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Adresa: Str. GRIVITEL, nr.1, bl.
Cl. sc. A. ap. 9 Tulcea - Cod 880056
Tel: (+40)240 512787
Fax: (+40) 240 511 261
contact@eco-pontica.ro

COD FISCAL: 17344386
BANCA TRANSILVANIA TULCEA
COD IBAN:
RO21BTRL03701205621253XX

www.eco-pontica.ro

PROTECTED SPECIES AND HABITATS IN DOBROGEA PLATEAU AND THE DANUBE DELTA THREATS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Dobrogea region, situated in south – east Romania has the highest ecological value within Romania being also one of the most important wildlife areas in Europe, as here we find:

- the largest surface of protected areas in Romania including: Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve that has a total area of 5800km², Macin Mountains National Park, over 40 other nature reserves;
- numerous habitats protected by the Berne Convention – Resolution 4/1994, such as Continental steppes, Thermophilous and Supra-Mediterranean oak forests, Oak-hornbeam forests, Beech forests etc. (including habitats of community importance mentioned in the most recent version of the Manual of Interpretation of EU habitats – EU27);
- numerous threatened species protected by international conventions (Habitat Directive, Berne Convention), mostly birds as this region is crossed by 3 of the 4 major migration ways within Romania;
- the greatest populations of pelicans from Europe – 8000 individuals;
- 60% of the world's pygmy cormorant population – 6000 individuals;
- 50% of the entire population of Red-breasted goose – in winter time 40000 individuals.

I would like to submit to your attention the **numerous threats** on the protected species, habitats and protected areas of the **Danube Delta and Dobrogea Plateau**.

Both Dobrogea and the Danube Delta are areas with **some of the highest concentrations of species and habitats protected at the national and European levels**.

Unfortunately, most of this unique natural patrimony is **severely threatened** by human activities that require **urgent environmental measures** of conservation from the national authorities and from international organizations.

An **inventory of these threats** is presented in this paper, together with **possible solutions** that could insure a balance between nature conservation and the economic development.

THREATS AND SOLUTIONS

The threats and solutions are presented briefly, in their **priority order**. All these threats **infringe the national environment legislation**, especially the **Law 462/2001 -O.U.G. 236/2000**: article 14, paragraph 2; article 26, paragraph a, b, c, d, e; **article 6**, paragraph 3; **Law 13/1993**: article 4 paragraph 1 and 2; **Law 451/2002**: article 5, paragraph b and d; **Law 137/1995**: article 61 paragraph d; **Government Decision HG 2151/2004** article 10, paragraph (2).

I. QUARRIES – this is by far the **most severe threat that** has a high and irreversible impact on the protected species, habitats and landscape. Besides the active quarries (of which some are in protected areas - Macin Mountains National Park), more others are waiting for the urbanistic or environmental authorizations (or even have started without these) in order to be opened in protected habitats and/or in the neighborhood of protected areas.

SOLUTIONS

All the quarries that would like to open should be concentrated only on areas **already degraded** by former quarries, where there are no threatened species and habitats and which are not situated in the vicinity of protected and that should also not be too visible in order to avoid supplementary landscape degradation.

II. HYDROTECHNICAL/DREDGING WORKS ON THE DANUBE

The hydrotechnical works on the Danube (including the section upstream of the Danube Delta towards the Bulgarian border) are a serious threat for the species, habitats and landscape, taking into consideration that this area is included in the Danube Green Corridor – project financed by WWF Austria. In this area there are numerous protected areas and potential sites for Natura 2000 network, including protected habitats such as: “Galleries of *Salix alba* and *Populus alba*” (Law 462/2001) - see annex IV of this paper. Examples of protected areas: Natural Park of “*Insula mica a Brailei*”, 7 nature reserves between Harsova and Ostrov (Celea Mare, Bratca and Cetate Forests, Oltina, Dunareni, Vederoasa, Bugeac Lake) and many other protected areas.

III. STEPPE HABITATS AFFORESTATION

This factor threatens the very few areas of steppe grasslands (and wooded steppe) left in Romania, most of them being found in Dobrogea region. These habitats are mostly damaged/threatened by quarries or other factors, Romania being the only country which has still certain areas of continental steppe and wooded steppe habitats protected by national and international laws.

