

Ramsar Information Sheet

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BulgariaAtanasovsko Lake



Designation date 28 November 1984
Site number 292
Coordinates 42°33'54"N 27°28'29"E
Area 1 995,06 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/292 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 8 May 2020

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Atanasovsko Lake is a hypersaline lake which resembles a liman to the north and a lagoon to the south. A considerable part of its surface is used for salt production with preserved primitive salt production methods. It is located north of the city of Burgas, near the sea coast. Small freshwater marshes, together with a system of canals overgrown with marsh vegetation, surround the lake. The fresh water from the catchment area of the lake is collected in a canal during November-April and flows into the sea. The eastern part of this canal also supplies the salt-works with seawater from Burgas Bay during May-October. Thus the water in the canal is fresh during the first half of the year and saline during the second half. Atanasovsko Lake includes a considerable variety of habitats. Most characteristic are the shallow saline ponds without higher vegetation, divided by dikes, and other areas which are free of vegetation or are covered with Salicornia europaea.

Lake Atanasovsko is part of the Burgas lake complex – one of the three most important wetland complexes for waterbirds concentrating along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. In the area of Lake Atanasovsko are recorded 288 species, 127 of which are included in the Red Data Book of Bulgaria /2011/. The lake hosts the larger part of the Bulgarian population of Recurvirostra avosetta, Himantopus himantopus and Charadrius alexandrinus, and thus it is the most important site for these species.

Lake Atanasovsko is located along the migration path of Via Pontica and is a typical migration bottleneck for migrating soaring birds coming from a large part of Northern, Eastern and Central Europe. Up to 240 000 storks and 60 000 raptors visit the lake annually during the autumn migration. This is the place with the highest migration density of Pelecanus onocrotalus and P. crispus, Circus aeruginosus, Falco vespertinus and is second after the Bosporus in the concentration of Aquila pomarina. Together with the other Burgas lakes it is one of the most favourable overnighting sites for pelicans and storks between the Danube Delta and the Bosporus. During this period Phalacrocorax pygmeus and Platalea leucorodia are often encountered in considerable numbers. During the migration period there was a sighting of the very rare and globally threatened species Numenius tenuirostris. As the lake does not freeze in winter, it is a site of global importance for wintering waterbirds.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1	
Name	1. Maya Stoyneva, 2. Nevena Kamburova-Ivanova, 3. Elena Georgieva, 4. Iva Fikova, 5. Peter Petrov, 6. Nikola Kalaydzhiev
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From year To year 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site	2002 2019
Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Atanasovsko Lake
Unofficial name (optional)	Бургаски солници
_	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update Changes to Site boundary Yes No O
(Update) The boundary has been d	
	undary has been extended ☑
	undary has been restricted □
(Updat	e) B. Changes to Site area No change to area
2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological cha	
(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of t applicable Criteria) change	he Ramsar Site (including Yes (actual) d since the previous RIS?
	(Update) Are the changes Positive O Positive Negative O Positive Negative O
(Update) Positive %	
	No information available
(Update) Optional text box to provide further info	rmation

The positive change in the ecological character of Atanasovsko Lake is caused by the implemantation of the project Urgent Measures to Restore and Secure Long-term Preservation of the Atanasovsko Lake Coastal Lagoon/ LIFE11 NAT/BG/000362 (Salt of Life). It is 6-years long project – from 01.07.2012 till 31.08.2018. The project is implemented by the Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation, in partnership with the Black Sea Salinas Ltd. and Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds. The project is worth € 2,013,027, of which 75% is provided by the European Union through the LIFE + Nature program. Through this financing 23-km freshwater canal that surrounds the lake and collect rainwater from settlements and fields around are repaired. Habitats, roosting and breeding sites are restored by dykes and barriers repair, destroyed during the great flood in 2010, providing appropriate nesting sites of rare bird species that inhabit the lagoon. Four new islands for nesting terns and Avocets are built in the south.

