

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF MORAVA MOUNTAIN (ALBANIA) UNDER A CONSERVATION PERSPECTIVE

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Morava Mountain is part of the Southern Mountainous area of Albania. It is situated among Cangoj in North, Korca Plain in West, Devolli River in East and Kolonja Plain and Gramos Mountain in South. It spreads in a length of 25 km from north to south, having a width varying between 3-10 km from east to west.

Geological structure has the shape of magmatic massifs. A lot of lengthy and transversal tectonic faults resulted to a complicated geomorphology and a varied relief. Nikolica-Floq line separates Morava Mountains to the North and South sectors.

Northern sector has more regular relief, but with a lot of contrasts in elevations. There are distinct peaks of mountains with mean height about 1500 m above sea level, mainly in northern part of the mountain range. The heights on the sea level begin from 900 m up to 2000 m. a.s.l. ("Maja e Badaroshes"). The highest peaks are "Maja e Badaroshes" (2043m), "Maja e Lartë" (1808 m), "Maja e Rrumbullakë" (1788 m), "Maja e Elbit", the peak of "Biglla e Drenovës" (1500 m) and the peak of "Biglla e Boboshticës" (1750 m).

The southern sector has steep relief and greater contrasts. In that sector the mountains have shape of blocks and the mountain called Mali i Kuq and Mali i Llofkës dominate the area.

From the climatic viewpoint Morava belongs to the South Mediterranean zone, southeastern subzone. The mean annual temperature is 3-6 C degrees. The mean temperature of January is -3 to -4 C degrees.

The area is rich in natural springs, which often are curative. On the other hand there are a lot of mountainous streams and rivers. The most important are situated in the watersheds of Bosdovetsi, Bredhi i Drenoves and Bataku, which are Bosdovetsi NP. In the western part of Morava there are less streams.

*Summary: Spyros Psaroudas, ARCTUROS

1. Natural environment

1.1. Vegetation

The vertical zonation of vegetation in Morava is, in broad terms, the following:

- Oak zone (mainly in eastern part)
- Beech zone
- Alpine pasture zone

Morava is one of the most forested areas in Albania. The most significant forest formations are:

- *Fagus sylvatica* formation
- *Abies borisii-regis* formation
- *Pinus nigra* formation
- *Quercus frainetto* formation
- *Quercus pubescens* and *Carpinus orientalis* formation

Beech is the most abundant forest tree in Morava stands, while conifers are less common. Forest cover in the western part is sparse and flora is not so rich as it is in the middle and in the eastern part of the mountain. The main tree species that consist the forest stands are *Fagus sylvatica*, *Abies borisii-regis*, *Pinus nigra*, *Quercus frainetto*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Q. cerris*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. trojana*, *Castanea sativa*, *Corylus avellana*, and *Carpinus orientalis*. Beside them some rare and important species occur, such as *Pinus heldreichii*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Taxus baccata*, *Acer* spp. etc.

Plantations have been carried out in large scale consisting mainly of black pine and less chestnut, birch, locust and *Hippophae rhamnoides*.

1.2 Forest herbaceous flora

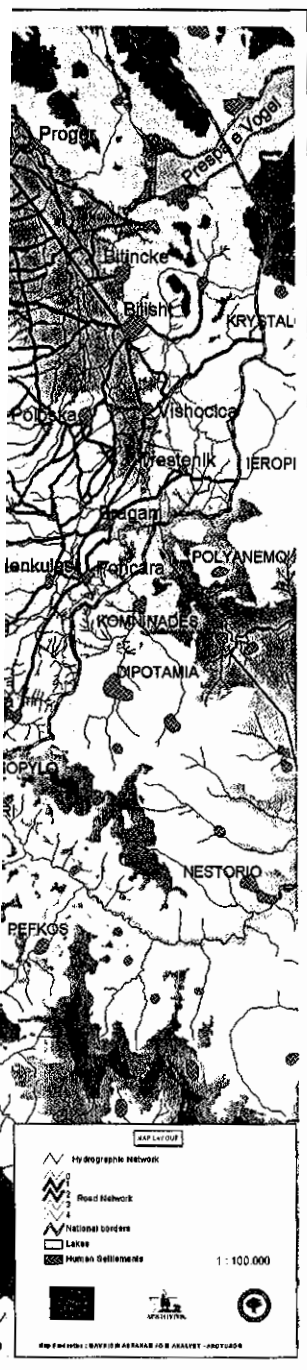
The forest herbaceous flora is rich and diverse and includes species characteristic of beech, fir and oak forest. The most important are:

