



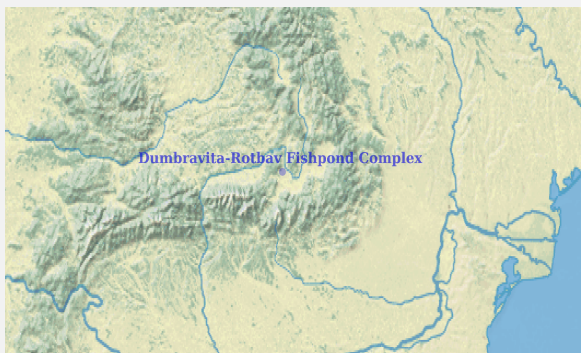
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 6 July 2021

Update version, previously published on : 2 February 2006

Romania

Dumbravita-Rotbav Fishpond Complex



Designation date	19 January 2006
Site number	1605
Coordinates	45°48'47"N 25°31'02"E
Area	2 282,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The area is characterized by a high diversity of habitats, especially wetlands. The wetland types are especially man-made ones, represented by fishponds, lakes, reservoirs but there are also natural wetlands, such as: rivers, rivulets / streams, marshes, dead arms of rivers, temporary flooded meadows etc. The surrounded fields (crops, pastures, hay fields etc.) are very important especially as foraging and resting areas for several water birds. It is an important breeding site for over 40 water bird species but also for many migratory species as a stop-over area. Several species of water birds have large breeding populations (some of them with more than 1-5% of the national breeding population), such as: Purple Heron (over 1.5% of the national breeding population), Pygmy Cormorant (here is the only one breeding site from the central side of Romania), Night Heron (about 1% of the national population), Great White Egret (2-4% of the national population), but other breeding species are also very well represented (Marsh Harrier - about 1% of the national population). The most representative migratory / stop-over species is Black Stork (tens of individuals are foraging and resting here during autumn migration). Thus, the site is the most important stop-over area in the central Romania, for the central European flyway population. The site is also important for Great White Egret with more than 150-200 individuals per day during autumn migration. The Site has been extended in order to include all important wetlands (reedbeds, flooding areas, lakes, fishponds, rivulets and rivers, pastures and crops as wetland birds foraging areas and other areas) as part of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0037 Dumbrăvița-Rotbav-Măgura Codlei. These habitats hold important species (Annex I of the Birds Directive) and populations. All these habitats that need to be included represent 1868 ha.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Forestry Faculty from Braşov
Postal address	Sirul Beethoven 1 RO-500052 BRASOV Romania

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests
Postal address	Libertatii Blvd. no.12, district 5, Bucharest, Romania

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	<input type="text" value="2006"/>
To year	<input type="text" value="2020"/>

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Dumbravita-Rotbav Fishpond Complex
Unofficial name (optional)	Complexul Piscicol Dumbrăvița

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	<input type="text" value="0"/>
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Boundaries description

Originally only encompassing the Dumbrăvița Fishing Complex (Reservoir and fish pond) the Ramsar Site was significantly extended in 2021. The extent boundaries are now overlapping with the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0037 Dumbravita-Rotbav-Magura Codlei. The Natura 2000 site consists of three separate areas, the Ramsar Site comprises Dumbravita-Rotbav areas with their wetland habitats. Thus, the Ramsar Site will overlap only with Dumbravita and Rotbav areas (Magura Codlei has mainly woodland habitats and no representative wetland). The name of the Ramsar Site is Dumbravita-Rotbav Fishpond Complex.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental
Other scheme (provide name below)	West Palearctic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The proposed area pertains to the continental region of Central-Southern Europe in accordance with the European Topic Centre on Nature Protection and Biodiversity (2005). Romania displays five biogeographic regions: continental (53%), alpine (23%), steppic (17%), pannonic (6%) and pontic (1%). The steppic and pontic bioregions are peculiar features of Romania in the European Union context.

According to dedicated literature and maps the proposed area is placed in the Continental Bioregion.

