

**Nachhaltiges Naturschutz- und Regionalmanagement  
in Auen und Feuchtgebieten  
entlang der Mittleren und Unteren Donau**

**Natur**regio  
*floodplains*

E N D B E R I C H T

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Projektleitung: Alfred Toepfer Akademie für Naturschutz (NNA)

Projektförderung: Alfred Toepfer Stiftung F.V.S.  
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**Endbericht TEIL 2 (ANHANG)**

Schneverdingen, September 2012

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## 7. ANHANG

### 7.1 Auswahl an Programmen der Deutschlandseminare

#### 7.1.1 Programm Introductory Week 2011-1 NNA, Schneverdingen

							
		<b>INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP</b> Technical Language Course - Urban Rivers - Project Management					
		<b>2<sup>nd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> May 2011, NNA, Camp Reinsehlen</b>					
Topic	Monday, 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Tuesday, 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Wednesday, 4 <sup>th</sup>	Thursday, 5 <sup>th</sup>	Friday, 6 <sup>th</sup>	Saturday, 7 <sup>th</sup>	Sunday, 8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Morning</b>	<b>9.00 – 10.30am</b> Arrival at airport <b>11.00am</b> Transfer to NNA <b>12.00am</b> check-in at Hotel	<b>9.00 – 9.30am</b> Information about NNA (JS) <b>9.30 – 10.00a</b> Information about project partners (KH) <b>10.00 – 11.00am</b> Introduction to Language course approach (RS/MC/trainees) <b>11.00am</b> Coffee break <b>11.30 – 12.45am</b> Language Workshop 1 (RS/MC)	<b>8.30am – 4.00pm</b> Field trip to Otter Centre Hankensbüttel (KH) with Field Exercise on Tourism and nature interpretation (RS) <b>9.30 – 10.30am</b> Introduction to Otter Association and their projects (Henry Krüger) <b>10.30 – 12.15am</b> Guided tour Otter Centre (Henry Krüger)	<b>9.00 – 11.00am</b> Field trip to Pletzmoor: Restoration of peat bogs (JS) <b>11.00am</b> Coffee Break <b>11.30am – 1.00pm</b> System of Protected Areas in Germany (JS)	<b>9.00 – 11.00am</b> Project Management II (KH) <b>11.00am</b> Coffee Break <b>11.30 – 1.00pm</b> Communicating conservation & sustainable development messages (RS/tr) Language Workshop 4 (MC/RS)	<b>09.00am – 7.00pm</b> Field Trip to Hamburg <b>10.00am</b> Short visit of fish passage Geesthacht <b>11.00am</b> Visit of tidal creek: Compensation measure (Uwe Jensen, Conservation authority Hamburg)	<b>Morning off</b>
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>1.00pm</b>	<b>1.00pm</b>	<b>12.30am at Otter Centre</b>	<b>1.00pm</b>	<b>1.00pm</b>	<b>12.30am at Alfred Toepfer Foundation</b>	<b>1.00pm</b>
<b>Afternoon</b>	<b>3.00pm</b> Arrival at airport <b>3.30pm</b> Transfer to NNA <b>4.30pm</b> check-in at Hotel <b>6.00pm</b> Official welcome (KH/MM/JS) Presentation of the NatuRegio programme and overview (RS/MC) Organisational issues	<b>2.00 – 3.00pm</b> Field visit to Hof Möhr (JS) <b>3.00 – 4.00pm</b> Protected area management: field exercise at Hof Möhr (RS) <b>4.00 pm</b> Coffee break <b>4.30 – 7.00pm</b> Report back from field exercise (RS/tr) Language workshop 2 (RS/MC) Presentations 1, 2 & 3 (tr)	<b>1.30pm</b> Field trip to the project "River Use" (Karsten Borggräfe, Otter Association) <b>3.00pm</b> Travel back <b>4.30pm</b> Coffee break <b>5.00pm</b> Report back from field exercise (RS/tr) <b>5.30-7.00pm</b> Project Management I (KH)	<b>2.00pm</b> Organisational practical issues (MM) <b>4.00pm</b> Coffee break <b>4.30 – 7.00pm</b> Language Workshop 3 (RS/MC) Presentations 6, 7 & 8 (tr) Communication skills discussion (RS/tr)	<b>2.00pm</b> Field trip to Eggersmühlen with practical exercise in river evaluation (Mathias Metzger) <b>4.00pm</b> Coffee break <b>4.30 – 6.30pm</b> Language Workshop 5 and course Evaluation (RS/MC) Closing session for language course (RS/MC/tr)	<b>2.00pm</b> Project area Holzhafen (Uwe Jensen, Conservation authority Hamburg) <b>4.00pm</b> Harbour Hamburg, Landungsbrücken, Finkenwerder (Uwe Jensen, Conservation authority Hamburg)	<b>3.00 – 4.00pm</b> Preparation of excursion 1st seminar week (KH) <b>4.00 – 6.00pm</b> Introduction to trainee projects (MM)
<b>Dinner</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>	<b>7.00pm</b>
<b>Evening</b>	<b>8.00pm</b> Getting to know everyone: Informal session: introductions & icebreakers (JS/KH/MM/FH/RS/MC)	<b>8.00pm</b> Watery words (MC/RS/tr)	<b>8.00pm</b> Presentations 4 & 5 (tr.) <b>8.30 pm</b> Wildlife in Kamtschatka (JS)	<b>8.00pm</b> Individual language tutorials & feedbacks (RS/MC/tr)	<b>7.00pm</b> Final evening of English course	<b>Evening off</b>	<b>7.00pm</b> Welcome party by Mr. Schreiner

Abbreviations: NNA-staff: KH (Katrin Heuer), MM (Martina Meeske), JS (Johann Schreiner), FH (Franz Hödt), english trainer RS (Rosie Simpson); MC (Misa Cankova); tr (trainees)

## 7.1.2 Programm Exkursionswoche BR Elbtalaue 2010, Hitzacker

Excursion Seminar

**NatuRegio**  
*floodplains*

### Biosphere Reserve „Elbtalaue“

*Date:* Arrival (Mo) 30.08.2010, Departure (Mo) 06.09.2010  
*Professional Management:* Biosphere Reserve Niedersächsische Elbtalaue  
 (T. Keienburg, J. Prüter, J. Wübbenhorst)  
*Accommodation:* Hotel zur Linde Hitzacker, Youth Hostel Lüneburg

### Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> August 2010

Time	Activity
09.00h	– Bus transfer from Schneverdingen to Biosphaerium Elbtalaue, Bleckede
10.30h	– Welcome, overview of this week's programme (T. Keienburg, J. Prüter, J. Wübbenhorst)
11.00h	– Introduction to the work of the Elbe river biosphere reserve administration in Lower-Saxony (T. Keienburg, J. Prüter)
12.00h	– Introduction to the Biosphaerium Elbtalaue (A. Schmidt)
12.30h	– Lunch at "Restaurant am Schlosspark", Bleckede
14.00h	– Guided walk through the exhibition of the Biosphaerium (A. Schmidt)
15.30h	– Guided walk through the floodplains of the Elbe river near to the Biosphaerium Elbtalaue (J. Prüter, J. Wübbenhorst)
17.30h	– Bus transfer to Hitzacker
18.15h	– Check in at "Hotel Zur Linde", Hitzacker
19.30h	– Dinner in Hitzacker

### Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup> August 2010

Time	Activity
09.00h	– Bus transfer from Hitzacker to Boizenburg, office of the biosphere reserve administration in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
10.30h	– Introduction to the work of the Elbe river biosphere reserve administration in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with a special focus on ranger system, environmental education and on-going construction of dykes (A. Hollerbach)
12.30h	– Lunch in Boizenburg or in Preten (possible catering: Niederhoff, Hoffmann)
13.30h	– Bus transfer from Boizenburg to "Storkenkate" in the village of Preten, office of "The Stork Foundation"
14.00h	– Introduction to the work of "The Stork Foundation" (S. Hollerbach)
15.00h	– Guided walk through the grasslands near to Preten with a special focus on large-herbivore grazing regimes (aurochs, horses) (S. Hollerbach)
16.30h	– Introduction to next day's field work: Mapping valuable habitats as a basis for the planning of dyke re-construction (J. Wübbenhorst)
17.30h	– Bus transfer to Hitzacker
18.15h	– Break
19.30h	– Dinner in Hitzacker



**Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> September 2010**

Time	Activity
08.30h	– Bus transfer from Hitzacker to Preten
10.00h	– Field work in groups: Mapping valuable habitats as a basis of the planning of dyke re-construction (J. Wübbenhorst)
13.00h	– Lunch in Preten (catering: Niederhoff, Hoffmann)
14.00h	– Finalizing the group work, presentation of the results (J. Wübbenhorst, J. Prüter)
15.30h	– Discussion of the results (J. Prüter, J. Wübbenhorst)
17.00h	– Bus transfer from Preten to Darchau
17.30h	– Guided tour on a solar-powered raft on the Elbe river (J. Wübbenhorst, J. Prüter)
19.30h	– Bus transfer to Hitzacker
20.15h	– Dinner in Hitzacker

**Thursday, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2010**

Time	Activity
08.30h	– Bus transfer from Hitzacker to visitor centre "Burg Lenzen"
09.30h	– Introduction to the work of the Elbe river biosphere reserve administration in Brandenburg (J. Fischer, H. Garbe)
10.30h	– Introduction to the work of the visitor centre "Burg Lenzen" (S. Gerstner)
11.30h	– Guided walk through the exhibition of the Burg Lenzen visitor centre (S. Gerstner)
13.30h	– Lunch at "Restaurant Burg Lenzen"
14.30h - 18.00h	– Guided bicycle tour through the Elbe floodplains near to Lenzen with a special focus on dyke re-location activities and historical aspects of the former West German – East German border ("green belt") (S. Gerstner, J. Fischer, H. Garbe)
19.00h	– Dinner at "Restaurant Burg Lenzen"
20.00h	– Bus transfer from Lenzen to Hitzacker

**Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2010**

Time	Activity
08.30h	– Hotel check out
09.00h	– Bus transfer from Hitzacker to Gartow
10.00h	– Guided walk through the floodplains of the Seege river with a special focus on species protection (Beaver, White-tailed Eagle), landscape& art and river restoration (J. Wübbenhorst, T. Keienburg)
12.30h	– Lunch at Café Salix, Gartow
13.30h	– Bus transfer to Pevestorf
14.00h	– Introduction to nature conservation measures done by an NGO ("NABU Hamburg") with a special focus on grassland management (O. Schuhmacher)
15.30h	– Bus transfer from Pevestorf to Höhbeck – Guided walk on the "Höhbeck" with a special focus on species protection (bats), brook restoration and archaeological findings (J. Wübbenhorst, T. Keienburg)
17.30h	– Bus transfer from Höhbeck to Lüneburg
19.30h	– Check in at hotel, Lüneburg
20.30h	– Dinner in Lüneburg

**Saturday, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2010 & Sunday, 5<sup>th</sup> September 2010**

Time	Activity
11:00	Guided tour through Lüneburg, rest of day off for relaxing or exploring Lüneburg

Time	Activity
Whole day	Day off for relaxing, exploring Lüneburg or Hamburg on your own

### 7.1.3 Programm Exkursionswoche BR Mittelelbe 2010, Dessau

Excursion Seminar  
Biosphere Reserve



#### “Middle Elbe“ / Dessau

*Date:* Arrival (Mo) **06.09.2010**, Departure (So) **12.09.2010**

*Professional Management:* Biosphere Reserve Middle Elbe (Mr. Dornbusch)

*Technical Management:* Reisewerk Dessau (Mr. Fackiner)

Date	Time	Activity
06.09.2010 (Monday)	8:00	<i>Departure Lüneburg to Falkenberg</i>
	11:00	<b>UFZ Lysimeter Research Station, Falkenberg</b> Department of Soil Physics, Working Group “Monitoring and scaling of transport processes” - Introduction to UFZ in general and UFZ Falkenberg - Guided tour though the Elbe River floodplains with a special focus on soil research, sedimentation and contamination issues <b>(R. Meißner, H. Rupp, F. Krüger)</b>
	14:00	<i>Bus transfer to Seehausen Station</i>
	14:30	<i>Departure Falkenberg (Seehausen) to Dessau</i>
	18:00	<i>Arrival at Dessau central station</i> <i>Hotel check-in, Dinner</i>

07.09.2010 (Tuesday)	9:00	<b>German Federal Environmental Agency</b> Lectures and guided visit
	12:00	<i>Lunch</i>
	14:00	<b>Field trip</b> <b>Large-Scaled Project „Middle Elbe“ (2001-2018):</b> Conservation and restoration of intact floodplains as habitats for typical and endangered species, Validation of river dynamics, Conservation and expansion of flooding areas (Project Management: WWF)
	18:00	<i>Dinner</i>

<b>Date</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>activity</b>
08.09.2010 (Wednesday)	<b>9:00</b>	<b>House of Floodplains („Auenhaus“), Biosphere Reserve Middle Elbe</b> Welcome address and introduction to House of Floodplains, Visit of enclosure of beavers
	<b>10:00</b>	<b>Field trip „Renaturation of river, backwater and floodplains along the Middle Elbe“, EU Life Projekt</b>
	<i>13:00</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
	<b>14:00</b>	<b>Experience Elbe: Canoeing on the river</b>
	<i>17:00</i>	<i>return, later Dinner</i>

09.09.2010 (Thursday)	<b>9:00</b>	<b>sight-seeing tour with „Gartenreich“</b>
	<b>10:00</b>	<b>Field trip „Kühnauer Lake“</b> Accumulation of mud, aggradation with sand, deconstruction of dams, involvement of tourism
	<b>12:30</b>	<b>Field trip to the river Mulde</b>
	<i>16.00</i>	<i>* half day off</i>

10.09.2010 (Friday)	<b>9:00</b>	<b>Project Management, Development of project ideas for imple- mentation projects</b>
	<i>13:00</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
	<b>14:00</b>	<b>Intercultural Training</b> (Mr. Alte-Grevé, University of Göttingen)
	<i>18:00</i>	<i>Dinner</i>

11.09.2010 (Saturday)	<b>10:00-12:00</b>	Sight-seeing walking tour through Dessau
		<i>day off</i>

12.09.2010 (Sunday)	<i>10:30</i>	<i>shuttle to Dessau central station, departure to Wiesenfelden</i>
	<i>17:30</i>	<i>arrival at central station Straubing</i>
	<i>18:30</i>	<i>arrival at Wiesenfelden</i>

### 7.1.4 Programm Exkursionswoche Donau 2010, Wiesenfelden

Excursion Seminar

## Danube, Wiesenfelden

**NatuRegio**  
floodplains

*Date:* Arrival (So) **12.09.2010**, Departure (Fr) **17.09.2010**  
*Location:* Umweltzentrum Wiesenfelden, Castle of Wiesenfelden  
*Host:* Beate Weinzierl, Hubert Weinzierl

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
12.09.2010 (Sunday)	15:25	Arrival at Central Station Nürnberg Transfer to Wiesenfelden
	17:30	Arrival at Wiesenfelden Check-in rooms in different Guest Houses
	19:00	Address of Welcome, Umweltzentrum Wiesenfelden (Beate Seitz-Weinzierl, Hubert Weinzierl) Dinner, Bavarian Beer Tasting
13.09.2010 (Monday)	09:00	<b>Introduction to Umweltzentrum Wiesenfelden</b> <b>Concept and activities</b> <b>Education for Sustainable Development</b> Beate Seitz-Weinzierl, Head of Umweltzentrum Wiesenfelden
	10:30	Coffee break
	11:00	<b>Deutscher Naturschutzring (DNR)</b> <b>and overview of German Environmental Protection Organizations</b> Hubert Weinzierl, President of DNR & DBU
	12:30	Lunch
	14:00	<b>Field trip</b> <b>Walk through wilderness area, visit of lynx and wildcat</b> Beate Seitz-Weinzierl, Hubert Weinzierl
	15:00	Coffee break
	15:30 – 18:00	<b>Transnational Projects: European Green Belt</b> Dr. Karin Ullrich, Bundesamt für Naturschutz
	18:30	Dinner
14.09.2010 (Tuesday)	9:00	<b>Structure and Policy of EU</b> <b>Successful Lobbying in Brussels</b> <b>Fonds &amp; Financing</b> <b>DNR Part I</b>

		Juliane Grüning, Eric Janacek DNR, EU Office of Coordination Berlin
	10:30	Coffee Break
	11:00	<b>DNR Part II</b>
	12:30	Lunch
	13:30	<b>DNR Part III</b>
	15:30	Coffee break
	16:00-17:30	<b>Field trip</b> <b>Historical Pond Area: “Weierlandschaft bei Wiesenfelden”,</b> <b>Natura 2000</b> Beate Seitz-Weinzierl, Hubert Weinzierl
	18:00	Dinner

15.09.2010 (Wednesday)	09:00 – 10:00	<b>German Part of the Danube</b> Dr. Willy Zahlheimer, Höhere Naturschutzbehörde Niederbayern
	10:00 – 10:30	Coffee Break
	10:30 – 11:30	<b>Flood Protection Measures at the Danube</b> Siegfried Ratzinger, Wasserwirtschaftamt Deggendorf (Department for Water Management)
	11:30 – 12:30	<b>River development/training of the Danube – alternatives and compensatory measures</b> Dr. Willy Zahlheimer
	12:30	Lunch Wiesenfelden
	13:30	<b>Field trip Danube I</b> <b>Geislingen, Pfatter, Aholting</b> (barrage & compensatory measures) <b>Öberauer Schleife</b> (compensatory measures, protected area, polder) <b>Reibersdorf</b> (relocation of dam, management of outland) Siegfried Ratzinger, Dr. Willy Zahlheimer
	19:00	dinner at “Gasthaus auf dem Bogenberg”

16.09.2010 (Thursday)	09:00	<b>Field trip Danube II</b>
	10:00	<b>Cruise per Ship from Deggendorf to Vilshofen</b>
	11:45	<b>Tour Vilshofen – Winzener Letten - Mühlham</b> Dr. Willy Zahlheimer, N.N.
	13:30	<i>lunch at Mühlheimer Keller</i>
	14:45	<i>Transfer to Infohaus Isarmündung</i> <b>(with stop at Grieshaus: soft and hard wood alluvial forest)</b>
15:30	<b>Implementation of Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 at</b>	



	<b>16:00</b> <b>16:45</b>	<b>the Danube from Kelheim to Regensburg</b> <b>Restoring of floodplains between Neuburg and Ingolstadt</b> <b>Several Projects:</b> IDP Baden Württemberg, Nature Conservation & Natura 2000, Programme for Species Conservation <b>final discussion</b>
	19:00	dinner

17.09.2010	08:30	Departure to Central Station Straubing (to Karlsruhe)
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### 7.1.5. Programm Exkursionswoche Rhein 2010, Karlsruhe

#### Excursion Seminar Rhine, Karlsruhe



**Date:** Arrival (Fr) **17.09.2010**, Departure (Fr) **24.09.2010**  
**Location:** Forestry Educational Centre; WWF Institute for Floodplains  
**Management:** Forestry Educational Centre (FBZ), (Mr. Sippel, Mrs. Klingler)  
 WWF Institute for Floodplains, KIT Karlsruhe, Rastatt  
 (Prof. Dister & Prof. Schneider)

Date	Time	Activity
17.09.2010 (Friday)	<b>15:00</b>	Arrival in Karlsruhe, pick-up service and welcome by the Forestry Educational Centre Karlsruhe  Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre
	<i>evening</i>	<i>Barbecue</i> Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre

Date	Time	Activity
18.09.2010 (Saturday)	<b>10:30 - 12:30</b>	Guided tour through Karlsruhe  Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre
	<i>12:30</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
	<i>12:30</i>	<i>Half day off</i>
	<i>evening</i>	<i>Dinner (Tarte Flambee)</i>  Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre

Date	Time	Activity
19.09.2010 (Sunday)	day	Bicycle tour along the Rhine  Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre
	<i>evening</i>	<i>Dinner in the youth hostel type „Nature club“</i>  Mrs Klingler, Forestry Educational Centre
20.09.2010	<i>8:15</i>	<i>Departure Hotel Betzler and trip to</i>

(Monday)		<i>Rastatt: WWF Floodplain Institutet</i>
	<b>9:00 - 10:00</b>	<p><b>Address of Welcome, WWF Floodplain Institute</b> Short Introduction, history, staff, working area</p> <p><b>The integrated Rhine program (IRP) of the land Baden-Württemberg</b> Flood control by floodplain renaturation in the densely populated upper Rhine area Prof. Emil Dister &amp; Oliver Harms, WWF Floodplain Institute</p>
	<i>10:00 - 10:20</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>
	<b>10:20 - 12:00</b>	<p><b>Presentation of the retention area Bellenkopf/Rappenwörth</b> Planning, Participation of WWF Floodplain Institute, environmental impact study, Natura-2000 study of impact assessment</p> <p><b>Management planning for a Natura 2000-site (FFH and SPA) between Rastatt and Karlsruhe</b> Development, planning, legal consequences Oliver Harms, WWF Floodplain Institute</p>
	<i>12:00 – 13:30</i>	<i>Lunch and travel to field excursion</i>
	<b>13:30 – 17:45</b>	<p><b>Field trip to Polder Bellenkopf</b> Reflooding wetland restoration of a former floodplain, Ecological floodings, Conflicts with existing buildings, Conflicting use environmental impact/ impact in Natura 2000-sites, investigations of the protected areas Oliver Harms, WWF Floodplain Institute</p> <p>In between visit of <b>Centre of Nature Conservation Rappenwört (NAZ)</b> Exhibition, models of floodings, ecology of floodplains</p>
	<b>16:00</b>	Susanne Pimentel, NAZ
	<i>17:45</i>	<i>Travel to FBZ</i>
	<i>18:30</i>	<i>Dinner</i>

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
21.09.2010 (Tuesday)	8:15	<i>Departure Hotel Betzler and trip to Stockstadt/Hesse Nature reserve Kühkopf-Knoblochsau</i>
	10:00 – 11:00	<b>Visit of the information centre for nature conservation Kühkopf-Knoblochsau</b> Introduction and historical development of the landscape Ralph Baumgärtel Forestry office Groß-Gerau
	11:00 – 13:00	<b>Large scale renaturation of Rhine floodplains by “Kühkopf”</b> after bursting of a dam, Investigations on succession on arable land, Methods of meadow management in floodplains, Long-term monitoring of “Kühkopf” and practicability of renaturation in floodplain areas, Role of the game, Visit of sampling sites Prof. Erika Schneider, WWF Floodplain Institute
	13:00 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
	14:00 – 15:00	<b>Structure and dynamic of flooded floodplains at northern Upper Rhine</b> Ralph Baumgärtel, Forestry office Groß-Gerau
	15:00 – 16:30	<b>Tour to „Kühkopf“</b> <b>Management and development of the area, visitor management and recreational use</b> Ralph Baumgärtel, Forestry office Groß-Gerau
	16:30 - 18:00	<i>Return to FBZ</i>
	18:30	<i>Dinner</i>

<b>Date</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>activity</b>
22.09.2010 (Wednesday)	8:15	<i>Departure Hotel Betzler and trip to Rastatt WWF Floodplain Institute</i>
	9:00 – 9:30	<b>Short introduction to the excursions of the day</b> Geography and location of the excursion sites to the Rheinaue Wetlands Dr. Christian Damm WWF Floodplain Institute
	9:30 – 11:30	<b>Visit of the reed museum in Ottersdorf (Rastatt)</b> Historical development of the landscape in the Rheinaue, changes due to human impact, working and living in the former Rheinaue Dr. Christian Damm & Prof Erika Schneider, WWF Floodplain Inst.
	11:30 – 14:30	<b>Excursion to Rheinaue “Rastatt” by Wintersdorf</b> Comparison of old floodplain and flooded Rheinaue Dr. Christian Damm, WWF Floodplain Institute <i>In between lunch</i>

	<b>14:30 – 15:00</b>	<b>Excursion to barrage to Iffezheim</b> Migrating fishes, fish pass, changes in landscape due to barrage Dr. Christian Damm, WWF Floodplain Institute
	<b>15:00 – 17:15</b>	<b>Excursion to the Sauermündung in France</b> Basin mouth with perennial herbs, alluvial meadows and Salix-woodlands Dr. Christian Damm, WWF Floodplain Institute
	17:15	<i>Return to FBZ</i>
	19:00	<i>Dinner</i>

<b>Date</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>activity</b>
23.09.2010 (Thursday)	8:15	<i>Departure Hotel Betzler</i>
	<b>8:30 – 9:30</b>	<b>Presentation at the Forestry Educational Centre Karlsruhe</b> Nature-related forestry in the forests of the Rheinaue Armin Jacob, Regional Council Freiburg
	<b>9:30 – 12:30</b>	<b>Excursion to the forest “Au by the Rhine”</b> Welcome and short introduction, alluvial hard- and softwood, natural tree species and forest communities, nature-related management concepts, timber use and regeneration of woodlands, aspects of nature conservation and forest biotopes, flooding regime and problems of high tide Heinz Wicht, Forestry office Rastatt Tobias Scholz, Community “Au by the Rhine”
	12:30-13:30	<i>lunch</i>
	<b>13:30 – 15:00</b>	<b>Visit of the tree nursery “Au by the Rhine”</b> Breeding of autochthonous plants, Importance of the black poplar, work of a tree nursery, rare trees species and woods in alluvial forests Heinz Wicht, Forestry office Rastatt Tobias Scholz, Community “Au by the Rhine”
	15:00 – 15:300	<i>Return to FBZ</i>
	15:30 – 15:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
	<b>15:45 – 18:30</b>	<b>Internal discussion NNA with Trainees: further development and planning of the projects</b> NNA, Martina Meeske
	18:30 – 19:30	<i>Dinner at FBZ</i>
	19:30	<i>Return to Hotel</i>
10.09.2010	8:50	<i>Departure Karlsruhe to Schneverdingen (NNA)</i>



### 7.1.6 Programm Exkursionswoche Salzach 2011-2, Laufen

Excursion Seminar

## SALZACH, Laufen



*Date:* Arrival (So) 04.09.2011, Departure (So) 11.09.2011

*Location:* Bayerische Akademie für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (ANL),  
Seethaler Str. 6, 83410 Laufen

*Host:* Reinhart und Ulrike Herzog

Date	Time	Activity
04.09.2011 (Sunday)	17:00	<i>Arrival at Laufen</i>
	18:00	<i>Pick-up of rental bikes</i> <i>Check-in hotel</i> <i>Ice Breaker &amp; Barbecue</i> Dr. Ulrike Garbe, Reinhart Herzog
05.09.2011 (Monday)	<i>Laufen</i>	
	09:00	The floodplain as a biocenosis: objectives for protection and measures, EU Habitat Directive, Biosphere Reserve, visitor management Bike excursion along the river Salzach: Trip to project areas and implemented measures K.H. Gugg, Bavarian Society for the Protection of Birds (LBV)
	13:00	<i>Lunch at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
	14:30	Bike excursion along the river Salzach: River history, Life along the river, demarcation and their consequences for the river system Land Art on the Riverbank Dr. Josef Heringer, Dipl. Ing, Laufen
	18:00	<i>Dinner at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
	19:00	Guided Tour in Laufen and Oberndorf Reinhart Herzog

Date	Time	Activity
06.09.2011 (Tuesday)	<i>Laufen</i>	
	9:00	International Cooperation: Project: „Renaturation of Lower Salzach“ Mr. Michor, Planning Office “Revital”, Lienz, Austria
	10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
	11:00	Research Project “River Flow Power Plant” Dr. Barbara Brinkmeier, University of Innsbruck
	12:30	<i>Lunch at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
	14:00	Bike excursion Salzach: Trip to project areas and implemented measures presented in the morning session Mr. Michor, Dr. Barbara Brinkmeier
	18:00	<i>Dinner</i>
07.09.2011 (Wednesday)	<i>Laufen</i>	
	09:00 – 12:00	Bike excursion to the Salzach floodplains: Hard- and softwood forest, natural floodplain communities and timber use, nature-oriented use concept Jan Röder, Forestry Commissioner, Forestry office Traunstein <i>Return of rental bikes</i>
	12:30	<i>Lunch at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
	14:00	Mediation as instrument for conflict management in nature conservation Dr. Ulrike Garbe (Master of Mediation)
	18:00	<i>Dinner at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
08.09.2011 (Thursday)	<i>Trip to Salzburg</i>	
	09:30	Guided Tour “House of Nature” Markus Prötsch, House of Nature Salzburg
		<i>Packed lunch</i> <i>Leisure time in Salzburg</i> <i>Trip back to Laufen</i>
	18:00	<i>Dinner at Traunsteiner Hof</i>

09.09.2011 (Friday)	<i>Trip to Berchtesgaden</i>	
	<i>09:00</i>	<i>Departure to National Park Berchtesgaden</i>
	<i>10:00</i>	Excursion: Alpine water bodies at their source Dr. Michael Vogel, National Park Berchtesgaden
	<i>13:00</i>	<i>Packed lunch</i>
	<i>17:00</i>	<i>Trip back to Laufen</i>
	<i>18:00</i>	<i>Dinner at Traunsteiner Hof</i>

10.09.2011 (Saturday)	<i>Laufen</i>	
	<i>10:00</i>	Field trip: Abtsee, Haarmoos Johann Schreiner, Alfred Toepfer Akademie für Naturschutz
	<i>13:00</i>	<i>Lunch at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
		<i>Half day-off</i>
	<i>18:00</i>	<i>Dinner at Traunsteiner Hof</i>

11.09.2011 (Sunday)	<i>Laufen / Wiesenfelden</i>	
		<i>Half day-off</i>
	<i>12:00</i>	<i>Lunch at Traunsteiner Hof</i>
	<i>13:00</i>	Departure to Wiesenfelden