Pinguicula crystallina, *Hieracium murorum*, *Lathyrus vernus*, *Saxifraga rotundifolia*, *Myosotis sylvatica*, *Asperula odorata*, *Asperula taurina*, *Lactuca taurina*, *Veronica chamaedrys*, *Asplenium trichomanes*, *Polystichum lonchitis*, *Sanicula europea*, *Trifolium medium*, *Helleborus odoratus*, *Primula officinalis*, *P. vulgaris*, *Bellis perennis*, *Doronicum columnae*, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, *Geum urbanum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Anemone hepatica*, *Scilla bifolia*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Agrimonia agrinomioides*, *Corydalis cava* etc.

1.3 Wildlife

Wildlife in Morava is strongly linked with forest environment and the land cover around it: pastureland, meadows and agricultural lands. The wildlife is rich in Morava where there are many species including some rare and endangered ones. The wildlife species include:

- Large carnivores: wolf, brown bear. There is no real study about the existence of lynx in Morava.
- Other mammals: Roe deer, fox, wild boar, hare, squirrel.
- Birds: snipe, pigeon, partridge, black-bird, falcon, hawk, sparrow, etc.



1.4 Hunting

Hunting is allowed, as in the rest of the country, after Albanian Law of Hunting:

- Hare 1 November – 31 January
- Fox 1 October- 28 February
- Partridge 1 October - 31 December
- Migratory birds 15 August - 28 February (31 March)

It is forbidden to hunt wolf, lynx and caprioles during the whole year.

There is no regulation to forbid hunting in a boundary belt with the neighbouring countries.

2. Human environment

In Morava there are 37 villages where inhabit at present 38,607 people. On the other hand close to the mountain is located Korca Town (80,000 inhabitants) as well as many other villages in Korca and Devollj plains.

Morava Mountain is part of Korca Prefecture, which is the largest unit of local government. The capital of Korca Prefecture is Korca Town.

