



UNIVERSITATEA DE ȘTIINȚE AGRONOMICE
ȘI MEDICINĂ VETERINARĂ – BUCUREȘTI



Project

„Agropuzzle 3 - Puzzle for businessmen in agriculture carrying business in a permanently maintainable way III – 2016-1-CZ01-KA202-023864”

Program: ERASMUS PLUS

Key Action: Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Action Type: Strategic Partnerships for vocational education and training

Faculty of Agriculture – USAMV Bucharest

Romanian Mobility

21st – 25th May 2018



ABOUT THE PROJECT

“*Agropuzzle 3 - Puzzle for businessmen in agriculture carrying business in a permanently maintainable way III*” is a project of partnership in the Erasmus plus program, Key Action: Cooperation for innovation and exchange of good practices, Action Type: Strategic Partnerships for vocational education and training aimed at developing, updating and supplementing profilespecific skills and training in sustainable agriculture and agribusiness.

The coordinator is: *Masarykova střední škola zemědělská a Vyšší odborná škola Opava*, Czech Republic. There are partner organisations from: Poland - *Agrarian Chamber of Opole*; Portugal - *Regional Agency for Rural Development*; Spain - *Asociación Escuela de Negocios del Pirineo*; Romania - *University and Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest USAMVB*; Bulgaria - *University of Ruse*, and Czech Republic – *Natura Opava Organization*.

This project prepares relevant conditions and encourages individuals in the field of agribusiness and farming. Also, targets the exchange of experiences as well as the increase of practical self-confidence, promotion of professional development and growth of the participants who will work together on issues such as farming, support of rural environments, agro-business in selected small family farms, their stories and background. It is expected to identify examples of good practice for all participating countries as serve as source of inspiration for people in different regions, as well as local or regional communities of seven partner organizations.

The “*Agropuzzle 3*” project is generally aimed at keeping the topic of agriculture alive. Agricultural production provides us with our daily bread. It is really necessary to appreciate everyone who nowadays deals with real work that feeds all of us. It is really necessary to teach the next generation to follow those principles. The next generation should be given the opportunity to learn about new trends and innovations from other EU countries so that the young people can compare these aspects and use the experience as inspiration for their own work. Another goal is about linking the know-how of partners from the EU countries, the professional diversity and specificity of individual countries, exchange of experience, possibility to compare the level of supporting the agriculture and farming, working conditions and marketing strategy.

The spectre of partners is stacked in such way that the organizations mutually discuss and inspire each other; there are representatives of educational institutions (e.g. theoretical organizations) as well as representatives of professional organizations (e.g. those from open practice area). This project can perfectly gather the interdisciplinary knowledge and experience of the participants to the profit of the partner organizations and their entire local communities.

ABOUT THE HOST ORGANIZATION



UNIVERSITY OF AGRONOMIC SCIENCES AND VETERINARY
MEDICINE OF BUCHAREST

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest (USAMVB) was established in 1852 and is the oldest and the most prestigious higher education institution in Agronomic sciences in Romania, with a rich experience in teaching and scientific research activities, both on national and international levels.



This faculty organizes and provides high level of Bachelor, Master and Doctorate studies, training specialists in the fields of **Agronomy, Forestry and Biology**. The scientific research activities focus on the fields of agriculture, food safety and security, environment, forestry and biology.

Training of students at Bachelor cycle is carried out in two curricula developed through **full time and part-time courses** for **Agriculture and Forestry specializations**, with a 4-year study duration. After the final examination, graduates obtain **Diplomas of Agriculture Engineer and Forestry Engineer**.

The third specialization is **Biology**, developed through **full time and part-time courses** with a 3-year study duration and after final examination graduates obtain the title of **Bachelor in Biology**.



Graduates have the opportunity to continue their studies within a 2-year **Master Cycle** in four study programs: **Sustainable Agriculture, Agricultural Extension, Management and Expertise of Land Fund, Protection of Agroecosystems and**



Phytopathology Expertise. After graduation, they receive the title of **Master of Sciences.**

Studies can be pursued within a 3-year **Doctoral (PhD) Training Cycle**, at the end of which the PhD candidates defend their PhD thesis and receive the scientific title of **Doctor in Agronomy.**



The graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture acquire skills that help them meet labour market requirements for the following sectors of activity: farming, services, scientific research, secondary and tertiary education, expertise and consulting, agribusiness, insurance, administration and integrated management of agricultural production, forestry and rural space.



The Faculty of Agriculture is located within the university campus in Bucharest, which includes several education and

scientific research facilities (auditoriums, laboratories, seminar rooms), thematic museums, libraries, didactical collections (field crops, vegetables, fruit, vines), sports hall, hostels for students.

