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LINKS

<http://www.salinen.com/ro/home>
<http://sare-praid.eu/>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cacica>
<http://salinaturda.eu/?lang=en>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocna_Sibiului
<http://www.slanic.ro/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%A2rgu_Ocna

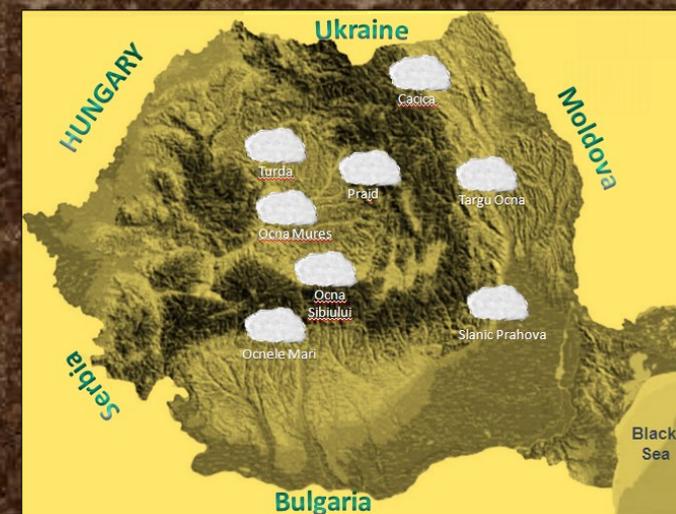
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Comenius Project

„SALT OF THE EARTH,,

SALT MINES IN ROMANIA



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Salt in Romania

The gem salt is the most important ore in Transylvania and in the so called „Salt District,, **Sovata** is the largest place in the Salt District, one of the oldest health resort in Romania. It became famous thanks to the salt lakes. **Lake Ursu** is the most important salt and heliothermik lake in Europe. It is more than 18 m deep, has the shape of a bear's skin (whence its name) and a surface of about 4 hectares. In the summer time, the temperature of the water is of 10 to 20 degrees at the surface, and 40 to 60 degrees at 1,5 m depth. The salt peaks in the area are known as „The Salt Mountain of Sovata,,



The salt mine of Praid

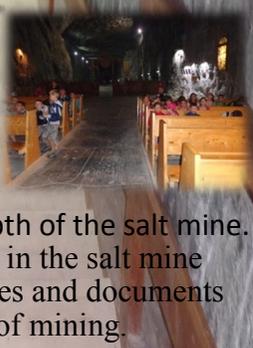
The salt deposit from Praid is one of the biggest blocks of gem salt in Europe. The loaf-shaped block of salt about 3 billion tons is a geological rarity.

The beginnings of the salt mine go back to the Roman period.

Systematic mining is mentioned in 1787. In 1993, a chapel was built

in the silent depth of the salt mine.

There is also a museum in the salt mine displaying objects, pictures and documents about the history of mining.

