

→ MENU

→ NEWS

→ ABOUT COMENIUS

→ AIMS OF PROJECT

→ WORK PROGRAM

→ MEETINGS

→ PRODUCTS

→ PHOTO GALLERY

→ VIDEO GALLERY

→ CONTACTS

## AIMS OF PROJECT

The protection of biodiversity is one of the EU's main environmental priorities. The EU is committed to halting biodiversity loss in the EU and to substantially reducing the rate of biodiversity loss in other parts of the world by the same date. European national parks are part of the continent's complex system of protected areas.

The reason for their creation, their purpose and history, their management, size and the species that they protect may differ — yet, for the past 100 years, they have been reservoirs of biodiversity, sources of water, cultural and economic assets, and places of recreation and spiritual replenishment.

We want to draw attention of students, parents and society to the problem of biodiversity reduction and support the idea of spreading national parks of Europe and creating new national parks.

### The concrete aims of the project are:

a) Comparing flora and fauna of one selected national park of partner countries;



QUIZ

# NATIONAL PARKS OF EUROPE

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide. Below this bar, on the right side, there are three thin, parallel white horizontal lines that extend to the right edge of the slide.

Which of the national parks has got a volcanic geological origin and maintains cold and hot mineral water springs?

**Answer: Soğuksu National Park,  
Turkey**

# Which big city is near Soguksu NP?

a) Istanbul

b) Ankara

c) Kayseri



Which of the national parks  
is characterized by its  
sandy soil and flat terrain?

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**Answer: Kiskunság National  
Park, Hungary**

Where is one of the last natural habitat in Europe for lynx to live in ?

**Answer: Risnjak National Park,  
Croatia**

What species of animals the scientists and the park workers are trying to re-establish and to protect them in Appennino Tosco-Emiliano National Park located in Italy?

**Answer: Wolf**

## Arrange the parks according to their size:

1. Bulgaria – Central Balkans NP **1** 717 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Croatia - Risnjak NP **6** 64 km<sup>2</sup>
3. Croatia - Plitvice Lakes NP **4** 296 km<sup>2</sup>
4. Hungary - The Kiskunság NP **2** 570 km<sup>2</sup>
5. Italy - Appennino Tosco Emiliano NP **5** 228 km<sup>2</sup>
6. Lithuania - Aukštaitija NP **3** 405 km<sup>2</sup>
7. Poland - Stolowe Mountains NP **7** 63 km<sup>2</sup>
8. Turkey - Soguksu NP **8** 12 km<sup>2</sup>



Which of the park is characterized by its numerous and beautiful waterfalls?

**Answer: Plitviče Lakes National Park, Croatia**

Which national park has the largest beech-tree forest formation in Europe?

**Answer: Central Balkan National Park, Bulgaria**

**What is the name of the rock presented here?**



- a) Pietra di Bismantova
- b) Appennino Tosco-Emiliano
- c) Rocca di Appennino

How many lakes are in the  
Lithuanian National Park  
Aukštaitija, approximately?

**Answer: 126**

Where is the Polish national  
park Stolowe Mountain  
situated?

**Answer: South-Western  
Poland on the Polish-Czech  
border**

# When was The Stolowe Mountains National Park established?

- a) 16th of September, 1993
- b) 17th of September, 1994
- c) 18th of September, 1995



Can you listen loud music  
in national park?

**Answer: No**

Where are Plitvice lakes  
situated?

**Answer: In central Croatia**



**Where is Stolowe  
Mountain NP situated in  
Poland?**

**Answer: On the Polish-Czech  
border**

**What activities can you do  
in Soguksu NP situated in  
Turkey?**

**Answer: bird watching, picnic,  
museum, staying in bungalow...**

# How many lakes are there in the Plitvice Lakes National Park?



a) less than 10

**b) 16**

c) more than 18



Can you do scientific  
research at the national  
park?

**Answer: Yes**

How many national parks  
Bulgaria has?

**Answer: 3**

# What is the highest peak of The Central Balkan Park? (2,376 m)

- a) Botevat
- b) Osogov mountain
- c) Vlahina



How many national parks  
Lithuania has?

**Answer: 5**

What is the name of the famous NP in Croatia?

**Answer: Plitvice lakes**



# Arrange the parks according to the year they were established.

1. Bulgaria – Central Balkans NP **6** **1991**
2. Croatia - Risnjak NP **2** **1953**
3. Croatia - Plitvice Lakes NP **1** **1949**
4. Hungary - The Kiskunság NP **5** **1975**
5. Italy - Appennino Tosco Emiliano NP **8** **2001**
6. Lithuania - Aukštaitija NP **4** **1974**
7. Poland - Stolowe Mountains NP **7** **1993**
8. Turkey - Soguksu NP **3** **1959**

Can you play paintball in  
Soguksu NP situated in  
Turkey?

**Answer: Yes, but you  
must reserve the time**

Is it allowed to camp in  
Appennino Tosco Emiliano  
NP?

**Answer: No**

# Which plant is the rarest one in Lithuania?

- a) Branched Bell
- b) Lake Lobelia
- c) *Epipogium Aphyllum*



# What is the surface like of the Kiskunság National Park?

1. plain
2. hill-country
3. highland
4. dale-land

# Which type of landscape is Kiskunság characterized by?

1. closed forests
2. plain peat-bogs
3. alternating lick barrens, dunes, sand barren lawns
4. bare rock

# How were the dunes near Fülöpháza formed?

1. out of the former sea deposit
2. the Quarternary wash of the Danube was organized into dunes by the wind
3. out of the falling dust which was carried by the wind
4. as a result of anthropogeny

# In which country can you find the Kiskunság National Park?

1. Romania
2. Slovakia
3. the Czech Republic
4. Hungary



# How are the areas of the park made use of?

1. basketwork
2. meadow management, sheperding
3. wood-management
4. viticulture, winery

Most of the park is also a biosphere reserve. What is the aim of this level of protection in the area?

1. They want to attract as many visitors as possible and to present the values of the area.
2. They want the ecological processes to go on without any human intervention.
3. They follow the principles of sustainable use and choose environmentally friendly landscaping in order to keep the original ecological circumstances.
4. They have founded a gene bank in the district.

# Which list of species describes the area the best?

1. the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), the wood violet (*Viola odorata*), the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
2. The epipactis (*Epipactis bugacensis*), the sand weather grass (*Stypha arenaria*), the Danubian meadow viper (*Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*)
3. the wild boar (*Sus scropha*), the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), the dog rose (*Rosa canina*).
4. the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), the deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), the melic grass (*Melica uniflora*).

# Which coniferous wood covers the Bugac region?

1. (Juniperus communis) juniper
2. (Pinus sylvestris) Scots pine
3. (Abies alba) fir
4. (Pinus nigra) black pine

# What kind of disaster has happened to the juniper grove lately?

1. Parasites have destroyed it.
2. Thieves have cut down the trees.
3. It has burnt down because of a severe drought.
4. Acid rain has destroyed it.



The end of  
questionnaire  
Let's count the  
points!

