



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

BG0002113

SITENAME

Trigrad - Mursalitsa

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

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1.1 Type	1.2 Site code
A	BG0002113

1.3 Site name

Trigrad - Mursalitsa

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:	2007-12
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 – 531/26.05.2010 (promulgated SG 50/2010).
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2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

24.448333333333334

Latitude

41.62388888888889

2.2 Area [ha]:

55340.9527

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

BG42	Южен централен / Yuzhen tsentralen
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Alpine (100.0 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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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			
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	A086	Accipiter nisus			p	14	14	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A223	Aegolius funereus			p	17	17	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			p	4	11	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A465	Alectoris graeca graeca			p	71	71	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A091	Aquila chrysaetos			p	3	3	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A089	Aquila pomarina			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A104	Bonasa bonasia			p	275	275	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A215	Bubo bubo			p	6	6	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A087	Buteo buteo			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			p	36	36	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A403	Buteo rufinus			r	3	3	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A224	Caprimulgus europaeus			r	45	85	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A136	Charadrius dubius			r	5	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A030	Ciconia nigra			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C

B	A080	Circetus gallicus			r	2	5	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A122	Crex crex			r	38	78	i			C	A	C	B
B	A238	Dendrocopos medius			p	6	6	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A429	Dendrocopos syriacus			p	27	80	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A236	Dryocopus martius			p	125	125	p		G	B	B	C	A
B	A379	Emberiza hortulana			r	70	100	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A511	Falco cherrug			r		1	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A511	Falco cherrug			c	2	2	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A095	Falco naumanni			c	2	2	i		G	A	B	B	B
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			r	5	5	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A099	Falco subbuteo			r	5	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A096	Falco tinnunculus			p	20	30	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A217	Glaucidium passerinum			p	15	15	p		G	C	A	A	A
B	A338	Lanius collurio			r	200	320	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A339	Lanius minor			r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A246	Lullula arborea			p	180	240	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A230	Merops apiaster			r	3	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A073	Milvus migrans			c	2	2	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A072	Pernis apivorus			r	6	8	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A241	Picoides tridactylus			p	1	3	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A234	Picus canus			p	28	73	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A307	Sylvia nisoria			r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A108	Tetrao urogallus			p	50	100	i			B	A	A	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
B	A247	Alauda arvensis			340	340							X	

B	A218	Athene noctua			17	17							X	
B	A366	Carduelis cannabina			133	133							X	
B	A363	Carduelis chloris			482	482							X	
B	A347	Corvus monedula			67	67								X
B	A113	Coturnix coturnix			25	25							X	
B	A377	Emberiza cirius			94	94							X	
B	A269	Erithacus rubecula			5637	5637							X	
B	A359	Fringilla coelebs			19700	19700							X	
B	A244	Galerida cristata			45	45							X	
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			565	565							X	
B	A233	Jynx torquilla			18	18							X	
B	A271	Luscinia megarhynchos			80	80							X	
B	A383	Miliaria calandra			3	3							X	
B	A280	Monticola saxatilis			20	20							X	
B	A281	Monticola solitarius			1	1							X	
B	A278	Oenanthe hispanica			26	26							X	
B	A214	Otus scops			26	26							X	
B	A329	Parus caeruleus			140	140							X	
B	A443	Parus lugubris			8	8							X	
B	A235	Picus viridis			65	65							X	
B	A267	Prunella collaris			3	3							X	
B	A317	Regulus regulus			2000	2000							X	
B	A445	Sitta neumayer			8	8					X			
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			3	3							X	
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			1550	1550							X	
B	A304	Sylvia cantillans			1	1							X	
B	A333	Tichodroma muraria			25	25					X			
B	A283	Turdus merula			1600	1600							X	
B	A285	Turdus philomelos			1650	1650							X	
B	A282	Turdus torquatus			250	250							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	

N17	56.0
N21	3.0
N07	
N10	6.0
N19	9.0
N22	
N12	2.0
N09	9.0
N15	
N16	7.0
N08	5.0
N11	
N23	3.0
N06	
Total Habitat Cover	NaN

