



# NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),  
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),  
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and  
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE BG0002030  
SITENAME Kompleks Kalimok

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code BG0002030	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Kompleks Kalimok
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1.4 First Compilation date 2005-10	1.5 Update date 2022-11
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### 1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	Ministry of Environment and Water, "National Nature Protection Service" Directorate
Address:	Sofia Kn. Maria Luiza Blvd. 22 1000 Sofia
Email:	natura2000@moew.government.bg

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2007-03
National legal reference of SPA designation	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 122/02.03.2007 (promulgated SG 21/2007).
Explanation(s):	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 122/02.03.2007 (promulgated SG 21/2007). Issued designation order by the Minister of Environment and Water with prohibitions and restrictions on activities contradicting the conservation objectives of the site - Order No. RD - 831/17.11.2008 (promulgated SG 108/2008), amended by Order No. RD - 86/28.01.2013 (promulgated SG 10/2013), amended and supplemented by Order No RD - 1042/3.11.2022 (promulgated SG 89/2022).

## 2. SITE LOCATION

### 2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude 26.4311 Latitude 44.0217

### 2.2 Area [ha]:

### 2.3 Marine area [%]

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## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

BG32	Северен централен / Severen tsentralen
BG32	Северен централен / Severen tsentralen

## 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Continental (100.0  
%)

## 3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## 3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

## 3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site					Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			c				P	DD	D			
B	A168	<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a>			r	1	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			p	4	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A054	<a href="#">Anas acuta</a>			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			c	18	62	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			r		2	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			w		60	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			p		45	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			w	28	8000	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			c	4	200	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A041	<a href="#">Anser albifrons</a>			w	50	10000	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A041	<a href="#">Anser albifrons</a>			c		300	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A043	<a href="#">Anser anser</a>			c		200	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A043	<a href="#">Anser anser</a>			r		5	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A043	<a href="#">Anser anser</a>			w		150	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			w		25	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			r		6	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			c	4	11	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			r	10	37	p		G	B	B	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			w		5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			c	2	20	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A029	<a href="#">Ardea purpurea</a>			c	2	8	i		G	B	A	C	A







B	A119	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A119	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>			c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			p	2	20	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A132	<a href="#">Recurvirostra avosetta</a>			r		1	p		G	C	B	C	A
B	A063	<a href="#">Somateria mollissima</a>			w		1	i		G	D			
B	A857	<a href="#">Spatula clypeata</a>			r		2	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A857	<a href="#">Spatula clypeata</a>			c	10	320	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A856	<a href="#">Spatula querquedula</a>			r	2	15	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A856	<a href="#">Spatula querquedula</a>			c	12	200	i		G	A	B	C	A
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>			r	5	60	p		G	B	B	C	A
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>			c				P	DD	B	B	C	A
B	A885	<a href="#">Sternula albifrons</a>			r	1	15	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			r	5	25	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			c		13	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			r		2	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			c	1	40	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			c		7	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A161	<a href="#">Tringa erythropus</a>			c	5	54	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A166	<a href="#">Tringa glareola</a>			c	300	500	i		G	A	B	C	A
B	A164	<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a>			c	2	50	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			c	2	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			w	5	20	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			c	2	200	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			c	2	11	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			c	7	832	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			r		20	p		G	A	A	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

### 3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories				
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D	
B	A247	<a href="#">Alauda arvensis</a>						P						X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>						P						X	

B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			4	4	p							X	
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			70	70	p							X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>						P						X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			3	3	p							X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>						P						X	
B	A299	<a href="#">Hippolais icterina</a>			7	7	p					X			
B	A233	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>						P						X	
B	A291	<a href="#">Locustella fluviatilis</a>			70	70	p					X			
B	A270	<a href="#">Luscinia luscinia</a>			45	45	p							X	
B	A214	<a href="#">Otus scops</a>						P						X	
B	A329	<a href="#">Parus caeruleus</a>			13	13	p							X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			1	1	p							X	
B	A336	<a href="#">Remiz pendulinus</a>			25	25	p					X			
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			2	2	p							X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			14	14	p							X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			3	3	p							X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>						P						X	
B	A284	<a href="#">Turdus pilaris</a>			1250	1250	i							X	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N15	11.0
N09	3.0
N20	2.0
N06	22.0
N21	3.0
N10	2.0
N08	
N22	1.0
N07	2.0
N23	3.0
N16	10.0
N12	41.0
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

