

DECELANE DE NEV
MUSICA FEST

LI - THE HOUSE OF BANAT-CRIȘANA

It is a gorge on the river Danube and forms part of the boundary between Serbia and Romania. In the broad sense, it encompasses a route of 134 km; in the narrow sense, it only encompasses the last barrier on this route, just beyond the Romanian city of **Orșova**, that contains two hydroelectric dams, with two power stations, Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station and Iron Gate II Hydroelectric Power Station. At this point in the Danube, the river separates the southern Carpathian Mountains from the north-western foothills of the Balkan Mountains. The Romanian side of The Iron Gates gorge constitutes the Iron Gates natural park, whereas the Serbian part constitutes the Derdap national park.



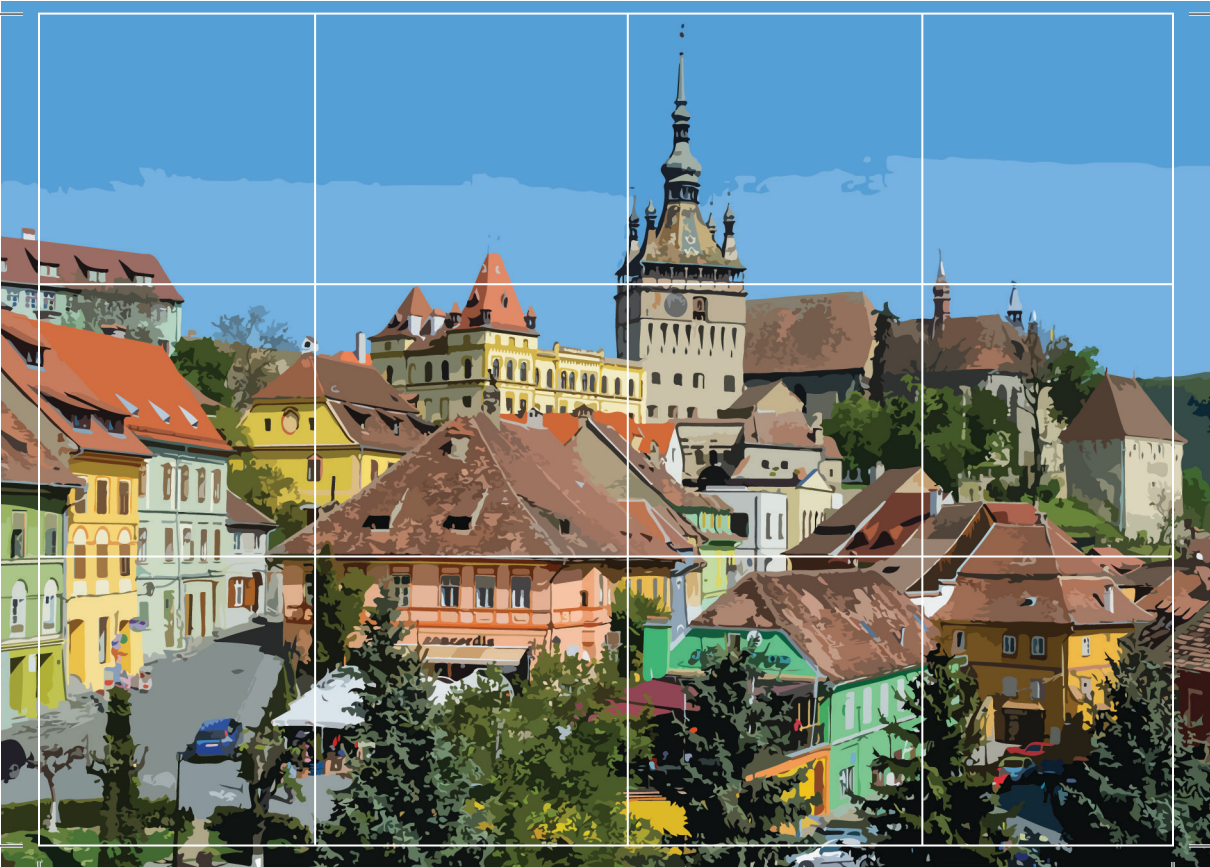
L2 - THE HOUSE OF BANAT-CRIȘANA

It is a boiled or fried donut, stuffed with soft white cheese or cottage cheese and topped with sour cream and a fruit compote. As the most popular of Romanian desserts, it can be found on almost every restaurant menu and may be considered an honorary Romanian National Dish. Donuts have a long and complicated history. Fried or boiled dough has been a part of many cultures and it is hard to track an origin. The Romanian version is believed to have derived from Austro-Hungarian cuisine. The name itself may have derived from the Latin “pappa” which in Romanian language context means kid’s food, rather than father. Papanashi is certainly a fun food, and a must try Romanian dessert.



