Ramsar Information Sheet

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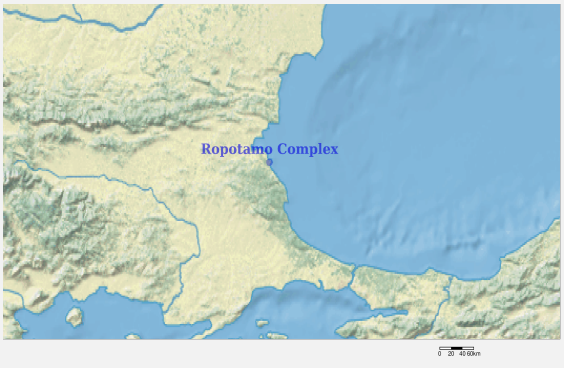
Bulgaria

Ropotamo Complex



Designation date	24 September 1975
Site number	65
Coordinates	42°18'45"N 27°44'34"E
Area	3 384,64 ha

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

Ropotamo Complex is located on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea coast and represents a divers mosaic of various habitats - river downstream and estuary, seasonally flooded riverine and broad-leaved deciduous forests, small freshwater and brackish lagoons, sand dunes, rocky shores and fjords, a sea bay, and sea inlets. The site is a habitat for a number of IUCN red-listed species of plants and animals, including globally threatened species of birds, plants, invertebrates and mammals. Rich endemic and relict flora and fauna are also recorded at this site.
Recently in the territory of the Ropotamo Complex 255 bird species have been recorded, 67 of which are listed in the Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Ropotamo Complex is one of the most important nesting sites in the country for a group of species which are strongly dependent on the various habitat types in the complex – the Yelkouan Shearwater /Puffinus yelkouan/, the Spotted Crake /Porzana porzana/, Little Crake /Porzana parva/, the Purple Heron /Ardea purpurea/, the Squacco Heron /Ardeola ralloides/ and the Semicollared Flycatcher /Ficedula semitorquata/. Ropotamo Complex is one of the three breeding sites for the White-tailed Eagle /Haliaeetus albicilla/ along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. Globally threatened species - Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Pelecanus crispus, Marmaronetta angustirostris, Aythya nyroca, Haliaeetus albicilla, Circus macrourus, Aquila clanga, Aquila heliaca, Falco naumanni and Crex crex are occur in the Complex during breeding season, migration and the wintering period.
The Complex is a resting place during migration and a migration bottleneck, mainly for the White Stork /Ciconia ciconia/, the Common Buzzard /Buteo buteo/ and for other species of birds of prey. The Ropotamo Complex maintains significant wintering populations of the Black-Throated Diver /Gavia arctica/, the Pochard /Aythya ferina/, the Red-Crested Pochard /Netta rufina/ and the Gadwall /Anas strepera/.
57 % of the mammal species in Bulgaria are recorded in the Ropotamo Complex, including the following bat species: Lesser Horseshoe Bat /Rhinolophus hipposideros/, Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat /Rhinolophus euryale/, Geoffroy's Bat /Myotis emarginatus/, Long-fingered Bat /Myotis capaccinii/.
The main human activities in the site are forestry, hunting and tourism.

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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Compiler 2

Name	Aylin Hasan
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2002
To year	2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ropotamo Complex
Unofficial name (optional)	Arkoutino

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☐
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☐
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

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.
Ropotamo Complex is located on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea coast (the Strandzha hilly suburb), 50 km south of city of Burgas, on the territory of Primorsko municipality, the land of the town of Primorsko and the municipality of Sozopol, the land of the town of Sozopol.
Ropotamo complex is bordered by the Black Sea to the east, Primorsko Town to the south and the resort village of Duni to the north. To the west it partially borders with Republic road II-99, which then crosses the Ramsar site.
The boundaries of the Ramsar site “Ropotamo Complex” coincide with the boundaries of the Natura 2000 site BG0002041 "Complex Ropotamo" according to the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC except of the eastern sea part. The Ramsar site also falls within the boundaries of the Natura 2000 site BG0001001 “Ropotamo” according to the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
The wetland includes also the territory of “Ropotamo” Nature Reserve and its buffer zone Beglik Tash-Ropotamo Protected Site and also the territory of Managed Reserve Velyov vir-Vodnite Lilii. “Ropotamo” Nature Reserve is designated in 1940 as a reserve with the aim of protecting the variety of habitats, flora and fauna, including birds. Besides the two reserves Ramsar site "Ropotamo Complex" includes the territory of Protected Site "Stamopolu Marsh" and the territories of four Natural Monuments - Alepu Marsh, Sand Dunes in Site Perla, Site Maslen Nos and Sand dunes in Alepu.

