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II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL CONNECTION BETWEEN TWO NATURAL PARKS

1. Assessment of the socio-economic aspects of Natura 2000

1.1.General

The area of the lower Danube within which the Rusenski Lom and Komana Nature Parks are among the most valuable freshwater ecoregions in the world. The hydrological dynamics of the Danube River, its constantly acting destructive and building forces, combined with periods of flooded river terraces of varying length, level and frequency, determine the formation of the area of the lower Danube, the unique character of their vegetation and their rich biodiversity.

The presentation of the socio-economic aspects of the two nature parks requires the presentation of information, not only in the field of Natura 2000, but also in terms of the general socio-economic characteristics of the population in the territories.

According to the international and national legislation in force, urban formations are also included in the scope of nature parks, which in their turn are urbanized and not part of the boundaries of protected areas. Within these settlements, data on socio-economic status indicate extremely close values. The age structure of the population is of a regressive type and is characterized by reduced proportions in the first two age groups with accumulation of incapacitated age. There is gender equality in the gender structure (male-female), with the exception of settlements with older age groups, where women are more likely to have a longer life expectancy for women. The main problem of education is the decrease in the number of

students. In terms of education, groups with primary education predominate and the population is characterized by a low educational level.

Demographic processes occurring in settlements show a decrease in population and a deteriorated age structure due to factors such as low birth rates, high mortality rates, low natural growth, and aging populations. Deepening labor migration to big cities and abroad, as a result of unfavorable living conditions in settlements and limited opportunities for employment in them.

The employment of the population is mainly carried out in agriculture, light industry, commerce, and from the public sector in education, health care, administration. The trend in the dynamics of incomes shows a tendency towards a regular shortage of financial resources by the population. There is an increased level of unemployment. The structure of the unemployed by age and education is dominated by the share of persons with no specialty, with primary or primary education, over 40 years of age and of a minority character. The gender unemployed are roughly equalized.

The latest trend is to direct the population to work in private and cooperative agriculture. The employment outlook outlined is mainly in the retail sector. There is an improvement in the household standard of living, but it is due to additional income from working abroad.

The use of forest timber and products related to forest territories is also important in terms of the socio-economic aspect of the territories. Timber production satisfies not only the local needs of this raw material, but also in various other areas of the country. Of great importance are the development of game, grazing of domestic animals and the production of by-products of the forest, collecting berries and herbs.

Wood users are, like the local population, as a user, above all firewood, as well as wood processing companies and trade companies engaged in timber harvesting and trade in timber and firewood. The importance of forests is not limited to logging. The importance of the side uses of them is also great. First, they provide grazing to farm animals. In the forests, certain amounts of hay, berries, herbs and others are harvested, which provides additional income for some of the local population.

The economic importance of forests is also great for hunting. The presence of ecological conditions and a good forage base favor the development of valuable game, such as red deer, roe deer, wild boar, fallow deer, etc., which in turn creates good opportunities for the development of local and international hunting tourism and photo hunting.

Logging, by-uses and hunting provide not only jobs but also significant revenue for the state and municipalities. Of great importance for the population are the protective-water protection, anti-erosion and recreational functions of the forests, as well as biodiversity.

1.2.Socio-economic opportunities and prospects for Natura 2000 sites

The main objective of this report (project) on the socio-economic aspects of Natura 2000 and protected areas is to strengthen joint and integrated approaches and policies for the conservation and sustainable use of protected areas in both nature parks, while creating new opportunities for generating of income in the environmentally friendly sector of the economy and further enhancing the positive socio-economic impact in the region. The approach of this report is to call for increasing recognition that the management of Natura 2000 sites does not only lead to stricter regulatory conditions for the development of projects and activities in local communities, but also to a positive social and economic impact at the local level. In both nature parks, there are many examples of positive interconnections between protected areas / biodiversity conservation, on the one hand, and conditions conducive to sustainable local socio-economic development, on the other, which lead, among other things, to job opportunities employment and business. This is due to the different types of services provided by natural ecosystems - for example, in tourism, well-preserved natural landscapes and a clean environment are key factors in choosing a tourist destination. Likewise, numerous food and cosmetic products are more successful in the value chain if their origin can be traced back to a clean and healthy environment, which is usually observed within or adjacent to protected areas. In the context of the ever-expanding Natura 2000 network and the new EU policy mechanisms for cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity issues, there are positive links between protected area management and local economies in the following 5 sectors: management and conservation of territories , sustainable agriculture and forestry, fishing, harvesting non-timber forest products and tourism.

We need to give a clear definition of socio-economic sectors throughout the project region as a major driver for environmentally friendly employment. Thus, in the context of the report, environmentally friendly business is defined as:

"Non-profit or non-profit socio-economic activities guided by the recognition of the added value of ecosystem services, elements of the natural landscape and biodiversity and carried out in a way that guarantees their long-term conservation."

An important aspect is to pay serious attention to the different types of green jobs, and the following three main categories can be identified, with each category falling under the relevant sub-categories:

1. Jobs effectively linked to biodiversity / protected area management;
   A. Ongoing management and monitoring.
   B. One-off services specifically related to conservation.Инфраструктура за еднократно възстановяване на местообитания или управление на опазването.

2. Jobs related to the sustainable use of natural resources / provision of ecosystem services (environmentally friendly agriculture, fisheries and forestry);

A. Organically certified agriculture.

B. Holdings / crops included in management contracts supporting agri-environment measures.

C. Other operations related to environmentally friendly traditional livestock farming or farming.

D. FSC Certified Forestry and Wood Processing Operations.

E. Forestry operations under management contracts supporting biodiversity.

F. Aquaculture activities supported by funding from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for environmental services or certified by the Aquaculture Management Council (ASC).

G. Non-certified aquaculture farming that reduces the pressure on wild populations.

H. Individual fishing opportunities in full compliance with the law.

3. Jobs targeting the provision of goods and services derived from biodiversity and ecosystem services but not directly related to biodiversity management.

A. Tourist facilities with eco-labels.

B. Other forms of responsible tourism and / or promotion of sustainable mobility.

In view of the type of policies that are most likely to have an impact on the creation of environmentally friendly businesses and jobs, it can be said that the above concepts are present in the most important policies, strategies at European, national and local / regional level level.

1.3.Aspects of territories (including forest areas) falling within NATURA 2000

At the time of preparation of the report, the owners of forests and land covered by NATURA 2000 did not receive compensatory payments for compliance with restrictions and regimes. Bulgaria ranks third among EU Member States in its rich biodiversity. Protected territories cover 5.3% of the country's territory, and Natura 2000 sites - 34.4%, but also forests and agricultural lands of high natural value occur outside them.

The total area of the Natura 2000 sites is about 4.1 million. ha (3.85 million ha of terrestrial territory), of which 56.5% are forest ecosystems, 12.09% - agricultural, 13.47% - grassy, 5.9% - shrubs and ecosystems, 1.2% - areas with fragmented and vegetation-free and 10.84% other ecosystems The protected areas under Directive 2009/147 / EC cover 22.7% of the territory of Bulgaria (2,523,661 ha). The areas covered by Directive 92/43 / EC cover 30% of

the territory of Bulgaria (3 326 963 ha). According to the National Priority Framework for Action, the most numerous threats to species are related to fire, intensification of agricultural practices, transport infrastructure, use of biocidal products, hormones, etc., in forestry, as well as afforestation of open spaces with non-native species. In natural habitats, the most numerous threats are intensive grazing, burning, dispersed urbanization, afforestation with alien tree species and pollution.

The main problem of Natura 2000 land is that most farmers seek to make their land eligible for support, leading to the removal of shrubs, trees and, in some cases, the complete destruction of valuable habitats. In addition, there is a shortage of investments in pastures for pasture animals, low-speed mowers, construction of ponds, etc. as well as specific knowledge and skills for the implementation of environmentally friendly activities.

The permanent reduction of permanent grassland, most of which are semi-natural, is also a threat to biodiversity conservation. Birds inhabiting farmland are declining and forest habitats are changing slightly. The main reason for the negative trend is the change in the natural grassland habitats - pastures and meadows, which are the main habitat of the species.

The territories of the two nature parks are part of the European ecological network Natura 2000. The health of the forests in them is good. The critical areas for acidity, sulfur and nitrogen are not reported in the forest areas. Soils in forest areas are in good, stable condition with respect to heavy metal, metalloid and persistent organic pollutants.

Forest fires continue to be the most serious risk factor for forests, leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. As a result of climate change, adverse impacts on forests from fires and natural disasters are expected to become more frequent and with greater adverse effects.

Under the Rural Development Measure (12.2 OPRD) "Natura 2000 Forest Compensation" compensatory payments for Natura 2000 forests should be made. The scope of this sub-measure should include all forest territories covered by protected areas. Natura 2000 sites. Support should be granted in the form of annual payments per hectare of forest, with support under this measure limited to the maximum support rates set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1305/2013.

In order to provide subsidies for compensation to forest owners in NATURA 2000, a methodology should be developed to determine the conditions and the manner in which it should be done.

1.4.Preparation of a Methodology with proposal for making compensatory payments for forest areas covered by NATURA 2000

The development of a methodology for making compensatory payments for forest areas covered by NATURA 2000 raises the need to systematize and lay down the following criteria:

1.4.1. Beneficiaries.

Eligible for assistance under this sub-measure are natural or legal persons and local faith divisions, owners of forest areas covered by Natura 2000 protected areas.

1.4.2. Eligible costs.

• Activity costs are calculated on the basis of income foregone and the additional costs associated with forest management regimes and prohibitions set out in the Natura 2000 PAs / PAs.

• Payments shall not include compensation for requirements arising from cross compliance.

• The calculated payments for the regimes and prohibitions on agricultural activities listed in the approved declarations / management plans for the protected zones are calculated individually for each zone.

1.4.3. Eligibility conditions.

• Forest areas should fall within the scope of Natura 2000 for which an order for designation and / or management plan for a Natura 2000 site is approved;

• Comply throughout the holding with the requirements of the Cross Compliance Implementation Methodology.

1.4.4. Selection criteria.

Applicants for support will be approved in accordance with the order in which the application is submitted (first applicant, first approved).

1.4.5. Aid intensity.

Assistance under this sub-measure will be within:

– maximum of 500 € per hectare per year for the first 5 years

– maximum of 200 € per hectare per year.

The budget of this sub-measure is in the amount of BGN 1 500 000.

The EAFRD co-financing rate is 85%.

For the purpose of this report, a "Methodology for making compensatory payments for forest areas falling within Natura 2000" has been prepared.

METHODS
FOR MAKING COMPENSATORY PAYMENTS FOR FOREST TERRITORIES 2000

GENERAL

This methodology regulates the conditions and procedure for the implementation of Measure (12.2 OPRD) "Compensation for Natura 2000 forests" by the Rural Development Program, financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. Through its implementation, owners of forest areas who manage forests in protected areas under Art. 3, para. 1, item 1 of the Biodiversity Act (BDA), for which there are orders for their publication issued and promulgated in the State Gazette, no later than January 1 of the year of application for assistance. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry shall submit to the State Fund "Agriculture" - Paying Agency (SFA - RA), by 1 February each year, geographic digital data on the boundaries of the Natura 2000 protected areas.

Supported are forest areas that fall entirely within a Natura 2000 protected area. Forest owners are assisted in achieving the following objective: ensuring the conservation, maintenance and / or restoration of the favorable status of natural habitats and habitats of species subject to protection in protected areas.

Support under this methodology shall be granted in the form of an annual payment per hectare, subject to the requirements of Regulation No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market.

Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, publicity and transparency.

CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE APPLICANTS

Individuals or legal entities and local denominations, forest owners within the Natura 2000 protected area area, registered in the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) may apply for assistance. The persons should be owners of forest territories, including meadows and pastures from forest territories, with a minimum size of the utilized area for support under the measure - 0.2 ha, with a minimum size of each plot of 0.1 ha.

The forest properties / plantations, which are supported by this Methodology, are identified in the IACS in accordance with the ordinance of Ordinance No. 5 of 2009 on the

conditions and procedure for submitting applications under schemes and measures for direct payments.

Each applicant for assistance is obliged to comply with:

1. the prohibitions and restrictions laid down in the order for declaring the respective Natura 2000 protected area, as well as for the applications for support under measure 12.2, properties and plantations, as well as for all other properties / plantations in the protected area;

2. the regimes laid down in the management plan for the Natura 2000 protected area after its approval in accordance with the ordinance under Art. 28, para. 1 BDA;

3. the Natura 2000 Sustainable Forest Management Regimes approved by the Executive Director of the EAG.

Forest area owners may apply for the same area under measure 8.4 simultaneously for support. repair of forest damage from forest fires, natural disasters and catastrophic events and measure 8.5. investments improving the sustainability and ecological value of forest ecosystems in the RDP 2014-2020, with the exception of Natura 2000 sites.

In calculating the support under this Methodology, the amount necessary to exclude double funding shall be deducted.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR SUPPORT AND PROHIBITED AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO COMPENSATION

The financial assistance is provided in the form of annual compensatory payments per hectare of eligible area, with 75% of the aid being provided by the European Union and 25% by the budget of the Republic of Bulgaria. The financial assistance is provided to comply with the prohibitions on activities included in the orders issued by the Minister of Environment and Water for declaring the relevant protected area as follows:

A. General principles

1. To tolerate autochthonous tree species and other species for the relevant habitat type, incl. natural pioneer formations. The available natural biodiversity must be conserved.

To restore the diversity of tree and other flora, where it is disturbed by established monocultures. A ban on afforestation with alien species and / or origins is introduced, as well as afforestation of natural open spaces in habitats, with the exception of measures for the control of rapids and erosion processes.

2. To tolerate and restore the structural diversity of the plantations. At least 10% of the habitat area must be earmarked for the provision of Old-growth forests. Old-age forests (GFS), with their specific structure and functionality, are the habitat of a complex of species from different ecological and taxonomic groups. In order to reach the characteristics of old-age forests, certain

plantations must be left to their natural dynamics. They do not allow logging and timber extraction, except in the case of major natural disturbances (winds and mudslides in areas occupying more than 50% of the relevant GFC).

In case of large-scale natural disturbances (winds, mudslides and fires), part of the affected area should not be afforested but left to the natural succession. This will contribute to enhancing the structural and species diversity of the territory.

Care for the conservation of mature plantations (maternal habitat), where they exist, by extending the turnarounds, leaving separate old, even dead trees, is mandatory. The conservation of the valuable genetic fund of native species and ancestry is a constant requirement when conducting forestry activities.

3. Reducing the extent of changes in plantations. Changes should not be drastic in order to allow time for adaptation of other organisms. This means low logging intensities (up to 20-25%) focused on small areas or groups. Forestry impacts are transformed from large-scale to small-scale. When carrying out forestry activities, maintain a certain amount of dead wood in the plantation, hollow trees, single trees and groups of old trees.

Use environmentally friendly logging and export technologies, with minimal aggression, incl. performing only the most necessary activities to maintain the plantation.

Avoid activities (including forestry) that increase the anthropogenic fragmentation of the territory. When planning roads and infrastructure, the integrity of the landscape should be kept to the maximum. Provide corridors for movement, connections and areas of rest for animals and others.

A buffer zone of at least 15 meters wide should be formed around the permanent watercourses, in which no logging is carried out or they have an intensity of not more than 5% of the stock.

B. Reforestation and silvicultural activities

4. Implementation of silvicultural systems providing extension of the renewal period and complication of tree structure in seed and tolerating the flexibility and differentiation of solutions in coppice forests. The systems should aim to preserve the basic physiognomic characteristics of the plantations in the appropriate habitat type, based on knowledge and experience of their natural dynamics.

Use of felling longer than 20 years or continuous recurrence period such as group-gradual, gradual-basin, irregular-gradual, and elective felling.

5. Restrictions on the use of forestry systems for low-level and single-age forest management shall be restricted. Short-term gradual logging is permitted in the cereus forests, as well as in the coppice forests for conversion to seed with deterioration. Where plantations in the

habitat type are managed individually, a minimum low area (depending on the specific type) of new low-stem renewal is allowed in order to transform and heterogeneize the structure, to open small open spaces. Narrow strips or small groups of shoots of native tree stands usually result in greater biodiversity. Tree felling must be pre-targeted to protect and minimize damage to undergrowth, remaining trees and soil. The export should be in sections, preferably with animal traction or specialized (not adapted) forestry equipment.

6. Lighting. They are conducted solely to ensure the presence of native species or their ancestors. External species types are removed. The control of certain fast-growing territories by grass and shrub species or shoots should be done manually, focusing on individuals or groups of desirable tree-specific species. Chemicals are not allowed. Afforestation with partial soil preparation is possible to increase the planting density.

Cleaning. They are carried out as needed to continue to adjust the composition and to ensure group resistance. The clearing does not make the traditional selection selection everywhere, in order to preserve the gene pool. The use of chemical agents is prohibited. Afforestation with partial soil preparation is allowed to increase the planting density.

Thinning and test tubes. The intensity of felling is different in different sections of the plantation, with the average intensity not exceeding 20-25% by weight. It is permissible to open (in small groups, windows) the basement for the purpose of initiating a natural renewal (imitation of small natural disturbances), with a view to diversifying the age and spatial structure of the same-age plantations.

C. Reforestation and maintenance of forest areas.

7. Leaving old trees and dead wood. Leaving large old trees and increasing the amount of dead wood (both in seed and coppice plantations) is an essential management objective for many habitat types. Single or small groups of trees may be left after a windstorm, especially in difficult to reach technological places, as well as around and in steep gullies and slopes. The amount of dead wood should be indicated in the minimum and maximum values by habitat types.

8. Methods of renewal. Priority is given to natural seed renewal. Natural renewal must take place in boilers or windows that mimic natural disturbances. The resumption of native pioneer species (over large areas) is tolerated, which in the subsequent phases will help to restore the species-specific late successional species. In some of the farmed areas in adulthood, it is necessary to maintain a higher inclination in order to retain the restoration and thus to obtain a structural transformation.

9. Afforestation is only permitted with native species, to assist in the restoration and to increase the density of young plantations, after more serious area disturbances (winds, fires) or to reduce habitat fragmentation. Particular attention should be paid to the establishment of mixed crops and the protection of the soil in preparation for afforestation (full cultivation is not allowed. Deep plowing, wide tractor terraces, etc.), depending on the habitat type.

10. Exotic (non-autochthonous) species. Existence of species external to the species is possible on two lines, through the created crops or through their natural renewal.

Open spaces. Maintaining natural open spaces is imperative to preserving the physiognomic features of habitats and specific ecotones. For this purpose, interventions in the open spaces that are characteristic and typical of them are allowed. mowing, grazing. No afforestation (except for anti-erosion purposes), use of chemical agents (except fertilization with natural fertilizers in meadows), fire cleaning. In the case of natural afforestation of open spaces, they are cleaned or replaced by others (open naturally or through felling).

In their application for area support, the persons declare that they will comply with the prohibitions laid down in the Natura 2000 Protected Area Declaration and the regimes laid down in the management plan in which their forest areas fall.

The amount and combination of the compensatory payments for the prohibitions laid down in Natura 2000 Protected Areas declarations are set out in Annex 1.

The prohibitions apply to all property / plantations declared for support, not just the part of it that falls within the respective Natura 2000 protected area.

APPLICATION METHOD

Applicants for assistance under this Methodology shall submit applications under the terms and conditions of Ordinance No. 5 of 2009 on the conditions and procedure for submitting applications under schemes and measures for direct payments.

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF FINANCIAL AID

When submitting the application, administrative checks shall be carried out on:

(a) the minimum size of the property / plantation;

(b) the geographical location of the property / plantation relative to the boundaries of a Natura 2000 site;

(c) prohibition / prohibition of the relevant property / plantation in accordance with its use and the decree for the designation and management plan of the respective Natura 2000 site.

When, upon submission of the application for support, it is found that the property / plantation falls within two or more Natura 2000 protected areas, the applicant shall apply for support under measure 12.2 for all property / plantation in only one of the Natura 2000 protected areas, at his / her discretion.

After submission of the application by the State Fund - PA:

1. carry out administrative checks of the documents and the data requested by the applicant for support;

2. performs on-site inspections of part of the forest owners who have applied under measure 12.2;

3. approve or deny payment of the financial assistance in whole or in part.

Table 1: Compensatory payments for protected areas for forest areas in euro / ha

By №	*** Protected area code**	**Protected area name**	**Falling within a protected zone in accordance with Directive 92/43 / EEC for the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora**						**A**	**B**	**C**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
1	BG0000589	Marina hole	x	x				x	24	0	0
2	BG0000605	Divine hole	x	x				x	24	0	0
3	BG0000587	Varkan	x	x				x	24	46	40
4	BG0000269	Swallow Cave						x	24	20	51
5	BG0000591	The saddler						x	24	66	90
6	BG0000552	Kutovo Island						x	24	66	90
7	BG0000574	Aheloy - Ravda - Nessebar						x	24	46	40
8	BG0000610	The Yantra River						x	24	46	40
9	BG0000573	Kaliakra Complex	x		x			x	24	66	90
10	BG0000635	Devny hills	x		x			x	89	41	36
11	BG0000130	Coastal Dobrudja	x		x			x	107	66	92

*** Protected areas pursuant to Directive 92/43 / EEC with entry into force of designation declarations.**

Table No 2: Legend to Table No 1

Column name	№ By column
By №	1
PROTECTION CODE	2
NAME OF THE PROTECTED AREA	3
Burning fire	4
Construction requiring a change of purpose and permanent use of the part of the property within the area	5
Introduction of non-native plant species into meadows, pastures, measures, natural water bodies, dunes, wetlands, gullies and forest areas, as well as deliberate introduction into the marine environment of alien species	6
Other requirements arising from the order for announcement and / or PU	9
A) General principles	10
B) Reforestation and silvicultural activities	11
C) Reforestation and maintenance of forest areas	12

It is of utmost importance for the implementation of this methodology to make regulatory changes to Ordinance No. 8 on logging, and to this end the requirement to comply with the Natura 2000 Sustainable Forest Management Regulations should be abolished. of compensatory payments in accordance with the above methodology.

