

Protected area (original language and official English translation)	Parcul Natural Bucegi Bucegi Natural Park
Name of Administration	Administratia Parcului Natural Bucegi
Address	Comuna Moroieni, Str. Principala, nr.71, Judetul Dambovita
Postal Code	
Website	http://www.bucegipark.ro
Contact person	(to be specified)
e-mail	BucegiPark@gmail.com
Phone (office)	++40 245 772-640

Map of the protected area	http://maps.google.de/maps?source=s_q&hl=de&geocode=&q=Parcul+Natural+Bucegi&ll=46.823791,17.457705&sspn=0.082867,0.057421&ie=UTF8&oi=geosplit&cd=1&hq=Parcul+Natural+Bucegi&radius=15000.000000&split=1&ei=fy0GTYzKLduWsgbY24nUCA&hnear=&ll=45.383502,25.439529&spn=0.680482,0.720978&t=h&z=11
Short description	Bucegi Natural Park is located in the Alpine biogeographical zone on the most eastern part of the Carpathian mountains (the curve of the Carpathian) and benefits of the temperate continental climate. The protected areas cover 32.663 ha and include 14 strict protected sites. The site host a diversity of habitats as alpine and subalpine grasslands, tall forbs habitats, scrubs, rocks and scree habitats, chasmophyte vegetation on calcareous rocks, peat bogs, deciduous forests, coniferous forests and mixed deciduous and coniferous forests, rivers and lakes, communities of hydrophytes along the waterways. According to the available information 17 of the existing habitat types are nominated for protection and conservation in the Habitat Directive: peat bog, grasslands, scrubs, deciduous forests, coniferous forests, scree, communities of hydrophytes along the waterways and chasmophyte vegetation.
Area Size [km ²]	284

Main Area type (wetland, forest, grassland, alpine area) [ha, %, if available]	Alpine and subalpine grasslands, aquatic habitats
Main land use types [ha or %, if available]	Tourism, Agriculture
Climate induced changes and problems	Some climatic factors such as differences in minimum and maximum temperature regime, intensity of precipitation, intensity of sunshine, the variation on the snow thickness and

	<p>of the length of the winter snow period which is crucial for the survival of alpine plants, are in general closely connected with the vegetation type and with its quality and quantity.</p> <p>According to the amplitude and the extension in time, these factors can induce different damages to plant species and plant communities, expressed for example, in species richness decrease, extension of some invasive plants, changes in the ecological forms proportion, changes in species composition associated with the modification of significant alterations at the associations and alliances level.</p>
Technical, supportive partner	University of Bucharest

<u>Habitat Code</u>	<u>Habitats Directive Description</u>
4060	Alpine and boreal heaths
4070*	Bushes with <i>Pinus mugo</i> and <i>Rhododendron myrtifolium</i>
6150	Alpine and subalpine grasslands
6170	Alpine and subalpine grasslands
6230*	Alpine and subalpine grasslands
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
8120	Calcareous and calcashist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophitic vegetation
9110	Spruce forests and beech forests
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