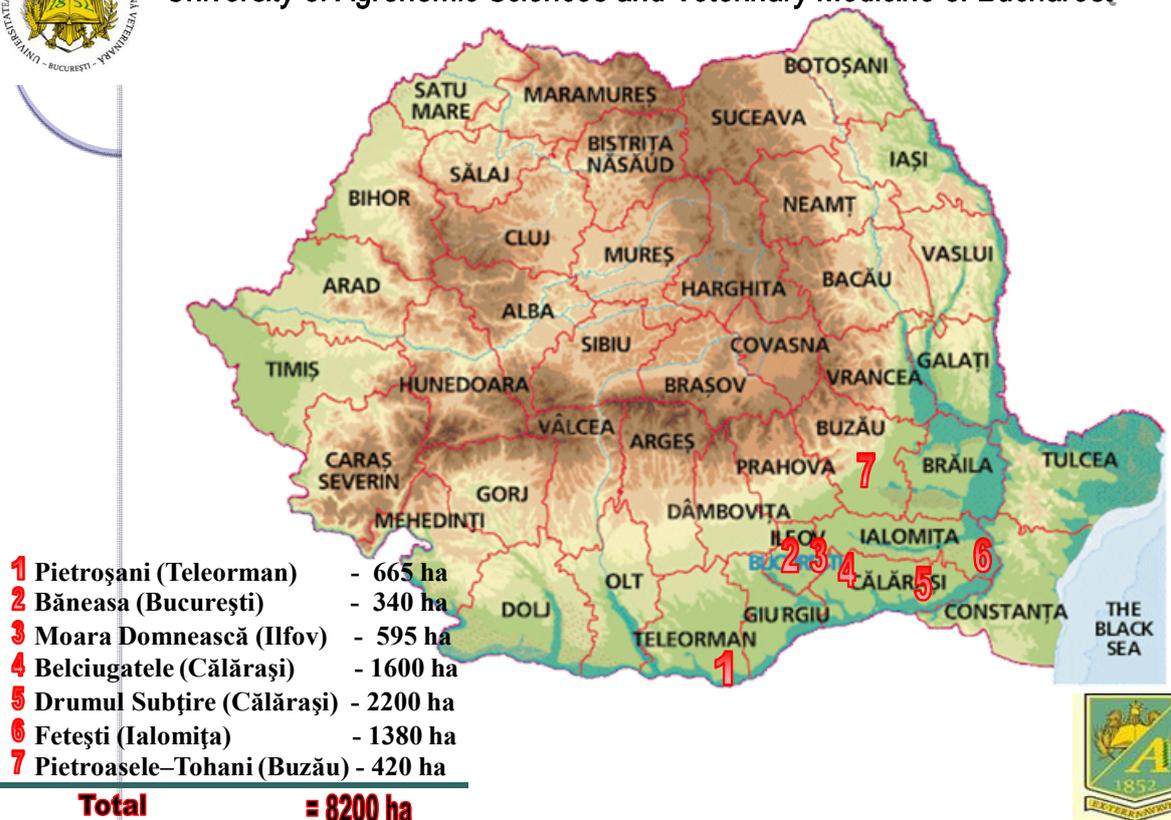
The faculty laboratories are equipped with modern, specific and necessary equipment for a good development of practical activities, scientific research and technological development.

For practical training activities and scientific research purposes, the Faculty of Agriculture benefits from the University training and experimental farms, with a total area of 8200 ha.

The Faculty of Agriculture experimental fields enjoy different pedoclimatic conditions which enable the development of research programs and field checking of laboratory-obtained results.



Training and experimental farms of the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest



The assumed missions of the Faculty of Agriculture in Bucharest are education and scientific research through advanced study programs at all

undergraduate and postgraduate levels in order to meet the challenges of a developing society.



In achieving its mission, the Faculty of Agriculture in Bucharest ensures the education and training of specialists, so that they can use scientific, technical, cultural and humanistic knowledge allowing them to contribute to the technological, economic, social and cultural development of the Romanian society.

Thus, our Faculty seeks to generate knowledge through research, development, innovation and technology transfer, high level training and by attracting best specialists and young people with a high potential for training and scientific activities.

The Faculty of Agriculture is made up of two departments:

- Department of Soil Sciences, with a total of 23 teachers and the following divisions: Soil Sciences, Agronomical Engineering, Agrochemistry, Agricultural Mechanization, Forestry;
- Department of Crops Sciences, with a total of 28 teachers and the following divisions: Field Crops Production, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Plant Protection, Biology.

The relations within external partnerships with similar institutions abroad made possible European program mobility of students and teachers by European programs such as Tempus, PHARE, PECO INCO-FAIR, INCO-COPERNICUS,

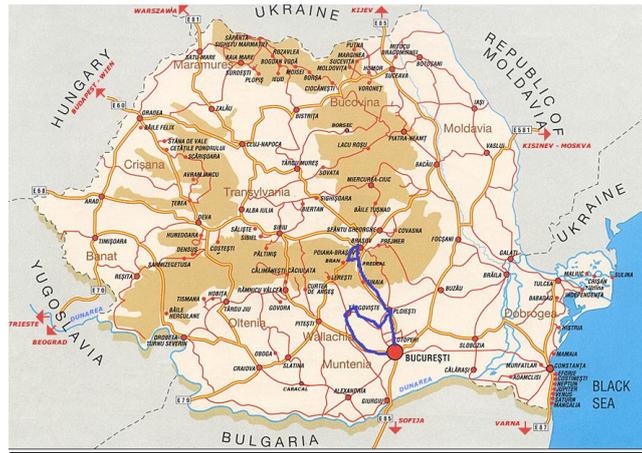
Leonardo da Vinci, FP5, FP6, FP7, Socrates, Erasmus, Erasmus plus, Content, e-Content plus, actively participating in the development of the European Higher Education Space. Development of a strong scientific school in the field of agriculture at the level of contemporary performance, participation in projects of high scientific interest and contribution to the affirmation of original and effective international system of values is a priority task of the Faculty of Agriculture from Bucharest.





