



It matters for the future!

**NATIONAL AND NATURE PARKS
MANAGED BY NATIONAL FOREST
ADMINISTRATION ROMSILVA**



Since the beginning of nature conservation initiatives, Romanian foresters have been actively and directly involved in this field. Constantly supported by specialists from other fields, foresters have acted consistently to protect, complete and ensure the sustainability of the “Romanian forest”(Giurgiu, 1993).

Foresters’ contribution to biodiversity conservation is found both in the creation and development of the legislative and institutional framework, and at the technical level (research, inventory, monitoring).

Ecosystem in Cheile Nerei - Beuşniţa National Park



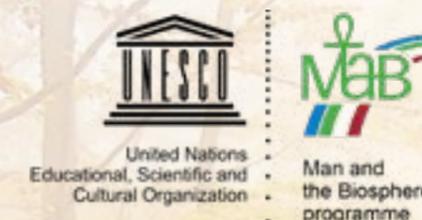
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HISTORY

The first protected area in Romania was established in 1994 - **Codrul Secular Slătioara Natural Reserve**. The first national park, **Retezat National Park**, was established in 1935.



Retezat and Munții Rodnei National Parks have been designated, since 1979, as **UNESCO Biosphere Reserves**.



Until 1990, forest nature reserves and national parks established on the basis of forest management plans were in the care of foresters, without having

a management structure specially established to ensure the management of the protected area.

At the initiative of foresters, in 1990 the establishment of 13 national parks was promoted. Subsequently, in the same year, “*Technical guidelines on the management and protection of national parks, nature reserves, nature monuments and forests with recreational functions within the forest area*” were elaborated and approved.

The establishment of the first 3 model structures for the administration of national and nature parks for Retezat National Park, Piatra Craiului National Park and Vânători Neamț Nature Park (which were to be replicated to the other parks), was done within the project “Biodiversity Conservation Management”, which was carried out between 1999 and 2006 by Romsilva, the Government of Romania and the World Bank.

Romsilva applies the principles of a modern management of national and nature parks. In addition to the main concerns for the protection of the natural environment, the administration also places special emphasis on aspects related to the conservation and promotion of traditions and cultural aspects specific to these areas, the promotion of tourism, ecological education and public awareness.



NATIONAL PARK

Protected area established with the following purposes: the protection and conservation of representative samples, including natural elements of special value in terms of physical-geographical, floristic, faunal, hydrological, geological, paleontological, speleological, pedological or other nature, offering the possibility of visiting for scientific purposes, educational, recreational and tourist.

Landscape in Retezat National Park



NATURE PARK

Protected area established with the following purposes: the protection and conservation of landscape ensembles in which the interaction of human activities with nature over time has created a distinct area, with significant landscape and / or cultural value, often with great biological diversity.

Mocănița: historical narrow-gauge steam train that is running even presently



It matters for the future!

INFO

National and nature parks include some of the most spectacular landscapes in Romania. The altitudinal, climatic and soil variety determines a wide range and habitats from mountain forests to alluvial forests, from alpine and subalpine meadows to steppe and forest-steppe.

Due to the great avifauna diversity, Balta Mică a Brăilei (2001), Lunca Mureșului (2006), Comana (2011) and Porțile de Fier (2011) Nature Parks, which are managed by Romsilva, have been designated wetlands of international importance RAMSAR.



Romsilva manages 22 parks out of the total of 29 designated at national level, of which: 12 are national parks (with an area of 308 thousand ha) and 10 are nature parks (with an area of 544 thousand ha).

The forest area included in the national and nature parks managed by Romsilva is 583 thousand hectares (69%, of which about 171 thousand hectares are included in areas of strict or integral protection, without active intervention). Of the total forest area included in the parks managed by Romsilva, 44% is public property of the state.

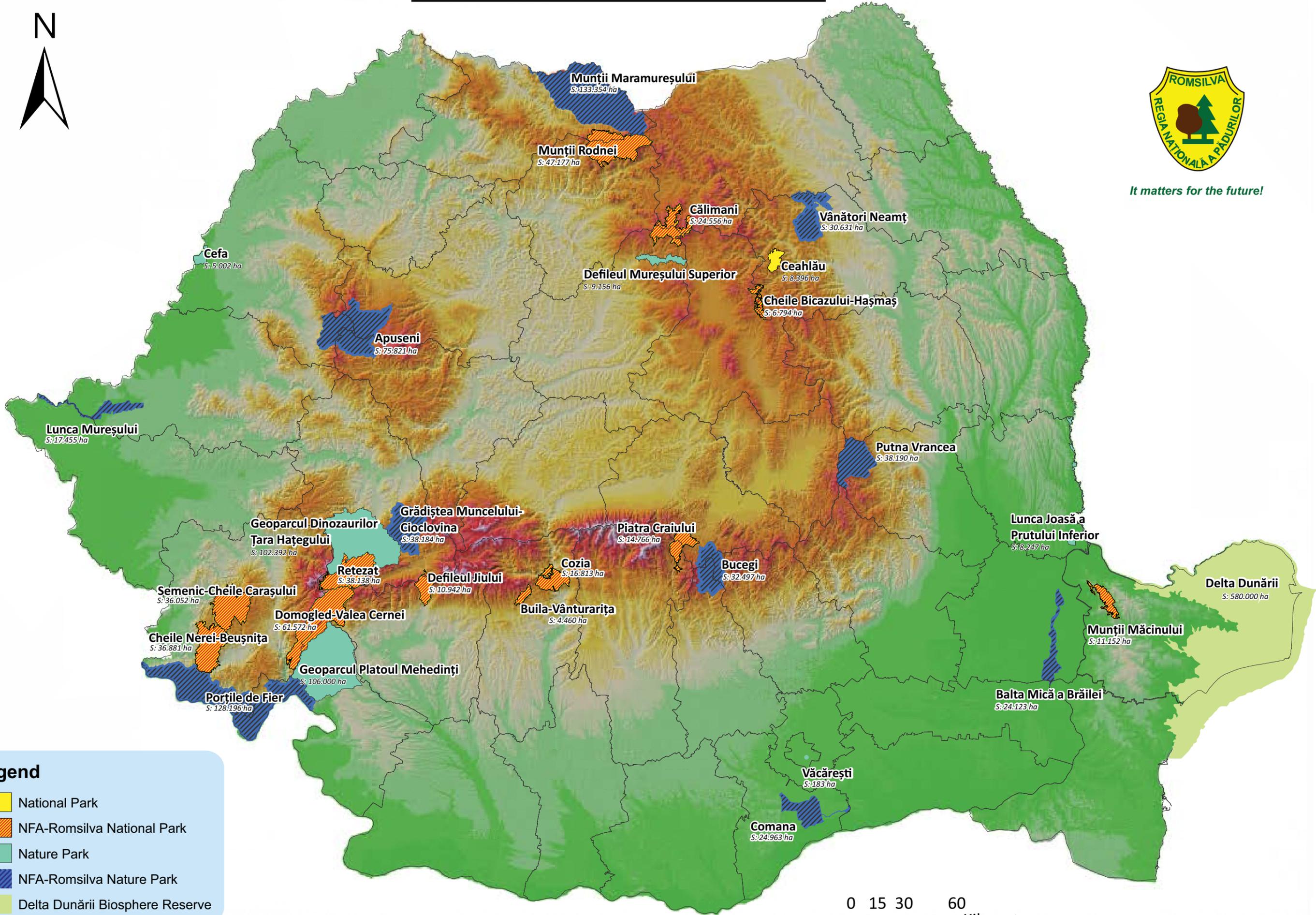
The sustainable management of the forest area and the unaltered maintenance of some forest ecosystems by foresters, led to the declaration, in 2017, of 24,679.4 hectares of primeval and virgin beech forests, as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Of these, 24,341.3 ha are made up of 7 components: Cheile Nerei-Beușnița, Codrul Secular Slătioara, Cozia, Domogled-Valea Cernei, Groșii Țibleșului, Izvoarele Nerei and Strâmbu Băiuț which are in the public property of the Romanian state. The UNESCO site called “ Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe”, is a cross-border designation located on the territory of 12 countries in Europe, the site totalling 92 thousand ha.



