



The 8-th Conference of the African Association of Women in Geosciences

Building bridges between Earth Scientists worldwide:
a way for promoting peace and strengthening integration



Sibiu, Romania, 1-7 October 2016

<http://www.aawg.org>

Preamble



The African Association of Women in Geosciences – AAWG is supporting the development of Earth Scientists in Africa by providing opportunities for networking and promoting the application of geosciences for sustainable development. To meet these challenges, AAWG is organizing numerous activities in and out of the African continent. Biennial International Conferences are being organized to address various challenges that the African continent is facing and to which Earth Sciences could make a contribution.

Preamble



In order to strengthen the collaboration between our African and non African members and also to increase the visibility of the Association, the 8th AAWG Conference is being organized for the first time out of the African continent. To meet these objectives, the 8th conference is entitled *Building bridges between Earth Scientists Worldwide: A Way for Promoting Peace and Strengthening Integration*

Venue

Astra National Museum Complex
1-4 October 2016
Dumbrava Sibiului
SIBIU
Romania



Organizer

The African Association of Women in Geosciences – AAWG

Partners

Geological Society of Romania - SGR

National Institute of Marine Geology and Geoecology – GeoEcoMar
Faculty of Geology and Geophysics, University of Bucharest – FGG-UB

Bucharest Student Chapter – BSC

Astra National Museum Complex, Sibiu – ASTRA

Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu

African Geoparks Network – AGN

Equipe de Géodynamique, Géo-éducation et Patrimoine Géologique
(Faculty of Sciences, El Jadida, Morocco)

International Association for Promoting Geoethics – IAPG

Arab Geosciences Union – ArabGU

Organizing committee

President **Ezzoura Errami**, Université Chouaïb Doukkali, El Jadida, Morocco

Vicepresident **Antoneta Seghedi**, GeoEcoMar and Geological Society of Romania, Bucharest, Romania

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Geanina Ionescu, Astra Center for Heritage, Sibiu, Romania

Denisa Jianu, Faculty of Geology and Geophysics, University of Bucharest, Romania

Cecilia Mukosi, Council for Geosciences, South Africa

Valentin Paraschiv, Geological Institute of Romania, and Geological Society of Romania, Bucharest, Romania

Sophie Siby, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Sénégal

Juliette Tea, Petroci - Holding, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Field trip

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Tudor Berza, Geological Institute of Romania, Bucharest, Romania

Iulia Lazăr, Faculty of Geology and Geophysics, University of Bucharest

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Viorica Milu, Geological Institute of Romania, Bucharest, Romania

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Antoneta Seghedi, GeoEcoMar Bucharest, Romania
Randell Stephenson, University of Aberdeen, UK
Pauline Yawoa Dacosta, AGN, Togo

MAIN TOPICS

Earth Science and its applications
Earth Science and Local Communities
Environment/Natural Hazards/ Medical Geology
Geoheritage, Geotourism & Geoparks
Women and Earth Sciences
Geo-Mining
Geo-Education
Geo-Ethics

Plenary lectures

Building bridges between Earth Scientists Worldwide: A Way for Promoting Peace and Strengthening Integration

Prof. Dr. Ezzoura Errami, Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco

La micropaléontologie au féminin: une vie de recherche

Dr. Simona Saint Martin, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

Women, Climate Change and Development in Africa: The Case of Kenya

Monica Omulo, School of Environment & Earth Sciences, Maseno University, Kenya

Geoethics: a new perspective for geosciences

Silvia Peppoloni, IAPG and Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Italy

Provisional program

Day 1 – Workshop coordinated by Alexandru Andrășanu

*Interpretation of geological heritage. Case study: the Hațeg Country Dinosaur Geopark
Choices on geological heritage, principles of interpretation and way of communication; visual
identity and infrastructure for interpretation: thematic trails, exhibitions, museums,
promotional materials*

Days 2-4 – Scientific sessions

Days 5-7 – Field trip in the Apuseni Mountains and South Carpathians

Day 5 – Apuseni Mountains – Mureș zone ophiolites, Neogene volcanism and related
mineralization, Miocene salt in Transylvania

Leader Viorica Milu

Day 6 – South Carpathians – Hațeg Basin – geology, geoheritage, geoeducation

Leaders Alexandru Andrășanu, Tudor Berza, Mihaela Melinte

Day 7 – South Carpathians – geology of the Rucăr-Bran passage

Leader Iulia Lazăr

Abstracts

All authors are requested to submit their abstracts which will be printed in an Abstract Volume and distributed to the participants. All abstracts should be prepared according to the guidelines given in the first circular, posted on the AAWG website, <http://www.aawg.org/>

Language

Language of the Conference is English and French.

Registration fee

- 270 euro – Corporate participants
- 120 euro – African non-AAWG members
- 100 euro – AAWG members and students

The registration fees include the travel fees from Bucharest airport to Sibiu and from Sibiu to Bucharest airport, the abstract volume, coffee breaks, conference lunches and costs of social program. There are partial sponsorship possibilities for AAWG members who will present papers during the conference.

Gala Dinner – 25 euro

Field trip fee

300 euro

The field trip fee includes the field guide book, transportation, meals and accomodation during the trip.