This methodology has been prepared in accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of February 24, 2015 for the implementation of measure 12 "Natura 2000 payments and the Water Framework Directive" of the RDP for the period 2014 - 2020, and in accordance with the requirements of the declarations of Natura 2000 protected areas and Natura 2000 Sustainable Forest Management Regimes. The baseline values for Euro / ha were taken from Ordinance No. 5 of 24 February 2015 on the implementation of measure 12.

1.5. Preparation of analysis of the socio-economic aspects of Natura 2000 for the territory of the Rusenki Lom Nature Park. Identifying appropriate economic tools for biodiversity conservation.

The Rusenski Lom Nature Park falls within two Natura 2000 protected areas. The zones are respectively LZ Lomoves BG0002025 and Lomoves LLP BG0000608, respectively under the Pritz and Habitats Directives.

Object and purpose of protection of BG0002025 protected area (according to Art. 8, Para. 1, item 2 of the BDA):

• Conservation of the area of natural habitats and the habitats of species and their populations subject to conservation within the protected area.

• Conservation of the natural state of the natural habitats and the habitats of species subject to conservation within the protected area, including the natural composition, characteristic species and environmental conditions of the habitats.

• Restoration, if necessary, of the area and natural state of priority natural habitats and habitats of species, as well as of populations of species subject to conservation within the protected area.

Object and purpose of protection of BG0000608 protected area (according to Art. 8, Para. 1, item 2 of the BDA):

• Conservation of the area of natural habitats and the habitats of species and their populations subject to conservation within the protected area.

• Conservation of the natural state of the natural habitats and the habitats of species subject to conservation within the protected area, including the natural composition, characteristic species and environmental conditions of the habitats.

• Restoration, if necessary, of the area and natural state of priority natural and habitats of species, as well as of populations of species subject to conservation within the protected area.

1.5.1. Socio-economic assessment and identification of appropriate economic instruments

Impact on the park:

Positive:	Negative:	Impact:
+3	-3	strongly
+2	-2	average
+1	-1	weakly
0	0	has no effect

KIND	INDICATORS	EVALUATION	BACKGROUND
Impact of urban environment	Functional zoning	+3	• The floodplain with the river currents, as a settlement factor, influenced the overall spatial and spatial construction of the settlements in the adjacent territories,

			which is picturesque and impressive in character. Strong positive influence through visual aesthetic and psychological impact, with huge potential of: human resources; building stock; infrastructure; • Interest and attachment to the park for its conservation and balanced use.
		–3	• Unsatisfactory level of development of the adjacent territories of the Park and the settlements in them, as a sports, recreational and tourist resource, as a base for eco-educational events and as a base for research activities; • Insufficient information centers and points for the Park; • The close proximity to the Urban Park has a strong impact on the condition and conservation of ecosystems;
	Built-up areas	+3	• Existing buildings are compatible with the goals of the park and the landscape. • Potential financial revenue opportunities
		–3	• Investment is needed to support private initiative in the service sector; • Need to build information centers and points;
	Technical infrastructure	+2	• Few elements of infrastructure pass through the park territory; • The opportunities for access to the park are sufficient and functional;
		–2	• Need for construction of parking lots, service buildings, water supply and coverage for mobile phones.
	Cultural-historical heritage	+3	• The need to expand the park based on the qualities of the landscape and the preservation of cultural monuments. • Two zones with potential for cognitive tourism are differentiated in this territory - at the Water Cave and at the Orlova Chuka Cave. An organized tourist stream directed mainly to cultural and historical monuments with opportunities for unification and specialized routes in the Park.
		–3	• Need for renovation and construction of tourist lane. • Lack of ongoing conservation support. • Need to build information and visitor centers.
	Sanitary and hygienic conditions	+2	• Regulated landfills are organized, old landfills are closed and recultivated; • There are opportunities to stimulate and motivate the population through funding programs;
		–3	• No sewage system in settlements - wastewater is collected in septic tanks; • Only industrial plants have treatment facilities; • Private animal husbandry is a systemic pollutant through fertilizer masses, some of which fall into rivers; Unregulated landfills - Difficult disposal of waste and lack of discipline among the population.
Social - economic aspect	Recreational activity	+2	• The territory of the park is suitable for the purposes of recreation - the availability of diverse natural resources with high aesthetics and landscape value, preserved natural environment, balanced access to the most characteristic types of landscapes;

			• The bioclimatic characteristic defines mainly short-term forms of rest - one-day, two-day and weekly; • The greatest recreational load is the areas in the historic area, the specialized routes, the meadows close to the settlements. • Socio - economic results of recreational activities expressed in opportunities for various forms of tourism: cultural, pedestrian, cognitive, rural, specialized (groups of botanists, ornithologists, petrographers, cavers), fishing, photography.
	Use of forest resources	+2 –2	• Sanitary felling was conducted against damage by biotic and abiotic factors; • Renewable logging is carried out in larger areas than current regulations; • Indigenous species are not tolerated in afforestation;
	Use of agricultural resources	–2	• A large part of the meadows are plowed and turned into fields; • There is no eco-friendly structure of cultivated species in arable land and no proper crop rotations for many years; • Indigenous varieties of the main plant species are not tolerated; • Presence of meadows and abandoned fields, overgrown with bushes, nettles, etc. ruderal species Meadows are not mowed, leading to deterioration of the flora; • Unregulated grazing adversely affects biodiversity and quality of grassland; • Lack of practice for separate storage, composting of organic waste for manure and processing; • Bees are not compatible in the vicinity of routes and recreation sites;
	Utilization of game resources	+2 –2	• Hunting clubs from the settlements, which hunt in the hunting areas approved by the Park, as well as in the adjacent territories of the park, build and maintain facilities for feeding the game, in accordance with the regulations regulated in our country; • Hunting is appropriate at the borders of the park in order to protect some species from their enemies (jackal, fox); • Potential risk of disturbance by unauthorized shooting of species of high conservation status • Stocks of major game species such as red deer, roe deer and wild boar are relatively low; • The jackal stocks are extremely high, and the high fox shooting demonstrates its high stocks. The fox is an unwanted and dangerous, reason for the decrease in the number of squid and hamsters, species of high conservation status; • Wild cats, squirrels and black pores are worried about wolves, jackals and foxes and their stocks are insignificant.
	Collection of natural products and other uses	+1 –1	• Mowing and haying opportunities; • Harvesting opportunities for personal nettle needs; • Opportunities for suitable watering places for pets; • Livestock grazing under specific conditions and capacity • For trading purposes, snails are harvested and linden branches are cut down to collect linden flowers; • Object of economic use - Brown garden snail (Helix

			lucorum) and Lake crayfish (Astacus leptodactylus) - the main nutrient base of some invertebrates and reptiles (Ophisaurus apodus yolk); • collection of herbs (burdock) without prior agreement; • The designated grazing areas with the project are difficult to access; • There are no watering holes for the rivers.

With the help of the IUCN Financing Protected Areas Guide (Financing Protected Areas Guidelines, Financing Protected Areas Task, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), in collaboration with the Economics Unit of IUCN - Adrian Phillips, Series Editor, 2000) are localized economic tools for identifying and evaluating activities carried out in nature parks.

Of these economic instruments, all economic instruments for biodiversity conservation in Rousse Lom Nature Park are appropriate. The set of economic instruments includes:

Protected area level methods

There are many opportunities to raise funds locally or at the level of protected areas. What is interesting about raising funds at this level is that people are often more motivated to donate to a territory they feel close to and have special feelings about. However, if fundraising relies solely on this approach alone, it will have little impact on improving the status of protected areas in areas with poor localities or with low tourist attendance. In using this method alone, there is a danger of creating a two-tier system in which rich territories receive more resources and continue to have difficulties for the poor.

The following mechanisms may be used to use protected area methods:

➲ Consumer fees

The term "user charges" covers a wide range of options, such as:

- entrance fees;
- administrative fees for special attractions;
- parking fees, camping fees and the provision of camping infrastructure;
- fees from concessionaires who take advantage of visitors for accommodation, food and drink, guides, dive boats and fishing; and
- fees for permits to visit when practicing yachts or cruise ships.

Consumer fees are particularly effective in some countries. Potential gains from consumer fees vary depending on the level of the levy foreseen, but the right combination of levies and levies can often provide nearly half of the operating costs in a given territory. By using such methods, parks can provide sufficient funding to support their own activities and even subsidize less visited protected areas at national level.

Consumer fees may be collected and generated through Protected Area employees or by concessionaires who pay for the right to make this product available to visitors. The benefit of direct collection of consumer fees helps to direct revenue to the protected area from which they are collected. However, the collection of fees is related to the costs involved. For this reason,

expert evaluation is needed to identify the services for which fees can be paid. These territories are often more efficient and effectively managed by a management driven by profit motives.

The rent can also be used to generate revenue. A lease allows an individual or group to use the relevant area for a fixed period of time. Some protected areas may be leased for the purpose of exploring for minerals, oil production, forestry, grazing and agricultural needs. It is necessary, when negotiating the lease obligations, to ensure that the revenue-generating activity concerned is compatible with the objectives of protecting the protected area. Other less potentially harmful activities that can be rented out are the collection of fallen trees, ornamental plants, seeds and fruits.

Some protected territories generate revenue by taxing corporations with "public fees" for using the protected territory as advertising space, filming, posters, and more. Other protected areas collect fees for the installation and operation of facilities such as transmission towers, offshore platforms or research stations. Many protected areas generate revenue from the sale of products in bookstores and gift shops or by providing services for which the consumer pays, such as guided tours, river trips, lectures, museums and exhibitions, films and entertainment, equipment rental , maps, guides and more. Selling products made by local artisans can also be a great way to combine financial gain with local communities living in or near protected areas. Even if the direct financial returns from these sales to protected areas are low, the support of local people will be appreciated as a significant benefit.

- Marketing

The application of marketing is expressed in the ability to sell items, their main value lies in the belief of buyers that after their acquisition they helped to protect the protected area. When dealing with this matter, there is no limit to ideas for marketing schemes to generate funds for protected areas. The key to success lies in choosing the right mix of different sources of funding that will ensure return on investment and continue to support the diversity of sources of funding.

Examples of marketing may be special events, sales, adoption schemes and fundraising schemes. Special events can include activities ranging from evenings to excursions. In general, protected areas can attract serious financial resources from special events if they comply with three conditions. First, use volunteers to do most of the work, rather than relying on paid staff. Second, they must ensure that they receive donations of goods and services for which they do not pay (promotional film, event halls, food, drinks, contractors, waiters, etc.). Eventually, the event should be social in nature, focused on "what to do". If the protected area manager is not able to fulfill the three conditions, opportunities should be sought to participate in a jointly organized and existing event.

- Adoptive programs

Adoption programs are used around the world to generate revenue for specific or protected territories, sites, species or projects. For example, in countries such as Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, and others, money is raised to protect parks through the sale of notarial acts of up to one acre or hectare from the protected area. At a cost of $ 35 to $ 120, the donor receives a certificate proving the "adoption" of the protected area in question. Certificates are popular as a gift for Christmas or special events. These programs may work well for organizations and protected territories that already have an existing target group, such as

members, customers of gift shops, retailers, certificate sellers, etc. It is also useful to have a group of volunteers as the work involved in this process is time consuming. This includes producing certificates and mailing them, thank you letters and answering correspondence). Good results are found when identifying buyers who are also potential donors to the protected area or organization.

➲ Corporate donations

Many corporations are interested in supporting nature conservation activities. This interest is to some extent driven by the desire to build a green image of the corporation, but is also driven by a genuine sense of responsibility for the environment. The most sympathetic companies are mainly those who aim to strengthen their image or those receiving a stake as a result of the success of the protected area or program. These include cruise lines, hotels, the food industry, transportation, photography, and more.

Corporate donation often requires an investment of time, which is expressed in meetings and presentations in order to cultivate mutual understanding. It can also take a long time to make decisions about donor approval.

➲ Individual donations

It can be said that individual donations to people are the most convenient ways to raise funds administratively. This is because there is no need for guidance on proposals and setting deadlines. Citizens are one of the most flexible groups and are most likely to receive a donation that can be used by a protected area manager for important priority activities. One of the challenges is to identify those who may intend to make an individual donation and then be attracted to make their donation. Attracting donors is an art and requires initiative, but it is rare to donate without a request or request from the relevant protected area.

The more personal the request is, the more likely it is to donate to the relevant environmental cause. There are three steps to successfully attracting individual donors. They must first be informed and trained in the conservation program and what needs to be done. Second, they need to be inspired by helping them understand how their donations will contribute to the protected area and third, they should be asked to engage in a specific activity.

As it follows, rich people tend to have higher incomes and are therefore more able to donate to charitable causes within a protected area. However, requests for donation must be tailored to the different groups. In some cases, well-off people can contribute through financial gestures or get involved in volunteering activities. Some of the greatest benefits of individual donations, monetary or tangible, are in building a friendly relationship between the donor and the protected area. In this way, nearby residents and visitors can become friends with the protected area and their support can be used both now and in the future.

➲ Planned donation

Planned donation is a charitable donation made through the will of an individual or through other mechanisms. This is one of the fastest growing and most profitable aspects of charity donation in developed countries. There are many possible ways of donating to citizens, which are expressed in:

- designation of a donation for a protected area or environmental protection organization in a will;
- designation of a conservation organization as a beneficiary of life insurance;
- donating real estate or securities;
- creation of charitable trusts; and
- others.

Most protected area managers and conservation organizations have less knowledge of these opportunities than potential donors themselves.

➲ Attract members and create friendly schemes

Unlike the concept of pay-per-visit user fees, the membership program provides support and transportation for volunteers who may or may not actually visit a protected area.

Programs such as Friends of the Park or collaboration with existing NGOs provide an excellent opportunity to direct individual donations directly to activities within the relevant protected area. Protected area employees can collect donations locally or receive visitor information (for example: names and addresses), specifying the next step to establish a fundraising and donation link. Some protected areas provide this information to NGOs, through which they communicate with potential fundraising donors.

Methods at national level

Presentation of mechanisms that can be used at national level to fund protected areas.

➲ Taxes, fees, surcharges and tax incentives

The ability of governments to levy taxes can be used in various ways to raise funds for environmental protection. For example, some states in Central America charge a tourist tax of several dollars for each passenger arriving in the country by plane or cruise ship, with the proceeds going to funds that fund environmental activities and protected areas. Other countries use the tourism tax levy method, which is calculated in the price of the hotel room, as part of these funds is earmarked for nature conservation.

Taxes can be applied to the sale of just about anything, such as recreational and tourism equipment, forestry concessions, hunting and fishing licenses, shooting footage and film within protected areas, or electricity and water bills. Similarly, tax incentives can be used to promote activities in protected areas.

There are a number of advantages to using a tax structure that can generate revenue that goes towards environmental conservation, some of which are:

- Funds raised have been generated at national level in a reliable and sustainable manner;
- The burden of payment can be directed to the users of the protected areas (eg guests of hotels, tourists or people seeking natural natural conditions for recreation and recreation);
- The finances generated can be used by investing in protected areas to meet the requirements for the sustainable management of those territories. Due to the way the

funds are generated, accountability for their spending is made not to the individual donor but to the community as a whole.

- Funds generated in this way can often be used as a national model for funding from international donors.
- There is usually no need to create a new fundraising system.

The main drawbacks to using these instruments are the difficulty of policymakers taking such new taxes. One of the major challenges is to push the revenue stream towards environmental protection. It is generally seen as a worldwide tendency for ministries of finance to oppose such a "burdening" of tax revenues for later use for specific (conservation) purposes.

➲ Tax deduction schemes

Many countries allow tax deductions to contribute to natural or cultural sites or to funds aimed at financing conservation activities in protected areas. The use of such tools has been particularly successful in countries where the tax collection system is effective and where there is an established ethic among the population for "donating" and "helping". The problems that may prove important to the success of such an instrument is the donor's belief that his or her funds will, in fact, go to that initiative.

➲ Subsidies from private foundations

Charitable foundations also provide significant amounts of funding for conservation activities. One of the richest and most active foundations in the United States. The tendency is for such foundations to be established mainly in developed and developing countries. Foundations with environmental and environmental concerns typically have specific goals, specific focus or geographic interests to which they direct the implementation of the projects and activities they finance. It is important to take these goals into account in order to direct the project development to the specific interests of the Foundation. In some cases, this can only be to ensure that the project proposal is focused on the mission and goals of the Foundation. However, sometimes this can mean rethinking the activities and projects planned. It is best, of course, to identify foundations whose missions, goals and objectives are closely linked to those in a protected area.

It should be borne in mind that foundations are primarily suitable for financing the implementation of individual activities or specific projects and do not qualify as a reliable source of funding for the main and current costs of the protected area. Foundations are most often interested in financing projects or activities that are visible and tangible. Thus, they can be a source of revenue for the implementation of ongoing one-off projects, such as the development and construction of infrastructure.

The nature of foundations is characterized by the involvement and involvement of the public, thus making the foundation's employees useful in public discussions and participation in projects. The projects and activities supported by the Foundation affect not only the development of the protected area concerned, but also the foundation itself, so they often have a strong interest in supporting the development of the project and the other participants throughout its life cycle. While projects or activities that are relevant to the interests of foundations are preferred, they must also be consistent with the objectives of the protected area.

➲ National Environmental Funds

Since the beginning of 1990, national environmental funds have been set up in more than 30 countries, with assets totaling more than $ 500 million. They are one of the effective mechanisms for long-term financing of environmental activities, whose activities often require many years of sustainable financing to achieve their objectives. This is reflected in the application of funding for two to five years for most nature conservation projects. Such a long-term financing method is sustainable and involves the risk of unpredictable fluctuations in the behavior and priorities of the government funding bodies or agencies.

Biodiversity conservation tools can be used to fund many activities, such as: research, data collection, monitoring, short or long-term training, environmental education, public awareness, integrated conservation and development. Some conservation funds have been set up mainly to finance activities in a specific protected area, while others have been created for the entire protected area system in the country. Some funds may only be used to fund conservation activities by local NGOs. Others can be used to fund a range of activities that include biodiversity conservation, such as pollution abatement activities or the development of new environmental technologies. Some biodiversity funds are set up only for a specific region in a country (such as the Russian Far Eastern Biodiversity Fund), while others are international (such as the Eastern Carpathian Biodiversity Foundation, with the participation of Slovakia, Poland and Ukraine). The scope of the Foundation's activities may be as wide as the intention of its founder.

Some biodiversity funds are created by grants from international donors, including contributions from state governments. For example, the Mexican government has provided $ 10 million to the Mexican Conservation Fund.

Biodiversity protection tools sometimes take the legal form of a trust fund and sometimes a foundation or association. However, they are always managed by a board of directors with the participation of representatives of government agencies, local non-governmental organizations, international donors, and sometimes also representatives of local business groups, scientific experts and international environmental organizations. The Board of Directors is limited in its choice of what projects and activities to provide funding for. This gives donors confidence that the money they are contributing to the trust fund will only be used for the prescribed purpose.

Biodiversity funds contribute to a number of benefits that make them attractive to national governments, NGOs and international donors:

- Long-term funding: biodiversity funding can provide the long-term and stable funding needed to effectively implement conservation programs. This makes them less vulnerable to changes in the political or economic environment.
- Small payments (decentralization): biodiversity funds are a way for donors to make small payments to many different national government, local government and non-governmental organizations.
- Diversity and coordination of financial sources: biodiversity funds can be used to coordinate diverse environmental donor programs and to implement national conservation strategies.
- Flexibility: biodiversity funds can be used to provide support for a wide range of projects that meet real needs and new priorities.

- Wide participation (democracy): biodiversity funding can foster the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, governmental and non-governmental organizations, individual industries, and relevant local groups. This can be done by including these groups on the board of directors, inspection committees, etc. This would provide the necessary control and balance and provide greater openness and accountability than simply directing donor funds to an existing state or other organization.

In Bulgaria, a similar national fund for financing activities and projects aimed at environmental protection is the Environmental Protection Agency (EMP). According to the activity report of the Enterprise for the Management of Environmental Protection Activities in 2015, the funds provided for financing environmental investment projects in 2015 increased 2.46 times compared to 2014.

The enterprise for management of environmental protection activities starts in 2015 with current funds available in the amount of 141 162 590 BGN.

Receipts to the EEAP account by types of laws for the period 01.01.2015. - 31.12.2015 amounts to BGN 156 389 874, of which:

The total amount for 2015 available for financing environmental protection activities by EMEPA amounting to BGN 297 552 464.

In 2015, the EMEPA spent a total of 202 989 255,87 BGN. Of these, 79 430 364,07 BGN were provided as grants for investment projects, 4 729 512,85 BGN for implementation of non-investment projects; BGN 3 224 126 were allocated for administration policy and BGN 115 605 252,95 as a transfer to the MoEW.

- Debt swaps

Debt swaps are a means of simultaneously reducing the debt burden of developing countries and investing in natural or cultural protected sites. Debt swaps are made when the government has debt and at the same time it cannot finance and lend activities, then it starts trading its debt at a lower price. The buyer (usually a non-governmental organization or trust fund) buys the debt from the lender and then asks the government for a redemption at face value or a higher value deal. The mechanism works because the country is able to repay the debt from a non-governmental organization or trust fund in local currency. Since 1987, when the first debt-to-nature swap took place, debt swaps have reached nearly $ 1 billion for nature conservation.

- National and regional lotteries

Lotteries are a gambling means by which individuals purchase a ticket or other type of lottery ticket that has a specific material reward. Typically, part of the proceeds from ticket sales is earmarked for conservation and conservation activities.

National lotteries can raise billions of dollars for charity causes. For example, the UK lottery is distributed as follows: 28% of the lottery goes to charitable causes, 13% to taxable taxes and taxes, 5% to ticket retailers, 3% to operating expenses, 1% to revenue and 50 % for prize winners.

➲ Public service payments

Payments and transfers of funds for public goods and services provided by protected areas are increasingly common. One of the most successful examples of such payment is the transfer of funds from the city of New York to communities in the Catskill Mountains to cover the cost of maintaining freshwater ecosystem services provided by forest areas in the catchment area. This mechanism is useful because it is flexible and confirms the fact that protected areas provide a range of public goods and services.

On the other hand, recipients of these services often represent a group of significant populations and large numbers of individuals, who are sometimes responsible for maintaining the territories that provide the services. So it can sometimes be difficult to direct funds from one group to another.