NATIONAL & NATURE PARKS IN ROMANIA

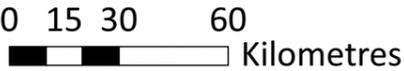


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Legend

- National Park
- NFA-Romsilva National Park
- Nature Park
- NFA-Romsilva Nature Park
- Delta Dunării Biosphere Reserve





Buila - Vânturarița National Park

Area: 4.460,00 ha.

Location: Vâlcea County, in the south part of the Căpațanii Mountains.

Information Points: The information centres are located in Horezu and Râmnicu Vâlcea.

Tourist Trails: 19 • **Thematic Trails:** 4

The main access points in the park: Băile Olănești, Cheia, Bărbătești, Pietreni, Bistrița.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** mountain avens, globe flower, mountain lily, martagon lily, edelweiss, lady's-slipper orchid, dianthus, yellow gentian, white ivy.

- **fauna:** badger, chamois, roe deer, red deer, pine marten, beech marten, wolf, wildcat, lynx, brown bear, alpine longhorn beetle, wallcreeper.



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

"The Beautiful Spring" Waterfall located near Pahomie Hermitage, The Stone House, Bistrița Gorges, Costești Gorges, Cheia Gorges, Olănești (Folea) Gorges, Buila-Vânturarița Ridge, The Priest Chimneys, The lakes from Cacova Mountain and "The Stone" Mountain, Curmătura Builei, The Stone Glade, Arnăuților Cave, Lake Cave, Green Tulip Cave, Bats Cave (The Saint Gregory the Decapolite Cave).

Other tourist attractions:

Arnota Monastery, Bistrița Monastery, Pătrunsa Monastery, Pahomie Hermitage, Iezer Hermitage, Troughs Hermitage, Vătășești Church, The wooden church from Albac located in Băile Olănești, Horezu Monastery.



Bolnița Church within Bistrița Monastery



Maiden pink

Other relevant information:

The thematic trails (The Gates of the Buila-Vânturarița National Park – Nature and Spirituality, The Forest Tales and The Junior Ranger) were included among the most beautiful thematic trails from Romania by the Romanian Ecotourism Association and ProPark Foundatin, and the thematic trail "The roads of memory- The armed resistance in Arnota" is one of the first historical thematic trail dedicated to the anti-communist fight and to honor of the memory of the anti-communist fighters in Romania.



Chamois



Curmătura Builei



Landscape from a volcano caldera in Călimani National Park



Călimani National Park

Area: 24.556,00 ha.

Location: In the center of the Calimani Mountains, the north - west area in the middle group of the Eastern Carpathians, on the territory of the following counties: Suceava, Mureș, Harghita and Bistrița-Năsăud.

Visitor centre: Saru Dornei commune, Suceava County.

Information Points: Panaci and Poiana Stampei, Suceava County.

Tourist Trails : 44 • **Thematic Trails:** 2

The main access points in the park: Gura Haitii, Lunca Bradului, Colibița.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** swiss stone pine, rhododendron, spotted gentian, European yew;

- **fauna:** brown bear, grey wolf, lynx, capercaillie;



Swiss pine

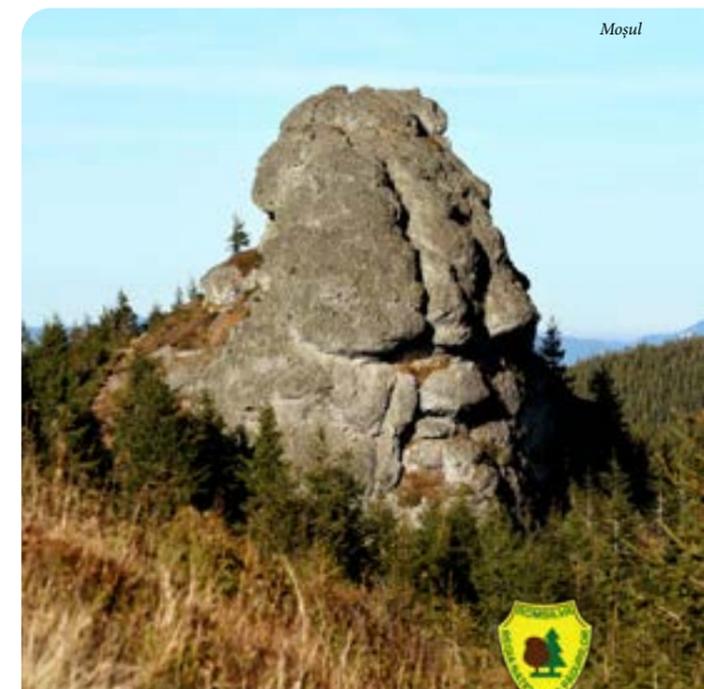
Natural attractions of tourist interest:

The Călimani Mountains are the youngest volcanic mountains in Romania, (peaks alt. over 2000 m) located allover a huge volcanic cone. The horseshoe volcanic caldera has a diameter of about 10 km, being one of the largest in Europe.

