



# 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 BG0002082

SITENAME Batova

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code BG0002082	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
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### 1.3 Site name

Batova
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1.4 First Compilation date 2005-10	1.5 Update date 2018-12
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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

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 - 129/10.02.2012 (promulgated SG 22/2012), amended by Order No. RD - 81/28.01.2013 (promulgated SG 10/2013) and by Order No. RD-389/07.07.2016 (promulgated SG 59/2016) .

## 2. SITE LOCATION

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

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Longitude 27.94027777777776	Latitude 43.34111111111111
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2.2 Area [ha]:

2.3 Marine area [%]

## 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
BG33	Североизточен / Severoiztochen

## 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Marine (0.8  
Black Sea  
Sea %)

Black Sea (99.2  
Sea %)

## 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	3	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			c	165	165	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			p	3	4	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			c	384	384	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			c	722	722	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			p	5	5	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			p	3	15	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A054	<a href="#">Anas acuta</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A052	<a href="#">Anas crecca</a>			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A050	<a href="#">Anas penelope</a>			w		3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			p	1	5	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			w		3	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A041	<a href="#">Anser albifrons</a>			w		662	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A043	<a href="#">Anser anser</a>			w		31	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A042	<a href="#">Anser erythropus</a>			c	2	2	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A042	<a href="#">Anser erythropus</a>			w	1	5	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A255	<a href="#">Anthus campestris</a>			r	13	60	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A255	<a href="#">Anthus campestris</a>			c	66	66	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A091	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>			c	5	5	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A404	<a href="#">Aquila heliaca</a>			c	3	3	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			c	3716	3716	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			r	2	6	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A028	<a href="#">Ardea cinerea</a>			c	221	221	i		G	B	B	C	B

B	A029	<a href="#">Ardea purpurea</a>		w	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A059	<a href="#">Aythya ferina</a>		w		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A061	<a href="#">Aythya fuligula</a>		w		1	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A396	<a href="#">Branta ruficollis</a>		w		80	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A215	<a href="#">Bubo bubo</a>		p	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A067	<a href="#">Bucephala clangula</a>		w		2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A133	<a href="#">Burhinus oedicnemus</a>		r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>		p	6	6	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>		c	19712	19712	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>		w		2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>		c	114	114	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>		p	1	1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A243	<a href="#">Calandrella brachydactyla</a>		r	10	50	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A224	<a href="#">Caprimulgus europaeus</a>		r	18	107	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>		r	8	8	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A031	<a href="#">Ciconia ciconia</a>		c	171461	171461	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A031	<a href="#">Ciconia ciconia</a>		r	7	7	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A030	<a href="#">Ciconia nigra</a>		r	1	1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A030	<a href="#">Ciconia nigra</a>		c	2163	2163	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A080	<a href="#">Circus gallicus</a>		c	130	130	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A080	<a href="#">Circus gallicus</a>		r	2	3	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>		p	1	1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>		c	1695	1695	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A082	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>		w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A082	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>		c	48	48	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A083	<a href="#">Circus macrourus</a>		c	46	46	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A084	<a href="#">Circus pygargus</a>		c	414	414	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>		c	10	10	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>		r	2	18	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A122	<a href="#">Crex crex</a>		r	3	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A038	<a href="#">Cygnus cygnus</a>		w		17	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A239	<a href="#">Dendrocopos leucotos</a>		p	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A238	<a href="#">Dendrocopos medius</a>		p	60	400	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A429	<a href="#">Dendrocopos syriacus</a>		p	85	130	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A236	<a href="#">Dryocopus martius</a>		p	5	9	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A027	<a href="#">Egretta alba</a>		w		1	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A026	<a href="#">Egretta garzetta</a>		c	6	6	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A379	<a href="#">Emberiza hortulana</a>		r	50	320	p		G	C		C	C
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		w	1	2	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		r		1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		c	10	11	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A095	<a href="#">Falco naumanni</a>		c	1	1	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A103	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>		c	18	18	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A099	<a href="#">Falco subbuteo</a>		r	4	6	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A099	<a href="#">Falco subbuteo</a>		c	293	293	i		G	A	A	C	A