➲ Workplace donation schemes.

Employee donation schemes provide an efficient and effective way for individual donation from charity causes employees through their employer. Donation schemes operate by deducting the taxes due as a result of receiving their salary, with the employer directing the funds to a charity clearing house, which in turn grants funds to member charities. Through a simple fact sheet, the employee can choose which charity he or she would like to help so that the employer can then identify the charitable recipient.

Such workplace donation schemes have the advantage of being able to generate significant amounts of money, which in turn exempt employees from the tax burden (because the money is deducted from payroll taxes), but of course these schemes are available only in countries with tax laws that allow such actions.

International sources of funding for protected areas

Sources for financing protected areas can be divided into several main groups. These groups include sources such as multinational banks, the global environmental fund, bilateral co-operation and development agencies, internationally mandated foundations, international non-governmental organizations and alternative financial mechanisms.

➲ Multilateral banks

Biodiversity conservation is more in need of assistance from multilateral development banks, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank. Multilateral development banks' primary mission and objective is to reduce poverty, while protected areas, as key elements of a country's biodiversity strategy, can only be aided. Thus, by engaging such a protected area financing organization, it is necessary to demonstrate the benefits of biodiversity conservation, especially in poor communities.

Such development banks are interested in financing projects and activities in developing countries, and it is unlikely to finance countries with developed protected areas. The sources of funding and funding are the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP),

and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which is the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Generally speaking, funding from multilateral banks is only available to governments or to private sector projects that are explicitly approved by the governments concerned. Typically, a development bank provides a grant or loan for the creation and maintenance of protected areas when a national plan or framework is in place to protect those territories. In some cases, financing may be part of the development of infrastructure, such as to mitigate the effects of the road network, railways or dams on the environment.

Projects submitted to development agencies and especially to international banks should normally have the support of the relevant government institutions. There are, of course, exceptions, as is the case with small projects funded directly by the Inter-American Development Bank, which directly target NGOs.

These government approval requirements can be much less burdensome when banks, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC-IFC), provide loans and equity in private companies in developing countries. IFC targets businesses that are both commercially viable and environmentally and socially sustainable. Thus, the IFC can provide a useful source of funding for privately managed protected sites and for business activities to enhance the status of those territories. In practice, IFC has developed a Latin American biodiversity fund known as Terra Capital, and is working with IUCN to develop a similar fund related to biodiversity business projects in Africa.

Some banks give special support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing equity funds. An example is the IFC / GEF Joint Undertaking for SMEs. This fund seeks to mediate the reinvestment of capital in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) whose activities support the objectives of multilateral agreements on biodiversity and climate change. The IUCN, in turn, works with the IFC and the UNESCO World Heritage Center to become an intermediary for investments in SMEs related to World Heritage Sites.

➲ Global Environment Facility (GEF-GEF)

The GEF was created to build international cooperation and funding mechanisms addressing four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss (where it acts as a financing body for the implementation of the CBD Convention on Biodiversity), climate change, degradation and the thinning of the ozone layer. Processes to stop the widespread problem of land degradation are also eligible for GEF funding.

Launched in 1991 as an experimental tool, the GEF has restructured since the Rio de Janeiro meeting to serve the environmental interests of people in all parts of the world. The remedy that emerges after restructuring is more strategic, more efficient, more transparent and more applicable. However, the GEF, which brings together 166 actors, such as governments, leading development institutions, scientific communities and a wide range of private sector and non-governmental organizations, can only succeed in its global environmental mission as part of the international movement for development and sustainability.

➲ Bilateral cooperation and development agencies

Similar to international development banks, bilateral agencies such as CIDA (Canada), DANIDA (Denmark), JICA (Japan), NORAD (Norway), SIDA (Sweden), SDC (Swiss), USAID (United States) and the assistance program of EU development, they often carry out poverty reduction missions with a commitment to biodiversity as a component of their work programs. Many of these organizations are obliged, by ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity by their governments, to invest in biodiversity conservation. However, most of them have a "target" group in developing countries on which they focus their assistance, but projects in developed countries are not usually supported.

➲ Foundations with an international mandate

Foundations are created by wealthy individuals, groups, or corporations who want some of their wealth to be given to a specific cause that they support. There are a number of such foundations involved in the environment, conservation or other reasons related to protected areas operating internationally. The largest such concentration can be found in the United States, but they exist elsewhere in the developed world. Most international foundations have specific interests or have chosen a specific geographical focus according to which they outlined the directions of their funding proposals. Many of them determine in advance the type of institutions or organizations they are ready to support. The requirements and interests of foundations vary considerably, but in dealing with them, the method of first contact (letter, telephone call, application) and proceeding with a follow-up grant process is often preferred. It is particularly important that, when it comes to funds provided by foundations, the protected area manager should make clear how many projects or activities relate to the interests protected by the foundation. For this reason, it is important to find a foundation whose interests are closely related to those of the protected areas. Many foundations are reluctant to provide funding for routine activities in protected areas. In a number of countries, there are publications or websites with a list of foundations where one can understand their area of interest and obtain contact information.

➲ International non-governmental organizations with international competence

A number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as WWF, Conservation International, and The Nature Conservancy, have significant resources to undertake conservation activities and work internationally. These organizations usually have their own goals, objectives and activities, as well as members and partners with whom they collaborate. It is often possible for protected areas to work with these NGOs to develop and implement programs that meet both the needs of the protected areas and the objectives set for the NGOs. Such cooperation may involve close involvement of NGOs in the activities carried out in the protected areas, but may also entail significant investments in environmental protection. As with foundations, these organizations are usually able to work in both developed and developing countries, although many are increasingly interested in working in developing countries as there

is a high concentration of biodiversity . Protected area managers must pay particular attention to the mission, objectives and tasks assigned to the international non-governmental organization in order to ensure that their interests are compatible with those of the protected territory.

➲ Alternative financial mechanisms

These mechanisms summarize a number of innovative approaches to the international financing of protected areas that are under development or could be developed. The idea of creating global mechanisms for the collection and distribution of financial resources for the conservation of important natural and cultural sites is not new. Few of these mechanisms are still accompanied by effective and efficient distribution channels, and some are just initial stages:

Carbon offsets

Carbon offset projects could be developed in connection with the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. They should aim to reduce the concentration of "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere. Forests lock carbon into their biomass, and can be preserved for climate change reasons. Some natural sites may thus be able to integrate into new financial flows stemming from the Kyoto Protocol.

Global levies

Global levies to support cultural or natural conservation, such as the imposition of a tax or levy on international air transport. This tax may be provided to beneficiaries to support their activities, cultural or natural conservation. The fee can be either compulsory in the form of a "tax" or voluntary, but in both cases the airline's ticketing system can be used to generate significant revenue from a relatively small tax.

Innovative ways to use the Internet

The Internet has the potential to develop some innovative mechanisms for international fundraising efforts. One such example is the online site "Hunger" (www.thehungersite.com), which aims to help ease hunger worldwide. The site enables people to learn about hunger and by registering on the site, users help sponsors or advertisers on the site attract food to provide to those in need of a UN nutrition program. The mechanism is successful because the site sponsors are interested in both the advertising they receive and the public benefits of the site. Such a mechanism can be used for cultural or natural sites by targeting tourism, education or external companies as potential advertisers.

Global environmental and cultural funds

Global environmental and cultural funds are the mechanisms for allocating funds to worthy causes. Such funds are intended to increase revenues by using any of the above mechanisms and then allocate the funds to environmental or cultural sites in a way that is fair, reflects global priorities and is administratively effective.

A large part of the listed international sources for financing the protected areas are being implemented in Bulgaria. However, their volume and scale are significantly lower, as is the amount of funds attracted. To assist in the financing of protected areas, one manager must make use of all possible sources, and even alternative financial mechanisms should be taken into account when designing the program for financing the protected area.

However, based on the assessment of the socio-economic aspects, we can specify the most appropriate and the most used by the Rusenski Lom PP. As a consequence of the considered economic instruments and the assessment of the socio-economic aspect, the most suitable and the most used by the Rousse Lom PP may be presented.

The most appropriate and most used economic instruments for identifying and evaluating activities in the Rusenski Lom PP

Local (regional) level	National level	International level
Consumer fees	National Environmental Funds	Multilateral banks
Marketing and sales	Funds from the state budget	Global Environment Facility (GEF-GEF)
Adoptive programs		Bilateral cooperation and development programs
Corporate donations		Foundations with an international mandate
Individual donations		International non-governmental organizations
Planned donation		
Attract members and create friendly schemes		

1.6. Determination of the economic importance of NATURA 2000 for the territory of Rousse Lom Nature Park.

1.6.1. NATURA 2000 in Europe.

According to a study by the European Commission - Environment, the EU has strong legislation on nature conservation. It is mainly linked to the Natura 2000 network, comprising 26 000 protected areas covering one fifth of the EU's land territory. It is the largest of its kind in the world and provides vital protection for Europe's most endangered species and habitats.

The network brings significant economic benefits - estimated by the Commission at between EUR 200 and 300 billion a year, or between 2 and 3% of EU gross domestic product.

The seeds of Natura 2000 were visited in 1979 when the EU adopted its first major law

on nature conservation - the Birds Directive. It aims to protect all wild birds in the EU, covering about 500 species. EU countries must identify and conserve sites of particular importance to wild birds. So far, about 5,300 "Special Protection Areas" have been created.

By a second legislative act, the Habitats Directive of 1992, the Union States undertake to protect the habitats of endangered species of plants and animals. Protected areas are known as "Special Conservation Areas". The Habitats Directive covers about 1,500 rare and endangered plant and animal species and about 230 habitat types, including hay meadows, low shrubs and salt marshes.

The sites protected under these two directives form the Natura 2000 network. Its aim is to protect all major habitat types and endangered species in Europe.

The network is almost complete. It has so far included over 26,000 territories, making it the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world. Natura 2000 covers 18% of the EU's land area and significant parts of the adjacent seas.

Natura 2000 is not just a network of protected nature reserves. Building it takes into account that people and nature work best in partnership. The aim is not to prohibit economic activities, but to ensure that they are compatible with the conservation of valuable species and habitats.

The main objectives within the Natura 2000 areas are:

- preventing activities that could seriously disturb the species or damage the habitats for which a site has been declared protected;
- if necessary, take positive measures to maintain and restore these habitats and species in order to improve conservation.

There are many advantages to this approach, namely by promoting sustainable forestry, fishing, agriculture and tourism in the long term, guaranteeing the future of people who live in these areas and rely on these activities.

1.6.2. Local aspect - Rousse Lom PP within the scope of PA Lomove BG0002025 and PA Lomove BG0000608.

Natura 2000 conservation measures may be applied to finance the conservation and management of Natura 2000 sites. The question is whether these measures always lead to costs. The answer is not always.

This largely depends on the type of measure and the specific area where the measure is applied. There are certain conservation measures that do not result in costs or reduced incomes or that can easily be absorbed without additional costs or missed income in the context of day-to-day management activities (eg changing the species composition of forest plantations where

such composition is economically and environmentally unsustainable as a result of the introduction of productive tree species that respond to natural vegetation or simply ensure that existing forest management practices are maintained m, which have proven their usefulness in establishing or maintaining a good level of protection of species and habitat types represented in the protected area).

Some conservation measures bring certain economic benefits in the short or long term (eg creating better hunting conditions for game species, reducing the damage caused by game, better fishing opportunities as a result of more favorable fishing opportunities). forestry rivers, greater interest in tourism, environmentally friendly and inexpensive forestry methods, improved soil condition, etc.).

However, there will inevitably be a number of conservation measures that will result in costs as they require additional human resources to implement them, new tools are needed within new infrastructure or equipment or as trade opportunities for the owner are reduced. All this has to be considered on a case by case basis within the park.

It is strongly recommended that Natura 2000 management plans also provide an estimate of the costs of implementing each of the conservation measures identified for the protected area in question, as well as considering all possible sources of local funding, national and European level - from both public and private sources. Consideration should also be given to using innovative self-financing schemes (eg through the sale of Natura 2000 products, ecotourism, payments to maintain water quality, etc.).

Effective management and restoration of Natura 2000 sites within the park requires significant financial investment. The use of various instruments within the park is well below the financial needs for Natura 2000, accounting for only 20% of these needs.

However, the many socio-economic benefits provided by Natura 2000 sites are far outweighed by these costs. In addition to the crucial role they play in protecting biodiversity, Natura 2000 sites provide a number of other ecosystem benefits and services to society.

The economic benefits to society of the Natura 2000 network are in good comparison with the costs associated with managing and conserving this important resource, which represents only a small fraction of the potential benefits of the network.

The exact cost-benefit ratio will, of course, depend on a number of factors, including the location of protected areas and land use in those areas, but all data so far indicates that a well-managed Natura 2000 network will deliver benefits that repeatedly exceed the cost of maintaining it.

An example of the economic benefits of Natura 2000 is water. Money can be saved

through the use of natural capital, saving on the costs of water treatment and water supply. Water purification and water supply are important ecosystem services provided by natural ecosystems, including protected areas, such as Natura 2000 sites. Settlements in the park can benefit from natural water filtration in various ways. In this way, water purification can be saved through natural ecosystem purification. Savings can be passed on to consumers, leading to lower utility costs for citizens.

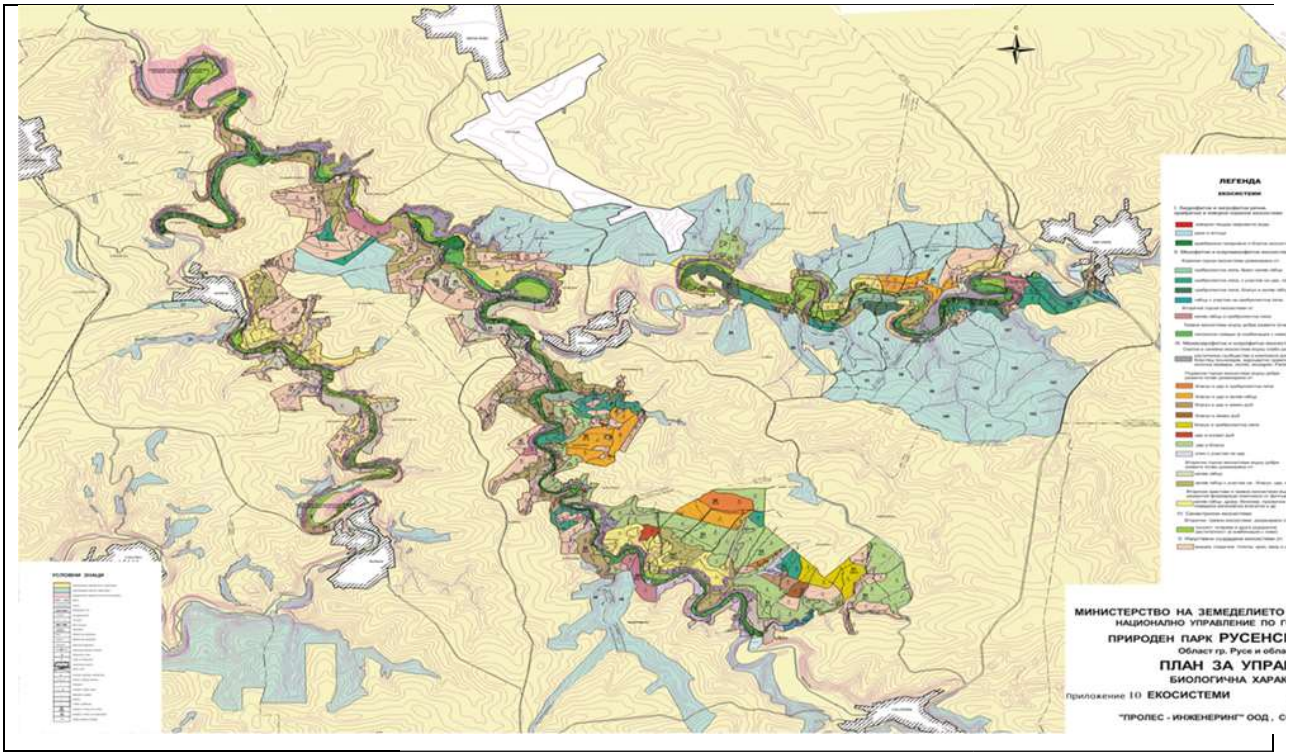
The park has the potential to generate revenue for both local communities and individual owners and users, as well as its directorate as a result of Natura 2000 sites:

- For the municipalities. Priority development of tourism, starting from biodiversity due to the presence of protected areas; Production of organic (ecological, organic) production included in the tourist service system.
- For the managing and managing bodies of the Park. A business plan may be the basis for GMP financial revenue; Income from fees, renting, production and sale of souvenirs, sale of promotional materials, brokerage and consulting activities of the Tourism Directorate, training on environmental topics, maintaining visitor centers, raising funds through projects with the Friends Club of PP "Rusenski Lom", sponsorship of trade companies, donations.
- For forest and land owners. Use of timber with revenue from use under the forest management regimes falling within NATURA 2000. Opportunities for rural tourism revenue from settlements within the zones. For the owners of agricultural land as a result of production of bioproducts. Organic (organic, organic) production for the service sector.
- For companies in the field of tourist services. Revenues from the high quality of the tourism product as a result of the benefits of the Park and Natura 2000.

2. Ecological connectivity between the two nature parks.

2.1.Data on the availability of sites for the territory of Rousse Lom Nature Park.

The Nature Park falls within the Danube Plain region, Ludogorsko-Dobrudzha sub-region, Popovsko-Razgrad region of the North Bulgarian (Ponto-Caspian) province of Bulgaria's geomorphological zoning in Geography of Bulgaria-physical and socio-economic. According to the administrative division of the Republic of Bulgaria, the territories of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park area fall within the boundaries of the Rousse District and two municipalities - Ivanovo and Vetovo. The Rousse district is in the North Central Planning Region of the National Regional Development Plan. The planning area defines the territorial integration of the regional plans for joint environmental, socio-economic, cultural and other links and projects. The total area of Rusenski Lom Nature Park according to Order No. 580 / 17.06.1986 of the CoPC is 3259.8 ha.



2.1.1. Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna).

FLORA

The study and analysis of the flora composition, as an integral part of biodiversity, was carried out using available data as well as literature sources. The information gathered shows that the number of species and subspecies is 825, of which 27 are subspecies.

Presence of lower plants and mushrooms.

*Seaweed.*The water basins in the Rusenski Lom Nature Park have not been studied so far with regard to the algae flora. Data exist only for the state of the mouth of the Rusenski Lom River (Stoineva, 1990). Phytoplankton studies were conducted in 1987-88.

The choice of monitoring and study areas is consistent with indicators such as covering the maximum part of the park territory and evenly spaced sites.

Data on the Beli Lom River. Analyzes of the algae flora of the Beli Lom River show a relatively significant diversity of prokaryotic and eukaryotic algae. In the Beli Lom River, 86% of the taxa found are bioindicators of the degree of sapability. The river is heavily polluted with organic matter. In terms of water trophicity, 36% of the algae are eutrophic, 9% meso- to eutrophic, and 5% hypereutrophic. This is evidence of an increased content of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon compounds in the water. The high wall of anthropogenic eutrophication is confirmed by the enhanced development of the attached Green filamentous algae (*Cladophora glomerata)*, which is favored by the increased concentration of biogenic elements in the water.

Data on Cherni Lom River. The river is shallow, with a clay bottom. The almost complete absence at the bottom of a solid substrate for the attachment of filamentous benthic algae is a probable reason for their absence. The water is visible with very low transparency due to the increased content of mineral particles from the primer. This worsens the light regime in the river, a probable cause for the limited number of algae species found. Yellow wet algae (Vaucheria) is abundant in many places along the wet river banks. Specific determination of this species is impossible due to the absence of reproductive structures.

Data on the Rousse Lom River. Along the banks of the river Rusenski Lom, abundant soil yellow-green algae Vaucheria is developed. In terms of water trophicity, all indicator species are eutrophs.

Data on the Little Lom River. In some sections of the river, the following filamentous algae are particularly abundant: Oscillatoria sancta, Vaucheria sp., Cladophora glomerata. The red freshwater alga Batrachospermum moniliforme Roth is found in the two available karst springs. (Divisio Rhodophyta). Its thallus is shrubby, olive-brown in color, reaching up to 15 cm. It grows attached to stones, rather abundantly, in no-shaded areas.

*Flyy.*There are 11 species of mosses found on the territory of the park, occurring on the bark of deciduous tree species and on rocks.

*Lichened mushrooms (lichens).*There are 7 types of lichen in the park, occurring on the bark of deciduous tree species, on mossy soil and on limestone rocks.

Aquatic plants. 43 species of aquatic plants are observed on the territory of the park, and among them are halophytes and hydrophytes.

Mushrooms. According to the available literature, 95 species of macromycetes have been identified. 5 species are of conservation importance, namely Clavariadelphus pistillaris (Fr.) Donk, Inocybe godeyi Gill., Meripilus giganteus (Pers.:Fr.) P. Karst., Polyporus tuberaster (Pers .: Fr.) Fr., Tricholoma acerbum (Bull .: Fr.) Quftl. The established taxa refer to 2 divisions (Ascomycota and Basidiomycota), 2 classes (Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes), 19 orders, 37 families and 69 genera.

Higher plants. The presence of higher plants is from more than 280 species from over 30 families with different indicators, such as vital functions, endemics, protective status, CITES, IUCN, significance, medicinal herbs.

Fauna

Studies and analyzes of faunal habitats and species have been carried out on the basis of studies on priority species and habitats for conservation, game taxation data, literature sources to supplement the data on the faunal composition.

Invertebrates. The invertebrate fauna of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park is poorly understood. The presence of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems determines two main groups - aquatic and terrestrial coenoses and habitats. Annex II-ro and Ill of the Berne Convention include the butterfly species White Apollo (Parnassius mnemosyne). This species is probable for the territory of the park. Species from the same annexes to the convention are the Great Black Woodpecker (Cerambyx cerdo), the stag (Lucanus cervus). Six species of protected insects from the BDA have been identified.

