## The goal of this activity is to scale out the result of the A4.7 testing phase (in which the first INHERITURA<sup>(\*)</sup> areas inside the partnership's territories were established), to select new INHERITURA areas beyond the INHERIT partnership regions. Public authorities and private organisations interested in establishing

regions. Public authorities and private organisations interested in establishing INHERITURA areas had to submit their applications. The partners had to campaign to obtain the applications: this was possible thanks to the activities of the capitalisation phase that aimed to inform the public authorities about the INHERIT approach, its merits, its importance to sustainable tourism, and its process to apply for an INHERITURA area.

The results were 17 applications from 9 partners and 13 new INHERITURA areas. Before introducing them, we want to greet our readers: the INHERIT project will end on April 30<sup>th</sup>. The final project conference will be held from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April in Mystras, Greece. Partners, stakeholders, and external experts involved in the project will participate. Also, key representatives of the EU and national, regional, regiona

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(\*)
The INHERIT project's sixth newsletter focuses on the explanation of what an INHERITURA area is and which are its characteristics (you can find it here).

Introducing the 13 new INHERITURA areas and the proposing partners

National Park Mljet - Ministry of Tourism and Sport of Croatia

Nin Lagoon - Ministry of Tourism and Sport of Croatia

"Unione della Romagna Faentina e Modigliana" - Emilia Romagna Region (Italy)

La Albufera Natural Park - Region of Murcia (Spain)

Natural Regional Park Corbières-Fenouillèdes - Department of Hérault (France)

<u>Krajinski park Debeli rtič</u> - Public agency for promotion of entrepreneurship and developing projects of Municipality of Izola (Slovenia)

<u>Ramla I-Hamra</u> - Malta Regional Development and Dialogue Foundation (Malta)

<u>Pembroke Park</u> - Malta Regional Development and Dialogue Foundation (Malta)

Operation Grand Site (OGS) "Location of Minerve, gorges of the Cesse and the Brian" -

Pembroke Park

- Malta Regional Development and Dialogue Foundation (Malta)

Chelmos Vouraikos National Park and UNESCO Global Geopark

- University of Patras (Greece)

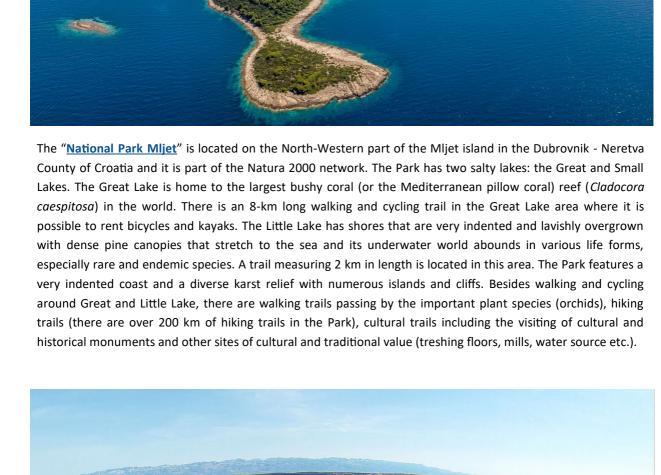
Chelmos Vouraikos National Park and UNESCO Global Geopa Coastal zone area of Aigio city - University of Patras (Greece)

Coastal zone area of Aigio city - University of Patras (Greece)

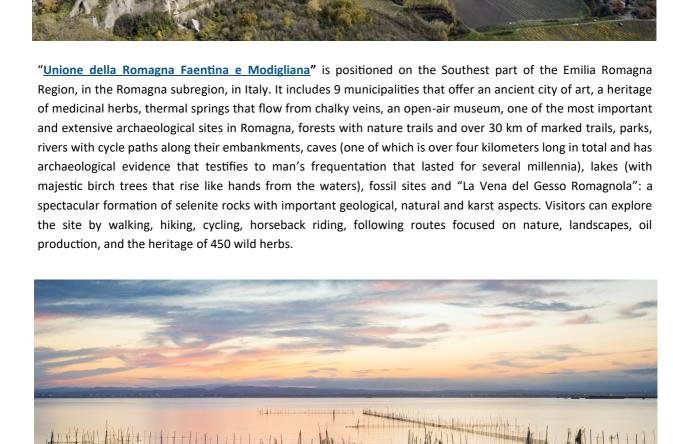
Brijuni National Park - Institute of Agriculture and Tourism (Croatia)

Luka Budava - Institute of Agriculture and Tourism (Croatia)

Since it is not possible to present in detail these areas, you can obtain more information by clicking on the links.