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 the site lie? Primorsko and Sozopol Municipalities, Burgas District of Bulgaria

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Primorsko town, Duni resort village

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 3384.64

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 3483.958

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

Hydrological services provided	The permanent freshwater lakes, the coastal freshwater lagoons and the freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands provide regulating services such as hazard reduction (flood control), pollution control and detoxification (water purification), etc.
Other ecosystem services provided	Providing and maintaining of extremely high biodiversity and hosting of conservationally important (Incl. globally threatened and endemic) species. Estuarine type is unique because we have no real sea (Black Sea is brackish), in this sense the site provides unique biodiversity in terms of species combinations. Situation on Balkan Peninsula helps for their development as biodiversity hotspots

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	Ropotamo Complex is an important stepping stone bio-corridor. It includes forest and dune habitats of significant surface area that are subject of protection according to the Habitats Directive. This is the only site in the southern part of the Black Sea Coastline where Eastern white oak woods (91AA) remain. This site is of importance for the geographic coherence of the network of rare habitats with scattered distribution in small areas along the Black Sea coastline (1130, 2120, 91F0, 91E0, 92A0, 91AA). Rich endemic and relict flora and fauna are also recorded at this site. The complex hosts 60% of Bulgaria's reptiles, 57% of the mammals, 60% of the freshwater fish fauna and 50% of the nesting avifauna. In the wetlands of the complex 39 higher aquatic plant species are recorded – around 20% of all such species found in Bulgaria. 60% of the freshwater fish fauna in Bulgaria are recorded in the wetlands of the Ropotamo Complex. The Ropotamo Complex is one of the three richest regions in Bulgaria for reptile and amphibian species. The complex hosts 60% of Bulgaria’s reptiles. The complex supports Europe’s northernmost site for Platyceps collaris.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	Ropotamo complex hosts 60% of Bulgaria's freshwater fish fauna.

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
Anthemis rumelica		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Bulgarian endemic species
Centaurium maritimum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Ropotamo Complex is one of the few localities of this species in the country.
Cicer montbretii		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Cressa cretica	Mediterranean Bindweed	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	In the region of Ropotamo Complex are the two known localities of this species in the country.
Elymus athericus		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	
Ferula orientalis		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	In Ropotamo Complex is the only one known locality in the country.
Festuca vaginata		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop	☑	☐	☐	NT	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Limonium gmelinii		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Nymphaea alba	European white water lily	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Opopanax chironium	Bulgarian opopanax	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - VU	Balkan endemic, Opopanax chironium subsp. bulgaricum - Bulgarian endemic subsp.
Otanthus maritimus	Cottonweed	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Ropotamo Complex is one of the few localities of this species in the country.
Pancratium maritimum		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Prangos ferulacea		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Scilla bithynica		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Stachys maritima		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	
Syntrichia laevipila		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	
Syntrichia papillosa		☑	☐	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	
Trifolium spumosum	Mediterranean clover	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	In the country, this species is distributed only at the southern Black Sea coast.
Tulipa orphanidea		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III	Balkan endemic species. In Bulgaria the species occurs locally only at the Southern Black Sea coast.
Zostera marina		☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; BeC	

Ropotamo Complex is important for a variety of fungi species that contribute to Criterion 3, and also to Criterion 2 as follow: Boletus armeniacus – Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Hygrophorus arbustivus – Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Limacella glioderma - Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Amanita caesarea - Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU.