*Fish /freshwater ichthyofauna/.*As a result of studies and bibliographic references, 25 species of fish have been identified. The results show a predominance of river mullet (L. cephalus) and mollusc (G. gobio). According to the sources of information used on the river basins, there is a significant amount of fish in the park. The richest in fish are the Beli Lom River and the Cherni Lom River, and the poorest fish are the Mali Lom River and the Rousse Lom River. Positive trends appear to be due to river water treatment in the last 10 years.

*Amphibians and reptiles.*From the conducted studies and bibliographic reference 7 species of amphibians and 19 species of reptiles have been identified. There is a lack of data on trends in the numbers and status of endangered and rare species of amphibian and reptile populations in the park. Decreases the numbers of some of the most vulnerable reptiles - E. coli (*E.quatuorlineata*), yellow-bellied (*O.apodus*), honeybee (*C.austriaca*). The reasons are the direct destruction of man and the destruction of the meadows in the park.

Birds. As a result of studies and literature, 174 bird species have been identified. The number of bird species breeding in the Park is 122. In the territory of the Rousse Lom Nature Park, they are almost universally distributed with high abundance, in the species suitable for them, rare and vulnerable species in Europe (according to Tucker and Heath, 1994). These are the species of white-tailed mussel (*B.rufinus*), small scalloped eagle (.*A.pomarina*), quail (*C.coturnix*), owl (*B.bubo*), forest bush (L.arborea), garden bunting (*E.hortulana*) , Black-headed Bunting (*E.melanocephala*).

Mammals. According to the literature, the mammal fauna of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park includes 70 species. The number of identified species represents about 70% of the mammal fauna of Bulgaria. There are 30 species protected by Bulgarian legislation and 41 species protected under the Berne Convention. Of the small mammals, 25 of a total of 29 bat species occur in Bulgaria, include species of cave dwellers and species of inhabitants of old forests with hollow trees. The high percentage of rare and protected mammal species is due to the diverse conditions and habitats the Park offers. Of the mammal species, populations of predators, mating and rabbits have seen a trend in stockpiling over the last five years. On the territory of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park 14 species of mammals are being hunted. Of these, 4 species are

in a conditionally distinct group of resource species: red deer, roe deer, wild boar and rabbit. The squirrel and muskrat are from Rodent Class. From the Class of Predators are wolf, jackal, fox, raccoon dog, wild cat, squirrel, black pore and badger.

2.1.2. Ecological and landscape importance.

According to the regional landscape zoning of Bulgaria, the Rusenski Lom Nature Park falls within the following regional landscape structure: A. Zonal landscape area of the Danube plain. II. North Danube - Bulgarian Landscape Area. 17. Rousse - Lomov Landscape Area. The indicated alphabetic and numerical indices of the landscape zone, district, sub-region and region are according to the Regional-landscape zoning of Bulgaria, Geography of Bulgaria, Monograph BAS, S., 1996. and Structure and Dynamics of Landscapes in Bulgaria, S., 1977. According to the typological landscape zoning of the country, the territory of the Rousse Lom Nature Park falls within the typological landscape structure "Class Plain Landscapes".

*Forest and meadow ecological landscape.*The type of forest landscape is most widely represented in the Park. It contains 24 species and covers an area of about 70% of the total area of the park. All three subtypes are covered - coniferous forest, forest deciduous tall and forest deciduous. The subtype of forest coniferous landscape covers a total of 4 species. It is made of conifers of black pine and white pine. The most widely represented landscape is forest coniferous rich mesomorphic slopes.

*Agrarian ecological landscape.*The type of agrarian landscape is represented by 15 types of landscapes. The agrarian grazing subtype contains 13 species, which include meadows, branches, inappropriate branches, shrubs, measures and other areas occupied by grass ecosystems. Types of landscapes are the most widely represented: agrarian grazing medium-rich xeromorphic slopes, agrarian grazing rich mesomorphic slopes, and agrarian grazing poor xeromorphic slopes. The agricultural crop rotation subtype is represented by 2 types of arable agricultural land located in the valley around the rivers near the settlements.

*Rocky and aqual ecological landscape.*The type of rock landscape is represented by only one type - rock sedimentary carbonate. It encompasses rocky slopes, canyons, gums and peaks constructed by pharmacies of low-limestone limestone along the valley of the Rousse Lom River and its tributaries Beli, Cherni and Malki Lom. The rocky landscapes are dotted with different karst forms and caves of varying size and configuration.

The type of aquatic landscape is made up of a type of aquatic river, including the water area of all river waters and several fisheries. The status of aquatic ecosystems has been significantly improved.

Aesthetic qualities of the landscape of ecological importance.The aesthetic evaluation of the landscape is made on the existing contemporary landscape structure of the nature park. The criteria indicators are the complex sensory impact of the landscape, including: Visual impact; Spatial impact; Color Impact; Light and air impact; Tectonic Impact.

The terrain within the boundaries of the rocky ecological landscapes is different and dynamic. Particularly valuable from a landscape-aesthetic point of view are the rocky landscapes along the Cherni Lom River valley north from Cherven village to Koshov village and the Rusenski Lom river valley from Smesite village to the Rock churches near Ivanovo village. The high aesthetic appreciation is complemented by the historical significance of many rock churches, monasteries, cells and more.

For the aesthetic qualities of the landscape, forest deciduous landscapes, which are most widely represented in the park, are also essential. The highest aesthetic qualities are the forest deciduous high-rises, which affect especially strongly in combination with the rock and meadow landscapes and are a natural background of the river water area. Landscapes in the nature park have a complex sensory impact with their aesthetic qualities, practically landscapes are perceived in movement along precisely defined routes in the park and from certain places fixed as viewpoints and viewpoints.

The modern landscapes in the park have largely retained their original status and natural appearance in the absence of anthropogenic disturbances.

2.1.3. Tourism and tourism infrastructure

Tourism development. According to the bioclimatic characteristic of the territory of the park, conditions for the development of recreational activities should be limited to short-term forms of recreation (one-day, two-day and weekly). The existing tourism potential consists of a well-developed road network in the adjacent territories, availability of a tourist information center and traditional routes used for visits to the National Archaeological Reserves.

The organized tourist flow is directed mainly to cultural and historical monuments and specialized routes in the park. Tour operators, travel agencies and the Directorate of PP "Rusenski Lom" are the basis of the organized visits. Foreign travel agencies bringing together sites along the Lower Danube organize groups of students and students along routes in the park. The rich ornithofauna attracts specialized groups of ornithologists from abroad to study 2-3 times a year. The attendance of the park is seasonal and is concentrated mainly in the warm months of the year. The average data from the information on the park shows that the Rock

Churches near the village of Ivanovo and the Medieval town of Cherven are visited by an average of 5,000 people each year.

Types of tourism. Different forms of tourism are practiced on the territory of the park: cultural, pedestrian, cognitive, rural, specialized (groups of botanists, ornithologists, petrographers, speleologists), fishing, photo hunting, etc.

Hiking routes. There are regulated tourist routes from the Park Directorate, which are described in the Route Guide in the Rousse Lom Nature Park. There are about 20 pcs. routes of which 15 are traditional for visitors.

Traditional places for mass relaxation.Traditional places of visit to the area are the Rock Churches near the village of Ivanovo. Every year there are organized municipal children's eco-holidays dedicated to the 1st of June-Children's Day. In the area of Nisovo, tourists and locals are visited by the Bryasta, Ribarnitse and Malki Lom river sites. In Cherven the main groups of visitors are directed to the archeological reserve "Medieval town of Cherven". Other traditional places of mass relaxation are Sali Bay, near the Beli Lom Reserve. The visit of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park from Svalenik is to organize excursions from the local population - a celebration on May 24th, the removal of students and children from kindergarten. Preferred for tourists for mass recreation are Bakadjika, near the Beli Lom River, in the area of Beli Lom Reserve. Here, the whole municipality gathers in the beginning of August for a municipal gathering of chants, folk dances and more. On May 24, the municipality gathers in the camp of Lagera near the village of Smirnenski. During the weekends trips to the locals are organized in Varoviche. A picnic spot is also the area around the Camberitz shelter. The preferred place for tourists and visitors to visit is the Lomovete Nature Conservation Center, which is located near the village of Nisovo.

Opportunities for practicing sports in the park.Opportunities have been created and it is possible to cry out for sports such as rock climbing, water sports and tourism, mountain biking, tent camping, cave tourism, equestrian sports, fishing, bungee jumps, tourist orientation, photo hunting and more.

Types of services offered on the territory of the park. Services offered on the territory of the park include guidance, educational activities, print and advertising materials and more.

2.1.4. Cultural and Historical Heritage (CIN)

The preservation of cultural monuments includes activities such as: searching, exploring, granting legal status, recording, analyzing, designing, conservation and restoration activities, maintenance, management, monitoring. This is a virtually unremarkable process.

A complete presentation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Rusenski Lom valley and its tributaries after that of K. Shkorpil has not been made. The present state of the monuments has changed significantly since the late 19th century due to the influence of several circumstances. A limited number of them, including the most valuable ones, are the subject of large-scale conservation and restoration interventions that changed their status in a positive direction. The overwhelming majority are affected by a number of negative processes, as a result of which some have disappeared permanently, others are in the stage of destruction. These processes include, on the one hand, natural erosion and, on the other, human intervention, including economic and urbanization activities and the manifestations of treasure.

The sites of cultural and historical heritage are localized. Their total number is 125 cultural monuments, some of which are outside the current borders of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park.

The predominant type of cultural and historical heritage sites are archeological monuments of culture. The territory of the Rusenski Lom Nature Park contains monuments of culture with different degree of preservation and different cultural and historical value.

The two national archeological reserves of the Medieval town of Cherven and the Rock churches near the village of Ivanovo are undoubtedly important. Both archaeological reserves are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture - National Institute for Cultural Monuments. The murals of the Rock Churches near the village of Ivanovo are included by UNESCO in the World Heritage List.

The National Historical and Archeological Reserves Rock churches near the village of Ivanovo and the Medieval town of Cherven are exclusive state property under the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria. The cultural and historical heritage is managed and managed by the Municipality of Ivanovo, with the assistance of the Regional Museum of History of Rousse, under the methodological guidance and control of the Ministry of Culture-NIPC. The main financing of research and conservation works is provided by the republican budget through the budget of the Ministry of Culture. In addition, funds from foreign donors are provided by the Ministry of Culture and the Bulgarian National Committee (BNC) of ICOMOS. The NPC performs constant monitoring of the monument.

To date, a considerable amount of research, analytical and design activities has been completed. No direct restoration and restoration measures have been taken. For the murals in all rock churches in the Rocky Churches near the village of Ivanovo, thorough studies, documentation and initial strengthening have been carried out.The area of the park has seismic activity, triggered by the seismic outbreak near Vrancea Mountain (Romania).

An attacking agent on the state of the rock, and through it on the murals, is the infiltration moistening through the available surface and depth cracks. The combination of the intensity of the impact of these agents on the rock creates a real danger of destruction of the environment of the monuments, including the unique murals decoration of their interior.

The problem of conservation of the archaeological reserve The medieval town of Cherven is typical of all group archaeological monuments of culture outside the settlements. Archaeological structures discovered over the decades have undergone significant but one-off conservation and restoration work. At the same time, the lack of permanent conservation maintenance leads to the destruction of both the original substance and the restoration intervention.

Medieval iron mine located on the right bank on the rock wreath in Probit Kamak. Several cylindrical wells with a diameter of 10m are revealed. at the bottom of which there are openings of horizontal galleries in different directions. The terrain around is covered with pieces of iron ore. The mines are part of the medieval Pisan iron ore area. - Water mills. Only 4 are reserved in the area of the Park. from the numerous water mills of the Cherni Lom River, the Malki Lom River and the Beli Lom River, some of which have been destroyed in the last decade. They are indicative of the past development of milling in an area with developed agriculture.

2.1.5. Connection and relevance

n order to present the connectivity and importance of the two territories, a summary analysis of the biodiversity and conditions in the protected areas / zones in the context of the movement of the species has been prepared.

Regarding Rousse Lom PP

The territory of Rousse Lom Nature Park, falls within the protected areas of Lomovete covers parts of the lands of 32 settlements from eight municipalities in the districts of Ruse, Razgrad and Targovishte. A significant part of the catchment area of the Lomove River Complex is covered, namely the main part of the river valleys and adjacent territories of the Rousse Lom, Cherni Lom, Beli Lom, Mali Lom rivers and their tributaries. The types of natural habitats and habitats of species included in Annexes 1 and 2 of the BDA are identified. There are 17 types of natural habitats in total, and the species of significance for the area as a whole are as follows: plants - 2 species; invertebrates - 11 species; fish - 8 species; amphibians and reptiles - 7 species; birds - 195 species, mammals (without bats) - 5 species and bats - 25 species.

Of utmost importance are the threats that result from a change in the hydrological regime or affect directly or indirectly aquatic organisms.

Threats to forest ecosystems are the clearing of riverbeds of vegetation and destruction of riparian vegetation, which plays a major role in the good status of the river complex, is of great importance to many species and serves as a natural linear element of the landscape for bats' orientation. Conducted inappropriate forestry activities (felling and afforestation with non-native species) cause fragmentation of habitats and in places have led to a complete change in the appearance of the territory;

Grassland ecosystems are most influenced by the activities carried out on the territory. For the most part, they are from the so-called valuable succession communities, where a certain type of activity is needed (most often grazing or mowing), and when their intensity or type of activity changes, their adverse effect is easily affected.

With regard to „Comana" PP - Romania

It is currently considered the third most important wetland biodiversity in Romania, after the Danube Delta and Braila Balta. Here is one of the most important bird migration routes and an important breeding ground for very rare species. Physico-geographical features are a prerequisite for the emergence of specific plant communities and animal habitats. Also, water bodies are home to some endemic fish species.

The species diversity of the flora is complemented by two species specific to this part of Romania - the peony (Paeonia peregrina) and the prickly patch (Ruscus aculeatus), which are of limited localities near Lake Comana.

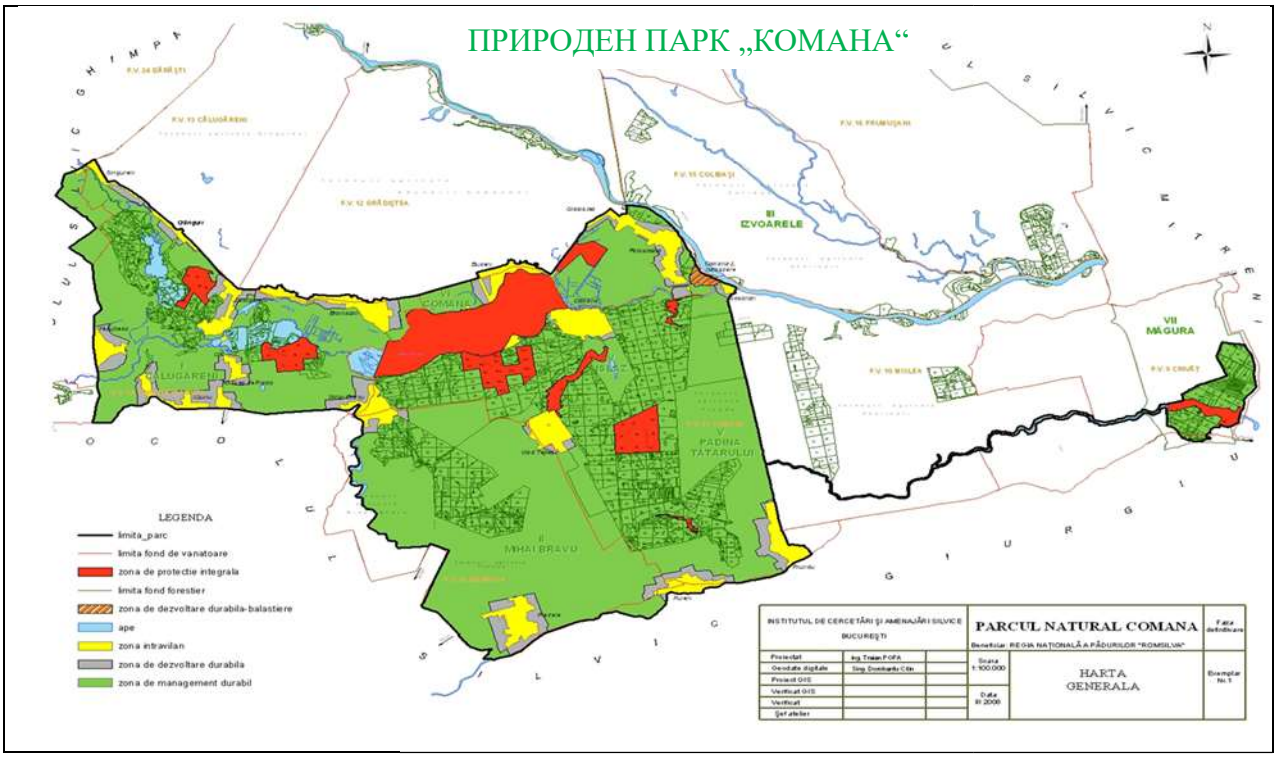
In recent years, there has been a decline in the status of natural habitats, which is the main reason for the disappearance of a significant number of species and a decrease in the number of species populations well represented in the past. Currently, the lake ecosystem is characterized by a small number of species (mostly plants).

The river basin adjustment made before 1990 to increase arable land is the cause of significant changes to the river ecosystem in the Comana area.

Changes in the water level of the Arges River have led to significant changes in the hydrological characteristics of the basin, leading to dramatic changes in the lake ecosystem in the region. A decrease in the total water level has led, among other negative effects, to a decrease in the groundwater level, which in turn causes significant changes in the structure of plant associations throughout the area.

2.2. Data on the territory of the „Comana“ PP related to transboundary ecological connectivity and socio-economic aspects of the two territories.

The purpose of the park is to protect the diversity of the flora and fauna found in the area of the park, as well as the habitats characteristic of vulnerable, endangered and / or rare, plant species, all of which are of particular scientific, historical and landscape interest.



2.2.1. Area of the nature park

Comana Nature Park is a protected area of national interest with an area of 24963 ha. After the creation of the park, its territory was declared a Natura 2000 site, as well as a wetland of international importance, namely the Ramsar site.

2.2.2. Availability of reserves on the territory of the park

Three nature reserves have been identified and legally recognized at Comana Nature Park:

- Oloaga Grădinari (249,4 ha) - intended for the conservation of Ruscus aculeatus (Barbed Bay) and forest habitat;
- Tătarului slope (231.44 ha) - designed to protect Paeonia peregrina ssp. Romanica (Peony view);
- Comana Marsh (1206.4 ha) - typical habitat of water birds and many others - wetland;

2.2.3. Reserves offered on the territory of the park

It is proposed to declare seven more nature reserves:

- Fântânele - 163,6 ha (the area is covered by forest vegetation);
- Măgura-Zboiu - 106,5 ha (the territory is occupied by forest vegetation and open areas);
- Puieni - 15.3 ha (the territory is occupied by forest vegetation);
- Cranguri - 117.2 ha (forested area);
- Valea Hoţilor - 25,6 ha (the territory is occupied by forest vegetation);
- Valea Gurbanului - 110,4 ha (the territory is occupied by forest vegetation and open areas);
- Comana Grădistea - 99,6 ha (the territory is occupied by salt pastures).

2.2.4. Determining the percentage of forests within the PA

Forests, within the boundaries of Comana Nature Park, make up one third of its territory. They are remnants of Vlasic Forest that survived in relatively compact plantations (about 8,000 hectares of forests, representing 32% of the park area).

No.	**Usage category**	**Owner / owner**	**Square, ha**	**% of total territory**
1	Mountains	Total of which	8023,5	32,1
		State Forest Territories	6819.5	27.3
		Non-state forests	1204	4.8
2	Arable land	Local communities	11811.9	47.4
3	Pastures	Local communities	1032	4.1
4	Gardens / vineyards	Private owners	165	0.7
5	Rivers / lakes	Municipality, local communities, Romanian Waters Association	1606.4	6.4
6	Others	Municipality, local communities, private owners	2324.2	9.3
Total			24963	100

2.2.5. 2.2.5. Presentation of information on the number of species of flora and fauna

The flora of Comana Nature Park is represented by more than 1250 plant species (Tarnavschi et al. 1974), included in over 20 plant associations (Nedelcu 1967). The flora is

composed mainly of grass species, of which about 50% are of European and Eurasian origin, and about 12% are of Mediterranean origin. The tree vegetation is well represented. 87 taxa have been identified, of which 50 are tree species and 36 are shrub species. Due to the specific climatic conditions and the very different micro-relief in Comana Park, species are found that characterize different syntaxonomic levels of vegetation. The hills are characterized by different types of oak - winter oak (Quercus. Petraea), hairy oak (Q. pubescens) and vergilli oak (Q. virgiliana). In the flooded areas and wetlands, representatives of the genera Alnus, Salix, Populus occur. Species of great scientific importance are Ruscus aculeatus, Paeonia romanica, Convallaria majalis, Sanicula europaea, Salvia glutinosa. In the wetlands, the flora is represented by Salvinia natans, Marsilea quadrifolia, species belonging to the genus Carex, Lemna and Phragmites. Of the plant species of conservation significance, the following may be mentioned: Marsilea quadrifolia, Ranunculus polyphyllus, Cardamine parviflora, C. majovskii, Digitalis ferruginea, Orchis laxiflora, Paeonia peregrina, Dictamnus albus, Iris graminea, Iris varieenpeicium, Leuchantina cicum, Leuchantina, Leuchantina (Paúca et al., 2000). Particularly noteworthy are the old trees that have preserved their reproductive capacity, belonging to the genera (Quercus, Fraxinus, Ulmus, Alnus), whose status may be a "natural landmark".

Extremely valuable fauna species have been found in the park, including:

- 31 species of fish,
- 10 species of amphibians,
- 10 species of reptile,
- 212 bird species
- 38 mammal species.

Lists of species from the application of the park management plan were used to provide information on the biodiversity of Comana Nature Park.