The landscape is especially man-made ones, represented by fishponds, lakes, reservoirs but there are also natural.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

There is no other wetland with such habitats complex and security for water birds in the whole Transylvania Province (central part of Romanian) and this site is considered one of the most important wetland from Romania as stop over point for migratory water birds (hotspot area). This site is a high concentration point during migration and also an obliged point for water birds that follow a central Romanian migratory route from NW to SE crossing Transylvania and Bârsei Depression and the Carpathians. This is a very important site especially for water birds due to its singleness at the internal curvature of Carpathian Mountains. The well secured conditions for water birds and the total surface of water deprive from other wetlands from the central part of Romanian. More than 70 water birds species (without passerines) are migratory (staging) within the site (see criteria 2 and 5). Due to the fish harvest during autumn tens hectares of mud arise annually by the decreasing of water level. This temporary habitat provides a good food supply and secure resting places for many migratory water birds, mainly waders. Thus, 200 - 250 *Egretta alba* (> 2.5 – 5 % from the national passage population, Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020) annually stop over between September and December; many species of waders and gulls also feed on mud. Large flocks of *Anser albifrons* (more than 500 – 1000 birds in a flock), *Ciconia nigra* (tens of birds are annually feeding and resting during autumn migration, more than 1% of the national passage population, Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020), *Anas platyrhynchos* (thousands of birds in both spring and autumn migration), *Vanellus vanellus* (hundreds of individuals), *Philomachus pugnax* (hundreds of individuals), etc. Other passage species that have about or more than 1% of the national passage population (Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020), are: *Aythya ferina* (1-2%), *Phalacrocorax carbo* (1-2,5%), *Chlidonias niger* (1%). Concerning breeding, some species has about or more than 1% of the national breeding population, such as: *Ardea alba* (2-5%), *Ardea cinerea* (0,5-1%), *Ardea purpurea* (0,2-1%), *Nycticorax nycticorax* (0,6-1,5%), *Egretta garzetta* (1%), *Larus ridibundus* (1,5-2,5%). Beside the most frequently and abundant species there are some rare or vagrant water birds for internal side of Romania, such as: *Platalea leucorodia*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Branta ruficollis* (here is the most important foraging and staging site of the specie within the central Romania), *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Phalaropus lobatus*, *Larus melanocephalus*.

Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

Start year

Source of data:

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Carex davalliana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red List Plant of Romania	There is a small population on the western shore of the reservoir from Dumbrăvița, as one of the few habitat of this species in Romania
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ligularia sibirica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II of Habitats Directive; Annex I of Bern Convention	There is a small population on the western shore of the reservoir from Dumbrăvița, as one of the few habitat of this species in Romania
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red List Plant of Romania	There is a small population on the western shore of the reservoir from Dumbrăvița, as one of the few habitat of this species in Romania
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red List Plant of Romania	There is a small population on the western shore of the reservoir from Dumbrăvița, as one of the few habitat of this species in Romania
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red List Plant of Romania	There is a small population on the western shore of the reservoir from Dumbrăvița, as one of the few habitat of this species in Romania
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red List Plant of Romania	There are two cores of this species in the site

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Bombina variegata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Habitats Directive Annex II, Bern Convention Annex II	Very common within the temporary small marshes. It is very abundant in the whole area.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention Annex II	Very common within the lake shores.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Ichthyosaura alpestris</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention Annex III	no data
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Habitats Directive Annex II, Bern Convention Annex II	This is a common mammal especially within the fishpond areas.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention Annex III	no data
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention Annex III	no data
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention Annex III	no data

