



## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

BG34	Югоизточен / Yugoiztochen
BGZZ	Extra-Regio

## 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Marine (17.2  
Black Sea  
%)

Black Sea (82.8  
%)

## 3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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## 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>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A293	<a href="#">Acrocephalus melanopogon</a>			c	1	1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A293	<a href="#">Acrocephalus melanopogon</a>			r	2	2	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A168	<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a>			c	1	3	i	P	G	C	B	C	C
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			c	1	4	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			p	8	8	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			w	1	8	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A054	<a href="#">Anas acuta</a>			w	1	11	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A054	<a href="#">Anas acuta</a>			c		23	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			c	2	3	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			w		102	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			c	3	380	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			w	2	81	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A041	<a href="#">Anser albifrons</a>			w		15	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A255	<a href="#">Anthus campestris</a>			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A404	<a href="#">Aquila heliaca</a>			c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			w		12	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			r	1	2	p		G	B	A	C	C
B	A773	<a href="#">Ardea alba</a>			c	1	6	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			c	1	16	i		G	B	B	C	C





B	A439	<a href="#">Hippolais olivetorum</a>		r	10	99	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A862	<a href="#">Hydrocoloeus minutus</a>		w	10	70	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A862	<a href="#">Hydrocoloeus minutus</a>		c	1	13	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A022	<a href="#">Ixobrychus minutus</a>		r	15	20	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A022	<a href="#">Ixobrychus minutus</a>		c	1	10	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A338	<a href="#">Lanius collurio</a>		r	20	50	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A339	<a href="#">Lanius minor</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A184	<a href="#">Larus argentatus</a>		w				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A459	<a href="#">Larus cachinnans</a>		p	25	60	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A459	<a href="#">Larus cachinnans</a>		c	50	208	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A459	<a href="#">Larus cachinnans</a>		w	8	132	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A182	<a href="#">Larus canus</a>		w	1	117	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A182	<a href="#">Larus canus</a>		c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A183	<a href="#">Larus fuscus</a>		c	0	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A180	<a href="#">Larus genei</a>		c	1	5	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A176	<a href="#">Larus melanocephalus</a>		w	1	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A176	<a href="#">Larus melanocephalus</a>		c	1	40	i		M	C	B	C	C
B	A179	<a href="#">Larus ridibundus</a>		w	1	70	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A179	<a href="#">Larus ridibundus</a>		c	3	180	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A868	<a href="#">Leopicus medius</a>		p	20	20	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A156	<a href="#">Limosa limosa</a>		c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A246	<a href="#">Lullula arborea</a>		p	15	15	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A855	<a href="#">Mareca penelope</a>		c	2	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A855	<a href="#">Mareca penelope</a>		w		96	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A889	<a href="#">Mareca strepera</a>		c	2	170	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A889	<a href="#">Mareca strepera</a>		w		80	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A889	<a href="#">Mareca strepera</a>		r	1	5	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A057	<a href="#">Marmaronetta angustirostris</a>		c		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A066	<a href="#">Melanitta fusca</a>		c		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A066	<a href="#">Melanitta fusca</a>		w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A065	<a href="#">Melanitta nigra</a>		w	3	3	i		G	A	A	C	C
B	A767	<a href="#">Mergellus albellus</a>		w	1	45	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A767	<a href="#">Mergellus albellus</a>		c		8	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A070	<a href="#">Mergus merganser</a>		c	0	2	i	R	G	C	B	C	C
B	A069	<a href="#">Mergus serrator</a>		w	0	2	i	R	G	C	A	C	B
B	A069	<a href="#">Mergus serrator</a>		c	6	10	i	R	G	B	A	C	B
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		c	20	1100	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		r	34	34	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A875	<a href="#">Microcarbo pygmaeus</a>		w	1	240	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A875	<a href="#">Microcarbo pygmaeus</a>		c	100	432	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A875	<a href="#">Microcarbo pygmaeus</a>		r	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A073	<a href="#">Milvus migrans</a>		c	10	15	i		M	C	A	C	C
B	A077	<a href="#">Neophron percnopterus</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A058	<a href="#">Netta rufina</a>		c	2	44	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A058	<a href="#">Netta rufina</a>		w	0	31	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A160	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>		c		1	i		G	C	B	C	C