PROGRAM OF ROMANIAN MOBILITY

21st-25th of May 2018



Monday 21st of May

09:00

Visit at vegetable organic farm - *Happy Vegetables* – Tartasesti village, Dambovita County

Visit at organic products shop and processing unit - *Rawboost Smart Food* – Targoviste city

Visit at organic blue berry farm - *Merry Berry* – I.L Caragiale village

Lunch

Accommodation at Radsor hotel and Waldburg Pension - Rasnov city, Brasov County

Dinner at Radsor hotel

Tuesday 22nd of May

08:45

Departure from Radsor hotel to City Hall Rasnov

Meeting at *Rasnov City Hall*

Rasnov Citadel Visit

Lunch at trout farm *Valea Glajeriei*

Trout farm visit – *Valea Glajeriei*

Visit the *Rasnov Ski Jump in Sports Complex*

Visit of *Valea Cetatii* Cave – The Philharmonic of Brasov concert

WWW.USAMV.RO

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Wednesday 23rd of May

09:00

Departure to Bran Castle

Visit of *Bran Castle*

Visit of Codlea region – *animal husbandry farms* (cows for milk, for meat, turkeys)

Lunch

Visit at units of milk processing, traditional products, traditional products tasting

Civic Education of children in Rasnov city

Farwell Dinner at *Promenada* restaurant, Rasnov city

Thursday 24th of May

09:00

Departure to Brasov city

Visit of *Brasov County Council*

Visit of *Transilvania University from Brasov, Faculty of Forestry and Forestry Exploitation, Zoological Museum/ Hunting Museum, Dendrometry Lab*

Lunch

Free time in Brasov – Visit to the *Black Church, City Hall Square, First Romanian School from Scheii Brasov*

Visit of *Poiana Brasov* (Optional)

Friday – 25th of May

08:45

Visit at *Bear Reservation* of Zarnesti

Visit at *Panicel Agropension and Equestrian Center* - Rasnov

Lunch

Departure to Bucharest

MONDAY 21st OF MAY

Objectives achieved during the visit: *family farms, vegetable crop production, food quality, healthy food, organic farming, sustainable development, organic plant cultivation technologies, business ideas in agriculture, processing of product, organic farming certification; accessing European funds, local labour issues, capitalizing on natural resources.*

“HAPPY VEGETABLE” ORGANIC FARM



It is a family farm producing organic vegetables. It manages about 6 hectares of land, in Tartasesti, Dambovita County, 20 km away from Bucharest. The farm activity includes the organic cultivation of various vegetables, greens, salad ingredients, herbs, seedlings or seeds from their own crop but also preserves jams, juices, syrups, teas and spices for aromatic remedies.

Happy Vegetables are planted with love and carefully grown on an old field rested for decades. Cultivation and irrigation are done with minimal invasion in order to prevent soil erosion: the plants are drenched slowly, dripped. Seeds are selected from crops of previous years or from sources that exclude genetic modification or chemical treatment.

Sun, water and love: here are the ingredients with which the *Happy Vegetable* are grown. Pest prevention methods are exclusively biological – interspersed crops or plant extracts or insects to limit the "damage". The fertilizer is exclusively natural.

Vegetables, fruits and plants are generally harvested the day they are sent to the customer, to the front door of the office or at home.



The offers can vary from week to week, sometimes from day to day, depending on what grows in the garden. There are no hormones, growth accelerators or preservation treatments in the large tomatoes of six hundred grams each. They look naturally and they are as healthy as possible.

There is a program - *Daily Basket*. For this you need to visit the website www.legumefericite.ro, click on the button, and choose everything that you want to have at the next day's table. Contact data will be left and the order will be delivered immediately. This way, products keep their freshness and there are health benefits for those who consume them. At the same time, it is possible to collect the vegetable directly from the garden.

In the web site you will discover other products than those produced directly on the farm (*Happy Vegetable*). Over time, the product portfolio has expanded to meet the customer demand. Thus, there are products of *happy vegetable* that are certified organic as well as products from third parties, some of them coming from other countries (fruits and vegetables in addition, others from organic farms or in conversion, but also non-grown products, in general fruits from households with very low production). More information will be found in the product description.

The *happy vegetable farm* future objective is to be a safe source of healthy food, a way of life, educational support, a natural oasis where vegetables, fruits, flowers and domestic animals will benefit from a very favourable natural environment. Plants will help each other against pests. On the long term, Happy Vegetables aims to provide nature & earth therapy to its customers and to provide an energy-loading place for the interested customers.

RAWBOOST SMART FOOD SRL



It is a family business with organic products, located in Targoviste, Dambovită County. The unit produce nutritional supplements, detoxification products, ecological products, superfoods. Also, process and sell these products online, creating their own recipes for a healthy lifestyle.

Superfoods are equally food and medical remedies, with elements common to both categories. Superfoods, especially organic ones, grown in natural soil without chemicals, are plants rich in highly concentrated and strong nutrients with a beneficial effect on health.

Supertonic and adaptive, super alloys have the ability to amplify the vital force and energy of the physical body, representing the ideal choice for boosting the immune system, serotonin secretion and sexual appetite. Correcting long-term nutritional imbalances, superfoods help the body recover to optimum weight and perfect health by deep detoxification and by adjusting the internal acid-base level. With extremely high protein, vitamins and minerals, as well as essential polysaccharides and essential fatty acids, superfoods can be considered a real fuel for the modern superfood.

Owners aim to restructure the lifestyle specific to the place we live in; to bring it up to date, to adapt local natural ingredients to the latest scientific discoveries about nutrition.



