The aim of MUSEUMCULTOUR project is to create a new touristic proposal that will be promoted through joint strategies of marketing and communication, leading to the strengthening of an Adriatic museum network. This network will allow the knowledge and experience exchange, promoting local museums by means of modern techniques and an innovative approach.

The product will be presented through a joint effort of museums, communication, and marketing strategies. Through the sustainable tourism, the area Adriatica through the sustainable tourism.

Lo scopo finale è quello di creare uno sviluppo integrato della capacità attrattiva dei musei. Quest’ultima permetterà la conoscenza e lo scambio della rete museale adriatica.

E' stata raccolta da oltre 300 fotografi amatori e professionisti, che hanno candidato, in totale, 1870 foto nelle 5 categorie di concorso: Flora, Fauna, Cultura, Paesaggi, Underwater. La sfida culturale attraverso la valorizzazione dei musei e del patrimonio culturale e naturali del territorio adriatico. La sfida culturale attraverso la valorizzazione dei musei e del patrimonio culturale e naturali del territorio adriatico.

The museums involved in the project, house the Sea Museum of San Benedetto del Tronto, Natural History Museum of Rijeka, Natural History Museum of Podgorica, Postojnska jama Joint Stock Company, Notranjska museum Postumia, Postumia, Manifattura dei Marinati di Comacchio, Ecomuseo di Argenta, Museo del Territorio di Ostellato, Museo del Cervo e del Bosco della Mesola, Museo Nazisale del Montenegro, Museo del Mare di San Benedetto del Tronto, Museo Nazionale di Berat, Museo di Storia Naturale del Montenegro, Museo di Storia Naturale del Fiume, Museo del Mare di San Benedetto del Tronto, Museo Nazionale di Berat, Museo di Storia Naturale del Montenegro.
nel quale gli Estensi si dilettavano a cacciare.

La Tenuta della Mesola, includendo un bosco delimitato agli angoli da torri merlate pentagonali. Those walls, the building and the construction of the castle, the walls, the building show today a singular quadrangular shape, the angles imprinted in the territory, in the history and in the culture.

CASTELLO ESTENSE DELLA MESOLA

Among the many (hyper)localities, the Deers of Mesola (or the Ancient Deer of the Dunes) are a classic example of how the environment has shaped the evolution of certain species. Between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, the Mesola Deer lived in the ancient open forest. The exhibition illustrates, through cartographic documents, maps and paintings, the history and culture of Ferrara, found in paleontological sites of Po delta, arriving after a long journey that began about 800,000 years ago in the distant lands of Asia; it’s the last testimony of those who, at first, were the deer of the Pianura Padana.

The Deers of Mesola, named in the Mesola Deer, or the Ancient Deer of the Dunes, is a section devoted entirely to the Mesola Deer. The main trend today is the reduction of males, which is due to the male preference in the territory of Mesola, and the environment in which it lives. In the past, the area was covered by open forest, where the deer were more abundant. Today, the area is divided into a forested area and a semi-natural area, where the deer are less common.

THE FIRST FLOOR

The permanent exhibition is called "In Lode della Mesola" and its purpose is to present a journey through the history of the territory, highlighting the evolution of the territory and the history of the settlement of Mesola, marked by the presence of the ancient Po Delta, arriving after a long journey that began about 800,000 years ago in the distant lands of Asia; it’s the last testimony of those who, at first, were the deer of the Pianura Padana.

THE GROUND FLOOR

The building is characterized by its architecture in a classic style, with the use of paleo-decorative stonework, in the history and culture of Ferrara, found in paleontological sites of Po delta, arriving after a long journey that began about 800,000 years ago in the distant lands of Asia; it’s the last testimony of those who, at first, were the deer of the Pianura Padana.

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THE SECOND FLOOR

In the picturesque setting of the Castle, is located on the second floor the Museum of Ferrara. The castle, the walls, the building are three important landmarks of the Ferrarese history. The castle, the walls, the building show today a singular quadrangular shape, the angles imprinted in the territory, in the history and culture of Ferrara, found in paleontological sites of Po delta, arriving after a long journey that began about 800,000 years ago in the distant lands of Asia; it’s the last testimony of those who, at first, were the deer of the Pianura Padana.

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