

## Romania – Description

Romania is located in south-eastern Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, on the western shore of the Black Sea. Romania's neighbors are Ukraine (north and east), Moldova (east), the Black Sea (to the southeast), Bulgaria (south), Serbia (southwest) and Hungary (west).

From the administrative point of view, **the country is divided into 41 counties**, plus, **capital, Bucharest**. At the local level, each county is administered by a prefect and a county council. Counties territorial division is doubled by splitting the 8 regions used for better coordination of regional development projects.



Flagg

Our country's topography is varied and is characterized by four elements: variety, proportion, complementary and symmetrical layout. Plains, hills and mountains are spread almost equal in Romania - 35% mountains, 35% hills and plateaus, 30% plains.

The **mountainous** part of the country is represented by the **Carpathian Mountains**, which form an "arc" with center Transylvanian Depression. In Romania, in terms of the formation, Carpathians are divided into three main groups, namely mountain: Eastern Carpathians, Southern Carpathians and Western Carpathians. Maximum altitude is 2544 m (Vf.Moldoneanu) located in Fagaras group, part of the Carpathians.

Outside the Carpathian arc stretching **Subcarpatii** and Western Hills, and areas where the population concentration is higher due to the favorable conditions for cultivation of fruit trees and vines, livestock and mineral resources concentration basement: salt, oil, coal. Apart from the two formations of the plateau, in the eastern part of the country longer Moldavian Plateau in southeastern Dobrogea Plateau.

After "floor" represented by hills and plateaus, plains follows, of which the best known are the Romanian Plain, in the south of the country and the Western Plain, a strip of green in the western part of the territory.

**The hydrographic network** of the country is extremely varied, with numerous tributaries rivers and lakes can be found all over the country. The **Danube**, the second longest river in Europe crosses Romania on a stretch of 1075 km between Bazias and Sulina. The river springs from the Black Forest (Germany) and passes through 10 European countries and four capital cities: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest and Belgrade. Flowing into the Black Sea, the Danube us "spoiled" with one of the most beautiful deltas in the world, a priceless treasure of nature - Delta.

Danube forms in the Iron Gates gorge superb.



Other important rivers that spring from or transit through Romania's territory: Somes, Prut, Mures and Olt, Tisa, Jiu, Bega, Cerna. Characteristic of most rivers is that they go through in general all areas of

relief, featuring landscapes and gorges superb - in mountainous area, the water thread is narrow and the water flows at high speed through the rocks and stones in hilly course It is smoother, while in the plains width is much higher and the soil is fertile, excellent for crops.

In Romania, we meet a lot of **lakes**. Carpathians (especially groups Fagaras and Retezat Godeanu), and the Eastern Carpathians (Rodnei Mountains) are known for glacial lakes that have formed over time. These features Balea Lake Enjoy - the largest glacial lake in Romania, Zanoaga Lake, Lake Galcescu Lake Capra and more.



Ciomatu Mare Mountains, near Tusnad was formed Ana Lake, the only lake of volcanic origin in Romania. Rivers in the north and the south of the country (in mountain and plateau) are "sprinkled" with reservoirs and hydropower plants built on these rivers used water power, thus representing an important source of electricity.

**The climate** of the country is determined by the position in the world and in Europe. The climate is temperate continental, characteristic of the 4 seasons and

average annual temperature of about 11 degrees Celsius. Relief influence in an important measure temperature and precipitation. Dobrogea area is known as the poorest area in the country rainfall of about 400mm annually. Follow the Romanian Plain with 500mm annually, but with increasing in altitude, rainfall is more frequent, reaching over 1,000 mm annually in the highlands.



**Fauna and flora are very varied**, being determined to a large extent the variety of relief. Of the approximately 3,700 species of plants identified in Romania, 23 have been declared natural monuments.

**The capital is Bucharest**, located in the central part of the Romanian Plain. Depending on the number of inhabitants, these **important cities of the country are Iasi, Cluj Napoca, Timisoara, Constanta, Craiova, Galati, Brasov, Ploiesti, Braila and Oradea**, all with more than 200,000 inhabitants.

But what is important in this description is invaluable riches of our country has. Besides the many natural resources we have (but which are not operated efficiently), areas where landscapes have truly delight the eyes of those who enter. Nature is the greatest treasure we have and that we must ingijim as it should. Many areas of the country are rarely penetrated by tourists and their pursuit is an issue that needs to find a solution quickly.

Mountains have a special charm: the rocky landscape dominant, barren, hiding in the depths of their many glacial lakes formed by centuries of Carpathians, in the dense forests untouched yet totally hand destroyers man sprinkled with peaks encompassing and majestic Calimanilor, to plates full of mysterious and culture of the Apuseni Oas County, all waiting for us to delight our eyes.



Gorges of mountain rivers, waterfalls countless courses on rapid rivers in mountainous areas, glacial lakes, volcanic accumulation created by nature or skilled hands of the people waiting for you to discover our true wealth they have.

The hills which guard a plurality of depressions in which people have been able to develop communities for centuries sheltered nature we expect to discover history.

Delta and United are two other pearls that we are extremely fortunate to have. Their value is also huge.