A variety of biotopes is covered within the wetland, in line with the very varied and species-specific flora composition. The distribution of more than 550 species of higher plants, which represents about 12.5% of the flora of Bulgaria, has been established. The species of higher plants belong to 87 families and 348 genera.
In the flora of the wetland there is almost the same representation of Eurasian, Euro-Mediterranean, Submediterranean and Mediterranean species, which, in addition to the significant participation of species with a Pontic component, forms this flora specificity with regard to its origin.
In the flora complex there is an insignificant number of adventitious elements, which define it as natural and typical.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Accipiter brevipes*	Levant Sparrowhawk	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; ECS-spec 2; Bern Convention-II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS – II; CITES-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas strepera*	Gadwall	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention-III; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS – II	Cr. 4: Wintering
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila clanga*	Greater Spotted Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☑	IUCN - VU; 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: During migration and wintering.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila heliaca*	Eastern Imperial Eagle; Asian Imperial Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	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; CITES-I; CMS - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	Lesser Spotted Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; ECS-spec 3, rare; Bern Convention-II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS – I, II; CITES - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple Heron	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardeola ralloides*	Squacco Heron	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; Bern Convention – II; CMS - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention-III; Directive 2009/147/EC - III/1; CMS - II	Cr. 4: During the winter Ropotamo Complex holds significant wintering populations of the Pochard (Aythya ferina).
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; ECS-spec 1, vulnerable; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – III; CITES-I; CMS - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Eurasian Stone-curlew	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	Greater Short-toed Lark	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECSspec 3; BeC – II; Directive 92/43/EEC - I	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	Snowy Plover; Kentish Plover	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention-II; CMS – II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3, rare; Bern Convention-II; CMS – II; CITES – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	Western Marsh Harrier	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3, rare; Bern Convention-II; CMS – II; CITES – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus macrourus*	Pallid Harrier	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EX, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; 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	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – NT; Bern Convention-II; CMS – II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Crex crex*	Corn Crake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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 naumanni*	Lesser Kestrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – VU; ECS-spec 1, намалял; Bern Convention-II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS – II; CITES-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ficedula semitorquata*	Semicollared Flycatcher	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; IUCN – NT; ECS-spec 2, decrease; BeC – II; CMS-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Eurasian Oystercatcher	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC – III	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; IUCN – NT; ECS-spec 1, rare; Bern Convention-II; Directive 2009/147/EC - I	Cr.4: It is one of the three places along the Black Sea Coast where the White-tailed Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) is confirmed to breed.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Little Bittern	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; ECS-spec 3, Bern Convention-II, CMS-II, Directive 2009/147/EC - I.	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Marmaronetta angustirostris*	Marbled Duck	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Directive 2009/147/EC - I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Microcarbo pygmeus*	Pygmy Cormorant	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria –EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; IUCN – NT; ECS-spec 2, vulnerable; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; Bern Convention – II; CMS – II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Netta rufina*	Red-crested Pochard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EX, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention-III; ECS-Spec 3; Directive 2009/147/EC - I; CMS - II	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pelecanus crispus*	Dalmatian Pelican	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pernis apivorus*	European Honey Buzzard	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CITES-II, CMS-II	Cr. 4: During migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Porzana parva*	Little Crake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CMS-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Porzana porzana*	Spotted Crake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; Directive 2009/147/EC – I; CMS-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Puffinus yelkouan*	Yelkouan Shearwater	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN, Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention-II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	Common Tern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	Cr. 4: The mouth of Ropotamo River is important breeding place for the speies in Bulgaria.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alburnus chalcoides*	Caspian shemaya; Caspian shemaya; Caspian shemaya	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN; Council Directive 92/43/EEC-II; BeC-III	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alosa caspia*	Astrabad shad	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, IV; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – II, V	In the past, the species was common for the Black Sea coast. In recent years it has been established only in Ropotamo River and in Varna Bay. Cr.4: The species inhabits the Black, Azov and Caspian Sea, from where it enters rivers (incl. Ropotamo) and lakes for breeding.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alosa immaculata*	Spotless shad	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				VU	☐	☐	Council Directive 92/43/EEC - II, IV; As Alosa pontica the species is included also in the Red Data Book of Bulgaria - VU; BeC - III	In the past, the species was common for the Black Sea coast in March and April and in the Danube River in May. In recent years it has been established only in Ropotamo River, near Kaliakra and the Varna Bay
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel; European eel; European eel; European eel; European eel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	Twospine stickleback; European stickleback; New York stickleback; Saw-finned stickleback; Banstickle; Eastern stickleback	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria-VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Misgurnus fossilis*	Mud loach	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II; BeC-III; Council Directive 92/43/EEC - II	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Nerophis ophidion*	Straightnose pipefish; Straightnose pipefish	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Petroleuciscus borysthenicus*	Black Sea chub; Dnjepr chub	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - EN	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Zosterisessor ophiocephalus*	Emroldperche	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria-VU; BeC-III	
Others																		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Ameletus inopinatus*		☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR	Glacial relict species There is old report from stream near the Ropotamo River (larvae have been reported).
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Elaphe quatuorlineata*	Four-lined Ratsnake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – EN; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – II, IV	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Myotis bechsteinii*	Bechstein's Myotis	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; CMS-II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC-II, IV	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Myotis emarginatus*	Geoffroy's Myotis; Geoffroy's bat	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – II, III; BeC – II; CMS-II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC-II, IV	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Paranocarodes straubei*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR	Tertiary relict
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Platyceps collaris*	Collared Dwarf Racer	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – CR; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; BeC - II	The complex supports Europe's northernmost site for Platyceps collaris.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Platypygius crassus*	Thick Grasshopper	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria - CR	The species is established in a limited area at the mouth on the Ropotamo River (1958, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1967)
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Pseudopus apodus*	European Glass Lizard	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Bulgaria – VU; Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria – III; Bern Convention – II; Council Directive 92/43/EEC – IV	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Testudo graeca*	Common Tortoise	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	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	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				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

