



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 BG0000573
SITENAME Kompleks Kaliakra

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type	1.2 Site code	Back to top
B	BG0000573	

1.3 Site name

Kompleks Kaliakra

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
2006-04	2018-12

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:	0000-00
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2007-12
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2008-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2017-12
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Designation Order No. RD - 815/12.12.2017 (promulgated SG 100 /2017) issued by the Minister of Environment and Water.
Explanation(s):	Adopted by Council of Ministers Decision No. 802/04.12.2007 (promulgated SG 107/2007). Modified in the marine part by Council of Ministers Decision No. 660/01.11.2013 (promulgated SG 97/2013). Extended terrestrial part by Council of Ministers Decision No. 223/24.04.2014 (promulgated SG 37/2014). Issued by the Minister of Environment and Water designation Order No. RD - 815/12.12.2017 (promulgated SG 100/2017) with prohibitions and restrictions on activities contradicting the conservation objectives of the site.

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude	Latitude
28.354	43.3888

2.2 Area [ha]:

48336.277

2.3 Marine area [%]

90.5

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code Region Name

BG33	Североизточен / Severoiztochen
BGZZ	Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Black (9.5
Sea %)

Marine (90.5
Black %)
Sea

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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			3205.89		G	A	B	B	B
1140B			0.19857			D			
1150B			13.17		G	A	C	B	B
1160B			56.97		G	B	C	B	B
1170B			12067.06		G	A	B	B	B
1210B			5.41		M	A	B	B	B
1240B			54.52		M	B	A	A	A
1310B			0.01		M	B	C	B	B
1410B			0.14		G	C	C	B	C
2110B			1.11		M	C	C	C	C
3150B			6.9		G	B	C	C	B
6110B			0.8		G	B	C	B	C
62C0B			2300.15		M	A	A	B	B
7220B			0.26		G	A	C	A	B
8210B			2.74		G	B	C	B	B
8310B				70	G	B	C	B	B
8330B			3.53026	25	M	A	A	A	A
91H0B			73.93		M	C	C	C	C
91I0B			6.94		G	C	C	C	C

- **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.
- **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)

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.
F	4125	Alosa immaculata			p				C	M	B	B	C	B
F	4127	Alosa tanaica			p				R	M	B	B	C	B
A	1188	Bombina bombina			p			localities	P	DD	C	A	C	A
I	4028	Catopta thrips			p				P	DD	A	C	B	A
I	1088	Cerambyx cerdo			p	7123	10510	i	R	M	C	B	C	C
P	4091	Crambe tataria			p				V	DD	C	C	C	C
R	5194	Elaphe sauromates			p			localities	P	DD	C	A	C	B
R	1220	Emys orbicularis			p	1	1	localities	V	P	C	A	C	B
I	6199	Euplagia quadripunctaria			p	5	7	i	V	P	C	C	C	C
P	2327	Himantoglossum caprinum			p	80	110	i	C	G	C	B	A	A
I	1083	Lucanus cervus			p	7617	14984	i	R	M	C	B	C	C
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p	7	8	i		G	C	B	C	B
I	1060	Lycaena dispar			p				V	DD	C	A	B	A
M	2609	Mesocricetus newtoni			p	1	1	localities	V	P	C	C	C	C
M	1310	Miniopterus schreibersii			p	251	500	i	P	P	C	B	C	C
I	1089	Morimus funereus			p				R	DD	D			
M	2633	Mustela eversmanii			p	1	1	localities	R	P	C	C	C	A
M	1323	Myotis bechsteinii			p	41	67	i	V	M	C	B	C	C
M	1307	Myotis blythii			p				C	DD	C	B	C	C
M	1316	Myotis capaccinii			p	11	50	i	R	M	C	B	C	C
M	1321	Myotis emarginatus			p	11	50	i	P	M	C	B	C	C
M	1324	Myotis myotis			p	11	50	i	C	M	C	B	C	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p				R	P	B	B	C	B
P	2125	Potentilla emilii-popii			p	100	500	i	R	P	C	A	B	A
I	4022	Probaticus subrugosus			p				V	DD	B	A	C	B
M	1305	Rhinolophus euryale			p	11	50	i	C	M	C	B	C	C
M	1304	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum			p	101	250	i	C	M	C	A	C	A
M	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros			p	51	100	i	C	M	C	A	C	A
M	1302	Rhinolophus mehelyi			p				P	DD	D			
I	1087	Rosalia alpina			p				V	DD	D			
M	1335	Spermophilus citellus			p	4	4	colonies	V	G	C	C	C	C
R	1219	Testudo graeca			p	4	4	localities	V	P	C	A	C	A
R	1217	Testudo hermanni			p			localities	P	DD	C	A	B	A