Calimani National Park is distinguished by "The 12 Apostles", a group of statues made up of a fairytale world, with suggestive names that stirs the visitors imagination: The Old Man, The Marshal, The Martyr, or The Guter.

Other tourist attractions:

Calimani National Park is part of Țara Dornelor ecotourism destination.



Moșul



Cheile Bicazului - Hășmaș National Park

Area: 7.072,00 ha.

Location: in the central part of the Eastern Carpathians, in Hășmaș Mountains, on the administrative district of the Neamț and Harghita counties.

Information Points: in the center of the Red Lake Resort and in the building of the Lonely Stone Refuge Hut in Hășmaș Mountains.

Tourist Trails: 18 • **Thematic Trails:** 4

The main access points in the park: Bălan, Bicaz-Chei, Gheorgheni.



Local communities and folk costumes



Astragalus pseudopurpureus (endemic species)

Representative flora and fauna species:

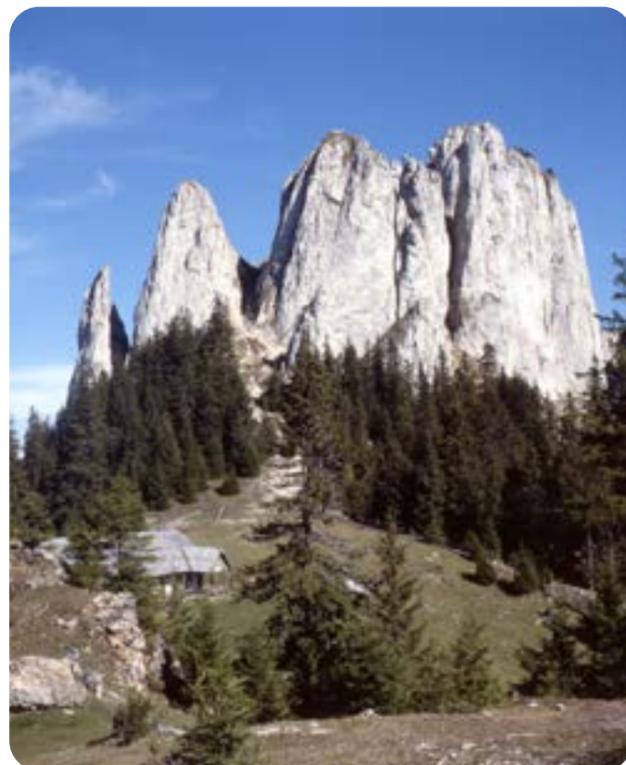
- **flora:** *Astragalus pseudopurpureus*, the globeflower, the lady's-slipper orchid, the edelweiss, the brave's blood, the European yew, the savin juniper;
- **fauna:** the chamois, the red deer, the brown bear, the wolf, the lynx.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

The Bicaz Gorges, the Red Lake with the Suhardul Mic Massif, the Hășmașul Mare Massif, the Lonely Stone.

Other tourist attractions:

Rural areas presenting local culture, traditional aspects in Neamț county and in the nearby tourist resorts Sovata and Borsec.



Lonely Stone

Other relevant information:

The park has a relatively small surface, but it has a wide variety in terms of biodiversity and tourist attractions, landscapes and belvedere points.



Lacul Roșu (Red Lake)



Cheile Nerei - Beușnița National Park



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Bigăr's spring water flows into the Miniș River from a rocky edge, developing a tufa formation waterfall, which is named Bigăr Waterfall. Nera's Gorges with a length of 23 km, are the longest and the wildest gorges in the country. Devil's Lake, a unique phenomenon in the country, is formed by the collapse of a cave's ceiling. Ochiul Beiuului's Lake, with its crystal water is a huge spring with a depth of 3.6m.

Other natural attractions of tourist interest:

Beușnița Waterfall, La Văioagă Waterfall, Șușarei Gorges, Șușara Waterfall.



Carpathian Scorpion



Tisa

Other tourist attractions:

Nera Monastery, Călugăra Monastery, the Green House, Oravița-Anina railway (the oldest mountain railway in Romania). In Oravița, you can visit the "Mihai Eminescu" theatre, the oldest theatre in the country, as well as the first mountain pharmacy in Romania.

Other relevant information: From 2017, over 4000 hectares of beech forests in the national park are part of the UNESCO World Heritage.

Area: 36.758,00 ha.

Location: South of Aninei Mountains, Caraș-Severin County.

Information Points: Sasca Română.

Tourist Trails: 9 • **Thematic Trails:** 5

The main access points in the park: Oravița, Anina, Bozovici, Șopotu Nou, Sasca Montană, Potoc.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** Turkish hazel, Mahalebcherry, lilac, European smoketree, yew, snake's head fritillary, over 30 species of wild orchids;
- **fauna:** wolf, lynx, Eurasian otter, peregrine falcon, Ural owl, 9 species of woodpeckers, Carpathian scorpion.



Cheile Nerei





Cozia National Park

Area: 16.813,00 ha.

Location: in the central - southern part of the Southern Carpathians, Vâlcea County.

Visiting centre: Brezoi town, str. Lotrului no. 8A, Vâlcea County.

Tourist Trails: 14 • **Thematic Trails:** 3

The main access points in the park:

Călimănești, Căciulata, Brezoi, Berislăvești, Perișani, Călinești.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** the Cozia rose, alpine anemone, the motley tulip, edelweiss;
- **fauna:** brown bear, chamois, roe deer, small scorpion.



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Lotrișor Waterfall, Poarta Omului, Călineștiului Cliffs, Gardului Waterfall, Pietrele Zimbrului, Cozia Peak, Olt Gorge, Lotrișorului Gorges.



Trandafirul de Cozia

Other tourist attractions: Turnu Monastery, Stănișoara Monastery, Cozia Monastery.

Other relevant information: UNESCO World Heritage Site - Beech forests, Călinești Forest Nature Reserve.



Recreational activities



Defileul Oltului



Rafting on Jiu River



Defileul Jiului National Park

Area: 11.127,00 ha.