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Ropotamo Complex includes a large variety of habitats: coastal marshes with hygrophytic vegetation (reeds, cattail, club rush) and hydrophytic vegetation (Water Lily, Frog-bit, duckweed); the firth of the Ropotamo River; inundated forests; broad-leaved forests of Italian oak; coastal dunes with psamophytic vegetation; secondary scrub and grass communities; rocky marine coast; underwater caves and marine bays. A substantial element are the coastal marshes with hygrophyte vegetation, dominated by Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Typha latifolia, Shoenoplectus litoralis, etc. as well as such with hydrophyte vegetation Nymphaea alba, Hydrocharis morsus ranae, Lemna gibba, etc. Quite characteristic for the complex are the Ropotamo river firth with its hygrophyte and hydrophyte vegetation, including the above mentioned species, the riverine flooded forests of Fraxinus oxycarpa, Ulmus minor, Alnus glutinosa, Crataegus monogyna with considerable participation of liana species. The broadleaved forests are represented mainly by oak forest of Quercus frainetto with editerranean elements or mixed with Q. pubescens, Q. virgiliana, etc. The coastal part is occupied by dunes with psamophyte grass vegetation mainly of Ammophilla arenaria, ancratium maritimum, etc., secondary shrub and grass associations with the prevalence of Paliurus spina-christi, Artemisia maritima, Artemisia campestris, Festuca vaginata, etc. At certain spots the seashore is rocky, with many niches, underwater caves and sea bays. (Meshinev et al. 1982; Bondev 1991; Georgiev 1993).

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	272.78	
D: Rocky marine shores		3	38.64	
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3	24.17	
F: Estuarine waters		3	22.4	Unique
K: Coastal freshwater lagoons		2	149.33	Unique

Inland wetlands

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 > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	3.92	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	3.91	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		3	40.25	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	26.05	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2	139.23	Unique

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Non-Ramsar type areas	2661.59

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Crocus olivieri		Bulgaria's Biodiversity Act - III
Cyclamen coum	Eastern cyclamen	Biolocigal Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III; CITES - II
Leucojum aestivum		Bulgaria's Biodiversity Act - IV
Salvinia natans	Floating Fern	Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - III

Optional text box to provide further information

List of higher plant species in Reserve Ropotamo (Management Plan of Reserve Ropotamo, 2018) is uploaded in section Additional material.

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
CHORDATA/AVES	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl				Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - II, III
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Bombina bombina*	Fire-bellied Toad				Annex II of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 and Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria
CHORDATA/AVES	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	European Nightjar				Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria - II, III
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*	European treefrog				Appendix III of Biological Diversity Act of Bulgaria ("Protected species")
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Natrix tessellata*	Dice Snake				Bern Convention - II, Council Directive 92/43/EEC – III
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates syriacus*	Eastern Spadefoot				Bern Convention – II

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudorasbora parva*	Stone morokos	Potentially	unknown
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Trachemys scripta*	Trachemys scripta Yellow-bellied Slider Turtle	Potentially	unknown

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 221

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☐
- Middle 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.

Ropotamo Complex is located on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea coast (Black Sea River Basin District of Bulgaria). The complex comprises different wetland areas, one of which is the Ropotamo River and its estuary.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- Organic ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

On the territory of Ropotamo Complex there are Leached cinnamon-forest soils.
Alluvial soils are found along the Ropotamo River. They are composed of alternating loamy and sandy layers.