For further information, visit the project website: http://saltoflife.biodiversity.bg/en/

Now there is another project on Atanasovsko Lake - ,, The Lagoon of LIFE - Maintain the Man-Lake Symbiosis for the Benefit of Species and Habitats of EU conservation concern" /LIFE17 NAT/BG/000558/. The Lagoon of LIFE project aims to demonstrate solutions for enhancing the conservation status of 'coastal lagoons', a priority habitat of the Habitats Directive, in the Atanasovsko Lake Natura 2000 site in Bulgaria. For further information, visit the project website: https://lagoon.biodiversity.bg/home-3-1 and

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=6794

(I lodate) Observed the street of the street
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?
ladate) -
Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.
Habitats, roosting and breeding sites are restored by dykes and barriers repair, providing appropriate nesting sites of rare bird species that nhabit the lagoon (Criterion 2, 3 and 4). Four new islands for nesting terns and Avocets are built in the south. 23-km freshwater canal that surrounds the lake and collect rainwater from settlements and fields around are repaired
Habitats, roosting and breeding sites are restored by dykes and barriers repair, providing appropriate nesting sites of rare bird species that nhabit the lagoon (Criterion 2, 3 and 4). Four new islands for nesting terns and Avocets are built in the south.

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The Republic of Bulgaria is a country in Southeast Europe. It is bordered by Romania to the north, Serbia and North Macedonia to the west, Greece and Turkey to the south, and the Black Sea to the east. Burgas District is a province in southeastern Bulgaria, including southern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast.

Situated on the southern Bulgarian coast, Atanasovsko Lake is one of the four lakes of the Burgas Wetland Complex surrounding the city. To the south, the lake borders on the urban part of the town of Burgas and extends approximately 10 km away to the north from the town. The lake, oriented from north to south, is 9.5 km long and 4.2 km at its widest.

Near the Atanasovsko Lake, to the east, is located the Burgas Airport and the main road to the airport (International Road E87) crosses the wetland.

The area of the Ramsar site "Atanasosko Lake" includes completely the area of the Managed Reserve "Atanasovsko Lake" located in the northern part of the wetland and the area of the Protected Site "Burgaski solnitsi" a former buffer zone around the Managed Reserve "Atanasosko Lake". The boundaries of the Ramsar site completely overlaps with the boundaries of the Managed Reserve "Atanasovsko Lake" and the Protected Site "Burgaski solnitsi".

The territory of Ramsar site "Atanasovsko Lake" falls within the boundaries of Natura 2000 site BG0000270 "Atanasovsko ezero" designated both under the Birds and Habitats Directives.

The reason for extension of boundaries of Ramsar site "Atanasovsko Lake" is the inclusion of whole territory of Protected Site "Burgaski solnitsi" a former buffer zone around the Managed Reserve "Atanasosko Lake" within the Ramsar site.

Official data on the boundaries of the site are used for the process of defining the boundary and creating the digital map image.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does	Burgas Municipality, Burgas District of Bulgaria
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The City of Burgas

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of o	one or more other	Voc O No (
	countries?	162 0 140 4

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1995.06

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 1995.056

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Black Sea Region

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

The Ramsar site Atanasovsko Lake includes representative wetland types that provide provisioning Services (non-food products). A considerable part of the ramsar site surface is used for salt production with preserved primitive salt production methods. The canals and ditches play a significant role for the Other ecosystem services provided | biodiversity, especially the nesting waterfowl. Atanasovsko Lake provide supporting services and are really important for a variety of water-birds during migration. The site is important for its scientific and educational service. Long-term monitoring is implemented and also is a major scientific study site. Other noteworthy are the recreation and tourism services.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 30000-32000 Start year 2010 Source of data: Executive Environmental Agency of Bulgaria-Monitoring of Wintering birds