I. II. NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE 2000.

Protected Area Analysis - Annex 1 habitats

The following habitats included in Appendix 1 of the BDA are identified on the territory of Ruse Lom Nature Park:

3260 Plain or mountain rivers with vegetation by Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion

40A0 * Subcontinental Peripanan shrub communities

6110 * Open calcific or basophilic grasslands from Alysso-Sedion albi

6210 Semi-natural dry grass and shrub communities on limestone (Festuco Brometalia) (* important orchid habitats)

6250 * Pannonian loess steppe grasslands

6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)

8210 Chasmophytic vegetation on limestone rocky slopes

91F0 Riverside mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia along major rivers (Ulmenion minoris)

91G0 * Pannonian forests with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus

91H0 * Pannonian forests with Quercus pubescens

91M0 Balkan-Pannonian Cera-Gorun Mountains

91Z0 Moesian forests of silver linden

1. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 3260 Plain or mountain rivers with vegetation from Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion.

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

1.1. Area within the park

Mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

1.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable bad condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)

Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

1.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable bad condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

1.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and are included in the final report on the mapping results and the determination of the PS.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
Criterion 1. Area covered within the park				
Parameter 1.1. Size of the area covered by the natural habitat type within the park	Ha	Stable or increasing ANDnot less than the referencearea covered withinthe park	Any other combination	Decline equivalent to a lossof more than 1% per year forspecified period OR morethan 10% below referencerangefor the park
Criterion 2. Structures and functions				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of artificial barriersfor migration of individualsanimal within the habitat	Not less than 99% of thearea in favourable status	Any other combination	Decline equivalent to a lossof more than 1% per year forspecified period OR morethan 90% below referencerange for the park

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.2 Micro-habitats	Presence of bays and edges with slower flow and sediment deposition where macrophytic communities develop	Not less than 50% of the length of the river section in favorable condition	Any other combination	Decline of the covered area in favourable status with more than 1% per year for certain period OR more than 75% from the covered area in unfavourable status.
Parameter 2.3. Typical plant species *	3 or more species or genera of the above form separate coenoses in the polygon (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha).	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.4. Population of a typical plant species *	Dense populations in the polygon (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha).	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.5. Ecological status of the water body according to biological parameters according to WFD *		Good or very good ecological status of the water body within the biological parameters of the habitats according to WFD *	Moderate ecological status of the body of water within the habitats within biological parameters according to WFD *	Something else
Parameter 2.6. Water quantity		For habitats with a natural runoff regime at the date of entry into force of the Directive - without anthropogenic impact. For habitats with altered runoff at the date of entry into force of the Directive - at least 75% of the average monthly and average annual water quantity recorded for a long period up to 2000.	Any other combination	Reduction of water by more than 5% per year for a given period.
Parameter 2.7. Active reaction - pH of water		6.5-8.5	6.0 – 9.0	<6 или >9
Parameter 2.8. Conductivity	microS/cm	<700 microS/cm	700-1300 microS/cm	>1300 microS/cm

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.9. Phosphorus (total content)	mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	0.5-1 mg/l	>1 mg/l
Parameter 2.10. Nitrogen (ammonium)	mg/l	<0.2 mg/l	0.2-2.0 mg/l	>2.0 mg/l
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		*All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information*	*Combination*	*At least one parameter in red*
Criterion 3. Future prospects (threats and impacts)				
Parameter 3.1. Pollution *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.2. Eutrophication *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.3. Construction and infrastructure *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.4. Morphological changes *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.5. Hydrological changes *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.6. Biological effects *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.7. Intensive tourism *	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 38. Major natural disturbances (floods, droughts)	Lack - favorable status	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		*All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information*	*Combination*	*At least one parameter in red*
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	*Combination*	One or more reds

1. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 40A0 * Subcontinental Peripanan shrub communities

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

2.1. Area within the park

Mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

2.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable bad condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

2.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable bad condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

1.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and are included in the final report on the mapping results and the determination of the PS.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Size of the area covered by the natural habitat type within the park	Ha	Stableor increasing AND not less than the reference area covered withinthe park	Anyother combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Anyother combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.2. Dominant species *	Existenceof separate communities of Amygdalus nana and /or Rosa pimpineifolia and / or Prunus fruticosa	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Total projective coverage of coenoses	Over60% projective coverage of phytocenoses with dominant shrub species for the site	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.4. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * in the landfill (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.5. Habitat Ruderalization, *	Ruderal species do not form separate coenoses in the polygon	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.6. Overgrown with shrub and tree vegetation	Tree and shrub vegetation does not cover more than 10% of the area of the landfill occupied by the habitat	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.7. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 3.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides as well as soil pollutants near the landfill	They shall not be used in the landfill within the assessment period and shall not take into account the presence of contaminants which could accumulate in the soil at a distance of less than 100 m from the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

1. Methodology for the determination of the conservation status of the habitat 6110 * Open calcific or basilic grasslands by Alysso-Sedion albi

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

3.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

3.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and

unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	> 70% in C

3.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	> 30% in A	Another combination	> 70% in C

3.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.2. Mosaics with mosses and lichens *	Presence of open limestone substrates with mosses and lichens	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Total projective coverage of coenoses	Between 10% and 60% projective coverage for the polygon	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.4. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * in the landfill (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.5. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.5. Overgrown with shrub and tree vegetation	Tree and shrub vegetation does not cover more than 10% of the area of the landfill occupied by the habitat	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Комбинация	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 3.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides and presence of contaminants (biogenic importers)	They shall not be used in the landfill within the assessment period and no pollutants and biogenic importers shall be reported within a radius of less than 100 m from the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

1. 1. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 6210 Semi-natural dry grass and shrub communities on limestone (Festuco Brometalia) (* important orchid habitats)

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

4.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

4.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

4.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

4.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference * area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.2. Dominant species *	The communities are dominated by Chrysopogon gryllus and / or Stipa spp.	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Total projective coverage of coenoses	80% or more projective polygon coverage	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.4. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * * in the landfill (minimum optimum area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.5. Poor habitat management, *	Ruderal species do not form separate coenoses in the landfill, but may participate less than 10% of the total prophylactic coverage of the phytocenosis	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.6. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.7. Overgrown with shrub and tree vegetation	Tree and shrub vegetation does not cover more than 20% of the area of the landfill occupied by the habitat	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides and presence of contaminants (biogenic importers)	They shall not be used in the landfill within the assessment period and no pollutants and biogenic importers shall be reported within a radius of less than 100 m from the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

2. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 6250 * Pannonian loess steppe grasslands

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

5.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed

whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

5.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

5.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

5.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

6250 Subtype 1 - Loess steppes

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of	Hectares	Permanent or growing	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
the natural habitat in the range of the park		And no less than the reference area for the park		of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.2. Dominant species *	The communities are dominated by Chrysopogon gryllus and / or Stipa spp.	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Total projective coverage of coenoses	80% or more projective polygon coverage	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.4. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * in the landfill (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.5. Poor habitat management, *	Ruderal species do not form separate coenoses in the landfill, but may participate less than 10% of	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
	the total prophylactic coverage of the phytocenosis			
Parameter 2.6. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 3.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides and accumulation of biogenes from neighboring territories	They are not used in the landfill during the evaluation period and no pollutants (importers) of biogenes are found within a radius of less than 100 m from the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

6250 Subtype 2 - Wall walls

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.2. Total projective coverage of coenoses	Between 20% and 80% projective coverage for the polygon	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * in the landfill (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.4. Poor habitat management, *	Ruderal species do not form separate coenoses in the landfill, but may participate	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
	less than 10% of the total prophylactic coverage of the phytocenosis			
Parameter 2.5. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 3.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides. and accumulation of biogenes from neighboring territories	Not used in the landfill within the assessment period and no accumulation of pollutant biogenes localized within a radius of less than 100 from the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

3. Methodology for determining the conservation status of the habitat 6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

6.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

6.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

6.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

6.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.2. Dominant cereals *	Dominated by some / some of the following cereal species: Poa sylvicola, Alopecurus pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Festuca arundinacea, Deschampsia caespitosa	Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area
Parameter 2.3. Total projective coverage of coenoses	Over 90% projective coverage of phytocenoses for the landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.4. Typical plant species	Habitat typicality with respect to combination of plant species * in the landfill (minimum optimal area 0.1 ha)	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.5. Poor habitat management, *	Ruderal species do not form separate coenoses in the polygon	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.6. Overgrown with shrub and tree vegetation	Tree and shrub vegetation does not cover more than 10% of the area of the landfill occupied by the habitat	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 2.7. Presence of invasive species *	Less than 1% projective coverage for landfill	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Grazing intensity in each field	0.3-1.5 Live U / ha	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3. 2. Water reclamation facilities related to changing the water regime of the reservoirs	Natural or close to the natural circulation of water in the reservoir	As a parameter 2.2.	-	-
Parameter 3.3. Use of fertilizers and pesticides	They are not used in the landfill within the assessment period	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Parameter 3.4. Mowing	Mows every year	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

4. Methodology for determining the conservation status of the habitat 8210 Chasmophytic vegetation on limestone rocky slopes

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

7.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

7.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

7.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

7.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Habitat fragmentation *	Lack of habitat fragmentation in the landfill	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Use of fertilizers and pesticides, as well as contamination from the transfer of biogenes from nearby pollutants	They shall not be used in an area closer than 100 m from the landfill within the assessment period	Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition	Any other combination	Reduction of favorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of unfavorable areas
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

5. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 91F0 Riverside mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia along major rivers (Ulmenion minoris)

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

8.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

8.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% inC

8.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

8.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Sub-type 2: Wet lowland oak forests (*Scutellario altissimae-Quercetum roboris association*)

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Folding / fullness (weighted average) on the first floor	Expressed as units 1 to 10	>5	5 - 4	<4
Parameter 2.2. Composition on the first floor (weighted average) *	Participation in units 1 to 10	> 1 for each of the tree species: summer oak, woody oak	1	Ед.
Parameter 2.3. Average age of first floor (weighted average)	years	> 80 It is not decreasing but increasing	80 - 60	<60
Parameter 2.4. Forests in the old age phase	% of the total habitat area of the planning site	Not less than 10%		
Parameter 2.5. Amount of dead wood	No less than 8% of the plantation stock, with at least 10 trees per ha being standing	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.6. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation	At least 10 pcs. on ha number	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.7. Ground cover		The species composition is characteristic of the habitat.	The species composition of the habitat is slightly altered.	The species composition of the habitat is highly altered.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Improperly planned and displayed logging; anxiety, poaching		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.2. Dead wood removal		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.3. Afforestation with exotic and non-native species		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.4. Fires		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.5. Recreation and tourism		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.6. Construction and infrastructure		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.7. Pasha		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.8. Natural disturbances and trends		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.9. Presence of invasive species		Absence or negligible involvement of invasive species		
Parameter 3.10. Change in water regime		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.11. Riverbed cleaning		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.12. Unauthorized and incorrect harvesting of non-timber forest resources (acorns and leaf feed)		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

6. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 91G0 * Pannonian forests with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

9.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

9.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

9.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

9.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
Criterion 1. Area within the park				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
				for the park
Criterion 2. Structures and functions				
Parameter 2.1. Folding / fullness (weighted average) on the first wood floor	Expressed as units 1 to 10	>5	5 - 4	<4
Parameter 2.2. Composition on the first floor (weighted average) *	Participation in units 1 to 10	> 6 for hornbeam and winter oak or mixed stands of both species	6 for hornbeam and winter oak or mixed stands of both species	5 for hornbeam and winter oak or mixed stands of both species
Parameter 2.3. Average age of first floor (weighted average)	years	> 70 It is not decreasing but increasing	70 - 50	<50
Parameter 2.4. Forests in the old age phase	% of the total habitat area of the planning site	Not less than 10%		
Parameter 2.5. Amount of dead wood	No less than 8% of the plantation stock, with at least 10 trees per ha being standing	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.6. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation	At least 10 pcs. on ha number	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.7. Ground cover		The species composition is characteristic of the habitat	The species composition of the habitat is slightly altered	The species composition of the habitat is highly altered
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up	Combination	At least one parameter in red

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
		to 25% insufficient information		
Criterion 3. Future prospects (threats and impacts)				
Parameter 3.1. Improperly planned and displayed logging; anxiety, poaching		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.2. Dead wood removal		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.3. Afforestation with exotic and non-native species		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.4. Fires		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.5. Recreation and tourism		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.6. Construction and infrastructure		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.7. Pasha		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.8. Natural disturbances and trends		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.13. Existence of succession processes	Participation in units 1 to 10	Absence or involvement of <3 per horned	Presence of squat hornbeam with participation 3	Presence of squamous hornbeam with participation> 3

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
		hornbeam		
Parameter 3.14. Unauthorized and incorrect harvesting of non-timber forest resources (acorns and leaf feed)		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

7. Methodology for determining the conservation status of habitat 91M0

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

10.1. Area within the park, biogeographic area or country.

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in the area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

10.2. Habitat structure and functions.

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse -	Adverse - Bad (C)

		unsatisfactory (B)	
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

10.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

10.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

91M0 Подтип 1 – Мизийски смесени термофилни дъбови гори

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Folding / fullness (weighted average) on the first floor	Expressed as units 1 to 10	>5	5	<5

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.2. Composition on the first floor (weighted average) *	Participation in units 1 to 10	> 6 for blossom and / or tern and / or winter oak; or combinations of species	6	5
Parameter 2.3. Average age of first floor (weighted average)	years	> 60 It is not decreasing but increasing	60 - 40	<40
Parameter 2.4. Forests in the old age phase	% of the total habitat area of the planning site	Not less than 10%		
Parameter 2.5. Amount of dead wood	No less than 8% of the plantation stock, with at least 10 trees per ha being standing	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.6. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation	At least 10 pcs. on ha number	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.7. Ground cover		The species composition is characteristic of the habitat	The species composition of the habitat is slightly altered	The species composition of the habitat is highly altered
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Improperly planned and displayed logging; anxiety, poaching		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.2. Dead wood removal		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.3. Afforestation of exotic and non-native species		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.4. Fires		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.5. Recreation and tourism		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.6. Construction and infrastructure		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.7. Pasha		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.8. Natural disturbances and trends		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.9. Existence of succession processes	Participation in units 1 to 10	Absence or involvement <3 of squamous hornbeam and / or scar. Craategus monogyna dominates	Presence of squat horny hornbeam and / or mane with participation	Presence of squamous hornbeam and / or brindle with participation> 3. Dominate (Paliurus spina-christii), thorn (Prunus spinosa), sumac (Cotinus cogyggria), juniper (Juniperus communis).
Parameter 3.10. Unauthorized and incorrect harvesting of non-timber forest resources (acorns and leaf feed)		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

8. Methodology for the determination of the conservation status of habitat 91Z0 Moesian forests of silver leaf linden

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

11.1. Area within the park

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

11.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and

unfavorable bad condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination for the final assessment is reported.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

11.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

11.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the conservation status of the habitat and included in the final report on the results of the mapping and identification of the PA.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				
Parameter 2.1. Folding / fullness (weighted average) on the first wood floor	Expressed as units 1 to 10	>6	6 - 5	<5
Parameter 2.2. Composition on the first floor (weighted average) *	Participation in units 1 to 10	> 5 for the silver leaf linden	5 - 4	3
Parameter 2.3. Average age of first floor (weighted average)	years	> 60 It is not decreasing but increasing	60 - 40	<40
Parameter 2.4. Forests in the old age phase	% of the total habitat area of the planning site	Not less than 10%		
Parameter 2.5. Amount of dead wood	No less than 8% of the plantation stock, with at least 10 trees per ha being standing	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.6. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation	At least 10 pcs. on ha number	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.7. Ground cover		The species composition is characteristic of the habitat	The species composition of the habitat is slightly altered	The species composition of the habitat is highly altered

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Improperly planned and displayed logging; anxiety, poaching		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.2. Dead wood removal		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.3. Afforestation of exotic and non-native species		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.4. Fires		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.5. Recreation and tourism		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.6. Construction and infrastructure		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.7. Pasha		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.8. Natural disturbances and trends		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.9. Unauthorized and incorrect harvesting of non-timber forest resources (linden color)		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

9. Methodology for determining the habitat status of 91H0 * Pannonian forests with Quercus pubescens

The methodology for determining the conservation status includes 3 criteria.

12.1. Area within the park, biogeographic area or country.

The mapping information is summarized by determining the habitat area at the park level and comparing it with the area according to the standard form. The reference value is 2007 and assessing whether there is a decrease in habitat area compared to this year. It is analyzed whether the difference in area of the standard form with the mapping results achieved is due to area loss or inaccuracy of the standard form.

12.2. Habitat structure and functions

The information from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the selected habitat indicators is summarized, determining the habitat area in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

12.3. Future prospects - threats and influences

Information is summarized from the mapping and determination of the PS according to the indicators selected for the habitat, determining the area of the habitat in unfavorable unsatisfactory and unfavorable poor condition in the park relative to the area in favorable condition. The following combination is considered for the final assessment.

Parameter	Favorable (A)	Adverse - unsatisfactory (B)	Adverse - Bad (C)
Parameter - conservation status A, B, C	>30% in A	Another combination	>70% in C

12.4. Methodology for determining the conservation status at the park level

The collected data are aggregated at the park level as a result of the mapping and determination of the habitat status of the habitat and included in the final report on the mapping and PS results.

Criteria and Parameters	**Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site**	**Favourable**	**Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park**	**Unfavourable – bad**
CRITERION 1. AREA WITHIN THE PARK				
Parameter 1.1. Occupied area of the natural habitat in the range of the park	Hectares	Permanent or growing And no less than the reference area for the park	Any other combination	Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park
CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS				

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 2.1. Folding / fullness (weighted average) on the first wood floor	Expressed as units 1 to 10	>5	5	<4
Parameter 2.2. Composition on the first floor (weighted average) *	Participation in units 1 to 10	> 5 for hairy oak	5	4
Parameter 2.3. Average age of first floor (weighted average)	years	> 60 It is not decreasing but increasing	60 - 40	<40
Parameter 2.4. Forests in the old age phase	% of the total habitat area of the planning site	Not less than 10%		
Parameter 2.5. Amount of dead wood	No less than 8% of the plantation stock, with at least 10 trees per ha being standing	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.6. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation	At least 10 pcs. on ha number	60% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator		
Parameter 2.7. Ground cover		The species composition is characteristic of the habitat	The species composition of the habitat is slightly altered	The species composition of the habitat is highly altered
Overall assessment under Criterion 2		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)				
Parameter 3.1. Improperly planned and displayed logging; anxiety, poaching		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year

Criteria and Parameters	Measurable units/ Threshold of FCS for assessing status of separate part/polygons of the site	Favourable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition in the park	Unfavourable – bad
Parameter 3.2. Dead wood removal		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.3. Afforestation of exotic and non-native species		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.4. Fires		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.5. Recreation and tourism		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.6. Construction and infrastructure		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.7. Pasha		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.8. Natural disturbances and trends		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Parameter 3.9. Existence of succession processes	Participation in units 1 to 10	Absence or single involvement of a fight and / or squishy horn	The presence of a fight and / or squishy horn with the participation of the last species 2-3	The presence of a fight and / or squishy horn with the participation of the latter species> = 4
Parameter 3.10. Unauthorized and incorrect harvesting of non-timber forest resources (acorn and leaf feed)		Absence of threat	Affects habitat area <1% per year	Affects habitat area> 1% per year
Overall assessment under Criterion 3		All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information	Combination	At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the BPS's three criteria for the natural habitat type for the park:		All criteria are green	Combination	One or more reds

Application of the methodologies for the assessment of the conservation status

Habitat Assessment Table 3260 Flat or mountain rivers with vegetation from Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **12.6 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Three of the threats and impacts are highly impactful	Habitat prospects are poor; severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory		

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
		condition U =		

Habitat Evaluation Table 40A0 * Subcontinental Peripanan shrub communities

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **4.8 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Some of the threats and impacts are highly impacted	Habitat prospects are poor; severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall	All "green" OR	One or more	One or more	Two or more

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
assessment of PS	three "green" and one "unknown"	"orange" but not "red"	"red"	"unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Rating Table 6110 * Open calcific or basilic grasslands from Alysso-Sedion albi

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **98,5 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution,	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good,	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-	Habitat prospects are poor; severe threats are	*None or reliable information available*

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
area and specific structures and functions)	no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	unsatisfactory. of Three threats and impacts are highly impactful	expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Evaluation Table 6210 Semi-natural dry grass and shrub communities on limestone (Festuco Brometalia) (* important orchid habitats)

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **220.4 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including	Structure and functions (including Typical species)	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of	None or reliable information available

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Typical species)	in good condition and without significant damage / effects.		specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. One of the threats and impacts is high impact, the others are moderate	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Rating Table 6250 * Pannonian loess steppe grasslands

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread'	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting	None or reliable information available

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
	0,8 ha **140,3588 km²**		period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. One of the threats and impacts is high impact, the others are medium	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Evaluation Table 6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)

Parameter	Conservation status

	Favorable ("green")	Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")	Adverse - bad ("Red")	Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **296,5 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Two of the threats and impacts are high impact, six - medium	Habitat prospects are poor; severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Assessment Table 8210 Chasmophytic vegetation on limestone rocky slopes

Параметър	Природозащитен статус

	Favorable ("green")	Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")	Adverse - bad ("Red")	Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)
Distribution area in the biogeographic region	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **65,7 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Most of the threats and impacts are low impact	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

Habitat Assessment Table 91F0 Rivers mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia along major rivers (Ulmenion minoris)

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **38,0 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Three of the threats and impacts are highly impactful	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment ofPS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

91G0 Habitat Rating Table * Pannonian forests with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **3,3 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Threats and impacts are generally low impact	Habitat prospects are poor; severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

91H0 Habitat Rating Table * Pannonian forests with Quercus pubescens

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **18,0 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Three of the threats and impacts are highly impactful	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

91M0 Habitat Rating Table Balkan-Pannonian Cera-garun forests

Main assessment table for the Continental Biogeographical Region

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **689,8 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Threats and impacts are of medium and low impact	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory condition U =		

91Z0 Habitat Table for the Moesian forests of silver leaf linden

Main assessment table for the Continental Biogeographical Region

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	**Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")**	**Adverse - bad ("Red")**	**Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)**
Distribution area in the park	Stable (loss or expansion in balance) or increasing and no less than 'Favorable reference spread' **203,8 ha**	Any other combination	Significant reduction: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year during the reporting period OR More than 10% below 'Favorable reference distribution'	None or reliable information available
Specific structure and functions (including Typical species)	Structure and functions (including Typical species) in good condition and without significant damage / effects.	Any other combination	More than 25% of the unfavorable area in terms of specific structures and functions (including Typical species)	None or reliable information available
Future prospects (in terms of distribution, area and specific structures and functions)	The habitat outlook for its future is excellent / good, no significant threat impacts expected; long-term viability ensured.	The structure and function indicator status is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Threats and impacts are of medium and low impact	Habitat prospects are poor, severe threats are expected; long-term viability is not ensured.	*None or reliable information available*
Overall assessment of PS	All "green" OR three "green" and one "unknown"	One or more "orange" but not "red"	One or more "red"	Two or more "unknown" combined with green or all "unknown"
		Adverse unsatisfactory		

Parameter	Conservation status			
	Favorable ("green")	Adverse - unsatisfactory ("Orange")	Adverse - bad ("Red")	Unknown (insufficient information to evaluate)
		condition U =		

Protected areas analysis - species of Annex 2

The following species included in Appendix 2 of the BDA are identified on the territory of Ruse Lom Nature Park:

Animals

Invertebrates (Invertebrata)

- Bolbelasmus unicornis (Schrank, 1789) - (4011)
- Cerambyx cerdo (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1088)
- Dioszeghyana schmidtii (Diószeghy 1935) (4032)
- Euplagia quadripunctaria (Рода, 1761) - (1078)
- Lucanus cervus (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1083)
- Lycaena dispar (Haworth, 1802) (1060)
- Morimus asper funereus (Mulsant, 1863) - (1089)
- Theodoxus transversalis (C. Pfeiffer, 1828) - (4064)
- Unio crassus (Retzius, 1783) - (1032)
- Vertigo (Vertigo) moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849) - (1016)

Spine (Vertebrata)

Fish

- Barbus meridionalis - (1138)
- Cobitis elongata - (2533)
- Cobitis taenia - (1149)
- Eudontomyzon mariae - (2484)
- Gobio kessleri - (2511)
- Misgurnus fossilis - (1145)
- Rhodeus amarus - (1134)

Amphibians

- Bombina bombina - (1188)
- Triturus dobrogicus - (1993)
- Triturus karelinii - (1171)

Reptiles

- Elaphe sauromates - (5194 (1279))
- Emys orbicularis - (1220)
- Testudo graeca - (1219)
- Testudo hermanni - (1217)

Mammals (not bats)

- Canis lupus – (1352)
- Lutra lutra - (1355)
- Mesocricetus newtoni – (2609)
- Mustella eversmanni – (2633)
- Spermophilus citelus – (1335)
- Vormela peregusna – (2635)

Bats

Barbastella barbastellus - (1308)
Miniopterus schreibersi - (1310)
Myotis bechsteini - (1323)
Myotis blythii - (1307)
Myotis capaccinii - (1316)
Myotis emarginatus - (1321)
Myotis myotis - (1324)
Rhinolophus euryale - (1305)
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum - (1304)
Rhinolophus hipposideros - (1303)
Rhinolophus mehelyi - (1302)

Plants

Himantoglossum caprinum – (2327)

Assessment of the conservation status of the species in Appendix 2 of the BDA.
Methods for assessing the condition.