SOLUTIONS

The Administration of “State’s Propriety” (Administratia Domeniilor Statului) and the Local Councils of the communes from Tulcea and Constanta counties should not transfer land with protected habitats, but should protect these habitats themselves or transfer them towards the Environmental Ministry, eventually to be transformed into protected areas.

Also the environment protection agencies from Tulcea and Constanta should not allow the afforestation of these habitats.

IV. CONSTRUCTIONS of any kind, made outside the actual boundaries of the localities (commune, towns), **within protected habitats** (especially steppe grasslands).

Within the Danube Delta numerous buildings and even roads were (or are about to be) built in natural habitats of community interest species (especially birds).

SOLUTIONS

The state authorities responsible for the urban planning and/or environment authorizations **should not deliver permissions for any kind of construction outside the actual limits of the localities** (and especially in natural habitats, in extreme situations being allowed only in man-transformed habitats such as the ones mentioned previously in point no.2). They should also check more efficiently the illegal buildings in the region, demolish them and also force their owners to restore the landscape.

V. CUTTING OF THE LAST OLD GROWTH FORESTS

These forests from Dobrogea Plateau (over 100 years old), natural or semi-natural oak or mixed oak forests, are of outstanding conservation value, all of these forests types of Dobrogea being protected habitats (Berne Convention -Resolution no.4/1996 – Law 13/1993, Law 462/2001) respectively:

- 41.2 Oak hornbeam forests
- 41.7 Thermophilous and supra-Mediterranean oak forests

These are also habitats of community interest species (especially birds, reptiles and mammals) according to the Law 462/2001. Thus, the two massifs of forest of Northern Dobrogea, known as “Babadag-Niculitel Forest” are listed in the work “Important Bird Areas in Europe” (Birdlife Series no 8, Birdlife International).

It is important to mention that at present there is a law that forbids cuttings of old/mature forests in southern Romania, including in Tulcea county (that should be checked more carefully in the field by the responsible institutions).

SOLUTIONS

The inclusion as soon as possible, of the **natural and semi-natural forests of over 100 years old within protected areas** (see the proposal of the new natural park “Horstul Dobrogean” in the chapter ”General Solutions” of this paper) or in forestry categories that could insure their conservation. The **cuttings of old/mature forests should be done only in artificial forests** (from plantations/ afforestations) and in extreme situations in totally transformed forests (which have completely lost their oak species from the canopy).

VI. CONCESSIONS of the **natural habitats areas for resources utilization** (fish, reed, stone etc) or **constructions**, including in protected areas like the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, leads to overexploitation and difficulties in the control of these activities by the state institutions. Also it does not allow local communities to use the resources of their own territory. Examples of this kind are nearly all the waterbodies of the Danube Delta and most of the lakes (as well as more and more steppe grasslands for quarries or constructions) of Dobrogea Plateau, that are now concessioned by private companies.

SOLUTIONS

The state should **not allow the concession of natural protected habitats for any purpose**, in this way being possible to conserve them and to control properly the threats. This refers both to protected habitats **inside or outside protected areas**.

Thus, in the EU the state is **buying private land in order to insure nature conservation**, while now in **Romania we have an opposite situation**, which is not normal on our opinion.

VII. POLLUTION

This threat is mainly represented by air and water pollution which threatens the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

These factories frequently evacuate gas and particles over the allowed quantities, especially in the night when there is no control.

SOLUTIONS

The factories and other pollutant enterprises should be forced by the state authorities to use adequate filters and processes that could reduce pollution according to EU standards. If they don't respect this the only solution is to close them.

Also, there should be done a **parallel assessment of the pollution levels by independent organizations**, as the data from the Environment Protection Agencies can be influenced by the economic interests in the area.

VIII. BUILDING OF WIND ENGINE (WINDMILL)

The production of electricity from the wind engines should be avoided in all the Dobrogea Plateau and the Danube Delta (including the Black Sea Coast), as in this area there are 3 of the 4 migration ways for birds on the Romanian territory (estelbic, pontic and sarmatic ways). This could lead to a major impact on these species, which are mostly protected. This will also spoil the open landscape of this area, being visible from far away.

SOLUTIONS

We consider that this region provides **more than enough energy for the rest of the country**, a part being also exported, this being produced in the nuclear power plant of Cernavoda. It is necessary that also other parts of the country should contribute to the energy production, including the one from wind power.

IX. UNEFFICIENT PRESERVATION OF THE LEGALLY PROTECTED AREAS

This factor combines most of the threats mentioned above and it is mainly due to the lack of efficiency and qualified personnel of some of the state institutions with responsibilities in the preservation of the protected areas.