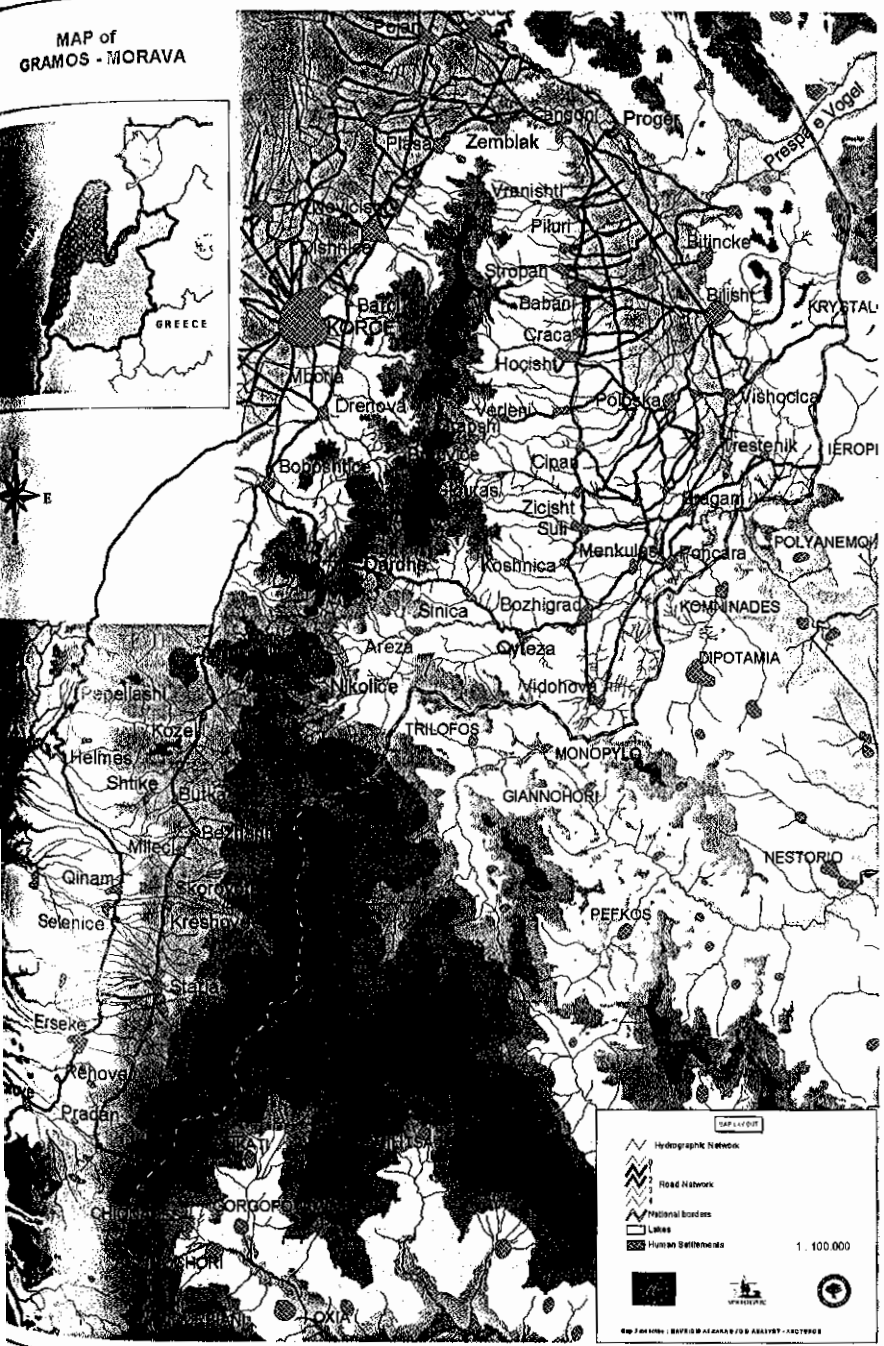
Morava administrative units consists of 7 Communes which are: Miras, Hociht and Proger in Bilisht District as well as Plase, Bulgarec, Drenove and Mollaj in Korca District.

The architectural values of the area are very significant. In Morava there are ruins of 2 ancient Fortresses known as "Kalaja e Plases" near Plasa village and "Kalaja e Mborjes" near Mborja village. However these fortress ruins have not been studied and their dating is not clear.

In Morava in Mborja village there is an old Byzantine church, which is one of the most important churches in Albania. On the other hand some ancient materials are discovered near Mborja village.

The inhabitants of the area inherited century-by-century rich architectural elements. Some villages have many traditional buildings. Some of them are very characteristic ones. The

MAP of GRAMOS - MORAVA



MAP SCALE

- Hydrographic Network
- Road Network
- National Borders
- Lakes
- Human Settlements

1 : 100 000

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1.4 Hunting
 Hunting is Albanian Law
 • Hare
 • Fox
 • Partridge
 • Migrator

It is forbidden for the whole year.

There is no hunting with the neighbor.

2. Human

In Morava there are 38,607 people. The largest village is Korçë, other villages are...

Morava Municipality is the largest unit in the Prefecture is...

Morava administrative units are: Miras, Plase, Bulg...

The architectural heritage of Morava there is "Kalaja e Plase" near Mborja has been studied...

In Morava in which is one of the other has Mborja village...

The inhabitants architectural buildings. S...