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
Water inputs from rainfall	☑	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change
Marine water	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

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

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

Estuary of the River Ropotamo - Includes the final 7 km of the river before it reaches the sea. The only large river in the Complex, with a length of 48.5 km and catchment area of 248.7 km2 . The high-water period lasts about 4 months.
Arkutino Swamp. Freshwater lagoon, with a total area of 1.16 km2 , and open water area of 0.03 km2 . Minimum depth: c. 0.5 m. In continuously dry periods, the swamp dries up completely. In periods of high water, the water flows into the sea through a natural channel.
Alepu Marsh. 50-100 m in width and separated from the sea by a sandbar; average depth c. 1 m /0.8-2.0 m/, catchment area 10-12 km2 . When the water level is low, the connection between the northern and southern parts of the swamp is exposed, dividing the swamp into two separate water bodies. The natural connection of the basin with the sea is facilitated by a small sluice. Seawater can cross the sandbar only during low or reverse hydraulic gradients.
Stomoplo Marsh. Situated c. 50- 100 m west of the sea, the marsh is separated from the sea by a strip of sand and dunes. Openwater area c. 0.6 km2 ; catchment area 6 km2 . A canal with a sluice gate connects the marsh to the sea. A dyke divides the wetland into two parts – north and south, but when the water level is increased the two parts of the swamp may be connected.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

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

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The estuary of the Ropotamo River is a broad firth. A significant amount of seawater enters it, so the salinity of the water is sometimes quite high (5-15 g/l). The drying, wetted bottoms of temporary water bodies at the eastuary of the Ropotamo River have a salinity of about 50 ‰ Freshwater lagoon is the Arkutino Swamp. Alepu Marsh is also freshwater. Seawater can cross the sandbar only during low or reverse hydraulic gradients Stomoplo Marsh. Situated c 50-
100 m west of the sea and is also a freshwater one.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ 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 site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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

The Ropotamo River and the river-side inundated forests are a popular tourism site used intensively by tourists visiting the southern Black Sea coastline. The conservation of habitats
and rare plant, animal and mushroom species is crucial for protection from the tourism.
Some of the remaining more significant ecosystem benefits are related to the trapping of nutrients and reduction of pollutants entering the Black Sea.

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

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 use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

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 ☐

<no data available>

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 integrity: Human intrusions and disturbance

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

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

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑
Foundation/non-governmental organization/trust	☑	☑

Other

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW) - Burgas

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Detelina Ivanova, Head of Department

Postal address: 67 Perushtitsa Str., floor 3, Lazur residential area, Burgas 8000, BULGARIA
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
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Unspecified development	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			☐		☑	
Canalisation and river regulation			☑		☐	

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Non specified		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
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources			☑		☐	
Unspecified			☑		☐	
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low 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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use			☑		☑	
Fire and fire suppression		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
Invasive non-native/ alien species	High impact	High impact	☑	unknown	☑	unknown

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified			☑		☐	

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration		High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Development Plan of the municipality of Sozopol provides expansion of urban area affecting the territory of Alepu Marsh – part of Ramsar site Complex Ropotamo.
Some practices in the management of the site have an unfavorable effect overall - for example, the maintenance of a field for feeding game animals within the protected site.
Major threats outside of the reserve's territory are the overbuilding and illegal construction works, poaching, forest logging. This, combined with changes in the water regime (leading to eutrophication), may lead to catastrophic changes in the site.

