

Grundtvig Learning Partnership project
AGEING WELL: DON'T HESITATE, BE ACTIVE



Nature & Environment

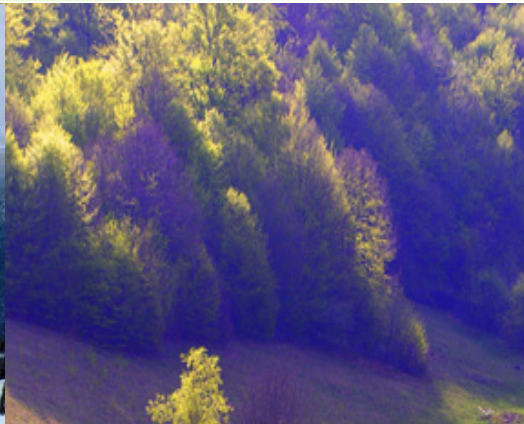
Meeting in Lithuania

3-5 July 2013



Carpathian Mountains

Making its way through the "heart" of Romania, the **Carpathian Mountains** have remained one of the last places that have not been adulterated yet in Europe. Along with the Danube and the Black Sea, the mountains represent the specific geographic element for the territorial uniqueness of the Romanian state.



Carpathians length have exceeds that of the Alps being divided into 4 groups: ***Western Carpathians, Forests, Eastern and Southern,***



Situated in the Southern Carpathians, in the district of Hunedoara, **Retezat National Park** has an area of 54400 ha



The park has the status of protected natural area by a national and international interest and in 1979 it was recognized as a **Reservation of the Biosphere.**



Transfagarasan is the most famous road in *Romania*, with differences of altitude and many curves that climbs to the highest altitude in Romania, 2042 meters.



The incredible mountain landscapes, but also the amazing beauty of a land whose time seems to be endless (the shepherds lead their sheep, the horses harnessed to the wagons run slowly and the medieval settlements keep their traditions and customs) turn the Romanian Carpathians into a spectacular open museum, having a special status in the touristic circuit of the country because of the extremely impressive landscapes, glacial valleys, limestone areas., unique and peculiar shapes of the rocks.

Scarisoara Cave

is one of the largest ice caves in Romania (it holds **the world's second largest glacier**; the largest in the world is in Slovakia).



Cetatile Ponorului (Fortress of Ponor) lie in the Apuseni Mountains, more specific, in the Northern part of the Bihor Mountains, almost 10-15 km away from Pietroasa commune, Padis area.

Danube Delta

The waters of the Danube, which flow into the Black Sea, form the largest and best preserved of Europe's deltas. The Danube delta hosts over 300 species of birds as well as 45 freshwater fish species in its numerous lakes and marshes.



The reserve is vast in European terms with numerous freshwater Lakes interconnected by narrow channels featuring huge expanses of aquatic vegetation. This is the largest continuous marshland on Europe and the second-largest delta (the Volga being the largest), which includes the greatest stretch of reedbeds in the world.



The marsh vegetation is dominated by reeds which form floating or fixed islands of decaying vegetation. Reeds cover some 1,700 km² and the floating reed islands (*plaur*) 1,000 km², whereas the total area not inundated is only 148 km².

Over 300 species of bird have been recorded, of which over 176 species breed, the most important being cormorant, pygmy cormorant, white pelican and Dalmatian pelican. There are numerous multi-species heron colonies and raptor species including white-tailed eagle. The marsh tern colonies are especially notable. The delta holds huge numbers of geese in the winter white-fronted geese, red-breasted geese (a globally threatened species with almost all the world wintering population present), teal, mallard and pochard.



The delta is very important for fish, with 45 fresh water species present.

An area of 500,000ha including all previous designations was declared a biosphere reserve under National Decree No. 983 with supporting Articles 5, and 6 on 27 August 1990.



Ageing well!



**Enjoy
Romania!**

<http://www.authorstream.com/Presentation/banut-339003-danube-delta-entertainment-ppt-powerpoint>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwAy1qQT9i0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIKcvJTPEkE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkbT9uyFJPw>

**Thank you for your attention!
Romanian Team**