mammals as well as human artifacts from the Lower Paleolithic and especially from the Neolithic are known here. It is not surprising that the people of the past used these caves for housing, just as useful were "abri sous roche" that offered protection. New invertebrate species for science (Lessertiella dobrogica, Chthonius vandeli, Trechus dumitrescui, etc.) have been described here. Guano deposits were formed under the large colonies of bats (Rhinolophus mehelyi) that existed here until recent times, before being largely decimated by human aggression; there were both large hibernation colonies and birth colonies, as well as species represented by isolated specimens. Fossils of</p>
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	<p>brachiopods, echinoids' and Jurassic crinoids have been found in the cave. In addition, fossils of Quaternary or recent mammals have been represented by <i>Mesocricetus newtoni</i>, <i>Citellus citellus</i>, <i>Spalax dalbrogiae</i>, <i>Mus musculus</i>, <i>Microtus arvalis</i>, <i>Epimys norvegicus</i>, <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>, <i>A. flavicollis</i>, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>, <i>Felis</i>, <i>Mustella putorius</i>, <i>Meles meles</i>, as well as bones of domesticated animals and bones of human <i>Homo sapiens</i>.</p> <p>Several species of bats have been found here: <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>, <i>Rh. mehelyi</i>, <i>Myotis myotis</i>, <i>M. mystacinus</i>, <i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>, <i>Plecotus auritus</i>. It is shown that in summer, the birth colony is formed not far from the main entrance of the cave, in a place where diffuse light reaches the limit of its penetration.</p> <p>The cavity is of faunal (bat colonies), archaeological and paleontological interest. The disappearance of large colonies of <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (5,000 individuals), recorded in 1955, shows that this cavity is subject to an uncontrolled tourist flow.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, not open to the general public. Moreover, near the cave there is the hearth of a settlement called "Esther", a name with strong resonances in the Old Testament. Despite its undeniable value, there are no measures for its conservation and exploitation from a tourist point of view. At this moment, the cave is in the custody of the Târgușor commune City Hall. Also, little investment was made in scientific research activities of the target area, as well as in tourism promotion.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	None
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide 	There are no organized tourist services for the area



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access to the reservation from DN 2 Constanța - Mihail Kogălniceanu (25 km), then on DJ 222</p> <p>Mihail Kogălniceanu - Târgușor (11 km), Târgușor - Gura Dobrogei locality (on a paved road)</p> <p>There is no parking nearby</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are no toilets</p> <p>There are gas stations near Mihail Kogălniceanu</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>There is the REGULATION OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS in Dobrogea which also includes Gura Dobrogei Cave - code 2,357 Measures are required to protect the area against the aggression of the anthropic factor, for the conservation of existing treasures as well as the fauna species in the area.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 – 10.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Education and Research



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- from the local budget of Constanța county- through European funds- through sponsorship
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Inventory file of a natural objective

Vama Veche Marine Seaside aquatorium - May 2

Objective name	Vama Veche Marine Seaside aquatorium - May 2
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county. Lat. 43°45'N Long. 28°38'E NUTS level 2 code: RO22 Region name: South East Area: 5000 ha Site cod: ROSCI0269. Website: http://www.rmri.ro/VV2M/index.html</p> <p>The marine reserve 2 Mai - Vama Veche is a natural reservation located in the south of the Romanian coast, between the locality of 2 Mai and Vama Veche, on the border with Bulgaria, covering an area of about 5,000 ha, along 7 km of coastline, extending from the coastline to the isobath of 40 m. On a relatively small area, it houses a wide variety of habitats and biocenoses specific to the Romanian marine area, rare or endangered species, habitats of European importance.</p> <p>Although it has been declared a protected area since 1980, only in recent years have effective protection measures been taken. Starting with 2004, the administration of the reservation is carried out by taking over in custody for a period of 5 years, by the National Institute for Marine Research-Development "Grigore Antipa" from Constanța. Since 2011, INCDM has again taken custody of this protected area, superimposed with the Natura 2000 site Vama Veche - 2 Mai. The protected area "Vama Veche Marine Coastal Aquarium - May 2" was established in 1980, by Decision no. 31/1980 of the Constanța County Council and confirmed as an area protected by Law no. 5/2000 regarding the approval of the National Territory Planning Plan, having the code 2,345. By Order no. 1964 of December 13, 2007 and Order no. 2387 of September 29, 2011 for the amendment of the Order of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development no. 1,964 / 2007 on the establishment of the protected natural area regime of sites of community importance, as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, the protected area was declared a site of community importance (SCI), as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania.</p>



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	<p>"Vama Veche Marine Coastal Aquatorium - May 2" is part of the category "Nature Reserve" (corresponding to IUCN category IV - Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention - Habitat / Species Management Area), with the aim of protecting and conserving marine habitats and important marine natural species in terms of flora and fauna.</p> <p>The priority conservation objectives for the ROSCI0269 Vama Veche - 2 Mai site are to achieve good conservation status for the habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1170-10 with <i>Pholas dactylus</i>; - 1170-8 with <i>Cystoseira barbata</i> and - 1170-2 with <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>, which is all in a slightly degraded state, including the conservation of the representative species <i>C. barbata</i>, <i>P. dactylus</i> and <i>C. officinalis</i>. <p>The species of mammals and fish in Annex II of the Habitats Directive that are present on the site must also be protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>, - <i>Phocoena phocoena relicta</i>, - <i>Alosa immaculata</i> - <i>Alosa tanaica</i>. <p>The limits of the marine reservation 2 Mai - Vama Veche, are the following:</p> <p><i>The northern line</i> - is an imaginary line, drawn on the geographical coordinate 43 ° 47'18 "lat.N that starts in the locality 2 Mai, and continues in the sea, south of the dam of the shipyard Mangalia, about 100 m from it, on a distance 9 km offshore.</p> <p><i>The southern line</i> - is represented by the border with Bulgaria, continuing in a straight line, from the meeting point of the land border with sea water for a distance of about 9 km, offshore;</p> <p><i>Western line</i> - is represented by the shoreline, at a distance of about 5.6 km, starting from the south of the border with Bulgaria and ending in the north, south the dam of the Mangalia shipyard, about 100 m from it, in locality 2 May;</p> <p><i>Eastern line</i> - is the imaginary line, approximately parallel to the shore line, at a distance of about 9 km from the shore, on the geographical coordinate 28 ° 41'30 "long.E, up to the isobaths of about 40 m.</p> <p>In order to achieve an efficient management, in correlation with the principles of nature conservation and with the aspirations of the local population, two areas have been established:</p>
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	<p>area A: strictly protected area, intended exclusively for scientific research, has an area of 3,150 ha.</p> <p>area B: safety and protection area, in which certain traditional economic activities are allowed, with an area of 1,850 ha.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, area A is not open to the public.</p> <p>The purpose of the reservation is to protect and conserve important marine habitats in terms of flora and fauna. The protection and conservation of the seascape is also considered.</p> <p>The management of the reservation is differentiated, depending on the characteristics of existing habitats and species.</p> <p>In addition to scientific activities, organized scientific, educational and recreational research activities, diving activities, as well as some activities of sustainable use of traditional natural resources are allowed.</p> <p>The set of Minimum Conservation Measures for ROSCI0269 Vama Veche - 2 Mai was drawn up, which received a favorable opinion from the Environmental Protection Agency of Constanța, and was subsequently sent for approval to MMAP.</p> <p>The Management Plan was developed within the SOP Environment Project "Integrated management of the network of marine sites nature 2000 (SCI) on the Romanian coast", SMIS Code: 7039, developed within the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, and submitted to Constanța Environmental Protection Agency together with the Custodian's approval, in order to go through the classification and approval procedure, and then submission to the competent Authority (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests) for approval. In 2016, by the Order of the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests no. 1530 of 28.07.2016, the Management Plan and the Regulation ROSCI 0269 Vama Veche - 2 Mai were approved.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians 	<p>In area B are allowed all the activities specific to area A, as well as the following activities: traditional / subsistence fishing of the locals, with the following types of gear: talian, gillnets, longlines, beach net and fishing rods, it is forbidden to harvest invertebrates; free navigation of traditional fishing boats, only with oars, sails or electric</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>motor; bathing and swimming, only in the perimeter of the arranged beaches, in the points Vama Veche and 2 Mai; pleasure craft navigation, up to 12 m long, only with oars, sails, electric motor or pedal boats, sport fishing, underwater and educational activities.</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are organized tourist services for underwater tourism</p> <p>Nearby is the locality of 2 Mai. The old name (Două Mai) was given to its establishment, to honor the day of May 2, 1864, when Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza dissolved the legislative assembly of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to promote its reforms. 9 years earlier, North Dobrogea had been annexed to Romania by the Treaty of Berlin after being taken from the Ottoman Empire at the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878. In addition to Greek fishermen, Romanian shepherds and Tartar horse breeders, who had huts and huts here, settled in the village and Russians from the Răscolnic sect, persecuted in the Russian Empire and refugees here in the 15th century. XIX. According to a local legend, the name comes from the two "majors", peasant tools that would have been used in this settlement.</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access by car on the road E 87 Constanța - Mangalia - Vama Veche</p> <p>There are parking lots nearby</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are toilets</p> <p>There are gas stations near Mangalia</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>There is a management plan for the reservation, it is under the custody of the National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa" in Constanța which</p>



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	develops actions for conservation and protection of its area.
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	There are access roads to the reservation area. A plan to increase the visibility of the lens is needed to improve accessibility. Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Mangalia county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Aliman fossil site

Objective name	Aliman fossil site
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county Lat. 44⁰ 10' N Long. 27⁰ 52'E Region name: South East Type III protected natural area Cod: RONPA0371 Year: 1970 WDPA ID: 14609 Reservation type: monument of nature, paleontological. Area: 11.13 ha The custodian of the Aliman fossil site is the National Directorate of Forests Romsilva SA</p> <p>Location near Aliman, south of Lake Snake. The Aliman fossiliferous point looks like a steep wall, which from a geological point of view consists of an alternation of limestones belonging to the lower Cretaceous.</p> <p>The richness of fossil remains of limestone has a special scientific importance both nationally and internationally, because it is one of the few places in the country where you can continuously follow a stratigraphic succession of the Lower Cretaceous in the typical southern Mediterranean facies.</p> <p>Particularly high frequency of fossil remains as well as higher grade of their conservation, gives this point special qualities, representing a real open-air paleontological museum.</p> <p>The natural area represents an outcrop (abruptly discovered), where, in several lithological levels (layers with limestone conglomerates) there are important deposits of marine fossiliferous fauna attributed to the lower Cretaceous.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, not open to the public. It is provided in the Regulation of protected areas ROSCII 0071</p>
Schedule	None



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Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	Access to the reservation: it is made from DJ 223 Ion Corvin - Aliman, detached from DN 3 Constanța - Ostrov. Individual visitors or in unorganized groups
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	There are no organized tourist services for the area There is no tourist information point There are no professional guides
Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	There is no access infrastructure There is no parking There is no accommodation There are Peco stations in Ostrov
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to develop and implement a plan continuation of specialized scientific research in this area and tourism development Estimated amount: 2,000 - 6,000 euros
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro
Recommendations for marketing	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the



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improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	area Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds



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Inventory file of a natural objective

The canaries from Hârșova

Objective name	The canaries from Hârșova
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, 20% of the surface of Constanța County, 80% of the surface on the territory of Ialomița county Lat. 44⁰40'N Long. 27⁰55'E Region name: South East Protected natural area: 2352 Area: 11.8 km² Biogeographic Region: - Steppe</p> <p>Administrative region: NUTS level 2 code: RO23 J Site code: ROSPA0017</p> <p>The canaries from Hârșova(monument of nature) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the third IUCN category (geological and geomorphological nature reserve), on the administrative territory of the city of Hârșova.</p> <p>Protected natural area The Canary Islands of Hârșova (natural monument) was initially declared a protected area by DCPJ 425/1970, later by Law 5/2000. The Natural Reserve Pădurea Celea Mare-Valea lui Ene was declared by H.G. 2151/2004 regarding the establishment of the area regime protected natural area for new areas-Protected natural area.</p> <p>The canaries from Hârșovais state property (public and private domain of Hârșova City Hall), Government Decision no. 1284/2007 on the declaration of special avifauna protection areas, as an integral part of the Natura 2000 ecological network in Romania.</p> <p>Are located downstream of the current port of Harsova, on the right bank of the Danube River; here can be admired Jurassic limestone formations with a special landscape aspect; the area has been studied since 1867, thus identifying different species of corals and sponges; the rocks are completed by the flora and fauna characteristic of this relief; the presence of the Danube makes the fauna extremely rich. They are located northeast of Vadu Oii, Ciobanu commune and southeast adjacent to Ghindărești.</p> <p>Celea Mare-Valea lui Ene forest reservation is a state public</p>



