

Danube Delta is of great ecological, touristic, and above all economic importance, given that fishing is the main traditional occupation of the region, which is why it needs to be practised responsibly.

Archaeological discoveries reveal that the Delta has been inhabited since the Stone Age. Digs have brought to light vestiges of Gaeto-Dacian settlement, overlaid in many places by signs of Greek and Roman civilisation.

In the Danube Delta live around twenty-seven thousand people in thirty-two towns and villages, of which twenty-five lie within the nature reserve. The Delta's population is a mixture of ethnic groups: Russians (Lipovians), Ukrainians (Hahols), Bulgarians, Turks, Tatars, Greeks, Roma, and Romanians from all the historical provinces. Although each group has its own particularities, their cohabitation in the same habitat and access to the same resources has given rise to a solid, unified culture, which completes the picture of the Danube Delta reserve.

One of Romania's most priceless treasures, the Delta is an inexhaustible world. The diversity of its habitats, no fewer than thirty in number, and the forms of life to which it is home in a relatively small area make it a true museum of biodiversity, an inestimable natural gene pool.



45% din suprafața Deltei se află permanent sub apă, jumătate este acoperită temporar (în special primăvara), doar 5% reprezentând uscatul.



Forty-five per cent of the Danube Delta lies permanently under water, half is seasonally under water, particularly in spring, and only five per cent is dry land.



Delta Dunării adăpostește vara cea mai mare parte a populației europene de pelican comun (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) și pelican creț (*Pelecanus crispus*).



In summer, the Danube Delta is home to Europe's largest population of common (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) and Dalmatian pelicans (*Pelecanus crispus*).