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	The species presence is constant in the site, especially to feed with fish, crops etc.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2015-2020		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Habitats Directive Annex II, Bern Convention Annex II	It is common within some lakes where shells are occur. The site is important for this species because provides good conditions - reservoir from Dumbravita, several lakes from Rotbav.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Habitats Directive Annex II, Bern Convention Annex II	It is common within some lakes where shells are occur. The site is important for this species because provides good conditions - reservoir from Dumbravita, several lakes from Rotbav.
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I	This is a common breeding species within the site - riparian habitats
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5000			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		This is the most common and abundant species of duck at the site level and their number contributes to the total number of waterbirds
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		This species contributes to the total number of the water birds in the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200	2015-2020	0.26	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	200-250 annually stop over between September and December. It is also an important breeding species within Romania (more than 2-4% of the national population (Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	The site is the most important breeding area from the central Romania, with more than 1 % of the Romanian breeding population (Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This species started to breed here since 2012 in a mixed colony. In the last years it bred with 5-6 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2015-2020		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It breeds on the small ponds and marshes. The site provides good conditions as a breeding, foraging and moulting point of view. In some years its passage population is about 100 ind. - 1% of the national passage population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is a breeding species within the large reed beds. Despite the suitable conditions in some years is absent.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is a regularly visitor within the White-fronted Goose flocks. Here was recorded the maximum number from the central Romania. Their number has increased last years.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is a vagrant species here, but the area provides good conditions as a stop-over, especially within the pastures and other grasslands

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is a regularly visitors and in several years a breeding species (a small colony has bred on a lake as the only one site from the central Romania). Here is the most important stop-over area from the central Romania. Their total number could exceed 100 ex.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is one of the most common and abundant species of tern here. The site is the most important stop-over area during spring migration within the central Romania. Annually its passage population represents more than 1% of the national passage population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Some fields (crops, hayfields and pastures) are important stop-over areas for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	The fishponds are the most important stop-over area during autumn migration. Here is the most important stop-over area within the central Romania and in the top 10 from Romania. Sometimes solitary individuals forage here during breeding season. Annually its passage population represents more than 1% of the national passage population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Here is the most important breeding area in the central Romania and in the top 10 at the national level.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Hen Harrier is a wintering species in the site. Here is the only one known roost of the species from the central Romania. More than 3% of the national wintering population is roosting within the site (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Crex crex</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Breeding, High breeding density of these species occurs within the wet grasslands. The habitats, such as: moist regularly cut meadows and marshlands provide very good conditions for this species. Here there are some suitable habitats for the species on the lakes shore
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a rare wintering species here.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This species has started to breed here from 2012 in a mixed colony. It is one of the largest number of pairs from the central Romania and >1% of the minimum breeding national population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex II	The species uses the lakes as a stop-over area during fall migration and at the beginning of winter because of the large suitable habitats and abundant food.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex II	Idem Gavia arctica.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	In the last three years a pair was in the area during the whole breeding season but it is not a certain breeding species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2015-2020		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a rare migratory or wintering species here
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a migratory species that use the area for feeding and resting. Their number is quite high concerning the central side of Romania.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is the most important stop-over area of the species during spring migration within the central Romania. Thus, 150 ex was the record.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is a regularly migratory species mainly during spring, but in some years a small colony breeds on a lake from Rotbav. This is the second breeding site in Romania and the only one within inland Romania. The pairs number that bred here represented 2-20% of the national breeding population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	180	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is one of the most common breeding heron here, The reed mace and the reed beds provide very good breeding conditions for this species. This is the most important breeding population from Brasov County.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a migratory species here. The site provides good conditions of foraging and resting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Here is the only one breeding colony within the central Romania.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This species has started to breed here from 2012 in a mixed colony. It is one of the largest number of pairs from the central Romania and >1% of the minimum breeding national population (after National Report under art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive, 2020)
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	The site provides very good conditions for resting and foraging of the species during migration.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a vagrant species here.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a rare passage species here presents not each year.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is the most abundant and frequent wader species here. Sometimes there a flocks with hundreds individuals.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a rare species here presents during migration and sometimes during breeding season
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is a rare species here presents during migration and sometimes during breeding season
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Puivialis apricaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	It is not a common wader, but it uses pastures and other wet habitats during migration