Participants are asked to communicate meal preferences

Bank account

CAAWG 8 banking details:

Societatea Geologică a României

Str. Caransebeș nr. 1, sector 1, București, România

Tax code: 14618797

Bank name: Banca Comercială Română, sucursala UNIC

Bank address: Bd. Regina Elisabeta nr. 5, Sector 3, București

Postal code 030016

SWIFT CODE: RNCROBU

Accounts: RO60 RNCB 0285 0084 2061 0001 (RON)

RO33 RNCB 0285 0084 2061 0002 (EURO)

RO06 RNCB 0285 0084 2061 0003 (USD)

Please supply name as reference, and email the proof of payment to CAAWG8

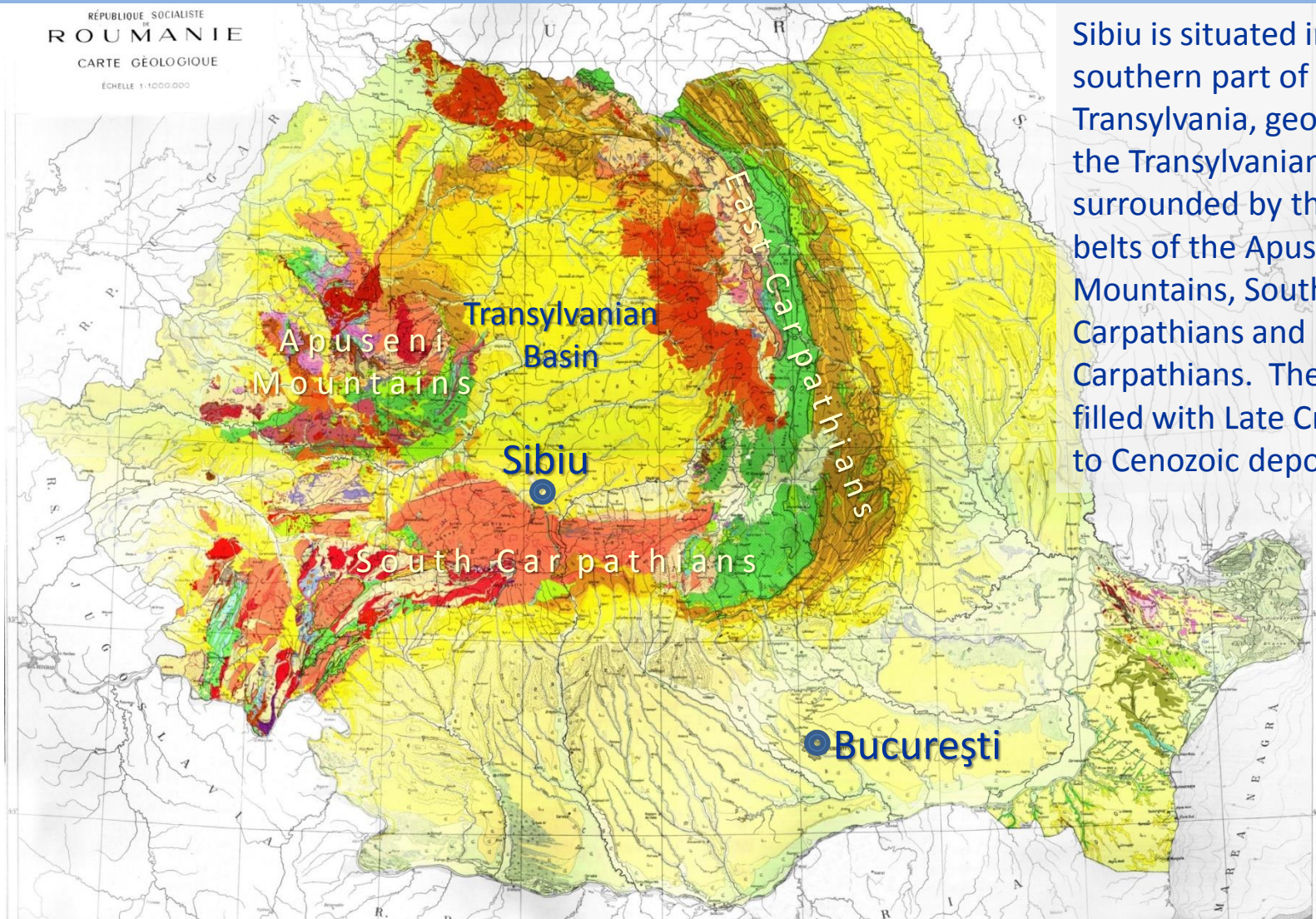
DEADLINES

June 2015 – First Circular

April 2016 – Conference & Field trip Registration & Abstracts submission

June 2016 – Second circular

September 2016 – Conference program



Sibiu is situated in the southern part of Transylvania, geologically the Transylvanian Basin, surrounded by the Alpine belts of the Apuseni Mountains, South Carpathians and East Carpathians. The basin is filled with Late Cretaceous to Cenozoic deposits.

Geological map of Romania (Săndulescu et al., 1978)

Transylvania

Biertan



©Nicu Hoandra

A region with scenic landscapes of mild hills covered by crops, pasture lands and vineyards and surrounded by high mountains, Transylvania has unique scenery, traditional villages and occupations. Southern Transylvania is famous for its 18th century Saxon villages with fortified churches. The region is commonly associated with vampires, due to the famous novel of Bram Stoker.