B	A023	<a href="#">Nycticorax nycticorax</a>			c	1	4	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A094	<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>			c	4	20	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			w	1	1	i		G	A	B	B	A
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			c	100	100	i		G	A	B	B	A
B	A019	<a href="#">Pelecanus onocrotalus</a>			c	100	432	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A019	<a href="#">Pelecanus onocrotalus</a>			w	1	1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>			c	500	500	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A392	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</a>			w	0	34	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A391	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</a>			w	7	160	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A391	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</a>			c	3	30	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A391	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</a>			r	2	80	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A234	<a href="#">Picus canus</a>			p	5	6	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A034	<a href="#">Platalea leucorodia</a>			c	0	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A032	<a href="#">Plegadis falcinellus</a>			c	0	150	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A141	<a href="#">Pluvialis squatarola</a>			c	1	4	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>			c	2	3	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>			w		13	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>			r	6	14	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A006	<a href="#">Podiceps grisegena</a>			w	0	2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A006	<a href="#">Podiceps grisegena</a>			c	3	12	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>			c	33	134	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>			w	3	26	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A119	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>			r	2	18	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A121	<a href="#">Porzana pusilla</a>			r	1	9	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A464	<a href="#">Puffinus yelkouan</a>			c	1	40	i		G	C	A	B	A
B	A464	<a href="#">Puffinus yelkouan</a>			w	1	24	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			c	1	4	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			w	2	2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A132	<a href="#">Recurvirostra avosetta</a>			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>			r	4	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A188	<a href="#">Rissa tridactyla</a>			w				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A857	<a href="#">Spatula clypeata</a>			c	1	11	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A857	<a href="#">Spatula clypeata</a>			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A856	<a href="#">Spatula querquedula</a>			c	6	100	i		G	A	B	C	B
B	A856	<a href="#">Spatula querquedula</a>			r	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>			c	16	40	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>			r	2	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A885	<a href="#">Sternula albifrons</a>			c	2	10	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>			r	1	9	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			r	18	20	p		G	B	A	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			c	4	9	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			w		6	i		G	C	A	C	C

B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			c	1	15	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			w	16	150	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A863	<a href="#">Thalasseus sandvicensis</a>			c	2	3	i		G	C	B	C	A
B	A863	<a href="#">Thalasseus sandvicensis</a>			r	4	4	p		G	C	B	C	A
B	A161	<a href="#">Tringa erythropus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A166	<a href="#">Tringa glareola</a>			c	10	46	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			c	0	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			w				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			c	0	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			r		3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A892	<a href="#">Zapornia parva</a>			r	2	18	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A892	<a href="#">Zapornia parva</a>			c	2	3	i		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>			10	10	p						X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>						P					X	
B	A366	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>			5	5	p						X	
B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			100	100	p						X	
B	A347	<a href="#">Corvus monedula</a>						P						X
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			5	5	p						X	
B	A377	<a href="#">Emberiza cirius</a>			55	55	p						X	
B	A382	<a href="#">Emberiza melanocephala</a>			55	55	p						X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>			550	550	p						X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			1000	1000	p						X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>			6	6	p						X	
B	A251	<a href="#">Hirundo rustica</a>			20	20	p						X	
B	A233	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>			5	5	p						X	
B	A271	<a href="#">Luscinia megarhynchos</a>			550	550	p						X	
B	A383	<a href="#">Miliaria calandra</a>			55	55	p						X	

B	A214	<a href="#">Otus scops</a>			55	55	p						X	
B	A329	<a href="#">Parus caeruleus</a>			55	55	p						X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			10	10	p						X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Saxicola torquata</a>			2	2	p						X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Scolopax rusticola</a>						P					X	
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			50	50	p						X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			550	550	p						X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			550	550	p						X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>			20	20	p						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
N19	3.0
N21	2.0
N07	4.0
N02	2.0
N23	3.0
N05	
N15	
N10	3.0
N22	
N04	2.0
N06	1.0
N08	
N01	15.0
N16	64.0
N12	1.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	NaN

### Other Site Characteristics

The Ropotamo Complex is located 50 km south of Burgas and covers the firth part and the flooded terrace of the Ropotamo river, the natural flooded forests, the sand dunes, the sand strip and the deeply indented coast with rocky capes jutting out into the sea and narrow deep bays, the island of St. Toma, the marshes of Alepu, Arkutino and Stamopolu. To the south and south-east the complex includes mountain ridges with rocks and broadleaved forests. The complex features a great variety of biotopes. A substantial element are the coastal marshes with hygrophyte vegetation, dominated by *Phragmites australis*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Typha latifolia*, *Shoenoplectus litoralis*, etc. as well as such with hydrophyte vegetation - *Nymphaea alba*, *Hydrocharis morsus ranae*, *Lemna gibba*, etc. Quite characteristic for the complex are the Ropotamo river firth with its hygrophyte and hydrophyte vegetation, including the above mentioned species, the riverine flooded forests of *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, *Ulmus minor*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Crataegus monogyna* with considerable participation of liana species. The broadleaved forests are represented mainly by oak forest of *Quercus frainetto* with Mediterranean elements or mixed with *Q. pubescens*, *Q. virgiliana*, etc. The coastal part is occupied by dunes with psamophyte grass vegetation mainly of *Ammophilla arenaria*, *Pancratium maritimum*, etc.,



