



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

BG0002058

SITENAME

Sinite kamani - Grebenets

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

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1.1 Type	1.2 Site code
A	BG0002058

1.3 Site name

Sinite kamani - Grebenets

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
2005-10	2015-07

1.6 Respondent:

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

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2007-03
National legal reference of SPA designation	Site classified as SPA by Council of Ministers Decision No. 122/02.03.2007 (promulgated SG 21/2007).
Explanation(s):	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 – 834/17.11.2008 (promulgated SG 108/2008).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

26.4003

Latitude

42.7205

2.2 Area [ha]:

15844.6403

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

BG34	Югоизточен / Yugoiztochen
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Continental (100.0 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size		Unit	Cat.	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max		C R V P		Pop.	Cons.	Isol.	Glob.
B	A402	Accipiter brevipes			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A402	Accipiter brevipes			c	1	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	Accipiter nisus			p	13	15	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A079	Aegypius monachus			c		1	i	V	G	C	B	A	B
B	A465	Alectoris graeca graeca			p	8	38	p		G	C	B	B	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w		712	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			c	100	100	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A041	Anser albifrons			c				P	DD	D			
B	A255	Anthus campestris			r	10	15	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A091	Aquila chrysaetos			c	5	7	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A091	Aquila chrysaetos			p	2	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A090	Aquila clanga			w	1	2	i		G	B	C	C	B
B	A404	Aquila heliaca			p	1	1	p		G	A	B	C	A
B	A404	Aquila heliaca			w	1	2	i		G	A	B	C	A
B	A404	Aquila heliaca			c	2	13	i		G	A	B	C	A
B	A089	Aquila pomarina			r	3	4	p		G	C	B	C	C

B	A215	Bubo bubo			p	5	7	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A087	Buteo buteo			p	15	18	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A403	Buteo rufinus			p	6	10	p		G	C	B	C	A
B	A243	Calandrella brachydactyla			r	70	100	p		G	B	B	C	A
B	A224	Caprimulgus europaeus			r	10	58	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A136	Charadrius dubius			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A136	Charadrius dubius			r	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A031	Ciconia ciconia			c	1000	4200	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A031	Ciconia ciconia			r	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A030	Ciconia nigra			r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A080	Circus gallicus			r	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			c	175	175	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A082	Circus cyaneus			w	15	15	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A083	Circus macrourus			c	8	8	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A084	Circus pygargus			c	200	200	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A231	Coracias garrulus			r	1	10	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A036	Cygnus olor			c				P	DD	D			
B	A238	Dendrocopos medius			p	75	210	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A429	Dendrocopos syriacus			p	100	240	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A236	Dryocopus martius			p	10	23	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A379	Emberiza hortulana			r	175	175	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A511	Falco cherrug			p	1	1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A098	Falco columbarius			c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A098	Falco columbarius			w	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			r	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A099	Falco subbuteo			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A096	Falco tinnunculus			p	16	16	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A097	Falco vespertinus			c	30	100	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A320	Ficedula parva			r	10	20	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A442	Ficedula semitorquata			r	40	70	p		G	B	B	C	A
B	A125	Fulica atra			w	15	15	i		G	D			
B	A123	Gallinula chloropus			c				P	DD	D			
B	A127	Grus grus			c	2	50	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A078	Gyps fulvus			p	2	4	p	P	G	B	A	B	B
B	A078	Gyps fulvus			c	10	30	i	P	G	B	A	B	B
B	A075	Haliaeetus albicilla			c	1	2	i	R	G	C	B	B	B
B	A092	Hieraetus pennatus			c	1	1	i		G	C	B	C	C

B	A092	Hieraetus pennatus			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A338	Lanius collurio			r	130	400	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A339	Lanius minor			r	5	10	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			c				P	DD	D			
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			w				P	DD	D			
B	A182	Larus canus			w				P	DD	D			
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			c				P	DD	D			
B	A246	Lullula arborea			p	100	250	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A230	Merops apiaster			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A230	Merops apiaster			r	60	60	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A077	Neophron percnopterus			r		1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A094	Pandion haliaetus			c	3	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A020	Pelecanus crispus			c		10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A019	Pelecanus onocrotalus			c	10	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			r	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			c	150	150	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w		4	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			c				P	DD	D			
B	A234	Picus canus			p	10	20	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			w		2	i		G	D			
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			c				P	DD	D			
B	A307	Sylvia nisoria			r	15	15	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A004	Tachybaptus ruficollis			c				P	DD	D			
B	A165	Tringa ochropus			c				P	DD	D			
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			c				P	DD	D			