As an example, the local administration authorities and local environmental authorities should not promote laws in order to modify the actual legally protected areas, or to withdraw their protected area statute, in order to allow activities with high impact. This is unfortunately the case of the existing or projected quarries within Macin Mountains National Park actual boundaries, for which these institutions have announced within public debates that they would like to modify the actual boundaries.. This will be an illegal action, according to the Law 462/ 2001, article 39, paragraph h, this being only possible in protected areas that have lost the value and the conservative capacity for which they have received this regime/statute of protected areas.

The solutions to these problems are mentioned in the "General solutions" chapter

X. WASTE MATERIAL DEPOSAL AND TREATMENT

Many natural habitats of the region are affected by **organized or illegal garbage deposits**, especially by non-degradable products. These areas are mainly situated in the vicinity of the localities or even in protected areas (Padurea Babadag-Codru, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve etc).

Another threat is the **possible disposal of radioactive waste material** from Cernavoda Power Plant, within the Dobrogea region. At present it is not known where this material goes.

SOLUTION

The institutions of the state responsible for waste disposal and treatment should **check rigorously the above mentioned situations and any illegal waste material area, especially within natural habitats**. They also should encourage the selective gathering of waste material by the locals.

We consider that the **radioactive waste material from Cernavoda should be stored in another part of the country outside Dobrogea region**, in order not to increase the actual potential danger of radioactive contamination represented by all the nuclear power plants, including the ones of the other countries crossed by the Danube.

XI. DRAINAGE OF WETLANDS

This factor has a major impact on habitats and protected species especially wetland birds. An example is the Lake Jijila (Jijila commune) that was recently drained nearly completely. According to our information, there is an intention to transform it into arable land, which will be a major impact for the numerous birds that were nesting and feeding there, including the very rare species *Tadorna ferruginea*.

SOLUTION

It is necessary that the state institutions responsible for this problem should force the owners of the lake Jijila to allow water from the Danube to fill the lake.

GENERAL SOLUTIONS:

1. Approval of the proposed Natura 2000 Network in Dobrogea

Most of the habitats (that are protected by law) that remain outside of the actual legally approved protected areas are included in the boundaries of the site "Podisul Nord Dobrogean". This site has a proportion of 94% of protected habitats, including habitats of the species of community interest (Berne Convention-Law 13/1993, Law 462/2001) "Continental Steppes", "Oak hornbeam forests", "Thermophyllous and supra-Mediterranean oak forests".

These habitats include numerous subtypes endemic for Dobrogea region at the global scale, being vital for the survival of plant species, such as 2 species from the Resolution 6/1998 – Berne Convention (*Campanula romanica*, *Paeonia tenuifolia*), 7 species from the European Red List (*Moehringia grisebachii*, *Stipa ucrainica*, *Ornithogalum amphibolum*, etc), 12 species globally protected, 65 species protected at the national level.

The fauna species have an outstanding importance as more than 100 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles and 9 species of mammals are globally protected.

2. Compensation system for the restrictions imposed by nature conservation

The **conflicts** that exist between the conservation necessities and the economic activities could be **solved by following the nature conservation laws, but also by an adequate compensation system** according to EU standards in which the restrictions necessary for nature conservation should be compensated by funds from the government, from the Environmental Fund (which should have a certain percentage for nature conservation), by other facilities or by international funds etc.

3. Strengthening the state's institutions responsible for nature conservation and the legal frame

Strengthening the state's institution responsible for nature conservation **is vital for the success** of this actions.

Also, Natura 2000 sites project should be elaborate by specialists from the research institutes, universities, etc. (preferably financed by the Government or other institutions) in order to ensure a scientific selection of these sites. At present Natura 2000 sites selection/design is in the responsibility of the Counties Environmental Protection Agencies or non-scientific N.G.O. s, which usually doesn't have personnel with the necessary qualification for this purpose.

We think that it would also be necessary that the Environment Protection Agencies that authorize the activities that could threaten the protected habitats/nature reserves **should have a more transparent policy** by announcing the environment NGO's about any new threat or any public debate on this topic.