B	A032	<a href="#">Plegadis falcinellus</a>			c	62	62	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A005	<a href="#">Podiceps cristatus</a>			w	1	55	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A008	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>			w	3	157	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>			r	5	50	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>			c	3831	3831	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>			r	10	60	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	<a href="#">Tachybaptus ruficollis</a>			w		6	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A397	<a href="#">Tadorna ferruginea</a>			c	3	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A165	<a href="#">Tringa ochropus</a>			c	7	11	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>			2100	2100	p						X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>			35	35	p						X	
B	A366	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>			115	115	p						X	
B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			630	630	p						X	
B	A347	<a href="#">Corvus monedula</a>			890	890	p							X
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			165	165	p						X	
B	A377	<a href="#">Emberiza cirlus</a>			100	100	p						X	
B	A382	<a href="#">Emberiza melanocephala</a>			100	100	p						X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>			2035	2035	p						X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			2650	2650	p						X	
B	A360	<a href="#">Fringilla montifringilla</a>			63	63	i						X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>			160	160	p						X	
B	A251	<a href="#">Hirundo rustica</a>			780	780	i						X	
B	A233	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>			18	18	p						X	
B	A271	<a href="#">Luscinia megarhynchos</a>			790	790	p						X	
B	A383	<a href="#">Miliaria calandra</a>			2450	2450	p						X	
B	A278	<a href="#">Oenanthe hispanica</a>			6	6	p						X	
B	A214	<a href="#">Otus scops</a>			46	46	p						X	
B	A329	<a href="#">Parus caeruleus</a>			310	310	p						X	
B	A443	<a href="#">Parus lugubris</a>			21	21	p						X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			115	115	p						X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Saxicola torquata</a>			15	15	p						X	

B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			225	225	p						X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			2180	2180	p						X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			1750	1750	p						X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>			860	860	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	4.0
N23	6.0
N17	1.0
N20	
N04	
N19	1.0
N22	
N07	
N10	
N21	3.0
N12	38.0
N06	
N01	1.0
N16	35.0
N15	6.0
N09	5.0
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

### Other Site Characteristics

The site is located in north-eastern Bulgaria, to the north of Varna, and covers the Batova river valley and the bigger part of Frangensko Plateau, including the coastline from Albena to Zlatni Pyasatsi Resorts and the adjacent shallow littoral area. To the north it borders on the villages of Sokolnik, Odurtsi, Hrabrovo, Ljahovo and Obrochishte, to the east on the Black Sea coastline south of Albena tourist resort down to Zlatni Pyasatsi. To the south-west of Zlatni Pyasatsi the border passes along the edge of the plateau north of the villages of Vinitza residential area, Kamenar, Vladislavovo and Aksakovo. Near the village of Izvorsko it turns north through Novakovo and Debrene to Sokolnik. There are several types of habitats on the sites territory, but the biggest share belongs to the broadleaved forests of *Quercus cerris*, *Q. frainetto* and *Carpinus betulus* and the farmlands. The rest of the sites area is occupied by open grasslands, at places overgrown with shrub vegetation, pastures, meadows, orchards and vineyards. The latter are located around the settlements. The region of the Batova estuary is occupied by natural longoze flooded forests of Baltata with marshland hygrophite formations. The longoze flooded forest is dominated by *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, *Ulmus minor*, *Quercus pedunculiflora*, *Acer campestre* and *Alnus glutinosa*, with undergrowth of *Crataegus monogyna*, *Cornus mas* and *Cornus sanguinea*, often combined with mesophyte and hygrophite grass vegetation (Bondev 1991). Other typical plants are the lianas and climbing plants as *Clematis vitalba*, *Smilax exelsa*, *Periploca graeca*, etc.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