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Porzana parva</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Breeding. It breeds in permanent flooded reed beds and reed mace. Relative high density occurs. The site is one of the most important for the species within the central Romania.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Breeding, Regularly breeding species in the emergent and marsh vegetation on the reservoir and fish ponds. Relative high density occurs.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2015-2020			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Breeding, 1 or 2 pairs are breeding here. This is one of the single breeding site from Romania. Calling males were detected on both reservoir and fish ponds vegetation.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	The site provides very good conditions as a stop-over area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	The site provides very good conditions for resting and foraging of this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	Vagrant species. Idem comment from Sterna hirundo.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200	2015-2020		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU Birds Directive Annex I, Bern Convention Annex III	This is one of the most common and abundant wader here. The site is one of the most important within the central Romania for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2015-2020		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		This is a common migratory species, sometimes partially wintering.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

There is no other wetland with such habitats complex and security for water birds in the whole Transylvania Province (central part of Romanian) and this site is considered one of the most important wetland from Romania as stop over point for migratory water birds (hotspot area). This site is a high concentration point during migration and also an obliged point for water birds that follow a central Romanian migratory route from NW to SE crossing Transylvania and Bârsei Depression and the Carpathians. This is a very important site especially for water birds due to its singleness at the internal curvature of Carpathian Mountains. The well security conditions for water birds and the total surface of water deprive from other wetlands from the central part of Romanian. More than 70 water birds species (without passerines) are migratory (staging) within the site (see criteria 2 and 5). Due to the fish harvest during autumn tens hectares of mud arise annually by the decreasing of water level. This temporary habitat provides a good food supply and secure resting places for many migratory water birds, mainly waders. Thus, 200 - 250 *Egretta alba* (> 2.5 – 5 % from the national passage population, Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020) annually stop over between September and December; many species of waders and gulls also feed on mud. Large flocks of *Anser albifrons* (more than 500 – 1000 birds in a flock), *Ciconia nigra* (tens of birds are annually feeding and resting during autumn migration, more than 1% of the national passage population, Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020), *Anas platyrhynchos* (thousands of birds in both spring and autumn migration), *Vanellus vanellus* (hundreds of individuals), *Philomachus pugnax* (hundreds of individuals), etc. Other passage species that have about or more than 1% of the national passage population (Report on art. 12 of the Birds Directive, 2020), are: *Aythya ferina* (1-2%), *Phalacrocorax carbo* (1-2,5%), *Chlidonias niger* (1%).

Concerning breeding, some species has about or more than 1% of the national breeding population, such as: *Ardea alba* (2-5%), *Ardea cinerea* (0,5-1%), *Ardea purpurea* (0,2-1%), *Nycticorax nycticorax* (0,6-1,5%), *Egretta garzetta* (1%), *Larus ridibundus* (1,5-2,5%).

Beside the most frequently and abundant species there are some rare or vagrant water birds for internal side of Romania, such as: *Platalea leucorodia*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Branta ruficollis* (here is the most important foraging and staging site of the specie within the central Romania), *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Phalaropus lobatus*, *Larus melanocephalus*.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Eutrophic marsh	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is an eutrophic marsh of 0,5 ha on the western shore of the reservoir (Dumbravita) with biological and conservative importance. This is an acid marsh rich in specific plant species.</p>	<p>This marsh was studied from 1960 till now because is one of the fewest glacial relict marsh in Romania. Its importance is at the national level. Some rare and vulnerable plant species (national Red List) are here (see the plant species list).</p>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The site has a variety of habitats from the wetlands to the terrestrial ones. The wetland is compounded by lakes, reservoir, fishponds, emergent, floating and submerged vegetation, rivers, rivulets, channels, reed beds etc. There are also riparian habitats with woodland stands - *Salix* species.

