



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 BG0002060

SITENAME Galata

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code BG0002060	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Galata

1.4 First Compilation date 2005-10	1.5 Update date 2015-07
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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:	2007-12
National legal reference of SPA designation	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 802/04.12.2007 (promulgated SG 107/2007).
Explanation(s):	Site classified as SPA 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 site - Order No. RD - 127/10.02.2012 (promulgated SG 21/2012).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude 27.89694444444443	Latitude 43.11138888888889
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2.2 Area [ha]: 8043.6122	2.3 Marine area [%] 25.6
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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)

Marine (25.6 %)
 Black Sea (74.4 %)

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	Accipiter brevipes			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A086	Accipiter nisus			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	Accipiter nisus			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			c	2	14	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			p	5	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w		11	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A055	Anas querquedula			c	18	18	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A051	Anas strepera			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A041	Anser albifrons			w		171	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A255	Anthus campestris			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A028	Ardea cinerea			w		2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A028	Ardea cinerea			c	1	12	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A029	Ardea purpurea			c		5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A059	Aythya ferina			w		10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A059	Aythya ferina			c	9	9	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A215	Bubo bubo			p	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A067	Bucephala clangula			w		4	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			w		2	i		G	C	B	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			c	3	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A224	Caprimulgus europaeus			r	5	10	p		G	C	B	C	C

B	A339	Lanius minor			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A339	Lanius minor			r	13	13	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A184	Larus argentatus			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			w	16	1000	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			r	68	68	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			c	41	900	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A182	Larus canus			w		5	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A183	Larus fuscus			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A180	Larus genei			c		77	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A180	Larus genei			r	5	5	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A176	Larus melanocephalus			c	8	157	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A176	Larus melanocephalus			r	111	111	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A177	Larus minutus			r	80	80	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A177	Larus minutus			c	3	80	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			r		89	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			c	2	68	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			w		361	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A246	Lullula arborea			p	20	60	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A065	Melanitta nigra			c		16	i		G	A	A	C	C
B	A069	Merqus serrator			w	2	8	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A069	Merqus serrator			c	2	20	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A230	Merops apiaster			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A230	Merops apiaster			r	37	50	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A073	Milvus migrans			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A058	Netta rufina			w		2	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A160	Numenius arquata			c	2	2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax			c		3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A533	Oenanthe pleschanka			r	5	5	p		G	C	A	B	A
B	A094	Pandion haliaetus			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A020	Pelecanus crispus			w		22	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A019	Pelecanus onocrotalus			c	13	13	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A392	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii			c		2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A392	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			c	11	57	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w	5	66	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A393	Phalacrocorax pygmeus			w		15	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A393	Phalacrocorax pygmeus			c	6	6	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A234	Picus canus			p	5	20	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A034	Platalea leucorodia			c	9	9	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A032	Plegadis falcinellus			c	252	252	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			w	1	35	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A006	Podiceps grisegena			c		18	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A008	Podiceps nigricollis			c	1	21	i		G	C	A	C	C

B	A008	Podiceps nigricollis			w	3	106	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A464	Puffinus yelkouan			c		7	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A118	Rallus aquaticus			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A118	Rallus aquaticus			p	1	9	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			c	6	6	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A249	Riparia riparia			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			c	30	30	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A190	Sterna caspia			c	2	2	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			c	5	181	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			r	33	33	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A191	Sterna sandvicensis			c	23	65	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A191	Sterna sandvicensis			r	41	41	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A307	Sylvia nisoria			r	1	9	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	Tachybaptus ruficollis			r	5	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A161	Tringa erythropus			c	3	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A166	Tringa glareola			c	5	5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A164	Tringa nebularia			c	2	2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A165	Tringa ochropus			c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A162	Tringa totanus			c	2	2	i		G	C	B	C	C

- **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	Alauda arvensis			55	55	p						X	
B	A218	Athene noctua			5	5	p						X	
B	A366	Carduelis cannabina			20	20	p						X	
B	A363	Carduelis chloris			300	300	p						X	
B	A113	Coturnix coturnix			54	54	p						X	
B	A377	Emberiza cirlus			27	27	p						X	
B	A382	Emberiza melanocephala			10	10	p						X	
B	A269	Erithacus rubecula			1000	1000	p						X	
B	A359	Fringilla coelebs			1500	1500	p						X	
B	A244	Galerida cristata			10	10	p						X	
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			55	55	p						X	
B	A233	Jynx torquilla			4	4	p						X	

B	A271	Luscinia megarhynchos			100	100	p						X	
B	A383	Miliaria calandra			300	300	p						X	
B	A214	Otus scops			10	10	p						X	
B	A329	Parus caeruleus			100	100	p						X	
B	A443	Parus lugubris			60	60	p						X	
B	A235	Picus viridis			12	12	p						X	
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			54	54	p						X	
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			200	200	p						X	
B	A283	Turdus merula			600	600	p						X	
B	A285	Turdus philomelos			200	200	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
N08	2.0
N20	
N22	1.0
N04	1.0
N21	5.0
N23	2.0
N01	25.0
N10	
N15	6.0
N17	1.0
N16	45.0
N19	1.0
N09	2.0
N06	
N12	9.0
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