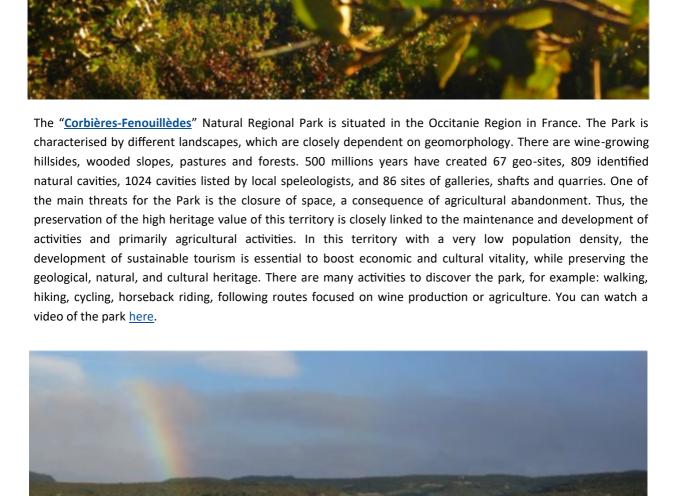


Nin Lagoon (also known as Nin Bay) is located in the Zadar County of Croatia and it is part of the Natura 2000 network. Nin Bay is a relatively shallow bay protected from the open sea and recognizable by its sandy landscape. The sandy and muddy sea coast, influenced by the spring water from the mainland, is a stage for unique and rare habitats. The location is a tourist attraction, whose long natural sandy beaches are used for recreational activities (leisure, swimming, water sports, while off-season is used for wind and kitesurfing). The site is also interesting for observation of plants and birds. Along the coastline of Nin bay, sand dunes with endemic, sensitive, and rare plants have formed. The area is used for plan viewing and walking at the foot of the sand dunes. Nin lagoon abounds in places that can be reached on foot, by jogging, by bicycle, or on the horseback. There are education tours on the process of the making of ecological salt and on the saltworkers' experience. In the surroundings of the city of Nin, there are 110 kilometers of well-maintained cycling routes going through the beautiful environment of preserved nature, historical monuments, and natural attractions.



Marjal. The Restinga is the sand bar on the coast, where sandy beaches and sand dunes can be found, the latter both on the beach and further inland. The access to the sand dunes closest to the coast is very restricted, since it is an area with protected species and habitats, but the beaches and the internal dunes, which are covered by vegetation, can be accessed for recreation (water sports, nature observation, hiking and cycling). The Albufera lagoon is an area of high natural value, especially for birds and aquatic plants and for the local community too, since the lagoon provides water supplies for the numerous rice fields of the area. In the lagoon, the most distinctive touristic activity is boat trips. The Marjal is the marshland (includes artificial lakes and constantly flowing streams) where the rice cultivation fields are situated. It is the largest area of the Park and it is very important for the wildlife, being a source of food and refuge. The main touristic activities carried out in this area are hiking, cycling and nature observation. You can watch a video of the park <a href="here">here</a>.

"La Albufera" Natural Park is a coastal wetland of the autonomous community of Valencia, in Spain. The Park has three main environments in which the natural heritage sites are located: the Restinga, Albufera Lagoon, and