Map created by ARCTUROS GIS / Avraam Mavridis

most important cultural and architectural elements exist in the villages Dardha, Sinica, Nikolica, Areza, Qyteza, Bradvica, Grapshi and Gjyrezi. In those villages still exist old style houses and also old and traditional buildings. In the past, traditionally building materials for their construction were taken from natural resources. In those villages, the houses were built up with stones and the roofs were covered with slates.

Unfortunately, as in many other buildings, the most of traditional houses are destroyed and changed. Stonewalls changed to brick ones and slates roofs changed as well. Nowadays the most of traditional building in the area are old or ruined ones, which need reconstruction or restoration. Their restoration presents many problems and the cost of renovation is very high. Local people have no renovation idea and know nothing for the values of the old style of their houses. Therefore, often they change the old style of houses, while nobody takes care to protect traditional architectural values.

2.1 Demographic data

In Morava Mountain nowadays live 38,607 inhabitants.

Table 2. Population around Morava Mountain years after years

Morava Villages of...	No of villages	Pop. In 1925	Pop. in 1989	Pop. in 2000
Korca Sub-Prefecture	13	9,576	17,581	20185
Devolli Sub-Prefecture	24	13,518	18,001	18422
Total	37	23, 194	35,581	38,607

In the year 2000 the population of that area compared with the population in the year 1925 it is increased 1.66 times more.

The population increment rate during the past decades is lower then the average rate of population increment in Albania. In some particular villages in Morava Mountain, especially those inside Morava, the decline of population is clear. (See table 3, next page)

The small level of birth rate and emigration of population have changed those villages in villages with old population.

One can think that decrease of rural population would stabilize the pressure on forest areas, wilderness and biodiversity in Morava Mountain. In fact the migration of the population in towns has increased the unemployment, which means more pressure to the environment.

So, other alternatives based on sustainable development must be implemented to decrease the pressure to nature in Morava.

Table 3

Village	Inhab. in year 1927	Inhab. in year 1989	Inhabitants in year 2000
Grapshi	534	165	154
Bradvica	490	21	19
Gjyrazi	301	116	105
Qyteza	507	126	118
Sinica	589	193	178
Nikolica	218	117	112
Dardha	1014	204	177
Arza	534	861	861
Total	4667	1803	1724

2.2. Land use

The lack of other activities caused the destruction of many forest areas during the past decades. Many forest areas opened for land use, the most of which are in sloppy lands and more than 1000 m. a.s.l. Those lands very soon became invaluable for agricultural use and nowadays when the land is privatized they are refused ones, being so abandoned ones.

Nowadays, forest in Morava occupies 57% of the area, the grasslands and bare ones cover 3%, pasture 11% and agricultural lands 36%. Agricultural land is fully privatized, while forests are state property and in some of them it is in process the transfer of forest in use of Commune (in Mollaj Commune the forest transfer has finished and Miras Commune is just beginning)

2.3 Economic activities and trends

Agriculture, forestry and husbandry have been traditionally and they are still the main economic activities in Morava area.

Nowadays the most of the population that lives in that area survive with the income of those activities. During the last ten years, after the opening of the Albanian border the trend of local people has been to emigrate, especially in Greece. More than 30% of the income in that area derives from the emigration.

Actually, the agriculture is still the main economic source of the area. The main agricultural plant, which is cultivated in the area, is the wheat, which covers 40-60% of agricultural land. Other plants that are cultivated are the bean, the potato, the maize, the lucerne and a few vegetables.

The agriculture is still underdeveloped. Agricultural machinery does not exist or there is very few. There is

no organized water supply and the irrigation system, created during the last decades, is damaged or out of use.

Local people especially in higher areas still use traditional practices in agriculture such as land rotation, organic agriculture etc. The area is very known also for its characteristic production such as corned meat, jams from wild plums, producing of plum "rakija" (alcohol drink), vegetable pickles etc. The lack of infrastructure does not allow the trade of those products in Korca and Bilsht cities.

The area being just at the beginning of the modernization needs more new ideas to help and encourage local people to take an active role in their own progress based on local resources and traditions.