The main habitat is the open water but some shore are covered by dense emergent vegetation with *Typhaetum - Phragmitetum*, *Scirpo - Phragmitetum* dominant plant community. The most important plant species are: *Phragmites australis*, *Typha latifolia*, *T. angustifolia*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Glyceria maxima* etc. On the western shore of Dumbravita reservoir is a marsh area and wet grasslands as flood plain very rich in plant species (some of these rare for Romania or included in the Red List of plant species), such as: *Pedicularis sceptrum - carolinum*, *Ligularia sibirica*, *Comarum palustre*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Valeriana simplicifolia*, *Senecio fluviatilis*, *S. paludosus*, *Carex davalliana*, *Fritilaria meleagris*, *Trolius europaeus*. Submerged and floating communities occur between the margin of reed beds and 40 – 50 m to the free vegetation water surface (*Elodea canadensis*, *Ceratophyllum demersus*, *Potamogeton* spp., *Hydrocaris morsus - raene*, *Myriophyllum spicatum* etc.). The Olt river and Hamaradia rivulet are represented by tree – dominated habitats with *Salix* spp. and *Alnus glutinosa*. Another isolated or groups of *Salix cinerea* and *S. fragilis* are characteristic for reed beds and marsh of the reservoir.

The fish pond system has unstable hydrological conditions especially during autumn fish harvest (September – November), high productivity and mudflats. The habitats diversity is also a characteristic of this part of the wetland. All ponds are used for aquaculture and there is no abandoned pond. The largest fish ponds (over 35 ha) are well covered by reed beds, represented by *Phragmites australis*, *Typha latifolia*, *T. angustifolia* and other emergent vegetation. These plant communities cover almost or more than half of these ponds. The reed beds have also shrubs or trees (*Salix* spp.). The small fish ponds has only little surface of reed or reed mace.

All these habitats provide very good conditions of foraging and staging for water birds.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3	75	
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	1	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	53	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		2	110	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	8	
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		4	0.5	

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
1: Aquaculture ponds		1	426
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3	30
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs		1	122
7: Excavations		4	7
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		3	19

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Crops, pastures, forest	1398

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Ballerus sapa</i>				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Bufo bufo</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Carassius auratus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Carassius carassius</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Lota lota</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Martes martes</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mus musculus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	50	2015-2020		
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Squalius cephalus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	100	2015-2020		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Talpa europaea</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	20	2015-2020		

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

The average yearly temperature is +7.6 °C. The average annually temperature of the warmest month (July) is + 17.9 °C, while the average temperature of the coldest month (January) is – 5.1 °C. The average amount of precipitation is 647.6 mm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The whole area is placed within the Olt river basin, a part of them (Dumbravita) is included in a tributary - Hamaradia (the catchment surface area of the Hamaradia rivulet is 322 km square).

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The main soil type is alluvial with different sediments, such as: sand and fine gravel. Humico – gleic soils also occurs.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The site is annually affected by a seasonal water balance that not exceed 40 – 50 cm on some lakes and fishponds. Usually during spring (March – April) there are inflow and outflow due to the rivulet and snow melting. Between March and September (water birds breeding season) there is no important fluctuation of water level in the fish pond complexes, only some natural fluctuation during dry summer (maximum 30 cm on the reservoir). There are four water sources for fish ponds complexes and a few seasonally sources. The most recent major flood was registered during spring of 2018 when the water increased with 1-2 m on both Olt and Hamaradia riparian area.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Humico – gleic soils also occurs with pH around 7.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Mesotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	not relevant for site
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The main part of the wetland (fish farms, angling lakes and the reservoir) was built for social and economical aims. The principal hydrological values were for the reservoir: flood control downstream the dam (protection of Satu Nou village), angling. Nowadays the reservoir is using for water retention, flood control, angling and aquaculture. The fish ponds system has a unique value for aquaculture. The site is of major value for biodiversity conservation in the central part of Romania and for education and scientific research, but has also a high socio – economical value. Thus, the most important economical value is the fish production, especially at the fish ponds system. The aquaculture could be considered compulsory for the maintenance of water birds populations and their specific habitats, because of its food supply and variety and due to the annually cycle of fish production with fish harvest during autumn. Other social and economical activities are recreation, hay harvesting, grazing, agriculture. The hay harvesting and cattle grazing also contribute to the annually well regeneration of grasslands and marshes and to avoid the overgrowing.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