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- 3.2 Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Aeluropus littoralis		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - VU; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Calystegia soldanella	Seashore False Bindweed	Ø					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Centaurium maritimum		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-Sedge	2			LC		Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Eryngium maritimum	Seaside Eryngo	Ø					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Frankenia pulverulenta	European Seaheath	2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Gypsophila perfoliata		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	Gypsophila trichotoma
Limonium gmelinii	Siberian Statice	Ø					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Otanthus maritimus	Cottonweed	2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Petrosimonia brachiata		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Silene euxina		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Appendix III of Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria ("Protected species")	
Stachys maritima		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Suaeda heterophylla		2					Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Biodiversity Act - III	

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
CHORDATA / AVES	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	2 000	0000	2	2010-2014 (win)		LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II; CITES-II; CMS - II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Accipitor pieus	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	2 000	0000	2	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II; CITES-II; CMS - II	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua	ecies alifies nder terios	s n	con	ecies tribute nder terior	es n	Pop. Size	% Period of pop. Est. occurren	IUCN ce Red List		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail							131	2010-2019 (win)	LC			Directive 2009/147/EO -III	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering. In 2018 pop. size is 570 birds.
AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	r 🗆 🗷						317	2010-2019 (win)				Directive 2009/147/EO-II, III	Cr. 4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal; Eurasian Teal							504	2010-2019 (win)	LC			Directive 2009/147/EO-II, III	Cr. 4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon						1	320	2010-2019 (win)				Directive 2009/147/EO-II, III	Cr.4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall	V						181	2010-2019 (win)				Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III, Directive 2009/147/EO – I, BeC-II, CMS-II	Cr.4: During migration, wintering and also as breeding site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- fronted Goose						26	6200	2015 (win)	LC			Directive 2009/147/EO -I, II	The average wintering individuals for the period 2010-2019 is 6827.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila clanga	Greater Spotted Eagle	V V	0					6	2012/Aug, Sept				Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; ECS-spec 1; Directive 2009/147/EC – II; Bern Convention – II; CITES-II; CMS - II	Cr. 4: Mgration
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila heliaca	Eastern Imperial Eagle; Asian Imperial Eagle	V			7			2	2012/Aug, Sept	W	V		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 1, rare; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CMS - II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret	V	0					23	2010-2019 (win)	LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron; Gray Heron	V								LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III, BeC-III	
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardeola ralloides	Squacco Heron	V								LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Bern Convention – II; CMS - II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pocharo	d 🕢 🗸						196	2010-2019 (win)	W			Bulgarian Red Data Book – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III, Directive 2009/147/EO – III, BeC-III, CNS-II	Cr.4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck							186	2015 (win)	LC			Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria-IV; Directive 2009/147/EC-II, III	Cr.4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck				/			1	2010-2019 (win)	NT		 ✓	Bulgarian Red Data Book – VJ, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III, Directive 2009/147/EO – I, BeC-III, CMS-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	V						1	2013-2015 (win)	LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III, Directive 2009/147/EO – I, BeC-I, CNS-I	
CHORDATA	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	V	20			20		361	2010-2019 (win)	W		Ø	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 1, wilnerable; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CITES-II	Cr.4: As staging and overnight during wintering. The pop. size in 2019 is 1090 individuals of the species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Burhinus oedicnemus	Eurasian Stone- curlew	V								LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3, VU; Bern Convention-II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS – II, II	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua ur crit	ecies alifies nder terior	1	cont u cri	ecies ributes nder terion	Size	Period of pop. Est. occurre	IUCN nce Red List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
AVES	Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	V					2	2010-2014 (win)	LC		Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III, BeC-I-III, CMS-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Charadrius alexandrinus	Snowy Plover; Kentish Plover	V			2				LC		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II	Cr.3, Cr.4: One of five nesting sites in Bulgaria, Also during migration.
	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	V					4	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 2, rare; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – II; CMS – II; CITES - II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	V							LC		Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 2, decreased; BeC-II, CMS-II, Directive 2009/147/EO – II, CITES-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus macrourus	Pallid Harrier	V							NT		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EX; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – NT; ECS-spec 3, endangered; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CMS – II; CITES – II	Cr. 4: During migration
CHORDATA / AVES	Coracias garrulus	European Roller	V				000			LC	7	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – NT; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CMS – II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	V							LC		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	77					30	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; ECS-spec 3W, vulnerable; BeC-II, CMS-II, Directive 2009/147/EO – I	Cygnus columbianus bewickii Yarrell, 1830. Cr. 4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	77	90				150	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC-II, CMS-II, III	Cr.4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	77					124	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Bulgarian Red Data Book – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC-II, CMS-II, III	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	2					5	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA / AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	2							EN	 ✓	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; IUCN -EN; ECS-spec 3, endangered; Bern Convention – III; Directive 2009/147/EC – II; CMS – II; CITES – II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel	2							LC	 ✓	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec, decreased; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CITES – II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Falco vespertinus	Red-footed Falcon								NT	V	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; ECS-spec 3, endangered; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CMS – II; CITES – II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot		10			200	514	2010-2019 (win)	LC		Directive 2009/147/EO -II, III	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qui u cri	ecies alifies nder terior	s n	cor t cr	pecies tribute inder iterior	es n	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. o	% occurrence 1)		CITES ppendix A	CMS ppendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	gallinago	Common Snipe	V						4	2014 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR; ECS-spec 3; BeC-III; CMS-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Glareola pratincola	Collared Pratincole	2									LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – III; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA / AVES	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	V	0								LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II; CNS – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	Pygmy Cormorant	V	0			2 🗆		12	2010-2019 (win)					Red Data Book of Bulgaria –EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; IUCN – NT; ECS-spec 2, wlnerable; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CNS – II	Criterion 4: The site is an important stopover for migrating pygmy cormorants.
CHORDATA / AVES	Milvus milvus	Red Kite	V									NT			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 2, decrease; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I	
CHORDATA / AVES	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	V						4	2013 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – EX; Directive 2009/147/EO – I; BeC-III; ECS-Spec 3; CMS-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew							30	2010-2019 (win)		NT			Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	V									CR	✓	 ✓	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; ECS–spec 1; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EO -I	Cr. 4: As staging during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-Heron; Black-crowned Night Heron	2									LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3, decreased; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I	
CHORDATA / AVES	Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Reedling	V						5	2013 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN; Biodiversity Act of Bulgaria-III; International: BeC-II.	
CHORDATA / AVES	Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican	V	7					120	2010-2019 (win)	1.33	NT	✓	 ✓	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 1, rare; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CMS – I, II	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering Cr.6: Black Sea & Mediterranean (win). In 2011 and 2013 the pop. size is bigger - 429 and 391 individuals.
CHORDATA / AVES	Pelecanus onocrotalus	Great White Pelican	V	0			2 🗆	<u> </u>	0026	2012/Aug, Sept		LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EX; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; ECS-spec; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I	Cr.4: As staging and overnight place mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Platalea Ieucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	V	0					3	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; CITES – II; ECS-spec 2, endangered; Bern Convention – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CNS - II	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	V	00					16	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC-III	Cr.4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe; Black-necked Grebe	V						29	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC-II	Cr. 4: Wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	V	0					81	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; ECS-spec 4/3w; Directive 2009/147/EO – I; BeC-II; CMS-II	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering

				peci ualifi			Spe ontri	cies butes	Pop.		%		CITES	CMS		
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	С	unde riteri 4 (ion	_	und crite		Size	Period of pop. Est.	occurrence 1)	Red A List	Appendix I	Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian Penduline Tit	2	2								LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC – III	Cr. 4: Breeding site
CHORDATA / AVES	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	2 (0				6	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – EN; Directive 2009/147/EO – II-III; BeC-II; ECS-spec 3.	
CHORDATA / AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	V	2	-							LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering. The main population after the 80s for the borders of Bulgaria is concentrated in the wetlands of Burgas (incl. Atanasovsko ezero), where it nests on artificial islands and platforms.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck		2	0				14	2019 (win)		LC				Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	V	2			V		2083	2010-2019 (win)	0.8	LC			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II, CMS-II	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering Cr.6: Black Sea & Mediterranean
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper		2								LC				Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	2 (0				6	2010-2019 (win)		LC			Bulgarian Red Data Book – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; ECS-spec 2; Directive 2009/147/EO – II; BeC-III; CMS-II	
CHORDATA / AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		2	0				59	2010, 2014, 2016 (win)		NT			Biodiversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Cr.4: As staging and overnight mainly during migration and wintering
Fish, Mol	lusc and Crustace	a						<u> </u>	,				·			
MOLLUSCA / BIVALVIA	Unio crassus	common Central European river mussel; common river mussel			0							EN			Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – II, IV	
Others																
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter	1		<u> </u>							NT	V		Appendix II and III of Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria, Annex II of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992, Red Book of Bulgaria – "Vulnerable species"	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Testudo graeca	Common Tortoise			_							W			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – VU; Bern Convention – II; CITES – II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – II, IV	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Testudo hermanni	Hermann's tortoise	2 (-							NT			Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Bern Convention – II; CITES – II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – II, IV	

