



BUCHAREST

**307th Executive Committee Meeting
128th Board Meeting
European Banking Federation**

9 - 10 MAY 2019

DANUBE DELTA
PROGRAMME



DAY I - Friday, 10 May 2019

17:00

Bus transfer to Puflene Resort in Murighiol
from Atheneé Palace Hilton (meeting point in the hotel lobby)

21:00

Dinner

Puflene Resort Restaurant, Murighiol

DAY II - Saturday, 11 May 2019

10:00

Boat trip to Letea Forest
Complementary packed lunch

16:00

Return to Puflene Resort

19:00

Wine tasting
Puflene Resort Wine Cellar, Murighiol

19:30

Campfire dinner

DAY III - Sunday, 12 May 2019

10:00-15:00

Return to Bucharest
from Puflene Resort to Atheneé Palace Hilton



About the Danube Delta

At the end of a course of over 2,860 km, collecting the water from a vast hydrological basin that exceeds 8% of the area of Europe, the Danube (the second largest river of the Continent) has during the last 16,000 years built at its mouth with the Black Sea one of the most beautiful deltas in Europe, perhaps in the whole world.

The Danube Delta is famous as one of the greatest wetlands on Earth. The wonderful natural habitats formed here offer good living conditions for an impressive number of plants and animals. Among these, reeds form one of the single largest expanses in the world, with Letea and Caraorman forests being the northern limit for two rare species of oak that are more frequently met in the south of the Italian and Balkan peninsulas.

Together with the great number of aquatic and terrestrial plants, there are also many important colonies of pelicans and cormorans, which are characteristic of the Danube Delta, as well as a variety of other waterbirds which reside in or visit the delta for breeding or wintering. The large number of fish is also notable, with species of both high economic and ecological value.

Source: Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation - [LINK](#)



About Letea Forest

This forest that grows between the dunes under the shape of some bands with 10-250 m breadth, separated by the top of the dunes, is mostly formed of English Oak (*Quercus robur*, *Q. pedunculiflora*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Black Poplar (*Populus nigra*), Narrow-Leafed Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Fraxinus pallisae*), *Pyrus pyraeaster*, Silver Lime (*Tilia tomentosa*), Elm tree (*Ulmus foliacea*), and rarely Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). It is completed by a rich scale of sub-shrub species (*Crataegus monogyna*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Cornus mas*, *C. sanguinea*, *Rhamnus frangula*, *R. cathartica*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Berberis vulgaris* etc.).

A characteristic of this area is the abundance of climbing plants (*Periploca graeca*, *Hedera helix*, *Vitis silvestris*, *Humulus lupulus*, *Clematis vitalba*) which give a subtropical aspect to the forest. Within the vegetal carpet there are also another rare species: Sand bindweed (*Convolvulus persicus*), *Merendera sobolifera* and tendril (*Epphedra dystachia*).

The fauna is represented by the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*), Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), Roller (*Coracias garrulus*), a few species of herpetological rarities (*Eremias arguta*, *Vipera ursinii renardi*) and approx. 1,600 entomofauna species identified to date.

Source: Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation - [LINK](#)