2.4 Husbandry

It is very important for the community economy of the area. It is fully privatised and each family has its own livestock. The livestock includes mainly sheep, cows and fewer goats (sheep 50%, cows 25%, goats 10%, Horses 15%). Grazing is organized in family groups or common shepherds. The animals are bred for domestic use mainly (meat and diary produce). There are not slaughterhouses in the area to stimulate meat production.

2.5 Other activities

In this area there are no employment opportunities and the dramatic rate of unemployment show increasing signs. There are no factories, small industry or quarries. Before 1990 the coal mine in Mborja - Drenova employed a lot of population of the villages near it.

Nowadays, there are no factories or mines to employ the population of the area, while there is not any



employment ability in forestry. Actually there are no legal exploitation of forest in the area, no afforestation, no forest and pasture improvement etc.

Forestry, during the last ten years, is much more an illegal activity than a legal one. People try to profit from improper cutting illegal trade of firewood. The most critical areas have been in Dardha, Hocisht and Dishnica for firewood as well as Nikolica area and Bozdoveci National Park for timber.

2.6 Tourism, recreation and excursion

Morava Mountain offers many opportunities for tourism, excursions and recreation. In Morava Mountain there are many beautiful and attractive sites such as Bosdovetsi, Cardhak, Shenarena, Dardha, Bradvica, Hocishti, Nikolica etc. Those areas offer an excellent and quite place where visitors may stay and enjoy the beauty of the nature. In Morava any visitor can be delighted by: the variety of the nature, the attractive beauty of many places with cold and curative water, traditional life buildings, and the variety of culture of local people.

But in spite of marvellous beauty that Morava offers, the tourism and recreation is not developed yet.

Main reasons are:

- The lack of infrastructure such as roads, minimal accommodation, telecommunication, water supply etc.
- The lack of tourist guide and organized programs.
- The lack of publication about the area to attract the visitors.
- Political instability.

The development of tourism in the future could increase the services. People could increase production of traditional products to give to visitors a special flavour of the area. On the other hand tourism can change economic situation of the area encouraging modernization for traditional land use and maybe will damage the environment. Therefore, elaboration of a prevention strategy for the control of tourism in the future is necessary.

2.7 Local traditional culture

The communities of the area have many cultural traditions and one of the most rich of the country which are related to the folk songs, dressing, handicraft, carpet weaving, pottery etc. In that area there are different dressing element where the most important is the dressing of Dardha woman. There are many different folk songs, which differ from one village to the other. Especially the area is well known for traditional handicraft, carpet weaving, pottery, wool-clothes etc. Folk tradition in this area is very rich but there is no place where the people to manifest their rich cultural and folk traditions. In the whole area no exhibition exists and there are no ideas for their development. The communities need to protect their cultural heritage so visitors can perceive the traditional culture.

Nowadays, some old activities are reviving, especially religious festive days. There are many places in Morava Mountain where people traditionally gathered for festive religious day. During these days many

people not only from villages around but even from Korca go and pass the days in-groups in various activities. These places can be used for the revival of old cultural tradition for dressing, folk songs and dances etc.

3. Forest management in Morava

During the last ten years forest management has failed in Albania. Through the market economy, people see the state forest as property of nobody and they do not take care for forests preservation and their improvement.

The most of forest stands in Morava are coppice of beech forest. In the past selective cutting have been used traditionally in Morava forests, especially before the socialism regime in Albania. The people had chosen that kind of cutting thinking to ensure firewood and to protect the continuity of the forest through the sprouting of the stump. As a rule, the trees, which reach the dimensions for firewood or charcoal, must be cut.

After the Second World War, during the past decades, the central administration didn't care of the future of forests and many forest areas were destroyed and degraded by:

- Many forest area opened for land use. (In Korca and Bilsht are destroyed 17,300 Ha which constitute 20% of actual forest area)
- Intensive and uncontrolled grazing.
- The high needs for firewood and timber. (The annual cuttings were 6 times higher than annual growth of forest)
- The lack of other alternatives for substitution of firewood.
- The lack of a strategy and National Action Plan for nature conservation.