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	Kompleks Ropotamo, BG0002041	http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0002041&siteType=BirdsDirective	partly
EU Natura 2000	Ropotamo, BG0001001	http://natura2000.moew.government.bg/Home/ProtectedSite?code=BG0001001&siteType=HabitatDirective	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Managed Reserve	Velyov Vir (Vodnite Lilii) (area of 13,6 ha, designated in 24.07.1962)	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=4&areaID=22	partly
Natural monument	Skalnite Obrazuvania,Fiordite I Tyulenovata Peshtera V Mestnost Maslen Nos	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=3&areaID=144	partly
Natural Monument	Pyasachni Dyuni - Mestnost Alepu	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=3&areaID=470	partly
Protected Site	Beglik tash - Ropotamo	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=6&areaID=544	partly
Protected Site	Blatoto Alepu	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=6&areaID=596	partly
Protected Site	Stamopolu	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=6&areaID=92	partly
Reserve	Ropotamo (area of 1000,7 ha, designated in 07.05.1992)	http://eea.government.bg/zpo/en/area.jsp?NEM_Partition=1&categoryID=1&areaID=53	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Ropotamo Complex, BG 041	http://bspb.org/media/files/IBA_and_Natura_2000_Inventory_BG.pdf , page 258 https://www.birdsinbulgaria.org/ovm.php?l=en&pageNum_Ovm_All=0&totalRows_Ovm_All=114&id=41	whole
Important Plant Area	Ropotamo	p. 362 - https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Iva_Apostolova/publication/289126283_Important_Plant_Areas_in_Bulgaria/links/58f9b9e50f7e9ba3ba4fba18/Important-Plant-Areas -in-Bulgaria.pdf	whole
Other non-statutory designation	Prime Butterfly Area Ropotamo	http://www.nmnhs.com/butterfly_areas_bg/area.php?q=31_ropotamo	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- 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 ☐
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Proposed
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed

Human Activities

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

Other:

Variety of conservation measures are included in the Management Plan of Ropotamo Reserve (2018).

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 ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

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

In 2003 a visitor centre was opened in Ropotamo Reserve. The centre is equipped with a demonstration and information room for tourists and visitor groups. The visitors can receive information about the reserve and its inhabitants, see a film about the natural assets of the reserve and visit certain sites following a special route.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

Further information

Restoration measures are planned in the National Action Plan for Conservation of Wetlands of High Significance in Bulgaria, 2013 - 2022, but they are not detailed and site-specific.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant community	Proposed
Birds	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented

In the Management Plan of Reserve Ropotamo (partly covering the Ramsar site Ropotamo Complex) from 2018, the following monitoring activities are proposed - Monitoring of the sanitary condition of the forest plantations; Monitoring of the visitors; etc.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Biological Biodiversity Act (in Bugarian) - https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135456926
Bulgarian Ramsar Sites - https://www.moew.government.bg/static/media/ups/tiny/Press/Ramsar-knijka.pdf
Information on the Black Sea wetlands protected by the BlackSeaWet Regional Initiative - https://www.moew.government.bg/static/media/ups/tiny/filebase/Nature/Natura%202000/RAMSAR/Black_Sea_ Wet_Catalog-Final.pdf
National Action Plan for Conservation of Wetlands of High Significance in Bulgaria (2013 – 2022) - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283017200_National_action_plan_for_conservation_of_wetlands _of_high_significance_in_Bulgaria_2013-2022
Ramsar Sites in Bulgaria (only in Bulgarian) - https://www.moew.government.bg/bg/priroda/zastiteni-teritorii/zastiteni-teritorii-s-mejdunarodno-zna chenie/ramsarski-mesta/
Red Book of Bulgaria, 2011, Vol I – Animals http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/texts.html
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Dimitrov, M., et al. Ropotamo Complex. Kostadinova, I.(comp.), Important Bird Areas in Bulgaria. BSPB Conservation Series. Book, 1997, 1: 127-129.
Golemanski, V. G., et al. The coccidia (Coccidia, Eimeriidae) of small mammals from the Parangalitsa, Ropotamo and Srebirna Reserves in Bulgaria. Acta Zoologica Bulgarica, 1979, 12: 12-26.
Pehlivanov, L. Z. State of the ichthyofauna in ropotamo reserve complex: ecological, conservation and economic aspects. Water science and technology, 1999, 39.8: 201-206.
Simeonova, Pavlina; LOVCHINOV, Vasil; SIMEONOV, V. Multivariate statistical assessment of Ropotamo river water quality. Journal of Balkan Ecology (Bulgaria), 2007.

A comprehensive reference list is available in the Management Plan for Ropotamo Reserve.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<1 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
<5 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Forest habitat in Ropotamo Complex. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


Waterfowl in Ropotamo Complex. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


Cormorants. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


The bay. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


Information table. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)


Marsh. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)

Waterfowl in Ropotamo Complex. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)

Ropotamo River. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)

Ropotamo River. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)

Ropotamo River. The photo was taken during a field study part of the preparation of the Ropotamo Reserve Management Plan. (*"P-United" Ltd., 24-09-2014*)

Ropotamo Complex, Forest (*"P-United" Ltd., 14-10-2014*)

Ropotamo Complex, Dunes (*"P-United" Ltd., 14-10-2014*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1975-09-24