Săliște



domnescu.ro

Viscri



totpal.ro

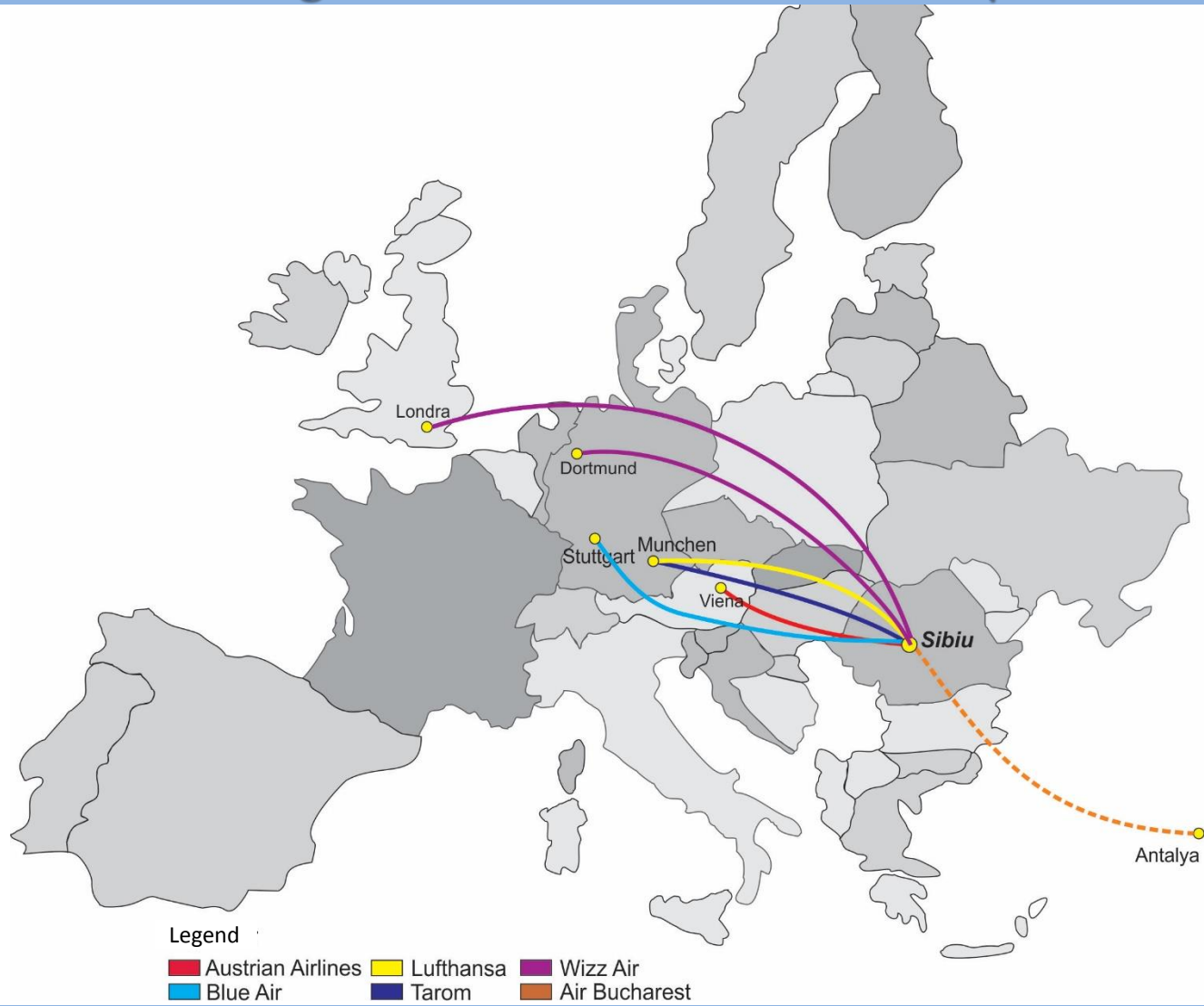
Sibiu International Airport



Sibiu international airport is situated 6 km west from downtown Sibiu. Direct flights are from London, Vienna, München, Stuttgart, Madrid, Antalya, Bucharest and Timișoara. Romania's national carrier, **TAROM**, as well as **LUFTHANSA**, fly five times a week from Sibiu to München and Vienna. Blue Air offers direct low cost flights to Köln, Stuttgart and Madrid. **Carpatair**, the largest airline of Transylvania, offers daily connections to München, Bergamo and Treviso, and three times a week to Bologna, Verona, Rome and Stuttgart. For more details please consult the following websites: www.sibuiairport.ro, www.carpatair.com/ www.twitter.com/carpatair, www.blueairweb.com/ Bus connexions and taxis can be found at the exit from the airport.

Participants flying to Bucharest will be waited for in the airport and transported to Sibiu by coach or minibus.

Flights to Sibiu International Airport



Transport to Sibiu

By Road

Sibiu is an important node in the European road network, being situated on two different European routes: E68 (Arad – Sibiu – Braşov) with entry point at Nădlac and E81 (Cluj – Sibiu – Piteşti – Bucureşti), with entry point at Borş. Sibiu is located on three different main national roads, DN1, DN7 and DN14.

The Romanian Motorway A1, partly under construction, links Sibiu with Piteşti and Bucharest, as well as with the western border of Romania. The ring road of Sibiu is part of Motorway A1. Sibiu is also an important hub for the international bus links with the largest passenger transporter in Romania, Atlassib, based here. Transport companies are also providing coach connections from Sibiu to a large number of locations in Romania.

By Rail

Sibiu is situated on the CFR – Romanian Railways Main Line 200 (Brasov - Făgăraş - Sibiu - Simeria - Arad - Romanian Western Border) and on Line 206 (Sibiu - Mediaş).

Sibiu is served by three rail stations: the Main Station, the Little Station (*Gara Mică*) and Sibiu Turnişor. It has an important diesel-powered locomotives depot and a freight terminal. Numerous Inter City trains (known as Blue Arrows) connect Sibiu to other major cities in Romania: Cluj-Napoca, Braşov, Craiova, Timişoara and Bucharest.

Conference location – Astra National Museum Complex, Dumbrava Sibiului



wikipedia.org

Located in the Dumbrava Forest Natural Park, the Astra Museum of Traditional Folk Civilisation is one of the largest open air museums in SE Europe. Focused on ethnography, it features most beautiful elements of the Romanian traditional village.

Logistics

The Astra National Museum Complex has three venues for conferences, endowed with state of the art equipment:

- One conference room in the House of Arts (Casa artelor), located in the Lesser Square (Piața Mică), in the very heart of the historic center (80 seats)
- Two conference rooms located within the precincts of the open air museum
 - the central pavilion, 60 seats
 - Villa Diana, 120 seats



Accommodation

There is a large choice of hostels, guesthouses, apartments and hotels in Sibiu.

For reservations and more details please check the following links:

www.booking.com

<http://www.sibiuturist.ro/accommodation.html>

<http://www.travelro.ro/hoteluri-sibiu.html>

A list of preferred choices in the downtown Sibiu is given below.

