
LAKE IN THE ȘTEFAN VODĂ AREA

ACTION PLAN –
RESTORATION OF THE POND BUFFER ZONE.



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Action plan

Action plan includes:

- ❖ Restoration of the pond buffer zone. Eradication of alien plant species.
- ❖ Restoration of the pond buffer zone. Planting autochthonous trees and shrub.
- ❖ erosion and fertilizers pervasion in the riparian zone
- ❖ Restoration of the pond waters
- ❖ Restoration of species

Proposed plants

The base for the development of recreation and tourism is closely related to the ecological function of the lake and its immediate surroundings. Therefore, recreational and landscape values will be improved by introducing to the shore of the lake species such as:

Table 1. Plants in the shore of the lake

Name in Latin	Name in English	Location on map (Fig. 2)
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	fireweed	Orange color
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	Orange color
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	bridewort	Orange color
<i>Tamarix ramosissima Bunge</i>	saltcedar	Orange color
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	hemp-agrimony	Red color
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	sea-buckthorn	Red color
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	common hawthorn	Red color
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Green color
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	common dogwood	Green color
<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	Green color
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	guelder-rose	Green color
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfarer	Green color
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	Blue color
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	broom	Blue color
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	kinnikinnick	Blue color
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	rowan	Blue color
<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple	Blue color

Legend: **Bold** – species resistant to salinity



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Planting plants of the *Salix* and *Populus* species was considered in order to get rid of excessive amounts of nutrients and stop the eutrophication process. However, due to their properties for absorbing large amounts of water and draining the area, considering the tendency of the lake to dry out and precipitation is relatively low in last years, it was decided to abandon the use of these species. Another aspect in favor of not using these plants was their high allergenicity which would be unfavorable, considering the planned development of tourism in the area. In addition, willows require care for the removal of branches. If this is not done, these plants break, and eventually die.

To prevent reservoir from eutrophication species of water plants were proposed.

The presence of macrophytes in reservoirs is on the one hand a guarantee of good ecological status, on the other an undeniable aesthetic value. Additionally, the development of vegetation inside the lake favors the protection of ichthyofauna. Therefore, different species of macrophytes (according to trophic conditions) were proposed along the lake shore.

Table 2. Plants inside the lake

Name in Latin	Name in English	Location on map (Fig. 2)
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	sweet flag	Along Green color
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broadleaf cattail	Along Green color
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	Along Red color
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	lakeshore bulrush	Along Red color
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag	Along Red color
<i>Carex riparia</i>	greater pond sedge	Along Blue color
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	great manna grass	Along Blue color
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	Along Orange color
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldiers	Pink color
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curled pondweed	Pink color
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	spiked water-milfoil	Pink color
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	water violet	Pink color
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	longroot smartweed	Black color
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	frogbit	Black color
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	white water rose	Black color
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	yellow water-lily	Black color
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	common water-crowfoot	Black color



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The development of vegetation surrounding the lake promotes the creation of habitats for many animal species, including endangered and protected reptiles and amphibians.

Ecological niches are being created, which can be used by native species of beautiful birds such as bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*) or European roller (*Coracias garrulous*).

Taking into account the agricultural areas surrounding the lake and climate changes, the following species have been selected for the areas surrounding the lake:

Table 3. Plants in the distance from the lake

Name in Latin	Name in English	Location on map (Fig. 2)
<i>Echinops ritro</i>	southern globethistle	In little distance from south shore
<i>Aster amellus</i>	European Michaelmas-daisy	
<i>Inula hirta</i>	-	
<i>Astragalus cicer</i>	chickpea milkvetch	
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	wall germander	
<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>	purple mullein	
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	garden asparagus	
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	spiked speedwell	Area in the east, along green and red line
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Breckland thyme	
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	true lavender	
<i>Sedum acre</i>	goldmoss stonecrop	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	thrift, sea thrift	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	sweet mock-orange	
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	smoke tree	
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	shrubby cinquefoil	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	field elm	North side of the lake
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	flowering quince	
<i>Cerasus mahaleb</i>	mahaleb cherry	
<i>Prunus tenella</i>	Russian almond	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn	
<i>Amygdalus triloba</i>	flowering plum	
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	almond	

Legend: **Bold** – species typical for steppe



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First phase of planting

In first phase of planting it is suggested to plant bushes and trees of following species till end of 2019 (from tab. 1):

<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Bunge	saltcedar
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	sea-buckthorn
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	common hawthorn
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	common dogwood
<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	guelder-rose
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	broom
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	rowan

in the range of 5 - 10 m from the shore of a lake, until end of November/ early December.

Trees shall be placed more on waterfront, than shrubs and grasses further away, next to the open fields. To give the surroundings more natural look and better aesthetics, trees and bushes shouldn't be planted in straight lines but rather "casually".



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