



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 BG0000113

SITENAME Vitosha

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type C	1.2 Site code BG0000113	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Vitosha

1.4 First Compilation date 2003-10	1.5 Update date 2021-11
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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).
Date site proposed as SCI:	2007-03
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2008-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2021-03
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Designation Order No. RD - 271/31.03.2021 (promulgated SG 41 /2021) issued by the Minister of Environment and Water.
Explanation(s):	Site classified as SPA and adopted as pSCI 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 SPA - Order No. RD - 763/28.10.2008 (promulgated SG 99/2008). Issued by the Minister of Environment and Water designation Order No. RD - 271/ 31.03.2021 (promulgated SG 41/2021) with prohibitions and restrictions on activities contradicting the conservation objectives of the SAC.

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude 23.2542 Latitude 42.5467

2.2 Area [ha]:

27102.1062

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

BG41	Югозападен / Yugozapaden
BG41	Югозападен / Yugozapaden
BG41	Югозападен / Yugozapaden

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

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
3150 B			0.4		G	C	C	B	C
3160 B			0.94		G	C	B	A	B
4060 B			1831.11		M	B	B	B	B
4070 B			8.93		G	C	C	C	C
4080 B			14.0		M	B	A	B	B
5130 B			48.03		M	C	B	C	C
6110 B			12.71		M	B	C	B	B
6150 B			43.69		G	C	C	C	C
6210 B			929.32		M	C	C	B	C
6230 B			2793.24		M	A	B	A	A
62A0 B			376.16		M	B	C	B	B
62D0 B			136.73		M	C	C	B	C
6410 B			303.6		M	B	A	B	B
6430 B			6.37		M	C	C	B	C
6510 B			8.81		G	B	C	B	B
6520 B			241.86		M	B	C	B	B
7140 B			116.66		M	A	A	B	A
8110 B			761.31		M	B	B	B	B

P	2327	caprinum			p				P	DD	D			
B	A022	Ixobrychus minutus			r	7	7	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A338	Lanius collurio			r	120	540	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A339	Lanius minor			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A339	Lanius minor			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
I	1083	Lucanus cervus			p	22025	43328	i	R	M	C	B	C	C
B	A246	Lullula arborea			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A246	Lullula arborea			p	94	260	p		G	C	A	C	C
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p	1	2	i		G	C	C	B	C
I	1060	Lycaena dispar			p				R	DD	B	A	B	B
B	A242	Melanocorypha calandra			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A073	Milvus migrans			c		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A074	Milvus milvus			c		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
M	1310	Miniopterus schreibersii			w	11	50	i	V	G	D			
I	1089	Morimus funereus			p	102059	118546	i	P	M	C	B	C	B
M	1307	Myotis blythii			w	11	50	i	R		C	B	C	C
M	1321	Myotis emarginatus			p				P	DD	D			
M	1324	Myotis myotis			w				R	DD	D			
B	A077	Neophron percnopterus			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax			c	6	8	i		G	C	B	C	C
I	1037	Ophiogomphus cecilia			p	1	1	localities	R	G	C	B	C	B
I	4053	Paracaloptenus caloptenoides			p	2	2	localities	R	M	C	B	C	B
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
I	6179	Phengaris nausithous			p				V	DD	A	A	A	A
B	A234	Picus canus			p	10	10	p		G	C	A	C	C
I	4042	Polyommatus eroides			p	2349	4699	i	R	P	C	A	A	A
B	A120	Porzana parva			r	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A119	Porzana porzana			r	5	5	p		G	B	A	C	A
M	1304	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum			p	51	100	i	P	G	C	B	C	C
M	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros			p	51	100	i	C	G	C	B	C	C
I	1087	Rosalia alpina			p				P	DD	C	A	C	B
M	1371	Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica			p	40	55	i		G	C	B	A	B
F	1146	Sabanejewia aurata			p	127910	127910	area	P	P	C	B	C	B
M	1335	Spermophilus citellus			p	3	3	colonies	V	G	C	B	B	B
B	A307	Sylvia nisoria			r	15	122	p		G	C		C	B
R	1217	Testudo hermanni			p	4	4	localities	V	P	C	C	C	C
P	4116	Tozzia carpathica			p	150	500	i	R	M	A	B	C	B
A	1171	Triturus karelinii			p	2	2	localities	V	P	C	A	C	A
M	1354	Ursus arctos			p	7	7	i		G	C	B	B	A
M	2635	Vormela peregusna			p				P	DD	D			