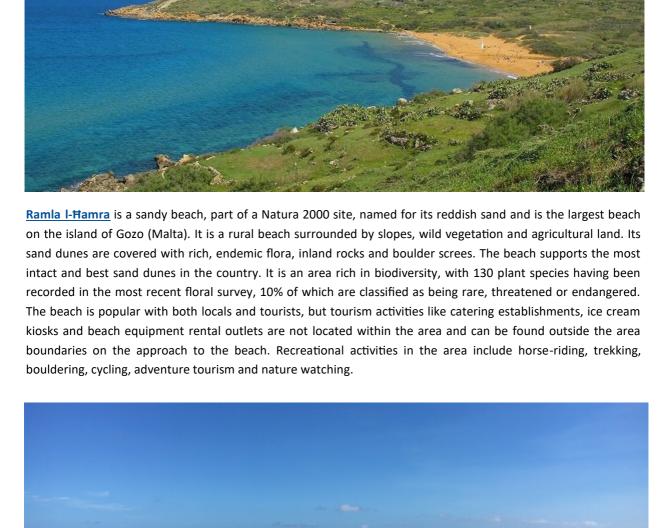
The "Krajinski park Debeli rtič." is situated in the the Coastal–Karst Statistical Region of Slovenia. It is a small area on the sea of 3,4 km², half of which is sea area. The Park is located on the very edge of the Ankaran Peninsula between the waves and winds of the Gulf of Trieste. At the heart of the Park lies the cape with a flysch cliff, a pristine coastline, and an underwater reef. Other interesting features include natural coves and wetlands, while the fertile ridge with its submediterranean vegetation, vineyards, and olive groves offers spectacular views. One

of the longest best-preserved sections of the Slovenian Coast is a key area for biodiversity preservation. The abundant waters are home to rare, endangered species of marine flora and fauna: noble pen shell, long-snouted sea horse, disguised spider crab, Mediterranean stony coral, loggerhead sea turtle, and shag. There are many archaeological sites that are mostly underwater. These are port structures, piers, rafts, anchors, and vessels.

Visitors can explore all year round the nature of Debeli rtič within the thematic trails.

The "OGS Minerve" is situated in the Occitanie Region in France and is part of the Regional Natural Park of Haut Languedoc. This area presents remarkable landscapes of limestone and wine-growing hills. The limestone plateau and the gorges have been shaped by water, which has produced the typical karst relief composed of caves, faults, and joints in which water infiltrates and circulates underground. The territory, which bears traces of prehistoric occupation, is marked by the history of the Cathars in the 13th century. The course of two rivers, Cesse and Brian, that flow in this territory, has changed due to the process of impending soft rocks, digging two bridges, and building a magnificent landscape monument: the "Small Bridge" is 110 metres long, and the "Big Bridge" over 250 metres. The territory confronts a strong tourism frequentation linked to its history, its vineyards, and its landscapes. Visitors can explore the site by walking, hiking, cycling, horseback riding, following

routes focused on landscapes, wine production, and sports. You can watch a video of the park here.



The Pembroke Natura 2000 Park is located on the eastern coast of Malta. The park is protected for its rocky coast, watercourse, and surrounding karst land. Between the 1870s and 1977, this area was used as a rifle range for exercises by the British military. Consequently, the site was inaccessible to non-military personnel for many years, so very little development was carried out. As a result, various rare and endangered plant species have survived here, making it one of the richest and most important floristic sites in the country. This site has one of the few remaining limestone karst lands found on the east coast of Malta. This is a very interesting Mediterranean habitat that houses various wild plants adapted to very harsh conditions all year round. Being on the coast Pembroke also attracts various migratory birds that stopover while on their long journeys to the North or South. Recreational activities in the area include walking and cycling on natural trails and cycling on thematic

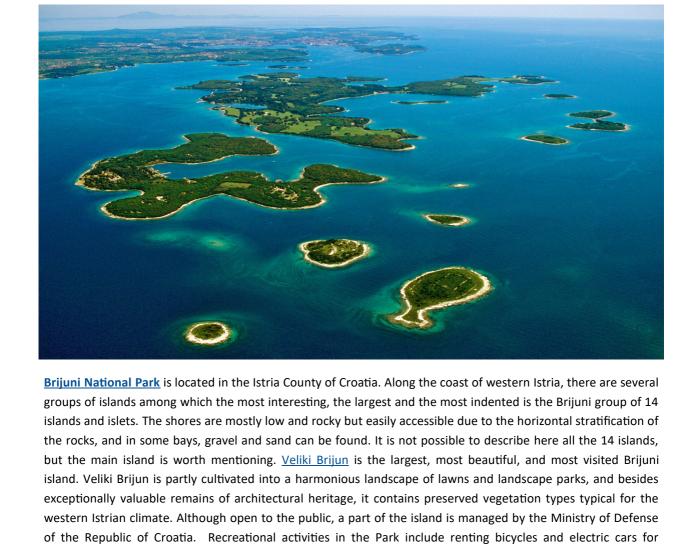
routes that highlight different natural, historical and religious characteristics of the territory.