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Provided information about the population size is from the Monitoring of Wintering birds for the period 2010-2019 (Executive Environmental Agency of Bulgaria).

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

RIS for Site no. 292, Atanasovsko Lake, Bulgaria

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Atanasovsko Lake is a coastal lake (Black Sea). It is in the Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters climatic region, Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer) subregion (using to the Köppen-Gieger Climate Classification System).

The site is representative as the rarest ecosystem type for Bulgaria (coastal halophytic communities). This is the largest compact area in Bulgaria occupied by habitat 1150 * Coastal lagoons, highly valuable for its relative area, its representativeness and its importance for nature conservation. 233 higher plant species have been established in the lake. Dominant among these are Marsh Samphire (Salicornia herbacea), Salicornia europea, Sueda maritima, Reed (Phragmites australis), Narrowleaf Cattail (Typha angustifolia), Campestris (Vicia campestris), Sea Wormwood (Artemisia maritima). The lake is the biggest location for Salicornia and the Elegant orchid in the country and the only significant find of Artemia in the country.

First and foremost, Atanasovsko Lake is highly significant as a unique and representative wetland, which is habitat of a rich avifauna. Atanasovsko Lake is part of the Burgas lake complex – one of the three wetland complexes where most significant concentrations of waterfow occur along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. There are 317 bird species identified in the Atanasovsko lake area. The Atanasovsko Lake lies along the Via Pontica route and is a typical 'narrow migration front' site for migrating hovering birds from a significant part of Northern, Eastern and Central Europe. Up to 240,000 storks, pelicans and cranes and up to 60,000 raptors fly over the site during autumn migration each year (Management plan of the Atanasovsko Lake). This is the site of Europe's highest concentration during migration of the White Pelican (Pelecanus onocrotalus) and the Dalmatian Pelican (Pelecanus crispus), the Marsh Harrier (Circus aeruginosus), the Red-footed Falcon (Falco vespertinus). Together with the remaining Burgas lakes, this is one of the most favourable locations where pelicans and storks roost and rest between the Danube delta and the Bosporus. As the lake does not freeze during the winter, it is of international importance for the wintering waterfowl White Pelican (Pelecanus onocrotalus) and the Dalmatian Pelican (Pelecanus crispus), the Marsh Harrier (Circus aeruginosus), the Red-footed Falcon (Falco vespertinus).

The main economic significance of the wetland is related to salt production. This economic use is consistent with the nature conservation objectives and regimes, since traditional salt mining depends on the maintenance of the water regime in the ecosystem and on the prevention of its pollution.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

ii iidi id Wolldi ido				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	0.9	

Human-made wetlands

Hamar-made weitands				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
5: Salt exploitation sites		1	1711.32	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	8.98	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