- **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
R		Ablepharus kitaibelii						P					X	
P		Acer heldreichii			51	100	i					X		
B		Alauda arvensis			680	680	p						X	
P		Anemone narcissiflora						R			X			
P		Angelica pancicii						R				X		
B		Anthus spinoletta			50	50	p						X	
I		Apatura ilia						P						X
I		Apatura iris						P						X
P		Aquilegia aurea						R			X			
P		Aquilegia aurea						R			X			
I		Brenthis hecate						P						X
P		Bromus moesiacus						R				X		
A		Bufo viridis						C					X	
P		Campanula abietina						C					X	
P		Campanula moesiaca						C				X		
P		Campanula transsilvanica						R			X			
B		Carduelis cannabina			150	150	p						X	
B		Carduelis chloris			460	460	p						X	
P		Carex tricolor						V				X		
I		Carterocephalus palaemon						P						X
I		Cephennium leonhardi						P				X		
B		Certhia familiaris			300	300	p						X	
M		Chionomys nivalis						R					X	
P		Clematis alpina						V			X			
I		Colias caucasica						P			X			
R		Coronella austriaca						R					X	
B		Corvus monedula			10	10	p							X
B		Coturnix coturnix			70	70	p						X	
I		Diaciclops strimonis						P				X		
P		Drosera rotundifolia						V			X			
R		Elaphe longissima						R					X	
I		Elaphoidella pandursci						P				X		
I		Elaphoidella pandurskyi						P				X		

B	Emberiza cirius		85	85	p						X	
B	Eremophila alpestris		30	30	p						X	
B	Erithacus rubecula		1800	1800	p						X	
M	Felis silvestris					C			X			
I	Formica rufa					P					X	
B	Fringilla coelebs		3850	3850	p						X	
P	Galanthus nivalis					V			X			
P	Genista pilosa		6	10	i				X			
P	Gentiana lutea					R			X			
P	Gentiana punctata					R			X			
P	Gymnadenia frivaldii					R			X			
P	Hesperis dinarica					R				X		
B	Hirundo rustica		340	340	p						X	
A	Hyla arborea					C					X	
P	Jasione bulgarica					C				X		
B	Jynx torquilla		40	40	p						X	
R	Lacerta agilis					C					X	
R	Lacerta viridis					C					X	
P	Lilium jankae		501	1000	i				X			
P	Listera ovata					V			X			
B	Luscinia megarhynchos		500	500	p						X	
P	Luzula glabrata					V				X		
M	Martes martes					C			X			
B	Miliaria calandra		1000	1000	p						X	
B	Monticola saxatilis		7	7	p						X	
R	Natrix tessellata					P					X	
I	Neobisium kwartirnikowi					P				X		
M	Neomys anomalus					C					X	
M	Neomys fodiens					C					X	
I	Nevrothrus apatelios					R			X			
I	Niphargus pancici valkanovi					P				X		
B	Oenanthe hispanica		5	5	p						X	
B	Otus scops		70	70	p						X	
B	Parus caeruleus		175	175	p						X	
B	Parus lugubris		50	50	p						X	
B	Picus viridis		45	45	p						X	
P	Pinguicula balcanica					R				X		
P	Pinus mugo		101	250	i							X
P	Pinus peuce					R				X		
I	Plebejus sephirus					P						X
R	Podarcis muralis					C					X	
P	Primula farinosa ssp. exigua					V				X		
B	Prunella collaris		40	40	p						X	
I	Pterostchus rhilensis vitosensis					P				X		