#### Other Site Characteristics

Kalimok Complex includes a big former Danubian marsh, turned into fishponds, Bezimenen Island, covered with riverine forests and the section of the Danube bank between them. It is located to the north of the village of Nova Cherna. In the 1950s the marsh was drained by the building of a dyke that separated it from the Danube and digging drainage canals. As the lands were not suitable for agriculture, fishponds

were established there with their ponds divided by wet and swampy meadows in two parts eastern and western. The ponds periodically dry up and the water level is maintained by pumping water from the Danube. For economic reasons the fishponds are currently abandoned. South of their eastern part the swampy meadows become a marshland. The main habitat is formed by the fishpond basins, the surface of which is almost entirely covered by marsh vegetation, dominated by *Typha angustifolia*, at places mixed with *Typha latifolia*, *Typha laxmanii* and *Shoenoplectus lacustris*. The pool fringes and the dykes are overgrown with reed *Phragmites australis* (Bondev 1991). The plants, prevailing in the open water areas are *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Nymphoides peltata*, *Trapa natans*, etc. The banks of the draining canal are also overgrown with reedbeds, at places interspersed with willows *Salix* sp.. The wet meadows are covered mainly by different acid grasses, their periphery with *Phragmites australis*, *Shoenoplectus litoralis*, etc. Between the river and the fishponds there is a periodically flooded riverine forest of willows *Salix* spp. and poplars *Populus* spp., with rich undergrowth and climbing plants, at places with small water pools. Bezimenen Island is entirely overgrown with riverine forests, mainly of White Willow *Salix alba* and White Poplar *Populus alba*.

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

Kalimok Fishponds are one of the key places of international importance for waterfowl along the Danube. It supports 188 bird species, 61 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 85 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 9 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 18 in SPEC 2 and 58 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 71 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 64 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The fishponds are of global importance for the breeding Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* and a roosting place for the Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*. One of the two existing colonies of the Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* along the Danube River is situated there. During the breeding season the Kalimok Complex is one of the most important sites in the country at European Union level for Ferruginous Duck, Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*, Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, Black-winged Stilt, European Roller *Coracias garrulus*, as well as for three species of terns Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*, Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* and Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*. The complex is a constant breeding and feeding place for a pair of White-tailed Eagles *Haliaeetus albicilla*. During migration considerable numbers of White Storks *Ciconia ciconia* and Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* concentrate in the region. In this period and in winter the fishponds are a site of global importance for the Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* and Greylag Goose *Anser anser*. They are an important site for wintering Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*. In winter great quantities of waterfowl concentrate there, including Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis*, White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*, etc.

#### 4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	F03.01		i
L	E05		i
H	K03.04		i
L	J02.01.01		o
M	E03		i
L	A04.03		i
H	J02.10		i
M	D02		i
L	J02.11		i
L	L09		i
H	K01.01		o
H	K02.03		i
H	K04.05		i
M	D02.01		i
L	D05		i
H	F03.01		o
H	K01.01		i
M	F03.02		i
H	F02.03		i
M	K02.02		o
M	A10		o
H	F02.01.02		o
L	F02.03.01		o
H	K04.01		i
L	C01.01.02		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
H	J02.11		o
M	A05.01		o
M	G05.01		o
M	L08		i
L	K04.02		i
L	E05		o
H	J02.02		i
H	K04		i
M	E04.01		o
H	K04.01		i
L	F01		i
L	E05		i
M	A09		i
L	A05.02		i
L	A04		o
H	L08		o
L	J02.01.03		o
M	A05.01		i
L	B01		o
H	K04.05		i
H	B02.01		i
H	B01		i
H	J02.04		i
L	A05.02		o
H	K03.04		i