	Other Hori-weitand Habitat		
	Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known	
Non-Ramsar type areas		272.32	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Other noteworthy plant species			
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other	
Centaurea arenaria		Biological Biodiversity Act - III	
Euphorbia peplis	Purple Spurge	Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of heaven, Allanthus	Potentially	unknown
Amaranthus albus	Common Tumbleweed, Tumble Pigweed	Potentially	unknown
Amaranthus retroflexus	Redroot Pigweed	Potentially	unknown
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo;False Indigo;Indigobush Amorpha	Potentially	unknown
Datura stramonium	Common Thorn Apple	Potentially	unknown
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed, Canadian horseweed	Potentially	unknown
Lycium barbarum	Chinese Wolfberry	Potentially	unknown
Xanthium orientale italicum	Italian Cocklebur	Potentially	unknown
Xanthium spinosum	Common Cocklebur	Potentially	unknown

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/BRANCHIOPODA	Artemia salina	Brine Shrimp				Medditerranean endemic species
CHORDATA/AVPHIBIA	Bombina bombina	Fire-bellied Toad				Annex II of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 and Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria
CHORDATA/AVPHIBIA	Bombina variegata	Yellow-bellied toad				Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 – II, IV
CHORDATA/AVES	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	187	2010-2018 (win)		Biological Biodiversity Act of Bulgaria - III
CHORDATA/AVES	Calidris canutus	Red Knot	2	2010-2019 (win)		Biological Biodiversity Act of Bulgaria - III, Directive 2009/147/EO -II, III
CHORDATA/AVES	Gavia arctica	Black-throated Loon;Arctic Loon	18	2016-2019 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -I
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus canus	Mew Gull	5	2010, 2015 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO-II
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	14	2017 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -II
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull	237	2010-2019 (win)		
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus minutus	Little Gull	69	2018 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -I
CHORDATA/AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew	2	2016, 2018 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -I
CHORDATA/AVES	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	4	2010-2019 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -II
CHORDATA/AVES	Pluvialis squatarola	Black-bellied Plover	10	2010-2019 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EO -II
CHORDATA/AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	7	2018 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EC – I
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	12	2010-2019 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EC – II
CHORDATAAVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	6	2014 (win)		Directive 2009/147/EC – II

Optional text box to provide further information

Provided information about the population size is from the Monitoring of Wintering birds for the period 2010-2019 (Executive Environmental Agency of Bulgaria).

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BSk: Mid-latitude steppe (Mid-latitude dry)

According to Köppen-Gieger Climate Classification System, in Ramsar site Atanasovsko Lake there are two subregions - BSk (Mid-latitude steppe/ Arid, steppe, cold - predominant type) and Cfa (Temperate, no dry season, hot summer) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c0/Koppen-Geiger_Map_BGR_present.svg

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

in Countries Countries
a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin
Mddle part of river basin
Lower part of river basin
More than one river basin
Not in river basin
Coastal 🗹

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean

Atanasovsko Lake is located on the Black Sea coast (Black Sea River Basin District of Bulgaria).

4.4.3 - Soil

Organic 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

No available information \square

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Atanasovsko Lake is surrounded by slightly leached alluvial and alluvial-meadow soils which are organic soils with a low profile, represented by an angled humus-peat horizon limited to a depth of 40-50 cm from the groundwater. The humus content in the surface horizon is 4.5-5.5% and decreases in depth. The soil reaction is slightly alkaline to alkaline (pH 8.2 - 8.9).

The mud that covers the bottom of Atanasovsko Lake is a valuable natural resource. Its value is determined by the healing properties, the limited quantities (only in Pomorie and Atanasovsko Lake) and the slow receipt (1 cm layer for about 100 years). The healing mud from Atanasovsko Lake is used in medical facilities in Burgas and Pomorie.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Usually permanent water present			

Source of water that maintains character of the site

	Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
	Marine water	✓	No change	

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown 🗹

4.4.6 - Water pH

Akaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

Linknown [

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

116311 (-0.5 gi) =	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ■ Increase □ Decrease □ Unknown □	
Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O	
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) €	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O	
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ✓	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown O	

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

A hyper-saline lake on the sea coast, resembling a firth in its northern part and a lagoon in its southern part. A significant part of its area is used as a salt facility, but the traditional salt production process has been preserved there.

