



Marsh angelica (*Angelica palustris*)

It is a perennial plant species from the *Apiaceae* family. This plant occurs in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and it is rare and threatened throughout its range. Populations of the plant are generally small and reduced in number. It is 50-150 cm tall. It blooms in June-August. It is a white-flowered umbellifer plant. Its main habitat are the marsh meadows, the birch and willow marshes.

Community interest/protected habitats:

7110* Active raised bogs

7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

91D0* Bog woodland

Custodian: Covasna County Council through
Centrul Județean pentru Protecția Naturii,
Dezvoltare Rurală și Salvamont
52008 - Sfântu Gheorghe, P-ța Libertății nr. 4
Județul Covasna, România
Tel: +40 267 311 190, Fax: +40 267 351 228
e-mail: cjpndrscovasna@gmail.com

Project title: Proper Management of the Bodoc-Baraolt Mountains, Ciocaș-Vițelului Hills, Apa Roșie Peat Bog, Apa Lină-Honcsook Peat Bog, Upper Olt, Râul Negru, Ciomad-Balványos and Mestecănișul de la Reci Protected Areas

The project's beneficiary is Covasna County Council

Duration of the project is 21 months, between April 2014 and December 2015

The overall objective of the project is the protection and preservation of biodiversity and the natural heritage through the proper management of the protected areas administered by Covasna County Council, and to ensure the local community's and the visitors access to information on the natural values and thus contributing to their sustainable development. Further information about the project on www.natcov.ro, www.natkov.ro

Editor: Covasna County Council

Edited by: Incze Anna, Madarasi Csilla

Drawing and design: Szederjesi Szidónia

Map made by: Pap Endre

Photo: Kakas Zoltán, Papucs András

Date of publication: December 2015

The project is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through Sectorial Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013, Priority Axis 4 "Implementation of Adequate Management Systems for Nature Protection"

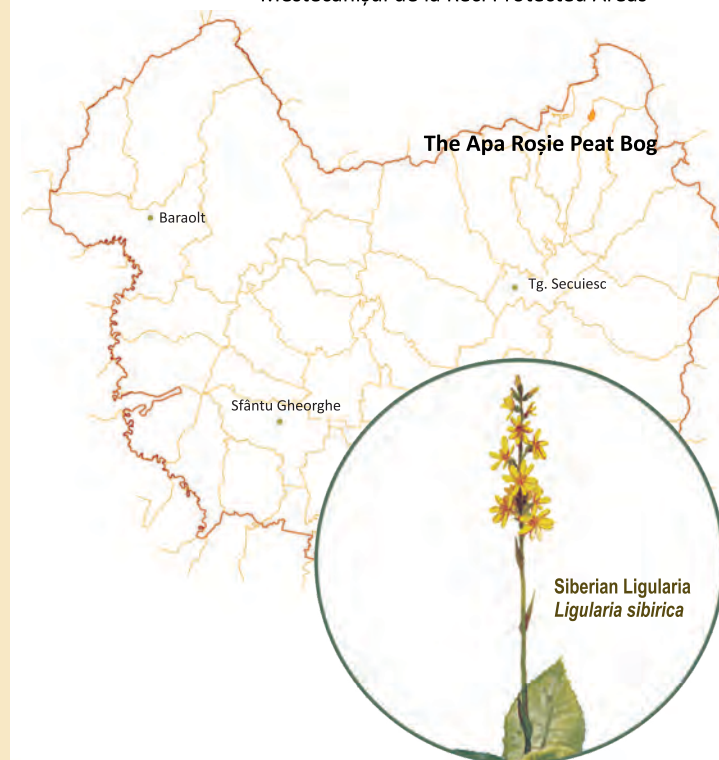
Proiect co-finanțat prin Fondul European de Dezvoltare Regională.

Conținutul acestui material nu reprezintă în mod obligatoriu poziția oficială a Uniunii Europene sau a Guvernului României.



Natura 2000 Site The Apa Roșie Peat Bog

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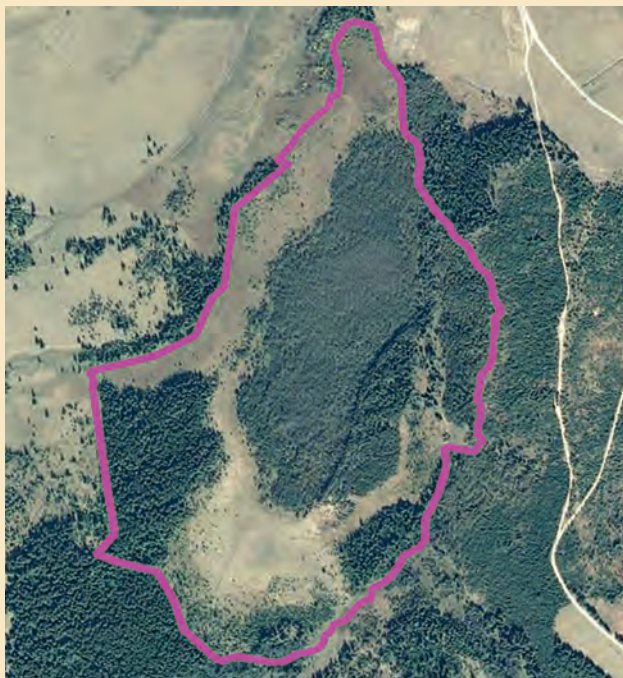
Siberian Ligularia
Ligularia sibirica



Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union established in 1992. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. These sites protect vulnerable habitats such as wetlands, which in turn helps to safeguard the animals and plants which need these places to survive. Across the EU a diverse range of habitats are protected, from flower-rich meadows to vast expanses of estuaries, even cave systems, and a huge variety of animals throughout the EU benefit from this, such as golden eagles, flamingos, otters and lynx.

The Apa Roşie Peat Bog Natura 2000 Site, ROSCI0242



It is Natura 2000 site since 2007, and has a surface area of 66 ha. The site is located in the Nemira Mountains in the basin of the Apa Roşie (Red Water) stream, at an altitude of 990-1030 m, on a flysch (sandstone) substrate. The bog of this site conserves three Community interest bog habitats, the conservation of two of them representing a priority. These are in a very good state of preservation due to isolation. The natural structure of the forest habitats is very well preserved and is represented by the large diversity of ages and sizes. The site has a complex composition; we can find glades with Scots pine, Norway spruce and downy birch, alternating with oligotrophic and meso-oligotrophic bogs.

Typical tree species are the Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), grey alder (*Alnus incana*), bay willow (*Salix pentandra*), other important plant species are the lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*). The peat bog was designated as Special Area of Conservation for the following species of Community interest: Siberian Ligularia (*Ligularia sibirica*) and marsh angelica (*Angelica palustris*), both having a good state of preservation.



Siberian Ligularia (*Ligularia sibirica*)

It is the type species for the genus Ligularia. It is a 30-130 cm tall perennial herbaceous plant, native to fens and damp grassy meadows in Siberia, Central and Eastern Europe. It is in flower from July to August and the seeds ripen from August to October. The clear, yellow, daisy flowers are held on branching stems and contrast nicely against the black stems. It is endangered in Europe.