The major part of the wetland is a man-made one, not a natural wetland. The whole aquaculture management is integrated in the biodiversity conservation management plan of the Natura 2000 ROSPA0037. This integrated management is a real model applied here but could be replicated within other such Ramsar Sites. Two man actions contribute on both aquaculture purposing and biodiversity conservation:
 - maintaining a satisfactory water level on the main fishponds and lakes to provide good and secure conditions for breeding bird species;
 - to overlap the fish harvesting time with the fall migration to create very good conditions to forage (shallow water and mud flats from August to November) especially for key species, such as Black Stork, Great White Egret and waders

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commercial (company)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

There are the following land owners:

- state owner (the reservoir – water surface and the bottom; the fish ponds and lakes bottom);
- private owner / administrator of the fish farms from Dumbravita and Rotbav - Doripesco Company
- private landowners and local authorities for the non-wetland area

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

1) Forestry Faculty of Braşov, “Transylvania” University from Braşov as the scientific entity in purposing of the Ramsar Site
2) National Agency for the Natural Protected Areas

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

1) Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dan Ionescu

Postal address:

1) Sirul Beethoven, no. 1, Braşov, Romania Tel / Fax: + 40 0268 471230 dionescu@unitbv.ro

E-mail address:

dionescu@unitbv.ro

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site’s ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Canalisation and river regulation	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/land conversion	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Fire and fire suppression	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

- reed burning: an illegal uncontrolled and annually action to the reservoir and some lakes. About 4-5 hectares of vegetation are annually burnt. The result is a habitat fragmentation and damage at the beginning of the breeding season. This action has a decreasing trend.

- illegal waste deposition and the waste transportation by Hamaradia rivulet inside the reservoir. Dumbrăvița village has a waste gathering system but the people cast a part of the waste directly in the rivulet and on the western shore of the reservoir. This is a negative factor for suitable breeding places inside the reed beds. Illegal waste deposition is also occurred within Rotbav area, especially transported by Olt river, mainly during floods. The action is decreasing due to the waste management in Dumbravita village beginning on 2005.

- too early hay harvesting within the marshes and wet meadows. Annually, the hay harvesting begins before June the 1st, thus could be affected the breeding of Corncrake and other bird species. The action is constant, but it could be controlled.

- the water level increase on the fish ponds is a viable practice that could affected the emergent vegetation on the small ponds. However, this practice is regulated by the Management Plan of the ROSPA0037.

- the actual and further invasion of fish eating bird species, such as Great Cormorant. The fish ponds are most visited by an increasing number of Cormorants and a conflicts with fish owners could be possible. Non-violent measures are implemented as preventing rules

- in the last 5 years there is a potential dangerous problem with the releasing of American Mink from a farm at the 5 km from the site. An unknown number of AM escaped and a few were identified inside the site. No effect of the native species was detected until now. After the measures established by EPA, the farm owners improved the bio-security of the farm

(b) in the surrounding area there are no detected excessive negative factors for this wetland.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	ROSPA0037 Dumbrăvița-Rotbav-Măgura Codlei		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented

Other:

Because the Ramsar Site is included in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0037, there are applied all measures from the Management Plan by Ministry of Environment no. 999/2016. Some measures are:

- monitoring of species and habitats and of threats / problems
- regulations specific to aquaculture and fishing management for a long-term conservation of the bird fauna and habitats
- regulations for hay harvesting, agriculture and pasture

At the same time, Romanian Ornithological Society (ROS) and Forestry Faculty of Braşov have begun from 2003 an intensive work of public awareness with local community, hunting and fishing association, county and national institutions. This activity has included discussions, workshops, printed folders, panels. Ornithological field expeditions and camps have also organized.

Proposed to be included in the further management plan:

- improving the breeding, resting and foraging conditions for several bird species of international or European interest (egrets, herons, Black Stork, waders etc.)