Batova is a complex of different habitats, typical both for woodland bird species and for waterbirds and farmland birds. It supports 184 bird species, 50 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 80 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 7 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 24 in SPEC 2 and 49 in SPEC 3

as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 70 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 62 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The sites most outstanding feature is its location on the western Black Sea migration flyway, the Via Pontica. Three flows of migrating birds, coming from the Dobrudzha meet over the Batova river valley those from the interior of the Dobrudzha Plateau, those following the coastline and flying from cape Kaliakra across the sea directly to Baltata flooded forest. The most intensive flow of migrating storks and pelicans in north-eastern Bulgaria passes through the Batova river valley, using the valley between Frangensko and Dobrudzha Plateaus to gain height and flying low above the plateau itself. Because of its importance for over 30 migrating soaring species Batova is defined as a bottleneck migration site of global importance. 11% of the migratory birds fly not higher than 150 m above land, and 35% of the migratory birds fly between 160 and 500 m. At Batova was recorded also the biggest number of migratory White Pelicans *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and Cranes *Grus grus* along the northern Black Sea coast. The forests in Batova are used regularly by raptors as roosting sites during migration. The coastal parts of the site are of key importance for the migration of Common Gulls *Larus canus*. Significant numbers of waterbirds overwinter in the area of Batova, mainly geese *Anser albifrons*, which stay there between December and March. They overnight in the sea and every day they fly over Batova in order to feed in the inland arable lands. Often they land to feed in the arable land in the limits of the proposed SPA. Batova is one of the most valuable sites in the country on European Union scale for the Middle-spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos medius* and Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*. The Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*, the Corn Bunting *Miliaria calandra*, the Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*, the Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*, the Olive-three Warbler *Hippolais olivetorum*, the Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*, the Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*, etc. also breed there in considerable numbers.

### 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	A07		i
L	J02.05.02		i
M	H07		o
H	E03.04		i
H	K05.01		i
L	G01.05		i
L	J02.05.02		o
M	E02		o
H	J02.11		i
M	G02.08		i
L	F02.03		i
M	D02.09		o
M	H04		o
M	E01.04		i
M	A08		o
L	G02		o
L	G01.03		o
L	F01		i
H	J02.11		o
H	C01.01.02		o
L	A04		o
H	C01.04		i
H	F03.01		i
M	G02		i
L	F02.03		o
M	F03.01		o
L	A09		o
H	A10		i
H	E03.04		o
M	B02.04		o
M	H06.01		o
M	J01		o
H	E01		o
M	A01		i
M	A08		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
M	B01		i
L	F01		o
M	A09		i
L	G02.01		o
M	A04		i
L	D01.01		o
M	A05.02		o
L	G01.02		i
H	G02.03		o
M	G01.02		o
L	F02.03		o
M	A05.01		o
M	G02.05		i
H	D01.02		o
L	A10.01		o
H	G02.04		o
M	J01		o
L	D01.05		o
L	G02.03		i
M	J02.04		i
H	G02.05		o
M	H06.01		o
M	G02.04		i

H	E03		i
M	A10.01		i
H	E03.01		o
H	E01.01		o
H	F03.02.03		i
M	A07		o
H	C01.01.02		i
L	D01.01		o
L	J01		i
H	A01		o
L	E01		i
H	D02.09		i
L	G02.01		o
L	G01.01		i
M	D01.02		i
L	G01.05		o
M	B02.03		o
M	E03.02		i
H	C01.04		o
H	E03.03		i
M	E02.03		o
H	C01.01.01		i
M	G01.02		o
H	E01.01		i
M	G01		o
M	C01.01.01		o
H	G02.03		o
H	B02.02		i
L	G02.01		i
M	J02.01		i
M	E03.03		o
M	G02.05		i
H	A03		i
H	H05		o
M	G01		i
M	D03.01		o
L	G01.01		o
M	A09		i
M	F03.02.03		o
M	A10		o
L	H04		i
L	G01.02		i
L	D01.01		i
H	C01.01		i
M	G01.03		i
M	B02.03		i
L	G02.08		o
M	C01.01		o
L	A10.01		o
M	H05		i
H	B02.02		o
M	E03.02		o
L	D01.05		i
H	G02.05		o
M	A05.01		o
L	G02.03		i
L	A05.01		i
H	D01.02		o