Smaller fresh-water marshes and swamps exist around the lake, as does a system of channels overgrown with marsh vegetation.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change
Increase
Decrease
Unknown

Mesotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change
Increase
Decrease
Unknown
Unknown

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different \odot site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use \square

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types $\ \square$

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Toward ling dervices			
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significand	
Wetland non-food products	Other	High	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Optional text box to provide further information

First and foremost, Atanasovsko Lake is highly significant as a unique and representative wetland, which is habitat of a rich avifauna. The main economic significance of the wetland is related to salt production. This economic use is consistent with the nature conservation objectives and regimes, since traditional salt mining depends on the maintenance of the water regime in the ecosystem and on the prevention of its pollution.

Atanasovsko Lake has a potential for specialized tourism as well. The tourist access and traffic should be managed carefully in order to avoid disturbance or other unfavourable impacts.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ves O No O Unknown ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and otin U use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

A considerable part of its surface is used for salt production with preserved primitive salt production methods. The salt production here is consistent with the nature conservation objectives and regimes, since traditional salt mining depends on the maintenance of the water regime in the ecosystem and on the prevention of its pollution.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland]
iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples]
iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland	1

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	Bird Migratory Route Via Pontica
(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any	
of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem	Human intrusions and disturbance
integrity	

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Pu				

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	2	V
National/Federal government	/	/

Private ownership

rivate ownership		
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Foundation/non- governmental organization/trust	V	V
Religious body/organization		✓
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	⊘	⊘

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
No information available		 ✓
Unspecified mixed ownership	2	2

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Almost all of the territory within the Ramsar Site Atanasovsko Lake is owned by the national government – approx. 1673,5 ha or 83,9 %. There are few more ownership types – 215,1 ha (10,8%) in the site are owned by the municipality, 87,6 ha (4,39%) are owned by private owner(s), 17,18 ha (0,86%) are owned by NGOs and 0,26 ha or approx. 0,01 % are with unspecified mixed ownership.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW) - Burgas
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or	Detelina Ivanova, Head of Department
people with responsibility for the wetland:	Determa wanova, ricad of Department
	67 Perushtitsa Str., floor 3, Lazur residential area, Burgas 8000, BULGARIA
Postal address:	tel.: +359 56 813 208; +359 887 302348; +359 888 363151;
	fax: +35956 813 200
	e-mail: riosvbs@unacs.bg, bioriosv_bs@abv.bg
E-mail address:	riosvbs@unacs.bg

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas		High impact		No change	✓	No change

Water regulation

valor regulation						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Canalisation and river regulation			2			

Agriculture and aquaculture

7 grioditaro di la digliacontaro							
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Livestock farming and	unknown impact	unknown impact		No change	✓	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	High impact	High impact	✓	No change	✓	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	High impact	High impact	₽	No change	>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Problematic native species	High impact	High impact	✓	No change	>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	High impact	/	No change	2	No change
Air-borne pollutants					✓	
Unspecified			✓			

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding	High impact	High impact	✓	No change		No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Lack of manager, ecologist and security guard for resolution of operation problems and conflics. Significant danger to the wetland site is the natural expansion of areas covered by reed (in the eastern and northwestern parts of the site), which reduces the available open water areas and also reduces the potential nesting grounds and attractiveness of the site for some species of birds.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Atanasovsko ezero, BG0000270	http://natura2000.moew.governmen t.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0 000270&siteType=BirdsDirective	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Managed Reserve	Atanasovsko ezero (area of 1031.94 ha, designated in 12.08.1980)	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/ area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categor ylD=4&arealD=33	partly
Protected Site	Burgaski solnitsi	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/ area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categor ylD=6&arealD=503	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Atanasovsko Lake	https://www.birdsinbulgaria.org/ own.php?l=en&pageNum_Ovm_All=0&t otalRows_Ovm_All=114&id=36 http://bspb.org/media/files/IBA_ and_Natura_2000_Inventory_BG.pdf, page 240	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN I	protected	areas cate	gories	(2008)	
0.2.0 - 10014	protoctou	arcas cat	quiles	(2000)	í

Ia Strict Nature Reserve
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

Measures	Status		
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented		

Species

Measures	Status		
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented		

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

A number of information and awareness-raising activities, regular biodiversity monitoring and restoration of the infrastructure and preservation of the traditional salt producing activities have been carried out under projects of nongovernmental organizations and scientific institutes.