A	1171	Triturus karelinii			p	1	1	localities	V	P	C	A	B	A
M	1349	Tursiops truncatus			p				C	P	B	B	C	B
I	1014	Vertigo angustior			p			i	R	M	C	C	B	A
I	1016	Vertigo moulinsiana			p			i	R	M	C	C	C	A
M	2635	Vormela peregrusna			p	1	1	localities	P	P	C	C	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
R	1276	Ablepharus kitaibelii						P	X					X
I		Acherontia atropos						R						X
F	5040	Acipenser gueldenstaedtii						R		X				X
F	2488	Acipenser stellatus						V		X				X
P		Adonis vologensis						V			X			
I		Aedia leucomelas						R			X			
I		Agrotis syricola						V						X
F		Aidablennius sphynx						P						X
P		Alyssum borzaeanum						C				X		
P		Alyssum caliacrae			150	200	i					X		
F		Anguilla anguilla						V			X			
I		Antonechloros smaragdaria volgata						R						X
F		Arnoglossus kessleri						V			X			
P		Artemisia lerchiana						C			X			
P		Artemisia pedemontana						R			X			
P		Artemisia pontica						V			X			
P		Astragalus glaucus						R			X			
F		Atherina boyeri						P			X			
P		Bellevalia ciliata			700	900	i				X			
F		Belone belone						P						X
A	1201	Bufo viridis						C	X					X
I		Bulgarica varnensis						R				X		
I		Calosoma inquisitor						C			X			
I		Calosoma sycophanta						C			X			
M	1353	Canis aureus						P		X				X

I		Carcharodus orientalis						R					X	
I		Cecilioides aciculoides						R				X		
P		Centaurea caliacrae						C				X		
I		Chamelea gallina						C						X
P		Cladium mariscus						P			X			
R		Coluber caspius						C	X				X	
P		Convolvulus lineatus						R			X			
F		Coryphoblennius galerita						P					X	
I		Cosmia confinis						R					X	
I		Cryphia amasina						R					X	
P		Cystoseira barbata						C			X			X
P		Cystoseira crinita						C			X			X
F		Dasyatis pastinaca						R			X			
M	1350	Delphinus delphis						C	X		X		X	
F		Dicentrarchus labrax						P			X			
I		Dichagyris candelsequa						R						X
I		Dichagyris melanura albida						C				X		
R	1281	Elaphe longissima						R	X				X	
P		Ephedra distachya						R			X			
M	1327	Eptesicus serotinus						C	X				X	
M		Erinaceus concolor						C			X			
I		Eriphia verrucosa						C			X			
P		Erodium hoefftianum						C					X	
P		Eryngium maritimum		25	30	i					X			
I		Eutelia adoratrix						V					X	
I		Exophila rectangularis						V					X	
F	5649	Gaidropsarus mediterraneus						P			X			
F		Gasterosteus aculeatus						P			X			
F		Gobius cobitis						P			X			
F		Gobius niger						P			X			
F		Gobius paganellus						R			X			
P		Goniolimon besseranum						R			X			
P		Goniolomon tataricum						C			X			
I		Grammodes bifasciata						R						X
P		Gypsophyla trichotoma						R			X			
I		Hadena persimilis						V					X	
I		Hadena syriaca podolica						V					X	
I		Hauffenia lucidulus						R				X		
I		Hecatera cappa						C					X	
I		Helicella spiruloides						C				X		
I		Heliothis maritima bulgarica						C						X
I		Helix lucorum						C			X			
I	1026	Helix pomatia						C		X	X			
F	5671	Hippocampus guttulatus						P					X	