Hostels

Felinarul Hostel, <http://www.felinarulhostelsibiu.ro/>

Old Town Hostel, <http://www.hostelsibiu.ro/ro/>

Smart Hostel, <http://smart-hostel.ro/>

Hostel PanGeea, <http://sibiuhostel.ro/>

Welt Hostel, <http://www.weltkultur.ro/>

Hostel Centrum, <https://www.facebook.com/Centrum-Hostel-283434705153532/>



Accommodation

Guesthouses

Pension Santa Maria, Str. Livezii nr. 43, from €30

Pensiunea Cardinal, str. Justiției 9, €33-41

Pensiunea Podul Minciunilor, str. Azilului 1, €25 double, €20 single

Pensiunea Casa Sibianului, str. 9 Mai 37, double and twin €25, single € 20, triple € 35, quadruple € 46

Pensiunea Cocosul Roșu, str. Ocnei 19, €36 double, €40 triple

Pensiunea Hermannstadt, str. Blănarilor 13, double 34, single 27



Accommodation

Guesthouses and hotels

Casa Romană, General Magheru 40, €27 double or twin

Casa Rothenberg, Piața Mare 11, €33

Casa Bieltz, str. N. Bălcescu 19, triple €32, double €35, apartment €37

Casa Frieda, str. N. Bălcescu 40, €40 double, €37 single

Casa Veche, str. Liviu Rebreanu nr 4

Casa Weidner, Piața Mare 16, €45 double

Casa Salzburg, str. Cetății 46, €44-52 double



Accommodation

Hotels

Ibis Centru Sibiu Hermannstadt, from €25-30

Hotel Parc Sibiu, str. Scoala de înot 1-3, from €32

Hotel Casa Luxemburg, Piața Mică 16, €39-56

Hotel Continental Forum, str. Unirii 10, from €37

Hotel Am Ring, Piața Mare 14, €45-63

Huet Residence, Piața Huet 3 from €48

Hotel Apollo, Nicolae Teclu 14, from €56



Weather

Climate in Sibiu is humid continental, with warm summers and no dry season.

The month of October is characterized by *rapidly falling* daily high temperatures, with daily highs decreasing from 19°C to 12°C over the course of the month, exceeding 24°C or dropping below 5°C only one day in ten. Normal high temperatures for October in Sibiu area are around 16°C, with an average temperature around 9°C and an average minimum around 3-4°C.

The weather can be sunny and warm, except the cooler mornings and evenings. Rain is also possible.

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Social program Day 1 – medieval Sibiu



Former capital of the Principality of Transylvania in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, Sibiu is now the capital of Sibiu county.

Sibiu is one of the most beautiful medieval settlements in Romania. With a vibrant cultural life, it was European Capital of Culture in 2007.

Social program Day 1 – medieval Sibiu



viaromania.eu

With a first official record in 1191 as Cibinum and known since 1366 as Hermannstadt, Sibiu was an important trade centre in 14th century, with craftsmen divided in 16 guilds. Now the city is inhabited by Romanian, Hungarian, German and Roma ethnic communities.

Sibiu has a lower and an upper town, preserved in the historical center concentrated around three landmarks: the Grand Square, the Lesser Square and the Huet Square.

Social program Day 1 – medieval Sibiu



One of the trademarks of Sibiu are the famous **city eyes**. They represent baroque style ventilation systems of the roofs, dating only from the 19th century.



Sibiu – the Fortress Wall and the Passage of Stairs



The 13th century city walls with three of the initial guild towers are still preserved along the Fortress Street (Strada Cetății).

Fortifications make Sibiu one of the most important fortified cities in Central Europe, with multiple rings of burnt clay bricks built around the city.



The famous Passage of the Stairs (arched wall), connecting the upper and lower towns, leads down to the lower section of Sibiu. It descends along some fortifications under the arches supporting it. This is the most picturesque of the several passages linking the two parts of the city.

Sibiu – the Grand Square



The Grand Square is surrounded by famous buildings of the patriciate. To the left, the Brukenthal Palace (1777-1787), one of the most important baroque monuments in Romania, was the first museum opened in Romania and Central Europe (1817).

In the middle there is the City Hall, followed to the right by the Roman-Catholic church.

On the south and east sides of the square there are two- or three-storey baroque houses dating from the 15th to 19th centuries.

Sibiu – the Lesser Square



There is a passage from the Grand Square to the Lesser Square through the 13th century Council Tower, one of the symbols of Sibiu. Houses surrounding the Lesser Square, with their arched passages, were built by merchants and craftsmen. The Luxembourg House in the lower left faces both the Lesser Square and Huet Square.

Sibiu – the Bridge of Lies



The **Bridge of Lies**, with the coat of arms of Sibiu on both sides, was the first cast iron bridge in Europe, built in 1859.

The road to the lower town goes under the Bridge of Lies from the Lesser Square, next to the Luxembourg house. To the right of the bridge there is another symbol of the city, the *House of the Arts*, a 14th century arched building formerly belonging to the Butchers' Guild. On the left side of the bridge there is a Baroque four-storey building, the *Luxembourg House*.

Sibiu – the Huet Square



The Huet Square is the place where the earliest fortifications have been built in the late 12th century or early 13th century. The buildings around this square are mainly Gothic. Surrounding the Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral, the Huet Market features some symbols of medieval times, like the parsonage (left) and the journeymen house (right). In front of the latter, the Journeyman Pillar was inaugurated in 2004.

Social program Day 2 – Cisnădie and Cisnădioara

Cisnădioara village



Social program Day 2

Piatra Broaștei – Frog's Stone, Cisnădioara



Hippurites limestones at Piatra broaștei, Cisnădioara, represent a paleontological reserve of natural interest. The Neocretaceous carbonate platform limestones and conglomerates preserve remains of corals, fishes, gastropods, bivalve molluscs (*Hippurites*), oysters, belemnites, ammonites (*Mantelliceras*), sea urchins and starfish, while marine microfauna consists of foraminifera.

Social program Day 2

Fortified evangelical church in Cisnădie



The town of Cisnădie originates in a medieval settlement of the 12th century. After the Saxon colonists have settled here in 1323, the guilds of blacksmiths and wool-weavers flourished.

The most important architectural site is the fortified complex. This represents a 12th century Romanesque basilica, fortified in the 15th century in order to protect the inhabitants against repeated Ottoman raids.