The methodologies for assessing the status of the species in Appendix 2 of the BDA have been developed in accordance with the requirements for the assessment of the Natura 2000 PS. Since different species within a systematic class have different biology, different parameters and reference values for evaluating their PS. Therefore, separate methodologies for each species or for groups of species of similar biology are developed in this report.

Invertebrates (Invertebrata)

Bolbelasmus unicornis (Schrank, 1789) - (4011)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits.

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - number of localities in the park. As the species is not established within the park, a reference value cannot be specified.

Permanent or increasing - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference number - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 1:

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Unfavorable - Bad - At least one parameter with an unfavorable - bad parameter

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable habitats

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare

Constant or increasing - Favorable

Reduction between 1-10% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction of more than 10% of their area - Adverse - Bad

Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare

Continuous or growing And no smaller than the area - Favorable

Reduction between 1-10% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction of more than 10% of the area - Adverse - bad

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential habitats with turnaround OR OR old-age trees for the selected class
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
60% of the habitat area meets the indicator - Favorable
Between 40-60% of the habitat area and meet the indicator - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - implementation of non-injurious practices
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose of forests
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the damaged locality
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - implementation of non-injurious practices
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.5. The intensity of mowing in the meadows
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Leaving more than 25% clear area every hour
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.6. Conducting intensive agriculture (soil cultivation, hydrological regime, use of fertilizers and other change of purpose of potential habitats) and / or other threats related to the change of the natural state of the grasslands
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - implementation of non-injurious practices
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species:

Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Cerambyx cerdo (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1088)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits
Permanent or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference number - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary
Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable habitats in identified habitats.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction to 1% of area per year - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction to 1% of area per year - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential habitats with turnaround OR OR old-age trees for the selected class
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
60% of the habitat area meets the indicator - Favorable
Between 40-60% of the habitat area meet the indicator - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Amount of decaying wood
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
60% of the habitat area meets the indicator - Favorable
Between 40-60% of the habitat area meet the indicator - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
All favorable habitats - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose of forests
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters in green or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter in red
Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species in the park:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR more red

Dioszeghyana schmidtii (Diószeghy 1935) (4032)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number of established sites
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits
Permanent or increasing and greater than the reference number - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Abundance in the fields
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - specimens per 1 ha AND / OR 2 specimens in two of three litter traps in one field
The number of favorable localities does not decrease over 90% of the favorable localities - Auspicious
The number of favorable locations decreases OR only between 75 and 90% of favorable locations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of the poorer localities - Unfavorable - Poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Area of suitable habitats in established habitats
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares falling within the ecotone
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction OR loss of up to 1% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year - Adverse - bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Area of suitable sites for laying eggs and development of larvae within the field
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% as the area of occurring and abundant with suitable food plants relative to the total area of the suitable habitat in the field
All deposits in good condition - Favorable
Between 1-5% of the deposits in unfavorable condition - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
More than 5% of the poorer and less favored localities - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Outgrowth of potential habitats and sites with pioneering shrub vegetation (without permanent and long-standing ones)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Up to 30% projective coverage And protection of at least 5% coverage of pioneer species - thorns, blackberries, rose hips, grassy elder, etc. on the edge between the forest and open places or as groups under the crown of scattered shrubs and trees
All deposits in good condition - Favorable
Between 1-5% of the deposits in unfavorable condition - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
More than 5% of the poorer and less favored localities - Unfavorable - Poor
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Implementation of non-injurious practices.
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose or land use
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence of damaged habitats
As 4.1. - -
Parameter 4.5 Lighting and illumination of buildings and structures.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number and type of luminaires in the immediate vicinity of the habitats
There are no working lighting fixtures in the immediate area or if there are far and no mercury lamps - Conveniently
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.6. Forest management
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Conservation of forests in the ecotone by:
• complete rejuvenation (bare, gradual, sanitary felling in large areas over 0, 5 acres),
• shading of forests and damage to grassy food plants
• felling of food trees and shrubs,
• displacement of food trees due to succession
As 4.1. - -
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall evaluation of the Park Species PS:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad

Euplagia quadripunctaria (Рода, 1761) - (1078)
КРИТЕРИЙ 1. ПОПУЛАЦИЯ В ГРАНИЦИТЕ НА ПАРКА
Parameter 1.1. Number of established sites
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits
Permanent or increasing and greater than the reference number - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Abundance in the fields
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of specimens per 1 ha AND / OR 1 specimen in two of three traps per night in one locality
The number of favorable localities does not decrease over 90% of the favorable localities - Auspicious
The number of favorable locations decreases OR only between 75 and 90% of favorable locations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of the poorer localities - Unfavorable - Poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Area of suitable habitats in established habitats
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares falling within the ecotone
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction OR loss of up to 1% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Parameter 3.1. Area of suitable sites for laying eggs and development of larvae within the field
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% as area of occurring and abundant with suitable food plants relative to the total area of suitable habitat in the field
All deposits in good condition - Favorable
Between 1-5% of the deposits in unfavorable condition - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
More than 5% of the poorer and less favored localities - Unfavorable - Poor
Parameter 3.2. Outgrowth of potential habitats and sites with pioneering shrub vegetation (without permanent and long-standing ones)
Up to 30% projective coverage and protection of at least 5% coverage of pioneer species - thorns, blackberries, rose hips, grassy elder, etc. along the edge between the forest and open areas or as groups under the crown of scattered shrubs and trees
As 3.1. -
Overall assessment under Criterion 3

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter in red
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Implementation of damaging practices.
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose or land use
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence of damaged habitats
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.5 Lighting and illumination of buildings and structures.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number and type of luminaires in the immediate vicinity of the habitats
There are no working lighting fixtures in the immediate area or if there are far and no mercury lamps - Conveniently
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.6 Forest management
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Conservation of forests in the ecotone by:
• complete rejuvenation (bare, gradual, sanitary felling in large areas over 0, 5 acres),
• shading of forests and damage to grassy food plants
• felling of food trees and shrubs
As 4.1. - -
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad

Lucanus cervus (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1083)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of localities in the park
Permanent or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary
Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction between 1-10% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of more than 10% of their area - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction between up to 10% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of more than 10% of the area - Adverse - bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential habitats with turnaround OR OR old-age trees for the selected class
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
Parameter 3.2. Amount of decaying wood
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - implementation of non-injurious practices
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose of forests
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Lycaena dispar (Haworth, 1802) (1060)
Criterion 1. Population within the boundaries of the park
Parameter 1.1. Number of established sites
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of localities in the park
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference number for a period of at least or more than 2 consecutive years - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a period longer than 2 consecutive years OR> 25% less than the single count reference number - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Occurrence / abundance
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Relative abundance of the species in the respective locality
Relatively constant and not less than 80% of the average habitat type established - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Stable reduction for two or more years, equivalent to a loss of more than 10% per year without alternation with growth - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 2. Habitat area within the park boundary
Parameter 2.1. Area of effectively occupied habitats in the localities
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Landfill with actual habitats - hectare
Continuous or increasing with continuous monitoring - Favorable
Reduction OR between 1-10% of the area offered by the park - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a period longer than 2 consecutive years - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Landfill with potential habitats - hectare
Continuous or increasing with continuous monitoring - Favorable
Reduction to 1% of the area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a period longer than 2 consecutive years - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 3. Structures and functions
Parameter 3.1. Area of territories with optimal conditions for the populations of the species
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Polygon with territories with optimal conditions for the populations of the species - hectare
Continuous or increasing with continuous monitoring - Favorable
Reduction OR loss of up to 1% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period - Adverse - poor

Parameter 3.2. Changing the water level
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of the length of the coastline with natural fluctuations at the water level, no change in the natural hydrological regime
Does not reduce the percentage of the coastline in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the coastline is in a favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 50% of the length of the coastline is unfavorable - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 10% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose or land use
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-5% of sites damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 5% of the sites damaged - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.4. Status of the nature of the grass and shrub areas in the habitats of the species
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area by: change of land use and / or destination of potential habitats; management intensification (soil tillage, change of natural grass composition, change of natural hydrological regime, use of fertilizers)
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Morimus asper funereus (Mulsant, 1863) - (1089)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of localities in the park
Permanent or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 10% per year for a given period - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable habitats in identified habitats.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction between 1-10% of their area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% of their area - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectare
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction between 1-10% of the area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the area - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION

Parameter 3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential habitats with turnaround OR OR old-age trees for the selected class
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence
60% of the habitat area meets the indicator - Favorable
Between 40-60% of the habitat area the flocks meet the indicator - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Amount of decaying wood
60% of the habitat area meets the indicator - Favorable
Between 40-60% of the habitat area the flocks meet the indicator - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the habitat area corresponds to the indicator - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Advantageous - All parameters Advantageously or up to 25% insufficient information
As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION

Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 10% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known localities or other change of purpose or land use

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-5% of sites damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 5% of the sites damaged - Adverse - Bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Theodoxus transversalis (C. Pfeiffer, 1828) - (4064)

Unio crassus (Retzius, 1783) - (1032)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of localities in the park
Permanent or increasing
Any other combination
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period
Parameter 1.2. Abundance (Ab)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Total number of all identified specimens in the park to the total area of the investigated transects (copies / m2)
Abundance ≥ the reference value
Reference value> Abundance> 0
Abundance = 0
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Area of effectively occupied habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Landfill with actual habitats (ha)
Continuous or increasing with continuous monitoring
Reduction or loss between 1-10% of their area
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year or loss of more than 10% of their area
Parameter 2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Landfill with potential habitats (ha)
Continuous or increasing with continuous monitoring
Reduction or loss between 1-10% of the area
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period or more than 10% of their area
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION

Parameter 3.1. Water quantities

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence of the required minimum water quantity
It does not reduce the percentage of water in a favorable state and at least 90% is in a favorable state
10 to 50% of suitable habitats are in unfavorable condition
Reduces the percentage of water in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period or more than 50% of suitable habitats are in a disadvantaged state
Parameter 3.2. Characteristics of the bottom substrate - sections with a natural rocky bottom
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats
Does not reduce the percentage of favorable riverine sections and at least 90% of the length is in favorable condition
10 to 50% of suitable habitats are disadvantaged
Reduces the percentage of river sections in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period or more than 50% of the river sections in a disadvantaged state
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Implementation of non-injurious practices
All habitats in favorable condition - B Unfavorable - unsatisfactory favorable
Any other combination -
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities, change of coast
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Percentage of damaged sections
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.3. Pollution - chronic or salvo
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Percentage of damaged sections
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.4. Anthropogenic coastal presence (camping, tourism and fishing)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Up to 30% of the coast for each section of 5 km
All plots in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged sections - Adverse - Bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment on all BPS criteria of its type of park
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Vertigo (Vertigo) moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849) - (1016)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of established sites

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of sites

At least 2 sites with adult specimens - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

No localities containing adult specimens - Adverse - Bad

Parameter 1.2. Population size in the field

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of specimens X Site area / sample area

Permanent or increasing and greater than the park reference number - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference number - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.3. Occurrence in potential fields

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of specimens / unit of study area of potential habitats

> 2 adult specimens / m2 - Good

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

No adult specimens - Adverse - bad

Overall assessment under Criterion 1

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Area of potential habitats in the park

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

Constant or increasing - Favorable

Reduction between 1-10% of the area - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the area - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION

Parameter 3.1. Species composition of grass vegetation in grassland habitats

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Minimum 75% coverage of dominant plant habitat - Carex spp. and reeds

All favorable locations - Favorable

Between 1-5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory

More than 5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - Poor

Parameter 3.2. Soil moisture

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Over 75% of the habitat area is wet (water rises at pressure), very wet (standing water below 5 cm)

All favorable locations - Favorable

Between 1-5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory

More than 5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - Poor

Parameter 3.3. Slope / completeness of forest in established habitats

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Above 8

All favorable locations - Favorable

Between 1-5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory

More than 5% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - Poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Use of pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Implementation of non-injurious practices.
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Water abstraction, drainage of the terrain
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Water from the fields and from the sources of supply - streams, springs, wetlands, etc. are not taken with hydraulic equipment.
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.3. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of the sites - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.4. The intensity of mowing in the meadows
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Leaving 80% of the 3 m strip of water off the coast
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.5. Plowing and changing land use of grassland habitats for each site
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Wet meadows are not plowed in the habitat of the species
The habitat of the species is not damaged - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats in at least 1 locality - Adverse - Bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Fish

Barbus meridionalis - (1138)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Biomass
Unit of measurement / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha Reference value: 2 kg / ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number / density

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of individuals per ha for rivers. Reference value: 100 - 2000 ind / ha
As a parameter 1.1.
Parameter 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Ratio young to sexually mature and vice versa to not less than 1/9
As a parameter 1.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Parameter 2.1. Length of river sections where the species occurs within the park.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Area of potential habitats of the species within the park.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Flow rate
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec. Within the reference value (0,5-1,5 m / s) and deviation from the natural maximum of 25%
Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the streams is in a favorable state - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Water quantity
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.
As 3.1.
Parameter 3.3. Sobrability
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index
Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad
Parameter 3.4. Oxygen saturation
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - over 75%
As parameter 3.3.
Parameter 3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats. Reference value - gravelly or sandy-

gravelly between 75% and 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction in the participation of gravel or sand-gravel bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of muddy (slowing river flow) or stony (accelerating flow) sections is an unfavorable change.)

As parameter 3.3.

Parameter 3.6. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydrotechnical facilities and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species

There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 3

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Parameter 4.1. Rectification of river sections - straightening of the stream, presence of dikes, fords, lining of the banks

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections

Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams with naturally meandering and spilling river banks - Adverse - poor

Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status

As parameter 3.3.

Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections

Absence of threat - Favorable

Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor

Parameter 4.4. Unregulated fishing and poaching

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections

As 4.3.

Overall Criterion 4 assessment

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

Overall assessment of the Park Species PS

Favorable - All criteria Favorable

Adverse - Bad Combination

Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Cobitis elongata - (2533)

Cobitis taenia - (1149)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Biomass

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha. Reference value: 0.4-1.0 kg / ha

Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.2. - Number / density

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals per ha. Reference value: 100-1000 ind / ha

As a parameter 1.1.

Parameter 1.3. Age structure

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Ratio young to sexually mature and vice versa to not less than 1/9

As a parameter 1.1.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Parameter 2.1. Length of river sections where the species occurs within the park.

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km.

Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Parameter 2.2. Area of potential habitats of the species within the park.

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha

Constant or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Flow rate

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec. Within the reference value (0,5-1,5 m / s) And deviation from the natural limit of not more than 25%

Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the streams is in a favorable state - Favorable

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor

Parameter 3.2. Water quantity

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.

As 3.1.

Parameter 3.3. Sobrability

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index
Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad
Parameter 3.4. Oxygen saturation
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - over 75%
As parameter 3.3.
Parameter 3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats
As a parameter 3.4.
Parameter 3.6. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydrotechnical facilities and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species
There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Positive - All parameters Positive or up to 25% insufficient information - Positive
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Rectification of river sections - straightening of the stream, presence of dykes, fords, lining of the banks
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections
Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of the streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic
Unit of measure / BSP threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status
As a parameter 4.1.
Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections
Absence of threat - Favorable
Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination

Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Eudontomyzon mariae - (2484)

Criterion 1. Population within the boundaries of the park
Parameter 1.1. Biomass
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha. Reference value: 0,5-1,0 kg / ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference for the park - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference for the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number / density
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals per ha. Reference value: 5-10 ind / ha
As a parameter 1.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Parameter 2.1. Length of river sections in which the species breeds adults (middle and upper reaches, sand and gravel bottom)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value for the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Length of river sections inhabited by larvae (lower reaches, muddy bottom)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km
As 2.1.
Parameter 2.3. Potential habitats of the species
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value for the park - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. QUALITY, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION

Parameter 3.1. Flow Rate (Adult Habitats Only)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec
Between 0.5 - 1.5 m / s in adult habitats And deviation from the natural not more than 25% Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the currents is in a favorable state - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable condition by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.3. Water quantity
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.

As 3.2.
Parameter 3.4. Sobrability
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index, favorable value of oligo-β-mesosaprobic waters; adverse value of β-mesosaprobic water
Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad
Parameter 3.5. Oxygen saturation
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - above 75% for the habitats of adult specimens.
As a parameter 3.4.
Parameter 3.6. The nature of the bottom substrate
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats. Reference value - Larval habitats - Gravelly, sandy-gravelly 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction of this type of bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of sandy / muddy (slowing river flow) or stony (accelerating flow) sections is an unfavorable change. Adult Habitats - Tinest, muddy, muddy 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction of this type of bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of sandy-gravel sections (accelerating the flow) is an unfavorable change.
As a parameter 3.4.

Parameter 3.7. Construction of hydraulic barriers creating migration barriers (for all types)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats wholly or partially isolated from hydrotechnical installations and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species
There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
Parameter 4.1. Correction, Straightening, Morphological changes of river sections - erosion, straightening of dams, presence of dams, fords, interruption by partition, lining of banks (for all species)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections.
Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams with naturally meandering and spilling river banks - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic (for all species)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status.
As a parameter 3.4.
Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates (for all types)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections

Absence of threat - Favorable
Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Gobio kessleri - (2511)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Biomass
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha. Reference value: 0.1-1.0 kh / ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference for the park - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference for the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number / density
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of ind. / Ha. Reference value: 100 - 500 ind / ha
As a parameter 1.1.
Parameter 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Ratio of young to sexually mature and vice versa to not less than 1/9
As a parameter 1.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Length of river sections where the species occurs within the park.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value for the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Area of potential habitats of the species within the park.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha.
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value for the park - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. QUALITY, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Flow rate

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec. Within the reference value (0,8-2,0 m / s) and deviation from the natural maximum of not more than 25%
Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the streams is in a favorable state - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Water quantity
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.
As 3.1.
Parameter 3.3. Sobrability
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index
Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad
Parameter 3.4. Oxygen saturation
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - over 75%
As parameter 3.3.
Parameter 3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats. Reference value - gravelly or sandy-gravelly between 75% and 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction in the participation of gravel or sand and gravel bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of muddy (slowing the river flow) or stony (accelerating the flow) sections is an unfavorable change.

As a parameter 3.4.

Parameter 3.6. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydrotechnical facilities and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species

There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 3

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

Criterion 4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

Parameter 4.1. Correction, Straightening, Morphological changes of river sections - erosion, straightening of dams, presence of dams, fords, interruption by partition, lining of banks (for all species)

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections.

Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams with naturally meandering and spilling river banks - Adverse - poor

Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic (for all species)

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status.
As a parameter 3.4.
Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates (for all types)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections
Absence of threat - Favorable
Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Misgurnus fossilis - (1145)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Biomass
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha. Reference value: 0.4-1.0 kg / ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number / density
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals per ha. Reference value: 100-1000 ind / hAs a parameter 1.1.
Parameter 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Ratio young to sexually mature and vice versa to not less than 1/9
As a parameter 1.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Area of standing water bodies where the species occurs within the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Area of potential habitats of the species within the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Changing the water level

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec. Within the reference value (0,8-2,0 m / s) and deviation from the natural maximum of not more than 25%

Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the streams is in a favorable state - Favorable

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor

Parameter 3.2. Water quantity

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.