Other Site Characteristics

Trigrad ? Mursalitsa is located in the central part of the Western Rhodopes, to the south of the town of Devin and to the west of the town of Smolyan. It covers the catchment area of the Vucha River (the rivers Shirokolushka, Muglenska, Buynovska, etc.), Mursalitsa Ridge and part of the Videnishki share. The site?s southern limit coincides with the state border with Greece. On the east it reaches the town of Smolyan, on the west ? the grounds of the villages of Borino, Zmeitsa, Chavdar and Buynovo and on the north it covers a part of the Vucha valley up to Stomanevo. Its territory is of mid and high-mountain nature. It is a karst region with marble and riolite substratum. The main habitats are forests, rock complexes, open grasslands and rivers. The forests cover about 70% of the territory, the largest part of which are coniferous forests of *Picea abies*, but also at some places ? *Pinus sylvestris* and mixed coniferous ones. One of the most valuable old forests are those of *Pinus nigra* and *Abies alba*. There are small patches of broadleaved forests of *Fagus moesiaca*, as well as mixed forest of *F. moesiaca* and *Ostrya carpinifolia*. The famous gorges of Buynovo and Trigrad with large rock massifs are situated there. The grassland habitats are quite diverse, but the communities of *Agrostis capillaris* and *Nardus stricta* predominate there (Bondev, 1991). The only completely developed sub-Alpine zone in the Western Rhodopi is situated in Trigrad-Mursalitsa in the area of pik of Perelik (2192 m).

4.2 Quality and importance

The region of Trigrad ? Mursalitsa supports a total number of 141 breeding bird species, 68 of them being threatened or vulnerable, with habitats subject to conservation measures. Twenty-three species are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria. There are 55 species of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 3 of them (Corncrake *Crex crex*, Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* and Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*) being listed in category SPEC 1 (globally threatened), 16 in SPEC 2 and 20 in SPEC 3 (threatened in Europe). The rest of the species have favourable conservation status, but as they are concentrated in Europe their conservation is of key importance for the species? survival. The area provides suitable habitats for 37 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 29 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. The site is one of the most important ones in the country on a European Union scale for the conservation of the Golden Eagle *Aquila scrysaetos*, the Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, the Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, the Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*, the Capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*, the Hazel Grouse *Bonasa bonasia* and the Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*. It is also of European importance for the Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*.

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	J02.01		o
L	G01.06		i
L	E03.03		i
M	G02		i
L	D01.06		i
M	F04		i
H	G01.02		o
L	D01.05		i
L	F02.03		i
L	E01.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A01		i
M	A04		o
L	J02.02		i
L	D02		i
M	G02		i
M	A04		i
L	E04.01		i
L	C01.03.01		i
L	K01.02		i
M	B01		i

M	G02.08	i
M	H05	i
H	B02.02	o
L	E04.01	i
M	F03.02	i
H	G02	o
M	C01.04.01	i
M	D01.02	o
L	H	i
M	E01	i
H	F03.02.03	o
L	F03.01	i
M	B01.02	o
L	C01.03.01	i
L	G01.04	i
H	C01.01	i
M	L07	o
M	G05	i
H	A03	o
M	E01	o
L	I03.01	o
M	F04	o
M	C01.04	i
M	E03.01	o
M	B02.04	o
L	A07	o
L	A02	i
L	A10	o
L	I03.01	i
H	E01.01	i
H	G02.02	i
M	D02.01	o
L	F03.02.02	i
L	A07	i
H	C01.01	o
L	A05.01	i
L	A09	i
M	A04.03	i
L	A02	o
L	E01.04	i
H	A03	i
M	B02.02	i
H	G01.06	o
M	B02.03	o
L	E03.02	o
L	A10	i
L	H06.01	o
H	G01.03	o
L	L08	i
M	D01.01	i
L	C01.01.01	i
H	K01.01	o
M	D01.02	i
H	B	o
M	B02.04	i
L	J02.03	i
L	H04	i
M	H05	o
M	G01.03	i
M	E01.01	o
L	F03.02.02	o
H	G01.02	i
L	F03.02.01	i

L	H	i
L	F02.03	i
L	A05.02	i
L	J02.03	i
L	D01.06	i
L	E01.03	i
L	E01.04	i
L	L	i
L	B03	i
L	A05.01	i
L	F01	i
L	D01.05	i
L	C01.03	i
M	B01	o
L	A09	i
L	G04.01	i
L	D02.02	i
L	B02.01	i