secondary shrub and grass associations with the prevalence of *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Artemisia maritima*, *Artemisia campestris*, *Festuca vaginata*, etc. At certain spots the seashore is rocky, with many niches, underwater caves and sea bays. (Meshinev et al. 1982; Bondev 1991; Georgiev 1993).

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

The territory of the Ropotamo Complex currently supports 236 bird species, 69 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 104 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 10 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 27 in SPEC 2 and 67 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 87 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 83 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The Ropotamo Complex is one of the most important places in the country as a breeding site for a complex of species closely dependent on different types of habitats, all presented there - Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan*, Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, Little Crake *Porzana parva*, Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* and Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*. It is one of the three places along the Black Sea Coast where the White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* is confirmed to breed. Eight globally threatened species have been established there during the breeding season, migration or wintering Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*, Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*, White-tailed Eagle, Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*, Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* and Corncrake *Crex crex*. The role of the complex as a transitory station on migration and as a typical bottleneck migration site mainly for the White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* and some other birds of prey is also considerable. (Michev 1987; Yankov 1993). During the winter Ropotamo Complex holds significant wintering populations of the Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*, Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* and Gadwall *Anas strepera*.

#### 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]
H	B02.03		o
M	E01.03		o
L	D01.01		o
L	F02.03.01		i
M	E03.01		o
L	D02.01		i
L	G01.02		i
M	K03.04		i
L	A05.01		o
L	G05.04		i
M	A09		o
L	K02.03		i
L	G02.08		i
L	A03		i
L	D03.02		o
H	F03.01		i
L	B		i
M	F06		i
L	K01.03		i
L	D05		i
M	E01.01		o
M	E01		o
M	B02.02		o
L	J02.01.01		i
M	F02.01.02		i
M	A08		o
L	F02.03		i
L	K03.07		i
L	F03.02.03		i
M	E01.04		o
H	B		o
M	D05		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
M	A09		o
L	K04		i
M	A08		o
M	K03.04		i
L	B01		o
L	K03.07		i
H	B		o
L	B01		i
L	E01.02		i
H	B02.03		o
M	J02.12.01		i
H	B02.04		o

L	A04		o
L	D01.01		i
L	F03.02.01		i
L	D03.01		o
L	G01.01		o
H	D01.02		i
L	E03.01		i
M	B02.02		i
L	F02.02.02		i
L	A04		i
L	G05.04		o
H	F03.02.03		o
L	D01.02		o
M	J02.12.01		i
L	G01.01		i
L	K04		i
L	E03.03		i
L	C01.01.02		i
L	K02.02		i
L	A07		o
L	D02.01		o
M	E03.03		o
H	F03.01		o
L	A01		o
H	B02.04		o