F		Hippocampus ramulosus					P				X		
F	2489	Huso huso					R		X			X	
A	1203	Hyla arborea					C	X				X	
M	5365	Hypsugo savii					C	X				X	
I		Lacanobia splendens					V			X			
R	1251	Lacerta trilineata					C	X				X	
R	1263	Lacerta viridis					C	X				X	
P		Lactuca tatarica		70	100	i				X			
I		Lasiocampa grandis					V					X	
P		Lemna gibba					P			X			
I		Lentidium mediterraneum					C						X
P		Limonium latifolium					R			X			
P		Limonium meyeri					R			X			
P		Limonium vulgare					C			X			
I		Liocarcinus vernalis					C					X	
F		Liza ramado					P					X	
I		Luperina rubella sericea					R				X		
P		Matthiola odoratissima					V			X			
I		Meditea trivialis					R			X			
F	5716	Mesogobius batrachocephalus					P					X	
F		Mullus barbatus ponticus					P				X		
M	2634	Mustela nivalis					C			X			
I		Mytilus galloprovincialis					C						X
R	1292	Natrix tessellata					C	X				X	
F		Neogobius melanostomus					P					X	
F		Neogobius ratan					P					X	
P		Nepeta parviflora					R			X			
P		Nepeta ucranica					R			X			
M	1312	Nyctalus noctula					C	X				X	
P		Opopanax chironium ssp. bulgaricum					R			X			
I		Orcula bulgarica					R			X			
I		Orgyia antiquioides caliacrae					V				X		
I		Orictes nasicornis					C			X			
I		Pachygrapsus marmoratus					C					X	
P		Paeonia tenuifolia					R			X			
I		Pandasma robusta					V					X	
I		Paradrina pertinax argentea					R				X		
I		Parocneria terebinthi					R					X	
F		Pegusa lascaris					P					X	
A	1200	Pelobates syriacus					C	X				X	
P		Petrosimonia brachinata					P			X			
I		Pholas dactylus					R					X	X

P		Phyllophora crispa					R			X			
I		Pilumnus hirtellus					C					X	
M	1317	Pipistrellus nathusii					C	X				X	
M	1309	Pipistrellus pipistrellus					C	X				X	
M	5009	Pipistrellus pygmaeus					R	X				X	
M	1329	Plecotus austriacus					C	X				X	
R	1256	Podarcis muralis					C	X				X	
R	1248	Podarcis taurica					C	X				X	
F	5802	Pomatomus saltatrix					P			X			
I		Procerus scabrosus					C			X			
F		Psetta maxima maeotica					P				X		
F		Raja clavata					R					X	
A	1209	Rana dalmatina					P	X				X	
F		Salaria pavo					P					X	
F		Salmo trutta labrax					V				X		
F		Sarda sarda					P					X	
F		Sciaena umbra					R			X			
F		Scomber scombrus					V			X			
P		Silene caliacrae					R				X		
F		Squalus acanthias					R					X	
P		Stipa lessingiana					C					X	
I		Sympecta fusca					R			X			
F	5867	Symphodus ocellatus					P					X	
F	5869	Symphodus tinca					P			X			
P		Symphytum tauricum					C					X	
F		Syngnathus tenuirostris					P			X			
F		Syngnathus variegatus					P			X			
F		Syngnathus typhle					P					X	
P		Taraxacum bessarabicum					P			X			
F		Trachinus draco					P					X	
F		Trigla lucerna					P			X			
F		Umbrina cirrosa					R			X			
I		Upogebia pusilla					C						X
F		Uranoscopus scaber					P			X			
P		Utricularia vulgaris					P			X			
R	1295	Vipera ammodytes					C	X				X	
I		Xantho poressa					C					X	
I		Zebrina varnensis					C			X			
F	5908	Zeus faber					V			X			
P		Zostera noltii					R			X			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	2.0
N16	2.0
N08	1.0
N03	1.0
N01	90.0
N09	4.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