However, although the cuttings were some times higher than mean annual growth the forest situation were under the control of Forest Enterprises. There was not a lot of illegal cutting because it was forbidden private trading and the enforcement of law existed.

Nowadays, after the democratic changing, the people having no hope for the future have no desire to manage properly the natural resources choosing intensive exploitation of forestland other natural resources for their survival.

As a result of illegal and intensive exploitation of natural resources in Morava, habitats and ecosystems are threatened. This situation is becoming worse because the implementation of forest law has failed, there are no other alternatives for timber and Forest Service is not able to control forest areas. On the other hand the forest management plans are very old and need their renovation after the new social-economic situation.

4. Conservation status of the area

Actually, in Morava Mountain there are four categories of protected areas as following:

- **Bredhi i Drenoves** (Bozdoveci) National Park (II category after IUCN), 1380 Ha established on 21.11.1996
- **Cangonji**, Managed Natural Reserve (IV Category after IUCN) 250 Ha, established in 5.11.1969, 1977, 1983
- **Nikolica**, Landscape Protection (V Category after IUCN), 510 Ha established in 15.1. 1996
- Nature Monuments (III category after IUCN) consisting of **Bredhi i Vishnjes tree**, **Lisi i Madh tree in Zicisht**, **Venjat e Dishnices trees** as well as **Pylli i Shen Kostandinit (2.00 ha)**, **Pylli i Shen Thanasit (2.50 ha)**, **Pylli i Dobrogoves (11.00 ha)** and **Pylli i Shen Pjetrit (10.00 ha)**.

On the other hand Dadha area and Bozdoveci National Park are included in the zones that have priority to the tourism development in Albania.

The most significant areas in Morava are:

I. Bosdovetsi National Park has scientific, ecological and tourist values. It is formed by pure and mixed fir forest stands, beech stands, black pine stands and shrub formation mainly hazelnut. There are sub alpine pastures at the ridges of Morava. There are also open areas and meadows, faces and valleys



Illegal logging in the National Park of Bosdovetsi / Bosdovetsi N.P. / Spyros Psaroudas

varying in different expositions but mainly in Northwest exposure. Based on micro-environment features there are some distinct biologic forms of plants determined by soil conditions and micro-climates. These factors have favoured the development of a vegetative cover, which is very rich in kinds of endemic and sub endemic species, medical plants and pasture ones. Shade tolerant forest trees and shrubs occur in Bosdovetsi area, while light demanding forest species occur in the valley of Proi i Drenices. During the sides of brook near the springs there are species of wetlands like moss etc. In rocky areas there typical species like juniper and in dry soils black pine forests predominate. In Bosdovetsi National Park there are coppice of beech forest as well, the most of them are degraded as a result of illegal cutting and intensive grazing.

In fact the condition of the forests in the National Park is good. Their growing is normal and vegetation is in good condition. The special microenvironmental types have impacted to the development of significant wildlife and high biodiversity in the area. However, we should note that after the year 1977 the National Park is damaged by illegal logging, over-grazing and forest fires, which have deteriorated the situation.

II. Nikollca landscape protection is established after the study done by Forest and Pasture Research Institute in collaboration with Biologic Research Institute and Nature Science Museum in the framework of Albanian Virgin Forest study financed by World Bank in 1995. About 510 Ha of forest area is under the status of protected area. It is situated near Greek border in southeast of Korca city.

It is included in mountainous Mediterranean climate, southeastern sub zone that is characterized by cold winter. The view of relief is a valley with many streams. Here is the spring of Devoll River, which is one of the most important in Albania. The inclination of the slopes is between 100 –300. The area is from 1100 m up to 1900 m a.s.l. The main exposure is North and Northeast. The Beech, Pine and Fir forest stands combined with the environment around form a landscape complex among virgin forests. The main forest species are beech, fir, black pine and oak. The forests are about 90 years old and they are in good condition. In the given area considerable values of high forest and alpine pasture biodiversity, are preserved.