M	H05		i
L	B01		o
H	A10		i
H	A08		i
M	G05.01		o
H	K01.02		i
M	K03.01		i
L	J02.01.03		o
H	J02.01.01		i
L	B02.03		o
M	J02.12		i
H	A09		o
M	D02		o
H	K02.02		i
M	B02.01		o
L	G05.01		i
M	E03		o
H	K01.03		i
M	E03.01		i
L	A05.02		o
H	B02.02		o
M	D03.02		i
M	D02.01		o
H	A07		o
M	A01		i
L	F01		i
H	J02.11		o
L	C01.01		i
H	D05		o
L	J02.01.03		i
H	B01.02		i
M	C01.01		o
H	J02.03		i
H	A08		o
M	L09		o
L	F03.02		o
M	B02.04		o
M	H		i
M	K03.02		i
L	K04.02		i
L	B01.02		o
M	E04.01		o
L	E05		o
H	J02.01		o
M	F06		i
L	G05.04		i
L	C01.01.02		i
H	J01		i
H	J02.01		i
H	A03		i
H	I01		i
M	K03		i
M	F02.01.02		i
H	D03.02		o
L	A03		o
L	J01		o
H	K04		i
H	B02.02		i

L	A04.03		i
M	A10		o
H	D05		o
L	E01.02		i
M	K03.02		i
M	A04		i
M	F06		i
M	K03.01		i
M	D02.01		o
M	A01		o
L	A03		o
M	K03		i
M	D02		o

M	E04.01		i
H	E03.01		o
L	B02.03		i
L	B02.04		i
H	A07		i
M	A05.01		o
M	A04.03		o
L	K01.02		o
M	A01		o
L	J02.12.01		i
L	F02.03.01		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

#### 4.4 Ownership (optional)

#### 4.5 Documentation

Initial proposal and description of the site made by Y. Kutsarov, Dr. P. Iankov, Dr. M. Marinov, M. Kurtev - Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Bulgaria, 1111 Sofia, P.O.Box 50, phone (+359 2) 9715855, fax (+359 2) 9715856, www.bspb.org ; Dr. P. Zehindzhiev - Institute of Zoology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1 "Tzar Osvoboditel" blvd., 1000 Sofia. Data revised by a team of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (<http://www.bas.bg>). Documents: BDZP/BirdLife Balgariya. 2005. Nacionalna banka za ornitologichna informacia 1988-2005, Balgarsko Druzhestvo za zastita na pticite; Bondev, I. 1991. Rastitelnostta na Balgariya. S. Universitetsko izdatelstvo Sv. Kliment Ohridski, 183 s.; Botev, B. and Tz. Peshev, (eds). 1985. Red Data Book of Republic Bulgaria. 2: Animals. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Science. (In Bulgarian.); Iankov, P. 2002. (red.). Svetovno zastrasheni vidove ptitsi v Balgariya. Natsionalni planove za deystvie za opazvaneto im. Chast 1. BDZP-MOSV, Prirodzashtitna poreditsa, Kn. 4, Sofiya: 204-219.; Kostadinova, I., S. Dereliev. 2001. Results the Mid-Winter Counts of Waterbirds in Bulgaria for the period 1997- 2001. BSPB Conservation Series. Book 3, BSPB, Sofia, BG; Marinov, M. 1995. Novo gnezdovo nahodishte na sableklyun (Recurvirostra avosetta)? Neophron, 1, 18.; MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Bulgaria. Baza dannii (nepubl.); Nikolov, Ch. 2002. Nablyudenie na sredna pastrushka (Porzana parva). Za ptitsite, 1, 11.; Nikolov, Hr., S. Marin, A. Darakchiev. 1999. Malkiyat kormoran v Balgariya. Razprostranenie, chislenost i zaplahi. Nauch. Tr. Plov. Univ., Animaliya, 35, 6, 67-81.; Petkov, N. 1997b. Savremenno sastoyanie na belookata potapnitsa (Aythya nyroca) v Balgariya. Diplomna rabota, Biologicheski Fakultet pri SU Sv. Kl. Ohridski, Sofiya, 104 s.; Petrov, Tz., T. Michev. 1985. Gnezdovo razprostranenie, chislenost i opazvane na trastikoviya blatar, Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758) v Balgariya. V: Mezhd. Simp. Po proekt 8-MAB (UNESCO). Opazvane na prirodnite teritorii i sadarzhashtiya se v tyah genetichen fond. Tom I. Blagoevgrad, 23-28.09.1985 g. S., BAN: 306-313.; BirdLife International. 2000. Threatened birds of the world. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International, 695pp.; BirdLife International. 2004. Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12.); BirdLife International. 2005. World Bird Database Important Birds Areas. Bulgaria. Cambridge. (unpublished); Grimmet, R. F. A., R. T. A. Jones. 1989. Important Bird Areas in Europe. Cambridge, U.K.: ICBP (ICBP Technical Publication No9); Heath, M.F. and Evans, M.I., eds. 2000. Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation, vol. 2 Southern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8.); Kostadinova, I., M. Mihailov, (comp.) 2002. Guide for NATURA 2000 in Bulgaria. BSPB nature conservation series No5. BSPB, Sofia, 80pp. (In Bulgarian.); Kostadinova, I. 2005. Application of C criteria for Identification of Important Bird Areas of European Union importance in Bulgaria. Preliminary implementation and analysis of the gaps. In: Petrova, A. (ed.), Current state of Bulgarian biodiversity problems and perspectives. Pp. 533-548. Bulgarian Bioplatform, Sofia; Iankov, P., N. Petkov, A. Kovachev, D. Plachiisky. (in print). Pygmy Cormorant in Bulgaria 2001/2002. Final Report.; Michev, T., Tz. Petrov, L. Profirov. 1989. Status, breeding, distribution, numbers and conservation of the White Stork in Bulgaria; MOEW. 1998. CORINE Biotopes Database of the sites of European Importance for the biodiversity. Bulgaria, MOSV (nepubl.); Osieck, E. 2000 Filling in the requirements of the EU Birds Directive: Lessons from the Dutch Case. In: European IBA Workshop. 29 March - 2 April 2000, Brussels, Belgium. Proceedings. BirdLife International, 86-99; Petkov, N. 1998a. Current Status of the Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca) in Bulgaria. Partimadar, 6-7, MME, Budapest, 4449.; Waliczky, Z. 2000 Important Bird Areas of European Union Importance: explanation of the EU Criteria applied in IBA 2000 In: European IBA Workshop. 29 March - 2 April 2000, Brussels, Belgium. Proceedings. BirdLife International, 12-16; Zehindzhiev, P. H., M. I. Bogdanova. 1997. Distribution and number of Ruddy Shelduck (Tadorna ferruginea) in Bulgaria. In: Biodiv. And Ecol. Problems of Balkan Fauna. Abstracts. Sofia, Inst. Zool., 63. Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Natura 2000 site BG0002030;