## 7.1.7 Programm Abschlussstag 2010 NNA, Schneverdingen

**NatuRegio**  
floodplains

www.naturegio.nna.de

### Finish of EXCURSION SEMINAR, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010

**Alfred Toepfer Akademie, Camp Reinsehlen  
Schneverdingen**

- 12:17pm      Arrival of Trainees at central station Hanover (from Karlsruhe)  
Transfer to Camp Reinsehlen
- 14:00pm      Lunch at Camp Reinsehlen
- 15:00pm      check-in „Gästehaus Camp Reinsehlen“

#### **Official Programme:**

- 16:00pm      *Camp Reinsehlen*  
Address of Welcome  
„System of Protected Areas in Germany“  
*Dr. Johann Schreiner, NNA*
- 16:45pm      *Coffee Break*
- 17:15pm      *Résumé of seminar weeks*  
*Dr. Katrin Heuer, Dr. Martina Meeske, NNA*
- 18:15pm      *Forecast on Trainee Programme 2010*  
*Dr. Martina Meeske, NNA*
- 18:45pm      *Transfer to Schneverdingen*
- 19:00pm      *Farewell Party at Schneverdingen (Invitation to Mr. Schreiner's home)*

## 7.2 Programme der Cross Border Seminare

### 7.2.1. Seminarprogramm Cross Border Seminar 2010

#### Sustainable Nature Conservation and Regional Development in Floodplains and Wetlands in the Central and Lower Danube

##### Cross-border Seminar

**The Lower Danube Green Corridor: challenges and opportunities for cross-border nature conservation and sustainable development**

Date	Monday 8 <sup>th</sup> – Friday 12 <sup>th</sup> of November 2010
Location	Ruse, Bulgaria

##### Overall Programme

Date	Time	Activity
8 <sup>th</sup> November (Mon)	Ca. 20:00	Arrival of participants in Ruse
9 <sup>th</sup> November (Tue)	09:30 – 18:30	Seminar – Lower Danube: ecological values and challenges
10 <sup>th</sup> November (Wed)	09:30 – 17:00	Excursion / Field trip
11 <sup>th</sup> November (Thu)	09:30 – 17:00	Seminar – Lower Danube: future opportunities for sustainable development and nature conservation
12 <sup>th</sup> November (Fri)		Departure of participants from Ruse and Bucharest

##### Detailed Programme

##### Monday, 8<sup>th</sup> November

12:00 – 18:00	Arrival at Bucharest-Otopeni Airport
18:00	Shuttle bus to Ruse (ca. 2h - 60 km including border crossing)
Ca. 20:00	Arrival in Ruse
20:30	Dinner

##### Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> November – Lower Danube: ecological values and challenges

##### Facilitator:

9:30 - 9:45	<b>Welcome</b> Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP) and Martina Meeske (NNA)
9:45 -10:45	<b>WWF's Conservation work along the Lower Danube Green Corridor</b> Presentation and discussion <i>Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)</i>
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:30	<b>Importance of floodplains and floodplain wetlands along the Lower Danube</b> Presentation and discussion <i>Erika Schneider (Auen Institute)</i>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 – 14:00	<b>Making more space for nature – protected areas in the Lower Danube Green Corridor, threats and challenges</b> Presentation and discussions <i>Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)</i>
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Values of the Danube wetlands in Bulgaria and challenges for their managements in the past and nowadays</b> Presentation and discussions <i>Ivan Hristov (WWF DCP Bulgaria)</i>



15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 – 16:30	<b>Rusenski Lom Nature Park – conservation and management</b> Presentation and discussions <i>Ivan Hristov (WWF DCP Bulgaria) and Milko Belberov (Rusenski Lom Nature Park)</i>
16:30 – 18:30	<b>Presentation and discussion of NatuRegio Projects</b> <i>Martina Meeske (NNA)</i> <i>Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)</i>
20:00	Dinner

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**Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> November – Field trip (Rusenski Lom Nature Park area)**


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09:00	Field Trip Visit Srebarna Nature Reserve and Kalimok-Brashlen Protected Site
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break - Packed lunch!
17:00	End of the field trip
19:30	Dinner

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**Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> November – Lower Danube: future opportunities**


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08:00 – 12:30	<b>Field trip to Ivanovo and Rusenski Lom Nature Park</b> (Practical examples of wetland restoration project on Lom River; visit the painted churches in RLNP)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Promoting payments for ecosystem services (PES) and related sustainable financing mechanisms in the Lower Danube</b> Presentation and discussion <i>Maya Todorova (WWF DCP Bulgaria)</i>
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break
15:15 – 16:00	<b>Fisheries along Lower Danube best practices</b> <i>Yordan Kutsarov, expert</i>
16:00 – 18:30	<b>Step by step in wetland restoration – case study</b> Presentation of key information about the site <i>Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP) and Erika Schneider (Auen Institute)</i>
18:30 – 19:00	<b>The cultural dimension of the Lower Danube – Eco tourism on the Lower Danube – movie in English</b>
20:00	Dinner

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**Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> November**


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9:00 – 11:00	<b>Discussion of NatuRegio Projects</b> <i>Martina Meeske (NNA)</i> <i>Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Conclusions and next steps Orieta Hulea (WWF Danube Carpathian Programme) and Martina Meeske (NNA)
11:30	Departure to Bucharest Airport (Packed lunch)

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## 7.2.2 Programm Cross Border Seminar 2011/1

### ***Sustainable Nature Conservation and Regional Development in Floodplains and Wetlands in the Central and Lower Danube***

#### **Cross-border seminar 2011**

##### **Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve**

Date	Monday 11 <sup>th</sup> – Friday 15 <sup>th</sup> of July 2011
Location	Mahmudia, Tulcea, Romania

#### **Overall Programme**

Date	Time	Activity
11 <sup>th</sup> July (Mon)	Ca. 20:00	Arrival of participants in Bucharest, transfer by bus to Tulcea and Mahmudia (aprox. 4-5h)
12 <sup>th</sup> July (Tue)	09:30 – 18:30	Seminar – Danube Delta – <i>general framework</i>
13 <sup>th</sup> July (Wed)	09:30 – 17:00	Excursion / Field trip
14 <sup>th</sup> July (Thu)	09:30 – 17:00	Seminar – Danube Delta – <i>challenges for conservation and management</i>
15 <sup>th</sup> July (Fri)	09:30	Departure of participants to Bucharest (overnight in Bucharest) Visit the 3D Museum in Tulcea
16 <sup>th</sup> July (Sat)		Departure from Bucharest

#### **Detailed Programme**

##### **Monday, 11<sup>th</sup> July**

08:00 – 12:00	Arrival of participants in Bucharest (at Otopeni Airport) and transfer to WWF office
13:00	Shuttle bus to Tulcea, Mahmudia (aprox. 4-5 h)
Ca. 20:00	Dinner, introduction of the programme

##### **Tuesday, 12<sup>th</sup> July – Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve – framework for biodiversity conservation and management of natural resources**

9:30 - 9:45	<b>Welcome</b> Dr. Johann Schreiner (NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)
9:45 -10:45	<b>Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve – biodiversity conservation and management of natural resources</b> Presentation and discussions <i>Liliana Ivancenco (Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority - DDBRA)</i>
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:30	<b>Danube Delta – successful conservation projects</b> Presentation and discussions <i>DDBRA</i>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 – 14:30	<b>Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve – wetlands restoration programme</b> Presentation and discussions <i>Marian Tudor (Danube Delta National Institute)</i>

14:30 – 15:00      **Danube Delta – nature conservation in a cross-border context**  
Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)

15:00 – 15:30      Coffee Break

15:30 – 18:30      **Presentation and discussion of NatuRegio Projects**  
*Martina Meeske (NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

19:30                Dinner

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**Wednesday, 13<sup>th</sup> July – Field trip (Sfântu Gheorghe area)**

09:00                Field Trip (boat)

13:00 – 14:00      Lunch Break - Packed lunch!

17:00                End of the field trip

19:30                Dinner

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**Thursday, 14<sup>th</sup> July – Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve – *challenges for conservation and management***

9:00 - 9:15         **Introduction of Day 2**  
Dr. Johann Schreiner (NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)

9:15 -10:45        **Vision for the Danube Delta**  
Presentation and discussions  
*Cristian Tetelea (WWF DCP)*

10:45 – 11:15      Coffee Break

11:15 – 12:30      **Case study – nature conservation as a basis for community development**  
Brainstorming session  
*Facilitator – Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

12:30 – 13:30      Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:00      Reporting back and discussions from the case study  
*Facilitator – Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

15:00 – 15:15      Coffee Break

15:15 – 18:30      **Discussion of NatuRegio Projects**  
*Martina Meeske (NNA)*  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

18:30 – 19:00      Conclusions and next steps  
*Martina Meeske (NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

19:30                Dinner

***Film about Danube Delta***

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**Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> July**

9:00 –                **Departure to Tulcea**  
- **visit 3D Museum**  
- **visit info centre DDBRA** (if time allows)

12:00                Lunch in Tulcea  
Departure to airport

### 7.2.3 Programm Cross Border Seminar 2011/2

#### Sustainable Nature Conservation and Regional Development in Floodplains and Wetlands in the Central and Lower Danube

Cross-border seminar 2011

##### The Lower Danube Green Corridor: challenges and opportunities for cross-border nature conservation and sustainable development

Date	Monday 7 <sup>th</sup> – Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> of November 2011
Location	Giurgiu, Hotel Sud, Romania ( <a href="http://www.hotelsud.ro">http://www.hotelsud.ro</a> )

##### Overall Programme

Date	Time	Activity
7 <sup>th</sup> November (Mon)	Ca. 14:00	Day 1 - Arrival of participants in Bucharest, transfer by bus to Giurgiu (aprox 2 h) Evening – introduction of the agenda;
8 <sup>th</sup> November (Tue)	09:00 – 17:00	Day 2 – Seminar – Lower Danube Green Corridor: <i>natural values</i>
9 <sup>th</sup> November (Wed)	09:00 – 17:00	Day 3 - Excursion/Field trip – Comana Nature Park
10 <sup>th</sup> November (Thu)	09:00 – 17:00	Day 4 - Seminar – Lower Danube Green Corridor: <i>natural values: challenges for conservation and management</i>
11 <sup>th</sup> November (Fri)	08:00 – 18:00	Day 5 - Excursion/Field trip – Rusensky Lom Nature Park, Bulgaria, Russe town
12 <sup>th</sup> (Sat)		Departure from Bucharest

##### Detailed Programme

###### Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> November

08:00 – 14:00 Arrival of participants in Bucharest, transfer by bus to Giurgiu (aprox 2 h)

14:30 Shuttle bus to Giurgiu (aprox 2 h)

Ca. 18:30 Introduction of the programme

19:00 Dinner

###### Tuesday, 8<sup>th</sup> November – Lower Danube Green Corridor: *natural values*

9:00 - 9:30 **Welcome and Introduction**  
Martina Meeske(NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)

9:30 -10:15 **The Lower Danube Green Corridor – framework for nature conservation and floodplain restoration**  
Presentation and discussion  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

10:15 – 11:00 **Danube islands – conservation and sustainable management of floodplain forest**  
Presentation and discussion  
*Cristina Munteanu (WWF DCP)*

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 – 12:30 **Making more space for nature – protected areas in the Lower Danube Green Corridor, threats and challenges**  
Presentation and discussions  
*Cristian Tetelea/Iulia Puiu (WWF DCP)*

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch Break

13:30 – 14:30 **Comana Nature Park – natural values**  
Presentation and discussions  
*Nuta Andra (Comana Nature Park Directorate)*

14:00 – 15:00 **Comana Nature Park – wetlands restoration project**  
*Nuta Andra (Comana Nature Park Directorate)*

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee Break

15:30 – 18:30 **Presentation and discussion of NatuRegio Projects**  
*Martina Meeske (NNA)*  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

19:00 Dinner

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**Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> November – Field trip (Comana Nature Park)**

09:00 Field Trip to Comana Nature

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break - Packed lunch!

17:00 End of the field trip

19:00 Dinner

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**Thursday, 10<sup>th</sup> November – Lower Danube Green Corridor – *challenges for conservation and management***

9:00 - 9:30 **Introduction of Day 2**  
*Martina Meeske(NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

9:30 -10:15 **EU Danube Strategy – challenge or opportunity for nature conservation?**  
Presentation and discussions  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

10:15 – 11:00 **Promoting payments for ecosystem services (PES) and related sustainable financing mechanisms in the Lower Danube**  
Presentation and discussion  
*Monia Martini (WWF DCP)*

11:45 – 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 – 12:30 **Green Infrastructure – sustainable investments for the benefits of both people and nature**  
Presentation and discussion  
*Raluca Dan (WWF DCP)*

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch Break

13:30 – 14:30 Case study – Comana Nature Park  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

14:30 – 15:00 Reporting back and discussions from the case study  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

15:00 – 15:15 Coffee Break

15:15 – 18:30 **Discussion of NatuRRegio Projects**  
*Martina Meeske (NNA)*  
*Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

18:30 – 19:00 Conclusions and next steps



*Martina Meeske (NNA) and Orieta Hulea (WWF DCP)*

19:00 Dinner

**Friday, 11<sup>th</sup> November**

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08:00 Field Trip  
Visit Russenky Lom Nature Park


13:00 – 14:00 Lunch - Ivanovo


15:00 End of the field trip  
Visit Russe centre  
Departure to Bucharest/Sofia  
(Packed dinner)


## 7.3 Programme der Donau Dialoge


### 7.3.1 Programm Donau Dialog 2010























## DANUBE DIALOGUE

### INVITATION

### CROSS-BORDER COLLOQUIUM ROMANIA - MOLDAVIA

### ON 7 – 8 APRIL 2011, GALAȚI, ROMANIA

### Transboundary approaches for water and biodiversity management issues in Lower Prut, Danube area

It gives great pleasure to cordially invite you to the workshop “[Transboundary approaches for water and biodiversity management issues in Lower Prut, Danube area](#)” and to participate with an *oral presentation* about your field of work and experience in relation with the subjects of the workshop. This is a very actual topic, especially in relation to the implementation of the relevant European Directives.

The main aim of the “[Danube Dialogue](#)” workshop is to support the cross-border collaboration in the Danube Region and to find sustainable solutions for people and nature through the implementation of transboundary projects. The Danube Dialogues will emphasize the importance of a sustainable and ecologically compatible regional development in the Danube Region and will link the socio-economic with the ecological networks.

The first “[Danube Dialogue](#)” is an event as part of the project [NatuRegio\\_floodplains](#). [NatuRegio\\_floodplains](#) is a vocational training programme for young experts working in/for/related with Protected Areas and Floodplain/Wetland Management in the Central and Lower Danube River Basin linked with the implementation of small projects along the Danube. The training programme is managed by the **Alfred Toepfer Akademie für Naturschutz** (NNA, <http://naturegio.nna.de/>), in close cooperation with the project partner WWF Danube Carpathian Programme and funded by the Alfred Toepfer Foundation F.V.S., the German Federal Environmental Foundation and the Michael Otto Foundation for Environmental Protection. Therefore the Romanian trainees of [NatuRegio\\_floodplains](#) are organising the “[Danube Dialogue](#)” as implemented trainee project. Both trainees are representing the **Natural Science Complex Museum Galati** and the **National Administration “Romanian Waters”**. The Natural Science Complex Museum Galați and the **Galati County Council** are co-financing the workshop and the museum will host the event. The workshop is focused on the lower Prut area issues in the field of nature conservation, water management and sustainable development, tourism, recreation, awareness, education, information.

**Participation in the workshop is free of costs, including consumptions, lunches, hotel and travel costs.**

PhD. Gabriela Patriche  
Natural Science Complex Museum Galați

Geographer Ramona Curelea  
National Administration  
“Romanian Waters”

## **Programme** **DANUBE DIALOGUE**

### **Transboundary approaches for water and biodiversity management issues in Lower Prut, Danube area**

**Date:** 7-8 April 2011

**Duration:** 1.5 days

**Place:** Galati, Romania

**Meeting venue:** Natural Science Museum Complex

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**Objectives:**

The aim of the Romania-Moldova cross-border Colloquium is to identify constructive solutions for people and nature within a transboundary sustainable development framework address to all interested stakeholders in the Lower Prut Basin Area. The main objectives are:

1. To identify the problems and to improve understanding of the major issues of the River Basin Management Plan for the Prut basin in transboundary context;
2. To discuss the best practices in natural area through promoting environmentally friendly activities in the region and eliminate adverse pressure of industry, fisheries agriculture and other economic activities;
3. To identify ways to develop good relationships and constructive communication among different functional categories of people and interests in the Prut River region in a transboundary approach.
4. Harmonisation of common policies and adoption of common strategies in the areas of conservation.

**Working group discussions:**

1. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management on the Prut River in a transboundary context
2. Water management issues in the transboundary Prut river basin
3. Communication & Tourism

**Expected outcomes of the working group discussions:**

1. Transboundary project ideas; potential funding sources
2. Statement of consensus reached among participants at the Danube Dialog
3. Press conference

**Partner Organisations:**

- Natural Sciences Museum Complex Galati
- Galati County Council
- National Administration "Romanian Waters"
- "Info-Media Center" Association
- WWF Danube Carpathians Programme
- Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation (NNA)
- German Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt DBU)
- Alfred Toepfer Foundation F.V.S.
- Michael Otto Foundation

## AGENDA Danube Dialogue

### Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> April 2011

9:00 – 10:00      *Registration*

10:00 – 10:45      Opening  
Welcome by organizers

**Camelia Burluc** -Manager Natural Sciences Museum Galati  
**Eugen Chebac** - President of Galati County Council  
**Martina Meeske** – Alfred Toepfer Academy

Objectives of the meeting

**Gabriela Patriche** - Natural Science Museum Galati &  
**Ramona Curelea** - Nat. Administration “Romanian Waters”  
- trainees of NatuRegio floodplains programme

10:45 – 11:15      *Coffee break*

**Chair: Orieta Hulea** – WWF Danube Carpathians Programme Coordinator

11:15 – 12:30      Strategic objectives for the  
management of biodiversity in  
Romania  
Prut Basin Presentations

**Nela Miauta** - Ministry of Environment and Forests, Romania

**Gina Radu** – Reg. Environmental Protection Agency Galati,  
**Gabriela Patriche** -Natural Science Museum Galati &  
**Ramona Curelea** - Nat. Administration “Romanian Waters”  
**Valeriu Balan** - Ministry of Environment Moldova  
**Alexei Andreev** - Societatea Ecologică BIOTICA, Chisinau

SWOT analysis of Prut  
River in a transboundary  
Context, Plenary discussion

12:30 – 13:30      International examples  
and best practices

**Erika Schneider** - WWF Floodplain Institute, Germany  
**Martin Pusch** - Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater ecology and  
Inland Fisheries Berlin, Germany  
**Keya Choudhury** - Choudhury Agency  
**Honoré Tabuna** - Economic Community of  
Central African States (ECCAS / CEEAC)

13:30 – 14:30      *Lunch*

14:30 – 15:00      Organizational aspects parallel sessions

***The meeting will divide into three parallel sessions***

15:00 – 18:30 Parallel sessions

15:00 – 18:30 Parallel sessions

	<b>Working group 1 Biodiversity conserva- tion and sustainable landscape management on the Prut River in a Transboundary Context</b>	<b>Working group 2 Water management is- sues in the transbound- ary Prut river basin</b>	<b>Working group 3 Communication &amp; Tour- ism</b>
Chair Facilitator	Erika Schneider, <i>WWF Floodplain Institute, Germany</i>	Martin Pusch, <i>Leibniz-Institute of Fresh- water ecology and Inland Fisheries Berlin, Germany</i>	Keya Choudhury, <i>Choudhury Agency</i>
Rapporteur	Aurel Lozan <i>IUCN ENPI FLEG Pro- gram Consultant</i>	Mirela Leonte <i>Eco-Counselling Centre Galati</i>	Cristian Arsene <i>The Association for Ecology and Tourism "PRO ECO-TUR"</i>
15:00 – 16:30 Facilitated discussions in work groups	Considering the SWOT analysis, each group has to identify solutions and to frame actions for the theme / objective set out in the workshop		
16:30 – 17:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
17:00 – 18:30 Facilitated discussions in work groups	Considering the SWOT analysis, each group has to identify solutions and to frame actions for the theme / objective set out in the workshop		
19:00	Poster session		

**Friday 8<sup>th</sup> April 2011***Finalisation working sessions***Chair: Carmen Gache** – "Al I Cuza" Iasi University

09:00 - 10:00 Three working groups agree conclusions/recommendations for presentations by Facilitator /Rapporteur

10:00 - 10:45 Presentation of three working groups

10:45 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

11:00 - 12:00 Plenary discussion

12:00 -12:45 Discussion and project proposals to integrate the actions identified by all 3 work groups  
Identifying potential funding sources

12:45 - 13:00 Plenary closing, the results of the discussion per objective are introduced, linking the workshop conclusions with the objectives/themes

13:00 - 13:30 A voting with majority vote after presenting the final paper regarding the post workshop proposals/Concluding statements

13:30 – 14:30 *Lunch*

13:30- 14:00 Press conference

14:30 *Departure*

### 7.3.2 Programm DonauDialog 2011/1



Danube Dialogue –“**Transboundary cooperation for new Ramsar sites designation between Romania and Bulgaria**”.

#### Agenda

DAY/HOUR	
15 <sup>th</sup> May	Participants arriving
16 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Workshop Day
<b>16<sup>th</sup> May</b>	
09:00 – 09:30	NNA presentation
09:30-10:00	Presentation “What are the benefits of the cross border administration” – Iulia Puiu – WWF RO
10:00 – 10:30	Steps to designate cross border Ramsar sites – Roxana Ionescu – Ministry of Environment and Forest
10:30 – 10:40	Q and A
10:40 – 11:00	Cofee break
11:00 – 13:00	<b>WORKING GROUPS – management measures and monitoring activities</b>
	I – identification of the common applied management measures and monitoring activities
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 14:45	Reporting back
14:45 – 15:00	Cofee break
15:00 – 17:00	<b>WORKING GROUPS – management measures and monitoring activities</b>
	II – Identification of the future common applied management measures and monitoring activities
17:00 – 18:00	Reporting back
<b>19:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>

Please, think about the conservation measures and monitoring activities you apply and you plan to apply.

### 7.3.3 Programm DonauDialog 2011/2



**NatuRegio**  
floodplains



Agenda seminarului cuprinde și o *sesiune de postere* la care ne-ar face plăcere să participați cu titluri din domeniul dumneavoastră de activitate.

Vă rugăm să ne transmiteți confirmarea dumneavoastră de participare la seminarul "Danube Dialogue" însoțită de *formularul de participare* completat, până la data de **01.03.2012** la adresa de e-mail: [danube.dialogue@yahoo.com](mailto:danube.dialogue@yahoo.com)

Programul final al seminarului ce va fi organizat în Iași va fi transmis ulterior. Cheltuielile de transport, masă și cazare vor fi suportate din bugetul proiectului. Informații suplimentare privind evenimentul se pot solicita la adresa de e-mail menționată.

Atașăm formularul de participare.

Vă mulțumim!

#### INVITAȚIE

#### DANUBE DIALOGUE SEMINAR

#### Conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale

#### din Lunca Prutului

19 – 20 martie 2012, Iași, România

Avem deosebită plăcere de a vă invita să participați în perioada 19-20 martie 2012, la seminarul "**Danube Dialogue - Conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului**" organizat de Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut Bârlad Iași și Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați.

Seminarul "Danube Dialogue" este un eveniment din cadrul programului NatuRegio *floodplains*, program de formare profesională pentru experți care lucrează în domeniul managementului ariilor naturale protejate și al apei (zone umede/lunci inundabile) în bazinul Mijlociu și Inferior al Dunării, ce este coordonat de Academia pentru Conservarea Naturii Alfred Toepfer din Germania.

În cadrul seminarului vor fi abordate teme privind conservarea naturii, gospodărirea apelor, dezvoltarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale, conștientizarea factorilor interesați din Lunca Prutului. Vor fi prezentate rezultatele proiectelor desfășurate și implementate în această zonă care vor contribui și la completarea formularului „Ramsar Information Sheet” pentru declararea râului Prut ca sit Ramsar pe o suprafață de aproximativ 19600 ha incluzând Parcul Natural Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior de pe teritoriul județului Galați și *ROSC10213* Râul Prut de pe teritoriul județului Vaslui și Iași.

Cu deosebită considerație,

DIRECTOR,  
A.B.A. Prut + Bârlad, Iași  
**Ing. Cristian NECHIFOR**



DIRECTOR EXECUTIV,  
A.R.P.M. Galați  
**Carmen SANDU**



dr. biolog Iuliana ȚICALO  
A.B.A. Prut – Bârlad, Iași

*hct*

dr. Gina RADU  
Șef Birou Ariei Protejate A.R.P.M. Galați

*Gina Radu*



**DANUBE DIALOGUE SEMINAR****Conservation and sustainable use Prut Foodplain natural resources**

<i>Date</i>	<i>19-20 March 2012</i>
<i>Location</i>	<i>Iași, România</i>

**Overall Programme****19<sup>th</sup> March 2012**

13:00 - 14:30	Lunch/Participants registration
14:30 - 15:00	Opening Introduction of the participants
15:00 - 15:20	<b>Presentation of the NatuRegio_floodplains Program Nature conservation and regional development in floodplains and wetlands in central and lower Danube basin</b> Martina Meeske - Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation, Germania
15:20 - 15:45	<b>Cooperation between România and Moldova to implement international conventions on biodiversity and protected areas</b> Nela Miaută – Ministry of Environment and Forests
15:45 - 16:15	<b>Areas - bilateral core of Prutean corridor in pan-European ecological network and trilateral cooperation within the Prut river basin</b> Alexei Andreev - Ecological Society Biotica, R. Moldova
16:15 - 16:30	Break
16:30 - 17:00	<b>Lower Prut - achievements and perspectives</b> Artur Nebunu - Ecological Consulting Center Cahul, R. Moldova
17:00 - 17:30	<b>The legislative basis for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources Prut meadow and its development needs</b> Ilya Trombitsky –International Association of Ecological River Keepers "Eco-TIRAS", R. Moldova
17:30 - 18:15	Conclusions and discussions related to bilateral cooperation on biodiversity and protected areas
19:00	Dinner

**20 March 2012**

09:00 - 09:15	<b>Introduction of Day 2</b>
09:15 - 09:30	<b>Water Framework Directive implementation in the Prut River basin</b> Iuliana Țicalo – Prut River Basin Water Administration - Bârlad
09:30 - 09:50	<b>Prut Floodplain –Ramsar site</b> Gina Radu – Regional Environment Protection Agency Galați
09:50 - 10:15	<b>Natura2000 sites Prut River Basin : management plan development and involvement of local communities</b> Carmen Gache - University A.I.Cuza, Iași
10:15 - 10:45	<b>Aquatic biodiversity of the Prut River</b> Ana Davideanu, Grigore Davideanu – Natural History Museum of Science Iași




10:45 - 12:15	Break
12:00 - 12:20	<b>Project results "Bilateral cooperation between Romania- Republica Moldova for biodiversity conservation "</b> Galea Temneanu – Local Environment Protection Agency Iași
12:20 - 12:40	<b>Pressure from aquaculture farms in the protected area Park Lower Prut Floodplain</b> Luiza Florea - University "Dunărea de Jos" Galați
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00- 14:30	<b>Recognition of environmental services: the benefits that nature provides us</b> Monia Martini - WWF DCP România
14:30- 15:00	<b>The importance of restoration and conservation of wetlands in Romania</b> Orieta Hulea - WWF DCP România
15:00 - 16:00	Conclusions

## 7.4 Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

### 7.4.1 Tagungen und Kongresse

#### Poster Europarc Konferenz




# NatuRegio


## floodplains




**NNA**  
Alfred Toepfer Akademie  
für Naturschutz




ALFRED  
TOEPFER  
STIFTUNG  
F.V.S.



DBU  
Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt



MICHAEL OTTO  
STIFTUNG



WWF

### Sustainable Nature Conservation and Regional Development in Floodplains and Wetlands in the Central and Lower Danube River Basin

**A new project of the  
Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation (NNA) in cooperation with the WWF Danube Carpathian Programme  
Funded by Alfred Toepfer Foundation F.V.S., German Federal Environmental Foundation (DBU) and  
Michael Otto Foundation for Environmental Protection.**

NatuRegio\_floodplains is a vocational training and networking programme for young experts in the field of nature conservation and regional development linked with the implementation of small projects in the Central and Lower Danube River Basin.

**Project duration**  
01.05.2010 - 30.04.2012, application deadlines: 31st January and 10th June 2011

**Project aims**

- enhancing sustainable nature conservation and regional development strategies in floodplains and wetlands
- encouraging cross-border collaboration
- establishing a network of experts in the countries involved

**Target group**  
Young professionals employed by protected areas administrations, NGO's or public authorities, dealing with floodplain and wetland management in the Danube River Basin

**Target countries**  
Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine




**Programme**  
The training period for the trainees is 8 months which is structured as follows:

1. five week trainee programme in Germany at 5 different sites along the river systems of Elbe, Danube and Rhine including technical language course in the first seminar week
2. 5 days cross-border-seminar at the Danube in South East Europe (6 weeks after the German stay) to present, discuss and improve the project proposals and to get experiences from WWF-projects and former trainees
3. Project implementation along the Danube in floodplains and wetlands by the trainees themselves subsequent to the cross-border-seminar within a 6 month period supported by the international project team; one trainee team will organise the international colloquium, the "Danube Dialogue" (2 days); special project grants of up to 5,000 € per project are available


**Who can apply?**  
Candidates should have a professional experience of 2 years at least, and they should not be older than 40 years. They should be employed by an institution working in nature conservation and/or regional development. Their current area of work should be in the field of nature conservation and regional development within the field of Floodplains/ Wetlands/ Aquatic Ecosystems/ Protected Areas Management in the Danube River Basin.  
Good English language skills are required.

