



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 BG0002050
SITENAME Durankulashko ezero

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code BG0002050	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Durankulashko ezero

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 - 258/16.03.2010 (promulgated SG 28/2010).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

[Back to top](#)

Longitude 28.5533	Latitude 43.6775
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2.2 Area [ha]: 3355.9813	2.3 Marine area [%] 28.9
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2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
BGZZ	Extra-Regio
BG33	Североизточен / Severoiztochen

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Marine (28.9 %)
 Black Sea (71.1 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

[Back to top](#)

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	56	118	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A085	Accipiter gentilis			c	5	9	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	Accipiter nisus			c	135	164	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A293	Acrocephalus melanopogon			c		4	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A293	Acrocephalus melanopogon			r	1	8	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A294	Acrocephalus paludicola			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			c	25	60	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A168	Actitis hypoleucos			w		2	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			p		2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A054	Anas acuta			w		46	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A054	Anas acuta			c	1	164	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A056	Anas clypeata			w		83	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A056	Anas clypeata			c	16	523	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A056	Anas clypeata			r		3	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			w	11	279	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			c	5	370	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A050	Anas penelope			w	3	163	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A050	Anas penelope			c	4	590	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			c	29	8105	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			p	10	20	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w	105	11328	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A055	Anas querquedula			c	31	580	i		G	A	A	C	A

B	A067	Bucephala clangula			c		6	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A133	Burhinus oedicnemus			c	5	21	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A133	Burhinus oedicnemus			r	5	7	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A087	Buteo buteo			w	1	59	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A087	Buteo buteo			c	634	1070	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A403	Buteo rufinus			w		1	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A403	Buteo rufinus			c		49	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A144	Calidris alba			w		2	i		G	A	A	C	C
B	A144	Calidris alba			c	10	142	i		G	A	A	C	C
B	A149	Calidris alpina			c	60	300	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w		1	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A147	Calidris ferruginea			c	2	100	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A145	Calidris minuta			c	120	400	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A146	Calidris temminckii			c		6	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A224	Caprimulgus europaeus			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A138	Charadrius alexandrinus			r	7	22	p		G	A	A	C	A
B	A138	Charadrius alexandrinus			c	6	41	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A138	Charadrius alexandrinus			w		1	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A136	Charadrius dubius			r	12	20	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A136	Charadrius dubius			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			c	1	27	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A139	Charadrius morinellus			c		1	i		G	B	A	B	A
B	A196	Chlidonias hybridus			r		13	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A196	Chlidonias hybridus			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A198	Chlidonias leucopterus			c	170	170	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A197	Chlidonias niger			r		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A197	Chlidonias niger			c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A031	Ciconia ciconia			r	2	3	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A031	Ciconia ciconia			c	4870	6500	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A030	Ciconia nigra			c	15	100	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A080	Circus gallicus			c	32	37	i			C	B	C	B
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			w	9	56	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			p	4	8	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			c	50	278	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A082	Circus cyaneus			c	20	22	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A082	Circus cyaneus			w	11	50	i		G	B	A	C	C
B	A083	Circus macrourus			c	5	10	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A084	Circus pygargus			c	35	155	i		G	C	C	C	C
B	A084	Circus pygargus			r	2	2	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A064	Clangula hyemalis			w		2	i		G	A	A	C	C
B	A231	Coracias garrulus			c	10	15	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A231	Coracias garrulus			r	1	4	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A122	Crex crex			c	12		i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A037	Cygnus columbianus bewickii			w		11	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A037	Cygnus columbianus bewickii			c		2	i		G	A	A	C	A