L	B02.01	i
L	E03	i
M	D02.01	i
M	A04.03	o
L	J02.01.01	i
L	E03.02	i
L	J02.02	i
H	J02.05.02	o
L	G04.01	i
L	A05.02	i
L	L	i
L	F01	i
H	G02.04	i
L	E03.01	i
H	G02.04	o
L	A08	o
M	J01	o
H	J02.05.02	i
L	C01.03	i
M	E03	o
L	E03.03	o
L	A08	i
M	B02.03	i
H	G02.08	o
L	K01.02	i
M	D05	i
H	K01.01	i
H	G02.02	o
H	B01.02	i
L	K04.05	i
M	E06	i
L	B03	i
H	F03.02.03	i
L	D02	i
L	F03.02.01	o
M	J01	i
L	D02.02	i
M	L07	i
L	H04	o
H	B	i
L	K04.05	o
H	F03.02	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

4.5 Documentation

Initial proposal and description of the site made by G. Gerasimov - Birds of Prey Protection Society, 1000 Sofia, 40 "V. Levski" blvd., tel: 9634037; S. Nikolov - 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.); 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.; Michev, T., C. Petrov, L. Profirov, P. Iankov, S. Gavrilov. 1989. Razprostranenie I prirodzashtiten status na skalnia orel Aquila chrysaetos chrysaetos (L.), 1758 v Bulgaria. ? Izv. Muz. IU. Bulgaria, 15, 79-87.; Michev, T., C. Petrov. 2000. Pticite na Rodopite. ? Bulgarski suiuz za zashtita na Rodopite, Sofia, 122 s.; MOSV. 2005. Arhiv na zastitenite teritorii v Bulgaria. Baza danni (nepubl.); Nikolov, B., I. Hristov, P. Shurulinkov, I. Nikolov, A. Rogev, A. Ducov, R. Stanchev. 2001. Novi danni za niakoi slabo izucheni vidove gorski sovi (Strix uralensis, Glaucidium passerinum, Aegolius funereus) v Bulgaria. - Nauka za gorata, Kn. 1/2, 75-86.; 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.; 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 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., Tz. Petrov, T. Michev, L. Profirov. 1994. Past and present Status of the Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* in Bulgaria. ? In: Meyburg, B.-U. & R.D. Chancellor eds. 1994. Raptor Conservation Today, WWGBP/ The Pica Press, 133-137.; 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, Sofia 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.; 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.& G. Stoyanov. 2004. Über die südliche Grenze des Sperlingskauz-Vorkommens, *Glaucidium passerinum*. ? Orn. Mitt., 57, 6: 198-200. 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=BG0002113&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 [%]
BG03	1.218	BG06	1.157	BG04	0.0405
BG00	96.7845	BG01	0.8		

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG03	NASTANSKA MOGILA	+	0.005
BG01	SOSKOVCHETO	+	0.3
BG04	AMZOVO	+	5.0E-4
BG06	TURLATA	+	0.034
BG06	KREPOSTTA GRADISHTETO	+	0.016
BG01	KASTRAKLIY	+	0.2
BG04	SHABANITSA	+	0.04
BG03	GORCHOVA VODA	+	0.013
BG03	BUYNOVSKO GORGE	+	1.1
BG01	KAZANITE	+	0.3
BG06	VRACHA	+	0.007
BG06	CHAIRITE	+	0.5
BG03	DYAVOLSKI MOST	+	0.1
BG06	TRIGRADSKO GORGE	+	0.6

5.3 Site designation (optional)

There are 3 reserves, one maintained reserve, 2 natural monuments and 5 protected areas, covering in total only 3% of the site's territory. The Soskovcheto, Kazanite and Kastrakliy Reserves are designated in 1968 to protect the virgin spruce, fir, pine and beech forests, beautiful landscapes, waterfalls and brown bear habitats. In 1986 the Shabanitsa Maintained Reserve was designated to protect the old beech-spruce forest. In 2005 the area was appointed as Important

Bird Area by BirdLife International. About 64% of the territory of Trigrad-Mursalitsa overlaps with CORINE Sites, designated in 1998 because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species including birds.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water - Smolyan; West-Aegean Rive Basin Directorate; Forestry Department - Borino, Devin, Dospat, Mugla, Pamporovo, Smoilyan, Smolyan, Trigrad, Shiroka Laka; State Game-breeding Center "Izvora"
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).

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