



## 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 **BG0002078**  
SITENAME **Slavyanka**

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### 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

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<b>1.1 Type</b> A	<b>1.2 Site code</b> BG0002078
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#### 1.3 Site name

Slavyanka
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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 – 751/24.10.2008 (promulgated SG 97/2008).

## 2. SITE LOCATION

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

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**Longitude**

23.693333333333335

**Latitude**

41.439722222222215

### 2.2 Area [ha]:

19433.0537

### 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**

BG41	Югозападен / Yugozapaden
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### 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Alpine (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.
B	A402	<a href="#">Accipiter brevipes</a>			r	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A085	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>			p	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A086	<a href="#">Accipiter nisus</a>			p	4	4	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A223	<a href="#">Aegolius funereus</a>			w	22	22	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A223	<a href="#">Aegolius funereus</a>			p	10	12	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A465	<a href="#">Alectoris graeca graeca</a>			p	15	20	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A255	<a href="#">Anthus campestris</a>			r	8	8	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A091	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>			p	1	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A089	<a href="#">Aquila pomarina</a>			r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A104	<a href="#">Bonasa bonasia</a>			p	20	30	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A215	<a href="#">Bubo bubo</a>			p	2	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A087	<a href="#">Buteo buteo</a>			p	6	7	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A403	<a href="#">Buteo rufinus</a>			p	1	2	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A243	<a href="#">Calandrella brachydactyla</a>			r	15	20	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A224	<a href="#">Caprimulgus europaeus</a>			r	35	50	p		G	C	A	C	C

B	A080	<a href="#">Circaetus gallicus</a>		r	1	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A231	<a href="#">Coracias garrulus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A122	<a href="#">Crex crex</a>		r	2	5	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A239	<a href="#">Dendrocopos leucotos</a>		p	3	5	p		G	C	A	A	B
B	A238	<a href="#">Dendrocopos medius</a>		p	3	20	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A429	<a href="#">Dendrocopos syriacus</a>		p	30	65	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A236	<a href="#">Dryocopus martius</a>		p	14	18	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A379	<a href="#">Emberiza hortulana</a>		r	12	40	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A511	<a href="#">Falco cherrug</a>		r	1	2	i		G	C	A	B	B
B	A103	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>		r	1	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A099	<a href="#">Falco subbuteo</a>		r	1	1	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	4	4	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A442	<a href="#">Ficedula semitorquata</a>		r	3	7	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A217	<a href="#">Glaucidium passerinum</a>		p	3	5	p		G	B	A	A	A
B	A078	<a href="#">Gyps fulvus</a>		c	1	3	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A093	<a href="#">Hieraetus fasciatus</a>		r		1	i		G	A	B	B	A
B	A092	<a href="#">Hieraetus pennatus</a>		r	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A338	<a href="#">Lanius collurio</a>		r	120	170	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A339	<a href="#">Lanius minor</a>		r	5	10	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A433	<a href="#">Lanius nubicus</a>		r	1	2	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A246	<a href="#">Lullula arborea</a>		p	120	550	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A242	<a href="#">Melanocorypha calandra</a>		p	8	75	p		G	C	A	C	A
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		c				P	DD	C	B	C	C
B	A230	<a href="#">Merops apiaster</a>		r	22	22	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A073	<a href="#">Milvus migrans</a>		r	2	2	p		G	C	A	B	C
B	A072	<a href="#">Pernis apivorus</a>		r	2	4	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A241	<a href="#">Picoides tridactylus</a>		p	1	3	p		G	B	A	A	A
B	A234	<a href="#">Picus canus</a>		p	10	14	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A307	<a href="#">Sylvia nisoria</a>		r	30	60	p		G	C		C	B
B	A108	<a href="#">Tetrao urogallus</a>		p	15	25	m			C	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	<a href="#">Alauda arvensis</a>			100	100							X	
B	A218	<a href="#">Athene noctua</a>			12	12							X	
B	A366	<a href="#">Carduelis cannabina</a>			125	125							X	
B	A363	<a href="#">Carduelis chloris</a>			120	120							X	
B	A347	<a href="#">Corvus monedula</a>			3	3								X
B	A113	<a href="#">Coturnix coturnix</a>			7	7							X	
B	A377	<a href="#">Emberiza cirius</a>			175	175							X	
B	A382	<a href="#">Emberiza melanocephala</a>			40	40							X	
B	A269	<a href="#">Erithacus rubecula</a>			170	170							X	
B	A359	<a href="#">Fringilla coelebs</a>			525	525							X	
B	A244	<a href="#">Galerida cristata</a>			45	45							X	
B	A251	<a href="#">Hirundo rustica</a>			125	125							X	
B	A233	<a href="#">Jynx torquilla</a>			21	21							X	
B	A271	<a href="#">Luscinia megarhynchos</a>			185	185							X	
B	A383	<a href="#">Miliaria calandra</a>			250	250							X	
B	A280	<a href="#">Monticola saxatilis</a>			5	5							X	
B	A278	<a href="#">Oenanthe hispanica</a>			7	7							X	
B	A214	<a href="#">Otus scops</a>			20	20							X	
B	A329	<a href="#">Parus caeruleus</a>			100	100							X	
B	A443	<a href="#">Parus lugubris</a>			60	60							X	
B	A235	<a href="#">Picus viridis</a>			35	35							X	
B	A345	<a href="#">Pyrrhonorax graculus</a>			15	15					X			
B	A317	<a href="#">Regulus regulus</a>			185	185							X	
B	A276	<a href="#">Saxicola torquata</a>			29	29							X	
B	A210	<a href="#">Streptopelia turtur</a>			90	90							X	
B	A311	<a href="#">Sylvia atricapilla</a>			330	330							X	
B	A304	<a href="#">Sylvia cantillans</a>			60	60							X	
B	A333	<a href="#">Tichodroma muraria</a>			1	1					X			
B	A283	<a href="#">Turdus merula</a>			450	450							X	
B	A285	<a href="#">Turdus philomelos</a>			325	325							X	
B	A282	<a href="#">Turdus torquatus</a>			90	90							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
N07	
N17	12.0
N09	25.0
N12	5.0
N15	7.0
N08	5.0
N22	
N11	3.0
N21	
N23	3.0
N20	
N06	1.0
N10	1.0
N16	25.0
N19	13.0
<b>Total Habitat Cover</b>	NaN

