Thessaloniki plain located in Central Macedonia/Greece is the largest coastal plain in Greece and was mainly created between 4000 BC until the 3rd century AD. Over the last 6 millenia there has been intense human occupation and the habitants have been forced to adapt to the rapid displacement of the shoreline by the re- construction of harbours and bridges.

Educational tourism, having as target group young people, can be a key to turn a school trip into an opportunity to become conscious of environmental issues. Within the frame of TECCN project, the Environmental Education Centre (EEC) of Naoussa, as the responsible local partner for Greece, will experience the reinforcement of the educational programs already created, such as: the paths of the industrial heritage, the promotion of local mills, and the revitalization of the myths of the past. These programs can be adapted also for

the loudias

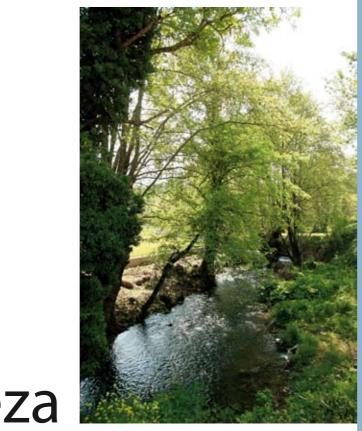
1.1. Cormorans and seagulls near a mussel cultivation installation at the Estuary of Loudias River (ph. Lia Pa-

Thessaloniki plain is the most important and largest coastal plain in Greece and forms a vital 👝 part of Imathia Regional Unit of Central 🖵 Macedonia/Greece. The plain was mainly created _____ between 4000 BC until the 3rd century AD. The territory has been continuously inhabited throughout prehistory and until 1937 covered mostly • by a lake (Yannitsa Lake). The plain - initially a more restrained area – is confined by three mountains forming its boarders: Vermion, Pieria 🕕 and Paikon. Fertile grounds were mixed with swamps and marshes.





lane- trees grows along the Arapitsa near its springs area forming the Agios Nikolaos Park. The Municipality of Naousa is protecting the the list of NATURA 2000 protected European Areas. (ph. Archive EEC



1.3. Mieza wetland – a natural site mostly intact since the Antiquity



the byzantine museum of veria

2.1. The Byzantine Museum of Veria is housed in the building of the old nity of the city fortification wall (ph.



.2. The Tomb of Anthemion (3d century B.C.), preserve one of the rare examples of the large-scale ancient Greek painting (ph. archive of EEC Naousa)

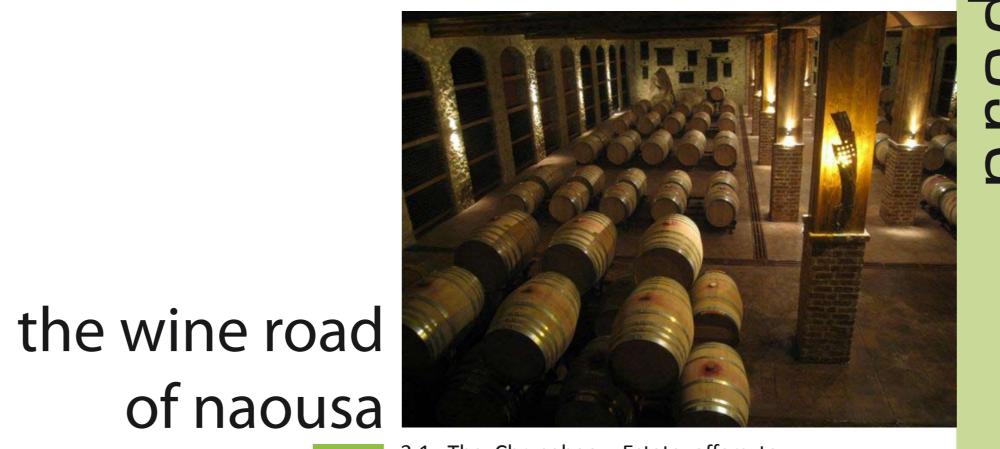
During the historic times Imathia was the Centre of the Macedonian Kingdom and remained a prosperous and strategic location during Christian and the Byzantine times. In Imathia are situated some of the most important archaeological museums and sites in Greece. In a prominent place are the Royal Macedonian Tombs in Vergina and Veria Archaeological Museum. In the recent two decades has been an attempt from public, local and private authorities and institutions - to provide to the visitors a multitude of offers regarding the material culture, athletic, religious and gastronomic tourism.