As an example the Environment Protection Agency of Tulcea never invited us to a public debate or asked about our opinion, even though we have announced them officially about our interest and even though some quarries were opened or are about to open since then, or other negative impacts happened already.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

We hope that most of these problems presented above will be solved now that Romania has joined the EU. It is **urgent to try everything to solve them** (or at least the high priority ones), otherwise the numerous threats presented will **damage for ever the outstanding natural patrimony** (species, habitats, landscape) of Dobrogea Plateau and Danube Delta, that could become one of the most important natural areas of Europe.

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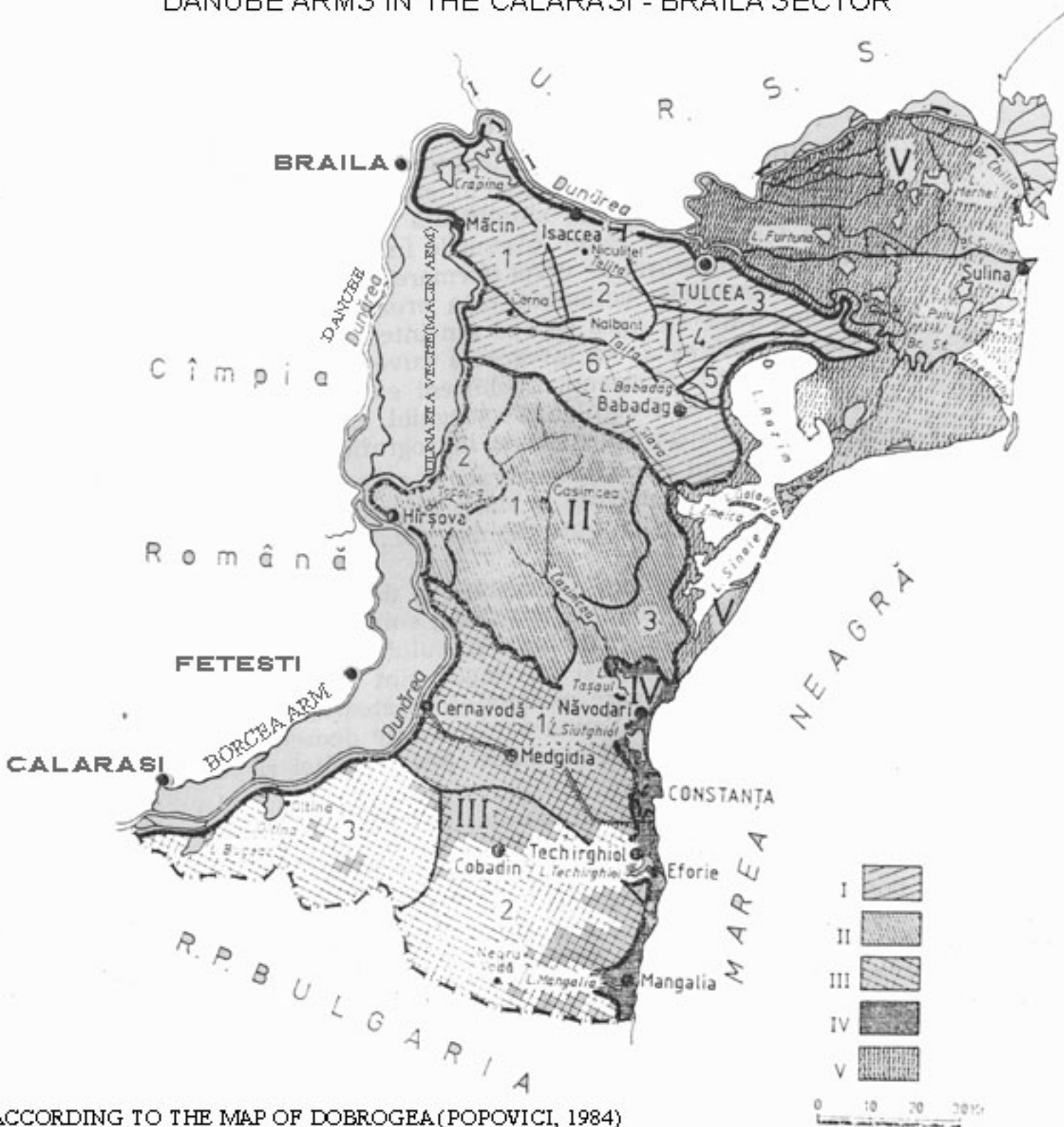
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ROMANIA

DOBROGEA REGION (TULCEA AND CONSTANTA COUNTIES) AND THE DANUBE ARMS IN THE CALARASI - BRAILA SECTOR



The most important juridical articles for the protection of the natural and landscape patrimony, according to the Romanian legislation

1. **Legea (Law) 462/ 2001** (M.O. 433, partea I / 2.08.2001) for approving OU nr. 236/ 2000 (M.O. 625, first part I / 4.12.2000) Law regarding the protected areas:

- **article 14**, paragraph 2, which claims that “within the **protected areas and their neighbourhood**, as well as of other goods of the natural heritage that requires a special protection and conservation regime, it is forbidden to effectuate any work or activity susceptible to generate a negative impact on these”.