A		Rana dalmatina						C					X	
B		Regulus ignicapillus			500	500	p						X	
B		Regulus regulus			1010	1010	p						X	
P		Salix pentandra			11	50	i				X			
F		Salmo trutta fario						R						X
B		Saxicola torquata			13	13	p						X	
I		Scolitantides orion						P						X
P		Spiranthes spiralis						V			X			
B		Streptopelia turtur			120	120	p						X	
P		Swertia pernnis						R			X			
B		Sylvia atricapilla			1650	1650	p						X	
P		Taxus baccata			101	250	i				X			
P		Tragopogon balcanicum						V				X		
P		Traunsteinera globosa						V			X			
B		Turdus merula			1900	1900	p						X	
B		Turdus philomelos			500	500	p						X	
B		Turdus torquatus			255	255	p						X	
R		Vipera ammodytes						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
N10	5.0
N15	4.0
N22	5.0
N20	17.0
N09	4.0
N07	2.0
N16	30.0
N11	9.0
N17	9.0
N06	1.0
N08	13.0
N23	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Vitosha Mountain is located in western Bulgaria, to the south of Sofia plain. The site includes entirely the Vitosha Mountain and its limits coincide with those of the Vitosha Nature Park. To the west it borders on Vladaya, Murchaev, Rudartsi, Kladrnitsa, Studena dam and Bosnek.

To the east the limit passes beyond the villages of Bistritsa, Zheleznitsa and the residential area Yarema. To the south it descends to Bukapreslapski pass, which separates Vitosha from the Verila Mountain. Its northern limit goes beyond the Sofia residential areas Boyana, Knyazhevo, Dragalevtzi and Simeonovo. The Vitosha is a part of the Plana Zavalska chain, being the only cupola mountain of volcanic origin in Bulgaria. The mountains territory supports about 1490 vascular plant species, 500 algae and over 360 lichen species. Of the vascular plants 72 are Balkan and 24 are Bulgarian endemic species. Forth-eight species are glacial, and 47 are Tertiary relicts. Due to the mountains relatively high altitude, its vegetation has clearly expressed vertical belts. There is a mixed broadleaved forest belt, beech forest belt, a coniferous forest belt and a sub-Alpine belt sparsely distributed alpine habitats.

4.2 Quality and importance

Pinus mugo is pointed due to its significance of formations formed by the species. There is no belt of this species within the Vitosha area, the presence of Pinus mugo is fragmentary. The population is needed to be restored. Salix pentandra is pointed due to its unique locality in Bulgaria. Pinus peuce and Acer heldreichii are in the IUCN list. Within the Vitosha site are presented local endemites for which 100 % of its population is focused on the territory of the site. Such local endemites are pointed in the form Other important species - Invertebrates - 4 species. Vitosha supports 114 bird species, 18 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 38 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 1 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 15 in SPEC 2 and 22 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 25 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 22 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Vitosha mountain is of global importance for the Corncrake *Crex crex* that breeds there in significant numbers. It is one of the most important places in the country on a European Union scale for this species and for the Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus*. The Scops Owl *Otus scops* and the Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* breed there in numbers that are of significance on a European scale. The site holds representative populations of Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*, European Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos*. The Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides trydactylus* is found to breed there as well.

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	D02		o
M	B02.04		b
M	G01.02		o
M	D01.01		b
M	A04		o
M	D02.01		b
L	G01.03		i
H	E01.01		o
M	B		b
L	A09		o
M	F04		i
H	G01.02		i
L	B02.03		b
L	F04		o
M	G01.04		i
L	F03.01		i
L	D02.09		b
L	K01.03		i
L	G01.04		o
L	G05.01		b
M	E01		i
H	G01.06		i
M	A03		b
L	L		i
M	G01.03		o
L	A07		i
L	F02.03		o
L	G01.05		o
L	A04		i
M	A04.03		i
M	G02.02		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
L	G01.04		o
L	F04		o
M	B		i
L	F02.03		b
M	A04		o
M	D02		o
L	A04		i
L	I03.02		i
L	A09		o
M	A08		o
L	E03		i
L	K05.01		i
L	K01.03		i
L	G01.05		o
M	B		o