III. "Cangonj" Managed Nature Reserve is established and treated for many years as hunting reserve. It was established as a hunting reserve in the year 1969. Managed Nature reserve is situated in Northwest of Morava Mountain, near Korca – Greece border road. The terrain is steep and undulated with small valleys where there are "Prroi Prroi" and "I Bozovices i Cangonji» brooks, the waters of which go to Devolli River. The highest level is 1120 m (Maja e Shqiponjes) a.s.l. The main forest species are oak, chestnut and juniperus. Korca Forest Service treats the area for protection of controlled wildlife.

In the year 1991 the area were totally damaged by illegal cutting. Local people wanted to open for intensive grazing. Actually the situation and vegetation of forest is good. It is regenerated and promises for the future. During the past decades afforestation are done inside the Reserve, mainly black pine, poplar, robinia and lime species. Although the surface of the area is small, the wildlife is present. Brown bear, wolf, wild boar, capreolus, hare, squirrel etc. inhabit the area. In the past decades in that Hunting Reserve phase, capreolus and wild boar were bred.

IV Dardha area is included in the zones that have priority to the tourism development in Albania. It includes

the territory from Qafa e Boboshtices till Sinica village. It forms in itself a watershed where the waters from Biglla e Drenoves, Biglla e Boboshtices, Suaret, Maja e Popovenit, Maja e vreshtes, Maja e Shenthanasit etc. go down. That watershed surround on both sides Dardha village, one of most picturesque in Albania. In Dardha area there are mainly beech forests and less pine and hazelnut. The village is situated 1400 m a.s.l. It is about 18 km far from Korca city and has high tourist potential. Dardha area has particular forms of relief, it is rich in natural waters and it has marvellous landscape. In the area, many forest formations occur and this is considered to be very important for biodiversity. During the past decades, the bare areas near the village were planted with forest trees, especially black pine and birch. Unfortunately, a part of beech forest is intensively exploited and the condition of vegetation is not good. Some beech forests are mixed with fir groups. Fir forests are 80 years old and the most of them are over Dardha village.

During the last years the most of fir trees are cut down illegally. On the other hand intensive grazing is not allowing the regeneration of exploited areas. The erosion problems are evident in that area too. More attention is needed to prevent and preserve the soil by these phenomena.

V. Bradvica area includes the forest stands, which cover the eastern part of Morava from Maja e Elbit and Maja e Rrumbullakët up to Bradvica village. Forest formation is 60% natural by origin and 40% coppice. Their average age is 70 years old. Their vegetation conditions are not good as a result of illegal cutting done during the last 10 years and also intensive and uncontrolled grazing. So, it needs to take special measures, especially the transfer of forest in use of commune. The whole area is rich in springs and there are many picturesque streams. The most interesting is "Proi i Gjyrazit" brook. In the middle of that beautiful landscape it is "Pylli i Bradvices" which is nature monument (2 ha).

Near Bradvica village there are oak formations, which are degraded and deteriorated, especially during the last years. In fact all the forests near the villages suffer from illegal cutting during last years. The erosion is evident in this area and it needs to be controlled.

5. Proposed protection status

Morava mountain range relying on the Study for the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania approved by the resolution of Council of Minister Nr. 80 date 05. 10. 2000. The proposal is to establish a Landscape Protected Area: The whole area of Morava will be protected area, which means about 30,000 ha.

The proposition that proceeded from the LIFE project Grammos-Rodopi (Bousbouras 2001, ARKTUROS) was the extension of the protected area, under the status of National Park, to the whole area of Morava and western Grammos, that is an area of 43.700 ha, totally. The proposition contains the protection of the montane zone above the settlements, emphasizing specially to obtain measures for the conservation of the species that inhabit the transborder zone. In the proposition there is a uniform treat of the area of East Grammos (Greek part) and Morava-Western Grammos.

