

| Sl. No | Name                                 | Description  | Established |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1      | Mount Dajt                           | Ottoman bridges, Mediterranean pine forests, canyons, caves, and waterfalls  | 1966        |
| 2      | Lurë                                 | Glacial lakes surrounded by beech and European black pines   | 1966        |
| 3      | Theth                                | Part of the Albanian Alps  | 1966        |
| 4      | Valbonë Valley National Park         | Part of the Albanian Alps  | 1966        |
| 5      | National Park Bredhi i Drenovës      | Drenova area fir   | 1966        |
| 6      | Shtamë Pass National Park            | Mediterranean pines and fresh water sources  | 1996        |
| 7      | Mount Tomorr                         | Bektashi tekke located at summit   | 1996        |
| 8      | Lake Prespa                          | Highest tectonic lakes in the Balkans  | 1999        |
| 9      | Karavasta Lagoon                     | Mediterranean pines and Ramsar listed lagoon area  | 2008        |
| 10     | Fir of Hotova National Park          | Hotova area fir, Benja hot springs and Langarica Canyon  | 2008        |
| 11     | Shebenik-Jabllanice National Park    | Alpine meadows part of the European Green Belt   | 2008        |
| 12     | Karaburun-Sazan National Marine Park | Only marine park in Albania. Consists of surrounding sea water 1 nautical mile from the shores of the Karaburun Peninsula and Sazan Island.  | 2010        |
| 13     | Llogara National Park                | The Park is known from its vibrant flora and fauna with over 100 different types of wild animals and birds including: deer, wild cats, foxes, etc. The mixture of refreshing high altitude mountain air and proximity of the sea makes it very attractive destination for tourists. The area is also important for the growth of eco-tourism, picnic, hiking and air sports.   | 1966        |
| 14     | Butrint                              | Inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development. | 2000        |

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