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			300	300							X	
B	A218	Athene noctua			21	21							X	
B	A366	Carduelis cannabina			150	150							X	
B	A363	Carduelis chloris			300	300							X	
B	A113	Coturnix coturnix			160	160							X	
B	A377	Emberiza cirius			75	75							X	
B	A382	Emberiza melanocephala			12	12							X	
B	A269	Erithacus rubecula			1000	1000							X	
B	A359	Fringilla coelebs			1500	1500							X	
B	A244	Galerida cristata			150	150							X	
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			15	15							X	
B	A233	Jynx torquilla			15	15							X	
B	A271	Luscinia megarhynchos			500	500							X	
B	A383	Miliaria calandra			300	300							X	
B	A280	Monticola saxatilis			6	6							X	
B	A278	Oenanthe hispanica			10	10							X	
B	A214	Otus scops			15	15							X	
B	A329	Parus caeruleus			300	300							X	
B	A443	Parus lugubris			12	12							X	
B	A235	Picus viridis			30	30							X	
B	A276	Saxicola torquata			7	7							X	
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			150	150							X	
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			300	300							X	
B	A283	Turdus merula			1000	1000							X	
B	A285	Turdus philomelos			150	150							X	
B	A284	Turdus pilaris			400	400							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
N09	8.0
N16	74.0
N22	7.0
N21	1.0
N15	1.0
N19	1.0

N08	5.0
N20	
N17	1.0
N12	1.0
N06	
N23	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

Other Site Characteristics

The area is located in the Sliven Mountain, which is a part of the main Balkan Mountain chain. It covers a clearly outlined orographic unit with area 15926 ha, located amidst the southern slopes of the Eastern Balkan Mountain ? Udvoy Mountain ? Chatal Balkan, Stidovska Mountain and Grebenets Ridge. The western and south-western limit of the area is defined by Asenovets Reservoir and the Asenovska river. On the north it passes along a watershed ridge, which is practically the highest part of the area ? over 1000 m. The northern slopes are steep, covered with beech forest. The area's southern limit passes along the southern slopes of the mountain from the town of Sliven to the grounds of the villages of Sotirya, Topolchane, Kaloyanovo and Glushnik. The area includes the whole territory of Sinite Kamani Nature Park. A considerable part of it is covered by forests ? 11,015.83 ha, 10,738.85 ha of which are broadleaved forest. The mixed oak forests of *Quercus dalechampii*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. frainetto* and *Q. pubescens* prevail. Forests of *Fagus moesiaca* and *Carpinus betulus*, as well as *Tilia tomentosa* and *Carpinus orientalis* forests are also well represented. Shrub and grass associations on silicate base occupy 2% of the area and about 6% is covered by secondary steppe and dry calciphile grass associations. The grass formations have a secondary origin. They have been formed on the place of forests, destroyed in the past. Their floristic composition is poorer than that of the forest ones, but they are richer in rare species. The rock formations, which have given the name of the site, occupy about 7% of its total area. The rocks of Sinite Kamani are qualified as separate habitat type according Palearctic classification and the big number of birds of prey, which occur there are part of the biotope characteristic of the rock complex.

4.2 Quality and importance

The area of Sinite Kamani, Stidovska Mountain and Grebenets Ridge supports 170 bird species, 41 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 69 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 5 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 22 in SPEC 2 and 42 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 51 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 44 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The area includes some of the most valuable breeding and feeding habitats very rare and threatened diurnal birds of prey, like Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, Long-legged Buzzard *Falco naumanni*, Saker *Falco cherrug*, etc. The pastures near Topolchane, which hold numerous Soudan colonies, are particularly important for the feeding of these species. Sinite Kamani-Grebenets is of global importance for the Imperial Eagle both for breeding and for concentration of young birds for feeding after the breeding season. The area is one of the most important ones in the country on a European Union scale for the Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, Middle Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos medius*, the Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* and the Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*. The Syrian Woodpecker *Dendrocopos syriacus* is represented there with significant breeding population on a European scale. The area is one of the few places in the country where the Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* breeds. Sinite Kamani-Grebenets forms a kind of air passage in the relief of the Eastern Balkan Mountain and provides roosting and feeding conditions for the migrating birds of prey on their way south. The globally threatened Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* regularly occurs in the area during the migration. Another globally threatened species ? the Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga* overwinter there. The Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* is also observed in Sinite-Kamani-Grebenets during the winter.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A10.01		i
L	G05.04		i
M	A01		o
M	G01.02		i
M	A02		o
L	H05		i
L	A01		i
H	D02.09		i
L	J01		i
L	A02		i
L	G04.01		i
L	H06.01		i
M	G02.08		i
L	A04.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	A05.02		i
L	A05.01		i
L	G01.06		i
L	A04		i

