



# 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 BG0000271  
SITENAME Mandra - Poda

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

<b>1.1 Type</b> C	<b>1.2 Site code</b> BG0000271	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Mandra - Poda
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<b>1.4 First Compilation date</b> 2005-10	<b>1.5 Update date</b> 2021-11
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### 1.6 Respondent:

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

### 1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

<b>Date site classified as SPA:</b>	2007-12
<b>National legal reference of SPA designation</b>	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 802/04.12.2007 (promulgated SG 107/2007).
<b>Date site proposed as SCI:</b>	2007-12
<b>Date site confirmed as SCI:</b>	2008-12
<b>Date site designated as SAC:</b>	2021-03
<b>National legal reference of SAC designation:</b>	Designation Order No. RD - 308/ 31.03.2021 (promulgated SG 48 /2021) issued by the Minister of Environment and Water.
<b>Explanation(s):</b>	Site classified as SPA and adopted as pSCI by Council of Ministers Decision No. 802/04.12.2007 (promulgated SG 107/2007). 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 - 131/10.02.2012 (promulgated SG 23/2012). Issued by the Minister of Environment and Water designation Order No. RD - 308/ 31.03.2021 (promulgated SG 48/2021) 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 27.4042 Latitude 42.415

### 2.2 Area [ha]:

6139.1738

### 2.3 Marine area [%]

3.4

### 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)

Black Sea (96.6%) Marine Black Sea (3.4%)

## 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
1110B			166.0		M	A	C	C	B
1130B			249.2		G	C	A	C	C
1140B			3.11		G	C	A	C	C
1150B			33.82		G	C	C	C	C
1160B			202.09		M	A	C	C	C
1310B			0.72		G	B	C	A	B
1410B			0.44		G	B	C	A	B
2110B			2.3		G	B	C	B	B
3150B			3569.63		G	C	A	C	C
3260B			7.7		G	A	C	A	A
6210B			97.75		G	B	C	B	B
6220B			32.58		G	B	C	B	B
8230B			4.12		G	B	C	B	B
91M0B			427.32		G	B	C	B	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.





B	A138	<a href="#">alexandrinus</a>			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A138	<a href="#">Charadrius alexandrinus</a>			r	1	2	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>			r	8	11	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>			c	6	20	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A137	<a href="#">Charadrius hiaticula</a>			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A137	<a href="#">Charadrius hiaticula</a>			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A196	<a href="#">Chlidonias hybridus</a>			c		67	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A196	<a href="#">Chlidonias hybridus</a>			r	2	30	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A198	<a href="#">Chlidonias leucopterus</a>			c		57	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A198	<a href="#">Chlidonias leucopterus</a>			r	2	20	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A197	<a href="#">Chlidonias niger</a>			r	1	20	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A197	<a href="#">Chlidonias niger</a>			c		920	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A031	<a href="#">Ciconia ciconia</a>			c	42200	42200	i		G	A	A	C	B
B	A031	<a href="#">Ciconia ciconia</a>			r	17	17	p		G	A	A	C	B
B	A030	<a href="#">Ciconia nigra</a>			c	22	262	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A030	<a href="#">Ciconia nigra</a>			r	1	2	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A080	<a href="#">Circus gallicus</a>			c	12	12	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>			w	4	22	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>			p	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>			c	5	32	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A082	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>			c	10	10	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A082	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>			w	1	12	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A083	<a href="#">Circus macrourus</a>			c		7	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A084	<a href="#">Circus pygargus</a>			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A064	<a href="#">Clangula hyemalis</a>			w		1	i		G	A	A	C	C
F	1149	<a href="#">Cobitis taenia</a>			p	1325941	1325941	i	C	G	B	A	C	A
I	4045	<a href="#">Coenagrion ornatum</a>			p	1	1	localities	R	G	C	A	B	C
I	1071	<a href="#">Coenonympha oedippus</a>			p				V	DD	A	A	A	A
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A122	<a href="#">Crex crex</a>			c		1	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A037	<a href="#">Cygnus columbianus bewickii</a>			c		9	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A037	<a href="#">Cygnus columbianus bewickii</a>			w		25	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A038	<a href="#">Cygnus cygnus</a>			c	25	105	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A038	<a href="#">Cygnus cygnus</a>			w	27	605	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A036	<a href="#">Cygnus olor</a>			w	15	349	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A036	<a href="#">Cygnus olor</a>			r	4	21	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A036	<a href="#">Cygnus olor</a>			c	108	304	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A429	<a href="#">Dendrocopos syriacus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A429	<a href="#">Dendrocopos syriacus</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A027	<a href="#">Egretta alba</a>			w	4	267	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A027	<a href="#">Egretta alba</a>			c	7	42	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A026	<a href="#">Egretta garzetta</a>			w		1	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A026	<a href="#">Egretta garzetta</a>			r	40	72	p		G	B	A	C	A