Location: Situated in the Western central part of Meridional Carpathians (crossing of Parâng and Vâlcan mountains), Gorj and Hunedoara counties.

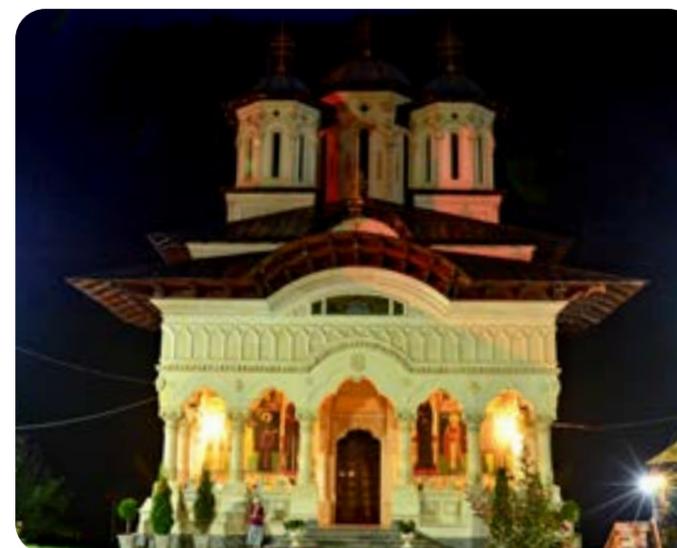
Visitor centre: Located in Bumbești, Jiu City.

Tourist Trails: 2 • **Thematic Trails:** 3

The main access points in the park: Petroșani, Târgu Jiu, Novaci.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** over 900 species of higher plants: *Hepatica transilvanica*, *Linum uninerve*, *Dianthus spiculifolius*, *Thymus comosus*.
- **fauna:** 441 species of which 168 are protected: brown bear, lynx, wolf, European otter, deer, chamois, golden eagle, peregrine falcon, horned viper, European bullhead, Danubian longbarbel gudgeon, grayling, alpine longhorn beetle.



Lainici Monastery

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Sfinx Lainici, Rafailă Rocks natural reservations, Endless pit cave, Jiu Gorge, Braicu Peak, Argele and Dumitra mountain meadows.

Other tourist attractions:

Within the protected area - Lainici Monastery, Locurele religious settlement, Pustnic religious settlement, river rafting, Thematic Route "Jiu Gorge and his treasures" Thematic Route "Forest Stories", Thematic Route "Lainici Sfinx", Bumbești-Livezeni railway.

In the protected area vicinity: Monumental Ensemble "Way of the heroes" (Constantin Brâncuși sculptural ensemble), Curtișoara popular architecture Museum, Roman fortress - Bumbești Jiu, Rânca Ski Resort, Straja Ski Resort, Mountains Parâng.



Brown bear



Domogled - Valea Cernei National Park

Area: 61.211,00 ha.

Location: in the southwest of the country, on the territory of Caraș-Severin, Mehedinți and Gorj counties.

Visitor centre: Băile Herculane, 9, Uzinei street.

Tourist Trails: 34 • **Thematic Trails** 2

The main access points in the park: Băile Herculane, Baia de Aramă, Câmpul lui Neag.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** Black Pine of Banat, primrose of Banat, Turkish hazel;
- **fauna:** brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, Eurasian otter, chamois, horned viper, Carpathian scorpion, Esculap's snake.



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Mixed nature reserves: Domogled, Coronini-Bedina, Iauna Craiovei, Belareca, Piatra Cloșanilor including Cloșani and Cioaca cu Brebenei caves, Cerna Streams, Corcoaiei Gorges, Țăsna Valley; Iardaștița Natural forest reserve; Spelunking reserves: Ion Bârzoni Cave and Martel Cave; The botanical reserve: Stan Peak.



Nose-horned viper (Vipera ammodytes)

Other tourist attractions:

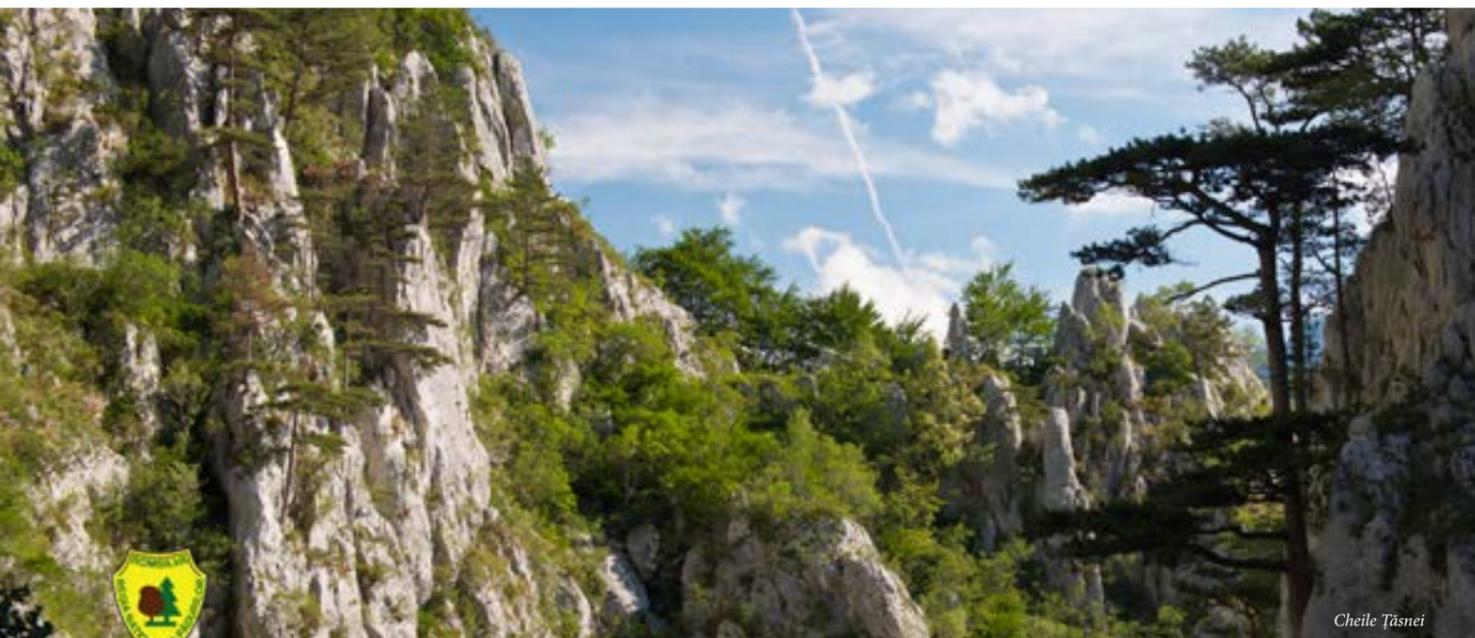
Balneoclimater Spa Băile Herculane, thermomineral springs, roman baths, Băile Herculane reservoir lake, Iovanu reservoir lake, isolated villages: Prisăcina, Ineleț, Cracu Mare, etc.