B	A068	Mergus albellus		w	1	69	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A068	Mergus albellus		c	10	27	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A070	Mergus merganser		c		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A070	Mergus merganser		w		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A069	Mergus serrator		w	4	44	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A069	Mergus serrator		c	4	71	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A230	Merops apiaster		c	2535	5546	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A230	Merops apiaster		r	8	12	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A073	Milvus migrans		c	23	29	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A074	Milvus milvus		c		1	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A058	Netta rufina		c	1	48	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A058	Netta rufina		w		235	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A160	Numenius arquata		c	10	25	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A160	Numenius arquata		w		1	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A158	Numenius phaeopus		c		1	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax		r		2	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax		c	80	250	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A533	Oenanthe pleschanka		r	10	15	p		G	C	A	B	C
B	A071	Oxyura leucocephala		c		1	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A071	Oxyura leucocephala		w		4	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A094	Pandion haliaetus		c	37	47	i		G	C	A	C	A
B	A020	Pelecanus crispus		c	8	500	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A020	Pelecanus crispus		w		10	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A019	Pelecanus onocrotalus		w		21	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A019	Pelecanus onocrotalus		c	2026	6000	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A072	Pernis apivorus		c	145	209	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A392	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii		c	50	250	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A392	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii		w	2	22	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo		w	9	1360	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo		c	131	675	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo		r	160	160	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A393	Phalacrocorax pygmeus		w		1104	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A393	Phalacrocorax pygmeus		c	200	1305	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A170	Phalaropus lobatus		c	2	3	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax		c	2	3250	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A034	Platalea leucorodia		c	30	150	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A034	Platalea leucorodia		w		9	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A032	Plegadis falcinellus		c	50	250	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria		c	50	260	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria		w		1	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola		w		4	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola		c	1	13	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A007	Podiceps auritus		w		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A007	Podiceps auritus		c		1	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus		r	6	12	p		G	B	A	C	A

B	A162	Tringa totanus			c	80	250	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w		28	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			r	2	5	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			c	20	96	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A167	Xenus cinereus			c	2	3	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		Acrocephalus agricola			120	120	p				X			
B	A247	Alauda arvensis			50	50	p						X	
B	A218	Athene noctua			1	1	p						X	
B	A366	Carduelis cannabina			2	2	p						X	
B	A363	Carduelis chloris			4	4	p						X	
B	A207	Columba oenas			20	20	i						X	
B	A208	Columba palumbus			100	100	i						X	
B	A347	Corvus monedula			50	1500	i							X
B	A113	Coturnix coturnix			3	3	p						X	
B	A382	Emberiza melanocephala			7	7	p						X	
B	A269	Erithacus rubecula			2	2	p						X	
B	A359	Fringilla coelebs			2	2	p						X	
B	A360	Fringilla montifringilla			20	20	i						X	
B	A244	Galerida cristata			36	36	p						X	
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			13400	13400	i						X	
B	A271	Luscinia megarhynchos			18	18	p						X	
B	A383	Miliaria calandra			115	115	p						X	
B	A214	Otus scops			1	1	p						X	
B	A329	Parus caeruleus			5	5	p						X	
B	A235	Picus viridis			3	3	p						X	
B	A317	Regulus regulus			2	2	i						X	
B	A276	Saxicola torquata			10	10	i						X	
B	A209	Streptopelia decaocto			3	3	p						X	
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			5	5	p						X	
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			3	3	p						X	
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			6	6	p						X	

B	A286	Turdus iliacus			5	5	i						X	
B	A283	Turdus merula			13	13	p						X	
B	A285	Turdus philomelos			2	2	p						X	
B	A284	Turdus pilaris			20	20	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

[Back to top](#)

Habitat class	% Cover
N21	2.0
N07	5.0
N06	11.0
N09	11.0
N23	2.0
N15	4.0
N04	3.0
N01	29.0
N08	1.0
N16	3.0
N12	29.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

A coastal firth freshwater-brakish lake of natural origin, fringed by extensive reedbeds. It is located in north-eastern Bulgaria, in a region of Sarmatian limestones, 6 km from the border with Romania, to the east of the village of Durankulak. The lake is surrounded by farmland and steppe territories. Sand dunes and beach separate it from the sea on the east. Two islands, one of which is an archaeological site, are located in the lakes south-western open water mirror. The lakes water balance is determined mainly by underground waters and rainfalls. In strong sea storms seawater may enter the lake through the sand strip. The main habitats are the open water areas and the huge massifs of vascular hygrophite vegetation, covering mainly the northern (Eagle Marsh) and south-western (Vaklino Arm) parts of the lake, as well as the marsh on its south-eastern side. They are dominated by Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Typha latifolia and Shoenoplectus triqueter. Around the lakes south-western part there are shrub associations of Paliurus spina-christi, Crataegus monogyna, Rosa canina and artificial plantations of poplar Populus sp., Fraxinus oxycarpa, Fraxinus ornus, Prunus machaleb. Groups of White Willow Salix alba trees have naturally appeared among the reedbeds in the lakes Vaklino Arm.