MERRY BERRY FARM



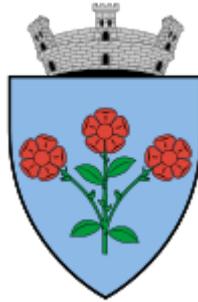
Situated in one of the most picturesque areas in Romania, in Mija village, Dambovita County, MerryBerry farm is at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, surrounded by a fantastic landscape of forests, fulfilling all the conditions for a quality culture. It is the largest organic cranberry farm in Romania, in the first year of certification. Approximately 250 acres were planted in 2017, and another 250 acres will be planted in 2019, resulting in an annual production of more than 1,500 tonnes from 2020.

The producers combine the beauty of this realm with their farming passion and skills. Their way of awakening your senses is called MerryBerry – the excellence of South Eastern European blueberries.

Placed right in the heart of the plantation, the cold storage warehouse uses state-of-the-art refrigeration technology. The storage warehouse has 2500 m², high performance automatic sorting machine, 3 cooling chambers, and 5 CA / ULO rooms.



RASNOV TOWN



Râșnov is a town in Brașov County, Romania with a population of 15,466. It is located about 15 km from the city of Brașov and about the same distance from Bran, on the road that links Wallachia and Transylvania. The castle of Râșnov was built in the years 1211-1225 by Teutonic Knights. Since the Middle Ages, the rose was chosen as the emblem of Rasnov and German toponym root, *Rosen*, seems to be the word 'pink', meaning 'pink', 'Rose', both in Latin and in Slavic and German languages (*Rosenau* = Valley of Roses). Râșnov rose became the symbol of community, history and culture of Rasnov, an identifier, representative, unique, spectacular, artistic and unique national tourist offer. Râșnov was mentioned for the first time in 1331 as *Rosnou* and again in 1388 as *villa Rosarum*. While the village was razed many times in its history by Tatars, Turks and Valachs, the castle was conquered only once, in 1612 by Gabriel Báthory.

In 1856, the Roman fort of Cumidava was discovered near the town.

In 2002, the Râșnov Citadel and surroundings were used during the shooting of several scenes from the American film *Cold Mountain*.

The surface of Rasnov is 15,140.71 ha, of which the urban area currently occupies only 7.37%. After land use, the largest area is occupied by forests (48%), followed by arable land (15%). The town of Râșnov is part of the Central Region, whose main feature is the variety of relief, predominantly mountainous, with a high potential for tourism and development of animal husbandry, but also with areas of plateau and meadow suitable for agricultural crops. As regards the contribution by economic sectors to the turnover, the largest share is held by the Manufacturing (49.82%), followed by Trade (25.42%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7.29%). Tourism development has led to significant increases in specific and related sectors: hotels and restaurants, entertainment, cultural and recreational activities, construction activities and real estate agencies.

TUESDAY 22nd OF MAY

Objectives achieved during the visit: *the importance of decision-makers in the development and promotion of existing resources and local traditions, permanent concern for initiating new business ideas for small entrepreneurs, as well as a permanent connection with the rural community and the civil society in the area; encouraging the development of local entrepreneurship that can help increase productivity and, on this basis, increase the standard of living of the inhabitants of the visited areas; capitalizing on existing opportunities in the area that can increase profits for economic activities.*

RASNOV CITY HALL



The development strategy for Rasnov and as well as for improving the life of its inhabitants highlights: modernizing and expanding the communication ways, providing the best infrastructure and, last but not least, promoting the town at national and international level.

For this, City Hall considers it a duty and the highlight of some extremely important values for the image of a community and not only. True history, multiculturalism of places, but also finding ways to respect the tourist's right to fun. Thus, tourism becomes an investment area that the City Hall places in the highest priority area.

Even in the vicinity of a commercial myth, Dracula, Râșnov wants to offer its citizens something else. A unique story where romantic legends with knights and princesses are reconstituted in the medieval fortress, the music of history heard in the churches of the city, "clean air, quiet, good food", as read on the back of a postcard sent from Râșnov 1925, welcome us in the resorts, reborn after half a century, through the carnival and skill of the inhabitants of Râșnov. Inspired by the old emblem of our town Râșnov-Rosenau, we want to become the "ROZA of national tourism".

Also, development projects with internal and external financing include: improving the urban environment and preserving, protecting and sustainable valorisation of cultural heritage,

preserving and protecting, promoting and developing the natural and cultural heritage; increasing the contribution of the Rasnov Fortress to the economic development of Rasnov and Brasov in general by attracting an increased number of visitors with an annual rate of 7%; capitalizing on Rasnov Fortress by asserting and presenting historical and cultural significance, using specific cultural marketing strategies and tools.

RÂȘNOV CITADEL

Râșnov Citadel is a historic monument and was built as part of a defence system for the Transylvanian villages exposed to outside invasions. A decisive aspect for building the citadel on the actual location was the route of the invading armies which were coming from the Bran pass and were passing through Râșnov, on their way to Burzenland. The only chance of survival for the inhabitants of the area, inclusively from Cristian and Ghimbav, was the refuge inside the citadel. Compelled to stay there for decades, the people of Râșnov and the nearby villages turned the fortification into a dwelling.

There is a myth attached to Râșnov Citadel. During a particularly long siege of the fortress, the citizens of Râșnov were concerned about the lack of available fresh drinking water. Two Turkish soldiers, having been captured earlier, were put to the task of digging a well in the centre of the fortress. These two men were assured that they would be given their freedom once the well was completed. According to local legend, it took them 17 years to finish the well, but they were still killed afterwards. This famous well still sits in the centre of Râșnov Fortress, and is 143 meters deep.