Other relevant information:

More than 9700 ha of secular and virgin forest of Domogled-Valea Cernei National Park were included in UNESCO World Heritage list in 2017.



Banat Cowslip (Primula veris)



Cheile Țăsnei



Forme arhaice sculptate de vânt în granit - Culmea Pricopanului



Munții Măcinului National Park

Area: 11.151,00 ha.

Location: in the north-western part of Dobrudja, in Tulcea county between the Danube Valley and Luncavita Valleys.

Visitor centre: in Greci village.

Tourist Trails: 11 • **Thematic Trails:** 6

Cycling Trails: 10 • **Equestrian Trail:** 1

Information Points: Cetățuia, Luncavița village.

Relief: The Măcin Mountains are the oldest mountains in the territory of Romania, being created during the Hercynian orogeny.

The fauna is well represented:

- **reptile species:** the green lizard, the balkan wall lizard, the nose-horned viper, the spur-thighed tortoise, the four-lined snake;
- **mammal species:** the steppe polecat, the marbled polecat, the beech marten, the European ground squirrel;
- **birds species:** the saker falcon - the only known place to nest, the white-backed woodpecker, the European bee-eater, the European roller, the common rock thrush, the white-tailed eagle.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Țuțuiatu peak (Greci), Pricopan Crest, Valea Fagilor forest, Cozluk forest, Secaru peak, nature reserves Moroianu and Valea Fagilor.



Greek Tortoise (Testudo graeca)

Cultural-historical objectives:

The Celic Dere Monastery, the basilica with a crypt (martirium in, Niculițel village, the Roman Fortress Arrubium, Măcin town, Măcin Mosque, dobrojean traditional architecture houses (in Luncavița, Văcăreni, Garvăn și Jijila), the heroes Monument in Măcin, the Roman-Byzantine Dinogetia fortress, The Roman fortress Troesmiss.



Dianthus nardiformis



Basket of Gold (Alyssum saxatile)



Munții Rodnei National Park Biosphere Reserve

Area: 47.202,00 ha.

Location: In the Northern part of the Eastern Carpathians, the counties of Bistrița-Năsăud and Maramureș.

Tourist Trail: 22 • **Tourist Trails:** 5

The main access points in the park: Șanț, Rodna, Anieș, Cormaia, Sângeorz-Băi, Rebra, Romuli, Săcel, Moisei, Borșa.



Black Grouse (Lyrurus tetrix)



Lychnis nivalis - endemic species unique in the world

Representative flora and fauna species:

• **flora:** over 1.100 species of plants. Local endemite: Rodna Mountains rush-light. Rare species: alpine willow, spotted gentian, edelweiss, swiss pine, porcius thistle. Natural coniferous and deciduous forests, mountain meadows.

• fauna:

mammals: chamois, marmot, eurasian lynx, brown bear, red deer, roe deer, wolf, tatra vole, Northern birch mouse.

avifauna: capercaillie, black grouse, golden eagle, eurasian eagle-owl, Kingfisher.

ichtiofauna: huchen, river trout, grayling, western vairone.



Lala Mare Lake

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Nature reserves: Pietrosu Mare, Ineu-Lala, Iza Blue Spring, Iza Cave, Bătrâna Spring, Mihăieși Springs, Piatra Rea, Cobășel Cave, Daffodils Meadow from Sacă Massif.

Other tourist attractions:

Wooden churches, traditional architecture (monumental gates), folk customs and traditional dresses, The Monumental Ensemble of Moisei, Sîngeorz-Băi - SPA resort, Borșa - Tourist Complex resort, Memorial houses and museums: Liviu Rebreanu (novelist, playwright, short story writer and journalist), George Coșbuc (Romanian poetry), Border Museum Năsăud, Mining and Ethnographic Museum from Rodna, Museum of Comparative Art from Sîngeorz-Băi, "Nest Dreams" Museum from Maieru, Roots Museum from Vulcănescu. The Ruins and Catacombs of the Rodna Fortress, the thirteenth century.



Varful Pietrosu Mare



Piatra Craiului National Park

Area: 14.766,00 ha.

Location:

Southern Carpathians, Brasov and Arges counties.

Visitor centre:

Barsa Valley – 1,5 km from Zărnești.

Information Points:

Curmatura, near Curmatura Chalet.

Tourist Trails: 42 • **Mountain bike trails:** 11

Thematic Trails: 5

The main access points in the park:

Zarnesti, Brasov County; Dambovicioara, Arges County.

Representative flora and fauna species:

• **flora:** Piatra Craiului pink (endemic), edelweiss, yellow poppy, orchids;

• **fauna:** brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, chamois, 21 bat species, 120 bird species.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Zărnești Gorges, Cerdacul Stanciului Arch, Zaplaz Arches, Piatra Craiului Ridge, Big Scree, Dâmbovicioara Cave and Gorges.

Other tourist attractions:

Traditional mountain villages, Măgura and Peștera; Bran Castle, near the park border.



The Lynx

Other relevant information:

Piatra Craiului National Park is a member of Carpathian Network of Protected Areas (CNPA), developed under the Carpathian Convention, which gathers together over 100 protected areas from 7 countries – Romania, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine and Serbia (www.carpathianparks.org).

In 2007, the Council of Europe awarded the European Diploma for Protected Areas to the Piatra Craiului National Park.



Cerdacul Stanciului



Retezat National Park - Biosphere Reserve

Area: 38.258,00 ha.

Location: on the western side of Southern Carpathians, including parts on Hunedoara, Caras-Severin and Gorj counties.

Visitor centre: Nucșoara and Ostrovel.

Information Points: Brădățel, Pietrele and Buta.

Tourist Trails: 22 • **Thematic Trails:** 5

The main access points in the park: Gura Apelor and Gura Zlata (West); Râușor and Cârnic (North); Baleia and Stâna de Râu (South-east); Câmpusel (South).