**Costs**  
No fee, all travel and subsistence costs are covered within the project



The recent group of trainees during their first seminar week at the Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation (10/11/2010) together with the two project coordinators

**Contact us**  
For further information please visit our website [www.naturegio.nna.de](http://www.naturegio.nna.de) or contact us  
Dr. Johann Schreiner (Director of the Academy and project leader)  
e-mail: [johann.schreiner@nna.niedersachsen.de](mailto:johann.schreiner@nna.niedersachsen.de)  
Dr. Katrin Heuer and Dr. Martina Meeske (project managers)  
tel.: +49 (0)5199 – 989 25, email: [naturegio@nna.niedersachsen.de](mailto:naturegio@nna.niedersachsen.de)  
Hof Moehr, D-29640 Schneverdingen, Germany



[www.naturegio.nna.de](http://www.naturegio.nna.de)

Beitrag für das Internationale Symposium zum Biodiversitätsschutz 2012  
in Constanta/ Rumänien

## NATURE CONSERVATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS IN CENTRAL AND LOWER DANUBE BASIN

Anne-Claire Martina MEESKE\*

*Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation, Hof Möhr, 29640 Schneverdingen, Germany, e-mail: naturegio@nna.niedersachsen.de*

**Abstract text.** This project offers 24 trainee positions in Germany (3x8 trainees) during a two year period to young professionals who are working related to Floodplain, Wetland, Aquatic Ecosystems, Protected Areas Management and Regional Development in the Central and Lower Danube River Basin.

The training consists of a five week seminar at five locations in Germany related to the river systems of Elbe, Danube and Rhine dealing with latest issues of nature conservation and regional development in river basins with additional focus on professional skills like project management, international communication and EU administrative framework.

For ensuring that the gained expertise during the seminar is integrated in the range of activities in the home countries of the trainees, the participants plan and implement small nature conservation projects in the Danube River Basin. Workshops, lectures and examples of successful project implementations helped the trainees developing ideas for own projects. The project proposals were discussed and improved during a one week "cross-border-seminar" at the Lower Danube. The trainees started the small projects subsequent to the cross-border-seminar for a period of 5 month. One team per group organises instead of a nature conservation project an International Colloquium, the "Danube Dialogue" to support the cross-border collaboration in the Danube Region. Besides the vocational training the programme supports an intensive exchange of experiences and cross-border networking of participants and experts.

The project is managed by the Alfred Toepfer Academy for Nature Conservation (NNA) in close cooperation with the project partner WWF Danube Carpathian Programme Romania. The funding organisations are Alfred Toepfer Foundation F.V.S., German Federal Environmental Foundation (DBU) and Michael Otto Foundation for Environmental Protection.

**Key words:** *Danube, floodplains, nature conservation, regional development, training programme*

\*For correspondence



## 7.4.2. Ausgewählte Presseartikel

Presseartikel Einführungswoche

Heidekurier, 17.09.2010

# „Bunte Mischung“ in NNA

## Internationales Projekt an der Alfred-Toepfer-Akademie

SCHNEVERDINGEN. Eine „bunte Mischung“ im Camp Reinsehlen in Schneverdingen: Unterschiedliche Nationalitäten, Mentalitäten und verschiedene Charaktere waren jüngst beim Start des neuen internationalen Projektes der Alfred-Toepfer-Akademie für Naturschutz (NNA) mit dem Titel „NatuRegio\_floodplains“ versammelt.

Begrüßt wurden die acht motivierten jungen Nachwuchsführungskräfte aus Südosteuropa von den Projektkoordinatorinnen Dr. Katrin Heuer und Dr. Martina Meeske, um dann unverzüglich in ein facettenreiches Lernprogramm einzusteigen: gleich in der ersten Woche gab es einen Fachenglischkurs, verbunden mit einem Kennenlernen der NNA und der Region. Statt langweiligem Pauken von Vokabeln standen didaktisch kurzweilige Runden mit zwei „native speakers“ als Lehrerinnen auf dem Plan.

Die acht Naturschutzexpertinnen und -experten aus Verwaltungen und Verbänden stammen aus Bulgarien, Kroatien, Moldawien, Rumänien und Serbien. Ihr gemeinsames Interesse gilt den europäischen Flußlandschaften mit den damit verbundenen Auenlebensräumen. Im direkten Anschluß an den Fachenglisch-Kurs folgt ein insgesamt vierwöchiges Exkursionsseminar, das die Natur-



Die Naturschutz-Nachwuchsführungskräfte mit ihren Fachenglisch-Lehrerinnen.

schutz-Nachwuchsführungskräfte an die Elbe, die Donau und den Rhein führt. Zahlreiche Wissenschaftler und Praktiker erläutern und diskutieren den hiesigen Umgang mit Flußlandschaften, Hochwassermanagement, Deichrückverlegungen, Schadstoffbelastungen oder die naturschutzgerechte Bewirtschaftung von Flußauen.

Inspiziert durch die Eindrücke und Erkenntnisse des Exkursionsprogramms entwickeln die Teilnehmer im Anschluß eigene Naturschutzprojekte und setzen diese in ihrem jeweiligen Heimatland um. Partner ist dabei der WWF mit seinem „Danube-

Carpathian-Programme“. Der Direktor der Akademie und Leiter dieses Projektes, Dr. Johann Schreiner, betont, daß der Transfer von Fach- und Erfahrungswissen, aber gerade auch die Nachhaltigkeit der initiierten Projekte ein wesentliches Anliegen des internationalen Projektes sei. „NatuRegio\_floodplains“ wird von der Alfred-Toepfer-Akademie für Naturschutz koordiniert. Finanziell unterstützt wird das Projekt von der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Umwelt, der Alfred-Toepfer-Stiftung F.V.S. sowie der Michael-Otto-Stiftung. Infos zum Projekt gibt es im Internet unter [www.naturegio.nns.de](http://www.naturegio.nns.de).

Presseartikel Exkursionswoche Elbtalau, 03.09.2010

# Elbtalau statt Donauwellen

Internationale Naturschutz-Fachleute zu Besuch im Biosphärenreservat in Hitzacker

In Hitzacker, Was die Elbtalau von Donauwellen unterscheidet, das erkundete eine Gruppe südeuropäischer Naturschutzexpertinnen und -experten aus dem Donau-Raum längst bei einem Besuch der Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung Niedersächsische Elbtalau in Hitzacker. Spannende Eindrücke gewannen die jungen Leute bei einer Exkursion zum Seeadlerturn in Nienwalde, zum NABU in Pevestorf, zum Elbschlöss in Blöndede und zur Stork-Foundation in Pretzen. Der Aufenthalt vermittelte den Gästen ein ebenso vielseitiges wie fachlich interessantes Bild des Flussgebietsmanagements in der niedersächsischen Elbtalau. Fahrten nach Boizenburg, auf die Burg Lenzen und in die Forschungsstation Seehausen-Falkenberg zeigten darüber hinaus die engen Querbezüge zwischen den Verwaltungs-, Bildungs- und Forschungseinrichtungen im länderübergreifenden UNESCO-Biosphärenreservat „Flusslandschaft Elbe“ auf.

Die acht jungen Naturschutzexperten stammen aus den Donau-Anrainerstaaten Bulgarien, Kroatien, Republik Moldau, Rumänien und Serbien. Ihr gemeinsames Interesse gilt der Donau und den europäischen Flusslandschaften. Das Förderprojekt „NatuRegio-floodplains“ ermöglicht den Nachwuchskräften einen fünfwöchigen Aufenthalt in Deutschland, der mit einem Fachenglischkurs begann. Es folgt ein ausgiebiges Exkursionsprogramm, das die Teilnehmerinnen und Teil-



Dr. Johannes Prüter (Vierter von rechts), Leiter der Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung Niedersächsische Elbtalau, begrüßte die südeuropäischen Naturschützerinnen und Naturschützer und ihre deutschen Betreuer bei einer Floßfahrt auf der Elbe. Aufn.: BRV

nehmer zunächst an die Elbe, dann an die Donau und schließlich an den Rhein führt.

Zahlreiche Wissenschaftler und Praktiker erläutern und diskutieren den hiesigen Umgang mit Flusslandschaften. Hochwassermanagement, Deichrückverlegungen, Schadstoffbe-

lastungen oder die naturschutzgerechte Bewirtschaftung von Flussauen sind nur einige der vorgesehenen Themen.

Weitere 16 Gäste aus Südosteuropa werden im Laufe des nächsten Jahres an der Elbe erwartet. Über das Exkursionsprogramm hinaus bekommen die

Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer die Möglichkeit, eigene Naturschutzprojekte zu entwickeln und in ihrem jeweiligen Herkunftsland umzusetzen. Darüber hinaus organisieren sie eine internationale Fachtagung an der Donau, die die grenzübergreifende Zusammenarbeit der

Fachleute vor Ort intensivieren soll. Das Projekt wird von der Alfred-Toepler-Akademie für Naturschutz (NNA) koordiniert. Die Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt, die Alfred-Toepler-Stiftung sowie die Michael-Otto-Stiftung machen das Projekt finanziell möglich.

Presseartikel Exkursionswoche Mittelbe, Altmark Zeitung 07.09.2010

## Auf Exkursion durch die Elbtalau



Frank Krüger und Prof. Dr. Ralph Meißner (v.r.) führten gestern die Exkursionsteilnehmer über das Gelände des Helmholtz-Zentrums für Umweltforschung in Falkenberg. Foto: Westermann

Die acht jungen Naturschutzfachleute stammen aus den Donau-Anrainerstaaten Bulgarien, Kroatien, Moldawien, Rumänien und Serbien. Ihr gemeinsames Interesse gilt der Donau und den europäischen Flusslandschaften, zu der auch die Elbe gehört. Das Förderprojekt „NatuRegio-floodplains“ ermöglicht den Nachwuchskräften einen fünfwöchigen Aufenthalt in Deutschland. Nach einem Fachenglischkurs folgt ein ausgiebiges Exkursionsprogramm, das die Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer zunächst an die Elbe, dann an die Donau und schließlich an den Rhein führt. Zahlreiche Wissenschaftler und Praktiker erläutern und diskutieren den hiesigen Umgang mit Flusslandschaften. Hochwassermanagement, Deichrückverlegungen, Schadstoffbelastungen oder die naturschutzgerechte Bewirtschaftung von Flussauen sind nur einige der vorgesehenen Themen. Über das Exkursionsprogramm hinaus bekommen die Naturschutzfachleute im Alter zwischen 28 und 39 Jahren die Möglichkeit, eigene Naturschutzprojekte zu entwickeln und in ihrem jeweiligen Herkunftsland umzusetzen.

Gestern statteten die Naturschutz-Experten dem Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung in Falkenberg einen Besuch ab. Bekannt geworden ist die Einrichtung in Deutschland und darüber hinaus für ihre Bodenforschung mittels Lysimeter-Technik. Der Chef des Zentrums in Falkenberg, Prof. Dr. Ralph Meißner, gab dazu Erläuterungen. Unter anderem über die Belastungssituation der Elbe und die daraus resultierenden Auswirkungen referierte der Biologe Frank Krüger. Eine Exkursion an die Elbe bei Schönberg-Deich und bei Neukirchen schloss sich an.



Presseartikel Exkursionswoche Danube, Wiesenfelden

Straubinger Tagblatt, 25.10. 2010

# Bildung mit Kopf, Herz und Gummistiefeln

## Internationale Schulung von südeuropäischen Naturschutzexperten

Wiesenfelden. (ta) Wie spannend der Unterschied zwischen den Kulturen und den Naturlandschaften in Deutschland sein kann – dies hat eine Gruppe südeuropäischer Naturschutzfachleute von der Mittleren und Unteren Donau erlebt, die an einer internationalen Schulung im Umweltzentrum Schloss Wiesenfelden teilnahmen. Elbe, Rhein und Donau waren die ganz unterschiedlichen Stationen, welche die Naturschutzexpertinnen und Gewässerexperten aus Bulgarien, Kroatien, Moldawien, Rumänien und Serbien im Lauf von fünf Wochen besuchten.

Das internationale Projekt, in dessen Rahmen die Nachwuchskräfte aus den Donau-Anrainerstaaten in Wiesenfelden waren, wird von der Alfred-Toepfer-Akademie für Naturschutz – der Leiter Prof. Hans Schreiner ist ein gebürtiger Straubinger – koordiniert, gefördert außer von der Alfred-Toepfer-Stiftung auch noch von der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Umwelt sowie der Michael-Otto-Stiftung. Das gemeinsame Interesse gilt bei dem Projekt der Donau und den europäischen Flusslandschaften, Ziel ist eine nachhaltige Entwicklung im Donauraum.

Ein Tag war für die Vorstellung der Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung im Umweltzentrum Schloss Wiesenfelden und für eine Exkursion durch die Teichland-



Eines der Programme des Umweltbildungszentrums durften die Schulungsteilnehmer gleich selbst ausprobieren, rechts Beate Seitz-Weinzierl.

schaft in Wiesenfelden eingeplant. Spannend und kreativ fanden die Teilnehmer den ganzheitlichen Bildungsansatz „Man muss auf den Bauch zielen, um den Kopf zu erreichen“, den die Leiterin des Umweltzentrums Schloss Wiesenfelden, Beate Seitz-Weinzierl, anhand von vielen Bildern und Texten vorstellte.

Besonders eine interdisziplinär ausgerichtete umfassende Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung mit Praxisbezug führte sie am Beispiel des Programmangebots „Jetzt fahren wir über den See“ auf einem

durch die Vorstellung der Struktur der deutschen Natur- und Umweltschutzorganisationen durch Hubert Weinzierl, dem Präsidenten des DNR. Juliane Grüning von der EU-Koordinationsstelle des DNR gab Einblick in die Struktur der Europäischen Union – einige der Heimatländer der Teilnehmer sind erst vor kurzem in die EU eingetreten beziehungsweise sind noch im Antragsstadium.

In einer weiteren Exkursion unter anderem mit dem Schiff ging es dann unter der Leitung von Dr. Willy Zahlmeier von der Höheren Naturschutzbehörde Niederbayern unter Mitwirkung mehrerer Referenten an die Donau. Hier wurden die aktuellen Themen vor Ort vorge stellt, wie zum Beispiel der natur schutzfachliche Umgang mit der gestauten Donau und die Auswirkung auf die Auen, Hochwasserschutz und Deichrückverlegung, oder die Umsetzung der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie. Der Besuch des Infohauses Isarmündung gab den Gästen einen Einblick in die Umweltbildungsarbeit an der Donau. Dr. Katrin Heuer von der Norddeutschen Naturschutzakademie, die das Projekt betreut und das abwechslungsreiche Programm der verschiedenen Stationen zusammenstellte, zeigte sich zufrieden mit der grenzübergreifenden Zusammenarbeit von Fachleuten mit Kopf, Herz und Gummistiefeln.

Boot quer durch den Dorfweiher vor und erntete Begeisterung. „Oh, a kingfisher“, rief plötzlich jemand. Ein Eisvogel war am Uferbereich gesichtet worden und bezauberte die Teichlandschaft an einem schönen Herbsttag. Außerdem erläuterte Seitz-Weinzierl die Entwicklung von der historischen Teichwirtschaft in Wiesenfelden bis hin zum Naturschutzgebiet mit der offiziellen Bezeichnung „Weiherlandschaft bei Wiesenfelden“.

Der Deutsche Naturschutzring (DNR) ergänzte das Programm

Heft des Forstlichen Bildungszentrums Karlsruhe

26 KURZ BERICHTET / PERSONELLES

## Osteuropäische Trainees am FBZ Karlsruhe



Neue Eindrücke, spannende Diskussionen: Die Trainees aus Osteuropa zusammen mit den Kollegen vom FBZ Karlsruhe und der uFB Rastatt im Gemeindewald Au am Rhein

Internationalen Besuch erhielt das Forstliche Bildungszentrum Karlsruhe im September 2010. Acht Trainees aus Serbien, Kroatien, Bulgarien, Rumänien und Moldawien arbeiteten eine Woche lang an einem Projekt rund um die Auenlandschaften am Rhein. Begleitet wurden sie von Dr. Martina Meeske von der Niedersächsischen Naturschutzakademie (NNA) aus Schneverdingen. Das von der NNA initiierte Traineeprogramm beinhaltete vier einwöchige Bausteine mit einem abwechslungsreichen Exkursionsprogramm in den deutschen Auenlandschaften an Oder, Elbe, Donau und Rhein.

Diesem Traineeprogramm liegt das Projekt „NatuRegio floodplains“ zugrunde, bei dem es um eine umweltverträgliche Raumplanung und die naturnahe Nutzung von großflächigen Auenlandschaften geht (nähere Infos unter [www.naturregio.nna.de](http://www.naturregio.nna.de)). Die Trainees schauten während der Exkursionswochen jeweils ganz genau hin: Was bringen die lokalen Projekte – und wo liegen die „Knackpunkte“? Damit sollen die Teilnehmer/-innen Ideen und Erfahrungen mit auf den Weg bekommen, um die anstehenden großräumigen Umgestaltungen an der unteren Donau zu begleiten und zu steuern. Alle Trainees arbeiten bereits vor Ort in den zuständigen Verwaltungen oder engagieren sich in Verbänden. Organisatoren der Exkursionswoche am Rhein waren das FBZ Karlsruhe und das Auen-Institut Rastatt. Am ersten Tag entdeckten die Gäste Karlsruhe und die nähere Umgebung – natürlich CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral per pedes und Fahrrad. In den nächsten vier Tagen standen spannende Exkursionsziele rund um das Life-Projekt „Lebendige Rheinauen“ sowie das integrierte Rheinprogramm auf dem Plan. Auch dem Naturschutzzentrum Rappenthorf statteten die Trainees einen Besuch ab.

Wie lassen sich Auewälder naturnah nutzen? Um diese wichtige Frage der Teilnehmer zu beantworten, organisierte das FBZ einen „Waldtag“ für die Gäste. Heinz Wicht vom Kreisforstamt in Rastatt und Tobias Scholz, Revierleiter im Gemeindewald Au am Rhein, demonstrierten eindrucksvolle Waldbilder und stellten die vielen Facetten des Rheinauewaldes vor. In Osteuropa finden sich entlang der Auen vielfach großflächige Pappel-Plantagen, am Rhein sahen die Exkursionsteilnehmer das Gegenteil: Vielfältige Mischbestände unterschiedlichen Alters, die vergleichsweise kleinflächig und naturnah bewirtschaftet werden. Dies bot reichlich Stoff für spannende fachliche Diskussionen. Auch Naturschutzfragen kamen intensiv zur Sprache, etwa beim Blick auf das „heiße Eisen“ Habitatbäume und Totholz. Das Bild wurde rund für die Teilnehmer/-innen, als sie die Pflanzschule in Au besichtigten, in der erfolgreich autochthones Pflanzgut nachgezogen wird. Wie an jedem Exkursionstag durfte nach so viel Nahrung für den Geist die körperliche Stärkung nicht fehlen: Ein zünftiges Vesper im Wald rundete den fachlichen Teil des Waldtages ab.

Nach einer gut gefüllten und fachlich hochkarätigen Woche in Karlsruhe traten die acht Trainees wieder den Rückweg in ihre Heimatländer an, nicht ohne dem FBZ ein herzliches Dankschön auszusprechen. Auch für das Team des FBZ hat sich der Aufwand angesichts der sehr netten persönlichen Kontakte und der tollen Resonanz gelohnt. Wir drücken unseren Gästen die Daumen, dass sie in ihrer Heimat ihr Wissen und möglichst viele ihrer Ideen gewinnbringend für die Donauauen umsetzen können.

Hans-Georg Pfütler  
FBZ Karlsruhe



Im folgenden ein Artikel zum Traineeprojekt 03-11: Enhancement of public participation in invasive plant management in the Middle-Ipoly floodplain (NE-Hungary)

## Híreink

### Egy rétisas megmentése

Céred községterületén a Medvesalján, 2011. október 20-án érkezett bejelentés egy legyengült sasról. A madarat a helyi vadászárság vadőre találta és értesítette a Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület helyi munkatársát, aki az információt továbbította a BNPI természetvédelmi őrszolgálatának.

Az őrszolgálat a megtalálónál átvette a madarat és megállapította, hogy egy fiatal rétisásról van szó. Ezután a madarat a helyszínről beszállítottuk a Fővárosi Állat- és Növénykertbe. Az előzetes tünetek alapján mérgezéses madár gyors és szakszerű állatorvosi kezelést kapott. Ez gyógyszeres kezelésből, infúzióból, vitaminok beadásából és az emésztőrendszerben maradt emésztetlen, és mérgezett táplálékmaradványok kimosásából állt. A gyors és szakszerű ellátásnak valamint a madár jó kondíciójának köszönhetően állapota napról napra gyorsan javult. Így már október 25-én a szabadon engedése mellett döntöttünk. A madarat az eredeti megkerülési hely közelébe, Szécsény város közigazgatási területére szállítottuk. Ott engedték szabadon a mentésben részt vevő szakemberek és a saját társaságában.

A sikeresen meggyógyult madár az engedési pillanatában szárnyra kapott és néhány „ciszéletkör” megtétele után újra a csodálatos nógrádi tájban találta magát. A madár nyugat felé repülve tűnt el a horizonton. **Pongrácz Ádám (BNPI)**



Foto: Lantos István

### Rajzpályázat

Rendkívüli népszerűségnek örvendnek az évente meghirdetett rajzpályázataink. Idén az Erdők Nemzetközi Éve alkalmából kiírt egyéni pályázatra rekord mennyiségű, 482 darab alkotás érkezett 17 iskolából. Komoly feladatot jelentett a zsűri számára a szebbnél szebb, és nagyon sokféle technikával készült pályamunkából kiválasztani a zárt kiállítás anyagát. Végül is 10 kategóriában, 98 alkotás került a paravánokra, és 56 mű részesült külön díjazásban. November 29-én méltó helyen tartottuk a díjátadó ünnepséget: a bódvaszilasi Művészetek Magtárában kapott helyet a kiállítás, amely 2012. február 1-éig tekinthető meg. **Újvárosy Antal (ANPI)**



Alkotó: Újvárosy Rebeka Anna

### Özönnövények. Terepi képzés az Ipoly-völgyben

Az inváziós fajok világszerte az egyik legjelentősebb veszélyforrásnak tekinthetők a biológiai sokféleség szempontjából. A vizes élőhelyek, különösen a folyóvölgyek (mint ökológiai folyosók) kiemelt élőhely-komplexeknek tekinthetők az élővilág megőrzése, fenntartása szempontjából. Másrészt viszont, az egyik legsérülékenyebb élőhelyek, melyek természetességét az inváziós fajok („özönfajok”) jelentősen veszélyeztetik.

Az özönnövények okozta károk igen sokrétűek lehetnek. A gazdasági károkon túl (rétek, legelők leromlása, elérhetetlensége, gazdálkodási károk, legelő állat esetén fellépő állategészségügyi problémák) a természetes növényzet átalakításával jelentős ökológiai, természetvédelmi károkat is okozhatnak.

Az özönnövényekkel kapcsolatos figyelemfelhívás, a képzések minél előbbi megszervezése a gazdálkodók illetve az ifjúság felé kiemelt természetvédelmi feladatként jelentkezik. „A



Foto: Szenográdi Tamás

közösségi részvétel növelése az özönnövényekkel kapcsolatos kezdetekben a Középső-Ipoly völgyben” (NatuRegio\_floodplains Ref. Nr. 03-2011) témacímű pályázat keretében a szécsényi II. Rákóczi Ferenc Bölcsőde, Óvoda, Általános Iskola, Gimnázium és Szaképzőiskola diákjaival és szakpedagógusaival 2011. október 8-án – iskolán kívüli tevékenység keretében – terepi bemutatót tartottunk a Póstyénpusztánál az Ipoly árterületén.

A foglalkozás során megismertettük a legfontosabb felismerési bélyegeket, ökológiai szerepeket és a lehetséges védekezés elemeit. Az Ipoly parti sávja szegélyének özönnövény-terheltségét össze lehetett venni az árterület értékeit jól karbantartott (kaszált, legelt) területeivel.

A projekttrészt megvalósulását az Alfréd Toepfer Alapítvány, a Német Szövetségi Környezetvédelmi Alapítvány (DBU) és a Michael Otto Környezetvédelmi Alapítvány pénzügyi támogatása tette lehetővé. Köszönetünket szeretnénk kifejezni Szenográdi Tamás igazgatóhelyettesnek a program megszervezéséhez és a lebonyolításához nyújtott segítségéért. **Schmotzer András (BNPI)**

### Projektpályázat



Foto: Újvárosy Antal

A 2010/11-es tanévben projektpályázatot hirdettünk az Aggteleki Nemzeti Park térségében lévő általános iskolások számára. A pályázat témája: Lakóhelyünk természeti és kultúrtörténeti értékeinek bemutatása. A kiírás szerint azt – az egyébként nem kis kihívást jelentő – feladatot kértük a pályázóktól, hogy egy 5 perces Power Point-os előadás keretében mutassák be lakóhelyük, településük természeti és/vagy kultúrtörténeti értékeit, érdekességeit, saját készítésű térképek, fényképek, illusztrációk felhasználásával. Pályázni egyénileg, illetve 2-3 fős csoportokban lehetett. November 22-én egy projektnap keretében a Kúria Oktatóközpontban került sor a pályázat eredményhirdetésére, és a 11 díjnyertes pályázat bemutatására. **Újvárosy Antal (ANPI)**

### A mádi Bomboly-bánya denevérvédelmi célú lezárása

A denevérek eredetileg barlangokban, sziklarepedésekben és faodvakban foglaltak szálláshelyet. Egyes fajok azonban a nagyobb épületek megjelenésével – azoknak a barlangoknál kedvezőbb klimatikus adottságai miatt – a nyári időszakban áttelepültek az épületekbe. Megfelelő szálláshelyi viszonyok esetén néhány faj még napjainkban is szívesen szaporodik föld alatti búvóhelyeken (pl. közönséges denevér, kereknyergű patkósdenevér), de olyanok is vannak, melyek kizárólag ilyen helyekre települnek be (pl. hosszuszárnyú denevér). A denevérfajok nagy részének azonban nem csak a szaporodáshoz, hanem a sikeres átteleléshez is szükségük van fagymentes, kiegyenlített klímájú barlangokra vagy bányavágatokra. Ezek lezárása, intenzív turisztikai hasznosítása miatt viszont egyre kevesebb a megfelelő, zavartalan föld alatti szálláshely. Jórészt és eredményezte azt, hogy napjainkra már minden barlang- és bányalaki denevérfaj igen veszélyeztetetté vált.

A föld alatti denevérszállások zavartalanágának biztosítása nagyon fontos és időszertű természetvédelmi feladat. Mivel az engedély és szakértelem nélkül tett föld alatti látogatások nem csak a denevérekre, de a járatokba bemászó emberekre is komoly veszélyt jelentenek, ezért a könnyen megközelíthető üregeket indokolt „denevérbárát” módon lezárni.



Foto: Dr. Boldogh Sándor

A mádi Bomboly-bánya hazánk egyik legjelentősebb denevérszállása, a nyári időszakban 6000–8000, míg télen 100–200 példány használja a táborrendszert. A bányából eddig 15 faj előfordulását sikerült bizonyítani. Mivel a vágatokba rendszeresen és engedély nélkül jártak be emberek, ezért a denevérek védelme érdekében indokoltak tartottuk a szálláshely mielőbbi lezárását.

A lezárás megtervezése fokozott körültekintést igényelt, ugyanis a megelőző tapasztalatok szerint a tórában élő hosszuszárnyú denevérek gyakorlatilag semmilyen rácsos lezárást nem viselnek el. A munkálatok ezen kívül nem zavartarták a denevérek kölyöknevelését és teletését sem. A fő táborrendszer lezárására ezért 2011 őszén, a denevérek szaporodási időszakának után, de még a teletés megkezdése előtt került sor. A beruházás keretében csak az egyik bejáratra került denevérbárát rácsokat, míg a másik bejáratnál az eredeti bejárónyílást érintetlenül hagytuk, és egy „mamutverem” kialakításával próbáltuk megakadályozni az emberek jövőbeli bejutását. Ez a technikai megoldás eddig egyedülálló a hazai és nemzetközi denevérvédelmi gyakorlatban. A pályázati programhoz kapcsolódott ezen kívül az ún. Alsó-tórában a tavalyi és idei évben elvégzett járatbiztosítás és egy megfelelő bejárat megépítése is.

A kiemelt jelentőségű denevérvédelmi beruházás finanszírozását KEOP-pályázati forrás biztosította (KEOP-3.1.2/2F/09-2009-0015). **Dr. Boldogh Sándor (ANPI)**

### A NASA Jósvafőn járt!

2011. október 26-án délután nagy érdeklődéssel kísért rendezvény helyszíne volt a jósvafői Tengerszem Szálló. Bokor Éva a NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory kutatómérnöke tartott érdekes és izgalmas előadást „Megismerni az ismeretlen” címmel. Bepillantást nyertünk a NASA kutatási programjaiba (Naprendszer égitestjei, Asztrobiológia, a Föld űrszondákkal történő kutatása stb.). Különös aktualitást adott a rendezvénynek a „Kíváncsiság” névre keresztelt „Mars Science Laboratory” tervezett programjának a bemutatása. Lapzártakor a marskutató szonda sikeresen elindult újtárra, hogy 2012 augusztusában megkezdje küldetését: a lehetséges marsbeli élet nyomainak kutatását. **Újvárosy Antal (ANPI)**

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Zöld HORIZONT



Im Folgenden mehrere Artikel und Pressemeldungen zum Traineeprojekt 08-2011: Public awareness for new Bulgarian Ramsar site "Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex"

## В. Класа 03.02.2012 г., бр. 1197, с. 16

### ЕКОЗАБЕЛЕЖИТЕЛНОСТ

## Драгоманското блато със сертификат за Рамсарско място

Кметовете на Драгоман, Костинброд и Сливница получиха сертификати за най-новото Рамсарско място в България - Карстов комплекс "Драгоманско блато". Документите бяха връчени от зам.-министъра на околната среда и водите Евдокия Манева по повод Световния ген на влажните зони. В България вече има 11 влажни зони със световно значение, с обща площ 35 273 хектара. В тях се прилага принципът на разумното ползване, което означава, че традиционните ползвания в тези зони се запазват. Такива са риболов, лов, ползване на тръстика, лечебна кал и добив на сол. Мястото е привлекателно и като туристическа дестинация. Това заяви Манева и подчерта, че в най-новото Рамсарско място има три вида собственост - гържавна, общинска и частна, което според нея спомага за координиране на усилията на институциите за опазване на природната даденост. Кметът на Сливница Васко Стоилков съобщи, че има още една влажна зона - Алдомировско блато, което също очаква да получи сертификат. Драгоманското блато също представлява възстановена зона, която в началото на 30-те години на миналия век е била напълно унищожена. Там са живели 256 вида птици, което предсрпичи многообразието в страната за дива природа "Балкани" съобщи Драгоманското блато дава възможност за и папур, които се използват за прелтернативно гориво, което е по-чистично, колкото и гървесината. Очаква се напредването за производство в страната ни, на такива пелети Драгоман. Инсталация за отопление с гориво се очаква да бъде изграден Драгоман.