4.2 Quality and importance

Durankulak lake and its adjacent territories support 260 bird species, 72 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 110 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 14 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 27 in SPEC 2 and 69 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 95 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 91 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Durankulak lake is a site of global importance for the wintering waterfowl, mainly because of the great concentrations of geese. Along with the White-fronted Goose Anser albifrons, considerable numbers of Red-breasted Geese Branta ruficollis spend the winter there. In January and February almost the entire global population of this species stays in the lakes of Shabla and Durankulak, which makes them one of the most important wetland areas in the world. . The Lesser White-fronted Goose /Anser erythropus/ regularly occurs among the numerous goose flocks. The lake is one of the places with great winter concentrations of Mallard Anas platyrhynchos in the country. It is one of the few places in Bulgaria where the Red-throated Diver Gavia stellata, Demoiselle Crane Antropoides virgo and the Little Bustard Tetrax tetrax have been recorded. As the lake is located on the Via Pontica migration flyway and close to the Danube delta, it is one of the most important stations in the bird migration along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. Especially numerous are the storks Ciconiiformes, geese

Anseriformes and plovers Charadriiformes. On migration the area is used as a roost by the White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, the Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* and single Greater Spotted Eagles *Aquila clanga*. The globally threatened Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* recorded in the wetland on migration. Less numerous, both in winter and on migration, are the White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* and the Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* (Ivanov, 1993). The coastal marine waters in front of the lake are used by the Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* for foraging. The lake is one of the five most important sites in the country for the breeding Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, the Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, the Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*, the Little Crake *Porzana parva*, the Little Tern *Sterna albifrons* and the Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*. Although less numerous, the globally threatened Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* also breeds in the area, along with some other rare and threatened species, like the Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, the Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* and the Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*.

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	B02.02		i
M	A04		i
M	K01.01		i
H	K02.04		i
H	A05.01		o
H	F06		i
H	H07		i
H	A07		i
L	J01		i
M	D02.02		i
H	H07		o
M	L10		i
M	H05		i
H	E03.04		o
L	K04		i
H	A03		i
H	A05.01		i
H	A08		i
H	A09		o
M	K03.04		i
H	F03.01		i
M	G02.08		i
M	E01.01		i
H	J02.03		i
H	E03.01		i
H	G05		i
M	F02.03.01		i
M	E05		i
M	I03.01		i
H	D03.01		i
H	F02.01.02		i
H	J02.01.01		i
H	F02.03		i
M	K05.01		i
M	C01.01		i
M	G01.02		i
M	E02.02		i
L	B01.02		i
H	A08		o
H	H05		o
M	J01		o
H	A09		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside /outside [i o b]
H	A01		i
H	A01		o

M	E02.03		i
H	E03.04		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

4.4 Ownership (optional)

4.5 Documentation

Initial proposal and description of the site made by Dimitar Georgiev, Sergei Dereliev, Dr. Petar Iankov, Nikolai Petkov, Ivailo Ivanov - 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.);Georgiev, D. 2001b. Plan za upravlenie na Durankulashki ezeren kompleks, S., MOSV I BSHPOB, 110 s.;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.;Ivanov, Bozh., S. Nonev. 1997b. 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Link(s): <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002050&siteType=BirdsDirective>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

[Back to top](#)

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
BG06	13.0	BG00	87.0		

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	DURANKULAK LAKE	+	13.0

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	IBA	=	100.0
	DURANKULAK LAKE	+	10.0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

The Durankulak Lake itself was designated as protected area in 1983 for the protection of threatened species of waterfowl. It covers about 13% of the territory of the proposed SPA. A management plan of the protected area has been adopted. Since 1984 the lake was designated as Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. In 1989 the area was designated as Important Bird Area by BirdLife International. In 1998 about 23% of the site become CORINE Site 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:

[Back to top](#)

Organisation:	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water -Varna; Forestry Department - Balchik;Black Sea River Basin Directorate;
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

[Back to top](#)

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).