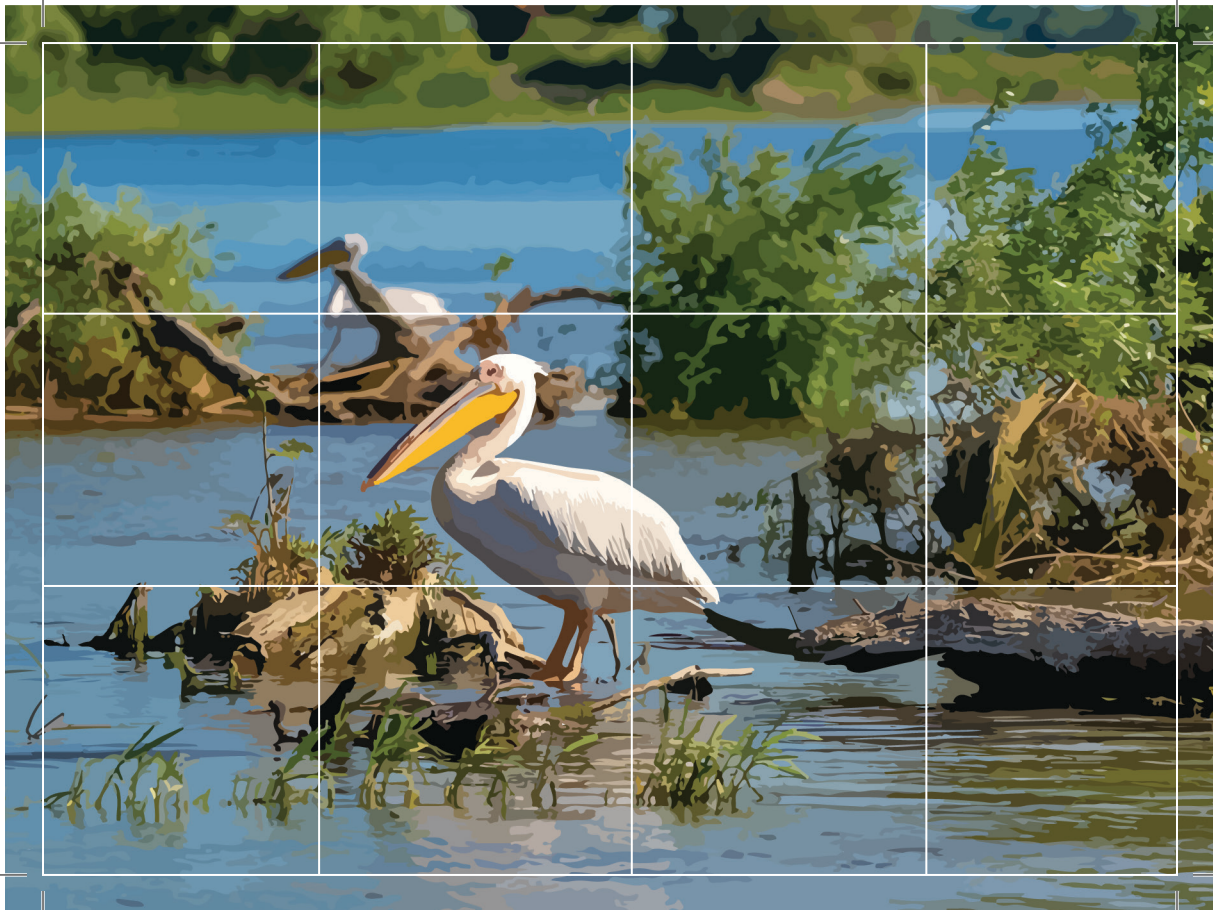
L2 - THE HOUSE OF MARAMUREȘ

The unusual feature of this cemetery is that it diverges from the prevalent belief, culturally shared within European societies – a belief that views death as something indelibly solemn. Connections with the local Dacian culture have been made, a culture whose philosophical tenets presumably vouched for the immortality of the soul and the belief that death was a moment filled with joy and anticipation for a better life. The origins of the Merry Cemetery of **Săpânța**, located in the village of **Săpânța, Maramureș county**, are linked with the name of **Stan Ioan Pătraș**, a local artist who sculpted the first tombstone crosses. In 1935, **Pătraș** carved the first epitaph and, as of the 1960s, more than 800 of such oak wood crosses came into sight.



LI - THE HOUSE OF TRANSYLVANIA

It is a city on the Târnava Mare River in Mureș County, Romania. Located in the historic region of Transylvania, it is a popular tourist destination for its well-preserved walled old town, which is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site and considered to be the most beautiful and well-preserved inhabited citadel in Europe, with authentic medieval architecture. In Eastern Europe, Sighișoara is one of the few fortified towns that are still inhabited. The town is made up of two parts. The medieval stronghold was built on top of a hill and is known as the "Citadel". The lower town lies in the valley of Târnava Mare river.



LI - THE HOUSE OF DOBRUDJA

The greater part of it lies in Romania, Tulcea County. Its approximate surface area is 4,152 km², of which 3,446 km² is in Romania. On Romanian territory, the Danube branches into three main distributaries into the delta, Chilia, Sulina, and Sfântul Gheorghe (Saint George). The last two branches form the Tulcea channel, which continues as a single body for several kilometres after the separation from the Chilia. At the mouths of each channel gradual formation of new land takes place, as the Danube Delta (Romanian: Delta Dunării) continues to expand.



L3 - THE HOUSE OF DOBRUDJA

Romania is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe and shares borders with Hungary to the northwest, Serbia to the southwest, Bulgaria to the south, the Black Sea to the southeast, Ukraine to the east and to the north and the Republic of Moldova to the east. Roughly the size of Oregon, Romania is the second largest country in the area, after Poland. Forests cover over one quarter of the country and the fauna is one of the richest in Europe including bears, deer, lynx, chamois and wolves. The legendary Danube River ends its eight-country journey at the Black Sea, after forming one of the largest and most biodiverse wetlands in the world, the Danube Delta. About a third of the country consists of the Carpathian Mountains (also known as the Transylvanian Alps). Another third is hills and plateaus, rich with orchards and vineyards. The final third is a fertile plain, largely devoted to agriculture. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not share a border with Romania.