- **article 26**, paragraph a, b, c, d, e, claiming that:

“For the species of native /wild plants and animals terrestrial, aquatic and subterranean which are under a regime of strict protection, including the ones from the annex 4 (of the law 462/2001), as well as for the species included in the national red list and that are living **in nature protected areas, as well as outside them**, there are forbidden:

a) any form of harvesting, capture, killing, destruction or harming.

b) the deliberate disturbance within the period of reproduction, breeding, hibernation or migration.

c) the destruction and/or the deliberate harvesting of nests and eggs from nature.

d) the degradation and/or flowers and fruits, the gathering, cutting, uprooting or the deliberately destruction of these plants in their natural habitats.

-**article 6**, paragraph 3 that claims that “The setting out of the protected area regime/statute and the one of area of protection of the goods of the natural patrimony, according to the provisions of the present law is **prioritary versus other any other objectives**, with the exception of the ones regarding national safety; safety and health of people and animals; prevention of natural disasters.”

-**article 4** (definitions of the used terms) –

paragraph ” c) *good of the natural patrimony* (heritage) – component of the natural patrimony that requires a special regime of conservation and sustainable use, in the benefit of the actual and future generations;”

paragraph “ b)- *natural patrimony* (heritage)- the ensemble of the components and of the physico-geographic, floristic, faunistic and biocoenotic structures of the natural environment whose importance and ecological, scientific, biogen, health, landscape or amenity and cultural, historical value have a relevant signification concerning the floristic and faunistic biological diversity of the functional integrity, of the ecosystems, the conservation of the genetic, vegetal and animal patrimony, as well as for the fulfilment of the life requirements, wealth, culture and civilization of present and future generations.

2. **Law 13/1993** that represents the translation in romanian of the Berne Convention which was ratified also by Romania:

- the Romanian Government by ratifying this convention according to article 4 paragraph 1 has the duty/obligation to “take the adequate and necessary **measures for the protection of the native/wildlife species** of flora and fauna, especially of the ones from the annexes I and II (of the convention) and for the **safeguard of the threatened habitats**. Numerous of these species and habitats are identified in Dobrogea region , including in the the Calarasi-Braila sector (see annexes of the present paper).

- according to the same article 4, paragraph (2) the Romanian Government has to take into account “in the development policies the necessity of the conservation of the protected zones mentioned in the previous paragraph, with the aim to **avoid or to reduce to the maximum any degradation** of these categories of areas”.

3. **Law 451/2002** concerning the ratification of the European Convention on the landscape, adopted in Florence/Firenze on the 20 October 2000:

- article 5, claiming that each part that had signed this convention has the obligation:
paragraph (b)-“to establish and implement the landscape policies that aim to the protection, management and urban planning of the landscape, by adopting specific measures mentioned in this convention”.
- paragraph (d) – “to integrate the landscape in the policies of urban planning, culture, environment, agriculture, social and economy, as well as in other policies with possible impact on the landscape”.

4. **Law 195/2005** (Environment Protection Law):

5. **Government Decision HG 2151/2004 (about new protected areas approval)**

- article 10, paragraph (2) the “neighbourhood of a protected area is considered the administrative territory in which the protected area is found” which means the territory which is under the administration of the commune/town where the protected area is found.