Social program Day 3 – Sibiel

The Museum of painted glass icons in Sibiel



Social program Day 3 – Sibiel

The Museum of painted glass icons in Sibiel



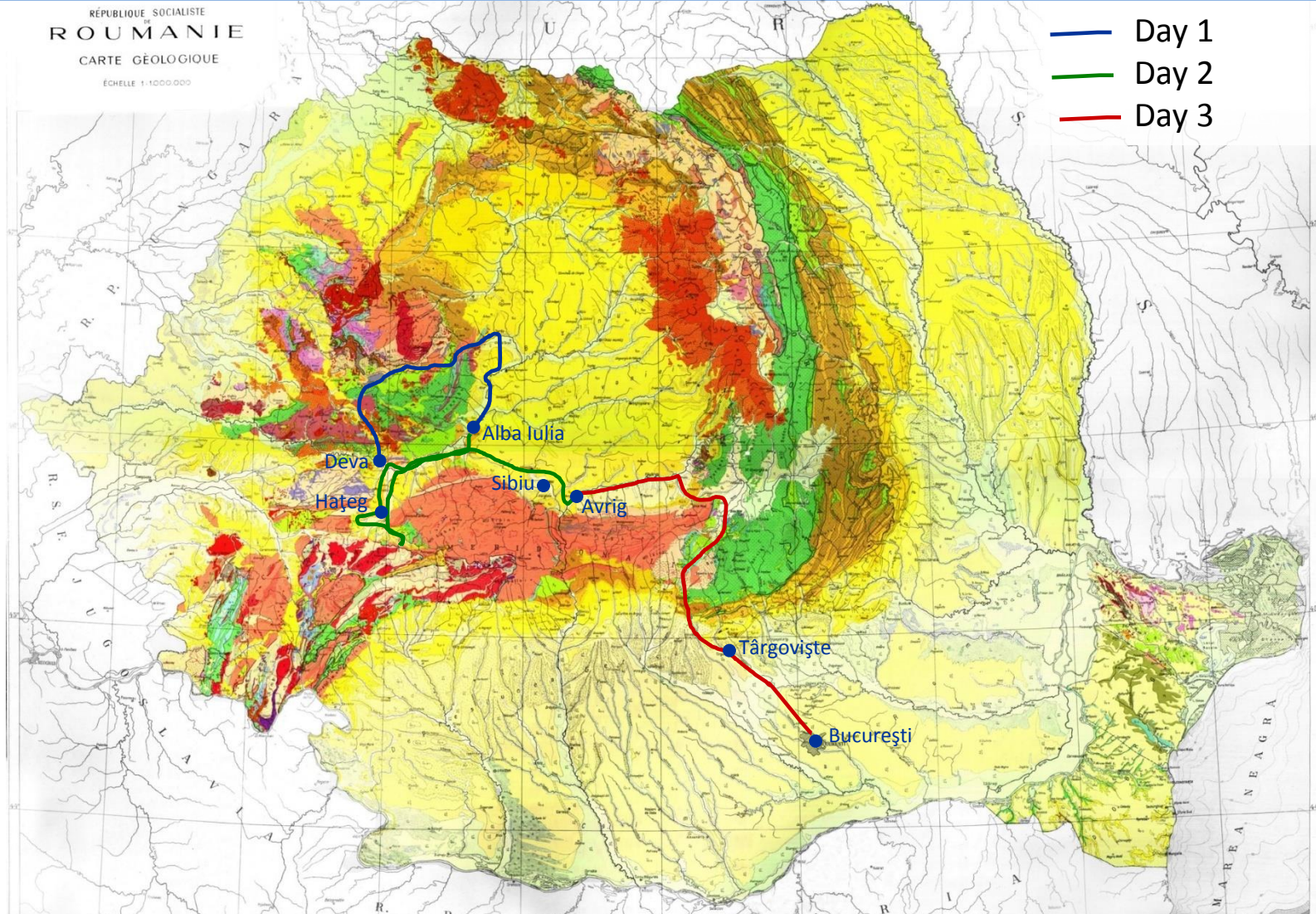
Social program Day 3 – Sibiel



Gala Dinner with traditional food and dances



Post-conference Field trip routes



Geological map of Romania (Săndulescu et al., 1978)

Field trip Day 1

South Apuseni Mountains



View of the Metaliferi Mountains

Field trip Day 1

Mureş zone ophiolites, Neogene volcanism and mineralization, Miocene salt in Transylvania



The volcanic body in the Citadel Hill, Deva, is a Neogene (Sarmatian) neck consisting of amphibole – biotite andesites and associated contact breccia. A 13th century fortress lies on top of the hill.



View of the Vulcan-Buceş pass, with late Jurassic carbonate platform limestones in the Vulcan hill.

Field trip Day 1

The Gold Museum in Brad

This is the largest museum in Europe featuring native gold samples of exceptional value. Famous exhibits include the ballerina, the lizard, the butterfly wings, etc.