6.1. Management

6.1.1. Legal status

A resolution of Council of Ministers and a special regulation for the administration and management of the area must support the whole area in Morava mountain range including its watersheds.

6.1.2. Administration and function

- Establishment of the administration office of the area (which imply Forest Service) with its centre in the building of Bosdovetsi National Park. That building must be changed to an Education Centre for the public.
- The administration of the protected area must integral part of the organization structure and must be directed by the General Directorate of Forest and Pastures.
- The administration in the framework of the Plan of management of protected area must collaborate with Communes, other state and scientific organizations, NGOs etc and must inform the wide public for development of tourism and planning of wildlife preservation.
- Official decisions in accordance to management plan of protected area must be taken with the consensus of Korca and Bilisht Forest Service, local authorities, NGOs and other institutions.

6.2. Conservation aims

The main aim of the policy for the conservation of Albanian nature is implementation of nature conservation after the criteria of IUCN and the approved list of protected area.

- To protect natural areas with national and international importance for spiritual, scientific, educative and/or tourist.
- To keep natural conditions as much as possible in the representative areas, natural habitats, biological communities, genetic resources and species with the final aim to ensure biodiversity and ecological stability.
- To control the use of protected area from visitors for spiritual, educative, cultural and recreation aims in a manner that protected areas to be preserved in natural or as much as possible near natural conditions.
- To eliminate and prevent the exploitation of the area contrary to the aims mentioned above.
- To ensure the respectability of ecological, traditional and cultural values as well as religious objects, for which the area will be protected.
- To take under consideration indigenous people needs including hunting for survival in a way that the other objectives of management are not threatened.

Particular conservation aims of the area can be:

- Free development of the forest in the largest part of the area
- Free development of natural habitats.
- Rehabilitation of threatened and degraded habitats.
- Rehabilitation and preservation of natural water reserves.
- Conservation of biodiversity of flora and fauna.
- The whole area is very important for protection of wildlife especially large carnivores. For that purpose

particular measurements must be foreseen and taken for "Cangonj" Nature reserve giving the direction of zoo-park and establishment of the education centre for brown bear in Dardha.

6.3 Zoning of the area

In the aspect of sustainable management, planning and zoning of Morava area is necessary to guarantee the foreseen objectives.

The public must know that zoning will be achieved through the compilation of «The Plan of administration and preservation of Morava protected area». For the zoning the thought of local community must be taken in consideration.

Initial thoughts on the zoning suggest the following zones:

Zone A: Nature Strict Reserve. Should be wildlife zone where the exploitation of forest and other products should be forbidden. Visitors can enter on feet and they are not allowed to do tracks or open footpath. This area must be considered the core of flora and fauna, which must be in their free and spontaneous evolution.

Zone B: Common Reserve. Should represent a wide green space of forest and pastures, which are still unexploited or without serious changes. In that zone must be allowed traditional activities but under the control and using soft exploitation of natural resources. Visitors can find good conditions for tourism, excursions and recreations. The zone must be considered as meeting point of coexistence of man in harmony with the nature.

Zone C: Zone of Traditional Activity Development. Where agriculture and country life or other legal activities can be developed after the tradition, using organic agricultural and increase of livestock. Zone C must be considered as the zone of low-input productive activities.

Zone D: Zone of Tourism and Recreation Development. This area must be the tourism and recreation development one. In this zone the study done by Urban Study and Projection Institute and approved by Council of Territory Regulation of the Republic must be taken into consideration. We think that tourism must be qualitative and relying on family based tourism. The most important centre must be Dardha and from that area the tourist network must be spread to the towns of Korca, Bilsht, Erseka and the Greek neighbouring country. The development of tourism in the protected area must be linked to sustainable development and the management objectives for Bosdovetsi National Park and "Cangonji" Nature Management Reserve, strict protected zones. Development of tourism should, also, take place in accordance to the cultural, historical and traditional values of the region.

Note: More details on the proposed protection status and the zoning of the area can be found in the full text of this paper, which is included in the CD-Rom that accompany this book.