## В. Монитор, 03.02.2012 г., с. 7

## Топлим се с тръстика от Драгоман

АННА ЕФТИМОВА

Палети за отопление може да се произвеждат от тръстиката на Драгоманското блато. Това съобщиха експерти по време на дискусиия за деня на валежните зони.

Алтернативното гориво било 2 пъти по-калорично от дървата и топло 2 пъти повече, сравниха експерти от „Зелени Балкани“ вчера. Единственият недостатък бил, че тръстиката отделяла повече пепел.

Тръстикови пелети засега може да се добиват само от Драгоманското блато, което е разположено на площ от 350 хектара. От него може да се произвеждат на година 3 тона пелети, а един тон струва между 300 и 360 лв.

Драгоманското блато е 11-ата валежна зона от световно значение в България. Освен източник на алтер-



Събраните тръстика, папур и камъш се смилат във фуражомелка.

СНИМКА СДП „БАЛКАНИ“

нативно гориво валежните зони могат да предпазват от наводнения.

„Тези зони са големи и могат да поемат повече количество вода. И така да предотвратят много от щетите при едно наводнение“, обясни зам.-министърът на екологията Евдокия Манева.

„Новата политика на ЕС, свързана с наводненията, е да се дава повече място на реките, т.е. не се борим срещу наводненията, а срещу щетите от наводнения“, заяви Андрей Ралев от „Зелени Балкани“.



В. Телеграф 03.02.2012 г., бр. 2420, с. 9

ТОПЛЯТ ПОВЕЧЕ, ИДЕАЛНИ СА ЗА ЛОКАЛНО ПАРНО

РОСТИСЛАВА  
ИВАНОВА

**Е**втими екобрикети могат да се правят от папура в блатата. Това обяви заместник-министърът по околната среда и водите Евдокия Манева.

Цената им е обичайната за брикети – 300 лв. за тон, но блатната биомаса е три пъти по-обогатена и топли по-ефективно. Тя обаче ставала само за големи топлинни мощности, като локално парно в кооперация или пък отоплителни системи в училищата. За сега материалът се преработвал във Велинград и Самоков. Блатата ни разполагали с ресурс за 300 тона брикети годишно, твърди още Манева.

### Златна мина

Според нея блатата са златна мина за орнитоложки туризъм.

Наблюдението на птиците се е превърнало в мания за богати британци. Те пръскат яко пари, за да надничат с часове зад тръстиката за застрашени видове пернати. На седмица пръскали между 1000 и 3000 евро без претенции за лукс. Орнитолозите искали само покрив, храна, чай и пиене в бли-

# Вадим възглицца

# ОТ БЛАТАТА



Шабленското езеро е сред признатите уникални влажни зони, където още стои партийната соцрезиденция. СНИМКА: ИВА ДИМИТРОВА

**Британци ръсят по €3000, да наблюдават редки птици**

зост до влажните резервати, където гнездят търсените от тях птици. За съжаление обаче нямаме хотели до мочурищата, кое-

то пречи за разгръщане на бизнеса, обясни Андрей Ралев от сдружение „Задивата природа“. Трябвало да се изградят и пове-

че наблюдателни пунктове в зоните на гнездене. Конструкцията струвала 9000 лв.

Само членовете на

Кралското британско дружество на орнитолозите били над 1 млн. души. Манията по птиците е завладяла богатшите и в Германия, Швейцария, скандинавските страни и САЩ. У нас чужденци идват да наблюдават застрашени пернати едва от около 20 години. Годишно в България пристигат 5000 души за орнитоложки туризъм.

### Признание

По случай Световния ден на влажните зони вчера Евдокия Манева връчи на общините Драгоман, Костинброд и Сливница признанието за присъединяване и на Драгоманското блато към Конвенцията за световните влажни зони, поставена в иранския гр. Рамсар през 1971 г.



[http://dariknews.bg/view\\_article.php?article\\_id=848092](http://dariknews.bg/view_article.php?article_id=848092)

## Драгоманското блато е най-новата влажна зона в България

2 февруари 2012 13:02 / обновена на 2 февруари 2012 | Надя Хамдан | 1 Коментирай Препоръчай (0)



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**Драгоманското блато** е най-новата влажна зона в България. Кметовете на Драгоман, Сливница и Костинброд получиха сертификат за Рамсарско място „Карстов комплекс Драгоманско блато“. Поводът е Световният ден навлажните зони, който се чества ежегодно на втори февруари.

Значението на влажната зона е опазване на редки и застрашени видове, пречистване на водите и други. Драгоманското блато е най-голямата по площ влажна зона с международно значение за страната. С обявяването на комплекса броят на Рамсарските места в България става 11, с обща площ 35 273 ха. Това обясни **Айлин Хасан** - експерт по биоразнообразието в екоминистерството и допълни:

"Драгоманското блато е едно от най-важните места за гнездене на застрашения вид ливаден дърдавец (крекс крекс) и на белооката потапница. Освен това много забележителна е чапловата колония - около десет двойки гнездят там".

В страната има още 15 потенциални **Рамсарски влажни зони**, които предстои да бъдат изследвани. Сред тях вероятно ще се нареди и Аудомировското блато в Сливница, за което също има одобрен проект от екоминистерството, каза кметът на общината Васко Столиков. Блатото е пресъхнало преди 20 години, но сега отново се пълни с вода и се възстановява.

"С община **Драгоман** и община **Брезник** в момента подготвяме един проект, който е за реклама на региона. Още по-голям брой хора ще могат да научат за тези места, да дойдат да ги видят", допълни **Васко Столиков**.

И в трите общини има сериозни проблеми с безработицата, каза кметът на Драгоман **Андрей Иванов**: "В община Драгоман има минимум 20 процента безработица. Драгоманското блато е една чудесна възможност да обвържем даденостите, които имаме - природни, религиозни, туристически и културни, вярвайте в нашите общини има какво да се покаже. Вероятността Драгоманското блато да ни измъкне от финансовото блато, в което сме загазили, не е малка".

Драгоманското блато е и много богато на тръстика и папур, които могат да се ползват за алтернативно гориво за отопление. Това каза **Андрей Радев** от Сдружение за дива природа Балкани. Той обясни, че се водят разговори с местна фирма, която да изгради такова предприятие за пелети, като реалното производство може да започне още тази година. Радев изрази надежда цената на тези пелети да е колкото и на дървесните - около 300 лв. за тон.

Тръстиковите пелети обаче са два пъти по-калорични от дървесината и са много по-ефективни, каза още Радев. Само от Драгоманското блато може да се добиват около 300 тона годишно пелети. Първоначалният проект е да се монтира инсталация за отопление с пелети в училището в Драгоман.



## Блато прави 3 общини туристически Клондайк

Блато, разположено на древния път на птиците "Виа Арестотилис", може да превърне три бедни общини в туристически Клондайк. "Голяма е възможността Драгоманското блато да ни измъкне от финансовото блато", заяви Андрей Иванов, кмет на община Драгоман, след като със зам.-кметовете на Костинброд и община Димитър Губев и Веско Стоилов подписа международен сертификат за включване на "Карстов комплекс Драгоманско блато" в списък на влажните зони с международно значение. Това е първото такова значение. Блатото е в 11-ата влажна зона в България в списък на зам.-министър на екологията Ев

Манева. В тези зони няма рестрикции, а рязко ползване - риболов, тръстика, лечебна кал, туризъм. 5000 скандинавци, англичани, германци, италианци и др. идват годишно в страната, за да гледат птици, и оставят по 1000-3000 евро на човек. В блатото на 30 км от София могат да се видят 256 вида птици.

## Топлят се с тръстикови пелети

Производство на пелети от тръстика, добита от Драгоманското блато, ще започне за пръв път в България през тази година. Експериментално пелетите от тръстика били направени във фирми, които правят пелети от дървесни отпадъци от мебелната промишленост. Резултатите показали, че екологичното от тръс-

# Драгоман ще се топли с пелети от тръстика

Леонора ЛЕКОВА

За първи път у нас ще се произвеждат пелети от тръстика, която ще се добива от Драгоманското блато. Уникалният карстов комплекс, който е само на 30 км от София, беше обявен вчера за най-новата влажна зона с международно значение наред с езерото Сребърна, Ропотамо и други.

Влажните зони се обитават от редки растения, птици и бозайници и ни пазят от наводнения, каза зам.-министърът на екологията Евдокия Манева. Те създават и възможности за поминък. Пример за това е бъдещото производство на тръс-

тикови пелети. Проектът е на частна фирма в партньорство със „Сдружения за дивата природа Балкани“. Очаква се само от Драгоманското блато да се добиват около 300 т годишно. А количеството от всички влажни зони, които у нас са десет, ще е 50 пъти повече. Другият проект в напреднала фаза е за преработка на тръстика от влажната зона край Белене. Пелетите са 2-3 пъти по-калорични от дървата за огрев. По предварителни сметки цената им ще бъде около 300 лв. на тон, при 360 лв. за чипса от дървесни частици. Първоначално ще се използват за отопление на училището в Драгоман.

Косенето на тръстиката се извършва през зимата, когато водата е скована в лед. Така не се смущават птиците, които гнездят в района и са 260 вида.

„Карстов комплекс Драгоманско блато“ е с площ 14 967 хектара и обхваща три общини - Сливница, Драгоман и Костинброд. През него минава пътят на мигриращите птици - виа арестотелис. Тук гнезди световнозащитеният вид ливаден дърдавец и белоокота потапница. Има и забележителна колония от бели чапли.

Надеждата на кметовете на трите общини е, че в района ще се развива алтернативен туризъм. □



Тръстиката в Драгоманското блато, от която ще се произвеждат пелети за отопление, ще се коси през зимата, за да не се смущават птиците във влажната зона.



Im Folgenden mehrere veröffentlichte Artikel zum Donau Dialog 1 in der rumänischen Presse



## Experți din cinci țări au pus bazele unei colaborări pentru protejarea Ariei Prutului Inferior

8 aprilie 2011, 15:51 | Autor: Corina Dobre | 144 afișări



### Experți din cinci țări au fost prezenți la Galați

Workshop-ul transfrontalier România - Moldova „Danube Dialog, desfășurat joi și vineri, la Complexul Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați, a ajuns la final.

În cele două zile de dialog, experții prezenți la manifestare s-au împărțit în trei grupe de lucru care au dezbătut în paralel aspecte legate de necesitatea protejării biodiversității și managementul apelor din zona Dunării: grupa de biodiversitate, grupa de turism-comunicare și grupa de management al apelor.

Au fost luate în calcul diferențele de legislație dintre țările participante la colocviu și s-au identificat măsurile care trebuie demarate pentru a se putea pune bazele unui grup de lucru comun, la nivel internațional, format din factori implicați direct în domeniul mediului și protejării naturii.

„A fost o acțiune benefică, în urma căreia am ajuns la o concluzie comună, aceea de dezvoltare durabilă a zonei Prutului Inferior prin protejarea biodiversității și controlul apelor pentru prevenirea inundațiilor. Apa este o sursă de viață atât pentru biodiversitate, dar și pentru noi, oamenii. O zonă aridă duce la un deficit de ordin economic și social, pe lângă periclitarea biodiversității. Faptul că ne-am reunit la Galați, specialiști și experți din cinci țări, este un semnal pozitiv în ceea ce privește șansele de conservare a zonei Prutului Inferior într-un stadiu propice atât omului, cât și biodiversității”, a declarat dr. Gabriela Patriche, coordonatorul Workshop-ului din partea Complexului Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați.

Seminarul „Danube Dialog” face parte din proiectul „NatuRegio\_floodplains”, un program de formare profesională pentru experți care lucrează în domeniul managementului ariilor naturale protejate și al apei în bazinul Mijlociu și Inferior al Dunării.

Programul de formare profesională este coordonat de Academia pentru Conservarea Naturii Alfred Toepfer din Germania, în strânsă cooperare cu partenerul de proiect WWW Programul Dunăre - Carpați și finanțat de Fundația Alfred Toepfer F.V.S., Fundația Federală Germană pentru Mediu și Fundația pentru Protecția Mediului Michael Otto.

„În anul 2010, la acest program de formare au participat din România doi reprezentanți: dr. Gabriela Patriche, de la Complexul Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați și Ramona Curelea, geograf la Administrația Națională Apele Române workshop-ul organizat la Galați fiind rezultatul cursurilor științifice teoretice și practice susținute în Germania”, a declarat Florin Matei, purtătorul de cuvânt al Complexului Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați.

## Workshop transfrontalier Discuții despre biodiversitate la Dunăre

Experti din cinci țări - România, Republica Moldova, Germania, Cehia și Gabon - au dezbătut aspecte legate de necesitatea protejării biodiversității și managementul apelor din zona Dunării în cadrul workshopului transfrontalier România - Moldova „DANUBE DIALOG”, desfășurat în perioada 7 - 8 aprilie 2011 la Complexul Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați. „A fost o acțiune benefică. Faptul că ne-am reunit la Galați este un semn pozitiv în ceea ce privește șansele de conservare a zonei Prutului Inferior într-un stadiu propice atât omului, cât și biodiversității”, a declarat dr. Gabriela Patriche, coordonatorul workshop-ului din partea Complexului Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați.

Anca Melinte



### Workshop transfrontalier România-Moldova

Joi, 7 aprilie 2011, cu începere de la ora 10.00, în Sala Auditorium de la Complexul Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați, va avea loc deschiderea Workshop-ului transfrontalier România - Moldova „DANUBE DIALOG”, cu tema „Abordări transfrontaliere ale aspectelor legate de apa și biodiversitate în Prutul Inferior”. Workshop-ul va aborda problematicile din zona Prutului Inferior din domeniile conservării naturii, gospodăririi apelor, dezvoltare durabilă, turism, recreere, educație, conștientizare a publicului.

Aproximativ 60 de experți, reprezentanți ai instituțiilor guvernamentale și non-guvernamentale, autorități și agenți economici implicați în regiunea Prutului inferior - din România, Republica Moldova, Germania, Cehia și Gabon vor participa la această manifestare. Președintele Consiliului Județului Galați, Eugen Chebac, va lua parte la acest eveniment, relațiile de cooperare transfrontaliere reprezentând o preocupare permanentă a domniei sale în strategia de dezvoltare economică și socială a județului Galați.

„Principalul scop al seminarului este acela de a susține și promova colaborarea transfrontalieră în regiunea Dunării și de a găsi soluții durabile pentru oameni și natură prin intermediul implementării unor proiecte transfrontaliere. Dialogurile Dunării vor sublinia importanța dezvoltării regionale durabile și compatibilă ecologic în regiunea Dunării și vor crea o legătură între domeniul socio-economic și rețelele ecologice”, a declarat Gabriela Patriche, șef Secție Muzeu în cadrul Complexului Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați, coordonatoarea evenimentului. (M.A.S.)

pentru o apariție la anunțurile pe care să le publicați. Urmăriți ziarul și aflați a săptămânii este valabilă oferta s

Pagina 3

DE GALAȚI

# Monitorul

Joi, 7 aprilie 2011 • Nr. 67 (3850) • Anul XIV • 16 pagini • 1 leu

Senatul României a aprobat, cu 61 de voturi pentru, 32 de abțineri și 13 voturi împotriva

proiectului de lege care se propune modificarea și completarea Legii 95/2006, privind

regimul de asigurare în caz de accidente de muncă și boli profesionale, Casa Națională de Asigurări

Andronescu susține necesitatea anularii actului

## Andronescu

Aflată la Galați, senatoarea Ecaterina Andronescu, unul dintre foștii miniștri ai educației, a criticat Guvernul actual pentru decizia de a bloca majorările salariilor profesorilor obținute prin hotărâri judecătorești. Ecaterina Andronescu consideră că în acest mod cadrele didactice vor fi nedreptățite pentru a doua oară de Guvernul Boc: „Dascălii au suportat mai mult decât alții. Sănătatea și educația sunt segmentele care au suportat greutatea acestei crize și iată că tot către educație te întorci după ce ai scos din lege procentul de 6% din PIB care era obligatoriu de alocat educației și vii și reduci, anulezi, drepturile câștigate de dascăli în justiție. Faptul că te adresezi aceleiași segment pe care l-ai mai nedreptățit mi se pare ex-

Unii au scăpat de criză, alții abia se târâie

## Galați, în topul prăbuș

Recesiunea a adâncit discrepanțele dintre județele țării, arată datele publicate de Comisia Națională de Prognoză. Două județe nu au fost deloc atinse de recesiunea din ultimii doi ani, arată ultimele date publicate de Comisia Națională de Prognoză. În Argeș, produsul intern brut a crescut cu 3,9% în 2009 și cu 4,6%



Pagina 2

este valabilă oferta specială.

# DE GALAȚI

# Monitorul

**NOU**  
Anunțurile  
de Mica  
Publicitate  
se preiau prin  
SMS la 1413  
detalii în pagina  
**12**

Luni, 11 aprilie 2011 • Nr. 69 (3852) • Anul XIV • 16 pagini • 1 leu

Comunitate

„Danube dialog”

## Specialiști din cinci țări la masa dilogului declanșat de ape

Săptămâna trecută, timp de două zile, orașul nostru a fost gazda reuniunii transfrontaliere a unor specialiști din cinci țări (Germania, România, Ucraina, Republica Moldova, Gabon - un reprezentant al Comunității Economice a Statelor Central Africane) care și-au axat activitatea pe stabilirea soluțiilor pe care le impun în aceste timpuri apele, pericolele pe care le reprezintă, astfel încât comunitățile să fructifice beneficiile pe care le aduc și să diminueze potențialul distructiv.

Workshop-ul transfrontalier România - Moldova „DANUBE DIALOG”, cu tema „Abordări transfrontaliere ale aspectelor legate de apa și biodiversitate în Prutul Inferior” s-a desfășurat în perioada 7-8 aprilie la Complexul Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați. Evenimentul face parte dintr-un program mai amplu (NatuRegio\_floodplains) de formare profesională pentru experți care lucrează în domeniul managementului arilor naturale protejate și al apei, ce include țări din Europa Centrală și de Est. Coordonatorii - Academia pentru Conservarea Naturii Alfred Toepfer din Germania, are ca partener de proiect WWW Pro-



gramul Dunăre - Carpați, finanțat de Fundația Alfred Toepfer F.V.S., Fundația Federală Germană pentru Mediu și Fundația pentru Protecția Mediului Michael Otto.

În cele două zile de dialog, experții prezenți la manifestare s-au împărțit în trei grupe de lucru care au dezbătut în paralel aspecte legate de necesitatea protejării biodiversității și managementul apelor din zona Dunării: grupa de biodiversitate, grupa de turism-comunicare și grupa de management al apelor. Au fost luate în calcul diferențele de legislație dintre țările participante la colucvii și au fost identificate măsurile care trebuie demarate pentru a se putea pune

bazele unui grup de lucru comun, la nivel internațional, format din factori implicați direct în domeniul mediului și protejării naturii.

Inundațiile generate de ploii abundente, tot mai frecvente în ultimii ani, au adus mai multe comunități în pericolul distrugerii lor de către ape. Situația a generat două soluții la nivel european: în Olanda au fost construite rezervoare artificiale, iar cea de a doua soluție, preferată de tot mai mulți experți, este mărirea spațiului rezervat râurilor, prin mutarea digurilor și chiar prin relocări ale unor localități, astfel încât să poată fi prevenite amenințările distrugerii unor comunități existente în prezent.

Cristian Rusu, din cadrul „Apelor Române”, a precizat că Ministerul Mediului românesc optează la rândul său pentru cea de-a doua soluție, iar în prezent realizează evaluarea strategică a planului de amenajare a bazinelor hidrografice. În plus, și-a exprimat speranța că în circa 2-3 luni acest plan va putea intra efectiv în aplicare.

Dr. Gabriela Patriche, coordonatorul workshop-ului din partea Complexului Muzeal de Științele Naturii Galați a declarat la finalizarea lucrărilor: „A fost o acțiune benefică, în urma căreia am ajuns la o concluzie comună, aceea de dezvoltare durabilă a zonei Prutului Inferior prin protejarea biodiversității și controlul apelor pentru prevenirea inundațiilor. Apa este o sursă de viață atât pentru biodiversitate dar și pentru noi, oamenii. O zonă aridă duce la un deficit de ordin economic și social, pe lângă periclitarea biodiversității. Faptul că ne-am reunit la Galați specialiști și experți din cinci țări este un semnal pozitiv în ceea ce privește șansele de conservare a zonei Prutului Inferior într-un stadiu propice atât omului cât și biodiversității”.

Mihaela KANTI



Im Folgenden eine Pressemeldung zum Donau Dialog 2 in der rumänischen Presse

## Comunicat de presă

13 iunie 2012

**București, 16 mai 2012** - Echipa WWF împreună cu reprezentanți ai Ministerului Mediului și Pădurilor din România se întâlnesc cu o serie de custozii ai siturilor vizate desemnării ca situri Ramsar și cu Agențiile pentru Protecția Mediului răspunzătoare cu acest lucru.

Scopul acestei întâlniri este de a oferi o informare cât mai corectă asupra a ceea ce înseamnă un sit Ramsar, informații despre management-ul acestora și stabilirea unor măsuri comune de management și acțiuni comune de monitorizare a siturilor vizate. În urma acestei întâlniri se dorește începerea demersurilor necesare pentru ca ministerele mediului din România și Bulgaria, să-și exprime oficial dorința ca zonele vizate să fie desemnate situri Ramsar transfrontaliere.

Se dorește desemnarea a trei situri Ramsar transfrontaliere importante: Iezer-Calarasi (RO) - Srebarna (BG); Suhaia (RO) - Belene (BG); Bistret (RO) - Ibisha Island (BG). Acestea trebuie să fie desemnate în prealabil situri Ramsar naționale, iar în acest moment doar în Bulgaria acestea se bucură de această situație. În România urmează a fi desemnate situri Ramsar naționale. În plus, mai vorbim despre încă nouă situri care urmează să fie desemnate situri Ramsar naționale: Blahnița, Confluența Jiu – Dunăre, Ciuperceni-Desa, Confluența Olt-Dunăre, Brațul Borcea, Dunăre – Ostroave, Dunărea Veche – Brațul Măcin, Canaralele de la Hârșova, Allah – Bair - Capidava.

Întâlnirea face parte dintr-o serie de activități ca urmare a participării la programul destinat tinerilor conservatoriști din Europa de Sud-Est "NatuRegio\_floodplains – Conservarea naturii și dezvoltarea regională în bazinul Dunării din Germania, finanțat de Fundația Germană pentru Mediu (DBU), Fundația Michael Otto și Fundația Alfred Toepfer. Tema principală abordată de cele două cursante Iulia Puiu și Roxana Ionescu este desemnarea de noi situri Ramsar naționale și internaționale.

Pentru informații suplimentare, vă rugăm contactați pe: Iulia Puiu, [ipuiu@wwfdcp.ro](mailto:ipuiu@wwfdcp.ro), 0736.098.726





Im Folgenden mehrere veröffentlichte Artikel und Pressemeldungen zum Donau Dialog 3 in der rumänischen Presse

[http://www.adevarul.ro/locale/galati/Galati-ecologie-eco-zone\\_umede-RAMSAR-conventie-scoala-simpozion-Adevarul\\_0\\_638336495.html#](http://www.adevarul.ro/locale/galati/Galati-ecologie-eco-zone_umede-RAMSAR-conventie-scoala-simpozion-Adevarul_0_638336495.html#)

### Tinerii ecologiști din Galați ies "la luptă". Vezi ce sărbătoresc aceștia pe 2 februarie

2 februarie 2012, 02:19 | Autor: Costel Crângan | 57 afișări



### Tinerii s-au dovedit întotdeauna ecologiști pasionați

Pe data de 2 februarie se sărbătorește Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede. Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați va organiza, în școli, mai multe dezbateri publice legate de semnificația acestei zile.

Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați a pregătit pentru marcarea Zilei Mondiale a Zonelor Umede o serie de acțiuni de conștientizare pentru elevii și tinerii din Galați.

Joi, 2 februarie 2012, are loc la Grădinița cu program prelungit „Sfântul Stelian” lecția deschisă cu tema „Zonele umede și recreerea”, iar vineri 3 februarie se va desfășura lecția deschisă cu tema „Zonele umede și turismul, o mare experiență”, la Ecoșcoala nr. 2.

Sâmbătă, 4 februarie are loc Simpozionul Internațional „Zonele Umede și turismul, o mare experiență”, organizat de Asociația „Tinerii și viitorul” în parteneriat cu ARPM Galați, Centrul Județean de Resurse și Asistență Educațională Galați, Inspectoratul Școlar al Județului Galați și Școala Gimnazială nr. 22 „Dimitrie Cantemir” Galați, care este gazdă. La simpozion vor fi prezentate lucrări din România, Republica Moldova, Finlanda și Marea Britanie.

Data de 2 februarie a fiecărui an reprezintă Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede desemnată pentru a marca semnarea Convenției asupra Zonelor Umede, pe 2 februarie 1971, în orașul iranian Ramsar de pe coasta Mării Caspice.

Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede a fost celebrată pentru prima dată în 1997 și de atunci în fiecare an, agențiile guvernamentale, organizațiile non-guvernamentale și grupurile sociale din toate nivelele comunității au beneficiat de avantajul de a întreprinde acțiuni cu scopul de a conștientiza publicul larg asupra valorilor și beneficiilor zonelor umede și a Convenției Ramsar.

Obiectivul declarat al Convenției a fost acela de a conserva zonele umede, fauna și flora care servesc ca habitat al păsărilor acvatice, iar pe de altă parte constituie cele mai importante resurse de valoare economică, naturală, științifică și recreativă, a căror pierdere ar fi ireparabilă.

De la aderarea României (1991) și până în prezent, au fost desemnate șapte situri Ramsar: Rezervația Biosferei "Delta Dunării" (în 1991) și Balta Mică a Brăilei (în 2001), Lunca Mureșului (jud. Arad și Timiș), Complexul Piscicol Dumbrăvița (jud. Brașov), Lacul Techirghiol (jud. Constanța) (1996), Parcul Natural Porțile de Fier (2011) și Târnovul Poiana Stampei (2011). Dintre acestea trei sunt situate pe teritoriul Regiunii Sud-Est: Rezervația Biosferei "Delta Dunării", Balta Mică a Brăilei și Lacul Techirghiol.

În prezent, Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați implementează proiectul "Contribuția la conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului", în parteneriat cu Administrația Națională de Apă Prut - Bîrlad. Proiectul este finanțat prin programul NatuRegio\_floodplains, program de formare profesională pentru experți care lucrează în domeniul managementului ariilor protejate și al apei (zone umede/lunci inundabile) în bazinul Mijlociu și Inferior al Dunării și coordonat de Academia pentru Conservarea Naturii Alfred Toepfer din Germania.

Scopul acestui proiect este de a completa formularul "Ramsar Information Sheet" solicitat de Secretariatul Independent al Convenției Ramsar, pentru râul Prut - suprafața totală este de aproximativ 19 600 ha și include Parcul Natural Lunca Joasa a Prutului Inferior pe teritoriul județului Galați (care se suprapune cu ROSCI0105 Lunca Joasă a Prutului, ROSPA0070 Lunca Prutului Vlădești-Frumușița, ROSPA0121 Lacul Brateș și ROSPA0130 Mața-Cârja-Rădeanu) și ROSCI0213 Râul Prut de pe teritoriul județelor Vaslui și Iași.

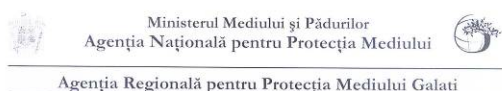
The screenshot shows the website 'Monitorul de Vaslui' with a navigation menu (Actualitate, Deschidere, Diverse, Editorial, Local, Politic, Sport) and a date of 'Joi, 2 Februarie 2012'. The main article is titled 'Râul Prut, sit Ramsar' and is dated 'Joi, Februarie 2, 2012, 3:00'. The article text discusses the Ramsar Convention and the importance of wetlands in the Prut basin. To the right, there is a 'Articole recente' section with several news items, and a 'Newsletter' link at the bottom.