Marmot



Lady's Slipper

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** approximately 1190 species of vascular plants: sweet pea, lady's slipper, edelweiss, spring gentian, alpen rose, arolla pine and others.
- **fauna:** brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, chamois, red deer, roe deer, wild cat, marmot, Eurasian otter, golden eagle, capercaillie and others.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

54 glacier lakes, including the superlatives Bucura - the largest in Romania and Zănoaga - the deepest; Tăul Țapului; the glacier bowls; the 30 peaks higher than 2200 m (the highest: Peleaga - 2509 m); the karstic phenomena in the Southern Retezat; the Limestones from Fata Fetei.

Other touristic attractions:

Objectives of cultural-historical interest: Sarmizegetusa Ulpia Traiana (ruins of a Roman fortress), the very old church from Densus, the middle-age fortress and the monastery Colț, the monastery from Prislop.



Tăul Țapului

Other relevant information:

In 1979, Retezat National Park was declared Biosphere Reserve in the frame of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere programme. Retezat National Park is member of both EUROPARC Federation and European Wilderness Network, has been declared Ecotourism Destination, and holds the European Diploma for Protected Areas.

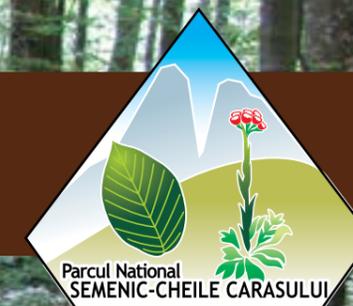


View from Bucurelu Lake towards Peleaga Peak



Izvoarele Nerei Nature Reserve (UNESCO Site)

Semenic - Cheile Carașului National Park



Area: 36.051,50 ha.

Location: the center of the Caraș-Severin County, in the South-Western part of Romania, in the Semenic and Aninei Mountains.

Tourist Trails: 9

The main access points in the park: Carașova, Văliug, Reșița, Pasul Prislop, Brebu Nou, Bozovici, Anina, Gârliște.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** the flower of Semenic;
- **fauna:** Eurasian lynx, red deer.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

The Gorges of Caraș River, The Gorges of Gârliște River, Sequiadendron giganteum - from Navesul Mare, a tree which impresses by its dimensions, the circumference of approx. 5.70 m and height of 40 m. The Comarnic Cave has a length of 6201 meters, having speleothems of rare beauty (The Zebras Hall - with calcareous walls intercalated with black silex, The Small Pipe Organ, The Large Pipe Organ, The Museum - The Chinese Walls, The Opera, The Cristal Hall, The Dome Hall, The Virgin Hall).



Carpathian Deer



The Flower of Semenic

Other tourist attractions:

The ruins of the Graț fortress and the church of Carașova, the touristic villages Carașova, Iabalcea, Gărâna, Brebu Nou. The Semenic touristic resort is located on the central part of the Semenic Mountain, well known for winter sports and, during summer, for hikes on touristic trails.

Other relevant information:

The Izvoarele Nerei Nature Reserve represents the largest and most representative surface of compact beech virgin forests in Romania, most of it (4.728,3 ha) being designated in 2017 as a component of an UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Peștera Comarnic (Comarnic Cave) Nature Reserve



Apuseni Nature Park

Area: 75.784,00 ha.

Location: Central north-western part of the Apuseni Mountains within the administrative territory of three counties: Cluj, Bihor and Alba.

Administrative and Visitor centre: Sudrigiu, no.136, Rieni commune, Bihor County.

Visitor centre: Padiș - Bihor County, Gîrda de Sus - Alba County, Doda Pili - Cluj County.

Tourist Trails: 56 • **Thematic Trails:** 2

The main access points in the park: Fânațe, Sighiștel, Pietroasa, Chișcău, Albac, Răchițele, Beliș, Măguri Răcătău.



Hungarian lilac (Jósika-orgona)



Specific landscape in "Țara Moților"

Representative flora and fauna species:

• **flora:** Hungarian lilac, Lady's slipper orchid, Mountain arnica, Common sundew, The harebell.

• **fauna:** brown bear, chamois, capercaillie, grey wolf, Eurasian lynx, Boreal owl, 37 cave invertebrate endemic species.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Scarișoara Glacier Cave, that shelters the world's largest underground ice block, Bears Cave, Rusty Pit, Living Fire Glacier Cave, Rădeasa Fortress Cave, The Fortress of Ponor Karst Phenomena, Boga Cliffs, Bulzului Cliff, Gârđișoara Gorge, Ordâncușa Gorge, Someșul Cald Gorge, The Bride's Veil Waterfall.



Cetățile Ponorului Cave

Other tourist attractions: Rural areas preserving a typical local culture of "Moți Country".

Other relevant information: Thanks to the presence of exceptional karst phenomena and to a unique natural and cultural landscape, it is the most visited natural protected area in the Apuseni Mountains.

In 2009, Apuseni Nature Park has received the European Destination of Excellence (EDEN) recognition by the European Commission.



Galbenei Cliffs



Chiriloaia Lake in Fundu Mare Island

Balta Mică a Brăilei Nature Park



Touristic objectives :

Chiriloaia and Cucova avifaunistic mixt bird colony.

Other tourist attractions:

Eco-tourism: Motor - Boat sailing on Danube and inner lakes.



Ecotourism in Balta Mică a Brăilei

Area: 24.123,00 ha.

Location: South-East part of Romania, Brăila County.

Visitor centre: Braila, Danube Promenade.

Information Points: Small Wetland of Brăila Natural Park Administration Information and Visiting Center.

Tourist Trails: 15 • **Thematic Trails:** 2

The main access points in the park: by car towards Brăila, Gropeni and Giurgeni Vadu-Oii; by motorboats to access the main islands.

Representative flora and fauna species:

• **flora:** Galleries of White poplar, black poplar and white willow, reed, rush, white water lily, marsh flower;

• **fauna:** Little grebe, night heron, rower, small egret and white egret, white tailed eagle, roller, water turtle.

Cultural-historical objectives:

Lacu Sărat Monastery, Nașterea Domnului Cathedral, Panait Istrati Memorial House, Maria Filotti Theatre, Brăila Danube Promenade.

Other relevant informations:

Ramsar site, Natura 2000 Site, member of Danube Parks Network.