- LIFE16 NAT/BG/000847 Life for safe flight Conservation of the Red-breasted Goose along the Global Flyway www.savebranta.org
- LIFE11 NAT/BG/000362 Salt of Life Through this financing 23-km freshwater canal that surrounds the lake and collect rainwater from settlements and fields around are repaired. Habitats, roosting and breeding sites are restored by dykes and barriers repair, destroyed during the great flood in 2010, providing appropriate nesting sites of rare bird species that inhabit the lagoon. Four new islands for nesting terns and Avocets are built in the south. http://saltoflife.biodiversity.bg/en/
- LIFE08NAT/BG/000277 Life for the Bourgas lakes Ensured the long-term conservation of the protected sites from the ecological network Natura 2000 "Mandra-Poda", "Atanasovsko ezero" and "Burgasko ezero" which are important for the survival of priority bird species Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, Bittern, White-headed Duck and Ferruginous Duck. Maintain and enhance feeding, breeding and roosting habitats for priority bird species. Reduced the impact of direct and indirect threats on priority bird species. Enhanced public understanding of and support for the conservation of priority bird species, their habitats and the wider Natura 2000 sites that are crucial for their long-term protection. http://bspb.org/en/completed-projects/preview/74.html

National Action Plans for Dalmatian Pelican (Pelecanus crispus), Bittern (Botaurus stellaris), Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca) and White-headed Duck (Oxyura leucocephala) - https://www.moew.government.bg/bg/priroda/biologichno-raznoobrazie/zastiteni-vidove/planove-za-dejst vie/ (Only in Bulgarian)

Every year a conservation brigade have been organized for cleaning the area and increasing the nesting space for some of the rare and threatened species.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No

processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

An update of the management plan for the managed reserve is prepared.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status		
Birds	Implemented		
Water quality	Implemented		

PTC	for	Sito	no	202	Atonosc	welzo	Laka	Bulgaria
KI3	TOL	one	HO.	Z9Z.	Atanast	IVSKO	Lake.	Duigaria

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

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- 3. Information on the Black Sea wetlands protected by the BlackSeaWet Regional Initiative -

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MLADENOV, Vladimir R., et al. Burgas Wetlands, Bulgaria: a Conservation Area of European Priority for Roosting of the Pygmy Cormorant, Microcarbo pygmeus (Pallas, 1773). ACTA ZOOLOGICA BULGARICA, 2015, 67.3: 435-442.

NANKINOV, Dimitar. On the migration of the Mediterranean Gull (Larus melanocephalus) in Bulgaria. In: Proc. 2nd Mediterranean Seabirds Symp. Calvia, 21-26 March 1989, Espania. 1993. p. 173-179.

Management Plan of Managed Reserve Atanasovsko ezero, 2003 - with comprehensive reference list

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<2 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<2 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<9 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Waterfowl in Atanasovsko Lake (*Iva Fikova, 27-08-*



Atanasovsko Lake (Iva Fikova, 26-08-2017)



Atanasovsko Lake
Conservation Brigade 2017 New islands for nesting
dalmatian pelicans
(Pelecanus crispus) are built
in the south. The activity is
part of Project LIFE11
NAT/BG/000362 (Salt of
Life). (Iva Fikova, 26-08-2017)



Atanasovsko Lake - near the north part of the Atanasovsko Lake, next to the Salt Pans (*Iva Fikova*,



The "Point" is located next to the Salt Pans. This is the oldest and most popular place for bird observation, just under the Via Pontica migration route. (Iva Fikova, 25-08-2015)

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1984-11-28