The medieval citadel of today is considered to be built between 1211 and 1225, during the rule of Teutonic Knights in Burzenland, although there is no evidence in this respect.

In 1335, during a Tatar incursion that ravaged Burzenland, Râșnov and Brașov were the only citadels remaining unconquered. This is also the first documented attestation of the fortification. In 1421 the first siege of an Ottoman army took place on the citadel.

In 1600, Michael the Brave along with his troops and his wife, Lady Stanca, retreated here after the defeat of Mirăslău.

The citadel was conquered only once, during the rule of Prince Gabriel Băthory, in 1612. The fall was caused by the lack of water due to the discovery of the path to a secret spring by the enemy troops. Because of the lack of a source of water interior to the citadel, between 1623 and 1642 a 146 metres (479 ft) deep well was excavated in it.

In 1718 the citadel was partially destroyed by a fire, and in 1802 it was damaged by an earthquake. In 1821 refugees from Wallachia (the resurgent movement led by Tudor Vladimirescu) retreated to the citadel.

Between 1848-1849, because the locality was being crossed by the Hungarian revolutionaries and the Austrian imperial troops, the villagers retreated to the citadel. This was the last mission of the citadel as a place of refugee and defence.

In 1850, due to the political situation and the decrease of the citadel's defensive role, the fortification was abandoned, becoming a ruin. There was only one guard left who had to announce the outbreak of fires by tolling a bell.

Because of the two world wars and the set up of the communist regime in Romania, the citadel was restored for the first time, barely, in the years 1955-1956.

Today, inside the citadel there is a museum which briefly presents slices from the local history, the area's habits and crafts, and also gathers pieces and weapons from the inhabitants past. The exhibition contains the following sections: document photocopies, weapons, tools, stamps and period objects.



RASNOV SKI JUMP IN SPORTS COMPLEX RASNOV

Râșnov Ski Jump (Romanian: *Trambulina Valea Cărbunării*) is a ski jumping hill located within the Râșnov Sports Complex, in the Cărbunării Valley, southeast of Râșnov, Romania. The 90-meter hill was designed by a Romanian architect and opened in 2012, it is the country's second largest ski jumping hill after the disused 110-meter Tintina. The whole ski jumping complex consists of four hills, with K-points of 90, 64, 35 and 15 meters, respectively.

The three other smaller hills were designed by the Austrian architect Christian Aske.



The financing of the around 3m Euro expensive project was financed with a sponsorship of the oil company OMV and Râșnov municipality. Training business on the ski jumping hills started on 2011-08-30 with the Romanian ski jumping national team. The official inauguration of the ski jumping facility took place with a FIS-Cup event on 2012-06-09, where even World Cup jumpers such as Thomas Morgenstern, Robert Kranjec and Roman Kudelka participated.

For the European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF) at Brașov in 2013 an additional 90 meter ski jumping hill was constructed from summer 2011 to fall 2012. It was planned by a Romanian architect firm and the financing of about 4.5m Euro taken over by the ministry for tourism and regional development. The works on the jump shall were finished by October 2012 in order to complete the ski jumping center of Râșnov with four ski jumps, two judges' towers, floodlights and a lift.

GLAJERIA VALLEY TROUT FARM

The detailed knowledge of the technological process of growing trout combined with the latest news on the growth of consumption trout in its natural environment make this trout the ideal place for a good work in salmon. The destination of the production, the living trout, is ideal to be able to supply the guesthouses, restaurants, supermarkets or neighbourhood shops in the whole area and beyond.

Clients come from all over the country for live trout in any quantity, rainbow or fountain of the best quality and at the best price! Take into account the proper nutrition needed for the proper development of these cold-blooded animals, their reproduction and maturity in a propitious environment and in mountain water.



THE VALEA CETATII CAVE



The Valea Cetății Cave (within the natural protected area with same name) is an outstanding touristic attraction located only minutes away from the Râșnov Citadel, 1.5 Km away from the city of Râșnov and 7.5 km from Poiana Brașov.

The crown of small lakes surrounding an awesome Cathedral Hall of more than 30,000 cubic meters are perfectly still mirrors that reflect breath-taking calcite formations and arches of a whiteness rarely seen anywhere in the world.

Using the latest technology, the cave offers a tourist trail of such brightness and beauty that even the most claustrophobic will feel at ease. The cave can be reached from the parking on the national road Poiana Brașov-Râșnov, after a leisurely walk of about 450 metres through the karstic forest of the natural protected area Valea Cetății.

WEDNESDAY – 23rd OF MAY

Objectives achieved during the visit: *valorisation of the historical value of the existing results, development of tourism, agro-tourism, traditional products, local brands; the diversification of agricultural or non-agricultural resources, use of the resources available through entrepreneurial combinations has taken various forms ranging from agro-tourism and the provision of recreational conditions to commercial activities, consulting services, processing of basic raw materials and obtaining meat, milk, or wood products, examples of good practices and successful rural entrepreneurship of small family farms and so on.*

BRAN VILLAGE BRAN CASTLE



The gate is the natural gate open to the passage from Transylvania to Muntenia and the aisle between the Bucegi and Piatra Craiului Mountains, bordering Tara Barsei in the north and northeast, in the south and south-east with Dambovita and Valea Prahovei. From the point of view of the natural framework, the area is represented as a high depression between 800 - 1,000 m with NE-SV orientation, which is bounded by the valley of Barsa river, Piatra Craiului Mountains (with peaks over 2,000 m - Omu Peak 2239 m).