The site includes part of coastal Dobrudzha and the adjacent marine area of the Black Sea. The length of the coastline is around 34 km. From the region of the harbor of the village of Tujlenovo to Cape Kaliakra the coastline is predominantly cliffs with an average height of 40 m (maximum height of 65 m at Cape Kaliakra) and Northeast -East exposure. The coast and the adjacent underwater coastal slope are steep, made of resistant to wave abrasion cavernous limestone. The sandy bottom is predominantly of the fine sand fraction extending up to 1000-1500 m from the shoreline. Towards the deepwater are following sandy silt and silty materials. Between Cape Kaliakra and Batovska Valley the landslide type of shore is prevailing with an average height of the cliff of 17 m, with South exposure. The rocky bottom, extending on average up to 350 m from the shoreline, is composed of slumped limestone, calcareous sandstones and marls. These types of rocks are the typical habitat of the piddocks *Pholas dactylus* and *Barnea candida*. To 600 m from the shore, the bottom is covered with coarse shellfish material with its depth exceeding 1 m. After the sand materials extends the sandy silt and the silt materials with depth > 3.0 m. The site includes an overly salty sliding lake called Tuzla, which is divided into two parts by an artificial dike and is separated from the sea by a low stone wall, through which goes a canal and there is a canal-lock. It is used for mud-treatments and extraction of healing slime. The area of the lake is 9 ha. The sand strip is used for beach during the summer season. The region of the sea coast is used as a base for fishing as well as for professional fishing (in small scope). Another overly salty sliding lake is Nanevska tuzla which consists of two parts and is surrounded with deciduous forests and continental steps and rocks above the sliding terraces. The region is with best representativity in the country of lime steppe habitats as well as coastal cliffs habitats and coastal cave habitats. Industrial polluters are missing in large scale and that has positive influence on the status of the ecosystems including the marine ones. Important characteristic is the availability of great number of archaeological culture monuments (Thracian, Hellenic, Roman, Medieval), practically on the whole territory but with great concentration in the region of Cape Kaliakra, the Charakman hill and in the region of Yailata. Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation in the design process. In fact, its coverage is about 30%. Balchiska touzla and Nanevska touzla are assigned to one of the rarest types ecosystems in the world - Natural hyperhaline lakes; Due to their shallow character they are especially vulnerable particularly because of their existence in a land-sliding region. The site is under strong tourist human impact because of the intensive summer tourism and construction. There is also sand excavation. The vulnerability of the site is connected mainly to several particular habitats. This is especially true for the coastline zone where the human influence is concentrated - fishing, water sports, sun bathing, parking of vehicles etc. On the whole spread of the wetland there is an asphalt road (except for the summer season it is usually not very busy). In the West part of the site there is a pump station. The question on the primary or secondary character of the steppic vegetation in the region is subject to discussion. Meanwhile the data from the last decades including personal observations, especially in the reserve and the low terrace of Yailata where grazing has been forbidden for decades already, undoubtedly show that when there is no grazing and there is tree-bushy vegetation in the neighbourhood there is progressive mosaic shrubbing of the territory in the sections with soil coverage. With the above is connected the most important aspect of vulnerability of the steppe habitats in the region. In the last two decades the number of livestock in the region is decreasing and respectively the intensity of grazing decreased as well. The not big numbers of livestock usually graze around the villages. In that way parts of the pastures are overloaded and these that are further away from the villages gradually overgrow with bushes. That way in the two zones the conditions are worsen for many rare species typical for the region. Another aspect of this way of organization of the grazing in the region is the development of vegetation with vast presence of thorny species from Asteraceae - *Carduus* ssp., *Onopordon* ssp., *Centaurea calcitrapa*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Carthamus* ssp., etc. near the villages, along the roads and at places where there was or is excessive pressure on the pastures. Picking of beautiful flowers, sometimes including their roots as well, influences the populations of the peonies and other species. The illegal commercial picking of *Limonium* ssp. and *Goniolimon* ssp. is also a threat. The human activities are precondition for disturbing the animal life and the vulnerability of the populations of many species.

