



# 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

BG0002057

SITENAME

Besaparski ridove

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## 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

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<b>1.1 Type</b> A	<b>1.2 Site code</b> BG0002057
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### 1.3 Site name

Besaparski ridove
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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 Maria Luiza Blvd. 22 1000 Sofia
<b>Email:</b>	r.dimova@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 – 786/29.10.2008 (promulgated SG 106/2008), amended by Order No. RD – 78/28.01.2013 (promulgated SG 10/2013).

## 2. SITE LOCATION

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

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**Longitude**

24.38861111111111

**Latitude**

42.10944444444445

**2.2 Area [ha]:**

14765.0525

**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
BG42	Южен централен / Yuzhen tsentralen

### 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			
						Min	Max				C R V P			
											Pop.	Cons.	Isol.	Glob.
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			r		2	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A229	<a href="#">Alcedo atthis</a>			p	8	10	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	<a href="#">Anas platyrhynchos</a>			p	3	9	p		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	16	60	p		G	A	B	C	A
B	A091	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>			p	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A404	<a href="#">Aquila heliaca</a>			p	6	6	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A509	<a href="#">Aquila nipalensis</a>			c		1	i		G	A	A	B	A
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			r	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A133	<a href="#">Burhinus oedicnemus</a>			r	15	20	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			p	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			c				P	DD	C	A	C	C
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>			p	7	14	p		G	B	B	C	A

B	A243	<a href="#">Calandrella brachydactyla</a>		r	30	150	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A224	<a href="#">Caprimulgus europaeus</a>		r	15	25	p			C	B	C	C
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>		r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A136	<a href="#">Charadrius dubius</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A031	<a href="#">Ciconia ciconia</a>		r	20	20	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A030	<a href="#">Ciconia nigra</a>		r	3	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A080	<a href="#">Circus gallicus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A081	<a href="#">Circus aeruginosus</a>		p	2	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A082	<a href="#">Circus cyaneus</a>		w	3	8	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A083	<a href="#">Circus macrourus</a>		c		1	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>		r	7	10	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A038	<a href="#">Cygnus cygnus</a>		w		52	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A429	<a href="#">Dendrocopos syriacus</a>		p	20	30	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A027	<a href="#">Egretta alba</a>		w		5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A379	<a href="#">Emberiza hortulana</a>		r	15	15	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		c		2	i		G	A	B	C	A
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		p		2	p		G	A	B	C	A
B	A103	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A099	<a href="#">Falco subbuteo</a>		r	1	3	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A099	<a href="#">Falco subbuteo</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A096	<a href="#">Falco tinnunculus</a>		p	14	19	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A097	<a href="#">Falco vespertinus</a>		c		14	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A092	<a href="#">Hieraetus pennatus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A439	<a href="#">Hippolais olivetorum</a>		r	3	5	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A022	<a href="#">Ixobrychus minutus</a>		r	1	5	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A338	<a href="#">Lanius collurio</a>		r	200	250	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A339	<a href="#">Lanius minor</a>		r	15	15	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A433	<a href="#">Lanius nubicus</a>		r	10	15	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A246	<a href="#">Lullula arborea</a>		p	140	450	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A242	<a href="#">Melanocorypha calandra</a>		p	320	1000	p		G	B	B	C	A
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		r	150	200	p		G	B	B	C	B
B	A073	<a href="#">Milvus migrans</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	A
B	A094	<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>		c	1	2	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A393	<a href="#">Phalacrocorax pygmeus</a>		w	2	241	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A249	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>		r	350	350	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>		r		10	p		G	C	A	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
B	A247	<a href="#">Alauda arvensis</a>			1280	1280							X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>			16	16							X	
B	A366	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>			550	550							X	
B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			80	80							X	
B	A211	<a href="#">Clamator glandarius</a>			2	2							X	
B	A347	<a href="#">Corvus monedula</a>			55	55								X
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			75	75							X	
B	A377	<a href="#">Emberiza cirlus</a>			7	7							X	
B	A382	<a href="#">Emberiza melanocephala</a>			105	105							X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>			7	7							X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			35	35							X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>			127	127							X	
B	A251	<a href="#">Hirundo rustica</a>			550	550							X	
B	A271	<a href="#">Luscinia megarhynchos</a>			200	200							X	
B	A383	<a href="#">Miliaria calandra</a>			500	500							X	
B	A280	<a href="#">Monticola saxatilis</a>			7	7							X	
B	A278	<a href="#">Oenanthe hispanica</a>			5	5							X	
B	A435	<a href="#">Oenanthe isabellina</a>			20	20							X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			2	2							X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Saxicola torquata</a>			5	5							X	
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			15	15							X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Sturnus roseus</a>			60	60							X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			70	70							X	
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			115	115							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	13.0
N15	3.0
N12	44.0
N07	
N08	6.0
N06	5.0
N19	
N21	6.0
N17	
N16	9.0
N22	3.0
N23	11.0
N10	
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	NaN