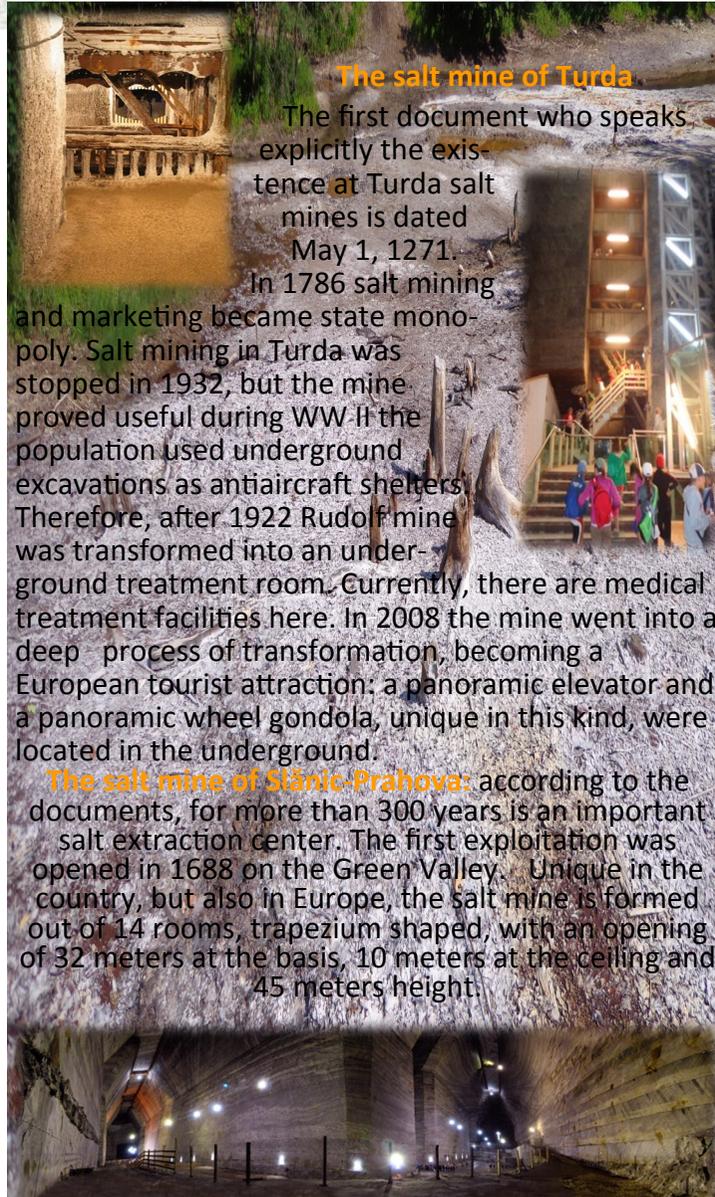


The salt mine of Turda

The first document who speaks explicitly the existence at Turda salt mines is dated May 1, 1271.

In 1786 salt mining and marketing became state monopoly. Salt mining in Turda was stopped in 1932, but the mine proved useful during WW II the population used underground excavations as anti-aircraft shelters. Therefore, after 1922 Rudolf mine was transformed into an underground treatment room. Currently, there are medical treatment facilities here. In 2008 the mine went into a deep process of transformation, becoming a European tourist attraction: a panoramic elevator and a panoramic wheel gondola, unique in this kind, were located in the underground.

The salt mine of Slanic-Prahova: according to the documents, for more than 300 years is an important salt extraction center. The first exploitation was opened in 1688 on the Green Valley. Unique in the country, but also in Europe, the salt mine is formed out of 14 rooms, trapezium shaped, with an opening of 32 meters at the basis, 10 meters at the ceiling and 45 meters height.



Ocna Sibiului resort, is known as “the Transylvanian seaside”.

The way the pits turned into salt water ponds was a continuous and inevitable process. The mines were abandoned one by one, the rain water and the percolating water gaining the upper hand in the end. In time, under the influence of climatic factors, the collapse of the walls became imminent, thus the salt pits transformed themselves into today's lakes.

The salt mine of Targu Ocna

Between 1870 and 1968, in Moldova Veche and Moldova Nouă, salt exploitation was done in trapezoidal rooms. North east of Moldova Nouă, the Pilot salt mine was inaugurated, where exploitation was done at two horizons, with small rooms and square panels, a method which was experimented for the first time in Romania.

The salt mine of Cacica

The salt mine in Cacica is one of Europe's oldest sources of re-crystallized salt, as it dates back to what Romanians call the “Cris culture” of the Early Neolithic Age (around 5000 BC). As proved by the archaeological finds in Cacica (1989) and in nearby Solca (1952), the salty springs in the area have been used, throughout history, both as baths and as sources of crystallized salt. 25 m deep inside the mine there is a chapel dedicated to St. Barbara, the miners' patron.