4.2 Quality and importance

The marine part of the site is important for the conservation of habitat types 1110, 1170 and 8330. The SCI includes 8.5% of the national coverage of 1110, with typical biotopes " Fine and medium sands with *Lentidium mediterraneum*", "Sands and silty sands with *Chamelea gallina*" and "Silty sands with *Upogebia pusilla*". In places protected from the sea waves along the coast west of Cape Kaliakra (Kavarna, White Lagoon) occur underwater meadows with the dwarf eelgrass *Zostera noltii*, and the constructed jetties and piers create favorable conditions for the development of marine grasses. The rocky reefs 1170 are presented by variety of biotopes, including those with high

conservation significance as the communities of perennial brown algae of the genus *Cystoseira* on infralittoral rocky bottom. In the lower infralittoral is present *Phyllophora crispa*, a red algae thriving under shade, requiring high transparency of water in the optimal depth horizon -10 m and therefore sensitive to the eutrophication species, of regional conservation significance. Soft limestones and marls are inhabited by populations of *Pholas dactylus*, species protected by the Bern Convention. Another present biotope, subtype of habitat 1170 is the banks of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* on sediment. The conservation status of the mussel banks was estimated as average because of inappropriate size structure of the population of the characteristic species *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and low coverage and the likely reasons for this are mainly the cross border eutrophication from the Danube and to a lesser degree the pressures from shipping, the active bottom fishing and the invasive species *Rapana venosa*. Eastern Dobrudzha is the most representative region in Bulgaria for habitat type 8330. In the limestone rocks from Cape Kaliakra to Cape Shabla are found the longest partially submerged sea caves, some of which were the habitat of the regionally extinct Mediterranean monk seal *Monachus monachus*. The marine area east of Cape Kaliakra - Tulenovo is shad fishes habitat including a migratory corridor to spawning grounds in the Danube River and a region for nurture and growth of juvenile fish and spawning stock after the breeding. As habitat for cetaceans the aquatory is of the highest class in terms of abundant trophic base, relatively preserved ecosystems and proximity to the marine area in front of the Danube Delta, which is important for the populations of cetaceans in the Western Black Sea. In trophic migrations towards it the cetaceans are staying also in the aquatic environment in front of the Kaliakra Cape. The significance of the marine area for the conservation of the populations of the target species of cetaceans is: for *Phocoena phocoena* the marine part of the site protects 5.5% of the national population, and for *Tursiops truncatus* - 3.9% (calculated on the basis of potential habitats of the species in the productive shelf zone). The terrestrial part of the site is a diverse area with various habitat types - broad-lived deciduous forests, steppes and dry calcareous grasslands, sea cliffs and rocky shores.unities. An important place in terms of the diversity of habitats, plants and birds. Important stop-over for a number of bird species. About 80 species belonging to 37 families have been identified for the aquatory of the Kaliakra reserve. There are: Not a big wetland on the coast line, north of Kaliakra Cape; Gulch with east-west orientation and steep stony slopes from north to south. Between them in the coastal part of the hollow a marsh is formed with wide reedy massive and free water area in the central zone. In the past in the west part of the wetland poplars have been planted, which by now have dried out. The slopes are formed by limestone, with lots of niches, which give shelter to lots of species. Important habitats for foraging and roosting of bats and steppe mammals. There are sections with collapses. On the foot of the slopes, especially on the south side there are dense impassable bushes, mainly from Christ's horn (*Paliurus spina-christii* Miller), with the participation of whitehorn (*Crataegus monogina* Jacq.), bushy jasmine (*Jasminum fruticans* L.), cornel-tree (*Cornus mas* L.), spindle-tree (*Euonymus europaeus* L.) and some tree species - common maple (*Acer campestre* L.), elm-tree (*Ulmus minor* Miller), rock cherry (*Prunus mahaleb* L.) etc. In the coastline there is small rocky valley with sand beach (the only one in the region), separating swamp (partly overgrown with reedbeds) from the sea. Very important for the existence of invertebrate fauna. The area has also cultural and historical value.