Link(s): [http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002030&siteType=BirdsDirective)

[code=BG0002030&siteType=BirdsDirective](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002030&siteType=BirdsDirective)

## 5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
BG06	63.0	BG00	37.0		

## 5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	KALIMOK-BRASHLEN	+	63.0

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	IBA	=	100.0

## 5.3 Site designation (optional)

About 63% of the territory of Kalimok Complex is under legal protection by the national law. The Kalimok-Btushlen Protected Area was designated in 2001 to protect the typical ecosystems and landscapes, as well as to protect the threatened plant and animal species. Small part of the area, about 8%, is appointed in 1998 as CORINE site because of its European value for habitats, rare and threatened plant and animal species, including birds. In 1989 the area was designated as Important Bird Area by BirdLife International. The proposed SPA borders a proposed Special Protection Area in Romania.

## 6. SITE MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water -Ruse;Kalimok-Brushlen Protected Area Administration; Danubean River Basin Directorate;Forestry Department Ruse
Address:	
Email:	

### 6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Name: Management plan for Kalimok - Brashlen Protected Site, adopted by Order No. RD-886/07.12.2007 of the Minister of Environment and Water (promulgated SG 17/2008). Link: <a href="http://www.moew.government.bg/files/file/Nature/Protected_areas/Planove_za_upravlenie/PU_Kalimok_Brushlen.pdf">http://www.moew.government.bg/files/file/Nature/Protected_areas/Planove_za_upravlenie/PU_Kalimok_Brushlen.pdf</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but in preparation	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	

### 6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Management plan for the Protected Site.
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## 7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:	
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Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes  No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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