As 3.1.

Parameter 3.3. Sobrability

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index

Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad

Parameter 3.4. Oxygen saturation

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - over 75%

As parameter 3.3.

Parameter 3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats. Reference value - gravelly or sandy-gravelly between 75% and 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction in the participation of gravel or sand and gravel bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of muddy (slowing the river flow) or stony (accelerating the flow) sections is an unfavorable change.

As a parameter 3.4.

Parameter 3.6. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydrotechnical facilities and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species

There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 3

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Parameter 4.1. Correction, straightening, Morphological changes of river sections - erosion, straightening of dams, presence of dikes, fords, interruption by partition, lining of banks (for all species)

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections.

Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of the streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic (for all species)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status.
As a parameter 4.1.
Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates (for all types)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections
Absence of threat - Favorable
Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Rhodeus amarus - (1134)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Biomass
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - kg / ha. Reference value: 0,8-4,0 kg / ha
Continuous or increasing And not less than 99% of the reference - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number / density
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals / ha. Reference value: 500-1500 ind / ha
As a parameter 1.1.
Parameter 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Ratio young to sexually mature and vice versa to not less than 1/9
As a parameter 1.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Length of river sections where the species occurs within the park.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - km
Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value
Parameter 2.2. Area of standing water bodies where the species occurs within the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
As 2.1.

Parameter 2.3. Area of potential habitats of the species within the park
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - ha
As 2.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Changing the water level

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - M / sec. Within the reference value (0,8-2,0 m / s) and deviation from the natural maximum of not more than 25%

Does not reduce the percentage of currents in the park in a favorable condition and at least 90% of the length of the streams is in a favorable state - Favorable

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of river flows in the park in a favorable state by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of the length of the river flows in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor

Parameter 3.2. Water quantity

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - m3 / sec - monthly average and annual average.

As 3.1.

Parameter 3.3. Sobrability

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Bulgarian Biotic Index

Not less than 95% of the currents in favorable condition - Favorable

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

More than 25% of the length of the river currents is in a disadvantage - Adverse - bad

Parameter 3.4. Oxygen saturation

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - over 75%

As parameter 3.3.

Parameter 3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Ratio in% of river sections with unfavorably changed bottom to the total length of suitable habitats. Reference value - gravelly or sandy-gravelly between 75% and 100% of the length of river sections. Any reduction in the participation of gravel or sand and gravel bottom by more than 1% of the natural at the expense of muddy (slowing the river flow) or stony (accelerating the flow) sections is an unfavorable change.

As a parameter 3.4.

Parameter 3.6. Construction of hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydrotechnical facilities and smaller than the minimum required river stretch for self-sustaining a sustainable population OR isolated from key seasonal habitats of the species

There is no increase in% of fragmented river sections and at least 90% of the length of the streams is unfragmented - Conveniently

All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduces the percentage of unfragmented river sections in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 75% of the length of streams is unfragmented - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 3

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Parameter 4.1. Correction, Straightening, Morphological changes of river sections - erosion, straightening of dams, presence of dams, fords, interruption by partition, lining of banks (for all species)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of corrected river sections.
Does not reduce the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park and at least 75% of the length of streams has naturally meandering and spilled river banks -
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduces the percentage of uncorrected river stretches in the park by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of the length of streams with naturally meandering and spilling river banks - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Pollution - salvo / chronic (for all species)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of river sections affected by pollution damaging the population to adverse status.
As a parameter 4.1.
Parameter 4.3. Dredging, extraction of aggregates (for all types)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% affected river sections
Absence of threat - Favorable
Impact on the habitat area of the species between 1-5% annually - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Impact on habitat area of the species> 5% per year - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Amphibians

Bombina bombina - (1188)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Indicator 1.1. Population in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals observed per 1 km route (not less than 0.1 units / km)
Continuous or increasing And not less than 90% of the park grounds in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% of disadvantaged sites - Adverse - poor

Indicator 1.2. - Adult sexual structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of singing males Male to female ratio 1: 1 for each site evaluated
Not less than 90% of the sites in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of favorable sites by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of unfavorable sites - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence of adults and larvae
As a parameter 1.2
Indicator 1.4. Number of deposits

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of localities - a field is any individual stagnant body of water with species populations, as well as any monotonous, but no longer than 1 km, river section with species populations.
Permanent or growing And at least 50% of potential habitats with species populations - Beneficial
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of potential habitats without species populations - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.5. Occurrence in potential fields
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Occurrence in% of potential fields
More than 50% occurrence - Favorable
Occurrence between 20% and 50% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Occurrence below 20% - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Indicator 2.1. Total area of potential habitat
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to more than 1% loss per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Indicator 3.1. Area in the park of ponds suitable for habitation
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares
Constant or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Indicator 3.2. Length of river stretches and artificial channels suitable for habitation of boom
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in kilometers
As an indicator 2.1.
Indicator 3.3. Total area in the park - terrestrial habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of all terrestrial parts on the banks of water bodies and rivers with a buffer of 200 meters to land
As an indicator 2.1
Indicator 3.4. Area in the park - terrestrial open habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of all habitats in the terrestrial 200-meter strip, in which the bush vegetation is covered (full) below 0.7.
As an indicator 2.1.
Indicator 3.5. Naturally the river bed
No new river bed adjustments and banks and at least 75% of them not adjusted - Favorable

Increase in adjusted river beds and banks by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of them already corrected - Adverse - poor
Indicator 3.6. Fountain troughs
The troughs of the fountains in the park are maintained with regular troughs - Convenient
Reducing the number of functioning fountains (for unnatural reasons) - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Indicator 4.1. Damage to the integrity of the reservoir as a result of drying, drainage, corrections, etc.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Not allowed:
- drying
- demolition of walls of micro-dams
- backfill
- corrections violating the water regime
Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - In the catchment areas of the reservoir or river are not used:
• fertilizers;
• natural fertilizers above the permissible for good agricultural practice;
• herbicides, except those authorized for use in the certification of organic food.
Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.3. Mortality caused directly or indirectly by a person
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km. High-intensity road traffic and fishing trails along water bodies and counting of dead animals found
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.4. Conservation of aquatic vegetation in muddy rivers and canals
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - No reeds and other natural aquatic vegetation cleared
Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.5. Water pollution
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Any type of domestic or industrial pollution affecting water quality
Not less than 95% of the reservoirs in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory

More than 25% of the reservoirs in unfavorable condition - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Triturus dobrogicus - (1993)
Triturus karelinii - (1171)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number of actual sites in the park.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Each individual reservoir with proven presence of the species is a locality
Continuous or growing, but not less than 50% of the number of potential deposits - Favorable
Less than 50% but more than 25% of the number of potential deposits - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Decreasing by more than 1% per year for a given period OR less than 25% of potential fields - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Abundance.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Calculated as the number of specimens per hour of trap exposure
Greater, equal to or up to 20% less than the reference - Favorable
Less than the benchmark by between 20 and 50% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
With over 50% less than the reference - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 1.3. Sexual structure.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Normal male to female ratio is close to 1: 1
In no less than 90% of reservoirs the sex ratio is normal - Favorable
The ratio is normal in between 50 and 90% of the water bodies in the park - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The ratio is normal in less than 50% of the water bodies in the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.4. Age structure.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Age structure is normal when there are both adults and larvae in the reservoir
In no less than 90% of the reservoirs the age structure is normal - Favorable
Age structure is normal in between 50 and 90% of the water bodies in the park - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Age structure is normal in less than 50% of the water bodies in the park - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY
Parameter 2.1. Area of aquatic habitats.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Area of suitable reservoirs in the park expressed in ha
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable

Less than the reference value by up to 10% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Declining by more than 1% per year for a given period OR by more than 10% below the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Area of suitable terrestrial habitats.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Area of suitable terrestrial habitats in the park expressed in ha
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable
Less than the reference value by up to 10% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Declining by more than 1% per year for a given period OR by more than 10% below the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 3. LOCATION - QUALITY, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS
Parameter 3.1. Number of optimal aquatic habitats.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - All water bodies eligible for optimal water habitat
Permanent or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable
Less than the 5% reference value - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Decreasing by more than 1% per year for a given period OR by more than 5% below the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Area of optimal terrestrial habitats.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Area of deciduous and mixed forests and shrubs up to 500 m away from water bodies
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable
Less than the 5% reference value - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Decreasing by more than 1% per year for a given period OR by more than 5% below the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.3. Barriers.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Highways and first-class roads without or with insufficient (and / or inappropriate) crossing facilities
Absent - Auspicious
Are present in up to 25% of the 500-meter water bodies - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Are present in more than 25% of the 500-meter zones around water bodies - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Drying.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - The reservoir is threatened with drying out due to backfilling with earth masses, a dug drainage channel, excessive overgrowing with reeds / papur, etc. Only reservoirs with proven species presence are evaluated.
None of the optimal and at least 95% of suitable reservoirs are at risk of drying out - Conveniently
Not more than 1% of optimal and no more than 5% of suitable reservoirs threatened with drying out - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 1% of optimal reservoirs threatened with drying up - Adverse - poor

Parameter 4.2. Purification of aquatic vegetation.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - It is permissible to clear vegetation in no more than 1/2 of the reservoir, and only in September. Only reservoirs with proven species presence are evaluated.
All optimal and at least 75% of suitable reservoirs meet the norm - Favorable
At least 95% of optimal and at least 50% of suitable water bodies meet the standard - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 5% of optimal reservoirs do not meet the standard - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.3. Use of fertilizers and pesticides.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - The following are not used in the reservoir of the reservoir:
• fertilizers;
• natural fertilizers above the permissible for good agricultural practice;
• herbicides, except those authorized for use in the certification of organic food.
Only reservoirs with proven species presence are evaluated.
All optimal and at least 75% of suitable reservoirs meet the norm - Favorable
At least 95% of optimal and at least 50% of suitable water bodies meet the standard - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 5% of optimal water bodies do not meet the standard - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Reptiles

Elaphe sauromates - (5194 (1279))

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Indicator 1.1. Population in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals observed per 1 km route (not less than 0.2 units / km)
Continuous or increasing And not less than 90% of the park grounds in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% of the park sites in a disadvantaged position - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.2. - Adult sexual structure
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Male to female 1: 1 ratio for each site evaluated
Not less than 90% of the sites in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of favorable sites by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of unfavorable sites - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Presence of young people
As a parameter 1.2.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Indicator 2.1. Total area of potential habitat

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Key habitat indicator 3.1. Area of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures, meadows and desolate farmland with trees and shrubs.

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Key habitat indicator 3.2.

Area of open habitats in forests

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares not less than 5% of every 5 hectares of forest habitats

As Indicator 3.1. - -

Key habitat indicator 3.3. Area of reed beds with drying bottom

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

As Indicator 3 .1.

Key habitat indicator 3.4. Non-fragmented ecotone slope / water source

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in meters

As Indicator 3.1.

Key habitat indicator 3.5. Unfragmented ecotone exposed habitats / forests and shrubs

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in meters

As Indicator 3.1.

Key habitat indicator 3.6. Tree bush vegetation of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures and meadows, desolate farmland

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Over 20 and below 60% projective cover for the landfill (applies to every 1 hectare) - exception of about 5% for every 4 ha while protecting the lugger in pastures and meadows

Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor

Key habitat indicator 3.7. Tree shrub in gardens, vineyards, and extensive fields

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - At least 10% cover of bush vegetation in groups or sines per 1 ha of land

The total area does not decrease And not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable

As Indicator 3.7. - Adverse - unsatisfactory

As Indicator 3.7. - Adverse - bad

Key habitat indicator 3.8. General fragmentation in habitats of a species of linear gear

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Absence of artificial barriers (fences, buildings, insurmountable linear infrastructure) for the migration of the species into a separate landfill with a uniform habitat, but not larger than 1 hectare.
The area of non-fragmented landfills is constant or growing And not less than 90% of the total area in the park is unfragmented - Auspicious
As Indicator 3.7. - Adverse - unsatisfactory
As Indicator 3.7. - Adverse - bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Indicator 4.1. Pasture plowing
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
No plowed habitat of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.2. Pasture shrubbery
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
No plowed habitat of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.3. Use of fertilizers and pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - The following are not used in the range:
• fertilizers;
• natural fertilizers above the permissible for good agricultural practice;
• Herbicides, except those authorized for certification in organic foods.
Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.4. Activities supporting the extensive nature of orchards, vineyards, meadows and pastures
Unit of measurement / BPS threshold / - Extensive management of, above all, surface and soil treatment and mowing mechanization.
As Indicator 4.4.
Indicator 4.5. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.6. Specific forestry activities
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - The following shall not be performed in the range:
• reconstruction;
• changing the species composition of natural forests
• reforestation related to soil machining
• primary afforestation of branches
As Indicator 4.4.
Indicator 4.7. Undefragmented roads with traffic above 1000 vehicles per day
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% affected habitats, affected habitats are 500 meters wide

Affected up to 99% of habitats - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected over 10% of habitat in the park - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.8. Mortality resulting from road traffic
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.9. Poaching and gathering
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Expert evaluation, questionnaires with local people
No poaching or incidental only - Favorable
Presence of poaching not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Strong poaching leading to population decline, at least in part of the park (larger than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.10. - Mortality caused directly or indirectly by a person
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Emys orbicularis - (1220)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Indicator 1.1. Population in the park
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals observed per 1 km transect.
Continuous or growing And not less than 90% of the water bodies / river sections in the park in favorable condition And not less than the reference population - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% of the water body / river sections of the park in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.2. Sexual structure of adults
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Male to female ratio of 1: 1 for each assessed water body / river section
Not less than 90% of the reservoirs / river sections in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of water bodies / river sections in favorable condition by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of water bodies / river sections in unfavorable condition - Adverse - poor
Indicator 1.3. Age structure
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Presence of young for each estimated reservoir / river section (animals less than 11 cm.)
As Indicator 1.2.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary
Indicator 2.1. Total area of potential habitat
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares
Continuous or increasing and not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Indicator 3.1. Area in the park of ponds suitable for habitation
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares (water areas of reservoirs up to 3 m deep and up to 1100 m above sea level)
Constant or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Indicator 3.2. Length of river sections and artificial channels suitable for turtle habitat
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in kilometers
As Indicator 2.1.
Indicator 3.3. Total area in the park - terrestrial habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of all terrestrial parts on the banks of water bodies and rivers with a buffer of 500 meters to land
As Indicator 2.1.
Indicator 3.4. Area in the park - terrestrial open habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of all habitats in the terrestrial 500-meter strip, in which the bush vegetation is covered (full) below 0.7.
As Indicator 2.1.
Indicator 3.5. Complete pond overgrowth
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Presence of water mirrors in the reservoir - not less than 20% And does not decrease.
The water bodies in the park are maintained, avoiding excessive accumulation of vegetation and complete closing of the water mirrors. - Well done
More than 50% of the water bodies cover vegetation to the extent of complete loss of water mirrors. - Adverse - bad
Indicator 3.6. Overgrown water reservoirs
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - At least 50% of the banks of the reservoirs and canals shall be overgrown with abundant water vegetation with a width of at least 2 meters
The water bodies in the park are maintained, avoiding excessive accumulation of vegetation and complete closing of the water mirrors. - Well done
More than 50% of water bodies with less aquatic vegetation. - Adverse - bad
Indicator 3.7. Naturally the river bed
No new river bed adjustments and banks and at least 75% of them not adjusted - Good
Increase in adjusted river beds and banks by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of them already adjusted. - Adverse - bad

Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Indicator 4.1. Number of competing species of turtle bobcat (Trachemys scripta)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of observed specimens per 1 km transect. Linear transect method (counting of turtles along the coast)
Lack of species in the park - Favorable
It is found in more than 5% of transects - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - In the catchment areas of the reservoir or river are not used:
- artificial fertilizers and natural fertilizers in breach of the Water Framework Directive;
- herbicides other than those authorized for use in the certification of organic food.
Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.3. Undefragmented roads with traffic above 2400 vehicles per day
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected habitats, affected habitats in a strip at a distance of 500 meters from the water body
Affected under 1% of habitats - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected over 10% of habitats - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.4. Poaching and gathering
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Expert evaluation, questionnaires with local people
No poaching or incidental only - Favorable
Presence of poaching not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Strong poaching leading to population decline, at least in part of the park (larger than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.5. Mortality caused directly or indirectly by a person
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km. High-intensity road traffic and fishing trails along water bodies and counting of dead animals found
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
4.6. Conservation of aquatic vegetation in muddy rivers and canals
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - No reeds and other natural aquatic vegetation cleared
Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Testudo graeca - (1219)

Testudo hermanni - (1217)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Indicator 1.1. Population in the park

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of adult specimens

Continuous or growing And not less than 90% of the park's reference population - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference population - Adverse - poor

Indicator 1.2. Sexual structure of adults

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Male to female ratio of 2: 1 to 1: 1 (male 55 - 65% ♂: female 35 - 45% ♀) for each site evaluated

Not less than 90% of the sites in favorable condition - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction of favorable sites by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of unfavorable sites - Adverse - poor

Indicator 1.3. Age structure

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Young 10 - 20% for each evaluated site

As an indicator 1.2.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1

Favorable - All parameters Favorable or up to 25% insufficient information - Favorable

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Indicator 2.1. Total area of potential habitat

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

Constant or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Key habitat indicator 3.1. Area of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures, meadows and desolate farmland with trees and shrubs.

Hectares

Constant or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor

Key habitat indicator 3.2. Area of open habitats in forests.

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares not less than 5% of every 5 hectares of forest habitats

As Indicator 3.1.

Key habitat indicator 3.3. Non-fragmented ecotone slope / water source

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in meters

As Indicator 3.1.

Key habitat indicator 3.4. Unfragmented ecotone exposed habitats / forests and shrubs
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in meters
As Indicator 3.1.
Key habitat indicator 3.5. Tree bush vegetation of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures and meadows, desolate farmland
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Over 20 and below 60% projective cover for the landfill (applies to every 1 hectare) - exception of about 5% for every 4 ha while protecting the lugger in pastures and meadows
Not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Key habitat indicator 3.6. Tree shrub vegetation in gardens, vines, and extensive fields
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - At least 10% cover of bush vegetation in groups or sines per 1 ha of land
The total area does not decrease and not less than 90% of the area in favorable condition
As Indicator 3.7.
Key habitat indicator 3.7. General fragmentation in habitats of a species of linear gear
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Absence of artificial barriers (fences, buildings, insurmountable linear infrastructure) for the migration of the species into a separate landfill with a uniform habitat, but not larger than 1 hectare.
The area of non-fragmented landfills is constant or growing And not less than 90% of the total area in the park is not fragmented
As Indicator 3.7.
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Indicator 4.1. Pasture plowing
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
No plowed habitat of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.2. Pasture shrubbery
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area
No plowed habitat of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.3. Use of fertilizers and pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - The following are not used in the range:
• fertilizers;
• natural fertilizers above the permissible for good agricultural practice;
• Herbicides, except those authorized for certification in organic foods.
Not less than 99% of the area in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.4. Activities supporting the extensive nature of orchards, vineyards, meadows and pastures
Unit of measurement / BPS threshold / - Extensive management of, above all, surface and soil treatment and mowing mechanization.

As Indicator 4.4.
Indicator 4.5. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats over a 10 year period - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.6. Specific forestry activities
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - The following shall not be performed in the landfill:
• reconstruction;
• changing the species composition of natural forests
• reforestation related to soil machining
• primary afforestation of branches
As Indicator 4.4.
Indicator 4.7. Undefragmented roads with traffic above 1000 vehicles per day
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% affected habitats, affected habitats are 500 meters wide
Affected up to 99% of the habitats in the park - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected over 10% of habitat in the park - Adverse - Bad
Indicator 4.8. Mortality resulting from road traffic
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.9. Poaching and gathering
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Expert evaluation, questionnaires with local people
No poaching or incidental only - Favorable
Presence of poaching not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Strong poaching leading to population decline, at least in part of the park (larger than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Indicator 4.10. - Mortality caused directly or indirectly by a person
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of animals killed / km
No detectable mortality - Favorable
Presence of detectable mortality not likely to affect population size - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increased mortality (greater than the increase in the area concerned) - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - Bad Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Mammals (without bats)

Canis lupus – (1352)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK
Parameter 1.1. Number and trend of population development
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of married couples

Permanent / non-decreasing And not less than 90% of the reference population for the park derived from the habitat capacity, while occupying at least 70% of the suitable habitats in the park - Favorable
40 to 60% of the reference population - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 10% per year OR less than 40% of the reference population - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Average size of packs in winter
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Average number of individuals in a park pack (average of all packs).
Minimum of 3 individuals (married couple + at least one small survivor). - Well done
Minimum of 2 individuals (married couple) - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Fewer than 2 animals - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 1.3. Social structure
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence of a married couple. Male to female ratio: 1: 1. The presence of heterosexual, unrelated individuals for pair formation.