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	<p>property (forest fund managed by RNP, D.S. Constanța, O.S. Hârșova). Goose Island is located in the area, on the territory of Ialomița County, under the administration of D.S. Slobozia. In the Vladeni bridge area, the confluence of the Ialomița river with the Borcea arm, on the lands adjacent to the major riverbeds of the respective watercourses, there were and still are waterfalls caused by the flooding of the lands, where bird species such as: the common pelican find a place to feed and rest. , shovel, little egret, great egret, white stork, laughing gull, silver gull, gray gull, gypsy, gray heron, yellow heron, lychee, great cormorant, little cormorant.</p> <p>This site is home to important flocks of protected bird species. According to the data there are the following categories:</p> <p>a) number of species in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive: 37</p> <p>b) number of other migratory species, listed in the annexes to the Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn): 33</p> <p>c) number of globally endangered species: 4</p> <p>The site is important for the nesting populations of the species: <i>Falco vespertinus</i>, <i>Coracias garrulus</i>, <i>Anthus campestris</i>, <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>, <i>Accipiter brevipes</i>, <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>, <i>Picus canus</i>, <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>, <i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>, <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>, <i>L. Melanocorypha</i>, <i>Melanocorypha</i>,</p> <p>The site is important during the migration period for the species: ducks, geese, predators. The site is important for wintering for the following species: <i>Branta ruficollis</i>, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> Due to the specific climate of Dobrogea, different from the continental one, the canary has a rich flora in spring and summer, consisting of countless kinds of flowers (snowdrops, violins, axes, yellow sandpipers, crows, etc.). The fauna of the area consists of rock snakes, pheasants and rabbits. The northern canaries were surrounded by a curtain of trees in the years 1978-1979 and thus were included in the forest body Langea - canton 5, belonging to the Hârșova Forest District. The great historian Nicolae Iorga also mentions the canaries from Hârșova. In a 1904 trip on the Danube, he describes the first impression he experiences when he passes by boat through the beautiful rocks with reflections of blood, not noticing the ruins of the old city Carsium, which were located on the top of two of these canaries.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, not open to the public.</p> <p>The vulnerability of the Hârșova Canary Islands area lies mainly in river navigation activities, port activities and in the anthropogenic impact exerted by the vicinity of localities (eg the city of Hârșova).</p>



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Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	Individual and unorganized groups. Important area from a historical and cultural point of view, because here there is the Roman-Byzantine fortress "Carsium", from the second century AD.
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	There are no organized tourist services for the area
Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	Access by car: from Constanța, on the road to Hârșova There are no facilities for people with disabilities. There are several gas stations nearby Hârșova There is no parking in the area. There are no public toilets.
Restoration recommendations (urgent	However, there is a need to continue the scientific research in this area, for conservation and tourism development.



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measures) and the required funds	Estimated amount: 1.000 – 5.000 euro
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan. Estimated amount: 4.000 - 10.000 euro
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism/
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture Education and Research - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - sponsorship



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**Inventory file of a natural objective
Cernavodă fossil site**

Objective name	Cernavodă fossil site
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county Lat. 44⁰ 20' N Long. 28⁰ 01' E Region name: South East Type III protected natural area Cod: RONPA0371 Year: 1970 WDPA ID: 14607 Reservation type: monument of nature, paleontological. Area: 3 ha The custodian of the Cernavoda fossil site is the National Directorate of Forests Romsilva SA</p> <p>The location of the site is south of the bridge over the Danube, on the right bank of the Danube, in the immediate vicinity of the King Carol I Bridge (also known as the Cernavoda Bridge), from where you can see the entire protected area.</p> <p>The Cernavoda fossiliferous site (natural monument) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the third IUCN category (paleontological nature reserve), on the administrative territory of the city of Cernavoda, protected by Law No. 5 of March 6, 2000, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, No. 152 of April 12, 2000.</p> <p>Geological importance of the fossiliferous point at Cernavoda results from the fact that lower Cretaceous deposits with a rich fossil fauna appear here, which allowed the possibility of clearly establishing the boundaries between the layers of the Lower Cretaceous and the correlation of these deposits with similar ones in other regions of Europe. (South France, Spain, Portugal), North Africa and Asia Minor.</p> <p>This fossiliferous point comprises a rich fossil fauna, represented by 72 species of corals, bivalves, gastropods, brachiopods, also known in other European areas, to which are added new taxa for science.</p>
Actual status	Natural state, not open to the public.
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable):	Access to the reservation: it is made from A2 - Cernavoda



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	Individual visitors or in unorganized groups
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	Access with the car from the center of the city to Cernavoda, on the bank of the Danube.
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to develop and implement a plan continuation of specialized scientific research in this area and tourism development</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2,000 - 6,000 euros</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote</p>



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	seaside tourism
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture- from the local budget of Constanța county- through European funds- through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Dobrogea Gorges

Objective name	Dobrogea Gorges
Description: • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44.494675 N Long. 28.452297 E Region name: South East RO 22 natural reserve Code: ROSPA0019 Area: 10.929 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 2007 Biogeographic Region: - Steppe 100 %</p> <p>The Dobrogea Gorges make up a protected area (special avifauna protection area). The natural area is located in the north-central part of Constanța county, on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliștea and Târgușor and is crossed by the national road DN22.</p> <p>The area of the Dobrogea Gorge has been declared a Special Avifauna Protection Area by Government Decision no. 1284/2007. This includes Gura Dobrogei nature reserves, Adam Cave and Gura Dobrogei Cave.</p> <p>From a paleontological point of view, the limestone from the Dobrogea Gorges area is home to the richest fossiliferous meso-Jurassic fauna of the entire Casimcei syncline. The site is important not only through the geomorphological, paleontological, botanical and landscape features but also through the fauna elements. Highly represented are the species of reptiles, birds and chiropractors. In the perimeter of the site there are two important caves from a speleological and paleontological point of view.</p> <p>The protected area is a natural area (natural meadows, steppes, arable land, crops, pastures, deciduous forests, forests in transition) that houses a wide range of flora (halophilic, hygrophilous, mesohygrophilous) and provides housing, food and nesting conditions. for several migratory and migratory bird species (69 bird species). The site is of special geological interest (limestone cliffs attributed to the Jurassic), gorges and valley banks), paleontological (fossil fauna), speleological and</p>



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	<p>landscape.</p> <p>The slopes of the Cheia Valley have the shape of limestone cliffs, steep, fragmented by small tributary valleys (images in this article). The walls are modeled with ditches (lapiezuri) specific to the limestone rock.</p> <p>The old coral colonies are very visible, columns now remaining on the surface, exceeding 30 m in height. The natural degradation of the former coral colonies and the way in which the relief changed them make us find here compact vertical towers - chained or detached, funnels with polished edges or large stone horseshoes.</p> <p>The Dobrogea Gorges are located on the territory of Central Dobrogea, between the Peceneaga - Camena fault (north) (Peceneaga, 48 km north of Hârșova; Camena, locality west of DN 22D, immediately south of Slava Rusă locality) and the fault Capidava - Ovidiu (south) (Capidava, 22 km north of the town of Cernavoda; Ovidiu). Central Dobrogea is hilly, the maximum altitudes - which exceed not often and only by a little 200 m - being particularly attractive. The basic rocks are the green shales (2,000 million years old) - the oldest rocks that appear on the Romanian territory, over which deposits from the Jurassic (180 million years) and Cretaceous (100 million years) were deposited, then a discontinuous loess cover (cemented rock dust, with fragments less than 0.2 mm in diameter). Anthropoc works (roads, roads, settlements, cultivated land, irrigation, quarries, etc.) often mask the shape of the "initial" relief, Dobrogea seeming because of this, in many places, as monotonous and unattractive.</p> <p>Through the Dobrogea Gorge the water of the same name flows - coming to the settlement. The upper basin of the Cheia Valley is still insufficiently known and described; there is an interesting relief, strongly uneven; a few "black" roads start from the perimeter of the town of Mireasa towards the direction of Cheia.</p> <p>This site hosts important herds of protected bird species. The site is important for the nesting populations of the species: <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>, <i>Circus gallicus</i>, <i>Circus pygargus</i>, <i>Coracias garullus</i>, <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>, <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>, <i>Anthus campestris</i>. The site is also important during the migration period for predatory species. The species of protected birds are: the Levant sparrowhawk (<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>), the common kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), the Eurasian skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>), the tawny pipit (<i>Anthus campestris</i>), the Eastern imperial eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>), the lesser spotted eagles (<i>Aquila pomarina</i>), the long-eared owl (<i>Asio otus</i>), the red-breasted goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>), the Eurasian eagle-owl (<i>Bubo bubo</i>), the Eurasian stone-curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>), the long-legged buzzard (<i>Buteo rufinus</i>), the greater short-toed lark (<i>Calandrella</i></p>
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	<p>brachydactyla), the European nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>), the white stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>), the short-toed snake eagle (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>), the Western marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>), the hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), the white harrier (<i>Circus macrourus</i>), Montagu's harrier (<i>Circus pygargus</i>), the European roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>), the common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), the corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>), the common cuckoo (<i>Cuculus canorus</i>), the middle spotted woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>), the Syrian woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>), the black woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus martius</i>), the ortolan (<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>), the saker falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>), the merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), the red-footed falcon (<i>Falco vespertinus</i>), the collared flycatcher (<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>), the red-breasted flycatcher (<i>Ficedula parva</i>), the collared pratincole (<i>Glareola pratincola</i>), the common crane (<i>Grus grus</i>), the white-tailed eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>), the booted eagle (<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>), the barn swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>), the red-backed shrike (<i>Lanius collurio</i>), the lesser grey shrike (<i>Lanius minor</i>), the woodchat shrike (<i>Lanius senator</i>), the woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>), the common nightingale (<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>), the calandra lark (<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>), the European bee-eater (<i>Merops apiaster</i>), the corn bunting (<i>Miliaria calandra</i>), the black kite (<i>Milvus migrans</i>), the white scavenger vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>), the isabelline wheatear (<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>), the pied wheatear (<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>), the northern wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>), the Eurasian golden oriole (<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>), the European honey buzzard (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>), the black redstart (<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>), the grey-headed woodpecker (<i>Picus canus</i>), the sand martin (<i>Riparia riparia</i>), the common stonechat (<i>Saxicola torquata</i>), the European turtle dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>), the rosy starling (<i>Sturnus roseus</i>), the Eurasian blackcap (<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>), the garden warbler (<i>Sylvia borin</i>) and the Eurasian hoopoe (<i>Upupa epops</i>).</p> <p>Speleological studies carried out in the La Adam cave have led to discoveries of paleontological and archaeological importance that rank this place among the most important in Europe. From the paleontological point of view numerous species of quaternary mammals were determined, 80 species of Jurassic fossils were studied and a very important piece - a molar of <i>Homo sapiens fossilis</i>, was also revealed. The cave is home to numerous species of European-protected bats, including <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>, found only here. The Gura Dobrogei cave is over 480 m long, with three entrances and two important galleries. The last one is noticed by the accumulation of a large quantity of spotted guano. Most are protected and endangered species. The vegetation in the outer</p>
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	<p>projection area and the cave boundary is characteristic of the Dobrogean steppe.</p> <p>In the vicinity of the site there are several objectives of historical, cultural and tourist interest as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The "St. Nicholas" Church from Nistorești, built in 1896, historical monument. -The natural amphitheater with cave inscriptions in Greek from the village of Casian (2nd - 3rd century AD, Roman era). -Archaeological site from Cheia (Neolithic and Paleolithic cave dwellings). -Archaeological site from Cogealac (settlements from the 1st - 3rd century AD, Roman period; 5th century BC - 1st century AD, Hellenistic period; 4th century AD, period Roman). -Archaeological site of the Garden (Ancient and Neolithic). -Archaeological site from Gura Dobrogei (cave dwellings from: Iron Age, Bronze Age, Neolithic, Mesolithic, Paleolithic). -The urban settlement Ester from Târgușor (XVI - XVIII centuries, medieval period).
Actual status	Natural state with anthropogenic amenities.
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather.</p> <p>A 30-90 minute walk on the slopes of the Cheia Valley, at 30-50m in height compared to the riverbed and the meandering water, discovers the most beautiful and wide places, tempting in any season. On the geographic left side of the valley, in mid-February, bloom, along with other plants and two kinds of logs (white and yellow).</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of 	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities



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<p>presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objective website 	
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>The national road DN2A on the route: Constanța - Ovidiu - the national road DN22 in the direction of Cogealac.</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Ovidiu and Mihail Kogălniceanu</p> <p>There is no parking in the area</p> <p>There are no public toilets</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the patrimony and the elaboration of measures to put in scientific and tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use on the edge of the protected area <p>Estimated amount: 4.000 – 10.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- through European funds- through sponsorship
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Inventory file of a natural objective

Razim - Sinoe lagoon complex

Objective name	Razim - Sinoe lagoon complex
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44°37'N Long. 28°43'E Region name: South East Protected natural area: 2352 Area: 1.145 km² Biogeographic Region: - Steppe - Pontic Administrative region: NUTS 0023 National and regional classification IUCN Category Code% BR 89.27 RO01 IUCN Category I 8.86 Cod: ROSPA0031</p> <p>The Razim-Sinoie lagoon complex is part of the large Danube Delta site and the Razim complex of universal value, recognized by the inclusion in the international network of biosphere reserves (1990), within the “MAN AND BIOSPHERE” Program (MAB) launched by UNESCO. The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve was recognized in September 1991 as a Wetland of International Importance, especially as a Waterfowl Habitat - RAMSAR Convention.</p> <p>The value of the natural heritage and the efficiency of the ecological management plan applied in the territory of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve were recognized by the granting in 2000 of the European Diploma for protected areas (renewed in 2005).</p> <p>South of the Delta itself, it extends to Cape Midia, the Razim-Sinoie Lagoon Complex. Most of the complex is the depression area initially occupied by the sea and which was later compartmentalized by the formation of cords and ridges. In the last decades, the complex has undergone great changes due to human action, being transformed into a fresh water tank to supply the irrigation systems arranged around the lagoon complex.</p> <p>The Razim - Sinoie lagoon complex is located in the south of the Danube Delta and occupies a total area of about 1145 km² of which the surface of the lakes is 863 km². Most of the</p>



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	<p>complex is the depression area, initially occupied by marine waters and which was later segmented by the formation of cords and ridges.</p> <p>The actual formation of the lakes began with the partial isolation of Zmeica and Golovita lakes from Grindul Lupilor and the total isolation of Tuzla, Nuntasi lakes from Gridul Saele. In a next stage, the Chituc ridge was formed, which isolated the southern part of Lake Sinoe. In the final stage, the sea isolation of the complex was finalized by forming the coastal cordon between the Chituc ridge and the Perisor ridge.</p> <p>After the hydrotechnical works made after 1970, the lagoon complex was transformed into two units: The Razim unit consists of the Razim, Golovita, Zmeica and Babadag lakes with the two component lakes Tauc and Topraichioi which was isolated from the influence of the sea and transformed into a fresh water tank to supply the irrigation systems arranged around the complex. The most important lake, Razim Lake has an area of 415 km² and a maximum depth of 2.8 m. Razim Lagoon is connected to the Sfantu Gheorghe arm through the Dranov and Dunavat canals, from where it receives a river input from the Danube.</p> <p>The Sinoe unit consists of the Sinoe, Nuntasi and Tuzla lakes that keep in touch with the Black Sea through a dam. Lake Sinoe has an area of 135 km² and a maximum depth of 1.6 meters. Within the perimeter of the complex there are several islands, of which the most important are Popina island, Bisericuta island and Gradistea island.</p> <p>Ceaplace Island on Lake Sinoe, has become a strictly protected area within the perimeter of the RBDD precisely due to the fact that every year, here find a favorable place for nesting and raising chicks a significant number of pairs of chalk pelicans. But also every year, to counteract the effect of waves and water level fluctuations, it is necessary to consolidate the island's surface.</p> <p>The curly pelican (<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>) is one of the largest and most beautiful birds in Romania. The Danube Delta is one of the few places in the world where this species has found favorable places for nesting and breeding. During 2005-2009, the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration (DDBRA), in partnership with the Romanian Ornithological Society and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, developed the LIFE NATURA project "Saving the chalk Pelican from the Danube Delta", aiming to protect the existing population. and improving nesting conditions, resulting in increased chances of survival and development of new generations. The chalk pelican returns every year, at the</p>
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	<p>beginning of February, to the old nesting places, on the island there are already about 60 specimens.</p> <p>Nearby is the village of Sinoie. During 2001, two silver coins, issued by the Greek centers Cyzic (around 530–500 BC) and Miletus (around 510–494 BC), entered the numismatic collection of the Museum of National History and Archeology Constanța.), discovered near Sinoie, in the point "Movilele Dese".</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, not open to the public. Due to its position within the complex and the distance from the mouth of the Dunavăț and Dranov canals (which bring fresh water), the Sinoe estuary has a high salt concentration of about 15 g / l. It has a total area of about 135.6 km² and a maximum depth of 1.6 m. On the bank of the estuary, which in antiquity formed the Halmyris Bay of the Black Sea, are the ruins of the ancient fortress Histria. The Grindu Islands with birds and Ceaplace Island were declared a scientific reservation by GEO 57/2007, with an area of 187 ha, respectively 117 ha. The administration of the scientific reserves Prundu cu Păsări Islands and Ceaplace Island is provided by the Administration of the "Danube Delta" Biosphere Reserve.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Access to the reservation is from DN 22 Constanța - Ovidiu - Cogealac - Tariverde and on DJ 226 A Nuntasi - Sinoe</p> <p>Individual visitors or in unorganized groups</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p> <p>In the vicinity of the site is Histria Fortress</p> <p>-</p>
Objective presentation:	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities. There are several gas stations nearby Tariverde. There is no parking in the area. There are no public toilets.</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>It is necessary to develop and implement a plan Continuation of specialized scientific research in this area and tourism development Estimated amount: 2.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arranging adequate spaces for fauna observation - arranging specific places for recreational and sport fishing - arrangement of tourist spaces with local specifics, at the edge of the protected area <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 -10.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism in the Danube Delta.</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Coastal dunes from Agigea

Objective name	Coastal dunes from Agigea
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44° 5' 18" N Long. 28° 38' 36"E NUTS level 2 code: RO22 Region name: South East Type: B Site cod: ROSCI0073 Area: 11.8 ha Habitat name: Fixed dunes with perennial herbaceous vegetation (gray dunes), 2130 Normative acts for declaring the Marine Dunes Reservation from Agigea: Royal Decree no. 810/1926, Decision 425/1970 of the Constanța County Council, - Law no. 5/2000 regarding the approval of the arrangement of the national territory, having the code 2366. The protected natural area The marine dunes from Agigea is state property in the administration of Al. I. Cuza Iași, Marine Biological Resort Prof. dr. Ioan Borcea. Code: RO04 IUCN Category: IUCN Category IV 95.71% Phone / Fax: 0241 74 2940 Address: str. Nicolae Titulescu Nr. 163, loc. Agigea, Constanța, Romania Website: www.statiunea-agigea.uaic.ro Marine Biological Resort „Prof. Dr. Ioan Borcea” Agigea is located 10 km from Constanța and 1 km from Eforie, being located on the shores of the Black Sea near the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal in the sea and near the “ free zone ” of Agigea Port (Constanța South), being the only nature reserve of sea dunes in our country. The floristic rarity that constitutes the fame of these dunes is the crucifer <i>Alyssum borzeanum</i> (sand twig). This plant is endemic to the western Pontic region and one of the predominant plants in certain regions of the dunes. In this association are also present the plants <i>Linaria genistifolia</i>, <i>Silene pontica</i>, <i>Stachys recta</i>, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>, <i>Astragalus</i></p>



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	<p>virgatus, Euphoerbia sequeriana. The phytocenosis of Ephedra distachya (popularly cricket, because the plant twists its non-lignified tips) covers 50-60% of the surface of the reservation. Among the rare protected species is Convolvulus persicus (sandstone), present only in the reserve and in the Danube Delta.</p> <p>In few places in the country, in such a small space, there are such a large number of sandstone plant species, some characteristic of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Caspian coasts, others of the entire Pontic area, some being unique on the European continent. More than 450 species of vascular plants and eight species of moss were inventoried. The fauna sheltered in the perimeter of the dune reserve is made up of species of different origins, due to the influence of climate and relief.</p> <p>So far, 416 species of invertebrates (of which 348 species of insects), 3 species of amphibians, 6 species of reptiles, 54 species of birds, 15 species of mammals are known here. Among the reptiles, the presence of the Dobrogean turtle (Testudo graeca iberica) is worth mentioning, but the bad snake (Coluber caspius), the lizard (Lacerta viridis), the grass lizard (Podarcis taurica) and probably the steppe viper (Vipera ursinii) are also present.</p> <p>Founded in 1926 by the eminent zoologist, Prof. Dr. Ioan Borcea, the Marine Biological resort has become, over time, one of the most active and developed resorts on the Black Sea and a school for Romanian biology. The Research Station has 3 buildings, which are equipped with a marine ecology laboratory, an ornithology laboratory, a lecture hall for students with a computer network, a Black Sea Museum, a specialized library, and dormitories for students, teachers and researchers, with a capacity of 114 seats. The laboratories of the Research Station are equipped with research equipment and are currently used by both researchers and students studying here for their bachelor's, master's and doctoral programs. The endowments of the Research Station are completed by the marine craft "Prof. Dr. Ioan Borcea" which allows the research of marine ecosystems in all types of facies. Also, the Research Station shelters in its precinct a protected natural area, unique for Romania, "Sea Dunes from Agigea". These dunes consist of the accumulation of sand brought by the wind from the sea bay which is north of the current reservation. The area has an altitude</p>
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	<p>of 12-14 m, being located about 200-300 m from the current line of the sea shore; the substrate consists of sands and sandy soils. The average annual temperature of the area is 11.2 °C, but in summer the sand can reach 42°C; the average annual rainfall is 378 mm.</p> <p>It is considered that the floristic biodiversity presents 8 species of mosses and 241 taxa of vascular plants (of which 216 spontaneous species).</p> <p>The Marine Zoological Resort from Agigea was established by the High Royal Decree no. 810 of March 1, 1926, whose first director was appointed, by the same Decree, Professor Ioan Borcea. In 1970, when the resort was in its heyday, it was abolished and transferred to the Romanian Institute of Marine Research in Constanta, which was created by uniting all marine research institutions on the Romanian Black Sea coast. The research team fell apart and the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi could no longer provide students with the opportunity to practice in the ecosystems of the Romanian Black Sea coast. In 1975, the sections of the institute that operated in Agigea were transferred to Constanța and the buildings of the resort were taken over by the enterprises that built the Danube-Black Sea Canal. In this context, the marine dune plant reserve, unique in Europe, has been left without proper management for over 20 years. The Marine Biological Resort from Agigea returned to the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași based on the transfer order no. 4147 of June 28, 1990, concluded between the Ministry of Transport and Communications, under whose subordination was the Hydrotechnical Construction Site - Naval Equipment Operation and Repair Department, and the Ministry of Education and Science. Officially, the reopening of the Resort took place on June 29, 1991. The first two researchers were hired, who began research related to marine flora and fauna, the team developing over time. The restoration of the resort's functionality was made with great efforts by the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi; the buildings in the resort were repaired, put back into operation and arranged, so that the students' practice could be carried out in optimal conditions. On March 21, 2004, the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași took over the custody of the protected natural area "Marine Dunes from Agigea".</p>
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	<p>In the protected area, emblematic for the conservation of floristic diversity are: sand tassel (<i>Alyssum borzaeanum</i>), a very rare subendemic species, present in several parts of Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine, considered in the IUCN Red List 2008 as threatened with extinction in Europe - here in Agigea has its largest population in Romania; sandstone (<i>Convolvulus persicus</i>), a plant present in coastal areas of Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, in our country is present only here and in some areas of the Danube Delta; the <i>Ephedra distachya</i> has a large population here, with male and female specimens (being a unisexual dioecious species), specimens spread over 50-60% of the reservation area, there is a high density on this relatively small territory, Among the floristic rarities of the sands we can also mention: <i>Silene thymifolia</i> (only two clusters...!), <i>Astragalus varius</i>, <i>Syrenia montana</i>, <i>Leymus racemosus sabulosus</i>, <i>Crambe maritima</i> - sea cabbage, a rare species introduced in the reservation and present in a single specimen.</p>
Actual status	Natural state, not open to the general public.
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>The Research Station is open all year round for students and researchers who follow certain aspects of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and during the summer there is a canteen that can prepare meals for approx. 100 people. During the year, student camps, workshops, summer courses, creative camps and other activities can be organized at Agigea, depending on requests.</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	There are no organized tourist services for the area
Objective presentation:	There are signaling and site presentation facilities