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

There is no special program for education and public awareness until now but the public awareness activities is applying here (see section 25). Other education activities are working with students of Forestry Faculty from Braşov at the field courses (lectures and applications) and with NGOs members from Braşov Country in field camps. The education potential is good but not facilities. These activities were made in School and villages Hall / Cultural House (with the local community) and also on the field with children from all human settlements and with students from Wildlife Department of the Forestry Faculty from Brasov.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

ROS and the specialists of the Forestry Faculty have studied this area since the beginning of 1993 from ornithological point of view. There are also botanical, ichtiological, mammal fauna studies and observations (see the bibliography). The for bird fauna study applied methods were, such as: point count method for counting, ringing for inventory of passerines etc. Some studies identified and tried to quantify the action of negative factors. A PhD ornithological thesis was carried out on this site. Other programs that included this area were IBAs Programme (ROS), Water Birds Census (Mid – winter counts and monthly counts) coordinated by ROS etc. There are no facilities for research. For all bird species of EU importance (Birds Directive, annex I) there are specifically monitoring schemes which are applied by Management Plan (Environment Ministry Order no. 999/2016).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Hagemeijer E. J. M., Blair M. J. (Eds.). 1997. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. T& AD Poyser. London.

Ionescu D. T. 1999. Contributions to the study of the waterfowl from Dumbrăvița Lake and ponds (Bârșa Depression). Trans. Rev. Syst. Ecol. Res. 1: 191-195.

Ionescu D. T. 2002. Contribution to the study of water birds populations from Bârsei Depression, Romania. PhD Thesis. Univ. "Transylvania" from Braşov (in Romania)

Ionescu D. T., 2002, Some aspects of the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*) migration in the south – east Transylvania (Romania), Acta Oecologica, vol. IX, nr. 1 - 2.

Ionescu D. T. 2003. The threats and the trend of water bird populations in two fishpond areas from Bârsei Depression (Braşov County, Romania). Acta Oecologica. X, 98 - 102.

Ionescu D. T., 2003, A management plan for two fish pond areas from the Bârsei Depression (Braşov County, Romania), Acta Oecologica, vol. X, nr. 1 - 2.

Ionescu D. T., 2004, Criterion for legalization of two Special Protected Areas, Scientific Annals of the Danube Delta Institute for Research and Development., vol. 10, 28 – 31.

Ionescu, D. T., Ionescu, O., Popescu, V., Iordache, D., 2006, Herons and Storks (*Ciconiiformes* Order, *Aves*) status, abundance and conservation in Bârsei Depression, central side of Romania, Forest and sustainable development Symposium, Faculty of Silviculture and Forest Engineering.

Ionescu, D. T., 2007, The Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) as a breeding species in the Central part of Romania (Transylvania), Bulletin of the Transylvania University of Braşov, vol. 14 (49), 305-309.

Ionescu, D. T., Popescu, V., Iordache, D., 2008, Data about the designation of Dumbrăvița (Romania) complex as Ramsar Site, Transylvanian Review of Systematical and Ecological Research „The Wetlands Diversity”, nr.6, 185-190.

Ionescu, D. T., Ionescu, O., Popescu, V., Iordache D., 2011, Status of diving ducks in Dumbrăvița-Rotbav-Măgura Codlei Natura 2000 Site, Forest and sustainable development Symposium, Faculty of Silviculture and Forest Engineering.

Ionescu D. T., Iordache D., Popescu V., 2015. New breeding bird species of community interest within wetlands from the central side of Romania. Forest and sustainable development, Faculty of Silviculture and Forest Engineering Braşov: 363-368.

Iordache D., Ionescu D. T., Popescu V., 2015. Inventory of Breeding Birds by Point and Transect Methods – a Case Study in Romania. Forest and sustainable development, Faculty of Silviculture and Forest Engineering Braşov: 369-372.

Papp, T., Fântână, C. – Eds., 2008. Important Bird Areas in Romania (in Romanian), Publ. Romanian Ornithological Society and Association „Milvus Group”.

***, BirdLife International (2004). Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Fishpond no. 10 in
Dumbravita fish farm (Dan
Ionescu, 29-04-2019)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation