



# 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 BG0002071

SITENAME Most Arda

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

<b>1.1 Type</b> A	<b>1.2 Site code</b> BG0002071	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Most Arda
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<b>1.4 First Compilation date</b> 2005-10	<b>1.5 Update date</b> 2015-07
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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>	2007-03
<b>National legal reference of SPA designation</b>	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 122/02.03.2007 (promulgated SG 21/2007).
<b>Explanation(s):</b>	Site classified as SPA 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 site - Order No. RD - 784/29.10.2008 (promulgated SG 104/2008).

## 2. SITE LOCATION

### 2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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<b>Longitude</b> 25.765833333333333	<b>Latitude</b> 41.614166666666667
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**2.2 Area [ha]:**

**2.3 Marine area [%]**

15022.4542

0.0

## 2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

## 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

BG42	Южен централен / Yuzhen tsentralen
BG42	Южен централен / Yuzhen tsentralen

## 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Continental (100.0  
%)

## 3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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### 3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site					Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			r	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			c		9	i		G	C	B	C	A
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			c		2	i		G	B	B	C	A
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			p	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			p	5	7	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			c		154	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A079	<a href="#">Aegypius monachus</a>			c	12	15	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			p	5	9	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			p	2	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			w		11	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A255	<a href="#">Anthus campestris</a>			r	1	11	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A091	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A404	<a href="#">Aquila heliaca</a>			p	1	2	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			c		55	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			w		6	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			r	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			c		280	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A215	<a href="#">Bubo bubo</a>			p	5	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A133	<a href="#">Burhinus oedicnemus</a>			r	3	9	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			p	15	20	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			c	100	820	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>			c	2	18	i		G	C	B	C	A
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>			p	2	4	p		G	C	A	C	C



B	A077	<a href="#">Neophron percnopterus</a>			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A160	<a href="#">Numenius arquata</a>			c		3	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A023	<a href="#">Nycticorax nycticorax</a>			c		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A094	<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>			c	1	5	i		G	B	B	C	C
B	A020	<a href="#">Pelecanus crispus</a>			c		92	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>			c		234	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>			r	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			w	3	64	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax carbo</a>			c		918	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A393	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax pygmeus</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A234	<a href="#">Picus canus</a>			p	1	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A118	<a href="#">Rallus aquaticus</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>			r	37	163	p		G	C		C	B
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			r	1	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			w		7	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	<a href="#">Alauda arvensis</a>			120	120	p						X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>			33	33	p						X	
B	A366	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>			105	105	p						X	
B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			340	340	p						X	
B	A347	<a href="#">Corvus monedula</a>			40	40	p							X
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			90	90	p						X	
B	A377	<a href="#">Emberiza cirlus</a>			290	290	p						X	
B	A382	<a href="#">Emberiza melanocephala</a>			313	313	p						X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>			235	235	p						X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			820	820	p						X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>			52	52	p						X	
B	A251	<a href="#">Hirundo rustica</a>			590	590	p						X	
B	A233	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>			18	18	p						X	

B	A271	<a href="#">Luscinia megarhynchos</a>			495	495	p							X	
B	A383	<a href="#">Miliaria calandra</a>			485	485	p							X	
B	A280	<a href="#">Monticola saxatilis</a>			11	11	p							X	
B	A281	<a href="#">Monticola solitarius</a>			6	6	p							X	
B	A278	<a href="#">Oenanthe hispanica</a>			88	88	p							X	
B	A214	<a href="#">Otus scops</a>			80	80	p							X	
B	A329	<a href="#">Parus caeruleus</a>			600	600	p							X	
B	A443	<a href="#">Parus lugubris</a>			100	100	p							X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			27	27	p							X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Saxicola torquata</a>			14	14	p							X	
B	A445	<a href="#">Sitta neumayer</a>			8	8	p					X			
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			130	130	p							X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			500	500	p							X	
B	A304	<a href="#">Sylvia cantillans</a>			140	140	p							X	
B	A305	<a href="#">Sylvia melanocephala</a>			75	75	p							X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			780	780	p							X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>			135	135	p							X	
B	A284	<a href="#">Turdus pilaris</a>			1500	1500	i							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
N20	
N15	1.0
N17	
N08	7.0
N16	55.0
N22	1.0
N12	15.0
N06	2.0
N19	5.0
N09	10.0
N23	2.0
N21	1.0
N10	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

### Other Site Characteristics

The area is located in south-eastern Bulgaria, in the Eastern Rhodopes Mountain. It covers the Arda river course from the village of Rabovo to the town of Madzharovo and the northern parts of Iranov Ridge. To the north it borders on the villages of Madzhari, Voyvodets, Dolno Pole,

Rumelia and Gorno Pole; to the west on the villages of Pchelari, Golobradovo, Rabovo, Potochnitsa and Stari Chal. Its southern border passes through Krasino, Sbor and Bubino and its eastern one lies between Bubino, Chernichino and Madzharovo. The area is a part of the Arda river valley between the reservoirs of Studen Kladenets and Ivailovgrad and is surrounded by forested mountain slopes and rock massifs. It is surrounded by three IBAs, situated close to it Studen Kladenets, Madzharovo and Krumovitsa. The biggest share of its territory is occupied by broadleaved xerothermal. At places the screes are covered by mixed broadleaved forests of *Quercus cerris*, *Quercus frainetto* and *Quercus pubescens*, with Mediterranean elements, like *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Colutea arborescens*, etc. There are isolated areas, covered by shrubs of *Paliurus spina-christi* mixed with *Jasminum fruticans* and combined with xerothermal grass formations of Mediterranean elements. In the southern part of the site the forests of *Quercus dalechampii* are represented, in some places mixed with *Quercus frainetto* (Bondev 1991). The share of open grasslands with xerothermal and alluvial-meadow grass formations (mainly around the river), as well as that of the shrub associations with Mediterranean elements, is also considerable. The agricultural lands are located in the valley extension itself and on the slopes and flat tops of the surrounding hills. The riverbed is sandy-stone and its banks are overgrown with willows *Salix* spp. and shrubs.

#### 4.2 Quality and importance

The region of Arda Bridge supports 142 bird species, 31 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 65 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 5 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 19 in SPEC 2 and 41 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 49 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 43 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The area is of global importance, as it is a representative example for the Mediterranean biome. Seven biome-restricted species, typical for the Mediterranean biome out of 9 established in Bulgaria occur there: Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica*, Olive-tree Warbler *Hippolais olivetorum*, Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus*, Sub-alpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*, Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala*, Rock Nuthatch *Sitta neumayer* and Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala*. Arda Bridge is one of the few places in Bulgaria which are of global importance for the conservation of the Black Vulture *Aegypius monachus* as this species occurs there regularly in considerable numbers, as well as for the breeding Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*. It is one of the most important sites in the country on a European union scale for the Imperial Eagle, the Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus*, the Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* and the Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*. The Arda Bridge is important site on a European level for the Scops Owl *Otus scops* and the Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*. The globally threatened Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* seems that still breed there in low numbers. Other breeding species with representative populations there are the Olive-tree Warbler, the Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*, the Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*, etc.

#### 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	D02.01		o
L	F03.02.01		o
L	J01		o
L	E03.01		o
M	A09		o
H	L09		i
L	E03.03		o
M	A04.03		o
M	B02.02		o
L	G05		o
L	A08		o
M	A07		i
L	B		i
L	G01.05		o
L	C01.01		o
M	A10		i
M	D02.01		i
L	F03.02.02		o
L	A01		i
M	A03		i
L	G01.04		i
H	L09		o
L	A03		o
M	F03.02.03		i
M	A10		o
L	G01.05		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
M	A04		i
M	A09		o
M	A04		o
L	A08		i
L	A08		o
M	A09		i

L	B02.04		o
M	A04.03		i
M	B01.02		o
L	A01		o
L	J02.01.01		o
L	G01.04		o
L	C01.01		i
L	B		o
L	J01		i
L	A08		i
L	G05		i
M	B02.02		i
L	F03.02.02		i
L	E03.03		i
M	B02.01		o
L	J02.01.01		i
M	F03.02.03		o
M	B02.01		i
L	F03.02.01		i
M	A09		i
M	B01.02		i
M	B01		i
L	B02.04		i
M	A07		o
L	E03.01		i
M	B01		o