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access by car: from Constanța, on the road to Eforie, over the Apolodor Bridge and from Agigea</p> <p>There is no parking nearby</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are no toilets</p> <p>There are Peco stations near Constanta and Agigea</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>There is a management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0073 Agigea marine dunes and of the protected natural area of national interest Agigea marine dunes - code 2.366. There is no management plan for conservation measures However, there is a need to continue the scientific research in this area, for conservation and tourism development.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 – 6.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Limanu cave

Objective name	Limanu cave
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 43° 48' N Long. 28° 31' E NUTS level 2 code: RO23 Cod 8310 Region name: South East Area: 12 ha Biogeographic Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Sea - Steppe <p>The following legislative norms refer to the Limanu Cave natural area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Emergency Ordinance no. 236 /24.11.2000 (Regulations on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna) 2) Law no. 462/2001 (For the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 236/2000 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna) 3) MMGA Order no. 850 / 11.11.2003 (Regulations on the procedure for entrusting the administration or assigning custody of protected natural areas) 4) MMGA Order no. 604 / 22.07.2005 (For the approval of the Classification of caves and cave sectors - protected natural areas) 5) MMGA Order no. 1198 / 25.11.2005 (Update of annexes no. 2 - 5 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 236/2000 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and completions by Law no.462 / 2001) <p>In Dobrogea, only a few kilometers from Mangalia, there is an extremely attractive place for speleologists, archaeologists, historians, but also for mystery lovers. Limanu Cave is linked to scientific discoveries with a unique world character, as well as ancient legends, based on confirmed historical realities. The renowned Bucharest archaeologist and historian Dr. Vasile Boroneanț explored in detail the Limanu Cave, guided</p>



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	<p>by a very valuable account from the "Roman History" of Dio Cassius. He wrote about the expedition to Lower Moesia of the proconsul Marcus Licinius Crassus, in 29-28 BC, against the Geto-Dacians led by Dapyx and in the interested support of another local ruler, Roles; interested, because the main goal of the Romans was to take control of the whole of Dobrogea. Although Dapyx resisted for a time "in a fortified place," he was betrayed, and after the victory of Crassus, the Romans headed for the cave of Keiris (or Keiras). This, says Dio Cassius, was "so vast and powerful that, as the legends say, even the Titans had taken refuge here, after the defeat suffered by the gods." In the galleries of the cave the locals "had carried their most precious possessions and all their flocks. After discovering all the mouths of the cave, winding exits, hard to find, Crassus built them and in this way forced the refugees to surrender, on the way to starvation ".</p> <p>The extremely cruel deed of the ruthless proconsul brings over time information about the magnificent cave, which is, almost certainly, the one from Limanu, also called the cave from Caracicala or "from Icoane". The icons are actually represented by drawings made on the ceiling and walls, discovered by V. Boroneanț in 1971, cave art. Subsequently, it was found that the underground labyrinth is composed of a vast network of corridors with walls and ceilings carved straight, halls and galleries natural or dug by people, reinforced with stone columns. At different distances, there are niches for the lamps, and the connections between the corridors were marked with signs whose meaning was known only to the then inhabitants of the cave, serving as points of orientation. In the north, there are two rooms with altars, other sectors with buildings and even walls, and a space is supposed to have served as a secret hiding place or as a tomb. All inhabited spaces benefited from a well-designed ventilation system. As for the drawings, symbols and signs of orientation, they are very diverse, covering a large period, dating to the eleventh century AD. and depicts figures of people (each with his right hand finished with a strange black spot), of animals, of birds. About 35 m from the entrance there is a stone block on which are engraved three human figures, a partially destroyed representation.</p>
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	<p>Limanu Cave is the most typical system of labyrinthine galleries in Romania. It is a fossil cavity, single-storey, horizontal, with a development of 5000 m. The cave fauna is well represented by invertebrate species (insect and arachnid species) and vertebrates, especially bats. Here there are species of troglobionte invertebrates poorly represented numerically and whose area is limited to a very small number of sites with a cave environment favorable to their metabolism.</p> <p>The hibernation shelter of bats in Limanu Cave is one of the three shelters known in Romania for the species <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>, but the lack of protection of this site has led to its degradation and drastic reduction of the bat population. The species <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> was described in 1901 by Metschie on specimens from Romania. The population of this species in Romania has decreased from over 5,000 individuals at approx. 300 individuals.</p> <p>The effective protection of this site will certainly lead to an increase in the population of bats, being extremely important for the rescue of the species <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>, which may become extinct in Romania.</p>
Actual status	Natural state, not open to the general public.
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	None
Touristic services:	There are no organized tourist services for the area



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>The shelter is sensitive to the unfavorable interventions of locals and occasional tourists who destroyed the various protection systems installed at the entrance and who used to visit the cave, inadequate lighting methods, often with torches soaked in diesel, a situation that affected serious bats. Several cases are also known when the locals brought combustible materials into the cave, which they ignited with detrimental consequences for the cave bats that abandoned or diminished their presence in the shelter during several hibernation cycles.</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access by car: from Constanța, on the road to Mangalia – Limanu</p> <p>There is no parking nearby</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are no toilets</p> <p>There are Peco stations near Mangalia</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>At the level of the local population, it is necessary to implement educational programs for the general knowledge of the importance of bats in biological control of agricultural and forestry pests, thus avoiding their aggression when leaving the shelter. However, it is necessary to continue the specialized scientific research in this area, for conservation and tourist enhancement, through a video presentation of the cave, in an information point built outside, near the site, made by specialists, without attacking the site.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 – 10.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning.</p>



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accessibility, necessary resources	Estimated amount: 2.000 – 4.000 euro
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Grindul Lupilor/Wolves beam

Objective name	Grindul Lupilor/Wolves beam
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county and Tulcea county Lat. 44°.64 N Long. 28°.85 E Region name: South East Grindul Lupilor Reservation surface: 2075 ha</p> <p>Grindul Lupilor is a maritime ridge located between Razim and Sinoe lakes, more precisely it is located in the middle of the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex, bordered on the northwest by Zmeica and Golovița lakes, on the north by channel 5 and on the south and east-south -east of Lake Sinoe, and at a distance of 40 km north of Constanța. As a territorial-administrative classification, it belongs to Mihai Viteazu commune, Constanța county. At the level of this area, a strictly protected area of national interest was established, which represents a mixed scientific reservation within the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. The reservation corresponds to category IUCN IV. The area has a vegetation specific to sandy soils. Due to its low altitude and favorable conditions, the area is important for the natural production of fish and for the wintering of birds, representing an important nesting and feeding refuge. The Grindul Lupilor is a pelican paradise, here, on a generous land of salty lagoon, pelicans live freely and find food in abundance. Located between Lakes Zmeica and Sinoe, Grindul Lupilor looks like a sand bridge. Among the birds is the curly pelican, an endangered species. In 2005, another 1,500 such pairs were registered in Europe. Many, Romanians or foreigners come here to take photos or to simply enjoy the beauty of the place. Also, some very rare mammals, such as the badger or the golden jackal, stop here in winter, when the lakes Razim and Sinoie are frozen. The area is of great importance for the natural reproduction of fish species: carp, pikeperch, bream, due to low quotas and favorable conditions.</p>
Actual status	Natural state, not open to the general public. Despite its undeniable value, its research and exploitation from a tourist point of view requires a complex plan.
Schedule	N/A
Annual visitors (wherever applicable):	N/A



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no organized tourist services. It is a protected area, which cannot be entered without special approvals.</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>For those coming from the Bucharest direction:</p> <p>on the A2 motorway - to Cernavoda (165 km), then</p> <p>(variant):</p> <p>continue on the A2 until the exit to the A4 (53 Km); enter the A4 and continue to Ovidiu (13 km) then E 87 to Tulcea to Mihai Viteazu (46 km) and then to the right on DJ 226 to Sinoe (5 km).</p> <p>DN 22C and DN 3 - to Constanța (80 Km) and from here DJ 226 to Sinoe (50.5K.)</p> <p>DN 22C to Castelu - Poarta Alba (54 Km); then through Nazarcea DC 87 to Ovidiu (16 Km); continue on E 87 towards Tulcea until Mihai Viteazu (46 Km) and then on the right on DJ 226 until Sinoe (5 Km).</p> <p>On the route from Constanța:</p> <p>DJ 226 through Năvodari - Corbu - Săcele – Istria, till Sinoe (50.5 Km)</p> <p>By airplane, airports nearby:</p> <p>Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport – Constanta</p> <p>Tulcea Airport - Tulcea</p>



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	<p>There are several gas stations nearby Mihail Kogălniceanu</p> <p>There is no parking in the area</p> <p>There are no facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are no public toilets</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	Estimated amount: there is no need of restoration
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Education - from the local budget of Constanța county and Tulcea county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Taşaul Lake

Objective name	Lacul Taşaul
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44⁰21' N /44⁰36' N Long. 28⁰36' E /28⁰60' E Region name: RO 22, South East Code: ROSPA0060 Area :27 km²</p> <p>Taşaul - Corbu lakes make up a protected area (special avifauna protection area in the central-eastern extremity in the Dobrogea Plateau, on the administrative territory of the city of Năvodari and of the communes of Corbu and Mihail Kogălniceanu, in the immediate vicinity of the national road DN22, that connects the city of Tulcea to Lumina village.</p> <p>The area was declared a Special Protected Avifaunistic Area by Government Decision no. 1284 of October 24, 2007.</p> <p>The protected area (part of the geographical pontic and steppe bioregion that includes the Taşaul and Corbu lakes) represents a natural area (rivers, lakes, marshes, peatlands, cultivated arable land) providing food, nesting and livestock conditions for several migratory bird species. , of passage or sedentation listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147 / EC of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds.</p> <p>Taşaul Lake is a maritime liman with an area of 2335 located south of Cape Midia and north of the towns Sibioara and Năvodari.</p> <p>The Liman was formed by the alluvial closure of the sea mouth of the Casimcea river valley, which formed a "rias" of the Black Sea, with the shores presenting promontories and bays, high (3 m - 12 m) and consisting of Jurassic limestone and paleozoic green shales. Once formed the perisip, today with a width of 1,500 m and culminating at 2.5 m above the sea, the water supply of the Casimcea river raised the level of liman to 1 m above sea level. It has a maximum depth of 5.4 m. The water is slightly brackish, with a level of</p>