Migration ways in Dobrogea region,
including the Calarasi - Braila sector (estelbic way)

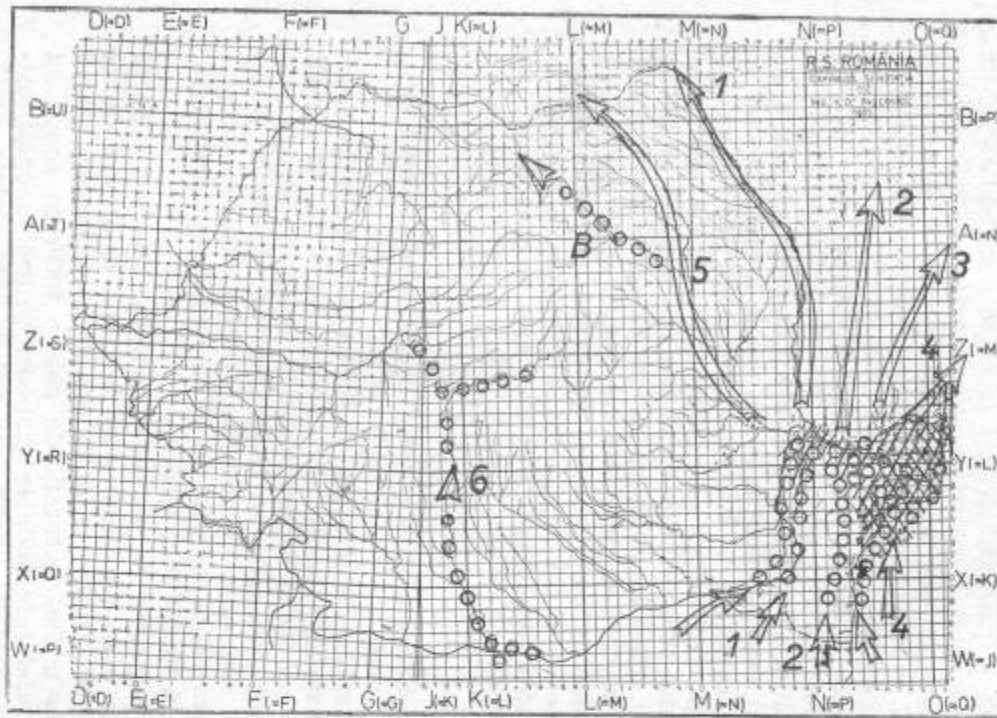


Fig. 1 A — Principalele direcții de migrație urmate de păsări în trecerile de primăvară.
1. Drumul estelbic; 2. Pontic; 3. Sarmatic (s.str.); 4. Sarmatic; 5. Carpatic; 6. Olului; B. Bistriței; Zona hașurată reprezintă principalele locuri de hrană, întâlnire și concentrare (orig.).