Common kingfisher



White Water Lilly



Bucegi Nature Park

Area: 32.497,00 ha.

Location: In the eastern part of the Meridional (Middle) Carpathians, spread on three counties: Dâmbovița, Prahova and Brașov.

Visitor centre: "Alexandru Beldie" Bușteni.

Information Points: Moroeni, Peștera, Sinaia.

Tourist Trails: 52 • **Thematic Trails:** 7

The main access points in the park: Sinaia, Bușteni, Moroeni, Bran, Râșnov, Moeciu.



Edelweiss



The Brown Bear

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** European yew, great yellow gentian, Swiss pine, edelweiss, red vanilla orchid;
- **fauna:** brown bear, chamois, red deer.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Bucegi Prahova Abrupt, Sfinxul, Babele, Ialomița cave, Urlătoarea Waterfall, Pietrele de la Omu, Mecetul Turcesc, Stâncile Franz Joseph.



Peleş Castle

Other tourist attractions:

Caraiman Heroes Cross, Bucegi Mountains ski slopes in Sinaia, Bușteni, and Bran and the architectural monuments near the park: Peleş castle, Bran castle, Cantacuzino castle, Sinaia monastery, Peștera hermitage, George Enescu and Cezar Petrescu memorial houses, Posada Woodcraft Carpathian Museum.

Other relevant information:

The most visited alpine protected area in Romania because of the natural heritage, the easy access and its location in the center of Romania, near big cities like București, Brașov, Ploiești and Târgoviște.



Babele - evidence of erosion process



Comana Pond

Comana Nature Park



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Scientific Reserve for Peony Protection, Reserve for the Protection of the Thorn, Comana Puddle.



Thorns

Other tourist attractions:

The Stone Cross Monument, Comana Monastery, The Delta Neajlov Hermitage, Paper Mill, Comana Park, Adventure Park, Gellu Naum Memorial House.

Other relevant information: Sit Ramsar.



Comana Monastery

Area: 24.963,00 ha.

Location: In the southern part of Romania, in the Romanian Plain, Burnazului Plain District, in Giurgiu County, between the cities of Bucharest and Giurgiu.

Visitor centre: intersection DJ 411 – 412A.

Tourist Trails: 10

Thematic Trails: 10

The main access points in the park: Singureni, Uzun, Grădiștea, Falaștoaca, Pietrele and Prundu.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** Romanian peony, thorns, secular oaks, lily-of-the-valley.
- **fauna:** stag beetle, Comana chub, the black stork, the squacco heron, the glossy ibis, common kingfisher, wildcat, Eurasian otter.



Romanian Peony



Grădiștea Muncelului-Cioclovina Nature Park

Area: 38.184,00 ha.

Location: Șureanu Mountains (Southern Carpathians), Hunedoara County.

Information Points: in Costești (belonging to Orăștioara de Sus Commune).

Tourist Trails: 6 • **Thematic Trails:** 3

The main access points in the park: Costești, Boșorod, Pui, Baru, Bănița Petroșani.



Horned Viper



Specific traditional dance - Călușarul

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** common sundew, large blue liverleaf (hepatica), bellflower;

- **fauna:** brown bear, wild cat, lesser horseshoe bat, horned viper.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Ponorici - Cioclovina karstic complex, Fundătura Ponorului, Bănița Gorges, Bolii Cave, Crivadia Gorges, Jgheabului Canyon, Șipot Waterfall, Izvorani Waterfall.



Nana Armina (Pui commune)

Other touristic attractions:

The rural areas in Șureanu Mountains, with a rich cultural and traditional potential (Luncani Platform, Grădiște Valley, Pui – Bănița area), the Dacian fortresses of the Orăștie Mountains (Sarmizegetusa Regia, Costești, Blidaru, Piatra Roșie, Bănița).

Other relevant information: The park is part of Țara Hațegului – Retezat eco-touristic destination.



Fundătura Ponorului



Floodplain view from the canoe

Lunca Mureșului Nature Park



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Floodplain natural forests composed of willow, poplar, but also oak trees and ash that can be admired while biking through the forest or while canoeing on the Mureș river; hundreds of European bee-eaters and sand martins that are nesting within the Mureș tall and sandy banks; shelters and traces of European beaver that can be spotted along the Mureș river; the Mureș river "blossoming", due to the presence of billions of insects that fly above the water for a few days, they are called Rusalii (Withsuntide) because they appear around Withsuntide holy day.



European roller (*Coracias garrulus*)

Other tourist attractions:

Bezdin Monastery, Hodoș – Bodrog Monastery, Visitors Center and Buffalo Farm Pecica, leisure areas Zori de Zi and Periam Port.

Other relevant information:

Ramsar site - Wetland of international Importance, European Destination of Excellence (EDEN) in Romania, Natura 2000 site ROSCI0108 Lower Mureș Floodplain and Natura 2000 site ROSPA0069 Lower Mureș Floodplain.

Area: 17.455,00 ha.

Location: Western Romania, Arad and Timiș counties, along Mureș River, from the vicinity of Arad to the Hungarian border, near Cenad locality.

Visitor centre: Ceala, near the town of Arad.

Information Points: Pecica and Cenad.

Tourist Trails: 6 • **Thematic Trails:** 3

The main access points in the park: Arad, Pecica, Nădlac, Sănnicolau Mare, Cenad, Zădăreni and Secusigiu.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** Pheasant's eye (*Cirsium brachypetalum*).
- **fauna:** Eurasian otter, European beaver, European ground squirrel, Lesser spotted eagle, White-tailed eagle, European bee-eater, Grey heron, European roller, Common kingfisher, Stag beetle, European fire-bellied toad.



European ground squirrel (*Spermophilus citellus*)



Munții Maramureșului Nature Park

Area: 133.621,00 ha.

Location: Situated in the northern part of the Eastern Carpathians, Maramures County.

Visitor centre: Administration of Vișeu de Sus city.

Tourist Trails: 17

Thematic Trails: 3

The main access points in the park: Petrova, Moisei, Borșa.



Huchen



Daffodils

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** corner flower, lady's slipper, spoon, daffodils, bear honey, arnica;
- **fauna:** black grouse, the huck, the beagle tailor, the bear, the carpathian deer.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Farcău - Vinderel Lake - Mihăilecu Peak, Vaser Valley - Steam Train, Daffodils Glade Tomnatec Sehleanu.