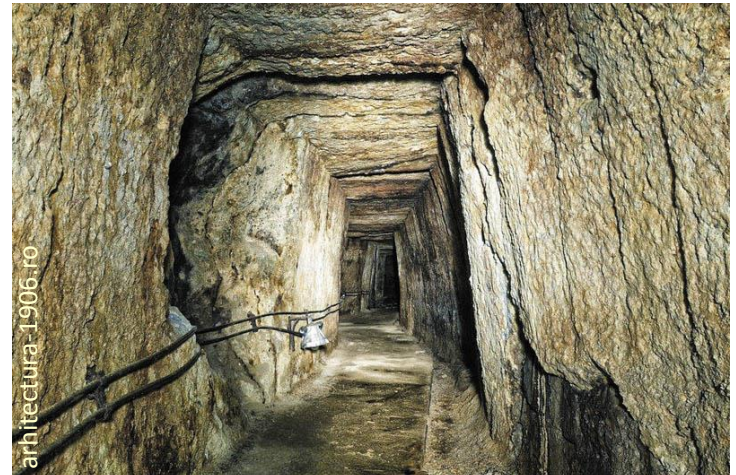
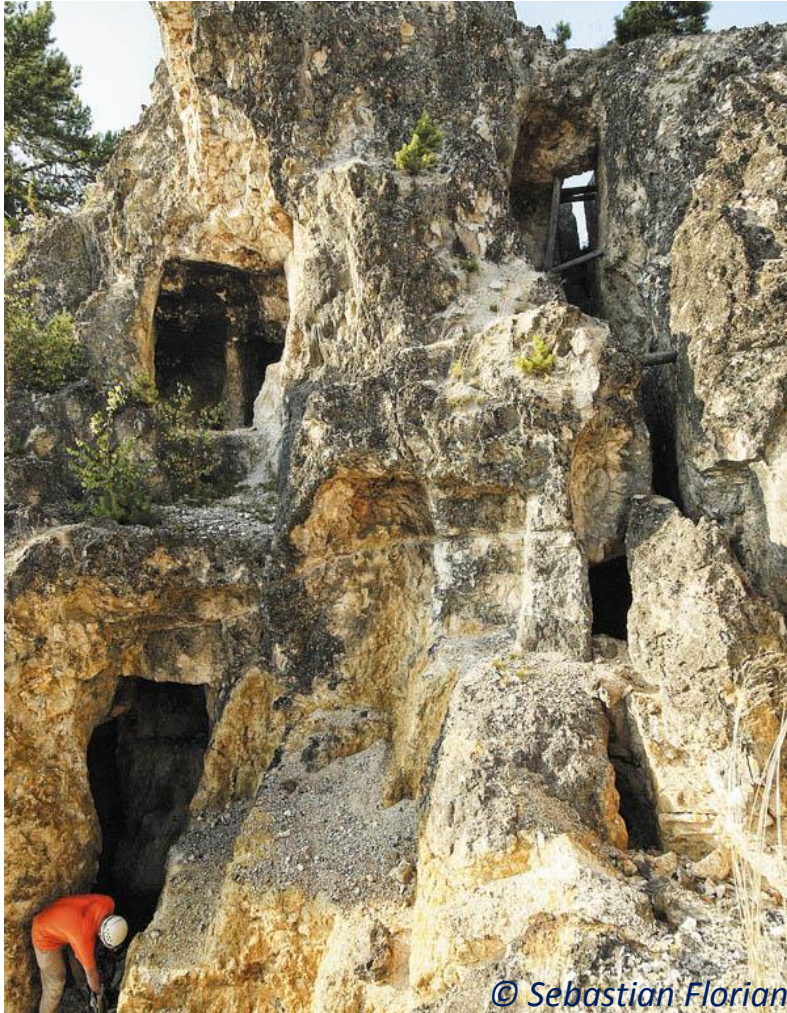
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Field trip Day 1

Roşia Montana Mining Museum and Roman mines



Field trip Day 1

Turda salt mine in the Transylvanian Basin

In Transylvania salt was exploited since Roman times, first through surface mining and subsequently in depth. The Turda Salt Mine features the history of salt exploitation in the area.

Salt precipitated in the middle Badenian-Wielician, in isolated marine basins of Transylvania, in conditions of warm and humid climate and active subsidence.



Field trip Day 1 – Overnight in Alba Iulia



Alba Iulia – Apulum in Roman times, is a city continuously inhabited since the Romans have conquered Dacia.

Alba Iulia is the sacred symbol of the unity of Romanians, as in 1600 the city became the first capital of the three Romanian countries (Moldavia, Transylvania and the Romanian Country), united for the first time by Mihai Viteazul.

The White Fortress Carolina was built between 1715-1738, when Transylvania was ruled by the Habsburgs. The fortress was emplaced on the ruins of the Roman fort of the 13th Legion Gemina.

Entrance gate in the White Fortress Carolina, the symbol of Alba Iulia

Field trip – Day 2

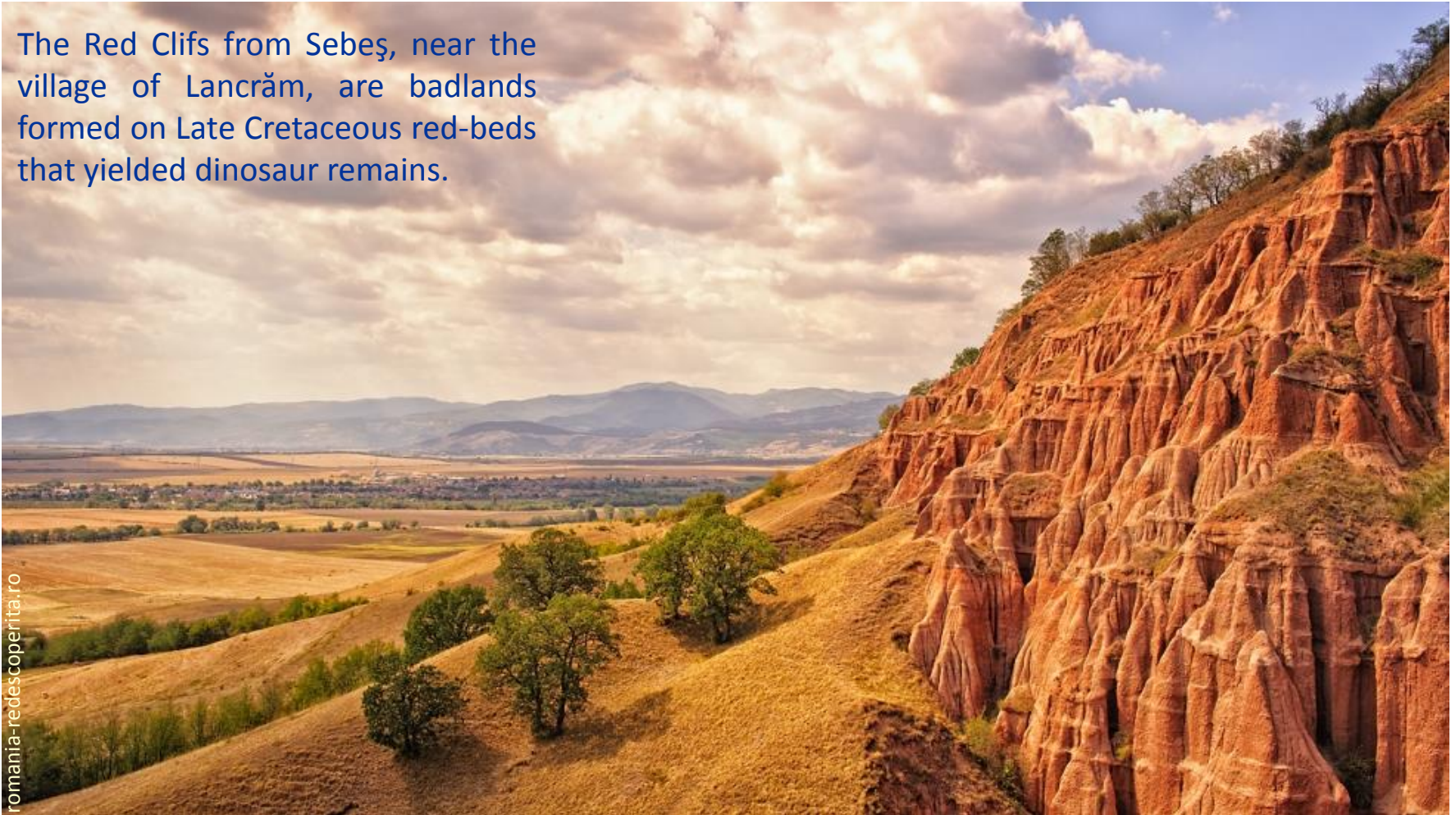
South Carpathians – Hațeg Basin – geology, geoheritage, geoeducation