B	A069	<a href="#">Mergus serrator</a>			c	1	4	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>			r	145	145	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A073	<a href="#">Milvus migrans</a>			c	19	19	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A074	<a href="#">Milvus milvus</a>			c	1	3	i		G	A	A	C	A
I	1089	<a href="#">Morimus funereus</a>			p				R	DD	C	B	C	C
M	1307	<a href="#">Myotis blythii</a>			p	11	50	i	R	G	C	B	C	C
M	1324	<a href="#">Myotis myotis</a>			p	6	10	i	R	G	D			
B	A077	<a href="#">Neophron percnopterus</a>			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A058	<a href="#">Netta rufina</a>			c		4	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A058	<a href="#">Netta rufina</a>			w		52	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A160	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>			c		2	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A160	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>			r		52	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A160	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>			w		2	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A158	<a href="#">Numenius phaeopus</a>			c	1	4	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A159	<a href="#">Numenius tenuirostris</a>			c		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A023	<a href="#">Nycticorax nycticorax</a>			r	20	43	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A023	<a href="#">Nycticorax nycticorax</a>			c	10	120	i		G	B	A	C	A
I	1084	<a href="#">Osmoderma eremita</a>			p				V	DD	D			
B	A071	<a href="#">Oxyura leucocephala</a>			w		78	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A071	<a href="#">Oxyura leucocephala</a>			c		10	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A094	<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>			c	7	30	i		G	A	A	C	A
I	4053	<a href="#">Paracaloptenus caloptenoides</a>			p	1	1	localities	V	M	C	B	B	B
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			c	59	98	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			w	60	673	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			r	4	5	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A019	<a href="#">Pelecanus onocrotalus</a>			c	2000	18292	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A019	<a href="#">Pelecanus onocrotalus</a>			w		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>			c	867	4272	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A392	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</a>			c		28	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A392	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</a>			w		5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			c	1048	4341	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			r	33	486	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			w	576	7000	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A393	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax pygmeus</a>			r		30	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A393	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax pygmeus</a>			c	144	479	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A393	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax pygmeus</a>			w	87	677	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A170	<a href="#">Phalaropus lobatus</a>			c		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A151	<a href="#">Philomachus pugnax</a>			c	21	905	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A151	<a href="#">Philomachus pugnax</a>			w		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A035	<a href="#">Phoenicopterus ruber</a>			c		2	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A035	<a href="#">Phoenicopterus ruber</a>			r		4	i		G	A	A	B	A



