***The Vulture Lake, a legendary place***

Tourists come here to enjoy the tranquility of the place and the beauty of the wild mountains. In the immediate vicinity of "Lake of the Vultures" is the only area where black goats can be found, protected by the law, these are on the way to extinction. Due to the remarkable differences in temperature in the area, during winter, the tourist routes in this area are difficult to access because of the seemingly endless trojans and snows.

The two names of this lake come from two legends. The name of "The Vulture Lake" is due to the great writer Alexandru Valhuţă and his recordings made in his work, "Romania Picturesque".

Alexandru Vlahuţă says that this would have been the spring shelter of the vultures, they used to teach their chicks to fly in this region: “they come to the vultures, the spring, to drink water to rejuvenate, here they teach their chicks to fly, above this mirror. enchanted by sleep, with wings spread, the royal truffles of heights ”. The magnificent legend gave the name of the lake, becoming, thanks to Vlahuţă, known throughout the country under the name of "the Lake of the Vultures".

The second name, the popular one, namely "Bottomless Lake", is due to another legend known through the parts of the place, which has, as it would be conceivable, no connection with the depth of the lake.

It is said that a shepherd, tired of this job, would have left his flock of sheep, throwing his bat in this lake. After a year, he found it floating in the Danube, at which point, consumed by the longing for his native places, he decided to return to his old activities, looking for his flock of sheep and realizing that the sheep is really his job. .

What is said in the folklore

In the area there are other stories related to the gleam of water perched on the Siriu massif, such as that people built a road under the lake during World War II to mislead the German army, and the tanks that entered on that road they never came to the surface.

Another legend tells us that the inhabitants of the villages at the foot of the mountain threw in the lake the riches of fear of the Tatars who knew that these locals were rich. People were thinking that they would recover after the passing of the guards, but no one found anything.