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	<p>water gloss, which is constantly maintained due to the contribution of the Casimcea river.</p> <p>On the lake there are two islands, "Ada" or "Anonisa" with an area of 30.3 ha and a maximum altitude of 12.8 m, and "Ostrov" or "Platinisa", with an area of 3.0 ha and a maximum altitude of 4.6 m. Both names "Ada" and "Ostrov" mean "island", the first in Turkish, the second in Russian (of Lipovans), and the name "Taşaul" means "stone sheep" all in Turkish; there was also the name "Pietroasa" also related to the surrounding rocky terrain. Due to the high cliffs and the salinity of the water, only a few marsh vegetation grows along the banks. The surrounding areas are hilly, covered with steppe vegetation, grassy, traditional salted pasture for sheep flocks, as well as agricultural crops, especially cereals.</p> <p>The liman is a stopping place and refuge for the migratory waterfowl. Birds that nest in the Danube Delta, spend spring and autumn over this lake or hide in its reefs.</p> <p>In 2005, Taşaulul was in the fifth grade of quality, which corresponds to a degraded ecological state.</p> <p>In the area of the site there are 57 species of birds: common reed-warbler (<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>), common kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>), euroasian wigeons (<i>Anas penelope</i>), mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), greater white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>), tawny pipit (<i>Anthus campestris</i>), grey heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>), squacco heron (<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>), common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>), tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>), ferruginous duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>), red-breasted goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>), white stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>), Kentish plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>), black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>), hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), porumbel gulerat (<i>Columba palumbus</i>), whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>), little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>), great egret (<i>Egretta alba</i>), red-footed falcon (<i>Falco vespertinus</i>), gyrfalcon (<i>Falco rusticolus</i>), common kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Eurasian coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>), common moorhen (<i>Gallinula Chloropus</i>), Arctic Loon (<i>Gavia arctica</i>), gull-billed tern (<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>), common little bittern (<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>), red-backed</p>
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	shrike (<i>Lanius collurio</i>), lesser grey shrike (<i>Lanius minor</i>), Caspian gull (<i>Larus cachinnans</i>), black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>), calandra lark (<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>), white wagtail (<i>Motacilla alba</i>), black-crowned night heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>), pied wheatear (<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>), white-headed duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>), western osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), Dalmatian Pelican (<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>), great white pelican (<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>), great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>), pygmy cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>), Eurasian spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>), great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>), common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>), common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) or common blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>).
Actual status	Natural state without anthropogenic amenities
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are no organized tourist services for this area There are no professional guides
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure	Access on the national road DN2A on the route: Constanța - Palazu Mare - Ovidiu - Lumina - the county



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<p>and type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>road DJ266 to Năvodari</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Ovidiu and Năvodari</p> <p>There is no parking on the lake</p> <p>There are no public toilets</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1000 – 10.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, a plan of tourist arrangement is needed in accordance with the need of environmental protection, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - special places for observing the area and birds by tourists - tourist areas, like camping, on the edge of the protected area - sport fishing areas <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 15.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from Constanța county budget - through European funds



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Balta Mangalia

Objective name	Balta Mangalia
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county Lat. 43.837850 N Long. 28.583339 E NUTS level 2 Code RO 22 Region name: South East Site code ROSCI0114 Area: 231.7 ha Biogeographic Region: Black Sea: 54.71 % Steppe: 45.29 %</p> <p>Balta Mangalia, Herghelia Swamp or Balta Saturn is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to category IV (mixed nature reserve) IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature - International Union for Conservation of Nature, located in Constanta County, on the administrative territory of the city of Mangalia, in the Comorova area, on the north-eastern territory of the city of Mangalia, in the northern part of the resort Saturn and the south-western part of the resort Venus, near the national road DN 39 which connects the municipality of Mangalia with the city of Eforie.</p> <p>The natural area represents a humid area (water mesh, eutrophic swamps, peat bogs, sulfur springs, reeds and meadows) in the Dobrogean Plateau, which houses a diverse range of flora (with halophilic, hygrophilous, mesohygrophilic species) and provides shelter and host conditions and nesting for several species of birds.</p> <p>The natural area overlaps the Natura 2000 site – HergeliA Swamp – The Great Oban and Movila Cave. The natural area is of great importance due to the presence in its area of several species of migratory birds: whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>), little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>), heron (<i>Egretta alba</i>), black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>), pied avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), greater white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>), gâsca cu piept</p>



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	roșu (<i>red-breasted goose</i>), Kentish plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>), black-winged stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>), ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>), common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), smew (<i>Mergus albellus</i>), purple heron (<i>Ardea purpurea</i>) și ferruginous duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>), great white pelican (<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>), glossy ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>).
Actual status	Natural state, without anthropogenic arrangements
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are no organized tourist services
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security	There are no direct access facilities in the protected area. Access near by car can be made using the national road that connects Constanta to Mangalia and also on the Saturn - Venus road, on the tongue of land that delimits the Mangalia Pond from the Black Sea. Accommodation nearby in the tourist resorts Saturn and Olimp, as well as in Mangalia There are several gas stations nearby There is no parking



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation • gas station 	There are no toilets
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to finance the scientific continuation of the area, in order to know and protect the heritage and to develop measures to enhance tourism.</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1000 – 4000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, a plan of tourist arrangement is needed in accordance with the need of environmental protection, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - special places for observing the area and birds by tourists - spaces for tourist use, like camping, on the edge of the protected area, - sport fishing areas. <p>Estimated amount:</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from the local budget of Mangalia - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Siutghiol Lake

Objective name	Siutghiol Lake
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44.264 N Long. 28.6 E Region name: South East Area: 19 km²</p> <p>Siutghiol Lake, “Ghiolul Mare” or “Mamaia Lake” is a fresh water liman, powered by its own springs. It has a length of 7,5 km and a width of 2,5 km with an area of 1.900 hectares. Like all limans, it is separated from the sea by a sand belt, which separated the ancient bay from the sea and which constitutes the Mamaia beach. On the Black Sea shore area the bottom of the sea is composed only of sand beaches, which are between three and four meters thick. The sands extends over clays which generally extend to the rest of the lake’s bottom.</p> <p>The former shore of the sea, now of the liman, is made up of deposits of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Sarmatian age, represented mainly by clays. The name „Sütgöl” is of Turkish origin, meaning “the milky lake”; there is also the Greek name „Canara”.</p> <p>In the southern part of Siutghiol is Lake Tabacarie. Both bodies of water have fresh water that spill into the Black Sea, close to The Marine Research and Development Institute „Grigore Antipa”, the piezo metric level is 2.50 m above Black Sea.</p> <p>The boundaries of Siutghiol Lake are: in the north, the locality of Lumina and Mamaia Village(Poarta Alba-Midia Năvodari Canal), in the south, Tomis Nord neighbourhood of Constanța and Tăbăcarie Lake, in the east, the sand belt where Mamaia resort is located, and in the west the Ovidiu City and Palazu Mare.</p> <p>Siutghiol Lake is a natural reservation of mixed type. The lake’s basin is of tectonic origins unlike all the other lakes from the coastal area.</p> <p>The specific vegetation has a psamophile and halophile character. Among the elements that complete the vegetation, we would like to mention: the water-spike, sea weed (in the lake) and cane, cattail, sedge, sea urchin (around the lake). The sands have their own life and vegetation: cynodon dactylon, agropyron</p>



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	<p>elongatum, artemisia arenaria, aentaurea arenaria, secale silvestre, but also more rare species such as: alyssum borzeanum, astrodaucus littoralis and erniaria hirsuta.</p> <p>The climate of Lake Siughiol is typical of the sea coast, with annual temperatures of about 11⁰C; annual rainfall 378 mm and solar radiation about 132,5 kcal/cm², wind speed is about 4 m/s.</p> <p>Lake Siutghiol has on the west a limestone island, formed by deposits of Cretaceous age called Ovidiu Island, with an area of 2 ha, near the city of Ovidiu, at a distance on water of about 500 m. It is said that the poet Publius Ovidius Naso exiled to Tomis (who lived between 43 BC and even the tomb of the poet) would have lived here. In the year 8 AD, during this exile, the poet wrote the works "Sad" and "Pontic". The archaeological researches, made on the island, have discovered traces of human settlements during the Traceage and Geto-Dacians, and the oldest settlements date from the Paleolithic.</p> <p>In Lake Siughiol, the wreckage of some seaplanes during World War II and several submerged vessels were discovered.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state, but also with anthropogenic influences on the shores from Constanta, Mamaia and Ovidiu.</p> <p>Various institutions and private houses are located on the lake. The lake is arranged with concrete shores in Constanta and Mamaia area, with portions at different stages of degradation. On the side of the resort Mamaia there are pontoons for tourist utility. Here you can practice water sports, such as water skiing or yachting, sport fishing.</p> <p>In 2007, Formula 1 on the water was organized here.</p>
Schedule	<p>Departures to Ovidiu Island are made from the dock for Ovidiu Island from Mamaia Station (Tic-Tac area, opposite Casino Mamaia) with the ship "Ovidius" and with the boats "Sabrina" and "Marina", or from the dock from Ovidiu City, with summer schedule, announced at the beginning of the summer season.</p>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for visiting Lake Siutghiol on land and on water</p> <p>There is an information center in Mamaia, with information and data on Lake Siughiol.</p> <p>Near the Lake Siutghiol, in Mamaia there are important tourist</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>objectives: the beach, the Holiday Village, restaurants and souvenir shops, the telegondola for a distance of 2.3 km, which ensures a beautiful panorama over the resort and the lake from the height of 50 m.</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are few facilities for signaling and presenting the objectives and recreational facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Direct access is made from Mamaia resort, with the means of public transportation on the Constanta-Mamaia route.</p> <p>Access by car can be done using Mamaia Boulevard that connects Constanta to Mamaia Resort</p> <p>Accommodation nearby in the tourist resort Mamaia, in Constanta and Ovidiu</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby in Constanta and at the entrances to Ovidiu and Mamaia</p> <p>There are parking spaces in the Mamaia resort.</p> <p>There are toilets in the tourist areas arranged on the shore of the lake in Mamaia resort</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research and underwater archeology of the lake for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value, as well as the elaboration of legislative regulations that will protect and conserve the area, to keep it as natural as possible.</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1000 – 4000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restoration of concrete shores in the affected areas - special sports fishing spots <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 50.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment- from the local budget of the city of Constanța and Ovidiu- through European funds- through sponsorship
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Inventory file of a natural objective

Techirghiol Lake

Objective name	Lacul Techirghiol
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44°03'13"N Long. 28°35'36"E Region name: South East Code: RO SPA0061 Lake Area: 10,68 km² Area of Avifaunistic Importance Techirghiol Lake RO130, covers 3218 hectares, between 0 and 80 m altitudes Biogeographic Region: - Black Sea - Steppe Techirghiol Lake is a very important avifauna area, declared Ramsar site on March 23, 2006, with the number 1,610. The legal protection is given by Government Decision 1266/2000. Techirghiol Lake is Natura 2000 site based on the Birds Directive of the European Union. Techirghiol Lake or Techirghiol liman is located on the outskirts of Techirghiol, near the tourist resort Eforie Nord, 12 km away from Constanța port, Romania. It is a fluvio-marine liman, separated by the sea through a perisip and with a maximum depth of 9 m. By the small contribution of fresh water, the water of the lake has increased its salt concentration, to about 95 g / l. This phenomenon allowed the formation of a sludge layer with special therapeutic qualities, the well-known Techirghiol sludge. Techirghiol Lake is the largest salt lake in Romania, with a length of 7,500 m, known for the qualities of salted (mineralized) water and sapropelic sludge, used to treat various diseases. The invertebrate fauna that populates Techirghiol Lake is dominated by the Artemia saline crustacean, which together with the crystalline Cladophora algae provides the raw material for the production of sapropelic sludge with active mineral components that give it a special therapeutic value.</p>