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

#### 4.4 Ownership (optional)

#### 4.5 Documentation

Initial proposal and description of the site made by Dr. Petar Iankov, Dimitar Demerdjiev - 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 Balgariya. 2005. Nacionalna banka za ornitologichna informacia 1988-2005, Balgarsko Druzhestvo za zastita na pticite;Barov, B. 1995. Status na beloshipata vetrushka Falco naumanni v Iztochnite Rodopi. Otchet po proekt Opazvane na biologichnoto raznoobrazie na Iztochnite Rodopi 2 faza. BSHPOBR, Sofia.;Barov, B. 1996. Sustoianie na populaciata na beloshipata vetrushka Falco naumanni v Iztochnite Rodopi, 1995-1996. Doklad po proekt Opazvane na biologichnoto raznoobrazie na Iztochnite Rodopi. BSHPOBR, Sofia.;Botev, B. and Tz. Peshev, (eds). 1985. Red Data Book of Republic Bulgaria. 2: Animals. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Science. (In Bulgarian.);Hristov, Hr. 1997.Sustoianie, monitoring i podpomagane na leshoiadnite ptici v Iztochnite Rodopi. Dokladi po proekt Iztochni Rodopi, BSHPOB BDZP, T. 3, Sofia.Hristov, Hr., E. Stojnov, St. Stoev. 1996. Novo nahodishte na cheren leshoiad v Iztochnite Rodopi. Neofron. Inf. Biul. Na BDZP, 1, 19.;Iankov, P. N. 1991. Ptici na Iztochnite Rodopi. 2. Srokove na prebivavane i dinamika na ornitofaunata. - Ekologia, 24, 26-43.;Iankov, P. 2002.(red.). Svetovno zastrasheni vidove ptici v Bulgaria. Nacionalni planove za dejstvie za opazvaneto im. Chast 1. BDZP-MOSV, Prirodozashtitna poredica, Kn. 4, Sofia: 204-219.;Iankov, P., L. Profirov. 1991. Suvremenno sustoianie na populaciata na beloglavia leshoiad (Gyps fulvus Hablizl) v Bulgaria. Ekologia, 24, 44-52.;Michev, T., C. Petrov, L. Profirov, P. Iankov, S. Gavrailov. 1989. Razprostranenie i prirodozashtiten status na skalnia orel Aquila chrisaetos chrisaetos (L.), 1758 v Bulgaria. Izv. Muz. IU. Bulgaria, 15, 79-87.;Michev, T., C. Petrov. 2000. Ptici na Rodopite. Bulgarski suiuz za zashtita na Rodopite, Sofia, 122 s.;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. 1997a. Carskiat orel (Aquila heliaca) v Iztochnite Rodopi. - Dokladi po proekt Iztochni Rodopi, BDZP-BSHPOB, T. 3, Sofia.;Petrov, C. 1997b. Beliat shturkel (Ciconia ciconia) v Bulgaria. Prirodozashtitna poredica, Kniga 2, BDZP, Plovdiv.;Petrov, C., P.Iankov, T. Michev, B. Milchev, L. Profirov. 1991. Razprostranenie, chislenost i merki za opazvane na chernia shturkel, Ciconia nigra (L.) v Bulgaria. Izv. Muz. IU. Bulgaria, T. 17, 25-32.;Simeonov, S. 1986. Materiali vurhu razprostranienieto i gnezdovata biologia na chervenogushoto koprivarche (Sylvia cantillans (Pallas) v Bulgaria. Ekologia. 19, 57-61.;Simeonov, S., T. Michev. 1985. Suvremenno razprostranenie i chislenost na buhala (Bubo bubo(L.) v Bulgaria. Ekologia, 15, 60-65.;Vatev, I., P. Simeonov, T. Michev, B. Ivanov.1980. Belochelata svrachka (Lanius nubicus Lichtenstein) gnezdiasht vid v Bulgaria. Acta zoologica Bulgarica, 15, 115-118.;Barov, B., G. Gerassimov, Ch. Christov. 1996. Current status of the populations of globally threatened raptors in the Eastern Rhodope Mountains, Bulgaria. - Poster presentation, Second International Conference of the Raptor Research Foundation, Urbino, Italy, 8 p.;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);Guidelines for evaluation of protected zones according, which

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Link(s): <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002071&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	88.5	BG03		BG06	11.5

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

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	ORESHARI	+	0.4
BG06	MOMINA SKALA	+	5.2
BG03	SKALNI NISHI	+	
BG06	CHERNATA SKALA	+	5.9

designated at international level:

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

### 5.3 Site designation (optional)

So far about 11% of the sites territory is under legal protection by the national nature conservation law. There are 5 protected areas here 3 with Protected area category and 2 nature monuments. Most of them are designated to protect rock formations and landscape. Half of the territory overlaps with Dolinata na Arda 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 the site was designated 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 - Haskovo; East-Aegean River Basin Directorate; Forestry Departments - Ivailovgrad, Krumovgrad, Harmanli, Haskovo;
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).