Field trip – Day 2

View of the Red Cliffs from Sebeș

The Red Cliffs from Sebeș, near the village of Lancrăm, are badlands formed on Late Cretaceous red-beds that yielded dinosaur remains.



Field trip – Second day

The Uroi hill, near Simeria town



Fluoro-magnesiohastingsite from Uroi Hill



Pseudobrookite from Uroi Hill

A volcanic dome of Pleistocene alkaline trachyandesites, Măgura Uroiului Hill is a nature reserve, being the type locality for 3 minerals: pseudobrookite, magnesio-fluoro-hastingsite and "szabóite" (a discredited hypersthene variety).

Field trip – Day 2

Hațeg Basin – metamorphic basement and Cretaceous deposits in the Râu Bărbat section

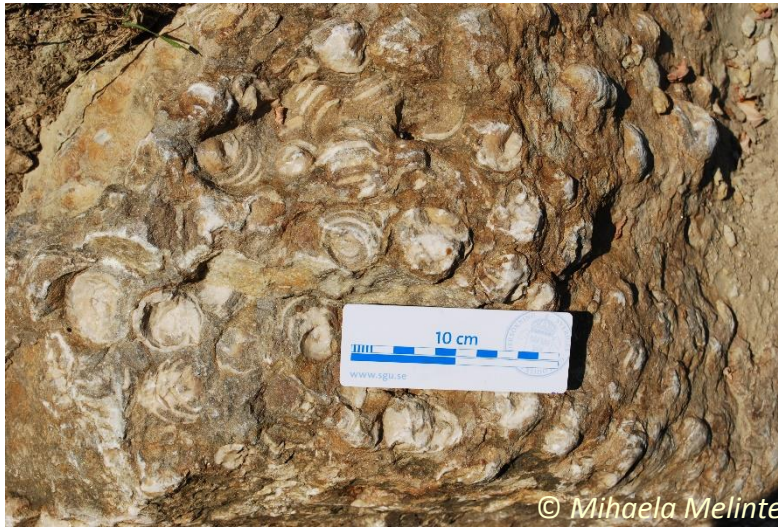


Late Cretaceous red-beds with dinosaur remains form the bedrock of the Râu Bărbat valley floor.

© Antoneta Seghedi

Field trip – Day 2

Upper Cretaceous marine deposits in the Eastern part of the Hațeg Basin



Cenomanian beds with *Actaeonella*



Campanian infralittoral deposits

The Upper Cretaceous marine deposits occurring on the eastern margin of the Hațeg Basin, include:

- Cenomanian deposits with rudists at Ohaba Ponor fossil site – a paleontological natural reserve within the Grădiștea Muncelului-Cioclovina Natural Park;
- Campanian-Lower Maastrichtian infralittoral deposits in the Ponor village;
- Lower Cretaceous sediments in Urgonian facies and overlaying Albian bauxite deposits.

Field trip – Day 2

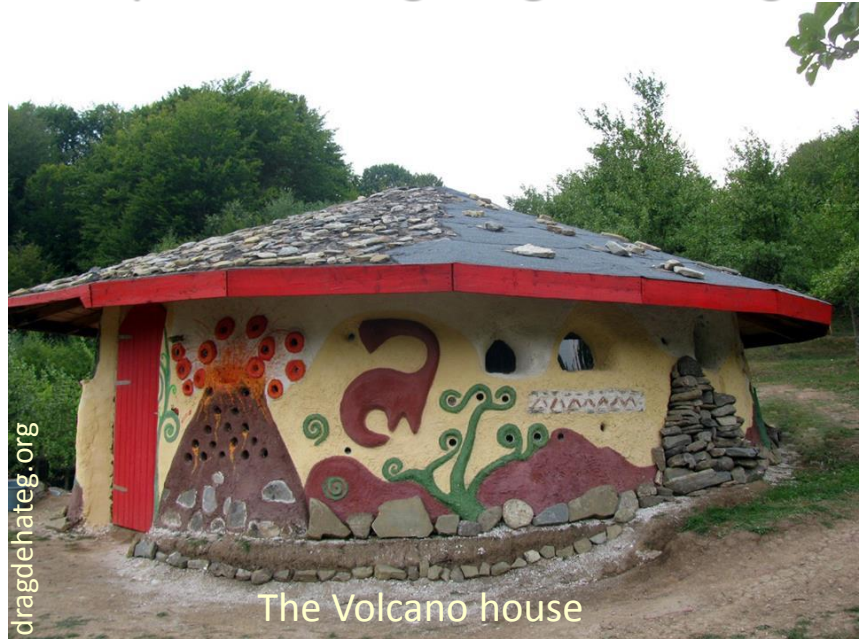
The Dinosaur Valley, Hațeg Country Dinosaur Geopark



In this exposure of Maastrichtian continental deposits (sandstones and conglomerates), the remains of several dwarf dinosaurs (*Magyarosaurus*, *Zalmoxes*), primitive turtles (*Kallokibotia*) and crocodiles (*Allodaposuchus*) were found. The outcrop is a stop along the **Dinosaur Valley**, a trail in the Hațeg Country Dinosaur Geopark.