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	<p>Today, the waters of Lake Techirghiol are divided into three areas separated by the dams built between 1983 and 1989, so there is a large area with salt water (52-55 grams of salt per liter) located near the sea to the east, a brackish area (6 -8 g / l) intermediate, and a sweetened area (1-2,3 g / l), located towards the "tail of the lake", the western area having areas covered with marsh vegetation characteristic of fresh waters.</p> <p>The softening of the waters leads to the change of the faunal composition, especially the reduction of the weight of the invertebrate species adapted to the hypersaline waters. In the waters of the lake 109 taxa were identified from phytoplankton, most of these algae belonging to diatoms, but also chlorophytes, dinophytes, euglens and chrysophytes, xanthophytes and 14 species of planktonic cyanobacteria were identified. Macrophyte algae are predominantly represented by the species <i>Cladophora vagabunda</i>, but <i>Cladophora crystallina</i>, <i>Cladophora fracta</i> is also present. We know from here 14 species of protozoa, 93 species of rotifers, 1 species of copepod and 4 species of dipterans. <i>Artemia salina</i> is a brachiopod crustacean of 5-10 mm, adapted to life in hypersaline waters. <i>Rivulogammarus pulex</i> is a relict amphipod crustacean, and the <i>Pseudamnicola codreanu</i> gastropod is also a regional endemic relict, characteristic of the Dobrogean coastal areas.</p> <p>The vegetation near the shores resembles that of the marine salts, being present halophilic species: <i>Salicornia europaea</i>, <i>Artemisia santonica</i>, <i>Sueda maritime</i>, <i>Sueda salsa</i>, <i>Atriplex tatarica</i>, <i>Atriplex oblongifolia</i>, <i>Bassia sedoides</i>, <i>Bassia hirsuta</i>, <i>Acroellus pannonicus</i>, <i>Aster tripolium geniculum</i> <i>Juncus gerardi</i>, <i>Spergularia media</i> etc.</p> <p>They are known here approx. 150 species of birds, the various species being present at different times of the year. According to the standard site form, Lake Techirghiol is important for wintering 7,000 red-necked geese (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>), 40 winter swans (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), 34 large egrets (<i>Egretta alba</i>) 1 winter falcon (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), 1 ex. falcon traveler (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), 3 ex. polar diving (<i>Gavia arctica</i>), 1,800 (<i>Mergus albellus</i>), 800 white-headed ducks (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>), 800 small cormorants (<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>) and so on.</p>
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	<p>Of the species that nest here, it is worth mentioning 30 pairs of footong (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>), 10-12 pairs of dwarf mallard (<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>), etc. During the passage period, the site is used among others 20 specimens of salt mink (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>), 1,300 white storks (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>), 600 black-headed seagulls (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>), 5,200 small seagulls (<i>Larus minutus</i>), 100-120 common pelicans (<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>), 100 bats (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>), 20 small litters (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>). During the migration periods, the site waters are used by more than 20,000 waterfowl, for example large mussel (<i>Anser albifrons</i>) and small mussel (<i>Anser erythropus</i>), black-necked crocodile (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>), a species represented by 2,000 in migration period.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state with anthropogenic amenities. The lake bank near Techirghiol is set up in the form of a park, under development, with some public places Here was implemented a Life project focused on protecting the wintering conditions of the Red-necked Goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>), one of the rarest species of geese on the Earth, which nest in the Taimir peninsula in Siberia and predominantly winter in the Romania-Bulgaria area of Dobrogea, with freezing water in winter, on which the nights can be spent. Techirghiol locality is a famous treatment station, where the therapeutic effects of salted (mineralized) water and Techirghiol sludge, recommended for the treatment of diseases such as psoriasis, rheumatism, allergies, etc. are highlighted. The climate, the sapropelic sludge and the salt water of the lake make this spa resort known since 1899 a destination well known locally and nationally.</p>
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors
Touristic services:	There are no organized tourist services for the Lake



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>Techighiol area</p> <p>There is a tourist information point in Techirghiol</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access on DN 38 or through the county road that connects the Eforie Nord resort to Techirghiol (next to the lake).</p> <p>There are no direct access facilities in the protected area</p> <p>Access near the car can be made using the national road that connects Constanta to Mangalia, through Eforie Nord to Techighiol</p> <p>Accommodation nearby in the tourist resorts Eforie Nord and in Techirghiol</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Eforie Nord and Techirghiol</p> <p>There are several car parks in Techirghiol, on the lake</p> <p>There are no public toilets</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to enhance tourism and treatment</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000- 4.000 euro</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, a plan of tourist arrangement is needed in accordance with the need of environmental protection, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - special places for observing the area and birds by tourists - spaces for tourist use, like camping, on the edge of the protected area, <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 – 10.000 euro</p>



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Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from the local budget of the city of Techirghiol - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Canaraua Fetii Forest and Valley

Objective name	Canaraua Fetii Forest and Valley
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44°02'N Long. 27°61'E Region name: South East RO 023 natural reserve ROSPA0008 Code: ROSCI0172 Area: 168.3 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 1980 Biogeographic Region: - <i>Steppe</i></p> <p>Canaraua Fetii natural reserve is located in the southwestern part of Dobrogea, near the Romanian-Bulgarian border, in the form of a shallow depression corridor, a dry valley bordered by quiet hills with several limestone walls characteristic of the Canary Islands, interesting geomorphological landscape and extraordinary biodiversity.</p> <p>A landscape with extensive forests, steppe vegetation, streams and ponds of temporary or permanent waters and areas attacked by humans by transforming various natural ecosystems into monotonous and large cultivated lands. A wide valley can be seen from the Iartmac pond area, crossing the imaginary border line, reaching the territory of Bulgaria, where the same valley is called Suha Reka (Dry River). This wide valley was once crossed by a large stream, probably an arm of the ancient Danube once flowed here. In the landscape there are several limestone blocks that have vertical walls up to 40 m high, with arches, caves, chimneys, overhangs and various niches, walls that have rubble at their base, and above are covered by the layer of loess so extensive in Dobrogea landscape. Limestones also have various fossils.</p> <p>Canaraua Fetii natural reserve was protected by Decision 31/1980 of Constanta County People's Council.</p> <p>The natural reserve Canaraua Fetii Forest is declared a natural reserve according to Law 5/2000 on the plan for the development of the national territory Section III of the protected areas of national interest, code 2363</p> <p>The Canaraua Forest natural reserve is in the state forest fund.</p>



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	<p>The reserve presents floral species characteristic of the ponto-Caspian region and the macaroni-Mediterranean region, being reported about 1000 species of higher plants, representing 27% of Romania's flora, thermophilic and resistant to aridity, trees, lilies and shrubs, as well as various herbs. There are numerous Turkey oaks (<i>Quercus cerris</i>), downy oaks or pubescent oaks, and Oaks of Virgil (<i>Quercus pubescens</i> și <i>Quercus virgiliana</i>), Grayish oaks (<i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i>) etc. Numerous Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean species are present, among which the more representative are : Mahaleb cherry (<i>Prunus (Cerasus) mahaleb</i>), the manna ash or South European flowering ash (<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>), Oriental hornbeam (<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>), Jerusalem thorn (<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>), the European smoketree (<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>), butcher's-broom (<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>).</p> <p>Among the herbaceous plants, in the steppe meshes appears <i>Stipa capillata</i>, Ukrainian stipa; the two species of peony, <i>Paeonia tenuifolia</i> and <i>Paeonia peregrina</i>, are also present in the area. The rocks have many rare species, calcareous and xerophilous plants.</p> <p>With regard to fauna, the protected natural area comprises numerous species of rare animals, of sub-Mediterranean, Balkan or pontic origin. Among the reptiles, besides the dobrogean turtle (<i>Testudo graeca</i>), the standard form of the site also mentions the presence of the turtle of Oltenia (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>); there are other reptiles living in this landscape as well as the Eastern Green Lizard (<i>Lacerta viridis</i>), the Balkan green lizard (<i>Lacerta trilineata</i>), the common wall lizard (<i>Podarcis muralis</i>), the Balkan Wall Lizard (<i>Podarcis taurica</i>), the European copper skink (<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>), the Aesculapian snake (<i>Elaphe longissima</i>), the Caspian whipsnake (<i>Coluber caspius</i>), the nose-horned viper (<i>Vipera ammodytes</i>) etc. Concerning the herpetofauna, at the Canaraua Fetii, Mircea Andrei also mentions species as <i>Anguis fragilis</i>, <i>Lacerta praticola</i>, <i>Natrix natrix</i>.</p> <p>The reserve is particularly important due to the multitude of habitats and rare, protected species, many being species of migratory birds that populate here due to the climatic conditions.</p> <p>The habitats characteristic of the reserve are: thermophilic forests with <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> and <i>Carpinus orientalis</i>, areas of calcifil steppe, caves and wetlands.</p> <p>Among mammals we mention: a variety of bat species such as: the Mehely's horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>), the lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rh. hipposideros</i>), the greater horseshoe bat (<i>Rh. ferrumequinum</i>), the Schreibers' Bent-winged bat</p>
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	<p>(<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>), the Geoffroy's bat (<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>). There are also other more common species such as The greater mouse-eared bat (<i>Myotis myotis</i>), and two species of small bats: the Nathusius' pipistrelle and the Savi's pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>, <i>P. savii</i>); the European ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>) and the marbled polecat (<i>Vormela peregusna</i>), the edible dormouse (<i>Glis glis</i>), the forest dormouse (<i>Dryomys nitedula</i>), the European badger (<i>Meles meles</i>), the European wildcat (<i>Felis silvestris</i>), the golden jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), the wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>).</p> <p>The remarkable value of the site is given by the presence of rare species of flora, of internationally protected ornithofauna species, of species sub-Mediterranean, Balkan and Pontic mammals, reptiles and invertebrate species, especially lepidoptera of the highest value.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state.</p> <p>Legend has it that on the Ceair Valley, close to the border with Bulgaria, they had stolen, in a rock, some robbers, who, at times, kidnapped the most beautiful girls in the surrounding villages and dishonored them. The peasants waited for a while, frightened by the cruelty of the bandits, but in the end they set fire to the house, killing everyone in the cave. Since then, the place is called Canaraua Fetii, because kanara means rock in the Bulgarian language, mixed here with Romanian. The name was then taken over by the entire valley. What the rebellious villagers who burned the robbers did not know was that in Canaraua Fetii there was an ancient monastery, from the fourth to the sixth century and from the ninth to the tenth. They did not know that this is the oldest monastery in Romania. That in their futility, the bandits desecrated the graves of saints, buried in the church dug in the rock. That the fire set by them consumed the last remnants of an old monastic glass, among the first ones raised in the places where Saint Andrew worshiped the Romanians.</p> <p>An invaluable relic of early Christianity, transformed into ash. All this was to be discovered much later, in 1981, when a peasant from Cerchezu commune called on historians from Constanța to look for some excavated rooms in the cochiliferous limestone wall of Ceair Valley, a whole rock complex, similar to the chalk. from Basarabi, but a little smaller. A church only a few meters up, near the top of the rock, a corridor parallel to the altar and, at the base of the rock, the traces of another church, semi-cave. Historians have established that the upstairs church functioned between the 4th and 6th centuries, so that, along with the cells, it was abandoned. In the 9th century, the monastic life was resumed</p>



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	<p>here, which lasted into the next century, but, for reasons still unknown, the upper church was no longer used, but the lower one was built, half on the stone terrace. and half outside. In the tenth century, the monks were forced to leave Valea Ceairului, to escape from the hands of the Turks and founded, further down the valley, the Dervent monastery. In the lower church were found two tombs, with remains in them, Roman crosses and coins, during the time of Emperor Constantine the Great (306-337 AD).</p> <p>The vulnerability is relatively low due to the location of the reservation away from the localities in the area.</p> <p>Human activities with impact on the reservation are: grazing, agriculture, forestry, mining within the reserve boundary.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather.</p> <p>Study visits of students and pupils</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p> <p>In the vicinity of the site there are some objectives of historical, cultural and tourist interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wooden church „Sf. Dumitru ”from Izvoarele, a place of worship raised in the technique of the slope (wooden structure and insulated walls with beaten earth and squares) in the 19th century, a historical monument. - The wooden church from Satu Nou "The Ascension of the Lord" from Satu Nou, built in 1863, historical monument. - The church „St. Great Martyr Dimitrie ”from Izvoarele, 19th century construction, historical monument. - Dervent Monastery from Canlia, built 1936-1942, historical monument. - The archeological site (“Gura Canliei”) from Canlia (settlements dating from the early medieval period; 1st - 2nd



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	<p>century AD, Roman period; Latène, Geto-Dacian culture; Hallstatt, and necropolis of burial and cremation from the 15th century). I - II AD, Roman era), historical monument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The archeological site ("Dervent Hill") in Canlia (Byzantine fortification from the 10th to the 11th centuries, early medieval times and settlements dating from the Roman Age, the Iron Age; the Bronze Age and the Neolithic). - The archaeological site from Negureni (settlements from the 11th century, early medieval period; 6th century AD, Roman-Byzantine era and aqueduct attributed to the 3rd century AD, Roman era). - The archaeological site from Izvoarele (settlement and fortification from the Middle Ages). - The archaeological site of Adamclisi (Tropaeum Traiani Fortress, basilica, necropolis, aqueduct ensemble, the Tropaeum Traiani triumphal monument, the Roman altar from Adamclisi, the Roman mound, the terms of the Tropaeum Traiani fortress and extramural dwellings), dry construction. II - VII, historical monument. - Aliman Protected Areas - Adamclisi and Lake Oltina; Dunareni Lake, Cetate Forest and Bratca Forest
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>Access from the National Road DN3 on the route: Bucharest - Călărași - Ostrov - Lipnița.</p> <p>There are no direct access facilities in the protected area.</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Ostrov.</p> <p>There is no parking in the area.</p> <p>There are no public toilets.</p>