Bran is located in the north-eastern part of Brasov County, at the entrance to the Rucar-Bran corridor and has altitudes between 700-900 m.

From the point of view of the socio-economic framework, Bran is defined as a rural village, known as the tradition of livestock breeders. Loquities are part of the category of scattered villages with households in the archaic form of the "yard house" found in other mountain areas of Romania, as well as in Europa, where it bears the name "homeownership". The basic occupations of the inhabitants in this area are the work in the forest, both in the mountains and the swamp between mountain and plains.

Agriculture is being practiced on a smaller scale due to poor productive land and cold weather, and the forest has been and remains the main occupation of those in the country. An

important place in the economy of this village is occupied by handicrafts and tailoring industries especially for the processing of the wire. Weaving is practiced in every business, in winter, at the loom, making the well-known waist in the crown black and white alternation.

The original ethno-folklore background, folkloric events and traditional celebrations, the Bran Castle, the medieval art museum, the church with the patronage "The Assumption of the Virgin" or the building of the 18th century old vaude. In the Bran Castle there is an important outdoor ethnographic museum that includes peasant households, technical installations, and village specific objects. The Bran, known as one of the most important passers-by in the Southern Carpathians, is still mentioned in antiquity in the Geto-Dacian reports. Following the Treaty of Alliance concluded in Brasov in 1395 between Mircea cel Batran and Sigismund of Luxembourg, Bran was transferred to the Romanian Country. Mircea cel Batran, grandfather of paternal filiation of the future voivode Vlad Tepes, is the first of the Bessarabian dynasty to master Bran and he was also the one who initiated the granting of trade privileges to this fortress, privileges that encouraged trade with Muntenia.

The intention to build a fortress in the Bran step has been there since 1364. Documents attesting that Vlad Dracula has passed so many times through Bran and established economic and military relations with Bran Castle are talking about the importance of the role played by the passers-by and the castle in the relations between Transylvania and Wallachia.

In October 1476, when Vlad Tepes was in Brasov following to go to Bran in Wallachia to occupy his throne in the third reign, he gave the Brestsmen the freedom to trade "in all fairs and places from the land of my dynasty, as it was before the old settlement of all that will be necessary and will please. "

In 1897, Irish writer Bram Stoker publishes the thriller "Dracula," which Oscar Wilde has described as "the most beautiful story of all time."

The similarities between Bran Castle and Count Dracula's Roman Castle have determined not only scientists and journalists to assert that the place where the adventures described by Stoker are taking place is Bran Castle, even though the novelist never went to his life through Bran.

It should be emphasized, however, once again that Bram Stoker's story has no leverage with the Romanian prince, Vlad Tepes, and consequently, it can attract an unfavourable influence on the figure the history of which, the life and deeds must be borne by the world as they have in reality. His personality and his actions must be fairly valued, and his reputation is invaluable.

The numerous films made in Bran, the countless articles written here, millions of tourists eager to discover one of the most fascinating myths of the mistress, as well as the authentic documents accompanying him, the beauty of the places, the hospitality of the hosts, there are so many reasons why you should come to Bran.

The popularity of the stories and anecdotes about Prince Dracula, as well as the large circulation in the Slavic countries of legends about the killings of the "prince-vampire", proves once again the interest that Vlad Tepes and Bran awakens, implicitly.

Compared to the much evidence that motivates his severe actions, historians believe that the extremely brutal accusations against Vlad Dracula are in contradiction with the logic of history and the laws of that country. Prince Vlad Tepes-Dracula must remain in the memory of history what he was for his life: a symbol of justice, an excellent exponent of the struggle for his country's independence and freedom, a model of courage and intelligence.

***ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FARMS IN CODLEA, BRASOV
UNITS OF MILK PROCESSING, TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS, TRADITIONAL***

THE OXVILLE CATTLE MEET FARM



THE LARGEST TURKEY MEAT PRODUCER IN ROMANIA - BRADCOD COMPANY



FAMILY FARM OF COWS FOR MILK - NEMET ATTILA



The evolution of the economic environment in Codlea is in line with these national trends. The economic profile of the locality, based on turnover, is mainly determined by the activities in the field of trade (46,10%), industry (30,58%), agriculture (12,05%) and 8,84% services. With an average of 0.77 hectares of agricultural land per inhabitant, Codlea Municipality is among the localities with very good conditions for practicing agriculture, the values being above those registered as a national average (0.70 ha / place). The situation of the local economic agents currently active in the agro-food sector is as follows: Animal slaughter - 2, Manufacture of cold meat and meat preparation - 3, Manufacture of bread and bakery products - 3. According to the data presented, poultry breeding (in intensive form) is a well-represented sector at the level of Codlea and falls within the trend that will be remembered at the level of the Brasov Metropolitan Area where the birds (55.30%), followed by sheep (23.90%), pigs (14.05%), cattles (4.31%), equines (1.31%) and goats (1.12%). In addition to poultry rearing, intensively practiced by companies such as S.C. BRADCOD S.A, AVICOD S.A. and S.C. GALLI - GALLO S.R.L, in Codlea, livestock farming is generally practiced in households. So, it is about semi-subsistence farms, but above all subsistence where agricultural production is intended for their own consumption, with very few households being able to dispose small quantities of products for marketing. In semi-subsistence farms, farmers carry out various crop cultivation and animal husbandry activities, based on region-specific traditions. These farms are characterized by a much diversified production structure, driven by the needs of the household, as well as by a reduced and inadequate technical endowment, which prevents productivity gains and a surplus of products for sale.