L	G02		i
M	F03.01		i
M	G02.04		i
L	A03		o
M	D01.01		i
M	A03		i
H	G01.04		i
L	A07		i
L	G02.02		i
L	H04		i
M	F03.02.03		i
L	F03.02.02		i
M	B02.02		i
L	A07		o
L	G01.06		i
L	A10		i
L	D02.01		i
L	B03		i
M	D01.02		i
M	G02.10		i
L	A08		i
M	B02.04		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

4.5 Documentation

Initial proposal and description of the site made by Girgina Daskalova, Ivailo Angelov - 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, 2000. Finalen otchet na projekt ? Kartirane gnezdovite nahodishta na carskia orel (Aquila heliaca) I merki za tiahnoto opazvane. 1998-2000, Plovdiv, BDZP, 89 s.; 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.; Michev, T., C. Petrov, L. Profirov, P. Iankov, S. Gavrilov. 1989. Razprostranenie I prirodozashtiten status na skalnia orel Aquila chrisaetos chrisaetos (L.), 1758 v Bulgaria. ? Izv. Muz. IU. Bulgaria, 15, 79-87.; MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Bulgaria. Baza danni (nepubl.); 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.; 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. Preliminarily implementation and analysis of the gaps. ? In: Petrova, A. (ed.), Current state of Bulgarian biodiversity ? problems and perspectives. Pp. 533-548. Bulgarian Bioplatform, Sofia Iankov, P., Tz. Petrov, T.Michev, L.Profirov. 1996. Status of the Spotted Eagle (Aquila clanga) and the Lesser Spotted Eagle (Aquila pomarina) in the Mediterranean. ? In: Muntaner, J. and J. Mayol (Eds.). Biology abd conservation of Mediterranean Raptors, 1994. Monogr. 4. SEO, Madrid, 77-81.; Kouzmanov, 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.; Kouzmanov, G., G. Stoyanov, R. Todorov. 1996. Sur la Biologie et la Protection de l'Aigle royal Aquila chrysaetos en Bulgarie. - In: Meyburg, B.-U. & R.D. Chancellor eds. 1994. Raptor Conservation Today, WWGBP/ The Pica Press, 505-515.; 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; 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=BG0002058&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		BG03	0.212	BG01	4.1
BG00	28.5	BG05	71.5		

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG03	KUSHBUNAR	+	
BG03	ZMEEVI DUPKI	+	0.006
BG05	SINITE KAMANI	+	71.5
BG01	KUTELKA	+	4.1
BG06	HAYDUT DERE	/	
BG06	AGLIKINA POLYANA	/	
BG03	TRITE PESHTERI (HAYDUSHKATA, BACHVATA, PYASACHNIK)	+	0.2
BG03	HALKATA	+	0.006

designated at international level:

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

5.3 Site designation (optional)

About 70% of the territory of the Sinite Kamani-Grebenets is under legal protection through the designation of "Sinite Kamani" Nature Park in 1980 and its enlargement in 2002. The aim of the Nature Park is the protection of the typical for the region nature as well as rare and threatened plant and animal species. The Nature park includes one reserve "Kutelka", designated in 1983 to protect the rocky habitats and breeding grounds for rare and endangered raptor species. There are also six small protected areas designated mainly to protect the caves and landscapes. About 54% of the site covered by Sinite Kamani 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 Inspectorates of Environment and Water - Stara Zagora, Burgas; East-Aegean River Basin Directorate; Forestry Department - Sliven; "Sinite Kamani" Nature Park Directorate;
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

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).