View over Pop Ivan

Other tourist attractions:

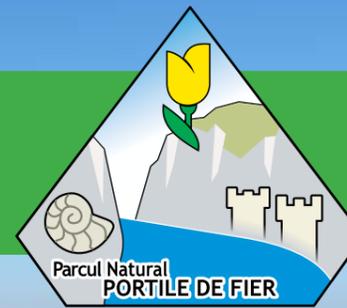
Maramureș Village Museum Sighetu Marmăției, Săpânța Merry Cemetery, Bârsana Monastery, Steam Train - Vaser Valley.



Traditional activities in Vaser Valley



Porțile de Fier Nature Park



Moldova Veche Inland

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

Moldova Veche Inland, Trescovăț Pick, Danube Gorgeus, Gura Ponicovei Cave, Veterani Cave, Gaura Haiducească Cave, Gaura cu Muscă Cave.



The Yellow Tulip

Other tourist attractions:

Cultural-historical objectives - Decebal Sculpture, Tabula Traiana, Vodița Monastery, Saint Ana Monastery, Mraconia Monastery, Saint Poor Niculae Roman Catholic Church, Tri Kule Fortress, Ladislau Fortress, Babacaia Stone, Watermills from Camenița and Gramensc valleys.

Other relevant information:

Ramsar Site, Danube-Parks member, Carpathian network member.

Area: 128.196,00 ha.

Location: in the South-West of the country, in Caras-Severin and Mehedinți counties.

Visitor centre: Orșova, Civic center, no. 2.

Information Points: Orșova, Mraconia, Dubova, Coronini, Măcești, Baziaș.

Tourist Trails: 15 • **Thematic Trails:** 4

The main access points in the park: Drobeta Turnu Severin, Orșova, Socol, Pojejena.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** the yellow tulip, Danube bells, rock iris, Banat peony, Greater Pasque flower;
- **fauna:** Eurasian lynx, wildcat, white-tailed eagle, black stork, Hermann tortoise.



Cazanele Mari





Putna - Vrancea Nature Park

Area: 38.204,00 ha.

Location: in the central-north-western sector of the Vrancea Mountains, in the outer group of the Curvature Carpathians, fully covering the Putna River basin, adjacent to the southwest Mordanu and Goru massifs, the county Vrancea.

Information Points: at the entrance to the natural reserve of Putna Waterfall and Tișița Nature Reserve.

Tourist Trails: 9 • **Thematic Trails:** 1

The main access points in the park: Tulnici, Lepșa and Greșu.



Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)



Spring Crocus

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** Lady's Slipper Orchid, Yew, Globeflower, Edelweiss, Bellflowers, Spring Crocus.
- **fauna:** brown bear, wolf, Eurasian lynx, chamois, red deer, capercaillie.

Natural attractions of tourist interest:

The most famous tourist attractions are the Putna Waterfall and Tișița Nature Reserves, accessible throughout the year. Equally spectacular are Păstarea and Cascada din Horn Waterfalls.



Putna Waterfall

Other tourist attractions:

Thematic trail "On the trail of large carnivores" from the natural reserve Tișița, the monastic settlement Lepșa Monastery, folk craftsmen and traditions in the Nistorești area, the monastic settlement Valea Neagră Monastery.



Goru Peak



European bison at large

Vânători - Neamț Nature Park



Natural attractions of tourist interest:

In the park area there is the "Bison Reservation" and in the immediate vicinity is located the landscape reservations "Codrii de Aramă" and "Pădurea de Argint" ("Brass Woods" and the "Silver Forest").



Agapia Veche Hermitage

Other tourist attractions:

Monasteries: Neamț, Secu, Sihăstria, Văratec, Agapia, Sihla, Agapia Veche; **Memorial houses:** Ion Creangă, Mihail Sadoveanu, Alexandru Vlahuță, Veronica Micle. **Fortress:** Cetatea Neamț.

Other relevant information:

European Destinations of Excellence - runner-up 2009, Ecotourism destination- 2016, Sustainable Destinations Top 100 (2017-2020); "The cultural monachal landscape Vânători-Neamț" is included in Indicative List of Romania for Mondial UNESCO heritage list(2020).

Area: 30.687,00 ha.

Location: in the East side of the Outer Eastern Carpathians and in the Moldavian SubCarpathians, in the North of the Neamț County.

Visitor centre: Vânători Neamț Natural Park Visitor Centre, Vânători Neamț.

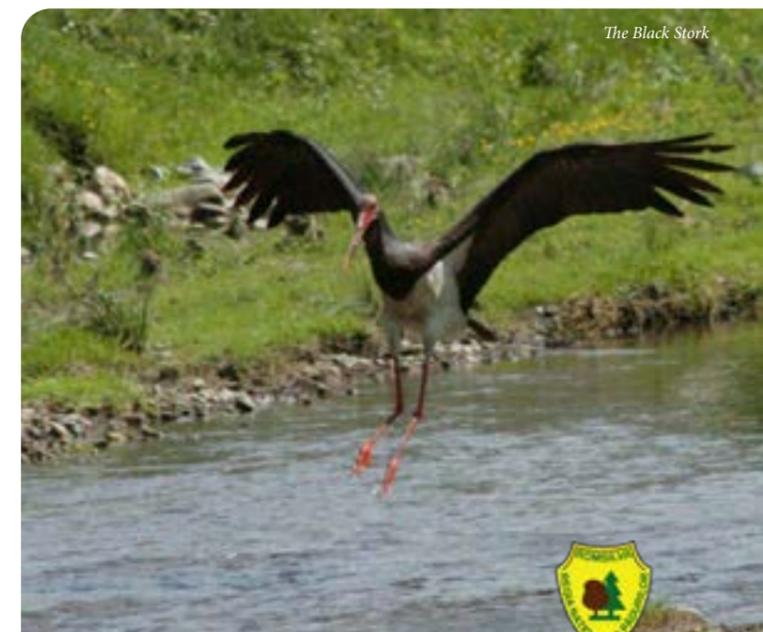
Tourist Trails: 13 • **Thematic Trails:** 2

Educative Trails: 3

The main access points in the park: Vânători-Neamț, Agapia, Văratec, Crăcăoani.

Representative flora and fauna species:

- **flora:** mountain bulls, heath spotted orchid, lesser butterfly-orchid, elder-flowered orchid, hepatica.
- **fauna:** European bison, brown bear, wolf, lynx, black stork.



The Black Stork

National Parks contact details



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Semenic – Cheile Carașului National Park Administration
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