### Other Site Characteristics

Slavyanka is located in south-western Bulgaria, to the south of the Pirin Mountain. The site limits follow the orographic limits of the Slavyanka Mountain, but the area also includes a part of the southern Pirin to the north of the Goleshevka river and some of the western slopes of the Sturgach Mountain. To the north the site's border passes south of the villages Sadovo, Teshovo and Goleshovo, to the east it coincides with the road from Sadovo to the border check point of Ilinden and to the west it reaches the village of Petrovo. The state border with Greece limits the site to the south. The highest peak of the mountain is Gotsev Vrah (2242 m.). Slavyanka Mountain is built of proterozoic metamorphous limestones and marbles, which is the reason for the karst mountain terrain. Because of the karst, it is poor in surface flowing waters, but in its foot there are numerous karst springs. This geological peculiarity of the mountain, its geographic location and climate create conditions for the development of specific nature with both mountain and Mediterranean elements. Almost all phyto-geographic belts can be distinguished in the Slavyanka that are typical for Bulgaria. In the footpills of the mountain the xerothermal oak belt is represented mainly by secondary forests, as well as *Carpinus orientalis* shrubs. In the higher parts there are forests of *Fagus moesiaca* and *Ostrya carpinifolia*, as well as large forests of *Pinus nigra*. There are also communities of *Abies borisii-regis*. Forests of Bosnian Pine *Pinus heldreichii*, which are typical for the limestone mountains in Southern and Western Balkan Peninsula, predominate in the coniferous belt. The number of Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean species of the invertebrate and vertebrate fauna is also great.

### 4.2 Quality and importance

Because the diversity of habitats the region of Slavyanka is characterized by diversity of birds species including those typical for high mountains and lowland habitats with Mediterranean influence. It supports 134 bird species, 53 of which are of European conservation concern (SPEC) (BirdLife International, 2004). One of them, the Corncrake *Crex crex*, which occurs in the low parts of the mountain, is listed in category SPEC 1 (globally threatened species), 19 species are listed in SPEC 2 and 33 in SPEC 3 as species threatened in Europe. Twenty-one of the bird species, which occur there, are listed in the Red Data Book for Bulgaria (1985). The area provides suitable habitats for 41 species, included in Annex 2 of the Biodiversity Act, which need special conservation measures, of which 33 are listed also in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Slavyanka is one of the most important sites in the country for the Calandra Lark *Melanocorypha calandra*, the Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus* and the Capercaillie /Tetrao urogallus/, which breed there in considerable numbers. The Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum* and the Woodlark *Lullula arborea* occur in the region with representative breeding populations. The globally threatened Corncrake *Crex crex* also breeds there in small 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]

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

H	F03.01		i
H	B02.04		i
M	F06		i
H	D02.09		o
M	B02.02		o
L	D02.09		i
M	A10.01		i
M	B02.02		i
M	A04.03		i
L	F03.02.03		i
M	A08		i
M	J02.03		i
H	B		i
M	E03.01		i
M	C01.01.01		i
L	A05.01		i
M	D01.01		i

L	A05.01		i
L	A01		i
M	A08		i
M	A04		i
M	A03		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 Georgi Stoyanov - Birds of Prey Protection Society, 1000 Sofia, 40 V. Levski Blvd, tel: 963 40 37; Jeko Spiridonov - Wilderness fund, (+359 2) 988 0914, 983 92 94; CEIE, 1303 Sofia, 17A "S. Vratschanski" Str., (+3592)9808497. 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.); Michev, T., C. Petrov, L. Profirov, P. Iankov, S. Gavrailov. 1989. Razprostranenie I prirodzashtiten 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 Balgaria. 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.; Simeonov, S. 1986. Materiali vurhu razprostranieneto 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.; Vatev, I., P. Simeonov, T. Michev, B. Ivanov.1980. Belochelata svrachka (*Lanius nubicus* Lichtenstein) ? gnezdiasht vid v Bulgaria. ? Acta zoologica Bulgarica, 15, 115-118.; 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. 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.; 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 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; Simeonov, S. 1970. Uber die Verbreitung mediterraner Vogelarten in Bulgarien. ? Die Vogelwelt., 91, 2, 59-67. 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=BG0002078&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 [%]
BG01	8.4	BG06	0.5	BG00	91.1

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

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
BG06	PAVLYOVA PADINA	+	0.5
BG01	ALI BOTUSH	+	8.4

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	ALI BOTUSH	+	8.4
	IBA	=	100.0

## 5.3 Site designation (optional)

The 'Ali botush' Reserve was designated in 1951 for protection of forest ecosystems and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme as biosphere reserve in 1977. The 'Pavlyova padina' protected area was designated in 2003 for protection of typical plant communities with presence of Mediterranean and Sub-mediterranean rare and threatened plant species. They both are the only territories with legal protection by the national nature conservation law and cover 8.7% of the site. In 1998 One CORINE Site with the same name, is designated because of its European value for rare and threatened habitats, plant and animal species, including birds. It covers 73% of Slavyanka. In 2005 the site 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 - Blagoevgrad; Forestry Departments - Gotse Delchev, Katuntsi;
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

INSPIRE ID:

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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).