B	A034	<a href="#">Platalea leucorodia</a>		w		2	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A034	<a href="#">Platalea leucorodia</a>		r	11	37	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A034	<a href="#">Platalea leucorodia</a>		c	4	35	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A032	<a href="#">Plegadis falcinellus</a>		c	4	17	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A032	<a href="#">Plegadis falcinellus</a>		r	6	30	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A140	<a href="#">Pluvialis apricaria</a>		c		70	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A140	<a href="#">Pluvialis apricaria</a>		w		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A141	<a href="#">Pluvialis squatarola</a>		w		2	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A141	<a href="#">Pluvialis squatarola</a>		c		6	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A007	<a href="#">Podiceps auritus</a>		w		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>		w	18	197	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>		c	151	677	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>		r	9	10	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A006	<a href="#">Podiceps grisegena</a>		w		2	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A006	<a href="#">Podiceps grisegena</a>		c		1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>		w	6	57	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>		r		1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>		c	8	248	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A120	<a href="#">Porzana parva</a>		c	1	6	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A119	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>		c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A119	<a href="#">Porzana porzana</a>		r		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>		w		5	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>		p	1	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>		c		10	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A132	<a href="#">Recurvirostra avosetta</a>		c		38	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A132	<a href="#">Recurvirostra avosetta</a>		r	5	28	p		G	B	A	C	A
M	1304	<a href="#">Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</a>		p	5	10	i	R	G	D			
M	1303	<a href="#">Rhinolophus hipposideros</a>		p	1	10	i	R	M	C	B	C	C
F	5339	<a href="#">Rhodeus amarus</a>		p	953470	953470	i	R	G	C	B	C	B
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>		c	9500	9500	i		G	A	A	C	B
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>		r	23	31	p		G	A	A	C	B
I	1087	<a href="#">Rosalia alpina</a>		p				V	DD	D			
B	A063	<a href="#">Somateria mollissima</a>		c	1	6	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A063	<a href="#">Somateria mollissima</a>		w	1	2	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A195	<a href="#">Sterna albifrons</a>		c		104	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A195	<a href="#">Sterna albifrons</a>		r	2	35	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A190	<a href="#">Sterna caspia</a>		c		3	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A190	<a href="#">Sterna caspia</a>		r	1	4	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>		r	95	340	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A193	<a href="#">Sterna hirundo</a>		c	88	1078	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A191	<a href="#">Sterna sandvicensis</a>		c		114	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A191	<a href="#">Sterna sandvicensis</a>		r	1	4	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>		r		1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>		w	3	59	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>		c	14	167	i		G	A	A	C	A

B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			r	1	7	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			c		10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			w		3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			r	2	5	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			w	14	125	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A048	<a href="#">Tadorna tadorna</a>			c	35	99	i		G	A	A	C	A
R	1219	<a href="#">Testudo graeca</a>			p	3	3	localities	V	P	C	C	C	C
R	1217	<a href="#">Testudo hermanni</a>			p	4	4	localities	V	P	C	C	C	C
B	A161	<a href="#">Tringa erythropus</a>			c	2	54	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A166	<a href="#">Tringa glareola</a>			c		57	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A166	<a href="#">Tringa glareola</a>			r	2	13	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A164	<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a>			w		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A164	<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a>			c		9	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			w		1	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			r	1	5	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			c	2	34	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			r	5	16	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A163	<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a>			c		32	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			w		14	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			c	4	203	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A162	<a href="#">Tringa totanus</a>			r		1	p		G	B	A	C	B
A	1171	<a href="#">Triturus karelinii</a>			p			localities	P	DD	C	A	C	B
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			w		41	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			c	29	369	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A142	<a href="#">Vanellus vanellus</a>			r	2	3	p		G	A	A	C	A
M	2635	<a href="#">Vormela peregusna</a>			p				P	DD	C	B	C	B
B	A167	<a href="#">Xenus cinereus</a>			c		1	i		G	A	A	B	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>			20	20	i						X	
F		<a href="#">Anguilla anguilla</a>						V			X			
P		<a href="#">Artemisia maritima</a>						C						X
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>						P					X	



P		<a href="#">Phalaris aquatica</a>						C			X		
P		<a href="#">Phragmites australis</a>						C					X
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>						P				X	
M		<a href="#">Pipistrellus nathusii</a>						C				X	
M		<a href="#">Pipistrellus pipistrellus</a>						C				X	
M		<a href="#">Pipistrellus pygmaeus</a>						C				X	
R		<a href="#">Podarcis muralis</a>						P				X	
R		<a href="#">Podarcis taurica</a>						C				X	
P		<a href="#">Prangos ferulacea</a>						R			X		
I		<a href="#">Pseudophilotes vicrama</a>						C					X
R		<a href="#">Pseudopus apodus</a>						C				X	
P		<a href="#">Puccinella convoluta</a>						C					X
A		<a href="#">Rana dalmatina</a>						C				X	
P		<a href="#">Ruta graveolens</a>						C			X		
I		<a href="#">Scolitantides orion</a>						C				X	
P		<a href="#">Stachys maritima</a>						C			X		
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>		1	1		p					X	
M		<a href="#">Suncus etruscus</a>						C				X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>						P				X	
P		<a href="#">Trachomitum venetum</a>						C			X		
P		<a href="#">Tragopogon strybrnyi</a>						C			X		
P		<a href="#">Trapa natans</a>						C			X		
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>		1	1		p					X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>		1	1		i					X	
B	A284	<a href="#">Turdus pilaris</a>		20	20		i					X	
R		<a href="#">Vipera ammodytes</a>						R				X	
P		<a href="#">Vulpia unilateralis</a>						C			X		
I		<a href="#">Zerynthia polyxena</a>						C				X	
P		<a href="#">Zostera marina</a>						C			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
N07	5.0
N01	1.0
N16	7.0
N23	2.0
N06	67.0