Other Site Characteristics

Galata is located in north-eastern Bulgaria, to the south of the city of Varna. It occupies the eastern part of Momino Plateau. Its territory is locked between the Black Sea coastline on the east (the southern part of Varna Bay residential area Asparuhovo Galata cape and Galata residential area Zmiiski cape and camping site Rai) and the main road E87 (Varna Burgas) in the section Bliznatsi Priseltsi Asparuhovo fork on the west. To the north the area borders on the road to Asparuhovo and the summer residential area. Galata includes also the significant shallow marine aquatory of Varna Bay and the sea. The area covers a limestone plateau, cut by the deep gorges of several rivers. Its northern part is higher. The coastline is fringed with steep earth and rocky slopes and landslides. In its southern, lower part there are sand strips and coastal forests. The main habitat in the region of Galata are the mixed broadleaved oak forests of *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus frainetto*, which occupy half of its total area. The other half is covered by marine area (25%), arable plots and mesophyle grass patches of *Festuca pratensis*, *Poa sylvicola*, etc. with shrubs and low trees. Around the settlements there are orchards and vineyards.

4.2 Quality and importance

Galata supports 178 bird species, 34 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 75 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 1 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 22 in SPEC 2 and 50 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 61 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 59 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Galata includes the longest still untouched coastal line on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, thus it is one of the most important sites in the country for the Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan*, which seems to breed there. During the breeding and migration season the coastal waters ensure significant food resources for terns and gulls, including the Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, the Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis* and Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* and these species are congregated there in considerable numbers following the fish stocks. Galata is located on the Via Pontica migration flyway and considerable numbers of soaring migrants, mainly storks, fly over the coastal part. It is typical bottleneck site, where the migratory birds fly low above the land. Migratory Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia* and Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* also occur during migration along the coastline. Coastal forest habitats provide suitable conditions for breeding of representative numbers of the Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*, the Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*, the Middle Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos medius* and the Woodlark *Lullula arborea*. The mosaic grassland-scrub habitats hold good populations of Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*. The coastal rocky and steppe-like habitats hold representative breeding population of the Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleshanka*.

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	B02.02		o
L	F04		i
H	B02.03		o
M	E03.01		i
L	D02.09		o
H	F03.01		i
M	E03.03		o
H	B02.04		i
H	B02.02		i
M	E03.01		o
M	A04		i
M	D02.09		i
H	B02.03		i
H	E01		i
M	E03		o
M	K03.04		i
H	B02.04		o
M	H05		i
L	D01.01		i
M	E03		i
M	E01.04		i
H	A01		i
M	E03.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
H	C02		i
H	A01		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 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>).Documents: 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.);Boev, Z. 1991. Razprostranenie i status na stridoiada (*Haematopus ostralegus* L. 1758) (*Haematopodidae* Aves) v Bulgaria. *Historia naturalis bulgarica*, 3, 75-91.;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;MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Balgaria. Baza danni (nepubl.);Nikolov, Hr., S. Marin, A. Darakchiev. 1999. Malkiat kormoran v Bulgaria. Razprostranenie, chislenost i zaplahi. Nauch. Tr. Plov. Univ., Animalia, 35, 6, 67-81.;Petrov, C., P.lankov, 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.;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.;***. 2005. District of Varna. Development Strategy 2005 2015, 136 pp. (In Bulgarian);***. 2000. District Development Plan 2000-2006. Summary. Varna District. 25 pp. (In Bulgarian);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);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, Sofialankov, P., N. Petkov, A. Kovachev, D. Plachiisky. (in print). Pygmy Cormorant in Bulgaria 2001/2002. Final Report.;Michev, T., Tz. Petrov, L. Profirov. 1989. Status, breeding, distribution, numbers and conservation of the White Stork in BulgariaMOEW. 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): <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002060&siteType=BirdsDirective>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
BG06	0.23	BG00	99.77		

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	RAKITNIK	+	0.03
BG06	LIMAN	+	0.2

designated at international level:

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

5.3 Site designation (optional)

Galata does not have legal protection according to the national nature conservation legislation. There are only two protected areas, which cover much less than 1% of the site territory. These are Rakitnik Protected Area, designated in 1878 to protect the threatened plant species and Liman Protected Area, designated in 1979 to protect the threatened bird species. About 4% of the site is covered by Galata CORINE Site, which was designated in 1998 because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species, including birds. In 2005 it 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 - Varna;Forestry Departments - Varna, Staro Oryahovo; Black Sea River Basin Directorate;
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- Yes
- No, but in preparation
- 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).