



Fisherman, Lake Volvi



MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
OF LAKES KORONEIA-VOLVI

Mygdonian Land Live the Experience

National Park
of lakes Koroneia - Volvi
& the Macedonian Tempe

A beautiful world,
just a breath away
for you to discover...



National Park of lakes Koroneia - Volvi & the Macedonian Tempe



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MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF LAKES KORONEIA - VOLVI
Sokrati Tsakali 21, Lagkadas 57200 - Greece | Tel +30 23940 24553, Fax +30 23940 26160
facebook.com/foreaskv | email: foreaskv@otenet.gr

Apollonia Information Center
Apollonia, Municipality of Volvi, 57014
Tel +30 23930 41004, Fax +3023930 41050



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Management and operation of the protected area of lakes Koroneia - Volvi & the Macedonian Tempe
REGION OF CENTRAL MACEDONIA
Intermediary
Managing
Authority



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Lake Volvi

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Wetlands

The National Park of lakes Koroneia – Volvi and the Macedonian Tempe is mainly a wetland system, which includes the lakes Koroneia and Volvi and the Richeios River, which crosses the Macedonian Tempe. Its wetland properties, such as lakes, lakeside areas, the Richeios river, the streams and smaller gorges, are habitats for a number of important species. The riparian forest of Apollonia, next to lake Volvi, housing willows, poplars and alders, and the Macedonian Tempe valley, home to plane trees, oak woods, pseudomaquis and holm oak woods are the most important habitats near the waters.

Around the lakes, the wetland flora features reed beds, attracting a plethora of invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles as well as waterbirds. The water meadows are an important place for herons and other waders and water birds. They are the main area of reproduction of phytophagic fish, which require low vegetation to lay their eggs. The water meadows flood in the spring, when most organisms that depend on them for food and reproduction breed.

Types of freshwater habitats:

a) Eutrophic natural lakes with vegetation of Magnopotamion or Hydrochaition type (code 3150). These are plant communities comprised of flora elements with floating parts, usually leaves or flowers, occurring in vast surfaces that feature a low water depth and shelter from the wind. This habitat coexists with reed beds. All aquatic plant communities of lake Volvi fall under this category.

b) Mediterranean rivers with periodic flow of Paspalo-Agrostidion (code 3290). They correspond to the rivers, streams and torrents which exhibit a potential of flow cut and result in dry beds in certain seasons. At that time, the river bed can either be completely dry or certain water cavities may remain.

In the past, these wetlands were used during the summer by farmers, who led their buffalo to the lakeside areas to graze. In the autumn, when the reeds grew ripe, people used to cut them and use them as building materials. Fishermen also employed fishing methods using the reed as a primary tool.

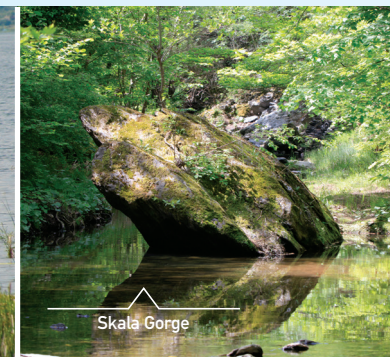
Today, these practices have changed, and the lakeside areas are used by fewer people, in an effort to restore the balance of the ecosystem.

Visit Agios Vasileios, and find yourself near the old fishing pier of lake Koroneia. Head towards the grove of Gerakarou for a mesmerizing panoramic view of the lake. At the Nea Apollonia spa, you can have a cup of coffee and enjoy a meal while overlooking lake Volvi. A walk in the lakeside forest of Nea Madytos will provide an escape to total tranquility.

Contact the Management Authority offices to book a tour in the Information Center of Apollonia. The nearby lakeside forest of Apollonia and Richeios river in Rentina are ideal for walking and trekking expeditions.



Water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*)



Skala Gorge



Dalmatian pelicans (*Pelecanus crispus*)



Great cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)



Mute swans (*Cygnus olor*)