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	D03.02		o
L	G01.04		i
M	C01.01.01		i
H	C03.03		i
M	D03.01.03		i
M	D03.01.02		i
M	H03.01	P	i
L	C02.02		i
H	XO	P	o
M	J02.02.01		i
H	F02.01		i
M	K01.01		o
M	E03.01		i
H	F02.02.02		b
M	J02		i
M	G04.01		b
M	G02.01		i
M	H01.08	N	i
M	L07		i
M	J02.01.01		i
M	I01		b
L	E01.03		o
M	E01.02		i
M	H06.01		i
L	K01.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
H	A01		o
M	J02.12.01		i
L	D05		b
M	A04		i
L	J02.03		o
M	F01.02		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)

Type	[%]	
Public	National/Federal	94.2
	State/Province	0
	Local/Municipal	4.5
	Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0	
Private	1.3	
Unknown	0	
sum	100	

4.5 Documentation

Data on marine part of the site provided and revised by V.Todorova, M.Panayotova - Institute of Oceanology, BAS/1-vi May Str. 40, 9000 Varna /vtodorova@io-bas.bg; Initial proposal and description of the site made by Boris Nikolkov, Alexander Dutsov, Stoyan Nikolov - Bulgarian Ornithological Centre/Tsar Osvooboditel Blvd. 1, Sofia; M. Vassilev, D. Dobrev, A. Stoyanov, Z. Hubenov, C. Delchev, V. Popov, I. Pandourski, S. Zidarova, Ch.Gusev - Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, BAS / 2 Gagarin Str., Sofia; M. Stoyneva, P. Ivanov, A. Tsekov, I. Dobrovolov, Rosen Tsonev - Faculty of Biology, Sofia University, rossentzonev@abv.bg; Antoaneta Petrova - Botanical Garden, BAS; M. Angelov - Green Balkans Federation / 1 Scopie Str., Plovdiv 4004, office@greenbalkans.org; Stoyan Beshkov - National Museum of Natural History / 1 Tsar Osvooboditel Blvd., Sofia, beshkov@nmnh.bas.bg . 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). New data on 62C0 by A. Petrova, I. Apostolova, K. Vasilev, H. Padashenko, A. Ganeva - IBER-BAS. Documents: CORINE HABITATS database. Drensky, P. 1951. Fishes of Bulgaria, Sofia, BAS, 252 pp. (in Bulgarian). V. Todorova et al., 2012. Report on implementation of grant Contract No. 7976 / 04.04.2011, between EMEPA and the Institute of Oceanology. Project: "Expansion of the Natura 2000 ecological network in the Bulgarian Black Sea marine area to overcome the moderate insufficiencies regarding marine habitats 1110 "Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time" and 1170 "Reefs" and species 4125 *Alosa immaculata*, 1349 *Tursiops truncatus* and 1351 *Phocoena phocoena* and partial filling of scientific reserve for habitat 1180 " Submarine structures made by leaking gases" and species 1349 *Tursiops truncatus* in accordance with the conclusions from the Marine Black Sea Seminar, Brindisi, 15 June 2010". Fund of IO-BAS. Assessment of the current status of waters in the Black Sea Basin region for 2010. Basin Directorate for water management in the Black Sea region. http://www.bsbd.org/UserFiles/File/godishen%20doklad%20za%20sastoianniето%20na%20vodite%202010_raboten%20variant.pdf Study for inclusion of new areas of habitat type 62C0 * Ponto-Sarmatic steppes in the Natura 2000 network in Balgariya. IBER-BAS. Authors: Prof. PhD. Antoaneta Petrova, Assoc. Prof. Iva Apostolova, PhD, PhD Kiril Vassilev, PhD candidate Hristo Pedashenko, Prof. PhD. Anna Ganeva