Field trip Day 2 – Densuş

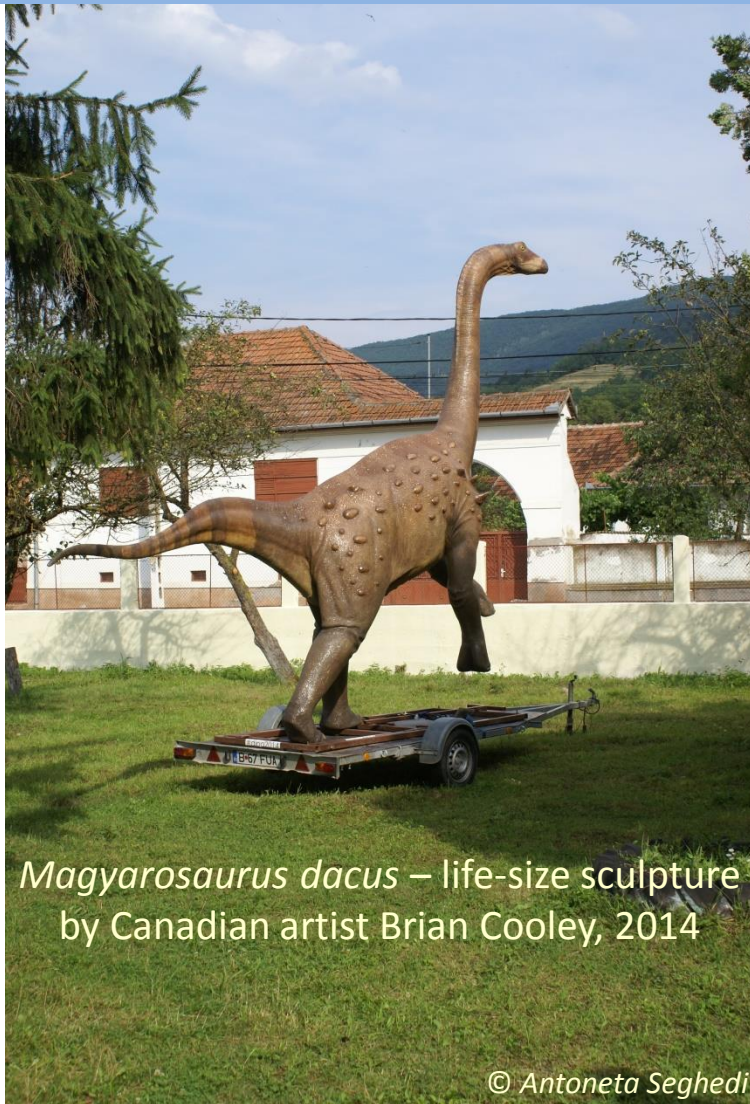
Interpretation of geological heritage



Field trip Day 2 – General Berthelot

Interpretation of geological heritage – life-size reconstructions of dwarf dinosaurs and temporary exhibitions at the Center of Science and Art of the Hațeg Country Dinosaur Geopark

Egg clutch of Hadrosaurid dinosaur *Telmatosaurus*



Magyarosaurus dacus – life-size sculpture by Canadian artist Brian Cooley, 2014

© Antoneta Seghedi



© Antoneta Seghedi

Field trip – Day 2

Overnight at Brukenthal Palace, Avrig



Field trip – Day 3

The Rucăr-Bran passage



View of Piatra Craiului Mountains from Peștera village

© Adrian Petrișor

Field trip Day 3

South Carpathians – The Rucăr-Bran passage



View of Bucegi Mountains from the passage



View of Piatra Craiului Mountains

The Rucăr-Bran passage or Bran Gorges is one of the most important trans-Carpathian passages, a natural amphitheatre between the Bucegi and Piatra Craiului Mountains.

Field trip – Day 3

The Bran Castle



Built in 1377 on the order of King Louis I d'Anjou, who reigned over the Magyar kingdom, the Bran castle was one of the fortresses in a chain of defence alongside the southern border of Transylvania. The purpose of Bran Fortress was to intercept the road that leads to Transylvania, including the gorge, and to ensure the protection of the Magyar customs centre.

Despite common belief, the castle has little to do with Vlad the Impaler (son of Vlad Dracul) or Dracula.

Field trip – Day 3

The Rucăr-Bran passage



ro.wikipedia.org



alpinet.org

Dâmbovicioara gorges and cave, cut in Late Jurassic-Neocomian carbonate platform limestones of Piatra Craiului Massif

Field trip – Day 3

Rucăr-Bran passage



Intra-Valanginian discontinuity within the Upper Jurassic –Lower Cretaceous sequences, a good example of inherited rock-ground (IRG).



The top of the shallow-water carbonate platform, clearly cut by the IRG discontinuity.

Field trip Day 3

Royal Court at Târgoviște



soimuldambovitean.ro

Secondary royal court of the Romanian Country since the 14th century and main court during the 15-17th centuries, Targoviste is the place where Vlad Dracul and his son Vlad Dracula (Vlad the Impaler, who ruled in the second half of the 15th century), took important political decisions and also died in battle.

Field trip Day 3 – Overnight in Bucharest

Buildings in Neoromanian style in Bucharest



Casa Doina – Doina House, by famous architect Ion Mincu, built in 1892, is a famous restaurant in Bucharest.



Oprea Soare House, built in 1914 by architect Petre Antonescu, is now a restaurant and hotel.