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Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use on the edge of the protected area <p>Estimated amount: 15.000 -45.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from the budget of the Ministry of Tourism - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Comorova Forest

Objective name	Comorova Forest
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 43°52'N Long. 28°35'E Region name: South East Comorova Forest – Neptun Mangalia Area: 519 ha</p> <p>Comorova Forest is a vegetation formation located on the Romanian coast, north of Mangalia. Initially it was an oak forest of dwarf hawks (Quercus robur) also comprising cedars, cypresses, pines and semi-aquatic areas with willows such as Herghelia swamp, but the trees were progressively cut by the locals, the forest was partially protected in 1890 and replanted with meadows. , poplars, oaks and limes.</p> <p>The Comorova-Neptun forest was established during the reign of King Carol I, in the years 1890-1900, by the Romanian state, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains that administered the state forests, with an initial area of over 800 ha. In 1901, the 10th Constanța Regional Forestry Directorate was established, whose responsibilities included the care of the Comorova-Neptun forest. In 1938, Prof. Dr. Eng. Marin Dracea, the most prestigious Romanian forestry engineer of all time, considered by many to be the founder of modern Romanian forestry, founded the Dobrogea Experimental Forestry Resort in the Comorova forest. Between 1938-1971 the forest entered the portfolio of the state forestry administration from that period, either in the productive sector or in the research sector through the Forestry Research Institute. The activity of the experimental resort has not gone unnoticed, even now, the Comorova forest is home to many indigenous species, such as oak, lime, pine, birch, but also a lot of exotic trees, cedars, cypresses. The best represented is the Virginia juniper (Juniperus virginiana), a species brought from the USA, very well naturalized here, being used successfully in afforestation actions carried out before 1989.</p> <p>At the end of the 19th century in the area of Comorova Forest today was a hamlet of the same name. Its population consisted of 4 families, numbering 14 souls, Turks and Bulgarian fishermen. Lake Comorova had an area of 60 ha and was</p>



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	<p>covered with reed.</p> <p>Between 1903-1906 over 5 hectares of land with more than one million seedlings of acacia, tufts, ash, mulberry, chestnuts, plums, vegetarians and oaks were planted in Comorova. Over 100 years ago, a patch of moss oak trees planted at the beginning of the 20th century - about 60 copies on an area of 1.2 ha, at different ages and sizes - was declared a natural reserve and protected by law. This species of oak of Balkan-Caucasian-Pontic origin belongs to the old tree flora, from the Tertiary-Pliocene period. It penetrated from the eastern Mediterranean along the outer Carpathian area, along with the Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>), the Grayish oak (<i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i>), and the Pubescent oak (<i>Quercus pubescens</i>), entering the forest of today's steppe forests. The forest was spontaneously populated with red goats and deer, mountain hens and roosters, foxes, rabbits, oilseeds and other animals. Currently, Comorova Forest hides an enviable fauna and is the favorite camping spot for locals and tourists. In the middle of lush vegetation, luxury villas, surrounded by fir trees, have been erected in recent years. Their coolness, the specific smell of the softwood forests takes you to the mountain, just 4 km from Neptune beach.</p> <p>Comorova forest is unique in Romania, both due to the species that compose it and because of its rich history.</p> <p>In the 1960s the aggression on the Comorova forest began. The establishment of the Neptune Resort results in the clearing of a part of the forest, thus reducing the area from over 800 ha to 519 ha as it currently stands. I hardly manage to survive the "Oaks of Mist" - monuments of nature - visible even today in the eastern part of the forest, and, at least theoretically, under strict protection from the authorities. In 1971, through a Decision of the Council of Ministers, the Comorova forest - Neptune is removed from the state forest fund and passed as forest vegetation outside the forest fund. After 1990, a brief period of calm follows. No trees are planted in the forest anymore, but massive logging stops. Acalmia lasts until 1998 when the Comorova forest goes through ADS and S.C. administration. Olympus SA Mangalia at Mangalia City Hall, as a municipal park.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state.</p> <p>Currently, instead of the coastal part of the former forest and the former hamlet, the summer spa resorts of Mangalia, built in the second part of the twentieth century, namely "Olympus", "Neptune", "Jupiter", "Aurora", are erected. "Venus" and "Saturn", and the western part of the forest along the national</p>



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	<p>road DN39 is declared forest reserve and dendrological park with an area of 1.2 ha.</p> <p>Comorova forest has become the favorite camping spot for locals and tourists. The coolness and smell of the forests makes you think of the mountain, but only 4 km away you have a hot beach, Neptune Beach.</p> <p>Thus, tourists who want to visit this oasis of tranquility in the landscape of the Romanian coast, can also visit other tourist attractions of the area, with a unique culture, which are the product of geography and historical evolution.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather.</p> <p>Study visits of students and pupils</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p> <p>Near:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hagieni Forest 14 km - Albesti Forest 17 km
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking 	<p>Access from Constanța - Mangalia National Road.</p> <p>There are no direct access facilities in the protected area.</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Mangalia.</p> <p>There is no parking in the area.</p> <p>There are no public toilets.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>The reserve does not have an elaborated management plan.</p> <p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use on the edge of the protected area - Spaces specially designed for bird and wildlife observation - Estimated amount: 10.000 – 30.000 euro
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Publicitate prin firmele de turism care au activitate în zonă</p> <p>Publicitate prin posturile de radio și televiziune naționale și locale care au emisiuni științifice și de promovare a turismului</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county and Mangalia city - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Dumbrăveni Forest - Urluia Valley - Vederoasa Lake

Objective name	Dumbrăveni Forest - Urluia Valley - Vederoasa Lake
Description: • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 43°58'N Long. 27°58'E Region name: South East RO 023 natural reserve ROSPA0008 Code: ROSCI0071 ROSPA0036 Dumbrăveni ROSPA0007 Balta Vederoasa Area: 17.971 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 1980 Biogeographic Region: <i>Steppe</i></p> <p>The Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve was placed under protection regime for the first time in 1980 by Decision no. 31/1980 of the Constanța County People's Council. By Law no. 5/2000 regarding the national territory development plan - Section III protected area of national interest. The Vederoasa Lake nature reserve was declared a protected area by H.G.2151 / 2004 on the establishment of the protected natural area regime for new areas. The Vederoasa Lake Reserve is state property (state public domain - H.G. 2060/2004), on the administrative territory of Aliman commune, the water gloss being in the administration of the Dobrogea Litoral Water Directorate.</p> <p>Dumbraveni Forest Reserve is a state-owned forest, with an area of 345.7 ha on the administrative territory of Dumbrăveni commune.</p> <p>Together with Canaraua Feti Forest and Esechio Forest - Bugeac Lake, they are the only sites of community importance in Dobrogea and probably in the country. It is worth noting that restricted areas with secular trees have also been identified.</p> <p>Dumbraveni forest, shelters on the limestone coast a vegetation with sub-Mediterranean elements, most rare species. Apart from the very varied forms of relief, such as the area of the canaries with gorges that constitute natural geomorphological landscapes of rare beauty, there is a permanent water valley. In the perimeter of the forest were identified 26 species of macromycetes, with 14 edible taxa and two poisons. The fauna preserves consistent populations for numerous species of</p>



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	<p>vertebrates and invertebrates specific to the forest steppe area. The birds are well represented, the ecological spectrum of the birds being balanced.</p> <p>The Dumbrăveni area presents a landscape of lush sub-Mediterranean forest, spatially extensive and little walked, with fossil limestone cliffs and a few caves, areas of grassy steppe vegetation (both natural primary steppes and secondary steppes / agro-pastoral pastures), several valleys with temporary waters as well as a relatively permanent watercourse, so that this mosaic of habitats preserves a biodiversity of forest-steppes that was once widespread throughout the region. As in other southern Dobrogean forests, a large variety of xerothermophilic species can be seen here, the Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>), the Grayish oak (<i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i>), the Pubescent oak (<i>Quercus pubescens</i>), the Oriental hornbeam (<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>), etc in Dumbrăveni. There are forests in the area with secular trees.</p> <p>Here, we can also find the four-lined snake or Bulgarian ratsnake (<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>), the marbled polecat (<i>Vormela peregusna</i>), and also the Romanian hamster (<i>Mesocricetus newoni</i>), a small mammal species existing only in Dobrogea (Romania and Bulgaria). The Dobrogean dragon, lately called <i>Elaphe sauromates</i>, is known to be present in this site but at a great distance from the Dumbrăveni Forest - proper. Among the plants, several rare species are also important for the conservation of biological diversity: <i>Potentilla emilii-popii</i>, <i>Centaurea jankae</i>, <i>Himantoglossum caprinum</i>, <i>Echium russicum</i>. There are also some other interesting species such as <i>Paeonia peregrina</i>, <i>Crocus pallasi</i>, <i>Jasminium fruticans</i>, <i>Stipa capillata</i>, <i>Stipa lessingiana</i>, <i>Stipa ucrainica</i>.</p> <p>Here nest 12-14 pairs of wasps (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>), 2-4 pairs of the black kite (<i>Milvus migrans</i>), 12-16 pairs of the Levant sparrowhawk (<i>Accipiter bevipes</i>), 9-10 pairs of the long-legged buzzard (<i>Buteo rufinus</i>), 4-6 pairs of the booted eagle (<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>), 90-120 pairs of the Syrian woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopus syriacus</i>), 70-80 pairs of the European Roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>), 180-200 pairs of the lesser grey shrike (<i>Lanius minor</i>), 200-220 pairs of the ortolan bunting (<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>), 4-5 pairs of the pied wheatear (<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>) . During the winter season we can also find here 90-100 specimens of the northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>).</p> <p>Lake Vederoasa is part of the category of meadow lakes, with a marked degree of meandering and is located in the limanic sector of the Urluia valley or the Vederoasa valley. In the western part of the lake there is a well defined cliff. The steep</p>
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	<p>slope fragmentation is due to the short floods formed by torrents in the loess deposits. Vederoasa Lake is characterized by the existence of ascending springs of shore, originating in the limestone at the base of the cliff and which supplies the lake water underground. Over 80% of the lake's surface is covered by reef which is a good habitat for birds. On the territory of the site is found the paleontological reserve Aliman fossiliferous place (nature monument) which presents itself as a steep wall consisting of an alternation of limestone with marno-limestone and more rarely with the marbled clays belonging to the Cretaceous lower.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state. Vulnerability There are two limestone quarries (Dumbrăveni and Șipotele) at the boundaries of this site, but their impact is minimal and the continuation of their operation would not significantly affect the conservation of the species and habitats in the site. Cutting down of old native forests, especially oak, as well as other activities that could destroy native vegetation (fires, etc.), should be avoided.</p>
Schedule	None
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather. Study visits of students and pupils</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area There is no tourist information point There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>



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• objective website	
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>The national road DN38 on Constanța - Topraisar - Amzacea - DJ392 county road in the direction of Plopeni - Movila Verde - Independence - Dumbrăveni.</p> <p>There are no direct access facilities in the protected area.</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Topraisar.</p> <p>There is no parking in the area.</p> <p>There are no public toilets.</p> <p>Sites of tourist importance nearby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fossiliferous site Credința (natural monument) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the third category IUCN (paleontological nature reserve), located in the administrative territory of Chirnogeni commune. - The limestone walls from Petroșani.
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 -4.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve accessibility, a tourism development plan is needed in accordance with the need to protect the environment, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads made of environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use at the edge of the protected area <p>Estimated amount 10.000 – 30.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Fântânița Forest - Murfatlar