## Raul Prut, sit Ramsar

02 Februarie, 2012

În fiecare an, pe data de 2 februarie se aniversază Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede, zi care marchează semnarea, în 1971, la Ramsar (Iran), a Convenției asupra zonelor umede de importanță internațională. Administrația Bazinală de Apă (ABA) Prut-Bârlad este interesată de reabilitarea zonelor umede din Bazinul Hidrografic al râului Prut. Lunca Prutului se află pe traseul unor importante coridoare de migrație ale păsărilor, iar diversitatea ecosistemelor asigură condiții favorabile pentru numeroase specii de vietoare. În timp, activitatea umană a avut un impact important asupra mediului din zona Prutului iar transformările au săracit peisajul natural și au micșorat diversitatea speciilor. În luna martie, ABA Prut-Bârlad va organiza, la Iași, seminarul "Danube Dialogue – Conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului". Seminarul va aborda teme privind conservarea naturii, gospodărirea apelor, dezvoltarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale, constientizarea factorilor interesați din Lunca Prutului. În cadrul acestuia, vor fi prezentate rezultatele proiectelor desfășurate și implementate în această zonă, care vor contribui și la completarea formularului "Ramsar Information Sheet" pentru declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar pe o suprafață de aproximativ 19.600 hectare, incluzând Parcul Natural Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior, pe teritoriul județului Galați, dar și râul Prut de pe teritoriul județelor Vaslui și Iași. Prin declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar se dorește o creștere a oportunităților de finanțare a proiectelor de conservare, dezvoltare și utilizare durabilă a resurselor naturale, încurajarea parteneriatelor și intensificarea interesului comunității științifice.

Sursa: [Monitorul de Vaslui](#)



Ministerul Mediului și Pădurilor  
Agenția Națională pentru Protecția Mediului

Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați

#### 2 Februarie – Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede

Data de 2 februarie a fiecărui an reprezintă Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede desemnată pentru a marca semnarea Convenției asupra Zonelor Umede, pe 2 februarie 1971, în orașul inantan Ramsar de pe coasta Mării Caspice.

Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede a fost celebrată pentru prima dată în 1997 și de atunci în fiecare an, agențiile guvernamentale, organizațiile non-guvernamentale și grupurile sociale din toate nivelele comunității au beneficiat de avantajul de a întreprinde acțiuni cu scopul de a conștientiza publicul larg asupra valorilor și beneficiilor zonelor umede și a Convenției Ramsar.

Obiectivul declarat al Convenției a fost acela de a conserva zonele umede, fauna și flora care servesc ca habitat al păsărilor acvatice, iar pe de altă parte constituie cele mai importante resurse de valoare economică, naturală, științifică și recreativă, a căror pierdere ar fi ireparabilă.

Desemnarea unei zone umede ca sit Ramsar este o recunoaștere a importanței acesteia ca resursă de mare valoare economică, naturală, științifică și a rolului lor multiplu în menținerea calității mediului prin controlul inundațiilor, aprovizionarea stratului subteran de apă, stabilizarea țărmurilor și protecția împotriva furtunilor, retenția nutrienților și sedimentelor, atenuarea schimbărilor climatice, purificarea apei, menținerea biodiversității.

Conservarea și aplicarea corectă a măsurilor bine planificate, utilizarea sustenabilă a zonelor umede existente, împreună cu restaurarea zonelor umede distruse sau deteriorate, trebuie să fie parte dintr-un răspuns mai larg la schimbările climatice și a oricărei soluții a crizei apei dulci.

Tema sugerată de Secretariatul RAMSAR pentru Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede din 2 februarie 2012 este „Zonle umede și Turismul” și este legată de tema reuniunii din acest an a Conferinței Părților la Convenția de la Ramsar (COP11) asupra zonelor umede de importanță internațională, ce va avea loc în perioada 6-13 iulie 2012, în București.

Desemnarea unui sit RAMSAR conduce la o serie de beneficii, precum:

- creșterea oportunităților de finanțare a proiectelor privind restaurarea siturilor deteriorate și creșterea educației ecologice,
- încurajarea parteneriatelor care se concentrează pe eforturile de conservare a bazinelor hidrografice,
- creșterea interesului comunității științifice, a sensibilizării opiniei publice și implicit dezvoltarea turismului, beneficiarii veniturilor generate fiind comunitățile locale.

De la aderarea României (1991) și până în prezent, au fost desemnate șapte situri Ramsar: Rezervația Biosferei “Delta Dunării” (în 1991) și Balta Mică a Brăilei (în 2001),

AGENȚIA REGIONALĂ PENTRU PROTECȚIA MEDIULUI GALAȚI

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Lunca Mureșului (jud. Arad și Timiș), Complexul Piscicol Dumbrăvița (jud. Brașov), Lacul Techinghiol (jud. Constanța) (1996), Parcul Natural Porțile de Fier (2011) și Târnoul Poiana Stampei (2011). Dintre acestea trei sunt situate pe teritoriul Regiunii Sud-Est: Rezervația Biosferei “Delta Dunării”, Balta Mică a Brăilei și Lacul Techinghiol.

În prezent, Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați implementează proiectul “Contribuția la conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului”, în parteneriat cu Administrația Națională de Apă Prut – Bîrlad. Proiectul este finanțat prin programul NatuRegio\_floodplains, program de formare profesională pentru experți care lucrează în domeniul managementului ariilor protejate și al apei (zone umede/lunci inundabile) în bazinul Mijlociu și Inferior al Dunării și coordonat de Academia pentru Conservarea Naturii Alfred Toepfer din Germania.

Scopul acestui proiect este de a completa formularul “Ramsar Information Sheet” solicitat de Secretariatul Independent al Convenției Ramsar, pentru râul Prut - suprafața totală este de aproximativ 19 600 ha și include Parcul Natural Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior pe teritoriul județului Galați (care se suprapune cu ROSCI0105 Lunca Joasă a Prutului, ROSPA0070 Lunca Prutului Vlădești-Frumușța, ROSPA0121 Lacul Brateș și ROSPA0130 Mața-Cârja-Rădeanu) și ROSCI0213 Râul Prut de pe teritoriul Județelor Vaslui și Iași. Proiectul va viza, de asemenea, conștientizarea factorilor interesați și realizarea de materiale informative privind rolul și beneficiile zonelor umede.

De asemenea, pentru marcarea Zilei Mondiale a Zonelor Umede, Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați a pregătit o serie de acțiuni de conștientizare pentru elevii și tinerii din Galați:

- joi, 02.02.2012, are loc lecția deschisă cu tema „Zonle umede și recreerea”, la Grădinița cu program prelungit „Sfântul Stelian” Galați
- vineri, 03.02.2012 are loc lecția deschisă cu tema „Zonle umede și turismul, o mare experiență”, la Ecoșcoala nr. 2 Galați
- sâmbătă, 04.02.2012 are loc Simpozionul Internațional „ZONELLE UMEDE ȘI TURISMUL. O MARE EXPERIENȚĂ” organizat de Asociația „Tinerii și viitorul” în parteneriat cu ARPM Galați, Centrul Județean de Resurse și Asistență Educațională Galați, Inspectoratul Școlar al Județului Galați, partener media VOX TV Galați, la Școala Gimnazială nr. 22 „Dimitrie Cantemir” Galați. La simpozion vor fi prezentate lucrări din România, Republica Moldova, Finlanda și Marea Britanie.

Obiectivul acestor acțiuni este acela de a conștientiza că zonele umede reprezintă un suport al vieții, de aceea trebuie păstrate și menținute, întrucât principiul dezvoltării durabile este principiul viitorului planetei noastre.

DIRECTOR EXECUTIV

Carmen SANDU

AGENȚIA REGIONALĂ PENTRU PROTECȚIA MEDIULUI GALAȚI

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<http://oradeiasi.oradestiri.ro/diversitatea-ecosistemelor-in-atentia-administratiei-bazinale-de-apa-prut-birlad/actualitate/2012/02/02/>

## Actualitate

### Diversitatea ecosistemelor, în atenția Administrației Bazinale de Apă Prut-Bîrlad



**IAȘI. În fiecare an pe 2 februarie se aniversează Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede, zi care marchează semnarea în 1971 la Ramsar, în Iran, a Convenției asupra zonelor umede de importanță internațională, în special ca habitat al păsărilor acvatice, document care se înscrie printre primele mari convenții referitoare la conservarea patrimoniului natural.**

Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad este interesată de reabilitarea Zonelor Umede din Bazinul Hidrografic al râului Prut. Lunca Prutului se află pe traseul unor importante coridoare de migrație ale pasărilor iar diversitatea ecosistemelor asigură condiții favorabile pentru numeroase specii de viețuitoare. În timp, activitatea umană a avut un impact important asupra mediului din zona Prutului iar transformările au saracit peisajul natural și au micșorat diversitatea speciilor.



Prin declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar se dorește o creștere a oportunităților de finanțare a proiectelor de conservare, dezvoltare și utilizare durabilă a resurselor naturale, încurajarea parteneriatelor și intensificarea interesului comunității științifice.

Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad acordă o importanță deosebită renaturării zonelor umede din bazinul hidrografic Prut. În colaborare cu Institutul Olandez de Management al Apelor Interioare și Tratarea Apelor Uzate (RIZA) a realizat proiectul "Zona umedă Ciobârciu" ce a avut ca rezultat crearea unei zone umede pe o suprafață de aproximativ 224 ha în apropierea localității Costuleni, județul Iași.

Zona Umedă Ciobarcu este primul proiect de acest gen din regiune, reușita lui făcând din zona "redată naturii" un model pentru următoarele intervenții din bazinul hidrografic Prut dar și din țară.

<http://portal.radioiasi.ro/raul-prut-sit-ramsar-a33856.html>

## Raul Prut, sit Ramsar

02 Februarie, 2012

În fiecare an, pe data de 2 februarie se aniversază Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede, zi care marchează semnarea, în 1971, la Ramsar (Iran), a Convenției asupra zonelor umede de importanță internațională. Administrația Bazinală de Apă (ABA) Prut-Bârlad este interesată de reabilitarea zonelor umede din Bazinul Hidrografic al râului Prut. Lunca Prutului se află pe traseul unor importante coridoare de migrație ale păsărilor, iar diversitatea ecosistemelor asigură condiții favorabile pentru numeroase specii de vițetuoare. În timp, activitatea umană a avut un impact important asupra mediului din zona Prutului iar transformările au sărăcit peisajul natural și au micșorat diversitatea speciilor. În luna martie, ABA Prut-Bârlad va organiza, la Iași, seminarul "Danube Dialogue – Conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului". Seminarul va aborda teme privind conservarea naturii, gospodărirea apelor, dezvoltarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale, conștientizarea factorilor interesați din Lunca Prutului. În cadrul acestuia, vor fi prezentate rezultatele proiectelor desfășurate și implementate în această zonă, care vor contribui și la completarea formularului "Ramsar Information Sheet" pentru declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar pe o suprafață de aproximativ 19.600 hectare, incluzând Parcul Natural Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior, pe teritoriul județului Galați, dar și râul Prut de pe teritoriul județelor Vaslui și Iași. Prin declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar se dorește o creștere a oportunităților de finanțare a proiectelor de conservare, dezvoltare și utilizare durabilă a resurselor naturale, încurajarea parteneriatelor și intensificarea interesului comunității științifice.

Sursa: [Monitorul de Vaslui](#)

The screenshot shows the website for Radio Iași, with the logo and "Portal de știri" (News Portal) prominently displayed. The navigation menu includes categories like Acasa, Actualitate, Economic, Eveniment, Politica, Social, Magazin, Sanatate, and Sport. The main content area features an article titled "Raul Prut, sit Ramsar" dated 02 Februarie, 2012, with 8 visits. The article text discusses the Ramsar site, the importance of wetlands, and the upcoming seminar. A video player is embedded in the article, showing a large gathering of people. To the right of the article, there are sections for "Citatul Zilei" (Quote of the Day) and "Poza Zilei" (Photo of the Day). The left sidebar contains a list of regional news links for various counties in Romania, a weather section with a map, and a currency section.



ADMINISTRATIA NATIONALA  
"APELE ROMÂNE"  
DIRECTIA APELOR PRUT



## Informare de Presă

1 februarie 2012

### Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede

În fiecare an pe 2 februarie se aniversează Ziua Mondială a Zonelor Umede, zi care marchează semnarea în 1971 la Ramsar, în Iran, a Convenției asupra zonelor umede de importanța internațională, în special ca habitat al păsărilor acvatice, document care se înscrie printre primele mari convenții referitoare la conservarea patrimoniului natural.

Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad este interesată de rehabilitarea Zonelor Umede din Bazinul Hidrografic al râului Prut. Lunca Prutului se află pe traseul unor importante coridoare de migrație ale pasărilor, iar diversitatea ecosistemelor asigură condiții favorabile pentru numeroase specii de animale. În timp, activitatea umană a avut un impact important asupra mediului din zona Prutului iar transformările au saracit peisajul natural și au micșorat diversitatea speciilor.

Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad împreună cu Agenția Regională pentru Protecția Mediului Galați vor organiza în luna martie, la Iași seminarul *"Danube Dialogue - Conservarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale din Lunca Prutului"*. Seminarul va aborda teme privind conservarea naturii, gospodărirea apelor, dezvoltarea și utilizarea durabilă a resurselor naturale, conștientizarea factorilor interesați din Lunca Prutului. În cadrul acestuia vor fi prezentate rezultatele proiectelor desfășurate și implementate în această zonă care vor contribui și la completarea formularului „Ramsar Information Sheet” pentru declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar, pe o suprafață de aproximativ 19.600 ha incluzând Parcul Natural Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior pe teritoriul județului Galați dar și râul Prut de pe teritoriul județelor Vaslui și Iași. Prin declararea râului Prut sit Ramsar se dorește o creștere a oportunităților de finanțare a proiectelor de conservare, dezvoltare și utilizare durabilă a resurselor naturale, încurajarea parteneriatelor și intensificarea interesului comunității științifice.

Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad acordă o importanță deosebită renaturării zonelor umede din bazinul hidrografic Prut. În colaborare cu Institutul Olandez de Management al Apelor Interioare și Tratarea Apelor Uzate (RIZA) a realizat proiectul *"Zona umedă Ciobârciu"* ce a avut ca rezultat crearea unei zone umede pe o suprafață de aproximativ 224 ha în apropierea localității Costuleni, județul Iași. Zona redată astfel naturii a devenit primăvara și toamna un important loc de odihnă pentru păsările migratoare iar tipurile specifice de vegetație naturală se dezvoltă din nou, constituind un habitat natural pentru viețuitoarele specifice acestor locuri.

„Zona Umedă Ciobârciu” este primul proiect de acest gen din regiune, reușita lui făcând din zona “redată naturii” un model pentru următoarele intervenții din bazinul hidrografic Prut dar și din țară.

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Dan BURUIANĂ

Compartiment Relații cu presa, Administrația Bazinală de Apă Prut-Bârlad,  
tel: 0232-218192, 0740108442 / e-mail: [dan.buruiana@dap.rowater.ro](mailto:dan.buruiana@dap.rowater.ro)

## 7.5 Kurzfassungen der Umsetzungsprojekte

### Project 01-10

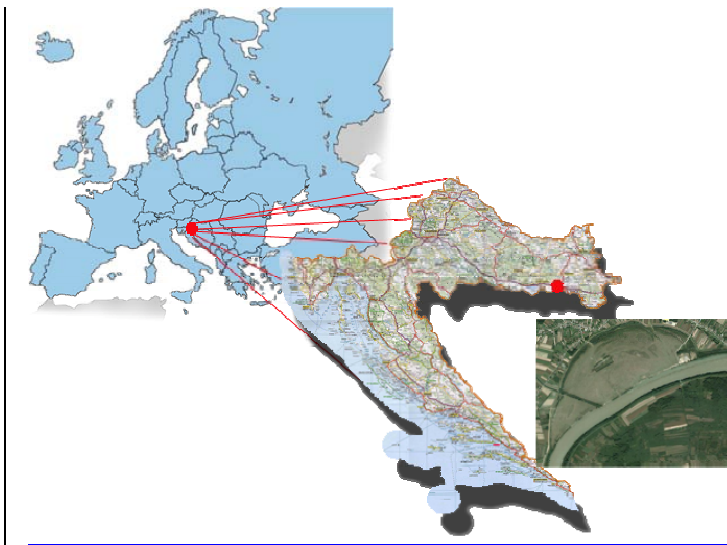
#### Fighting invasive plant species in flooded grasslands

**Project country:** Croatia

**Project manager:** Iris Beneš

**Organisation of project manager:** NGO Brodsko ekološko društvo-BED (Ecological society of Brod-BED), Croatia

**Cooperation partners:** Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province Novi Sad, Vojvodina, Serbia & Public Enterprise Vojvodinašume, Petrovaradin, Vojvodina, Serbia (see project 03-10)



**Fig. 1:** Location of project area

#### Short project abstract

The overall objective of the project was to protect, preserve and improve biological diversity.

The aggressive dispersal of invasive species and in particular of the *Amorfa fruticosa* poses a real threat to the natural vegetation along the Sava River. The specie has occupied large areas in the floodplains along the Sava and has led to a significant decrease of the surface of pastures and meadows. Through the previous projects on the protected landscape Gajna conducted by the NGO BED and its partners it has been proven on the large scale that the combination of cattle grazing and treading is the only way to permanently keep invasive species under control and enable original flora to regenerate. This project searched for the most effective way to eradicate the invasive species by using different techniques in different vegetation periods. Three test fields differentiated by the different removal technique were monitored and the results were used, not only in the management of the aforementioned site, but also as an example for the other floodplains in the wider region. First project activity was the removal of invasive species in 5000 m<sup>2</sup> of the project area. Then the indications of the influence of grazing, treading and the mechanical removal on the invasive species and the rest of the grassland flora were assessed in the test fields. The field data were the basis for the development of the best and most suitable methods in managing natural floodplain meadows. The started investigations will be continued in the future by the institution of the trainee, the NGO BED, in order to receive long-term data for the fight against invasive plant species flooded grasslands.



**Fig 2:** Iris Beneš marks a test field in the project area (photographer Šimo Beneš)



**Fig. 3:** Comparison of test fields with and without grazing (photographer Iris Beneš)

In addition and in cooperation with local and regional nature protection bodies in Croatia and Serbia (Vojvodina Province) a bilingual (local/English) leaflet on the invasive species in Sava region was printed. The leaflet was distributed in the schools and public institutions in charge of a nature protection in the region and all green NGO's in Croatia under the Green forum and in Serbia it is available at protected area sites (Obedska bara). In that way the awareness on the problem of invasive species was raised for local people. Furthermore, the cooperation between the different sectors in nature protection field in Croatia and Serbia was strengthened with establishing cross border communication on invasive species in Sava-Danube region/ spread by River Sava. Joint meetings for the exchange of best practice examples and problems in removal techniques as well as the contribution to the joint leaflet were done as part of the cross border cooperation in protection against invasive species (see project 03-10).



## Project 02-10 Improving birds' habitats in protected site Kalimok-Brashlen

**Project country:** Bulgaria

**Project manager:** Ina Gencheva

**Organisation of project manager:** NGO Alliance for Environment (AfE), Bulgaria

**Cooperation partners:** Regional Inspectorate for Environment and Waters – Rousse (RIEW-Rousse), PS Kalimok-Brashlen and NGO “Protected site Kalimok-Brashlen”, Bulgaria



### Short project abstract

The project's main objective was to preserve and increase the bird species variety and to protect the population of threatened bird species in Kalimok-Brashlen Protected Site and in the region by improving birds' habitat conditions in the area – nesting, wintering and resting.

The project was implemented with the support and coordination of the RIEW-Ruse and the PS Kalimok-Brashlen administrations and representatives from the “Protected site Kalimok-Brashlen” NGO which are constantly monitoring the area and assisting in the counting and tracking out of the bird species. The overall supervision of the technical part of the project (the construction works) was assured by Mr. Jordan Kutzarov – WWF member and expert in Kalimok-Brashlen Protected site, working in close collaboration with the Regional Inspectorate for Environment and Waters – Rousse (RIEW-Rousse).

Kalimok-Brashlen is a relatively new Protected Site (PS) in the lower Danube region (since 2001). It is the biggest PS in Bulgaria – about 6000 ha. The area consists of state, municipal and privately owned land and is managed by the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Waters (RIEW) in Ruse and the PS administration. After the implementation of a big restoration project, which started in 2002 and ended in 2008, the territory is slowly returning to its naturalness.

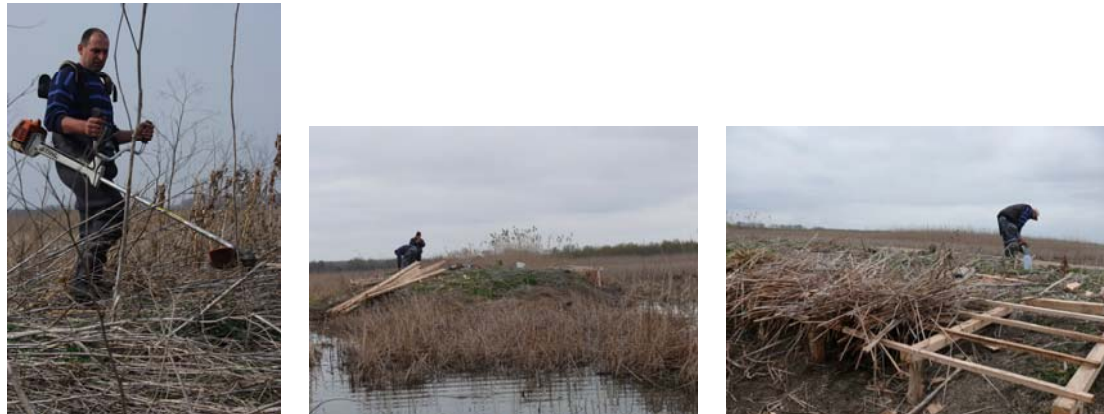
The area was and now again can serve as an important nesting, wintering and feeding place for threatened and rare species such as the Pigmy cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*), the Great white pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) and even the Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) which for the Bulgarian territory is nesting only in Srebarna reserve.

However, still it takes time to reach the previous habitat conditions, or similar to them and so, to attract back some of the previous inhabitants in the area and to keep those who came back again, in order to preserve this fragile ecosystem. The area is not a strict reserve and different maintenance activities are allowed in order to help the territory to return to its previous natural condition and/or to maintain the area in a way suitable and attractive for the birds and other typical inhabitants. Therefore, the conduction of specific activities for improving and maintaining the area for providing better conditions and keeping the bird species variety on the territory by providing better nesting, resting and wintering conditions for other common for the area bird species.

The Pigmy cormorant colony in Kalimok is the biggest one in Bulgaria, but now it is not stable and is scattered on the territory of the site. One aim of the project was the preservation of the threatened Pigmy cormorant colony on the territory through providing better habitat conditions. Therefore, for that area a small former nesting islet was restored as an artificial nesting place to provide adequate habitat



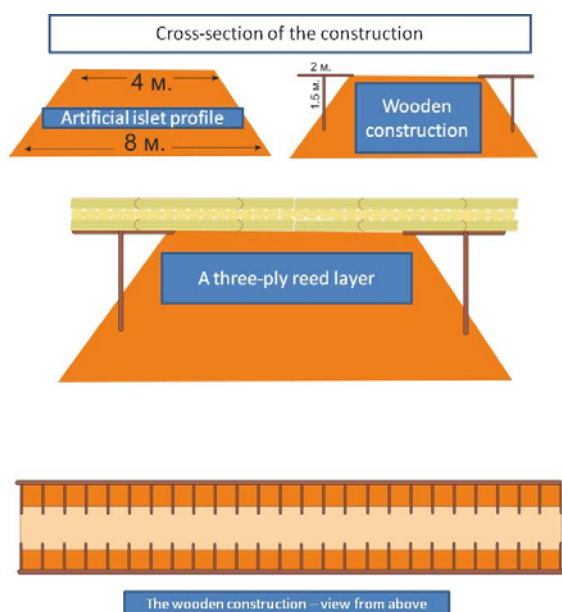
conditions for the Pigmy cormorant colony. The site is a well known former nesting and wintering place for this threatened species of cormorants in the area of the Kalimok marshes. Additionally, near the nesting islet, an artificial nesting platform for pelicans such as the Great white pelican of about 200 m<sup>2</sup> was constructed. With these activities the introduction of the Dalmatian pelican in the area by providing suitable for that species habitat conditions was supported, too. The construction of the islets/nesting sites has been already done in other areas of that type. The team who has worked in the construction of some of the artificial nesting platforms in Srebarna reserve was hired to realize these constructions as well.



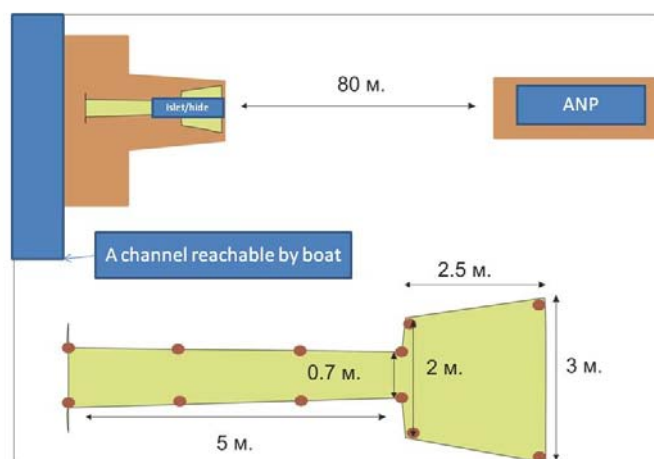
**Fig. 2a-c:** Construction works of artificial nesting platforms (photographer Ina Gencheva)

An on-field monitoring was conducted in order to provide information on the current situation after the construction of the nesting islet. Moreover, after the end of the project, the population is constantly monitored by representatives from RIEW-Ruse and the Protected Site administration as well. The constructions will be maintained by the protected site administration.

The information on the project and the achieved results were widely disseminated throughout the partners-networks of the NatuRegio trainee team as well as the supporting organizations and partners of Alliance for Environment, RIEW-Ruse and other interested parties. An informative brochure named “New life for the big marshes” containing information on the Protected Site and the rare bird species as well as, on the necessity for conducting maintaining activities in the protected areas, was produced.



**Fig. 3:** Cross-section of the construction – artificial nesting platform (ANP) for pelicans



**Fig. 4:** Artificial nesting islet (ANI) for Pigmy Cormorants

Project 03-10

## Ecological classroom – Step Toward Sustainability

**Project country:** Serbia

**Project managers:** Slobodan Peter & Alen Kiš

**Organisation of project managers:** Public Enterprise Vojvodinašume, Petrovaradin, Vojvodina, Serbia & Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province Novi Sad, Vojvodina, Serbia

**Cooperation partner:** Ecological society of Brod-BED, Croatia

**Sum of costs:** 6.065,18 EUR (4965,18 EUR was financed by NatuRegio\_floodplains and 1.100,00 was contribution from proposing organisation)



**Fig. 1:** Overview map of Special Nature Reserve Obedska Bara

### Short project abstract

The overall objective of the project was to build capacities for ecological awareness raising in the Special Nature Reserve Obedska Bara.

The project area, Special Nature Reserve (SNR) Obedska Bara, is the biggest flooding area in Serbia covering 12.000 ha along Sava River, largest tributary of the Danube. It presents one of the oldest protected natural assets on the European continent, dating from 1876. Nowadays, within the SNR there is protected 9.820 ha in the form of the natural mosaic made of the remains of wetland habitats including oxbows, marshes and meadows embedded in forest matrix. The landscape was also shaped by traditional land use throughout centuries. This is one of the most important breeding habitats for birds in Serbia and home for many rare plants and other species. There were recorded 222 bird species, among which are black stork and white-tailed eagle, and about 500 plant species. The oldest fragments of natural pedunculate oak forest in Europe, older than 300 years, have been also conserved there.

Contrary to its environmental importance, the protected area didn't have a construction suitable for ecological presentations before the project implementation, especially having in mind that most visitors are scholars and important stakeholders (local community; forests, water and hunting managers). At the same time much smaller protected areas in Serbia, like SNR Zasavica, had twice more visitors on one fifth of the Obedska Bara area, due to better developed and organised infrastructure for ecotourism and ecological presentations. Having in mind potentials of the project area, the project focused on infrastructural development to construct a wooden classroom for ecological education of visitors,

who are visiting this protected area. The classroom enables having presentations and ecological courses about importance and challenges in the wetland habitats preservation.

**Fig. 2:** Ecological classroom in Obedska Bara (photographer Alen Kis)

For the construction of the classroom was chosen an area which is most suitable for the purpose and also most visited, thinking of protected area capacities and environmental awareness raising opportunities. The site is situated in the vicinity of the peripheral part of Nature Reserve, where these



kinds of structures are allowed and appropriate. In the future the feedback of the visitors will be collected and evaluated for regular improvements and additions of the ecological education. Additionally, a cooperation between local and regional nature protection bodies in Serbia (Vojvodina Province) and Croatia was established. As one result of it a bilingual (local/English) leaflet on the invasive species in Sava region was printed and distributed in Serbia (Obedska bara) and in Croatia for raising the awareness on the problem of invasive species for local people. Furthermore, the cooperation between the different sectors in nature protection field in Croatia and Serbia was strengthened with establishing cross border cooperation on invasive species in Sava-Danube region. Joint meetings for the exchange of best practice examples and problems in removal techniques as well as the contribution to the joint leaflet took place as part of the cross border cooperation in protection against invasive species (see project 01-10).