L	I03.02		i
M	E03.01		i
H	E01		o
L	E03		i
H	E02		o
M	A07		o
M	G01.05		i
L	B01.02		b
M	G01.08		b
L	K05.01		i
M	E03		o
M	F03.01		o
M	F03.02		o
L	J01		o
M	A08		o
L	F02.03		i
M	H		o
M	E01.01		i
M	I01		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 Vitosha Nature Park Directorate /17 Antim 1 Str. / dppvitosha@iag.bg; St. Beshkov - NMNH, Sofia; Dr. P. Iankov, M. Gramatikov, S. Petkov, M. Alibashev, I. Hristov, Dr. B. Ivanov, K. Ruskov, A. Ignatov-BSPB, Bulgaria. Data revised by a team of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (<http://www.bas.bg>). Initially listed publications: BDZP/BirdLife Bulgariya. 2005. Nacionalna banka za ornitologichna informacia 1988-2005, Balgarsko Druzhestvo za zastita na pticite; Botev, B. and Tz. Peshev, (eds). 1985. Red Data Book of Republic Bulgaria. 2: Animals. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Science. (In Bulgarian.); MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Balgaria. Baza danni (nepubl.); Nikolov, B., I. Hristov, P. Shurulinkov, I. Nikolov, A. Rogev, A. Ducov, R. Stanchev. 2001. Novi danni za niakoi slabo izucheni vidove gorski sovi (*Strix uralensis*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Aegolius funereus*) v Balgaria. - Nauka za gorata, Kn. 1/2, 75-86.; Petrov, C., P. Iankov, T. Michev, B. Milchev, L. Profirov. 1991. Razprostranenie, chislenost i merki za opazvane na chernia shturkel, *Ciconia nigra* (L.) v Balgaria. Izv. Muz. IU. Balgaria, T. 17, 25-32.; Shurulinkov, P., I. Hristov, S. Nikolov. 2001. Pticite na prirodni park Vitosha. Sofia, Geosoft EOOD, 153 s.;***. 2005. Vitosha Nature Park. Management plan 2005-2014. NCTR-EAD, Sofia, 236 pp. (In Bulgarian);***. In prep. Development Plan of the Pernik Municipality (2007-2013). Draft for discussions. 121 pp. (In Bulgarian); 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); Hristov, I. 2003. The Status of Forest Owls in Bulgaria at the beginning of 21st Century. Vogelwelt 124: 285-288; Delov, V. 1995. Investigations on the Corncrake (*Crex crex* L.) in the region of Sofia. Ann. Univ. Sofia St. Kliment Ohridski, 88, 4, 25-31.; 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.); 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; 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. New data provided by project "Mapping and assessment of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species - Phase 1" (see link).

Link(s): [http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000113&siteType=HabitatDirective)

[code=BG0000113&siteType=HabitatDirective](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000113&siteType=HabitatDirective)

[http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000113&siteType=BirdsDirective)

[code=BG0000113&siteType=BirdsDirective](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000113&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	6.718474123668303	BG05	100.0	BG03	0.01

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG05	Vitosha	=	100.0
BG01	Bistrishko bramishte	+	2.881992746504513
BG03	Duhlata cave Natural landmark	+	0.01
BG01	Torfeno branishte	+	3.836481377163789

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	IBA	=	100.0
	Bistrishko branishte Reserve	+	4.0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

The territory of the proposed site (more than 99%) is a part of the Vitosha Nature Park, designated in the year 1934 to protect the remarkable ecosystems typical for the mountain. The park includes 2 reserves Bistrishko Branishte and Torfeno Branishte. The Bistrishko Branishte Reserve was designated in 1934 to protect primary spruce ecosystems and is listed in UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1977. There is one nature monument here the Douhlata cave designated in 1962 to protect the longest cave in Bulgaria. In 1998 CORINE Site with the same name was designated because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species, including birds. In 2005 Vitosha was designated also as Important Bird Area by BirdLife International.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water: Sofia, Pernik; Vitosha Nature Park Directorate
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Name: Management Plan for Vitosha Nature Park, adopted by Council of Ministers Decision No. 305/22.04.2005 (promulgated SG 38/2005). Link: https://www.moew.government.bg/wp-content/uploads/filebase/Nature/Protected_areas/PU_PP-Vitosha_2005-2014.pdf
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but in preparation	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Management plan for the Nature Park, adopted in 2005.

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).