N08	6.0
N19	1.0
N09	3.0
N15	8.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Other Site Characteristics

Interesting ecotone system. The close location of the site to the industrial zone of Burgas is the main influencing factor. The former Mandernsko lake is turned into a dam lake with a registered flow. The MandraPoda Complex includes Mandra Lake with its adjacent wetlands. Mandra Lake is located at the Black Sea coast and is the southernmost of the Burgas lakes. Its north-eastern part touches on the town of Burgas. This former semi-saline lake has been turned into a freshwater reservoir. A lagoon, covering the areas of Poda and Uzungeren, has been preserved between the reservoir wall and the Black Sea. Shallow marine area of Foros bay is part of the complex as well. The complex includes also the cascade-like located fishponds in the north-western part of the lake valley, south of the village of Cherni Vruh. The main habitat in the complex is the lake itself, with its considerable open water area (about 1,300 ha), standing water and sections covered by hygrophyte vegetation along the banks. On its southern bank there are forests of *Quercus pedunculiflora*, *Quercus robur* and *Acer campestre*. The lake is surrounded by mesophile meadows, where the prevailing plants are *Festuca pratensis*, *Poa sylvicola*, etc., halophyte grasslands, dominated by *Puccinellia convoluta*, shrubs of *Paliurus spina-christi* and farmland. The Poda lagoon is overgrown with marsh hygrophyte vegetation. Most of it is occupied by reedbeds of *Phragmites australis* and *Typha* sp., at places mixed with *Artemisia santonicum*, *Juncus maritimus* and *Bolboschoenus maritimus*. The shallow saline pools are overgrown with *Salicornia europea*, and the sand strip at the sea front with *Leymus racemosus* subsp. *sabulosus*, *Gypsophilla trichotoma*, etc. (Bondev 1991; Marinov in prep.). The area of Uzungeren is a bay, projecting deeply inland, with shores covered mostly by reed and reed mace and a small section of oak woods.

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

Relatively good quality. Medium-medium: Important feeding place for bats. The Mandra-Poda complex is a part of Burgas lake complex, which is one of the three most significant wetland complexes for congregations of waterfowl along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. The region of the complex supports 254 bird species, 74 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 109 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 12 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 24 in SPEC 2 and 73 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 86 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 MandraPoda complex is of international importance for the breeding Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* and Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Poda being the only breeding area of the Spoonbill along the Black Sea coast (Yankov 1993). Until 1940 Mandra Lake has hosted the last breeding colony of the White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* in Bulgaria. Its disappearance is probably due to the transformation of the lake into a reservoir and the flooding of its western part, which has destroyed the huge reedbeds there. The Complex is one of the three places along the Black Sea Coast where the White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* breeds. The lake is a part of a bottleneck migration site for the Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* and the White Pelican, the White Stork *Ńiconia ciconia* and the Black Stork *C. nigra*, as well as for the birds of prey that use the Via Pontica migration flyway. The exceptionally rare and globally threatened Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* has been established there on migration. The globally threatened Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, Dalmatian Pelican and Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* regularly use the lake both as a roost during migration and as wintering grounds and concentrate there in numbers with international significance. Mainly on migration, the territory of the complex also hosts Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* and the Corncrake *Crex crex*. The complex has international importance for the regular wintering of up to 69,000 waterfowl of 82 species. The concentrations of Cormorant *P. carbo*, Great Egret *Egretta alba*, Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*, Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* and the globally threatened Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* and White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* are of special value. Mandra Lake is a main feeding place for the two pelican species on migration and in winter, although the birds prefer to spend the night in the neighbouring Burgas and Atanasovsko lakes.