**Fig. 3:** Meeting for cross border cooperation in Obedska Bara 03.03.2011 (participating trainees of group 2010: Radmila Šakić, Slobodan Peter, Iris Beneš, Alen Kiš)

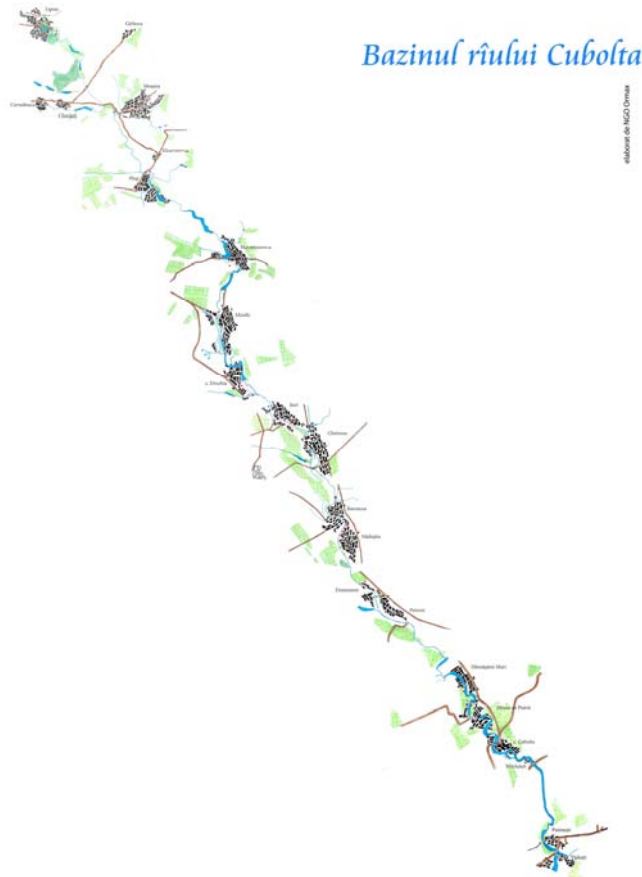
Project 04-10

## Pilot Restoration of Cubolta River upstream

**Project country:** Moldova

**Project manager:** Daniela Petrushevski

**Cooperation partner:** Academy of Sciences of Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Moldova, Ecological Inspectorate of Republic of Moldova, NGO Ormax, NGO National Environmental Centre (NEC), Moldova



**Fig. 1:** Overview map of the Cubolta River

### Short project abstract

The main objective was to implement a small scale (pilot) rehabilitation of the Cubolta River upstream.

The Cubolta River is a second level tributary to Dniester River and flows through 5 out of 32 districts of Moldova. Its length is 92 km and its hydrographical basin covers a surface of 943 km<sup>2</sup>. The project area for restoration was situated near Plop village; this is the part where the River has a stable volume of water, due to several underground mineral springs with a very high debit.

Even if the water is so important for the community as well as the lower based villages, there is little care of the river that has got to a deplorable state.

The project activities were intended to rehabilitate the upstream of Cubolta River and made an example that can be replicated in the downstream, on other small rivers in Republic of Moldova, as well as in other countries. It should be noted that there was no similar project implemented anywhere in Republic of Moldova. Therefore a Cubolta River upstream restoration working group of main hydrologists was organized for sharing with them practical knowledge in the field of small river restoration measures (Giving the fact that this was a first experience like this for Moldova, local experts were involved in the process of restoration and shared their experience as well as exchanged their knowledge). The

working group was responsible for the final development of the right restoration measures e.g. choice of the most suitable gravel for the river bed.

Target groups in the project were the local community (the population of the near by village), civil society (NGOs, teachers' association, school children, youth) and local authorities and hydrologists – experts from the State Ecological Inspectorate and the State Academy of Sciences, State AcvaProject.

One important goal of the trainee project was to rehabilitate and restore to a natural state the upstream of Cubolta river through:

- Stabilizing riverbanks in the upstream of Cubolta River by planting young trees of *Salix alba*;
- Stabilizing the river bed, river structure and meanders, as well as increase water oxygenation through gravel placement on the river bed.

Due to the fact that any practical measures need the support of the community in order to be sustainable, distributed as experience and replicated, it was decided to cooperate with the "Save Our Streams" Project (SOS project) – a project that started in 2004 in Moldova as a pilot initiative supported by several American Foundations and the Izaak Walton League of America. In order to increase the public awareness with regard to river restoration measures and activities young people from local schools in the project area were involved in the project activities. The children planted the trees on the river bank and got educational information on the same day.

First monitoring results after implementation of the restoration project showed that the water is much clearer now. Another indication for the improvement of the river part is that the beaver recolonised that area.



Project 05-10

## Improving feeding conditions for White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) in special Nature Reserve Gornje Podunavlje

**Project country:** Serbia

**Project manager:** Radmila Sakic

**Organisation of project manager:** Public Enterprise Vojvodinašume, Petrovaradin, Sombor, Serbia

**Cooperation partners:** Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province, Novi Sad, Vojvodina & NGO "Stari Begej-Carska bara", Serbia

**Sum of costs:** 2909 EUR (2459 EUR was financed by NatuRegio\_floodplains and 450 EUR was contribution from PE "Vojvodinasume")



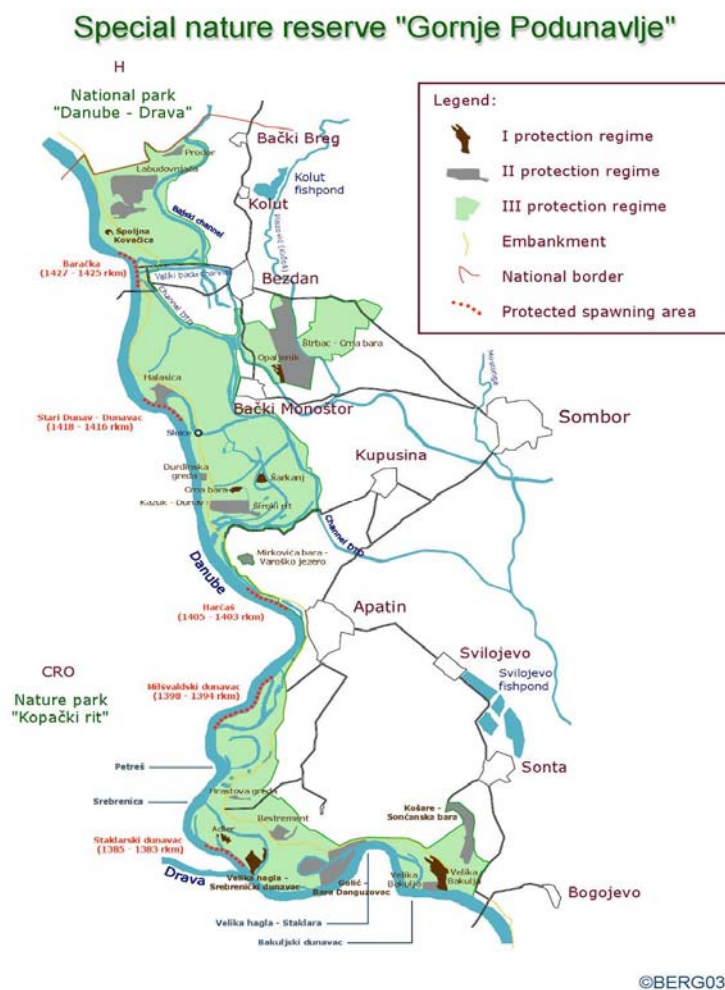
### Short project abstract

The main objective was to increase the breeding success of White-Tailed Eagles in Special Nature Reserve "Gornje podunavlje".

On the basis of the monitoring data derived by Mr. Ham (NGO "Stari Begej- Carska bara") and PE "Vojvodinasume" which were jointly monitored White-tailed Eagle in the territory of Special Nature Reserve (SNR) "Gornje podunavlje" for more than 10 years, breeding success of White-tailed Eagle in SNR "Gornje podunavlje" in 2010 is lower than in rest of Serbia. Average number of juveniles per occupied nest (productivity) in SNR "Gornje podunavlje" is 0,5. Average number of juveniles per occupied nest (productivity) in Serbia is 0,8. Reasons for this are not bad management or negative human activities, but they must be sought in natural conditions deteriorated in 2010 and among intrapopulation factors. White-tailed Eagles in the Special Nature Reserve "as part of the Upper Danube Basin subpopulation of White-tailed Eagles "that lives on both sides of the Danube north of the confluence of the Drava River which is known to have high density. The intraspecies competition for food is extremely high, so it is presumed that this is one of the reasons for their failure to lower productivity. A similar situation we have on the part of river Sava from Jamena to Belgrade. From 19 nests only 7 nests were successful (13 offspring hatched), while 11 nests were unsuccessful (without chicken). The main idea of the project was to establish a permanent winter feeding area for White-tailed Eagles which can significantly improve their survival rate in wintertime. Furthermore the winter feeding area improves the opportunities for the monitoring and studies of the White-tailed Eagles .



**Fig. 3a-b:** Birdwatching tower (left) and project manager R. Sakic together with 2 assistants (right)



**Fig 1:** Map of SNR "Gornje podunavlje"

The winter feeding represents a new kind of deliberate intervention designed for protection of the eagles. This winter feeding is especially important for young birds, helping them to survive their crucial first winter. The Eagle's diet is various, including fish, birds, carrion and sometimes rodents. They regularly pirate food from otters and other birds. During the breeding season they require 500-600 g of food per day when actively rearing young. Sufficient feeding in winter improves the body/ health condition and the survival rate of animals which can influence the breeding success.

The artificial feeding place was built in Apatin's marsh, forest compartment 34 (see fig. 2). The feeding area of 0,12 ha was fenced to prevent that other animals can feed on the remains of food. Food was provided in accordance with the conditions of Institute for nature conservation in the period since the first of January until the first of April 2 times per Month.

Nearby artificial feeding place it was set up a tower for birdwatching and monitoring of White tailed Eagles (see fig. 3a). This observation tower was made of wood (height 4.5 m). It offers better conditions for undisturbed observations and monitoring by ornithologists and can also be used as observation tower for visitors of the SNR "Gornje Podunavlje". The tower supports to attract more visitors to the SNR and can also help raising public awareness about rare species, their threats and possible conservation measures. During daily observations the number of actual individuals, the number of marked individuals, details of markers, etc. were noticed. Additionally, during breeding season the nests of the White-tailed Eagles are/will be controlled in SNR "Gornje Podunavlje" for getting accurate data on possible influence of diet on breeding success of the White-tailed Eagle. This feeding and monitoring work is/will be continued after project end by the project partners. These data were/are the basis for the monitoring report which is/will be submitted annually to the Ministry for Environmental protection. Hence, with these report the data are public available.

The trainee project of artificial feeding was done in consultation with Institute for Nature Conservation Vojvodina Province and Mr Ištvan Ham from NGO "Stari Begej-Carska bara" who is monitoring White-Tailed Eagles in the entire territory of Serbia.

Project 06-10

## The Cross-Border Colloquium Danube Dialog Romania-Moldova “Transboundary approaches for water and biodiversity management issues in Lower Prut, Danube area

**Project country:** Romania

**Project managers:** Gabriela Patriche & Ramona Curelea

**Organisation of project managers:** Natural Sciences Museum Complex Galati, Romania & National Administration Romanian Waters, Bucharest, Romania

**Cooperation partner:** Galati County Council, NGO “Info-Media Center” Association, Romania

**Sum of costs:** 5039,24 EUR was financed by NatuRegio\_floodplains, additionally more than 3000 EUR was contributed by Galati County Council/Natural Science Museum Complex Galati)



**Fig. 1:** The Prut River - the second longest (950 km) and the last major tributary of the Danube

### Short project abstract

The main aim of the “Danube Dialogue” workshop was to support the cross-border collaboration in the Danube Region and to find sustainable solutions for people and nature through the implementation of transboundary projects in the Lower Prut Basin Area.

Regional development is a focal point within the EU Danube Strategy which the European Commission is about to develop. The Danube River serves as connecting link in the social, economic and ecological dimension of the involved countries in the lower Prut-Danube area, Romania and Moldova. An International Colloquium regarding the strengthening of transboundary cooperation (exchange of experience and projects development), the first “Danube Dialogue”, was organized by the Romanian trainees which were representing the Natural Science Complex Museum Galati and the National Administration “Romanian Waters”. The event was hosted by the Natural Science Complex Museum Galati and was focused on the lower Prut area issues in the field of nature conservation, water management and sustainable development, tourism, recreation, awareness, education, information.



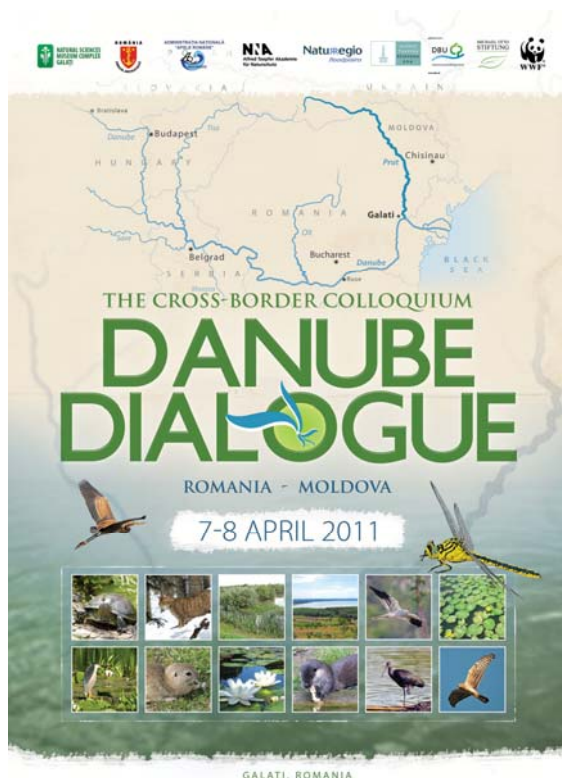


Fig. 2: Poster of the Danube Dialog 2011



Fig. 3: Group Photo of the participants

The Danube Dialogue emphasized the importance of a sustainable and ecological compatible regional development in the Danube Region and helped linking the socio-economic with the ecological networks.

Altogether 70 participants from Romania, Moldova, Germany and Gabon took part.

The workshop aimed to allow information exchange on the following topics:

1. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management on the Prut River in a transboundary context
2. Water management issues in the transboundary Prut river basin
3. Communication & Tourism

These topics were discussed in parallel sessions.

This workshop played an important part in identifying constructive solutions for people and nature within a transboundary sustainable development framework addressed to all interested stakeholders in the Lower Prut Basin Area. The outcomes of the workshop were:

1. Transboundary activities/project ideas; potential funding sources
2. Statement of consensus reached among participants at the Danube Dialogue
3. Press conference

The main result of the Danube Dialogue workshop was the proposal of establishing a bilateral working group that has to act as a development ecological network within the Prut River Basin. The aim of this working group can be identified with the aim of the cross-border workshop "Danube Dialogue" of finding constructive solutions for people and nature in a sustainable development cross-border context, addressed to all functional categories of people and interest from Prut Basin/Lower Prut.

Objectives of the proposed working group:

- Establishing contacts, identifying problems, elaborating a dialogue and trust,
- Discussion of best practices within natural areas and promotion of those that can limit or eliminate the adverse effects of various economical activities,
- Developing common actions that have to represent solutions to the problems identified.

Project 01-11

## Wetland Restoration Planning in the Lower Prut River Basin

**Project country:** Moldova

**Project manager:** Vladislav Cantea

**Organisation of project manager:** Institute of Ecology and Geography (IEG), Chisinau, Moldova

### Short project abstract

The main objective was to design a plan for wetland restoration in the floodplain of the Lower Prut River Basin.

In Moldova, during the past planned economy (mainly from 50th to 80th), the wetlands in river floodplains were heavily dried out in order to increase the area of agricultural lands in the country. As a result, important habitats have been affected or even lost and many species living in there have been endangered and some became extinct. Also, the major flooding events that occur now involve important economic losses as the flood retention capacity of the floodplain was greatly reduced. Hence, it is required to restore, where it is still possible, the former wetland areas in the floodplains.

The wetland and natural/semi-natural lake ecosystems within the floodplains of the Lower Prut River Basin are very important because of their ecological function, representing key biodiversity hot spots as an integral part of the Green Corridor of the Lower Danube region. However, these important areas are threatened by agricultural activities that are taking place nearby in the floodplain.

The recent inventory and research work revealed that there are possibilities for restoration of some former wetland areas within the floodplains of the Lower Prut River Basin. Hence, it was decided to design a plan for wetland restoration in the area that took into consideration ecological, hydrological, social, economic, and administrative factors. The plan was designed in details at a pilot-project site, which serves then as a start point for the elaboration of guidelines for a general plan for the restoration of wetland ecosystems within the floodplains of the Lower Prut River Basin.

The target group of the project was represented by the local authorities, local population, and land owners of agricultural lands (that have a high potential to be converted back to wetlands) within the floodplain of the Lower Prut River Basin.



**Fig 1:** Project manager Vladislav Cantea takes photos of the project area (photographer Igor Rosca)

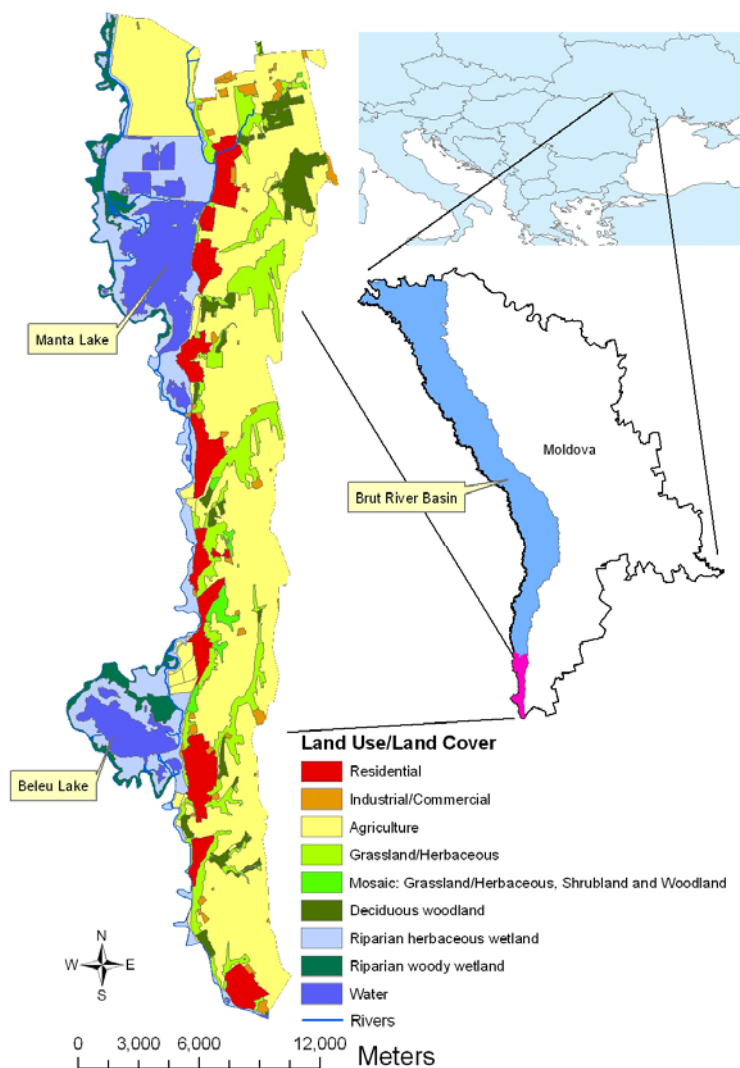


Fig. 2: Project Area: the Land Use Lower Prut River

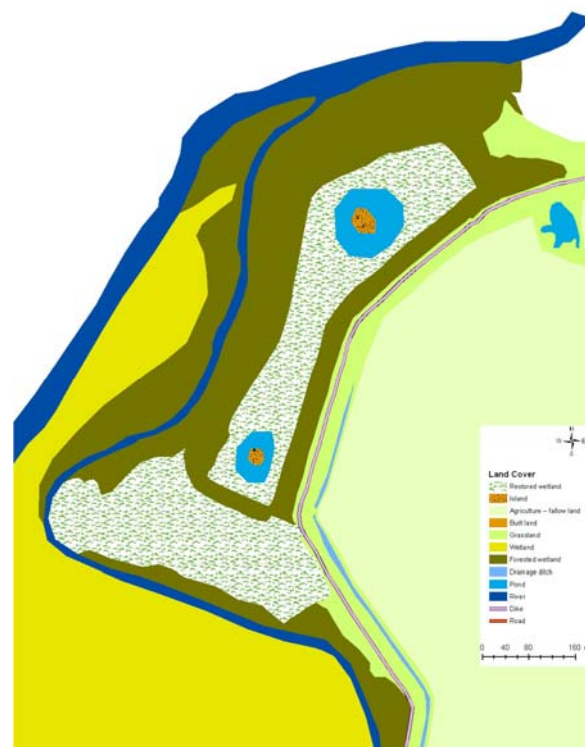


Fig. 3: Pilot project area – restoration plan

The activities carried out include the following:

1. Evaluation of the developments within the area of potential sites for wetland restoration,
2. Identification of the landowners within the potential sites for wetland restoration,
3. Designing the questionnaire to be used for interviewing the private landowners located within the potential sites for wetland restoration,
4. Interviewing the private landowners within the potential sites for wetland restoration in order to evaluate: the economics of their land and their willingness to sell their land or/and participate in special agri-environment schemes,
5. Screening the potential sites for wetland restoration to identify the most suitable one that could serve as a pilot-project for wetland restoration planning,
6. Pilot-project site evaluation,
7. Design a detailed plan for the wetland restoration works to be done in the pilot-project site,
8. Prepare guidelines for a general plan for the restoration of wetland ecosystems in the Lower Prut .

The direct results of the projects contributed to a better understanding of social and economic situation of landowners in the river Prut floodplain. The project gave insight regarding the willingness of landowners to sell their agricultural lands to be restored back to wetlands and/or participate in special agri-environment schemes. The planning of wetland restoration in the area was served as a feasibility study, which helps responsible nature conservation organisations better to plan and manage wetland restoration activities in the Lower Prut River Basin.

After the end of the project Vladislav Cantea started to apply for a new project with the support of the WWF Danube Carpathian Program Romania. The new project idea aims in the practical implementation of the planned wetland restoration measures in the trainee project.



Project 02-11

## Restoration of the floodplain forests: opportunities in the Ukrainian part of the Danube delta

**Project country:** Ukraine

**Project manager:** Leonid Plotnytsky

**Organisation of project manager:** NGO Centre for Regional Studies, Odessa, Ukraine

**Cooperation partners:** Danube River Basin Management Authority, Izmail forestry service, Danube Hydrometeorological Observatory and Wetlands Management Unit of the Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station, Ukraine

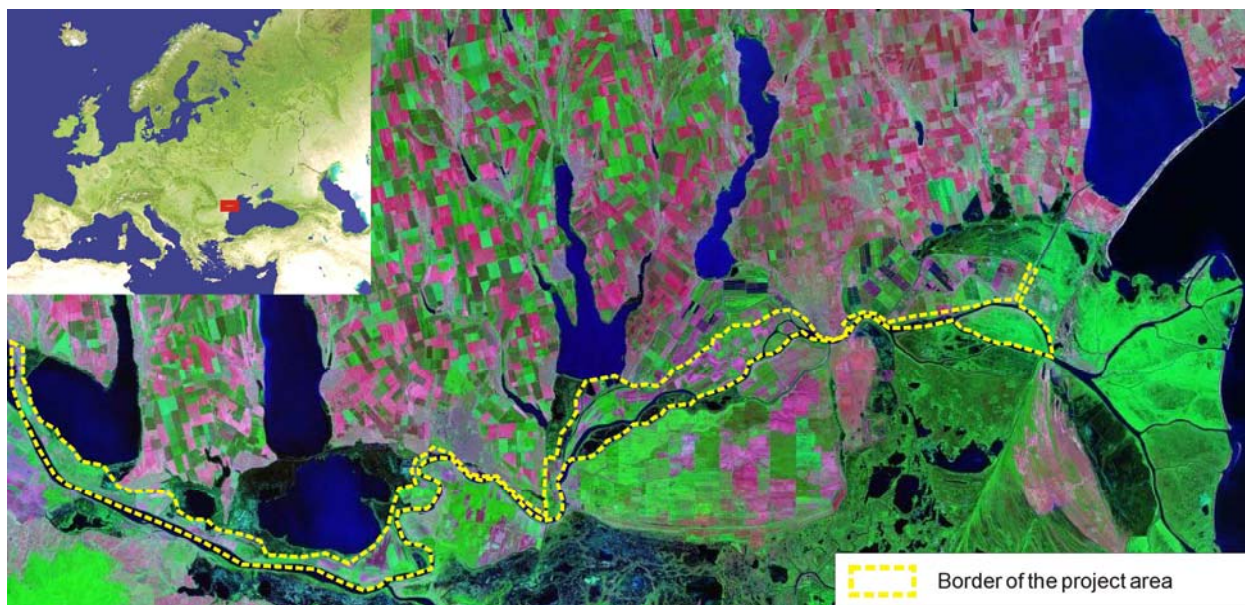


Fig. 1: Overview map of the project area

### Short project abstract

The general aim of project was to facilitate restoration and subsequent integrated management of the previously modified floodplain territories, particularly floodplain forests in the Ukrainian part of the Danube delta.

Geographically the trainee project focused on the Ukrainian part of the Danube Delta, particularly the floodplain territories.

The Ukrainian part of the Danube delta is a rare place where some areas of floodplain forests conserved in their natural state, but still the ecosystem of the delta is highly modified due to human activities and needs to be restored and managed in a sustainable way.

Briefly the objectives of the project were to examine the opportunities for restoration of floodplain forests in the Ukrainian part of the Danube delta; to determine and analyse actors involved in the use/management of the floodplain territories in the Ukrainian part of the Danube delta and to investigate possibilities for restoration of a pilot area and to disseminate the results of the investigation among key stakeholders (including key organisations involved in the management of natural resources to have the integrated vision of the ecosystems and their functions and to promote the idea of restoration of natural floodplain).

The main activities implemented within the project were remote inventory of potential territories for restoration, field studies, development of a digital elevation model and hydrological model of a pilot area, analysis of stakeholders, developing GIS and thematic maps, elaboration of recommendations for restoration of floodplain areas and dissemination of information.

Target groups of the project were organisations responsible for/ involved in the management of the floodplain territories in the Ukrainian part of the Danube delta, land owners and users as well as specialists in the field of nature conservation, floodplain management or restoration of floodplain territories

e.g. Danube River Basin Management Authority, Izmail forestry service, Danube Hydrometeorological Observatory and Wetlands Management Unit of the Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station. Representatives of organisations connected with the management of the floodplain territories were directly involved in the project activities, and they are the main users of the project results and outputs. The project outputs are seen as an expert basis for their further activities in the field of restoration of the floodplain territories. Land owners and users conducting their activities in the historical floodplain of the Danube river benefit from the project through obtaining information about natural value of the floodplain territories, including forests and the sustainable way of economic activities in the floodplain. Specialists of nature conservation and floodplains gathered positive experience in assessment of opportunities for floodplain restoration and have a basis for further research and studies in this field.



**Fig. 2:** Leonid Plotnytskyy measures the depth of a channel as part of the field study (photographer Roman Sizo)

Project 03-11

## Enhancement of public participation in invasive plant management in the Middle-Ipoly floodplain (NE-Hungary)

**Project country:** Hungary

**Project manager:** András Schmotzer

**Organisation of project manager:** Bükk National Park Directorate, Eger, Hungary



Fig. 1:  
Overview map of the  
Ipoly catchment area

### Short project abstract

This project aimed to step further in the line of public participation: it provided information on invasive plants and ensured the possibility for the next measures (such as basis of decision making, setting of the 'best practise tool-kit').

Invasive alien species (IAS) are regarded as one of the most significant threats to biodiversity worldwide. The wetland habitats, especially the river corridors, are usually key habitat complexes for preserving wildlife, but suffer seriously by the damage caused by the invasive plant species. The control and eradication of IAS is a priority target goal in the European Union to 2020 [see 5th target of the EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, COM(2011) 244 final].

While scientific background about the local distribution, threats of the invasive plants is available due to the research activities, this knowledge might not reach the public (stakeholders, land owners / land users). The main goal of this project was to solve the problem of this 'informational shift' between the 'science' and the 'practice' in order to increase the public participation in invasive plant management in the Middle-Ipoly floodplain (NE-Hungary). Problems with invasive plants cannot be solved without community support – but communities first need education. Theoretically, a suitably informed and motivated public can form an effective low cost, extended, passive monitoring and surveillance network. Biodiversity conservation goals can most effectively be achieved through actions at the local level. The project mainly targeted the local private and state land owners, land users in order to enhance the public participation in the process of weed control. The customs and attitude of the farmers were investigated by anonymous interviews. The main event was a forum for the stakeholders where the issues on identification of threats, management issues as well as techniques and possibilities for eradication in local/ regional scale were emphasized. Through the detailed description of the area, presentation of the proposed managing and land use methods to provide help and guidance to the farmers, and other land users, municipalities and local people concerned in control of invasive alien plants. Effective alien weed control carried out by management e.g. provides ecologically and economically profitable farming in the area (early detection, sustainable management). The legislative framework which affect the farmers was analysed with 7 anonymous interviews of farmers including brief report and evaluation (e.g. agro-environmental schemes, Natura 2000 grassland requirements, etc.). The results were discussed at the forum. The forum as the main event for the project was organised in Szécsény (2011-11-23) with 28 participants. The standpoints of the various stakeholders were also re-



flected and a dialogue was developed for the same of the sustainable management and all this served as a lesson in the preparation of the “best practice management tool-kit”. Through this dialogue and communication the success of the further nature conservation measures is more viable and sustained. To reach the publicity a brochure (“cartoon”) was produced and circulated in order to raise awareness about biodiversity and the threats delivered by the invasive species. This material targets not only the land owners but the wider public of this region. The other key target-group was the students. Education on invasive alien plant identification, ecology and management was a crucial point in the project. Students from elementary and/or grammar schools were regarded as the potential next generation of farmers in the site. Two classes (working groups of students) were chosen and field demonstration took place in two locations in the Ipoly floodplain. Education field trip (2011-10-08; Szécsény-Pösténypuszta) and demonstration materials for that (photo identification materials) were prepared and spread. Additional ‘classroom’ educational event at Szilágyi Erzsébet Secondary Grammar School in Eger (2011-11-18) was implemented. Two additional scientific lectures were held targeting the research and public awareness activities of the project (2011-11-08, Eger – Eszterházy Károly College & 2011-12-12, Budapest – Hungarian Biological Society). The project also grounded the mutual communication and dialogue between the nature conservation administration (BNPD) and the local stakeholders.