Link(s): http://www.bsbd.org/UserFiles/File/godishen%20doklad%20za%20sastoianniето%20na%20vodite%202010_raboten%20variant.pdf
<http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0000573&siteType=HabitatDirective>

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	1.48	BG06	0.36	BG00	98.16

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	Stepite	+	0.23
BG01	Kaliakra	+	1.48
BG06	Aromatna matiola	+	0.04
BG06	Yaylata	+	0.09

5.3 Site designation (optional)

Part of the site is occupied by "Kaliakra" Reserve, which includes coastal waters. The aims of its declaration are conservation of coastal marine ecosystems, typical steppe vegetation and animal life, and nesting niches of rare and endangered bird species. In the Reserve are prohibited all activities except: its conservancy; visits with a scientific purpose; people walking on the designated paths, including when it's with an educational purpose; collection of seeds, wild plants and animals with a scientific purpose or for their restoration elsewhere in quantities, manner and time excluding disturbance of the ecosystems. "Yailata" is Protected Site declared with the aim to conserve protected plant and animal species and their habitats. The set prohibitions and regimes in it are: 1. Prohibited pruning, breaking branches, damaging the stems and any other actions that could lead to damaging or destroying the ancient trees.; 2. Prohibited opening of quarries; 3. Prohibited construction of buildings and roads; 4. Prohibited grazing of domestic animals; 5. Prohibited destruction or damage to vegetation; 6. Prohibited hunting; 7. Prohibited felling, except for sanitary and cultivation purposes.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Ministry of Environment and Water
Address:	22 Maria Luiza Blvd., Sofia 1000
Email:	natura2000@moew.government.bg

Organisation:	Basin Directorate for Water Management in the Black Sea Region - Varna
Address:	33 Aleksandar Dyakovich Str., Varna 9000
Email:	bdvarna@bsbd.org

Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water - Varna
Address:	4 Yan Palah Str., Varna 9000
Email:	riosv-vn@mbox.contact.bg

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)

It is desirable that the human activities (extraction of slime, buildings of dikes etc.) are discontinued. The management of the water levels could have positive or negative effect depending on the character of the management. Forestation with exotic species should be discontinued. This goes for all habitats and species listed in the SDF. It is recommended that the site is designated as a protected area. Bolata is part of Kaliakra Reserve that has strict regime and its management is part of the Management plan of the reserve, which is in its final phase of preparation (Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation). At this stage of preparation for the region of Bolata the plan envisages: for decades already, undoubtedly show that when there is no grazing and there is tree-bushy vegetation in the neighbourhood there is progressive mosaic shrubbing. Restriction of the human activities (prohibition of building and changing the landscape) close to the site, keeping the connection with the sea and preserving the qualities of the water so that the habitats with Chara are kept. Kaliakra reserve has management plan. Concerning the cliff habitats the future building of protective and harbouring mechanisms should not be allowed, except for the region of Kavarna harbor. Considering the West Pontic coastal communities with Limonium ssp., Artemisia ssp, Kochia pristrata etc. the politics of the Structural project for the archaeological reserve "Yailata" should be continued and the paths along the coast should be only tramped down without allowing building of asphalt roads as these communities form very narrow line and such building would destroy them. Appropriate measures against physical impacts on habitats 1110 and 1170 include: ban on the extraction of sand, gravel, stones; prohibition of breaking rocks, moving of rock blocks and stones; prohibiting burial of habitats subject of protection under dredge disposals; ban on sealing of habitats subject of protection with permanent structures, including artificial underwater reefs and islands; prohibition of conducting actions associated with interference in hydrological processes leading to significant changes in temperature regime, salinity, currents and wave effects; ban on the use of bottom trawling and dredging equipment, including sucking dredgers; prohibition of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of natural resources in zone "A" of the Black Sea coast under Black Sea Coast Development Act; prohibition of the introduction of solid waste. Appropriate measures against chemical impacts on habitats 1110 and 1170 include: prohibiting the discharge of untreated wastewater, the quantity and quality of treated waters must meet the requirements for individual emission limits specified in the discharge permit issued in accordance with the requirements of the Water Act ; prohibition on discharge of treated wastewater to a depth less than 20 meters; application of deep discharge; prohibition on introduction of hazardous substances - synthetic, non-synthetic and radionuclides. Necessary measures against selective fishing and collection of species, including by-catch, to protect habitats 1110 and 1170 and species 4127 Alosa tanaica and 4125 Alosa immaculata: Ban on commercial and recreational fishing of fish and molluscan aquatic organisms with the following appliances, tools, accessories and devices - explosives, poisonous and intoxicating substances, electric current and other equipment stunning the fish, bottom trawling and dredging equipment, firearms, jigging; Prohibiting fishing for Alosa spp. species during their period of reproduction; Prohibiting fishing, carrying, transport, sell and buy of Alosa spp. smaller than 22 cm.; In case of determining status changes to the stocks of Alosa spp. threatening their natural reproduction and economic importance, the Minister of Agriculture and Food in coordination