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 Milko Dimitrov, Liubomir Profirov, Dr. Petar Iankov, Dimitar Georgiev - 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 . Data revised by a team of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (<http://www.bas.bg>). Data revised in 2023 by an expert team led by Umweltbundesamt GmbH and published Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Natura 2000 site BG0002041. Documents: BDZP/BirdLife Balgariya. 2005. Nacionalna banka za ornitologichna informacia 1988-2005, Balgarsko Druzhestvo za zastita na pticite; Bondev, I. 1991. The Vegetation of Bulgaria. Map 1 : 600 000 with explanatory text. Sofia: St. Kliment Ohridski University Press. (In Bulgarian.); 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 ptici v Bulgaria. Nacionalni planove za dejstvie za opazvaneto im. Chast 1. BDZP-MOSV, Prirodzashtitna poredica, Kn. 4, Sofia: 204-219. ; Kostadinova, I. (sust.) 1997. Ornitologichno vazhni mesta v Bulgaria. BDZP, Prirodzashtitna poredica. Kniga 1, BDZP, Sofia, 176 s.; 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 Georgiev, G. 1993. Narodnite parkove I rezervati v Balgariya. S. Prosveta, 190 s.; Meshinev, T., P. Vasilev, Ar. Indzheyan. 1982. Rastitelnost na narodniya park Ropotamo. V: Sbornik dokladi Natsionalna teoretichna konferentsiya po opazvane I vazproizvodstvo na okrazhavashtata sreda Slanchev bryag, 1-5. XI. 1982. S., BAN, 94-98.; Michev, T., Tz. Petrov, L. Profirov. 1989. Status, breeding, distribution, numbers and conservation of the White Stork in Bulgaria; MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Bulgaria. Baza danni (nepubl.); Nikolov, Ch. 2002. Nabliudenie na sredna pustrushka (Porzana parva). Za pticite, 1, 11.; Nikolov, Hr., S. Marin, A. Darakchiev. 1999. Malkiat kormoran v Bulgaria. Razprostranenie, chislenost I zaplahi. Nauch. Tr. Plov. Univ., Animalia, 35, 6, 67-81.; Petkov, N. 1997b. Suvremenno sustoianie na belookata potapnica (Aythya nyroca) v Bulgaria. Diplomna rabota, Biologicheski Fakultet pri SU Sv. Kl. Ohridski, Sofia, 104 s.; Petkov, N. 1998a. Current Status of the Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca) in Bulgaria. Partimadar, 6-7, MME, Budapest, 4449. Petrov, C., P. Iankov, T. Michev, B. Milchev, L. Profirov. 1991. Razprostranenie, chislenost I merki za opazvane na chernia shturkel, Ciconia nigra (L.) v Bulgaria. Izv. Muz. IU. Bulgaria, T. 17, 25-32.; Simeonov, S., T. Michev. 1985. Suvremenno razprostranenie I chislenost na buhala (Bubo bubo (L.) v Bulgaria. Ekologia, 15, 60-65.; 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). 373pp.; BSPB/BirdLife International. 2005. World Bird Database Important Birds Areas. Bulgaria. Cambridge. (unpublished); Dimitrov, M, D. Georgiev, S. Mikhov, S. Dereliev, I. Kostadinova, 2003. Bulgaria. In: Marushevsky, G., Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands. Wetlands International, Kyiv, 16-45; Guidelines for evaluation of protected zones according, which include habitats for birds to art.7, par.3, under the art.6 par.1.3 and 1.4 of the Biodiversity Act. 2005. (In Bulgarian.); 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); Iankov, P., N. Petkov, A. Kovachev, D. Plachiisky. (in print). Pygmy Cormorant in

Bulgaria 2001/2002. Final Report.;Kostadinova, I., M. Mihailov, (comp.) 2002. Guide for NATURA 2000 in Bulgaria. BSPB nature conservation series No5. BSPB, Sofia, 80pp. (In Bulgarian.);Kostadinova, I., 2003. Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. Ropotamo Complex. Sofia, Unpublished;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;Kouzmanov, G. 1996. L`Aigle pomarin Aquila pomarina en Bulgarie. In: Meyburg, B.-U. & R. D. Chancellor eds. Eagle Studies. World Working Group on Birds of Prey (WWGBP), Berlin, London & Paris, 319-326.;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;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

Link(s): <https://natura2000.egov.bg/EsriBq.Natura.Public.Web.App/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002041&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 [%]
BG01	26.0	BG06	1.0	BG03	5.7
BG00	67.3	BG04			

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

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG04	VELYOV VIR (VODNITE LILII)	/	
BG03	SAND DUNES - ALEPU	+	0.3
BG03	ALEPU MARSH	+	4.3
BG01	ROPOTAMO	+	26.0
BG03	SAND DUNES - KAVACITE	+	0.6
BG03	ROCK FORMATIONS,FIORDS AND TYULENOVATA CAVE C. MASLEN NOS	+	0.5
BG06	STAMOPOLU	+	1.0

designated at international level:

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

### 5.3 Site designation (optional)

The Ropotamo Reserve was designated in 1940 to protect the diversity of habitats and rich flora and fauna, including birds. In its long history the category of this protected area is changed several times. The other 6 protected areas in the complex are designated to protect the threatened habitats, plant and animal species including birds. Since 1975 the Arkutino Marsh has been designated as Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. In 2003 the Ramsar designation is enlarged to the territory of the whole Complex of Ropotamo. The area was designated as Important Bird Area by BirdLife International in 1989. Half of the area was appointed as CORINE Site in 1998 because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species, including birds.

## 6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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

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Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water - Burgas
Address:	67 Perushtitsa Str., hc "Lazur", floor 3, P.O. box 219, Burgas 8000
Email:	riosvbs@unacs.bg
Organisation:	Basin Directorate for Water Management in the Black Sea Region - Varna
Address:	33 Aleksandar Dyakovich Str., Varna 9000

Email:

### 6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### 6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

## 7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

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).