For further public relation works a radio interview concerning to the activities of the project was broadcasted (2011-12-06) at Szent István Radio Station (Eger) and a brief project abstract was published in the web page of the Bükk National Park Directorate.

The events (e.g. workshop, educational trips) and printed/ online materials (brochure, web page) were organised by the Bükk National Park Directorate (BNPD). A non-institutional team was set up from the different units of the BNPD, according to the different activities: e.g. colleagues from the BNPD ‘Nógrád Unit’, from the ‘Education and Tourism’ and ‘Wildlife’ Department.



**Fig 2a-d:** Project activities with András Schmotzer

**a:** Education on invasive species in Szécsény 6.10.2011

**b:** Farmer interview

**c:** Classroom presentation in Eger with András Schmotzer 18.11.2011

**d:** Forum in Szécsény 23.11.2011



Project 04-11

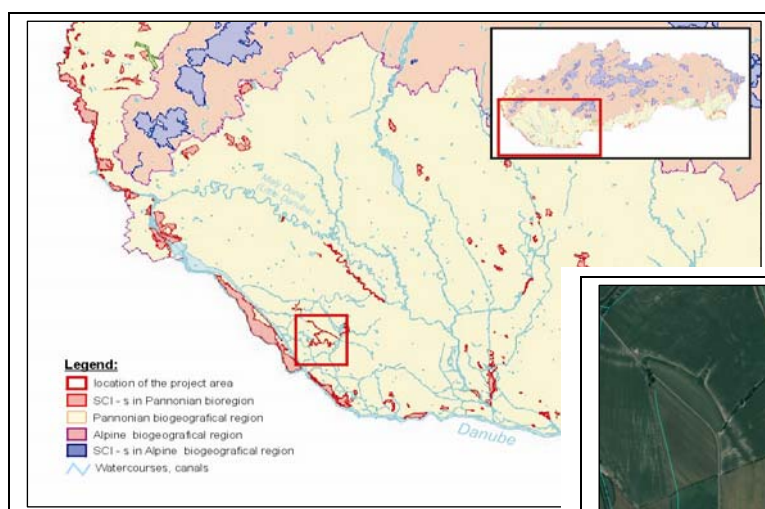
## Conservation of selected endangered species of ichthyofauna in a selected model site in the Danube Lowland (SW Slovakia)

**Project country:** Slovakia

**Project manager:** Juraj Hajdú

**Organisation of project manager:** State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, Dunajské luhy (Danube floodplains) Protected Landscape Area Administration

**Cooperation partners:** Institute of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava; Bratislavské regionálne ochrannárske združenie (BROŽ)/Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development, Bratislava & UMBRA Association – Únia pre manažment biotopov a re-aktivity/Union for habitat management and re-activities, Bratislava, Slovakia



**Fig. 1:** Overview map of the project area

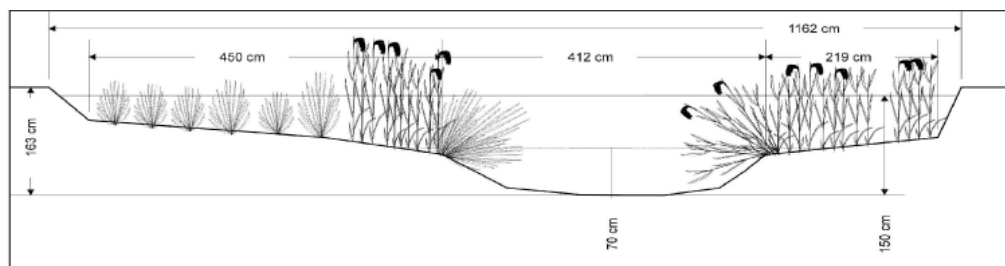
**Fig. 2:** Map of the project area, location of the designed restoration measures and of the proposed Natura 2000 site – SCI1227 Čiližské močiare



### Short project abstract

The main objective of the project was the protection of endangered fish with special focus to limnophilous species (European mudminnow, Crucian carp and Weather loach) in selected part of the Danube basin (the Danube plain, the Rye island, SW Slovakia).

Through special restoration measures and creating of microhabitats, it was planned to achieve enhancement of local populations of selected endangered fish species, with special focus on the European mudminnow (*Umbra krameri*), the weather loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) and the Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*). One project activity was the creation of two small experimental fish ponds – this restoration activity was carried out with particular emphasis on maintaining the target species populations in the project area (see fig. 3). Additionally, a monitoring of the population status of the target species, at the selected observation sites, including the project area was implemented. This activity included also the measuring of selected environmental parameters/variables of selected sites in the project area. This was very important to obtain relevant data to compare the environmental conditions of artificially created habitats to those in natural conditions in order to gather the right information for the creation of the two fish ponds.



**Fig. 3:** Schematic drawing of the proposed “experimental” fish ponds with huge littoral zone (proposed by Hajdú, 2007)

Target groups of the trainee project were researchers [ichthyologists from different scientific institutions and faculties from Slovakia and abroad (Hungary, Czech republic), – responsible for research and monitoring and other workshop participants], experts from nature conservation (responsible for design and implementation of restoration management activities), NGO-s and professional organizations (responsible for implementation of special restoration measures, cross-border communication and information exchange between experts) as well as other stakeholders - Governmental authorities, municipalities, water-management administrators as well as landowners and land users – responsible for the reconciliation and if it is possible also for implementation of the proposed restoration measures.



**Fig. 4:** "Umbra weekend" in Gabčíkovo 17.-18.09.2011 (Photographer Jozef Májsky)

Through information exchange between the experts (ichthyologists, ecologists, nature conservationists) it was also planned to reach new approaches relating to the protection of the target species (e.g. distribution of the populations, captive breeding, habitat restoration, latest scientific information exchange, etc.) with cross-border communication and information exchange. Therefore two workshops were organised with participants from Slovakia and different other countries (see fig. 4).

From the practical point of view one of the most important precondition of the successful project implementation was a fruitful communication with land owners/land users and involving them to perform practical activities and measures (restoration activities etc.). Through the discussions and meetings with landowners and -users and the institutions and organisations responsible for the project area (e.g. farmers, municipalities, water management, fishery associations, etc.) the awareness of relating to the protection of the targeted fish species and their habitats by landowners and -users was increased.

Project 05-11

## Mapping invasive plant species at the protected area – area with exceptional natural features Veliko Ratno Ostrvo -

**Project country:** Serbia

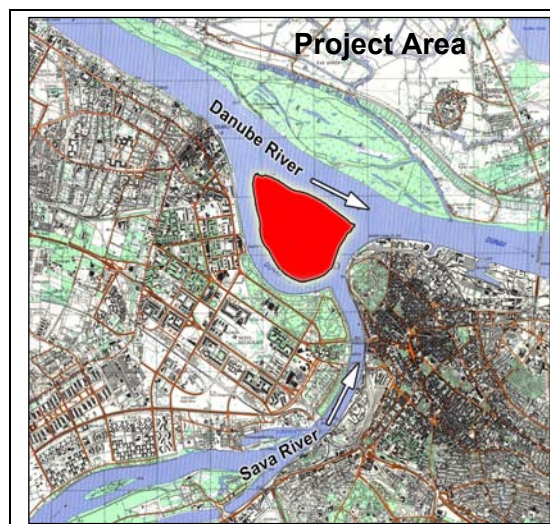
**Project manager:** Dejan Bakovic

**Organisation of project manager:** Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Belgrade

**Cooperation partner:** NGO Development Movement "Ecosolution", Belgrade, Serbia

### Short project abstract

The main objective was to develop recommendations for the fight against invasive species with the example of the island Veliko Ratno Ostrvo.



Presence of invasive plant species on flooded areas is one of the most important issues for protection of these rare habitats. Invasive species are defined as a non-native species for specific areas. Invasive plant species are disturbing the development of habitats by colonising the areas covered with native vegetation. After some time they completely change the biodiversity of the site by making it more uniform and hard for bringing the native habitat in previous structure. The invasive plant species are more resistant against endo- and phytopathogenic organism than native plant species, which means that they don't have native enemies and that they can grow without any difficulties. But at the same time all other living beings are closely depend on the native plants and they are slowly being replaced with another species or even completely removed from habitat. This is the main reason why invasive species are so dangerous for all native habitats.

The area with exceptional natural features "Veliko ratno ostrvo" (engl. The Big War Island) is situated in the centre of Belgrade (the capital of Serbia) and has an area about 200 hectares. There is no city infrastructure on the island (power, water...) and it is fully secured of human negative impacts. However, the major problem is the presence of invasive plant species. They are found on almost every part of the island and tend to spread even on areas covered by forest.

The preparatory work of this project consisted of the production of a field map of the island, the recognition of the terrain and a photo documentation for defining the invasive species.

Based on this information a guidance for field workers was produced and printed. A GPS was bought and given with the developed guidance to the project partner NGO "Ecosolution" who was responsible for mapping of different selected invasive species on the island. The mapping of the positions and distribution of the species contributed to a better and more accurate perception of the problem, after which, the Manager of protected area started the planning activities on suppression and control of the spreading of those alien species. In addition the document of the field survey shows the real situation in this area and encounters attention to the general public on the problem of this natural resource and introduce them to the meaning of the term of "invasive species". The detailed maps show the distribution of invasive species on the island and the report also contains recommendations for ways to combat each of these selected species which supports the future work of the area manager.



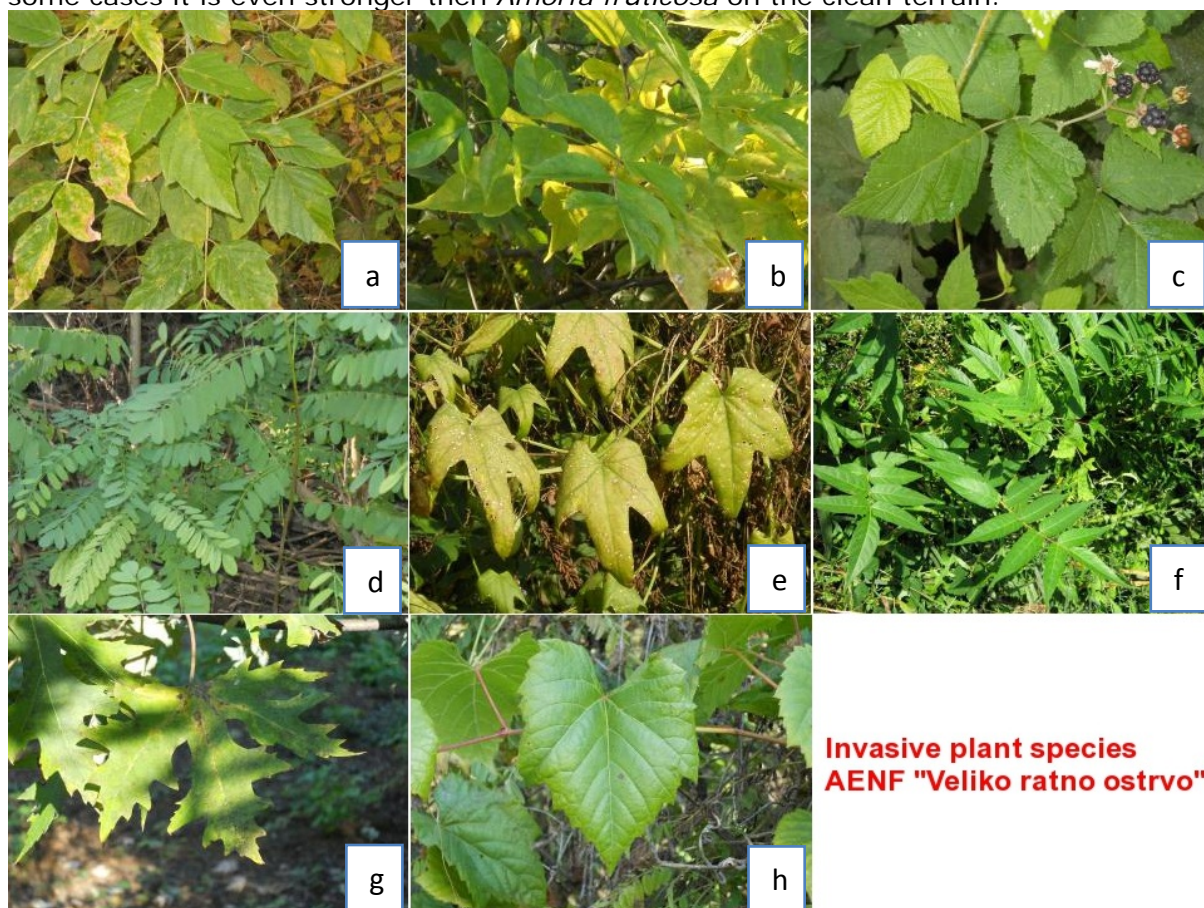
During the project development and implementation consultations with all interested parties (stakeholders) for producing the best possible recommendations for further development and improvement of this area were conducted. Target groups of the trainee project were conservationists, ecologists, biologists, foresters and managers of protected areas as well as the broad population in Belgrade and from other places situated around rivers.

Finally, the promotion of the project completed the activities. Therefore flyers were created and printed and two educational tables were produced and set up in two different places on the island in order to inform the broader public. Additionally, the project and the results were represented on the island in a small informational meeting with interested parties.

Bearing in mind that the island is located on the river Danube, this recommendation and the experiences of the project can be applied to other areas affected by this problem across areas with similar geographical and hydrological characteristics.

### Results of field study

The preliminary results show that invasive species are abundant on almost whole island. The most common is *Amorpha fruticosa* (see fig. 2d), which is covering all areas without trees and making their own stands. But the most aggressive are *Vitis riparia* (see fig. 2h) and *Echinocystis lobata* (see fig. 2e) which are occurring in forests with low canopy. In some cases it is even stronger than *Amorpha fruticosa* on the clean terrain.



**Fig. 2a-h:** Invasive plant species in Veliko ratno ostrvo

(a: *Acer negundo*, b: *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, c: *Rubus caesius*, d: *Amorpha fruticosa*, e: *Echinocystis lobata*, f: *Ailanthus altissima*, g: *Acer saccharinum*, h: *Vitis riparia*)

Project 06-11

## Danube Dialogue: Transboundary cooperation for new Ramsar sites designation between Romania and Bulgaria

**Project country:** Romania

**Project managers:** Iulia Puiu & Roxana Ionescu

**Organisation of project managers:** WWF Danube Carpathian Program Romania, Bucharest & Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bucharest, Romania



**Fig. 1:** Overview map with the 3 proposed cross-border protected areas [No. 1: Bistret (RO) – Ibisha Island (BG); No. 2: Suhaia (RO) – Belene (BG); No. 3: Iezer Calarasi (RO) – Srebarna (BG)]

### Short project abstract

The main aim of the “Danube Dialogue” was to contribute to the enlargement of Ramsar sites network in Romania and Bulgaria by designating new cross-border protected areas and promoting adequate management measures.

The Natura 2000 sites along the Danube have similar ecological features and consequently similar conservation objectives. To secure implementation of similar and efficient management and conservation actions for endangered species in similar areas, designation of transboundary protected areas is needed more and more. The designation of cross-border protected areas isn't above the existing Natura 2000 designation but actually enforces this status by establishing a framework for the implementation of a set of necessary cross-border conservation and management activities.

The objectives of the Danube Dialogue were: to designate 3 new cross border Ramsar areas proposals; to clarify for concerning custodians the appropriate way to designate these sites as Ramsar sites; to establish the best and the easiest way for designation of a cross border Ramsar site; to identify the common present and future conservation/monitoring measures for the new transboundary Ramsar sites and to put together the RO and BG governmental representatives to have a common wish to designate these new Ramsar sites.

In the beginning of the trainee project face to face consultation meetings with the custodians of the Natura 2000 sites suitable for Ramsar designation were organised. Additionally, WWF Romania in Romania and WWF in Bulgaria in Bulgaria with the help of the Ministries of Environment in Romania and Bulgaria offered technical support to the applicants for the Ramsar sites to accomplish the fulfilling of the information sheet for Ramsar wetlands (RIS). The most important elements to be discussed and agreed between national stakeholders were: ensuring national ownership, fostering local participation (engaging as many relevant stakeholders as possible), identifying priorities locally, joint plan-



ning of activities and maintaining cross-border dialog; joint vision , empowering local actors and ensuring transparency. The final step in designation of transboundary protected area was a joint agreement signed by Romanian and Bulgarian relevant authorities.



**Fig. 2:** Preparatory meeting with the representatives of Romanian and Bulgarian Ministries of Environment and WWF Romania and Bulgaria (Photographer WWF DCP Romania)

The Danube Dialog took place during one day in Bucharest with 18 participants representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations (custodians of protected areas, representatives of environmental agencies and the Ministry of Environment) from both project countries. The Dialog consisted of presentations for introduction and information and working groups for developing further concepts for the transboundary conservation management (methods and measures) of cross-border Ramsar sites along the Danube. The results of the working groups of the Danube Dialog were used to complete the final forms, which are needed for the designation as transboundary Ramsar sites. Due to all the efforts and work done for the first 3 sites, this examples were so successful that actually 12 sites are selected for designation as transboundary Ramsar sites. For the successful continuation of the project activities/ designation of cross border protected sites the WWF in Romania and Bulgaria will be responsible and leading organisation with the support of the ministries in both countries. The cross-border Ramsar sites will allow for the first time in the lower Danube area an adequate implementation of the conservation measures reflected in the long-term self-sustainability of the populations of species across key Natura 2000 sites. Through the project activities and after project activities, the favourable conservation status of the species will be ensured by implementing management measures at national and cross-border level in key Natura 2000 sites and the cross border management of the Ramsar sites will serve as an example to be applied in other similar sites.

Project 07-11

## Implementation of the conservation measures and feasibility study for reintroduction and repopulation of the Croatian dace (*Telestes polylepis* Steindachner, 1866) (Actinopterygii, Cyprinidae)

**Project country:** Croatia

**Project manager:** Aljoša Duplić

**Organisation of project manager:** Institute for Nature Protection (SINP), Zagreb, Croatia

**Cooperation partner:** Public institutions for managing protected natural values of Karlovac County "Natura Viva" (PIKC), Croatian Ichthyological Society (CIS), Sport Fishery Society Ogulin, local school from the city Ogulin, Croatia

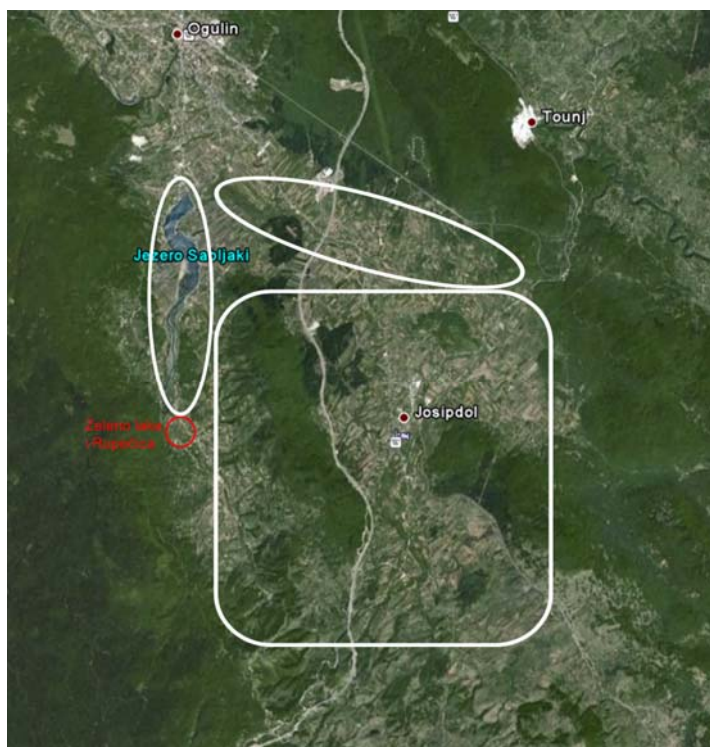


### Short project abstract

The main objective was to conserve the Croatian dace in the area of the Zeleno lake.

The Croatian dace (*Telestes polylepis* Steindachner 1866) is according to the IUCN Red List a critically endangered species, steno endemic freshwater fish for the Danube basin. Historical data shows that its range extended to the river courses and springs around the Velika Kapela and Mala Kapela Mountains, the Zagorska Mrežnica basin, creeks around Josipdol and the Dobra River. Recent research showed that distribution area is restricted on the underground overhead system in the area of the ex-river Zagorska Mreznica.

Such a great reduction of the species distribution and a small number of specimens found led to concerns that the Croatian dace was facing an imminent threat of extinction, and was thus cause for immediate conservation action. During this project seven activities from the Action Plan were completely or partially implemented. Therefore the implementation of the trainee project represents a significant contribution in active conservation of the critically endangered species on a global scale. The goals of the project were to start the control of the chub (*Squalius cephalus*) population (predator of Croatian dace), to increase public awareness (involvement of the local school and preparation of leaflets and posters) as well as to make a feasibility study for reintroduction and repopulation of the Croatian dace in the project area.



**Fig. 1:** White line bound the historical area of Croatian dace distribution and red line bound the recent area of distribution.

The first project activity

was to establish and implement a first monitoring of water and habitat in the project area. A protocol for monitoring methodology of water quality for a school was developed and evaluated for monitoring by SINP, PIKC and the local school. Furthermore it was purchased equipment for water quality monitoring (pH, oxygen, temperature etc.) and SINP and project manager educated teachers in using equipment correctly in the field. Additionally, a contract of donation of equipment was given to the school in town of Ogulin.

The second project activity was the reduction and the control of the predator fish species *Squalius cephalus*. The local sport fishery society Ogulin, SINP and PIKC were/ are responsible for the control of *Squalius cephalus* in the Zeleno Lake. During the project this activity was started with a “fisheries competition” using standard sport-fishing equipment. The caught fish was relocated and released in the hydro reservoir Sabljaci.

Another important part of the trainee project was raising public awareness. Hence, 1000 Leaflets and 1000 posters were graphically designed, printed and afterwards disseminated to the local community (schools, fisher society, public institutions, tourist offices, etc.). The educational material was/ is/ will be used for the popularisation of endemic Croatian dace.

Furthermore a feasibility study for the reintroduction and repopulation of the Croatian dace was the last project activity. SINP and CIS implemented a field research of ichthyofauna and water quality of brooks around Josipdol including analysis of habitat status and situation in the field with possibilities for reintroduction. The research on fishes was conducted with standard electro-fishery equipment which dace caught fish and allow collecting data on current fish population. The Research of water quality of brooks was focused on areas with historical distribution of Croatian dace. All results were used to evaluate the possibilities for reintroduction of the species to this area.



**Fig. 2:** Croatian dace (*Telestes polylepis* Steindachner, 1866)

Project 08-11

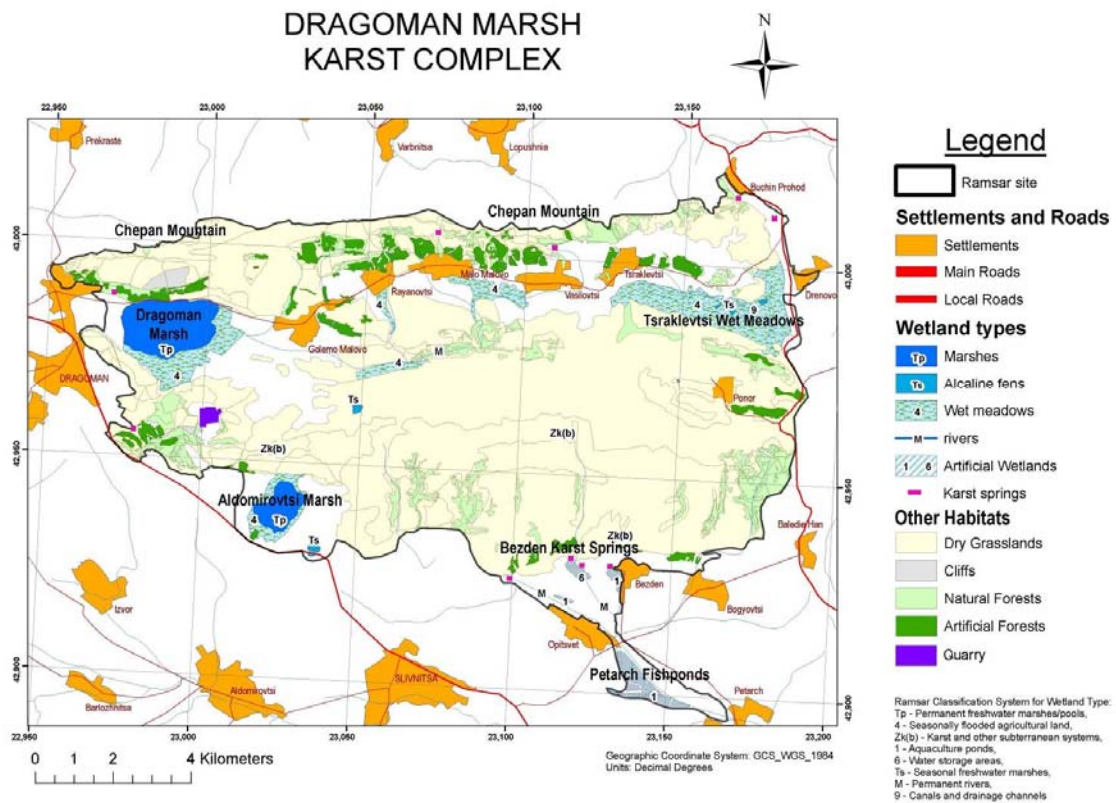
## Public awareness for new Bulgarian Ramsar site “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex”

**Project country:** Bulgaria

**Project manager:** Ayljn Hasan

**Organisation of project manager:** Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria, Sofia

**Cooperation partner:** Municipalities of Dragoman, Slivnitsa and Kostinbrod; NGO “Balkani wildlife society”, Bulgaria



**Fig. 1:** Map of Ramsar site “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex”

### Short project abstract

The aim of the project was to raise public awareness for the newly designated Bulgarian Ramsar site “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex”.

Bulgaria is actively participating in the implementation of Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. A good example is that in 2011 the Ministry of Environment and Water added a new site – “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex” to the National List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites). The new wetland is unique, as in spite of the anthropogenic pressure in the region of its location, only 30 km away from the capital of Bulgaria – Sofia, and taking into account that in the 30s of the 20th century the wetland was completely destroyed, today the wetland is fully restored and is currently a habitat for a number of rare and protected plant and animal species. 256 species of birds have been recorded so far in the area, which forms about 61% of the Bulgarian avifauna, 9 species of amphibians, 11 species of reptiles, 43 species of mammals and 180 species of vascular plants, as most of them are endemic species for the country and the Balkan Peninsula. “Dragoman Marsh” is an important area and for a number of species of butterflies and dragonflies of European and World importance.

For the achievement of the project aim a complex of targets was developed and most priorities methods and approaches were implemented. Success and challenges of the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Bulgaria were analysed, generalised and summarized in order to determine the current status of the implementation of the Ramsar Convention. As result summarized information for all 11 Bulgarian Ramsar sites was prepared and a map of Bulgaria presenting all Bulgarian Ramsar sites and including pictures from each site was designed. At the same time meetings with majors and mu-



municipality representatives of the three target municipality – Dragoman, Slivnitsa and Kostinbrod concerning implementation of project activities started. The aim of the meetings was to introduce the target municipalities to the project and ask them to define and preparing the place for information panels. The visitor centre of Dragoman marsh was also visited. In addition, information for the description and current status of the new Bulgarian Ramsar site with essential data for ecological conditions and ecosystem services provided by the “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex” was collected (location of the site, physical features of the site - climate, geology, hydrological values, etc., descriptions of biodiversity and rare and protected species, etc.). The collected information was used as basis for the implementation of the other sub-targets. Furthermore the existing CEPA methodologies and approaches for the determination of target groups as well as identifying of informational strategies were analysed, applied for the different target groups (informative, emotional, active, or combination of them). Based on this the identification of different target groups and assessment of their awareness were made. Target groups of the trainee project were municipalities, landowners, national and local non-government organizations, teachers, children, parents and journalists (media partners). An appropriate strategy for each target group was created and a critical target group with less awareness was defined. Special attention was paid to the work with children from local schools.

Finally most appropriate tools and materials for basic awareness of two important target groups (municipalities and children from local schools) were defined and made. Therefore two different approaches were implemented:

- Informative approach
  - Installation of three information panels in the municipalities of Dragoman, Kostinbrod and Slivnitsa, located in the boundaries of Ramsar site.
  - Printing of 500 brochures with description of the area and with main important information about Ramsar site and values of the site.
- At least one implementation of action and/or emotional approach for children
  - Preparation of an action panel for children with parts of body of different important birds species in the Ramsar site. The aim of this action panel was educational and to raise awareness about important biological diversity of wetland.
- Celebration of 2 February World Wetlands Day
  - Organizing celebration campaign in municipalities and in visitor centre "Dragoman marsh" Wetland Conservation Centre” with promotion of prepared most appropriate tools and materials for basic awareness of different target groups.
  - Press conference with collaboration of Municipalities of Dragoman, Slivnitsa and Kostinbrod as well as Sofia District Administration for promoting the designation of new Ramsar site (during press conference officially awarding ceremony with certificate for Ramsar site).
  - Announcement of photo competition titled “The best view of the “Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex” wetland together with “Balkani wildlife society” (all selected pictures were presented at the visitor centre of the wetland).