### Other Site Characteristics

The Besaparski Hills are located at the South West end of the Thracian plain near by the town of Pazardzhik, in the foothills of the Rhodopes Mountain. It includes the low ridges and the adjacent open areas, reaching the road to Peshtera to the west and the Vucha river to the east. Its northern limit is the Maritsa river and its southern passes through the grounds of the villages of Radilovo, Byaga, Kozarskoto and reaches the town of Krichim. The area includes also the fishponds next to the village of Trivoditsi. Besaparski Hills are limestone treeless hills. The average altitude is 350 m and maximum 536 m. About 90% of the area is occupied by dry calciphile and xerophyte grass associations and farmlands, as well as temperate shrub heath land. The most widespread grassland communities on the territory of Besaparski Hills are these of the Bread-grass *Dichanthium ischaemum* due to the fact that the species is very resistant to grazing, trampling and especially erosion. There are isolated spots of broadleaved and mixed forests. Shrubs and low trees occupy a small share of the territory. Besaparski Hills represents calcareous hills with a characteristic flora, which defines their importance as refugia of rare, endemic and relict species. A local endemic species, *Gypsophila tekirae*, occurs on the ridges. Of the mammals the Souselik *Spermophilus citellus* deserves special attention, as it is the main prey of the diurnal raptors, some of which are very rare and threatened.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

The Besaparski Hills supports 86 breeding bird species, 15 of which are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). Of the birds occurring there 43 species are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004), 2 of them being listed in category SPEC 1 as globally threatened, 12 in SPEC 2 and 29 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. The area provides suitable habitats for 25 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 22 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Besaparski Hills are of global importance for the conservation of globally threatened Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* and one of the most valuable sites for the statistical regions of the European Union concerning the breeding Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*, Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus*, Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, and Calandra Lark *Melanocorypha calandra*. As the area is rich of food it holds also significant breeding populations of other raptors as Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*, Short-toed Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, etc. Species typical for the dry grasslands also breed there in representative numbers ? the Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedipnemus*, the Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*, 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	D01.02		o
M	E01.04		o
M	E03		i
H	F03.02.02		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	G01.03		i
L	A07		i
H	A04		i
M	E03.04		i

H	D02.01		o
L	G05.01		i
H	F03.01		i
H	G04.01		o
H	J01		i
L	A03		i
H	G01.03		o
H	F04		o
M	B03		o
M	B		i
H	F03.02		i
H	J01		o
L	G05.04		i
H	C01.01		i
M	A04.03		o
M	H04		o
M	H05		i
M	E01.03		o
H	F03.02.03		o
L	A05.02		i
H	E01.04		i
M	K01.01		o
M	F03.02.03		i
M	H		o
H	G05		i
M	D01.02		i
H	A10		i
M	G01.05		o
H	G05		o
L	A03		o
H	A01		o
H	J02.01		i
M	B01.02		i
H	E03.01		o
M	B02.01		o
H	F03.02		o
M	H05		o
L	E01		i
M	D02.02		o
M	E02.01		o
L	B02.02		i
L	A08		i
L	A07		i
L	E03.03		o
M	L		i
M	F03.02.02		i
H	A01		i
H	F03.01		o
H	A07		o
M	K01.01		i
M	B01		o
H	A10		o
H	G04.01		i
H	F03.02.01		o
L	G01.03		i
L	A08		o
H	J02.01		o
M	E05		o
M	B01.02		o
M	E03.03		i
H	B02.01		i
H	C01.01.01		o
M	F03.02.01		i
M	E03.02		o

M	A09		i
L	A05.02		i
M	E05		o
M	D01.02		i
L	G02.04		i
L	A09		o
H	A05.01		o
M	E03.04		o
L	A04.03		i
M	K04.01		i
H	A04		o
H	A05.01		i
L	D02.02		i
L	E05		i

L	E05		i
L	D02.02		i
M	E01		o
M	G01.05		i
M	H06.01		i
L	G05.04		o
M	E03		o
M	B		o
H	D02.01		i
H	B02.02		o
L	G05.01		o
H	E03.01		i
M	E01.03		i
M	H04		i
M	F04		i
M	B01		i
M	D01.01		i
M	D01.01		o
L	A04.03		i
H	C01.01.01		i
H	C01.01		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 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, 2000. Finalen otchet na proekt ?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.; 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; Michev, T., C. Petrov, L. Profirov, P. Iankov, S. Gavrailov. 1989. Razprostranenie I prirodozashtiten status na skalnia orel Aquila chrysaetos chrysaetos (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.; 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.); 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.; 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=BG0002057&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	1.0	BG00	99.0		

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

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	OGNYANOVO-SINITEVSKI RID	+	1.0

designated at international level:

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

## 5.3 Site designation (optional)

Only one small area, which covers less than 1% of Besaparski Hills territory, is under legal protection by the national nature conservation legislation. About 35% of the Besaparski Hills was designated as CORINE Site in 1998 because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species. 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-Pazardzhik,Plovdiv;East-Aegean River Basin Directorate;Forestry Departments - Krichim, Pazardzhik, Pestera;
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

## 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).