#### 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]
L	F03.02.01		i
H	J02.05		i
M	D03.02		i
M	E01.01		o
L	G05.04		o
M	J02.01.01		o
H	D03.01		o
H	J01		i
L	A08		o
H	F03.02.03		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
L	J02.02		i
M	B02.04		o
M	D02.01		o
M	B		o
M	B02.03		o
H	J02.12.01		i
L	B01		o
H	A09		o
M	D01.05		i

L	K02.04		i
M	J02.01		o
H	F02.03		i
M	J02.01.01		i
L	A03		o
M	E02.01		i
L	G05.04		i
M	B02.02		o
M	I01		o
H	F02.01.02		i
L	J02.05.01		o
M	D05		o
M	D02.02		o
H	A01		i
M	H04		o
M	D01.05		i
L	G01.01		o
H	H		i
M	A04		o
L	G01.01		i
L	D01.02		o
M	E01.04		o
H	F03.01		o
L	K01.03		i
L	H06.01		i
M	B02.04		o
M	E03.01		o
M	E01.03		o
L	D01.01		o
L	H06.01		o
M	E01		o
L	A03		i
M	E03.01		i
M	D05		i
L	F02.03.01		i
M	E03.03		o
H	J02.12.01		i
H	F03.01		i
M	E03.03		i
M	D02.02		i
M	A01		o
M	E03.02		o
L	D01.01		i
M	B		o
M	D02.01		o
M	C01.01		i
M	E02.01		o
M	I01		i
L	D02		i
L	A07		o
H	D01.02		i
L	A04		i
M	E01.01		i
L	D02		o
M	H04		i
L	F06		i
H	J02.03		i
L	L09		i

M	A05.01		o
H	F03.02.03		i
M	B02.03		o
M	D03.02		o
H	A09		o
M	K02.03		i
L	K02.02		i
L	K03.04		i
L	F02.02.02		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 D. Dobrev, V. Popov, I. Pandurski, S. Zidarova - Institute of Zoology, BAS; A. Stoyanov, N. Tsankov - National Museum of Natural History; V. Biserkov - CLGE, Sofia; D. Peev, Ch. Gushev - Institute of Botany; R. Tzonev - University of Sofia; Anton Kovachev - BSPB, [www.bspb.org](http://www.bspb.org)Data revised by a team of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (<http://www.bas.bg>). New data provided by project "Mapping and assessment of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species - Phase 1" (see link). Initially listed documents: BDZP/BirdLife Bulgariya. 2005. Nacionalna banka za ornitologichna informacia 1988-2005, Balgarsko Druzhestvo za zastita na pticite; Boev, Z. 1991. Razprostranenie i status na stridoyada (*Haematopus ostralegus* L. 1758) (*Haematopodidae* Aves) v Bulgariya. *Historia naturalis bulgarica*, 3, 75-91.; Bondev, I. 1991. Rastitelnostta na Bulgariya. S. Universitetsko izdatelstvo Sv. 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Link(s): <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000271&siteType=HabitatDirective>

<http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000271&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 [%]
BG00	91.5	BG06	8.5		

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

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	Uzungeren	+	4.0
BG06	Izvorska river mouth	+	3.0
BG06	Poda	+	1.5

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	Poda	+	5.0

### 5.3 Site designation (optional)

So far 8% of the territory of Mandra-Poda complex is under protection according to the national nature conservation legislation. The three existing protected areas are designated to protect the threatened bird species. Poda Protected Area was designated in 1989, The Izvorska river mouth Protected Area in 1990 and Uzungeren Protected Area in 2005. There was a management plan adopted for the Poda Protected area. A Nature Conservation Center is built within the protected area by BSPB, which implement the management plan of the area. The Poda Protected Area together with the adjacent bay of Foros was designated as Wetland of International Importance under The Ramsar Convention in 2003. In 1989 the lake was designated as Important Bird Area by BirdLife International. In 1998 the area was appointed as CORINE Site because of its European value for rare and threatened bird species.

## 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:	
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).