In result, the project implementation led to raised public awareness and preparation of the local community for successful implementation of the “wise use” principle of the wetland.

The results were published on the MOEW website for dissemination and popularization and will be used as essential basis for raising public awareness in other protected areas in Bulgaria.



**Fig. 2:** Pictures of Dragoman marsh painted by children from local school in the town of Dragoman

Project 09-11

## Danube Dialogue: ROMANIA - Contribution to the conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources from Prut Floodplain

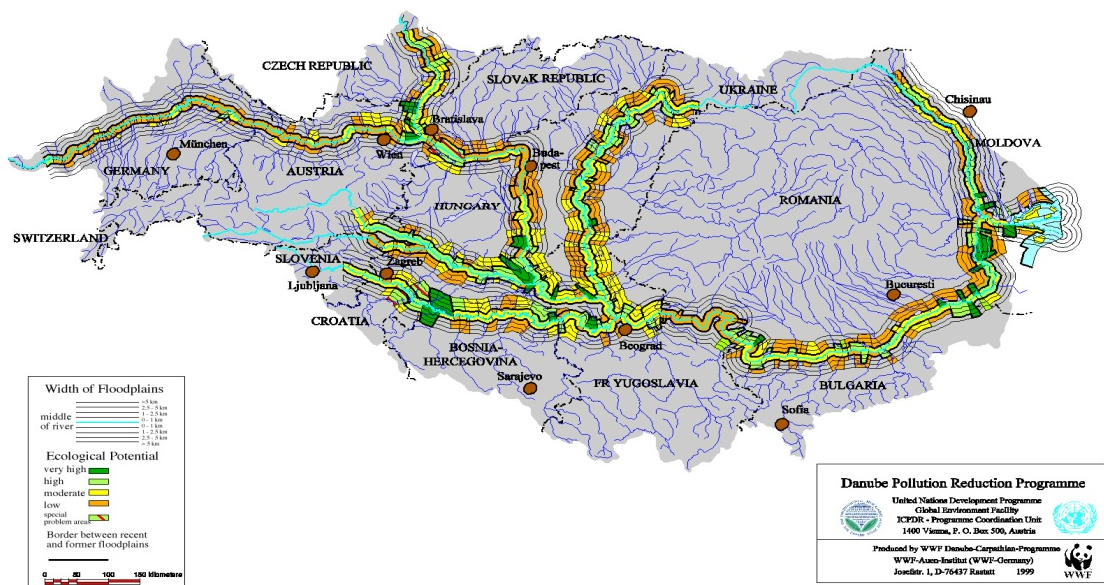
**Project country:** Romania

**Project managers:** Iuliana Ticalo & Gina Radu

**Organisation of project managers:** The National Administration Romanian Waters - Water Basin Administration Prut – Barlad, Iasi, Romania & Regional Environmental Protection Agency (REPA), Galati, Romania

**Cooperation partners:** Romanian Ornithological Society (ROS), The Ecological Society AquaTerra, Iasi, Romania

### Ecological potential of floodplains in the Danube River Basin



**Fig. 1:** The Prut River - the second longest (950 km) and the last major tributary of the Danube

#### Short project abstract

The main aim of the „Danube Dialogue“ was to contribute to the conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources from Prut Floodplain trough promote adequate management measures with focus by areas with a rich biodiversity and ecological importance in the transboundary context.

The Prut river basin (10.990 km<sup>2</sup>) is part of the hydrographic space Prut – Bârlad (20.680 km<sup>2</sup>). Prut River basin covers a vast range of natural habitats with a stunning diversity of flora and fauna, not only of national but also of European interest.

The general characteristics of the lower Prut river floodplain, but mostly that it is the gate of entry into the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, being on the route of three major corridors for migratory birds on the Eurasian territory (East Elbic route, Carpathian route and Pontic route), led to include this area in the European ecological network NATURA 2000 and in the Lower Danube Green Corridor.

An International Seminar regarding the strengthening the cooperation and ecological awareness, the third “Danube Dialogue”, was organized by the Romanian trainees who were representing the Regional Environmental protection Agency Galati and the Water Basin Administration "Prut - Barlad" Iasi and was held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012 in Iasi. In particular the collaboration for nature protection, water management and regional sustainable development through raising public awareness, exchange of experience, technical issue clarifications and fulfilling of the information sheet on Ramsar wetland (RIS) for the Prut River Floodplain from Galati, Vaslui and Iasi Counties was improved with this event. Raising awareness of the stakeholders on the importance and benefits of wetlands (Ramsar sites) and the services provided by them was one of the objectives of the Danube Dialog. Another

objective was the development of good relationships, constructive communication and co-operations among different categories of stakeholders and interests in the Prut Floodplain.

Basis for the Danube Dialog was the completion of the information sheet on Ramsar wetland for Prut river Floodplain which assured the fulfilling data sheet and related documentation to accompany the designation process of Ramsar Sites for the Prut Floodplain (from Iasi, Vaslui and Galati counties). For that purpose a working group was established (one representative of Water Basin Administration "Prut - Barlad", Regional Environmental Protection Agency, Romanian Ornithological Society, Ecological Society AquaTerra Iasi, WWF Romania and Natural Sciences Museum Complex Galati) which met several times for identifying of target groups, discussing the responsibilities of working group, finalizing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetland (RIS), creating of a document with all gathered information in order to distribute it in advance to all participants and for preparing of a progress report of this meeting. Next step was the promotion of the event. 5 posters, 100 brochures, 50 folders and other information were produced and disseminated. The poster contained a map of the zone (Prut river), some information about the importance of the site Ramsar and other information about wetland zones. The brochures comprised information about the importance and benefits of wetlands, Ramsar sites and the services provided by them. The folders contained the agenda of the seminar, some informative materials about the wetland zone, bloc notes and the brochure. For the public relations works especially in the week of the workshop several press releases at local press and internet were published and a press conference took place.

On 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012 the third Danube Dialog was implemented. 39 participants from Romania and Moldova including NNA representative took part. The participants of the workshop were key stakeholders from Galati, Vaslui and Iasi (Romania) and localities situated in the vicinity of the Ramsar site from Moldova. Two days full of interesting informative presentations with various subjects followed by motivated discussions and experience exchanges of the participants. Therefore important contacts between the participants could be established. Thus, the workshop was a kind of continuation of the first Danube Dialog and supported significantly the development of networks and the cross border process of transboundary protection of important areas for nature conservation considering regional development and socio-economic aspects. Finally, this event was a positive example of international collaboration and communication and can be applied in other river basins and natural protected areas particularly in cross border areas.

Project 10-11

## Importance of floodplains along the Danube in Vojvodina Province

**Project country:** Serbia

**Project managers:** Laszlo Galambos & Tanja Bosnjak

**Organisation of project managers:** Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province (INCVP)  
Novi Sad, Serbia



**Fig. 1:** Google Earth image - the position of Novi Sad (Нови Сад) near the Danube River and the protected areas (polygons marked with red) in its vicinity

### Short project abstract

The main objective of the project was the education and raising of awareness on the importance of floodplains along the Danube River in Vojvodina Province (SER) in creating a long term exhibition that will be sustainable and possible to be improved for the future needs.

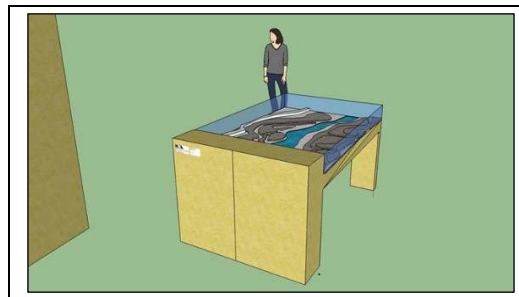
Vojvodina Province is located in the southern part of the Pannonian basin and is intersected with many smaller or large rivers. As a direct consequence is that throughout the history, a large portion of Vojvodina was covered with floodplains, former meanders and other wetlands.

Surely, the most important river is the Danube River. Along the stretch of 358 km in Vojvodina Province, there are major floodplains that are still connected with the main river course at high waters.

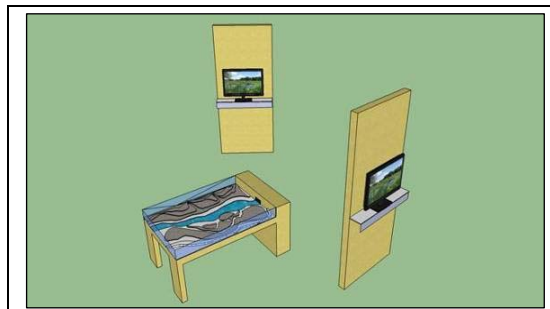
After the major actions on floodprotection and gaining additional land for the spreading of settlements in the mid 1800's, the recent floodplains diminished to very small scale areas. Nevertheless, these areas remained in favourable natural state that eventually led to their designation as protected areas. INCVP is the governmental institute, which conducts nature conservation in Vojvodina Province. Since the managers of the protected areas are conducting the management plans on site, the INCVP is the expert institute that coordinates the work of the protected areas' managers and controls their activities. Within its regular activities on the protection of bio- and geodiversity, this Institute also has a very important role in education and raising public awareness. This is being achieved through organization of educational courses, trainings and presentations. Also within the building of the Institute, there is a permanent museum exhibition representing the biodiversity and geodiversity richness of Vojvodina. Although very detailed, this exhibition lacks a part that represents the floodplains and other very important wetlands, which were once wide spread in this region. Now, even though they are under protection, there is a lack of knowledge and awareness on the importance and role of these very important areas and the ecosystem services they provide. The primary target group are the visitors of the museum within the INCVP that mainly consist of elementary school pupils and recently, children from kindergarten also. Thankfully to the INCVP's role in nature conservation and education, the target group is much broader and includes high school and faculty students, NGO's, and professionals from various field of expertise.



Therefore the project idea was to create a permanent thematic exhibition on floodplains. It consists of a floodplain model (size 2.15 m x 1.3 m, see fig. 2) that shows the visitors the processes and dynamics within the recent floodplains along the river. Also, through comprehensive interactive presentations using modern software and hardware solutions (see fig. 3), the wildlife and the hydrology of these important habitats is introduced to the visitors. The Interactive presentations run on a LCD monitor controlled with trackballs (animated presentation with contents regarding informations about flooded areas, protected areas in Vojvodina Province in floodplains along the Danube River, protected species on these areas, etc.). The initial exhibition is a large scale painting (2.60 m x 7 m canvas containing a mural) representing a cross section of a meander in a floodplain with plant and animal species depicted, along with a construction that carries this painting. In the cooperation with the pupils from the local art high school, this scale mural was painted, as part of this exhibition along with posters containing information on protected areas on the recent floodplains. This construction will also support future changing exhibitions. The last important part of the project was the design and printing of promotional and educational material (500 brochures, 2500 leaflets and five posters (dimension of 1.10 m x 2.50 m) with different content (e.g. containing facts and information on floodplains and biodiversity, on floodplain model, importance of and protected areas on floodplains along the Danube in Vojvodina, state of nature conservation in Vojvodina, etc.). The posters are part of the exhibition, but depending on the need for, they will be transported to other exhibitions (for a predefined time period and then returned) organised by he INCVP. The brochures and leaflets are part of the promotional and educational material handed out to visitors of the Museum.



**Fig. 2:** Sketch view of the floodplain terrain model



**Fig. 3:** Sketch view of the interactive presentations



**Fig. 4:** Painting representing a cross section of a meander (photo from Wiesenfelden Castle)

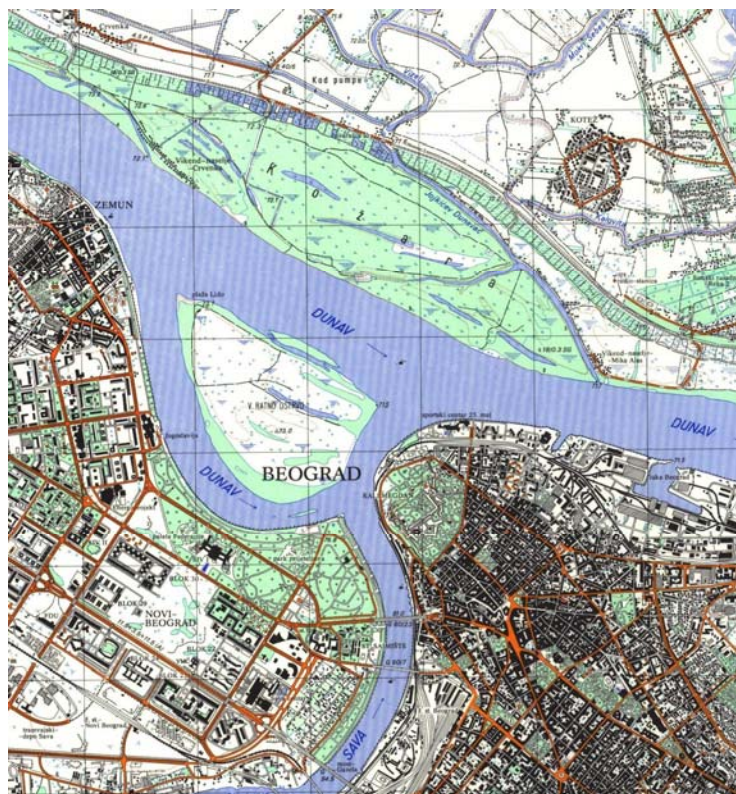
Project 11-11

## The Green Heart of Belgrade – Proposing a Conservation and Management Plan for the territory of Kožara in Belgrade IBA

**Project country:** Serbia

**Project manager:** Milica Dajovic

**Organisation of project manager:** League for Ornithological Action of Serbia (LOA), Belgrade, Serbia



**Fig. 1:** Position of Kožara area related to the confluence of the Sava and the Danube rivers and the Belgrade city centre

### Short project abstract

The main objective was to create and promote a proposal of Conservation and Management Plan (Plan Proposal) for the territory of Kožara.

Being situated on the confluence of two major rivers of SE Europe, the Danube and the Sava, Belgrade is unique among European capitals with its amount of open spaces and large territories with partially preserved natural ecosystems, one of them being the Kožara. For many years, League for Ornithological Action of Serbia (LOA) has been investigating the floodplain territory of Kožara on the left bank of the Danube within the city of Belgrade (see fig 1). This territory presents a habitat for endangered and protected bird species (a total of 109 bird species recorded, of which 74 are strictly protected by Serbian law and 8 are in the European and Global Red Lists of protected species) and other species of wildlife. Together with riverbanks and the adjoining ecosystems of the Danube and the Sava rivers belongs to the Important Bird Area of Belgrade (Belgrade IBA). Together with other partially natural areas of Belgrade, Kožara contributes in a great way to the unique beauty of the city landscape and to the quality of life of the city population.

For all these reasons, in 2010 LOA has started the initiative for conservation of Kožara by carrying out a preliminary study of the territory and handing it over to Nature Protection Institute of Serbia. The Institute has reacted by starting a detailed three-year study with the aim of designating the area for conservation, and also by organizing a meeting with all the stakeholders interested in defining the future of the Kožara area. As no clear plan has been presented for the land use of Kožara area by any of the stakeholders, and the communication between the stakeholders haven't seemed to be efficient

enough, the aim of this project was to use the independent expert NGO position to facilitate information exchange about the stakeholders' needs and opinions and to make a Proposal of Conservation and Management Plan for Kožara that offers a solution on how to combine conservation and different land uses in the area, such as birdwatching and eco tourism, recreation, fishing, hunting, use of weekend resort huts and forest management. Target groups of the trainee project were stakeholders of public institutions like Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Secretariat for Environmental Protection of Belgrade, Zelenilo Beograd Public Enterprise for Parks and Coastlines, Srbijašume National Forestry Agency, Direction for Construction of Belgrade, Belgrade Institute of Urbanism, Municipality of Palilula and Belgrade City Authorities as well as individuals like resort hut owners and representatives of media (television, radio and newspapers).

Kožara needs to be presented as a unique and valuable place, a part of the characteristic image and spirit of the Belgrade city that can function within the urban area without becoming urbanized and losing its valuable species and habitats. The key idea for the vision proposed for Kožara area through this project was to unite development and conservation in order to find the best solutions for making the natural values and beauty of this area recognized, preserved and enjoyed by the public.

Another aim of this project was to present the Kožara area, its valuable wildlife and habitats as an important part of Belgrade city through designing and printing of educational material and media activities, under the slogan "Kožara – The Green Heart of Belgrade". 500 brochures were prepared and printed. Furthermore information on Kožara area and the project was published in the internet, in articles in newspapers as well as on radio and TV.

In the internet the project area was published during the project by D. Simić with the start of 5 new blogs on the project area and its wildlife and creating 3 new photo albums on Facebook.

1. Blogs: 2 of the blogs are in English and 3 in Serbian, with a total of 2906 views, 25 replies and 8 recommendations. The links of the blogs are as follows:

<http://www.songofthepaddle.co.uk/forum/showthread.php?35501-Jojkićev-Riverbranch-the-Danube-Belgrade> - Views: 431, Replies: 12

<http://www.songofthepaddle.co.uk/forum/showthread.php?34701-Garganeys-and-Pygmy-Cormorants> - Views: 587, Replies: 4, Likes: 8

<http://blog.b92.net/text/19716/Carski-ulov%3A-veliki-crnoglavi-galeb/> - Views: 1888, Replies: 48, Recommendations: 9

<http://dvoglediveslo.blogspot.com/search/label/Beograd>

<http://dvoglediveslo.blogspot.com/search/label/Dunav>

2. Photo albums on Facebook:

- Photo album of rare gull species found in the wider project area and photo albums from Supernatural Festival and the Danube were published on Facebook:

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10150809761903065.505338.337430923064&type=3> - 15 likes

- Photo album from Supernatural Festival held in Belgrade for Earth Day on 22nd April 2012

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10150978408998065.528753.337430923064&type=3> - 37 likes

Project 12-11

## **Activities for the protection of critically endangered butterfly species Alcon Blue (*Maculinea alcon alcon*)**

**Project country:** Croatia

**Project manager:** Biljana Barić

**Organisation of project manager:** Institute for Nature Protection (SINP), Zagreb, Croatia

**Cooperation partner:** Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values of Bjelovar - Bilogora County, Croatia



### **Short project abstract**

The overall goal of this project was to start with active protection of critically endangered butterfly Alcon Blue (*Maculinea alcon alcon*) considering the fact that this strictly protected species is very rare and for now, have been recorded only on two localities in Croatia (Vrelo Koreničko in National Park Plitvice Lakes and Grubišnopolska Bilogora).

Alcon Blue (*Maculinea alcon alcon*) is a butterfly species which is considered threatened and is listed in the Red Data Book of European Butterflies (VU-SPEC category) and the Red List of Butterflies in Croatia as critically endangered species. It is characterized by specific life cycle as an obligate parasite which feed on specific larval host plant and then for the termination of the life cycle, must be taken into a *Myrmica* host ant hill.

Typical habitat for this butterfly are wet meadows with the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe* L.) as a host plant and with ant species *Myrmica scabrinodis*, *M. ruginodis* or *M. rubra*.

The greatest threats to the long term survival of this butterfly species are habitat change and habitat loss due to agricultural development and abandonment of traditional farming with mowing and pasturing. Urbanization, habitat isolation and fragmentation are also causing additional problems.

Great loss of suitable habitats and small number of Alcon Blue populations in Croatia require immediate conservation measures. Some of the required measures were implemented through this project.

The trainee project had four specific objectives. As a part of the management planning process and as a preparation for delivering an expert background study for the preparation of the action plan for conservation of Alcon blue butterfly a workshop on protection of Alcon Blue populations in Croatia with all relevant stakeholders [representatives from State Institute for Nature Protection and Public institution for the management of protected natural values of Bjelovar – Bilogora County, Croatian Natural History Museum, butterfly experts, botanists and Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (Nature Protection Directorate)] was arranged and carried out. Afterwards the expert background study for the preparation of the action plan for conservation of Alcon blue butterfly was implemented. In order to raise public awareness with information on ecology of the species and importance of this rare and protected habitat an information panel was designed and installed as well as posters were produced and printed for dissemination in local schools and among local residents. Additionally, the project was presented during different events. The last important activity was the purchase of a mowing machine for the proper maintenance and management of these wet meadows with Alcon Blue population which ensures easier and faster mowing. The Public institution for the management of protected natural values of Bjelovar - Bilogora County was and is furthermore responsible for the proper management of butterfly habitat in accordance with the conservation measures which were proposed in the expert background study. The mowing machine was given to the institution. This Institution started also the process of buying these cadastral plots in the project area which will be the first example of buying land in nature conservation purposes in Croatia.

This project contributed to the long term program for conservation of this very rare *Molinia* meadows and Alcon Blue populations in Croatia by raising public awareness, developing management measures for Alcon's habitat and providing necessary equipment (mowing machine) for management of the meadows.



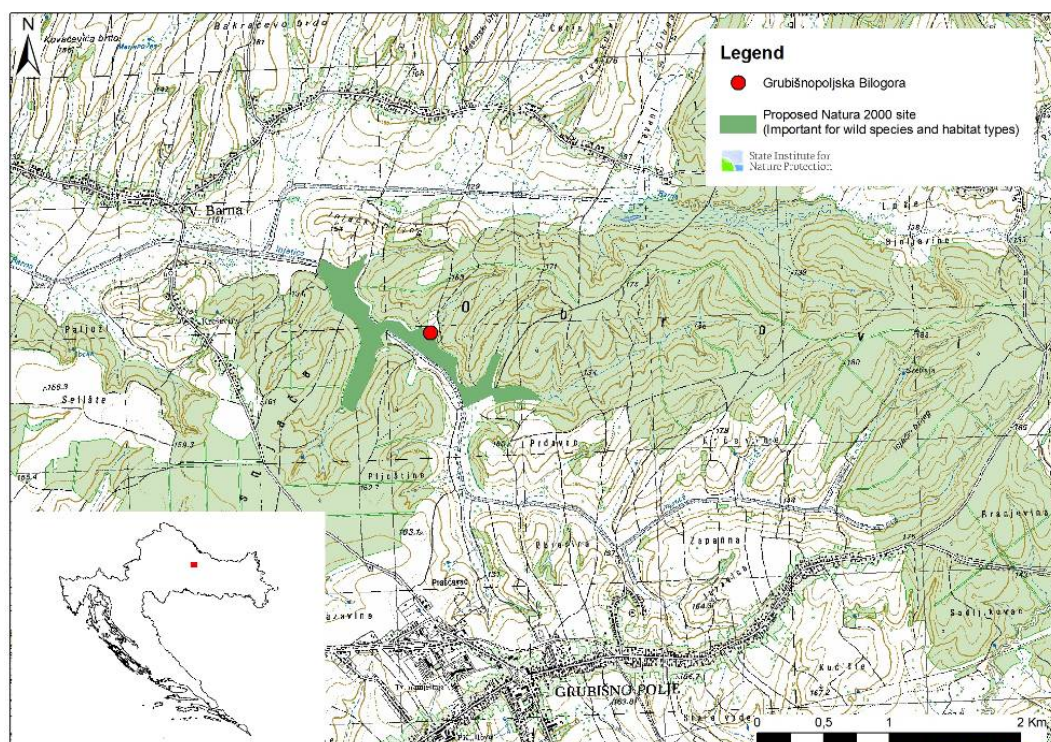


Fig. 1: Grubišnopljaska Bilogora locality

With this project, cooperation network for conservation of Alcon Blue was set up and it will be continued through work of State Institute for Nature Protection (along with its previous in-kind contribution to this project through work of their employees – Mrs. Vida Posavec-Vukelić, Mr. Luka Katušić and Mrs. Biljana Barić), Public Institution for the management of protected natural values in Bjelovar-Bilogora County, Dr. Ante Delić (butterfly expert), Mrs. Šašić – Kljajo and other experts. Public institution for the management of protected natural values of Bjelovar - Bilogora County.

The continuation of the trainee project is ensured through several instances:

- Establishment of a working group for the delivering of Action plan based on project's workshop,
- future monitoring of Alcon Blue population which started already in 2009 by Dr. Ante Delić,
- Cooperation with local school on the establishment and implementation of monitoring of the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe* L.) in Grubišnopljaska Bilogora,
- Buying off adjacent cadastral plots without Alcon Blue but with Marsh Gentian which could become adequate habitat with proper management,
- Cooperation of governmental institutions (SINP, Public Institution) with experts and scientists,
- Continuous raising of public awareness.



Project 13-11

### **Promoting nature conservation in the Natura 2000 site, Grădiștea – Căldărușani – Dridu**

**Project country:** Romania

**Project managers:** Ion Liviu Stochita

**Organisation of project managers:** Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bucharest, Romania

**Cooperation partners:** Clubul Ecologic UNESCO Pronatura (administrator of the Natura 2000 site Gradistea Caldarusani Dridu), NGO Association for Economic and Social Cohesion (ACES), Romania

#### **Short project abstract**

The main aim of the project was to raise awareness for the local actors on the administration rules for the Natura 2000 site Gradistea Caldarusani Dridu. That was aimed to make local actors to contribute to the sustainable management of the natural protected area.

The project actions increased the people concern on the nature protection in the area that led to a better protection of the site. Also, by the project the stakeholders' awareness was raised about the importance they have to pay in order to accommodate their actions with the rules imposed by the administration of a Natura 2000 site. The project was developed together with the site administration organisation, the Agency for Environment Protection Bucuresti-Ilfov, local business representatives, local authorities from the region covered by the natural protected area and schools from the region.

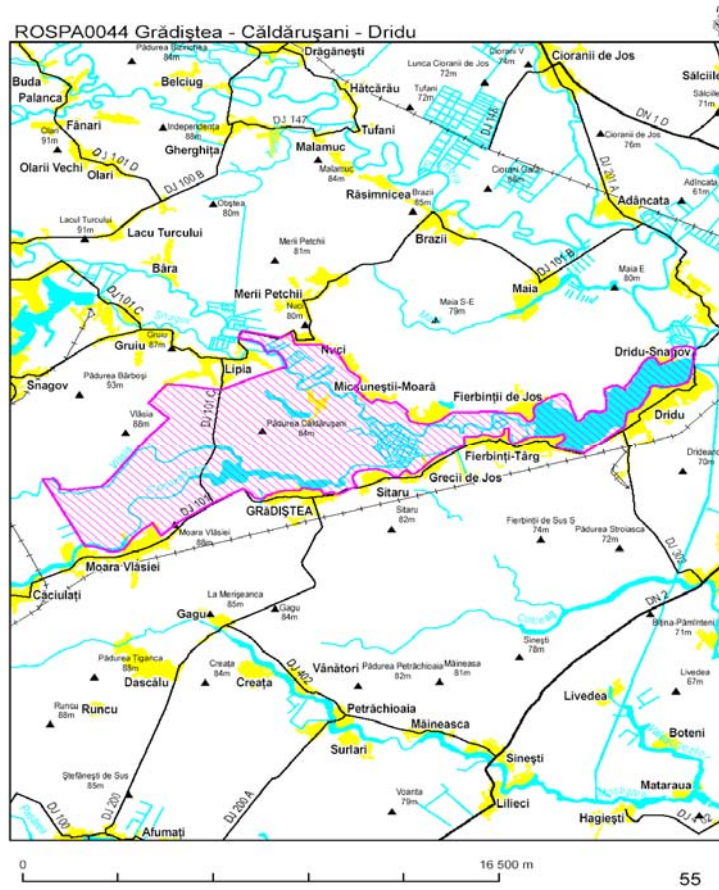
The target group of the project was the population who live in the local communities included in the site. As sub-targets groups were identified the local public administration, local entrepreneurs, local business and farmers; on the other hand sub target groups were local schools, their management, biology teachers and children from the area.

The project area Gradistea Caldarusani Dridu is part of the river basin Ialomița, within the area there is a complex of habitats (lake and its adjacent forest) that create a good environment for flora and fauna. The lake is an ancient fluvial estuary, the forest around it forming forest vegetation that houses species of oak, poplar, willow, etc.. Caldarusani area is a mosaic of habitats (aquatic, forest, meadow), relatively isolated from human pressures. This site hosts an important number of protected bird species. According to the available data are 23 species included in the Annex 1 of the Birds Directive; 60 migrating species included in the Bonn Convention; 3 species included as globally threatened species. During the migration the site hosts more than 20.000 individuals of waders being a potential candidate for RAMSAR site.

The project facilitated the meeting of the stakeholders from the Natura 2000 site Gradistea Caldarusani Dridu to inform them about the process of management plan elaboration and to give them the chance to contribute to the site's management plan. The site administrator strengthened the contact with stakeholders through the mediation of the project promoter Ion Stochita and the Ministry of Environment representatives.

Different training activities for ecological lessons were developed with special materials created about the Natura 2000 site characteristics and tested with the children from the schools from the site region in order to raise the ecological education and to involve them directly in the nature conservation of the Natura 2000 site. In order to facilitate future training activities in that area power point presentations, training plans and training materials were given to the site administrator for the future ecological education. For the ecological lessons it was formed a group of 15 children who took part at the project activities and developed their skills and knowledge about nature protection, the administration of the Natura 2000 site and the species of community importance which live in their surroundings. Additionally, the children were involved in the project by challenge them in a contest on the site management promotion. The children are able now to act as promoters of the site "guardians of the Natura 2000 site", and they will participate in the future actions for nature protection. The trainee project produced inputs on ecological education for including it to the Site's Management Plan. Furthermore the site administrator and the Ministry of Environment developed the partnership with the local schools for ecological education activities. Finally, the organizations involved in the site administration and promoting the nature protection received some support for organizational development by acquisition of some equipment and delivering the outputs of the project.





**Fig.. 1:** Overview map of the project area, the Natura 2000 site, Grădiștea – Căldărușani – Dridu



**Fig. 3a-c:** Ecological lessons for children from/about the Natura 2000 site, Grădiștea – Căldărușani – Dridu