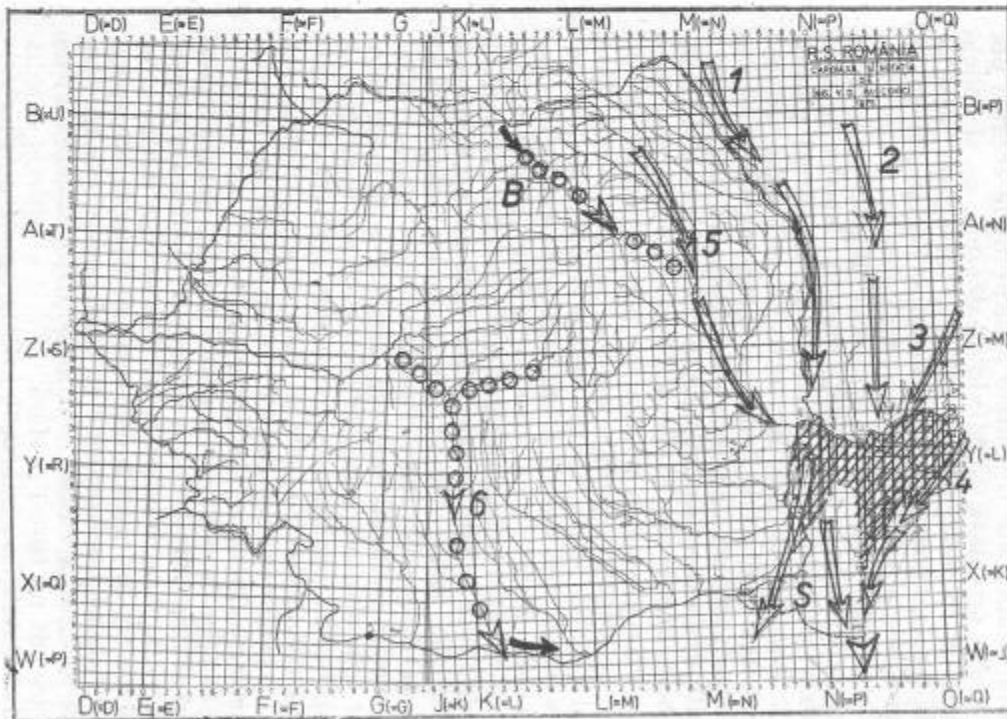


Fig. 1 A — Principalele direcții de migrație urmate de păsări în trecerile de primăvară.
1. Drumul estelbic; 2. Pontic; 3. Sarmatic (s.str.); 4. Sarmatic; 5. Carpatic; 6. Olului; B. Bistriței; S. Sudului. Zona hașurată reprezintă principalele locuri de hrană, întâlnire și concentrare (orig.).

According to the maps from:
"Dinamica si migratia pasarilor" - Chiochia 1984

Annex IV

Protected habitats

In the Dobrogea Plateau and the Danube Delta there were identified so far **26 habitats protected by the Berne Convention** (Resolution 4/1996) of which **16 are also framed into the Habitat Directive** (Law 462/2001).

Below we will only mention the protected habits from the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube.

Globally protected habitats from the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube (Law462/2001-Habitat Directive; Berne Convention-Resolution 4 /1996)

| Berne Convention-Resolution 4 /1996 | Law462/2001-Habitat Directive |
|---|---|
| 24.2 River gravel banks | - |
| 34.9 Continental steppes | Dry grasslands |
| 41.2 Oak-hornbeam forests | |
| 41.7 Thermophilous and supra –Mediterranean oak woods | |
| 44.1 Riparian willow formations | Galleries of <i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> |
| 44.6 Ponto-Sarmatic mixed poplar riverine forests | Galleries of <i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> |
| 63 Inland sand dunes | |
| 65 Caves | |
| 93 Wooded steppe | Wooded pastures |

Annex V

Protected species of fauna

According to the paper “Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, home for people and nature” (D.D.B.R.A), in the Danube Delta there were identified 319 species of European importance, most of them being also found in the Dobrogea Plateau. Of these, we only present the ones that were identified in the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube.

Globally protected (P) and strictly protected (SP) bird species from the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube (Cuzic, Cuzic, 2003)

| Species | Law n. 462/2001 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| <i>Tachibaptus ruficollis</i> | P |
| <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | P |
| <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> | P |
| <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> | SP |
| <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> | SP |
| <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> | SP |
| <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | SP |
| <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> | SP |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | SP |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | SP |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | SP |
| <i>Egretta alba</i> | SP |
| <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | P |
| <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | SP |
| <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | SP |
| <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | SP |
| <i>Cygnus olor</i> | SP |
| <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | SP |
| <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | SP |
| <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | SP |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | SP |
| <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | SP |
| <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | SP |
| <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | SP |
| <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | SP |
| <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | SP |
| <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | P |
| <i>Buteo buteo</i> | P |
| <i>Buteo rufinus</i> | SP |
| <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | P |
| <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | P |
| <i>Falco biarmicus</i> | P |
| <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | P |
| <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | SP |
| <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | P |
| <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> | SP |
| <i>Calidris minuta</i> | P |
| <i>Calidris temminkii</i> | P |
| <i>Calidris alpina</i> | P |
| <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | P |
| <i>Limosa limosa</i> | SP |
| <i>Tringa totanus</i> | P |
| <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> | P |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | P |
| <i>Actitis hipoleucos</i> | P |
| <i>Tringa glareola</i> | SP |
| <i>Numenius arquata</i> | SP |
| <i>Larus minutus</i> | SP |
| <i>Larus ridibundus</i> | P |
| <i>Larus argentatus chachinans</i> | P |
| <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> | SP |
| <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> | P |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | SP |
| <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | P |
| <i>Athene noctua</i> | P |
| <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | SP |
| <i>Merops apiaster</i> | P |
| <i>Coracias garrulus</i> | SP |
| <i>Upupa epops</i> | P |
| <i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i> | SP |
| <i>Galerida cristata</i> | P |
| <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> | SP |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | P |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> | P |
| <i>Delichon urbica</i> | P |
| <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | P |
| <i>Motacilla flava flava</i> | P |
| <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | P |
| <i>Motacilla alba</i> | P |
| <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | P |
| <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | P |
| <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | P |
| <i>Locustela naevia</i> | P |
| <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | P |
| <i>Sylvia communis</i> | P |
| <i>Hippoplais icterina</i> | P |
| <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | P |
| <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | P |
| <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | P |
| <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | P |
| <i>Parus caeruleus</i> | P |
| <i>Parus major</i> | P |
| <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | P |
| <i>Lanius collurio</i> | SP |
| <i>Lanius excubitor</i> | P |
| <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | SP |
| <i>Lanius minor</i> | SP |
| <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | P |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | P |
| <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | P |
| <i>Emberiza schoeniculus</i> | P |
| <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> | SP |
| <i>Miliaria calandra</i> | P |