The "Chelmos Vouraikos National Park and UNESCO Global Geopark" is situated in the Northern Peloponnese in Greece. It is an area rich in forests, flowing rivers, a cave with 13 underground lakes (which is a geosite of international level), fossil sites, and natural and artificial lakes. One lake worths a mention here: on Mount Chelmos, at an altitude of 2060 metres, there is a glacial seasonal lake, named Mavrolimni. To the north of the lake, a moraine ridge has been formed due to the movement of glaciers. The glacial sediments blocked the drainage network resulting in the creation of the alpine lake. This small lake is very characteristic for the lovers of mountaineers when walking towards the Chelmos High Peaks. Regarding the fossil sites, Mega Spilaio geosite lies at the north part of the Geopark. It consists of conglomerates that were created by rivers 2-3 million years ago.

These rocks are forming imposing steep cliffs where the rare chasmophyte Silene conglomeratica exists. Its appearance is unique worldwide. On these steep slopes, fossil bones of big mammals have been found. There are many activities to explore the park: walking, hiking, cycling, combining athletic activities with the exploration of the natural, historical, religious, cultural background of the territory. You can watch a video of the park <a href="here">here</a>.

The "Coastal zone area of Aigio city" is positioned on the Northern part of the Peloponnese coast in Greece. The area has many beaches with crystal clear water and a Natura 2000 lagoon. The site, in spite of its small size (3 km²), constitutes a very important ecosystem, with all the characteristics of a typical wetland. The reed belts and saltmarshes are in a good state and from an ornithological point of view, they are very significant because they offer refuge to migrating waders. The ease of approaching of this wetland is an advantage for its observation. The wetland of Alyki, although rather small, is of high ornithological importance, especially as a staging area for migratory birds. The main threats of Alyki lagoon are the human activities (including tourism mainly during the summer), agricultural activities in the surrounding area, and the hunting. There are different ways to explore the Coastal zone area: cycling ruotes, combining athletic activities with the exploration of the natural, historical,

religious, cultural background of the territory, and sailing routes in the sea caves.



Luka Budava is an ecological area located in the South-Eastern part of Istria County (Croatia), overlooking the sea, and nearly entirely covered by woodland. The coast length measures 17,5 km (56% of the total coastline length of the municipality Ližnjan-Lisignano) and the coast is very well developed with beaches and bays and coastal cliffs. The area, within the protection boundaries, is inhabited. The landscape of the protected area is moderately undulating with a slight rise from the shoreline. The only exception is the area of Cape Cuf where the terrain rises almost vertically from the shoreline. The area is internationally protected for its holm oak forests which are considered one of the best-preserved forests in the Mediterranean. Dry Sub-Mediterranean grasslands have also been recorded in the area, where 17 strictly protected and endemic species of orchids

exploring the Park, participating in a guided kayaking tour for a paddling experience along the protected coastal area of the Park or diving in the Brijuni aquatorium, walking on one of the various educational trails for exploring

and experiencing biodiversity and wildlife.

grow. An internationally important area for birds extends to one part of the area, which is also abundant in ancient archaeological sites, underwater and on land. The tourism development for this area is placed on outdoor activities like jogging, trekking, cycling, hiking, diving, kayaking, and surfing which is in accordance with the Management plan. Educational trails are also developed in the area.

Learn about the INHERIT project

INHERIT

Interreg Mediterranean

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

inherit.interreg-med.eu

PHOTO CREDITS: The INHERITURA label belongs to the INHERIT Partnership. The thumbnails of the INHERITURA

areas have been obtained from pictures on the INHERITURA areas websites or on their social networks.