Objective name	Fântânița Forest - Murfatlar
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44.154403 N Long. 28.386333 E Region name: South East NUTS level 2 code RO 22 natural reserve Code: ROSCI0083 Area: 66.40 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 1962 Biogeographic Region: <i>Steppe 100%</i></p> <p>Fântânița - Murfatlar Forest is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (nature and fauna nature reserve), located on the administrative territory of Murfatlar.</p> <p>The Fântânița - Murfatlar nature reserve was declared a protected area by Law No. 5/2000 on the approval of the Plan of national territory Section III - protected areas.</p> <p>Put under protection in 1932, the reservation is located 1 km south of the city Murfatlar, on the left side of the road Constanța - Ostrov, being included in the Murfatlar forest, whose area is 771 ha.</p> <p>Since 1962, the reserve is protected by law and houses a number of rare species of plants and animals.</p> <p>The natural area represents an area with a sloping relief, crossed by several streams, with fauna characteristic of arid areas (Dobrogean steppe) and floristic elements specific to the pontic, Balkan, continental, sub-Mediterranean or Eurasian habitats.</p> <p>The fauna contains many species of animals characteristic of the Dobrogea steppe areas.</p> <p>Fântânița - Murfatlar presents an area with a high floristic and faunal diversity, both at the level of species and at the level of terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>The flora consists of forest vegetation, shrubs and grassy ponto-Sarmatian species.</p> <p>Species of trees and shrubs found in the reserve: the Pubescent oak (<i>Quercus pubescens</i>), the Grayish oak</p>



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	<p>(<i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i>), the Oriental hornbeam (<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>), the mahaleb cherry (<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>), the dwarf Russian almond (from <i>Prunus tenella</i>), the European smoketree (<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>), a great variety of plants such as: sedge (from <i>Carex halleriana</i>), the janka and the dusty miller (from <i>Centaurea thracica</i> and <i>Centaurea rutifolia</i>), the murray (<i>Cephalaria uralensis</i>), the spring pheasant's eye (<i>Adonis vernalis</i>), an Eurasian species of onion (from <i>Allium saxatile</i>), the Yellow-Flowered Garlic (<i>Allium flavum</i>), a species of plant belonging to the family Ranunculaceae (<i>Adonis flammea</i>), the climbing asparagus (<i>Asparagus vericillatus</i>), a species of perennial plant from family Asteraceae (<i>Galatella linosyris</i>), the dianthus (from <i>Dianthus dobrogensis</i> and <i>Dianthus leptopetalus</i>), the gas plant (<i>Dictamnus albus</i>), the perennial bunchgrass (<i>Stipa capillata</i>), the Honey-flowered spurge (<i>Euphorbia nicaeensis</i>), the sweet iris or orris (<i>Iris variegata</i>), the common yellow jasmine (<i>Jasminus fruticans</i>), the Ukrainian feather-grass (<i>Stipa ucrainica</i>) or the Schmalh (<i>Carduus hamulosus</i>).</p> <p>The fauna of the reserve is characteristic of the steppe area and is represented by several species (some endemic) of mammals, birds, insects, reptiles and frogs: the marbled polecat (<i>Vormela peregusna</i>), the European ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>), the southern birch mouse (<i>Sicista subtilis</i>), the Romanian hamster (<i>Mesocricetus newtoni</i>), birds and insects: the common buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>), the butterfly (from <i>Lycaena dispar</i>, <i>Colyas myrmidone</i>), the cricket (<i>Paracaloptenus caloptenoides</i>), reptiles and frogs: the Caspian whipsnake (<i>Coluber caspius</i>), the Blotched snake (<i>Elaphe sauromates</i>), the Greek tortoise (<i>Testudo graeca</i>), the European tree frog (<i>Hyla arborea</i>).</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state.</p> <p>Nearby points of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Murfatlar cave ensemble (10th century historical monument, early medieval period, consisting of two churches, six tombs and several galleries dug in chalk) is an archaeological complex discovered in 1957, with a special significance for the history of Christianity our country due to the fact that the site houses the first church in Romania; - Murfatlar Vineyard Museum which houses vessels (for drinking and storage) for wine, equipment (presses, juicers



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	from different eras) used in the process of wine making, art objects (statues, sculptures), documents
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather.
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are no organized tourist services for the area There is no tourist information point There are no professional guides Nearby there is Fântânița Guesthouse, with 16 rooms and modern amenities
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station	Access from the national road DN3 Constanța - Valu lui Traian - Murfatlar, at the exit of the city to the village Ciocârlia (following DN3), on the left. There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Constanta and Murfatlar There is no parking There are no public toilets
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the patrimony and the elaboration of measures for the



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	<p>tourist value.</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 4.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve accessibility, a tourism development plan is needed in accordance with the need to protect the environment, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads made of environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use at the edge of the protected area <p>Estimated amount: 5.000 – 15.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of the Environment - from the local budget of Basarabi - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Hagieni Forest

Objective name	Hagieni Forest
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 43°47'N Long. 28°27'E Region name: South East Special Protection Area ROSPA0094, Natural Area Protected by Community Interest ROSCI0157 (Hagieni Forest - Cotu Văii) Area: 587 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 1980 Biogeographic Region: <i>Steppe</i> Code: ROSPA0094</p> <p>Hagieni Forest is a nature reserve with a zoo-botanical profile in the Black Plateau of Vodă. It covers the administrative territory of the city of Mangalia and of the communes of Limanu and Albesti. The importance of the forest dominated by oak species lies in the fact that it is a nesting place for different species of birds.</p> <p>Hagieni forest is part of the state forestry fund.</p> <p>The Hagieni forest is one of the most valuable pieces of the Dobrogean natural heritage. The reservation amazes by the diversity of the landscape, so different from the coastal one, only a few kilometers away, and by the faunal rarities that found their refuge on this island of vegetation now surrounded by agricultural crops. We can find here ponds with aquatic and marsh vegetation, rocky steppes in full sun, limestone coasts and creeks, thorny shrub clusters, steppe vegetation lights and shady forests of different essences, predominantly being a natural sub-Mediterranean forest.</p> <p>The landscape is fragmented, consisting of limestone plateaus and deep valleys, sometimes with water, more or less standing. The substrate is represented by Sarmatian limestone. The climate is of continental type, with some influences of the Black Sea and sub-Mediterranean.</p> <p>The Hagieni forest appears as an island of thermophilic trees in the Dobrogean steppe. It is of particular scientific importance, due to the geographical position at the intersection of the migration routes of the pontic, Balkan, Mediterranean, Central-European, Aralp-Caspian and Illyro-Moesian flowers, which</p>



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	<p>has resulted in a mix of numerous and varied floristic elements. The site is home to over 800 plant taxa and important animal species (birds, reptiles and invertebrates), many of them protected nationally and internationally. The unique landscape is also customized by the Mediterranean shrubs called siblyak / shibleac.</p> <p>The flora is very rich, comprising over 700 vascular taxons, some of which grow only here: <i>scabiosa micrantha</i>, <i>Plumbago europaea</i>, <i>Stachys obliqua</i>, <i>Salvia ringens</i>.</p> <p>The vegetation is thermophilic, represented by forests and steppe and stonny meadows: <i>Beta trigyna</i>, <i>Centaurea napulifera</i> s. L., <i>Convolvulul lineatus</i>, <i>Crocus Chrysanthus</i>, <i>Crocus pallasii</i>, <i>Crocus flavus</i>, <i>Dictamnus albus</i>, <i>Ferulagoconfusa</i>, <i>Dianthus leptopetalus</i>, <i>Galanthus elwesii</i>, <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>, <i>Himantoglossumhircinum</i> ssp. <i>caprinum</i>, <i>Myrrhoides nodosa</i>, <i>Nepeta parviflora</i>, <i>Ononis pusilla</i>, <i>Opopanax bulgaricus</i>, <i>Orchis purpurea</i>, <i>Orchis simia</i>, <i>Ornithogalum oreoides</i>, <i>Ornithogalum comossum</i>, <i>Paeonia peregrina</i>, <i>Paeonia tenuifolia</i>, <i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>, <i>Prunus tenella</i>, <i>Rindera umbellata</i>, <i>Salvia aethiopis</i>, <i>Salviaringens</i>, <i>Scutellaria orientalis</i> var. <i>pinnatifida</i>, <i>Hottonia palustris</i>, <i>Stachys obliqua</i>, <i>Sternbergiacolchiciflora</i>, <i>Phleum subulatum</i>, <i>Heliotropium dolosum</i>, <i>Parietaria lusitanica</i> ssp. <i>serbica</i>.</p> <p>The Hagieni forest hosts important herds of protected bird species: <i>Falco cherrug</i>, <i>Falcovespertinus</i>, <i>Coracias garrulus</i>, <i>Aquila heliaca</i>, <i>Accipiter brevipes</i>, <i>Anthus campestris</i>, <i>Calandrellabrachydactyla</i>, <i>Lanius minor</i>, <i>Milvus migrans</i>, <i>Pernis apivorus</i>, <i>Picus canus</i>, <i>Lullula arborea</i>, <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>.</p> <p>The site is important during the migration period for the species: <i>Larusmelanocephalus</i>, <i>Larus minutus</i>, <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>, <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>.</p>
Actual status	<p>Natural state. Vulnerability Relatively low. The anthropic influence is given by the presence in the vicinity of the Hagienese locality, by the activities of grazing, hunting, poaching and sporadic and unorganized tourism. grazing. For the Hagieni Forest Nature Reserve there is no plan management. The regulation of the reservation was elaborated by the custodians of the protected natural area, Constanța Forestry Department.</p>
Schedule	None



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<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors 	<p>Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather.</p> <p>Study visits of students and pupils</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others: 	<p>There are no organized tourist services for the area</p> <p>There is no tourist information point</p> <p>There are no professional guides</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website 	<p>There are no signaling and site presentation facilities</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station 	<p>The access in the reservation is made from the road DJ 391 B Mangalia – Hagieni</p> <p>There are no direct access facilities in the protected area.</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Topraisar.</p> <p>There is no parking in the area.</p> <p>There are no public toilets.</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required</p>	<p>The reservation does not have an elaborated management plan, the activities in this area being developed based on the Regulation</p>



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funds	<p>reservation made by Constanta Forestry Department, custodians protected area.</p> <p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use on the edge of the protected area - Spaces specially designed for bird and wildlife observation <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 20.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and tourism promotion</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship



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Inventory file of a natural objective

Valu lui Traian Forest

Objective name	Valu lui Traian Forest
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • territorial area/jurisdiction • property status • distinction year • Categorization/division • Museum exhibition • Other area characteristics 	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county Lat. 44°16'N Long. 28°49'E Region name: South East RO 04 natural reserve Code: 184071 Area: 29.74 ha Type of Designation: National Status Year: 1970 Biogeographic Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Sea - Steppe <p>Valu lui Traian forest is at the entrance to Valu lui Traian, about 4 km from the entrance to Constanța city.</p> <p>Valu lui Traian is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to category III IUCN (botanical nature reserve), on the administrative territory of Valu lui Traian commune. The natural area is located in the Plateau of Medgidiei, in the central-eastern extremity of Constanța county, on the northeastern territory of Valu lui Traian, near the national road DN3 that connects the city of Murfatlar with Constanța.</p> <p>The natural reserve has been declared a protected area by Law No. 5/2000, regarding the approval of the Plan of national territory planning Section III - protected areas</p> <p>The natural area is superposed to an archaeological site (the remains of a Roman defensive system consisting of three fortification lines (Little Wall, Great Wall and Stone Wall), known by the popular name of Valu lui Traian (hence the name of the town and the forest) and it represents a wave of land on the top of which several species of xerophilous plants and species of arboretum and shrubs on slopes shelter</p>



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Actual status	Natural state with anthropogenic arrangements. There are several catering establishments nearby: Popas Valu lui Traian, Popas Padure Valu, La Nașu and Finu
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors, usually during holidays, or sunny weather. Study visits of students and pupils
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are no organized tourist services for the area There is no tourist information point There are no professional guides
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There are no signaling and site presentation facilities
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station	Access by car from DN 3 Constanța -Medgidia There are no direct access facilities in the protected area There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Constanta and Murfatlar There is more parking in the area restaurants in the area There are no public toilets
Restoration recommendations	It is necessary to finance the continuation of the



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(urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>scientific research of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the heritage and the elaboration of measures to put tourist value</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access roads from environmentally friendly materials - spaces for tourist use on the edge of the protected area, <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 20.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through sponsorship