aristotle

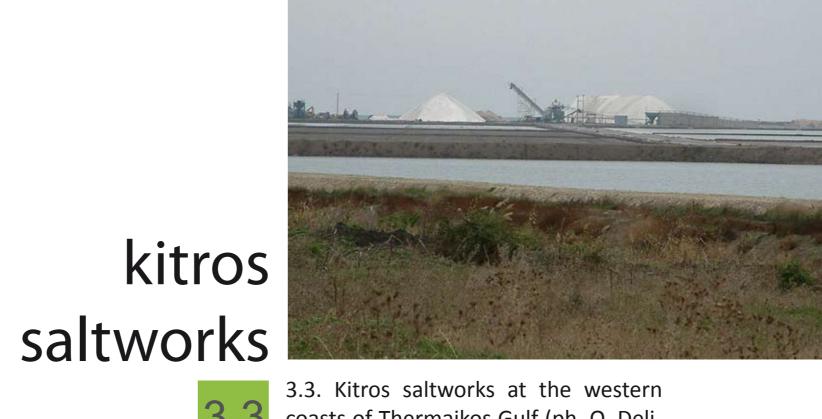
2.3. The archaeological site of the Nymphaeon in Mieza recognized by archeologists as the location of the "School of Aristotle" (ph. archive of EEC Naousa).

Imathia is a Greek territory with a multitude of production in various productive sectors. The regional agricultural production is well known for its Appellation of Origin fruits: apples, peaches and cherries of Naousa. The beginning of the viticulture in the region is lost in the past. The dry red wine is produced from grapes xinomavro, grown in the area classified as High Quality Wine Appellation of Origin "Naousa" (VQPRD). The wine has bright red color and rich body. Naousa has been 🕕 also one of the most historical industrial areas of Northern Greece since the 19th century, with most of the plants belonging mostly to the textile sector (cotton and woollen yarn and blankets).



the visitors guided tours comprising also a private museum (ph. A. Oikono-





coasts of Thermaikos Gulf (ph. O. Deli-



built in 1958, has been restored as a modern landmark of the town (ph.



naousa

4.2. The water-turbine of Vetlansnstallation's position. Today is in display in the courtyard of the modern administration building of the complex (ph. O. Deligianni).

The Thessaloniki Plain (Kampania Plain) comprises the largest modern irrigation system in Greece created during the 20th century after a giant project involving foreign and hellenic engineering companies. Part of the realized water-works assures the water - supply of the settlements and of Thessaloniki.



4.3. The Radio-Beacon and Lighthouse of the Hellenic Marine on the lowest part of the eastern branch of Axios



the participation of unmarried young wearing special masks and forming the dancing escort of a bride also personified by a man (ph. A. Oikono-

Imathia is a region with outstanding ethnological and natural importance. Territories as the socalled Roumlouki (the land of the Greeks) have been meticulously studied and their local customs, popular music, dances and traditional costumes -and houses researched. In many cities of the region impressive folklore festivals are taken place in the beginning of spring with the most important being "Boules" in the city of Naousa. The tradition of those festivals and the local (mostly private) collections of items of ethnological importance (in Naousa, Nisi, Meliki) built a local network.

> environmental educational



I Unit are participating in envi-

bird watching / towers

> 5.3 The high observatory at the Gallikos River Estuary, in the Environmental the north lake (ph. Lia Papadranga).