The orientation of these farms to the market requires a change in the production system and implicitly additional financial costs that farmers cannot afford. It also notes the low interest

of producers in practicing organic farming. Thus, only two producers of organic products in the field of apiculture and snail growth are registered in Codlea. The low interest in the development of organic farming is the result of ineffective informing of the citizens.

A family household that has energy and minimal consumption needs to produce as little waste as possible, and this waste is largely recycled on the spot, in a closed circuit and converted into high-end household goods, to secure a large part of their own dietary intake to superior quality to any standards, regardless of soil and precipitation conditions, making best use of natural and cheap natural energy factors that can meet periodically the markets where the citizens who live in the block or not have gardens that provide conditions of comfort, safety and prosperity at least at the average level of its members - is the concept that must also be implemented at the level of Codlea. To this end, local government should support this type of initiative by granting tax incentives and promoting citizens' information actions. The lack of storage and marketing of agricultural products is also an issue that needs to be addressed in the public-private partnerships and debated in the framework of the associations from which the locality is part.

The creation of a warehouse for agricultural products and the creation of spaces for their disposal are projects that can be generated by the public administration and can create the premises of the development of agricultural and animal husbandry activities both in the locality and throughout the area.



Brasov county is champion of traditional products certified at national level. Of the 480 traditional products attested at national level, Brasov County holds 143. Food safety is addressed in theory as what the definition implies: food security is the assurance of all the quality (chemical, physical, microbiological) parameters of food from the raw material stage to the food stage reached by the consumer.

THURSDAY-24th OF MAY

Objectives achieved during the visit: *the idea of continuously improving the quality of life for present and future generations by creating sustainable communities capable of managing and using resources efficiently and harnessing the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion; the development of human resources and, last but not least, the education in the field of forestry through theoretical and practical training offers, considering the areas visited; the development of the tourist offer and its efficient valorisation at national and international level.*

BRASOV CITY AND CONSEIL COUNTY



Founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1211 on an ancient Dacian site and settled by the Saxons as one of the seven walled citadels*, Brasov exudes a distinct medieval ambiance and has been used as backdrop in many recent period films.

The location of the city at the intersection of trade routes linking the Ottoman Empire and western Europe, together with certain tax exemptions, allowed Saxon merchants to obtain considerable wealth and exert a strong political influence in the region. This was reflected in the city's German name, **Kronstadt**, as well as in its Latin name, Corona, meaning Crown City (hence, the coat of arms of the city which is a crown with oak roots). Fortifications were erected around the city and continually expanded, with several towers maintained by different craft guilds, according to medieval custom.



THE COUNCIL SQUARE



The Saxons built massive stone walls and seven bastions around the city that are still visible today, as well as ornate churches, elaborately trimmed buildings and one of the finest central squares in the country, said to be the spot to which the legendary Pied Piper led the children of Hamelin. Located at the heart of old medieval Brasov and lined with beautiful red-roofed merchant houses, the Council Square, known to the Saxon population as the Marktplatz, is a nice place to rest and soak in the beautiful scenery.

THE BLACK CHURCH



Brasov's famous landmark and Romania's leading gothic church, the Black Church towers over the Council Square and the old town. Built between 1385 and 1477 on the site of an earlier church (destroyed by Mongol invasions in 1242), the construction of the Marienkirche, as it was known in German, was hampered by extensive damage caused by Turkish raids in 1421. The church was given its new name after disaster struck again in 1689, when the Great Fire leveled most of the town, blackening the walls of the church. Restoration took almost 100 years. Of two towers planned, only one was finished.

The original gothic interior got a makeover during restorations, and the lofty, light space you see today is mostly baroque. The interior is beautiful, with balconies, stained glass windows, an enormous organ, stone columns and walls adorned with fabulous Turkish carpets. The church windows have recently been fitted out with special UV-filtering glass to protect the 119 Anatolian carpets. Thankful to have survived their trips into the "barbaric" lands south and east of the Carpathians, German merchants donated the carpets to the church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The collection is the largest of its kind in Europe. Listen to the impressive 4,000-pipe organ dating from 1839 during concerts held here three times a week in the summer.

FIRST ROMANIAN SCHOOL MUSEUM



Housed on the grounds of St. Nicholas Church, this was for centuries one of the leading learning centres of the Romanian people. The printing press that opened here in 1556 produced some of the first books written in Romanian. The museum hosts a compelling legacy: more than 4,000 rare books (many printed or copied by hand right here), several hundred rare documents, the oldest Bible (printed on goat's skin) and much more.



TRANSILVANIA UNIVERSITY OF BRASOV
THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY AND FOREST EXPLOITATION IN BRASOV



FACULTY OF SILVICULTURE
AND FOREST
ENGINEERING
BRASOV - ROMANIA



The Faculty of Forestry and Forest Exploitation in Brasov was founded in 1948, continuing and developing the tradition of forestry education established in Bucharest in 1883. The Cinegetic Museum systematically presents the hunting potential of the Romanian Carpathians: specimens of different animal species are presented in their natural environment through dioramas; special maps show the distribution of each species, and in some cases the toponyms derived from their popular names on the territory of Romania; The maps also show the locations where the fossils belonging to the ancestors of the respective species were found.