M	G02.04		i
H	D04.01		i
M	A05.02		o
M	H07		i
M	B02.04		i
H	E03.01		i
L	D01.05		o
M	D04.01		o
H	G02.04		o
L	A05.02		i
H	E03		o
L	F01		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 Dimitar Georgiev, Hristo Gardov, Emil Todorov, Irina Kostadinova - 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;Botev, B. and Tz. Peshev, (eds). 1985. Red Data Book of Republic Bulgaria. 2: Animals. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Science. (In Bulgarian.);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.;MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Bulgaria. 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 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., T. Michev. 1985. Suvremenno razprostranenie i chislenost na buhala (Bubo bubo(L.) v Bulgaria. Ekologia, 15, 60-65.;\*\*\*. 2000. District Development Plan 2000-2006. Summary. Varna District. 25 pp. (In Bulgarian);\*\*\*. 2005. District of Varna. Development Strategy 2005 2015, 136 pp. (In Bulgarian);\*\*\*. In prep. Balchik Municipality. Municipality Development Plan 2005 2013. Draft., Balchik, 76 pp. (In Bulgarian);BirdLife International. 2000. Threatened birds of the world. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International, 695pp.Birdlife International. 2004. Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 12).373pp.;BSPB. 2005. Observation of autumn migration of soaring birds in Bulgaria in 2004 in terms of identification of bottleneck IBAs to be included in the European Ecological Network NATURA 2000; BSPB, Sofia, 14pp.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.);Iankov, P., N. Petkov, A. Kovachev, D. Plachiisky. (in print). Pygmy Cormorant in Bulgaria 2001/2002. Final Report.;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; 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. Preliminarily implementation and analysis of the gaps. In: Petrova, A. (ed.), Current state of Bulgarian biodiversity problems and perspectives. Pp. 533-548. Bulgarian Bioplatform, SofiaKouzmanov, G. 1996. L`Aigle pomarin Aquila pomarina en Bulgarie. In: Meyburg, B.-U. & R. D. Chancellor eds. Eagle Studies. World Working Group on Birds of Prey (WWGBP), Berlin, London & Paris, 319-326.;Michev, T., Tz. Petrov, L. Profirov. 1989. Status, breeding, distribution, numbers and conservation of the White Stork in Bulgaria;MOEW. 1998. CORINE Biotopes Database of the sites of European Importance for the biodiversity. Bulgaria, MOSV (nepubl.);Osieck, E. 2000 Filling in the requirements of the EU Birds Directive: Lessons from the Dutch Case. In: European IBA Workshop. 29 March - 2 April 2000, Brussels, Belgium. Proceedings. BirdLife International, 86-99;Shurulinkov, P., B. Nikolov, R. Tsonev, I. Nikolov, A. Roguev, M. Sarov, A. Dutsov, P. Podlesniy, R. Stanchev, I. Hristov. 2003. A contribution to the occurrence of some rare and poorly-studied species of birds during the nesting season in Maritime Dobrudzha. - Annual of Sofia Univ. St. Kliment Ohridski, Faculty of biology. Book 1-Zoology, 93-94, 31-39.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?](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002082&siteType=BirdsDirective)

[code=BG0002082&siteType=BirdsDirective](http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002082&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 [%]

BG05	3.5
BG06	0.04

BG00	95.46
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BG04	1.0
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## 5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG04	BALTATA	+	1.0
BG05	ZLATNI PYASATSI	+	3.5
BG06	ALADZHA MONASTERY	+	0.04

## 5.3 Site designation (optional)

Only 4% of the territory of Batova is under legal protection according to the national nature conservation law. There is one maintained reserve Baltata, which was designated in 1962 for protection of the unique flooded forest along the Batova River mouth. The part of the forest situated west from the international road is designated as buffer zone of the reserve. The biggest protected area in the region is Zlatni Pyasatsi Nature Park, designated in 1943. Its aim is to protect plant and animal species and their communities as well as typical landscapes. In 1998 the Nature Park was designated as CORINE Site, because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats. 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; Black Sea River Basin Directorate;"Zlatni Pyasatsi" Nature Park Directorate; Forestry Department - Varna, Balchik, Dobrich;
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).