with the Minister of Environment and Water imposes a ban on their use for a period of time not less than one year; Ban on commercial fishing of sand mussels *Donacilla cornea*, *Donax trunculus*, *Chamelea gallina* and decapods *Upogebia pusilla* and *Callinassa candida*; Permissible quantities for recreational fishing are up to 1 kg for *Donacilla cornea*, *Donax trunculus*, up to 2 kg for *Chamelea gallina*, up to 0.5 kg for crustacean *Upogebia pusilla*; Ban on commercial and recreational catch of polychaete worms *Arenicola marina* and decapods *Callinassa* spp.; Ban on commercial fishing of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* from natural mussel banks on rocky bottom and sediment; Permissible quantities for recreational catch of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* are up to 2 kg.; Prohibiting of fishing, carrying and transport of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* from natural mussel banks on rocky bottom and sediment smaller than 7 cm; Prohibition of commercial catch of warty crab *Eriphia verrucosa*. Permissible quantities for recreational fishing are up to 1 kg; Prohibiting of fishing, carrying and transport of warty crabs *Eriphia verrucosa* smaller than 5 cm; Prohibiting fishing for warty crab *Eriphia verrucosa* during the period 1 April to 31 May; Prohibition of picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or otherwise destroying the specimens of sea grass species *Zostera marina*, *Z. noltii*, *Zannichellia palustris*, *Potamogeton pectinatus* in their natural range; Prohibition of picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or otherwise destroying the specimens in their natural range of the species of macroalgae *Cystoseira* spp, *Phyllophora crispa*. Necessary measures for the protection of cetaceans 1349 *Tursiops truncatus*, 1351 *Phocoena phocoena* and 1350 *Delphinus delphis*: Prohibited all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens by any appliances, tools and methods; persecution and disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, wintering and migration; taking found dead specimens; possession, rearing, transportation, carrying, export, trading and offering for sale or exchange of specimens taken from the wild; taxidermy, possession, display in public, handling, transportation, export, trading and offering for sale or exchange of taxidermy specimens. Equipment of fixed fishing gear with repellent devices. Necessary measures against invasive alien species: Subsidized catch of *Rapana venosa* and egg cocoons by scuba method and traps; Deliberate introduction into the marine environment of alien species is prohibited; Prohibited reballasting of ships in the aquatory of the SCI. For prevention appropriate assessment under art. 6 of the Habitats Directive is needed for the following projects and investment proposals: the construction of harbors and port installations; shore reinforcement and shore protection constructions (dikes, jetties, breakwaters); prospecting, exploration and exploitation of natural resources; prospecting, exploration and exploitation of oil, natural gas and unconventional hydrocarbons; construction of oil and gas pipelines; facilities for the production of electricity by wind power; farming of fish and shellfish aquatic organisms; underwater or floating constructions for tourist purposes. In order to control the status and effectiveness of conservation management measures monitoring of the conservation status of habitats and species populations is needed.

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).