FRIDAY – 25th OF MAY

Objectives achieved during the visit: *examples of good practices for biodiversity conservation, care and welfare projects, unique in Europe; new business ideas, coaching, reinvigorating complementary activities, which can be extended in proportion to the development of agrotourism by efficiently capitalizing on the material and human potential of rural space.*

ZARNESTI RESERVATION OF BEARS - LIBEARTY BEAR SANCTUARY



In 1998 a Romanian woman, Cristina Lapis, saw 3 bears in a small cage outside a restaurant in central Romania where they were used to attract customers. She later found more bears used in a similar way in other areas of the country. Her dream was to rescue these distressed animals and to change public attitudes in order to stop this cruel and illegal exploitation of one of Romania's magnificent animals.

Now this dream has come true, with over 70 bears enjoying a new life in the Liberty Bear Sanctuary – 70 hectares of oak and hazel forest in the Carpathian Mountains above the Transylvanian town of Zarnesti. The Romanian bear sanctuary has helped to create better awareness of the issues affecting bears in Romania. The Romanian public media and also the authorities have now taken this project to their hearts. The sanctuary has given new life to once captive bears and is a symbol of optimism for the protection of Romania's rich natural environment. The day-to-day management of the bear sanctuary, including the rescue and care of the bears and all general maintenance around the sanctuary is undertaken by Cristina Lapis's organisation – Milioane de Prieteni (Millions of Friends), which is based in Brasov, Romania.

The land for the sanctuary, 160 acres (70 hectares) of oak and hazel forest, was donated by the Municipality of Zarnesti, a small town in central Transylvania, 25 km south of Brasov.

The sanctuary was created with funds from a variety of sources, including from the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), which also designed the sanctuary and helped training the staff.

The sanctuary was created because of the need to rescue over 50 bears found suffering in small and rusted cages around the country where they had been used as pets or as attractions for restaurants and petrol stations. The bears were all caught from the wild as cubs and had lived all their lives in confined cages with a poor diet and little or no veterinary care. This practice of keeping captive bears was illegal in Romania, but until the bear sanctuary was created, the authorities were unable to confiscate these bears due to the lack of facilities available to care for such rescued animals. The sanctuary construction started in 2005, and today there are over 70 rescued bears living in several large forested enclosures measuring around 66 acres (27 hectares) in total. These forested areas contain large fresh water pools, hibernation dens and hundreds of trees with lush natural vegetation.

A large central sanctuary building contains staff areas, storage and preparation areas for food for the bears, the veterinary clinic and a number of quarantine dens for new or sick bears. Although the bears feed on the vegetation, nuts and berries available in the forest, they do need additional food and the sanctuary staff distribute over a tonne of fruit and vegetables a day around the sanctuary enclosures.

The sanctuary has CCTV cameras on all fences so the staff can monitor the behaviour of the bears and also keep an eye on any visitors to the sanctuary.

Organised tours can be organized around the sanctuary, while the story of the bear rescues is told to visitors. The bears live in large forested areas and it is up to them to stay inside the forest or come out to rest or play in the open meadow areas and pools. This is not a zoo and the welfare of the bears is the priority, but many bears are seen playing and resting near to the fences so visitors generally are able to see these magnificent animals from a safe distance. Schools throughout Romania now send classes of children to the sanctuary to learn about the bears and about wildlife protection in general. The sight of bears climbing trees, playing in the water pools or just lazing in the meadows gives the children a far better understanding of the true nature of the animals than any concrete zoo could ever do.

It is hoped that future donations will allow an education centre to be developed near to the sanctuary to encourage further studies into wildlife protection and animal welfare and to develop more outreach education programmes in Romania.

PANICEL AGROPENSION AND EQUESTRIAN CENTER



The complex is located on an area of approx. 70,000 sqm, offering a wonderful view of the Bucegi, Piatra Craiului and Postavarul Mountains, the area representing an ideal place to escape from the urban agglomeration. Panicel has no close neighbors, it is fenced and guarded 24 hours a day. Whether you want only moments of peace or relaxation, a fishing game, a ride or even riding courses with an authorized instructor, you can find them all at Panicel. You can also enjoy the panorama of the mountains that surround this area. Among the facilities and services offered by Panicel we can mention: a dining room with a bar equipped with solid wood furniture, a fireplace and an audio installation. Tourists can enjoy dinner consisting of organic products obtained in the own farm of the complex, sauna, terrace, gazebo , children's playground, wireless internet, conference room, smokers, table tennis, billiards, ping-pong, darts and bar, and guarded parking.

The Equestrian Center started its activity a few years ago. It has a covered horse riding arena, which is a new, unique construction in the area, built up to international standards. The horse riding instructor and equestrian tour guide Ehrlich Cristian told our team that riding lessons and shows, gallop shows as well as other equestrian events will take place in the equestrian facilities in the near future. The center works with eight horses, two Fresian fingers and three ponies. Fredy, the white and shy horse, will look at you with respect and obedience. He loves people, especially children. Nero is reserved for adventure seekers. With a black, stubborn horn, he was eager to run to the green hills. Caesar is a Don Juan, a conqueror, aware of his beauty. You cannot help offering carrots. Meanwhile, Fulger, staring at the front, is just waiting to be remembered. And the miracles of Iola and Lola, gentle, docile, obedient, can teach you the lesson of patience.

The center invites you to let your dreams take flight. Smile and live outdoors, away from dust and concrete, enjoy the pleasure of being free. It guarantees that the "exams" of the day will be taken boldly!