Globally protected reptile and fish species (Law462/2001, Berne Convention-Law13/1993) from the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube (Petrescu *et al.*, 2003)

Reptiles: *Natrix tessellata*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Podarcis taurica*, *Testudo graeca*, *Coluber caspius*, *Podarcis muralis*, *Lacerta agilis*

Fish: *Acipenser stellatus stellatus*, *Acipenser guldenstaedti*, *Silurus glanis*, *Aspius aspius*

Annex VI

Protected flora species

In the Dobrogea Plateau and in the Danube Delta occur over 400 plant species from the National Red List (Oltean, 1994) from which 91 are included in the upper categories of threat (endangered and vulnerable). From this total amount 15 are included in the European Red List, of which we present only the ones from the Calarasi - Braila Sector, that are threatened by the ISPA project..

Globally and nationally protected plant species from the Calarasi-Braila sector of the Danube (also found elsewhere in Dobrogea and in the Danube Delta)

European Red List:

Campanula romanica (Law 462/2001, annex 4), *Dianthus nardiformis*, *Moehringia grisebachii*, *Ornithogalum amphibolum*.

Berne Convention:
Marsilea quadrifolia

National Red List (Oltean, 1994):
Allium saxatile, *Asparagus verticillatus*, *Celtis glabrata*, *Centaurea gracilentia*, *Corydalis solida* ssp. *slivenensis*, *Festuca callieri*, *Gagea bulbifera*, *Gagea szovitzii*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Iris suaveolens*, *Jasminium fruticans*, *Koeleria lobata*, *Muscari neglectum*, *Myrrhoides nodosa*, *Paliurus spina – christi*, *Paronychia cephalotes*, *Periploca graeca*, *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Samolus valerandi*, *Thymus zygioides*, *Valisneria spiralis*.

Annex VII

Protected Areas of Dobrogea Region (Tulcea and Constanta County)

According to the Law 5/2000 and Government Decision 2151/2004, in Tulcea County there is a biosphere reserve, a national park and 32 nature reserves, while in Constanta County there are 27 nature reserves and the southern part of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

A. Tulcea County:

Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve
Macin Mountains National Park
Nature reserves: *Dealul Bujorului*
Valea Oilor
Fantana Mare
Varful Secaru
Korum Tarla
Locul fosilifer Dealul Bujoarele
Locul fosilifer Agighiol
Padurea Niculitel
Padurea Babadag-Codru
Lacul Traian
Muchiile Cernei-Iaila
Beidaud
Valea Mahomencea
Dealul Ghiunghiurmez
Chervant-Priopcea
Dealul Calugaru-Iancina
Muntele Consul
Dealul Sarica
Dealurile Bestepe
Enisala
Carasan-Teke
Valea Ostrovului
Uspenia
Edirlen
Casimcea
Coltanii Mari
Peceneaga
Magurele
Razboieni
Dealul Deniztepe
Dealul Mandesti
Manastirea Cocos

B. Constanta County:

Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (southern region); law 5/2000

Nature Reserves: *Peretii calcarosi de la Petrosani*

Locul fosilifer Aliman

Reciful neojurasic de la Topalu

Locul fosilifer Credinta

Locul fosilifer Cernavoda

Locul fosilifer Seimenii Mari

Pestera la Adam

Pestera Gura Dobrogei

Pestera Limanu

Valu lui Traian

Padurea Hagieni

Padurea Dumbraveni

Recifii jurasici Cheia

Padurea Canaraua Fetii

Padurea Esechioi

Dunele maritime de la Agigea

Lacul Agigea

Canaralele din portul Harsova

Locul fosilifer Movila Banului

Obanul Mare si Pestera Mobile

Celea Mare - Valea lui Ene

Pădurea Bratca

Pădurea Cetate

Lacul Vederosa

Lacul Dunăreni

Lacul Oltina

Lacul Bugeac