Existence of a married couple - Favorable
One individual from a family couple is taken away from the population - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Two individuals from one or more couples in the park were taken away from the population. The gender ratio shifts to 3: 1 - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 1.4. Successful breeding / Age structure
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Existence of one-year individuals (years) at (breeding pair)
Availability of at least one year per year for a married couple - Favorable
No survivors (or births) of small children over the age of 20% - 40% of family couples in the park - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 50% of married couples have no surviving years - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 1.4. Mortality
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - death rate - number of deaths by population
Mortality up to 20% of anthropogenic factors - Favorable
Mortality 20 - 40% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Mortality Over 40% - Adverse - Bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 2. Habitat area within the park boundary
Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable unfragmented habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - sq. Km
does not decrease and is not less than the reference value - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR ≥ 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Common (inhabited by species) habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - at least 70% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats
does not decrease and is not less than the reference value - Favorable
between 40 and 60% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.3. Habitats suitable for core zones

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% for every 100 km2 of suitable habitats, at least 20% of their area to meet the requirements for habitats suitable for core zones
As a parameter 2.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Parameter 3.1. Food base
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Minimum average density of game: 1. Deer - over 2 ind./km2;
2. wild boar - above 2 ind./km2; 3. red deer - above 2.5 ind./km2
does not decrease and is not less than the reference value - Favorable
intermediate conditions - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The following values of densities: Roe deer - below 2 ind./km2; 2. wild boar - under 2 ind./km2; 3. red deer - below 2.5 ind./km2 - Adverse - bad
Parameter 3.2. Habitat fragmentation
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence / absence of artificial barriers for the migration of individuals of the species within the habitat. A minimum of 70% coverage of suitable areas in the park and less than 5% of its width is interrupted by natural or artificial barriers
no suitable crossing points or presence but within 8 km of each other along the barrier - favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Increase fragmentation by 5% per year and the presence of barriers with no passageways in more than 5% of the width of suitable areas - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.3. Habitat connectivity
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Presence of bio-corridors between fragmented habitats
There is a connecting bio-corridor with forest and / or shrub vegetation with a minimum width of 200 m and no inhabited buildings throughout the year.
There is no bio-corridor that meets the requirements, but there are no year-round inhabited buildings within a radius of 500 m and there are possibilities for rebuilding the corridor - Adverse - unsatisfactory
There is no bio-corridor and no recovery and defragmentation options - Adverse - bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Criterion 4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
Parameter 4.1. Direct persecution by man
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of individuals killed
Up to 10% of population removed by killed specimens - Favorable
10 - 20% of the population taken by killed specimens - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 20% of the population was taken by killed specimens - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.2. Human activities in forests and adjacent territories
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of area affected as a result of human activities
the affected areas are not more than 10% of the total area of the common habitat, no barriers are being constructed in the connecting corridors - favorable
10-30% of the total habitats are affected - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The affected areas are more than 30% of the inhabited areas - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 4.3. Drift away

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Movement of vehicles for off-road movement of the Republican road network (forest roads) in habitats of the species. In the core areas, no movement of such funds is allowed except for forestry and hunting.

Movement of vehicles intended for forestry and hunting and for the regulation of the routes and to existing buildings is allowed in the common habitats.

Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

There are no regulatory restrictions on the movement of vehicles off the roads of the Republican Road Network - Adverse - Bad

Overall Criterion 4 assessment

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

Overall assessment of the Park Species PS

Favorable - All criteria Favorable

Adverse - unsatisfactory Combination

Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Lutra lutra - (1355)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Relative numbers

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of adult individuals

Constant or growing And not less than 99% of the reference population - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference population - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.2. Sexual structure of adults

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Male to female ratio of 1: 5 in the park and in large areas with several main catchments for each catchment

Deviation from favorable state up to 10% - favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Deviation from favorable status over 25% - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.3. Age structure

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Index, ratio of adults 85%, semi-adults 10% and young individuals 5% in the park, and in large areas with several main catchments for each catchment

As a parameter 1.2.

Parameter 1.4. Mortality

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of dead individuals

Up to 1% of the population - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Over 10% of the population - Adverse - Poor

Overall assessment under Criterion 1

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Area in the park of water bodies and their shores suitable for habitation

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares (separately the water areas of the reservoirs at a distance of 50 meters from the coast and unfragmented and undeveloped land strip up to 200 meters from the coasts)

Continuous or increasing And not less than the reference value - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Length of river sections, artificial channels and the area of their banks suitable for otter habitat
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Length in kilometers, area of unfragmented and undeveloped land strip up to 200 meters from the shores.
As a parameter 2.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Parameter 3.1. Suitable for hiding places and dens.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the length of the coastline for each section with the size of individual territory. Not less than 30% with suitable for fast places
Does not decrease in the park and at least 90% of the coastal sections with size of potential individual territory are in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Decreases in the park and more than 50% of the coastal sections with the size of potential individual territory are in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Habitat fragmentation
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Lack of artificial barriers (fences, buildings, insurmountable linear infrastructure) for the migration of individuals of the species in the 200 m buffer around the shores of the pond or the sea.
No new habitats fragmented And no less than 90% of habitats fragmented - Beneficial
Reduction of unfragmented areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of habitats fragmented - Adverse - unsatisfactory - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.3. Shrub cover on freshwater shoreline
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the length of the coastline covered with shrubby vegetation, for each plot with an individual territory size of not less than 60%
Does not decrease in the park and at least 90% of the coastal sections with size of potential individual territory are in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Decreases in the park and more than 50% of the coastal sections with the size of potential individual territory are in a disadvantaged state - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.5. Naturally the river bed
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of corrected or damaged river sections or those occupied with hydraulic equipment and artificial banks
No new river bed adjustments and banks and at least 75% of them not adjusted - Favorable
Increase in adjusted riverbeds and banks by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of them already adjusted. - Adverse - bad
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Poaching
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Record the number of individuals killed

Up to 1% of the population - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 5% of the population - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 4.2. Intense human presence
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - For each potential individual territory, at least 70% of the coast should have an average density of human presence up to 10 people / ha in 1 hour
At least 90% of the coastal sections of size of individual territory are in favorable condition - Favorable
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 50% of the coastal sections of size of potential individual territory are in unfavorable condition - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.3. Condition of the food base
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Expert assessment for each potential individual territory
As 4.2.
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Mesocricetus newtoni – (2609)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION
Parameter 1.1. Occurrence
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Title. ≥ 50%.
The established relative proportion of sampling units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval shall not be less than the reference value.
The relative share of sampling units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval is below the reference value up to 25% of the reference value - Adverse - unsatisfactory.
The relative share of sampling units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval is below the reference value - below 25% of the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Avg. relative numbers
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Art. ind. / 100 traps 0.12 to 0.4 ind. for 100 days.
Confidence interval and established average relative abundance higher than reference value - Favorable
The average relative size and confidence interval limits are below the reference value of up to 25% of the reference value - Adverse - unsatisfactory.
The average relative size and confidence interval limits are below the reference value - below 25% of the reference value - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters green or one green and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad One or more Adverse – Bad

CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 2.1. Type of habitat

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Title - Threshold values - arable land, meadows, abandoned land and shrubs in the range of 20% to 40%.
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval boundaries correspond to the combinations of the reference values.
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of IO and the confidence interval limits are within the range of the reference combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The sampled units of a given type of IO and the confidence interval boundaries fall within the range of the combinations of reference values - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 2.2. Type of crops in arable land
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Share - Threshold values - Share of crop species in arable land: alfalfa, maize and cereals in the range of 30% to 40%
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval boundaries correspond to the combinations of the reference values.
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval limits correspond to the combinations of the reference values - Adverse - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval limits correspond to the combinations of reference values - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 2.3. Presence of permanently plowed stripes
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Share - Thresholds - Presence ≥ 20%
The proportion of sampling units with undrawn stripes and confidence interval boundaries corresponds to the combination of reference values - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with undrawn stripes and confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of the reference combination combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The sampled units of a given type of IO and the confidence interval boundaries fall within the range of the combinations of reference values - Adverse - Poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Auspicious - All Auspicious or two Auspicious one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or two Adverse – Bad

CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Change in land use
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%. Thresholds - 0% ÷ 3%.
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval limits equal to or below the reference value - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Use of pesticides
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%. Thresholds - 0% ÷ 2%
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval limits equal to or below the reference value - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor

Parameter 3.3. Burning. Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%.
Thresholds - 0%.
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval limits equal to or below the reference value - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Auspicious - All parameters Auspicious or two Auspicious and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad
Overall assessment of the three criteria for the conservation status of the species:
Auspicious - All criteria Auspicious or two Auspicious and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad

Mustella eversmanni – (2633)

Vormela peregusna – (2635)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of localities in the park
Permanent or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference number - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Number and trend of population development
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of adult individuals (not less than 1ind per 10 km2 of suitable habitats)
Continuous or growing And not less than 90% of the reference population - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference population - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Total area of suitable habitats
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares
Continuous or growing And not less than 70% of potential suitable habitats inhabited - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 50% of potential uninhabited habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Total area of effectively occupied (shared) habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - at least 70% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats
does not decrease and is not less than the reference value - Favorable

between 40 and 60% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Less than 40% of the area of potential unfragmented habitats - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION

Parameter 3.1. Food base
Unit of measurement / threshold for BPS / - Every 100 hectares of suitable habitats (individual area of 1 variegated pore) offer a rich nutrient base of optimal prey (squirrel, hamster) and / or suboptimal prey (blind dog, voles, etc.) with high density

All individual sections are in a favorable condition - Auspicious
All other combinations - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 10% of all individual sections are disadvantaged - Adverse - Bad
Parameter 3.2. Presence of bio-corridors between the different cores of suitable habitats
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Biocorridor allowing the formation of a common population (meeting between male and female individuals)
There is a bio-corridor that meets the requirements - Favorable
Missing bio-corridor but eligible for recovery and defragmentation - Adverse - unsatisfactory
No eligible bio-corridor and no recovery and defragmentation options - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION

Parameter 4.1. grazing intensity in pastures
Unit of measurement / threshold for BPS / - Grazing is intensive enough to maintain low grass and prevent succession
Not less than 90% of the area of the colonial habitats or with favorable colonial restoration sites - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 75% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. The intensity of mowing in the meadows
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Mowing is intense enough to maintain low grass and prevent succession
As a parameter 4.1.
Parameter 4.3. Use of rodenticides
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Not used
Not less than 99% of the area of potential habitats in favorable condition - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the favorable area by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 90% of the unfavorable area - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.4. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No habitat of the species burned - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Affected more than 1% of habitats for the entire 10-year period - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.5. Oran, change of land use for each field
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Pastures and meadows are not plowed, as well as desolate agricultural lands with sheds of colonies as of the date of supply of the park
At least 99% of the area is in favorable condition and does not deteriorate - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of% of unfavorable areas by more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% of unfavorable areas - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.6. Undefragmented roads with traffic above 1000 vehicles per day
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% affected habitats, affected habitats are 500 meters wide
Affected up to 99% of the habitats in the park - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected over 10% of the habitats in the park - Adverse - Bad
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

Spermophilus citelus – (1335)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION
Parameter 1.1. Occurrence
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Share (%) - relative number of test areas where the presence of the species has been demonstrated. Threshold:
The established relative proportion of sample units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval is not less than the reference value - 80% -
The relative share of sampling units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval is below the reference value up to 25% of the reference value - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The relative share of sampling units with the presence of the type and boundaries of the confidence interval is below the reference value - below 25% of the reference value - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Abundance
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Art. holes / 100m2
The abundance average and confidence interval limits are above the reference values - 0.33 - favorable
The average abundance and confidence interval boundaries fall within the reference range for the disadvantaged category - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The average abundance and confidence interval limits are within the reference range for the disadvantage category - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Auspicious - All parameters Auspicious or one Auspicious and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse – Bad

CRITERION 2. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCATION
Parameter 2.1. Type of habitat
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Share (%) - Thresholds - Pasture: ≥ 90%; Meadow: ≥ 5% ;.

The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval boundaries correspond to the combinations of the reference values.
The established proportion of sample units with a given type of MO and the confidence interval boundaries fall within the range of the benchmarks for the category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The sampling units of a given type of IO and the confidence interval boundaries fall within the range of combinations of benchmarks for the category of adverse - poor - adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Degree of vegetation with high-stemmed vegetation.
Unit of measure / BSP threshold / - Share (%) - Thresholds - Outgrowth (0-5%): ≥ 87%
The proportion of sampling units with a given degree of fouling and confidence interval boundaries corresponds to combinations of reference values - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with a given degree of fouling and the confidence interval limits shall fall within the range of the benchmarks for the category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with a given degree of fouling and confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of the benchmarks for the category unfavorable - poor - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.3. Degree of grass cover
Unit of measure / BSP threshold / - Share (%) - Thresholds - (over 76%): ≥ 90%
The proportion of sampling units with a degree of grass cover and confidence interval limits corresponds to the combination of reference values - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with a given degree of grass cover and the confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of the benchmarks for the category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with a degree of grass cover and the confidence interval limits shall be within the range of the benchmarks for the category of adverse - poor - adverse - poor
Parameter 2.4. Height of grassy vegetation
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Share (%) - Thresholds - 0-15cm: ≥ 60%; 16-30cm: between 25-30%;

The proportion of sampling units with a given height category and confidence interval boundaries corresponds to the combination of reference values - Favorable

The proportion of sample units with a given height category and confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of combinations of benchmarks for category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory

The proportion of sampling units with a given height category and the confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of combinations of unfavorable - poor reference values. - Adverse - bad

Parameter 2.5. Projective mowing / grazing

Unit of measure / BSP threshold / - Share (%) - Thresholds - (51-80%): ≥ 30%; (over 81%): ≥ 60%;

The proportion of sampling units with a projective coverage category and the confidence interval boundaries corresponds to the combination of the reference values - Favorable

The proportion of sample units with a projective coverage category and the confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of combinations of benchmarks for the category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory

The proportion of sampling units with a projective coverage category and the confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of combinations of benchmarks for the category unfavorable - bad - adverse - bad

Parameter 2.6. Mowing / grazing intensity

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Share (%) - Thresholds - well worn / trimmed: ≥ 70%;

The proportion of sample units with a given intensity category and confidence interval boundaries corresponds to the combination of reference values - Favorable
The proportion of sample units with a given intensity category and confidence interval boundaries falls within the range of combinations of benchmarks for the category unfavorable - unsatisfactory - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sample units with a given intensity category and confidence interval limits shall fall within the range of the benchmarks for the category unfavorable - poor - unfavorable - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Auspicious - All Auspicious or two unknown and the others Auspicious
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - bad One or two Adverse - bad
CRITERION 3. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS) IN LOCATION
Parameter 3.1. Change in land use
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%. Thresholds - ≤ 5%
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval boundaries are equal to or lower than the reference value. - Well done
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2. Use of rodenticides
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%. Thresholds - ≤ 5%
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval limits equal to or below the reference value - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.3. Burning
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -%. Thresholds - ≤ 5%
Share of subtraction. units with threat presence and confidence interval limits equal to or below the reference value - Favorable
The proportion of sampling units with the presence of the threat and the confidence interval boundaries shall fall within the threshold of thresholds for unfavorable disadvantage - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The proportion of sampling units with threat and confidence interval limits is above the unfavorable disadvantage thresholds - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Auspicious - All parameters Auspicious or two Auspicious and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad
Overall assessment of the conservation status of the species:
Auspicious - All criteria Auspicious or two Auspicious and one unknown
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Any other combination
Adverse - Bad - One or more Adverse - Bad

Bats - forest species
Myotis bechsteinii - (1323)
Barbastella barbastellus - (1308)
CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1 .1 Number of sites
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits. Literary data, catches and mapping. Number of sites in the PA according to available data
The number of permanent or increasing number of deposits - Favorable
Reduction in the number of deposits by 10% in 10 years - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction of the number of deposits more than 10% in 10 years - Adverse - bad
Parameter 1.2 Number of swarming sites (caves, mining galleries, bunkers or other refuges)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits. Literary data, catches and mapping. Number of swarming sites according to available data
The established number is ≥ 1 in 15 km2 - Favorable
The number established is ≤ 1 per 25 km2 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Determined number is ≤1 or = 0 per 100 km2 of PA area - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.3 Number of established swarming sites in autumn
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of individuals in the field.
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Literary data, catches with nets and counting of specimens. Number of copies for each location according to available data
The number of instances in each swarming site under ideal conditions is> 5 copies / night - favorable
The number of copies in each swarming site under ideal conditions is = 2 to 4 copies / night - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The number of instances in each swarming site under ideal conditions is ≤1 copies / night - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
More than 99% of the park population is in favorable status - by all criteria favorable or up to 25% insufficient information - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of the park population is disadvantaged - at least one or more criteria is red - Adverse – poor

CRITERION 2. LOCATION OF THE SPECIES - AREA IN THE PARK BORDER

Parameter 2.1. Area of suitable habitats in PA (forests over 60 years)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares.
Permanent or increasing And no smaller than the reference area. - Well done
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference area for the park - Adverse - poor
Parameter 2.2. Isolation and connectivity of suitable habitats
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Distance between territories under Parameter 2.1.
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares for the area of the bio-corridors or percentages of the total area of the PA.
Increasing degree of connectivity and area of bio-corridors between forest habitats - Favorable
Degree of connectivity of bio-corridors between forest habitats does not increase - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Degree of connectivity of bio-corridors between forest habitats decreases - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2

More than 99% of the area in the park is in favorable status - by all criteria favorable or up to 25% insufficient information - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of the park area is unfavorable - at least one or more criteria are red - Adverse – poor

CRITERION 3. LOCATION OF THE SPECIES - STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Parameter 3.1. Number of dead or live trees with loose bark
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Field census in selected 1 ha area
The number of trees with is over 30 / ha and is increasing due to change in forest management - Favorable
The number of trees is between 20 and 30 / ha and does not increase - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The number of trees is <20pcs. / ha and decreases due to forest management - Adverse - Poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
More than 99% of the area in the park is in favorable status - by all criteria favorable or up to 25% insufficient information - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of the park area is unfavorable - at least one or more criteria are red - Adverse – poor

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1 Number of missing sites
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Number of "old" localities where the species has not been established. Literary data, field visit and catch.
The number of localities does not decrease - Favorable
The number of localities decreases by 1 / year. - Adverse - unsatisfactory
The number of localities decreases by> 1 / year. - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.2. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares affected by the favorable habitats of Parameter 2.1 and nutrient habitats. Field visit, survey and official statistics
Insecticides not used - Favorable
Insecticides are used once every 2 years and the area of affected habitats of Parameter 2.1 is <10% - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Insecticides are used annually and the area of affected habitats in Parameter 2.1 is> 10% - Adverse - poor
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
More than 99% of the area in the park is in favorable status - by all criteria favorable or up to 25% insufficient information - Favorable
Combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of the park area is unfavorable - at least one or more criteria are red - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species for the park:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Bats (excluding forest species) - Rhinolophus mehelyi, Rhinolophus hipposideros, Rhinolophus
ferrumequinum, Rhinolophus euryale, Myotis blythii, Myotis capaccinii, Myotis emarginatus, Myotis myotis, Miniopterus schreibersii

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of deposits

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits

Permanent or increasing - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.2. Number of winter habitats (without Myotis dasycneme, Myotis emarginatus)

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of individuals in the fields

Permanent or increasing And no less than the reference - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference - Adverse - poor

Parameter 1.3. Number of breeding sites (without Myotis dasycneme)

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of individuals in the fields

As 1.2.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 2. Habitat area within the park boundary

Parameter 2.1. Total area of favorable habitats

Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares

Continuous or increasing And no less than the reference - Favorable

Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less than the reference - Adverse - poor

Parameter 2.2. Area of suitable hunting habitats

Hectares As 2.1.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2

Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information

Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination

Unfavorable - bad At least one parameter Unfavorable – bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Conservation of the area and manner of permanent use of open spaces (for Rh.

Mehelyi, Rh. ferrumequinum)

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares in open areas (pastures, meadows, fields) and their ecotone with forests and rocks within the hunting grounds.

As 2.1.

Parameter 3.2. Conservation of the area and mode of sustainable use of the ecotone open areas / forests (for Rh. Hipposideros Rh. Ferrumequinum, Rh. Euryale, M. blythi, M. myotis)

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of natural undeveloped and altered ecotones (200 meters wide on both sides) in open areas (grassland, meadows, fields) and forests.

As 2.1.

Parameter 3.3. Conservation of the area and nature of water and wetlands (for Rh. Hipposideros, Rh. Ferrumequinum, Rh. Euryale, M. capaccinii, M. dasycneme)

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of water areas (swamps, lakes, dams) and wetlands (wet meadows, wetlands) within the hunting grounds
As 2.1.
Parameter 3.4. Conservation of the area and height of riparian forests (for Rh. Hipposideros, Rh. Ferrumequinum, Rh. Euryale, M. blythi, M. capaccinii, M. dasycneme)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares of conserved (not deforested) riparian forests
As 2.1.
Parameter 3.3. Conservation of the area and manner of permanent use of forest areas (for Rh. Hipposideros, Rh. Ferrumequinum, Rh. Euryale, M. emarginatus, M. myotis)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares of forested areas (enclosed forests and shrubs) and their ecotone with rocks within the hunting grounds
As 2.1.
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)
Parameter 4.1. Asylum anxiety (without Myotis dasycneme)
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Number of specimens killed in asylum
Up to 0.1% of the population in 1 year - Favorable
Between 0.1 and 1% of the population in 1 year - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 1% of the population in 1 year - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Use of pesticides in forestry and agriculture
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Herbicides are not used within the hunting territories around the farmland, except for those authorized for use in the certification of organically produced foods. Rodenticides are not used. The forest fund does not use any chemical or biological means to fight pests.
All favorable locations - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of the disadvantaged localities - Unfavorable - Poor
Parameter 4.3. Urbanization and infrastructure in breeding or winter colony areas
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Area of new construction or urbanization or extension of existing perimeter 500 meters around the field
No expansion of urbanized territories in habitat of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected more than 1% of habitats in at least 1 of the 10-year localities - Adverse - Poor
Parameter 4.4. Quantity and qualitative composition of nocturnal insects
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Abundance and species diversity in eating places
Deviation up to 10% below natural - Favorable
Deviation between 10 and 25% below natural - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Deviation more than 25% below the natural - Adverse - Bad
4.5. Protecting shelters (underground and buildings) from damage
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / -% of shelters damaged. - 1. improperly repaired or demolished buildings or intensification of their use 2. used for warehouses, cellars, pubs, caveman's caves and galleries. 3. Quarries or boreholes destroyed rock formations and underground shelters
No Asylum Damaged - Favorable
Between 1 and 5% of asylums are damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 5% of asylums are damaged - Adverse - Bad

Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad One OR More Adverse - Bad

Plants

Himantoglossum caprinum – (2327)

CRITERION 1. POPULATION WITHIN THE PARK

Parameter 1.1. Number of established sites
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Total number of deposits
Permanent or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 25% less than the reference number - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.2. Abundance (= number) / population density number of individuals /
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - number of individuals per m2
In all localities constant or growing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
At more than 10% of the fields less than the reference abundance / density or decreasing by more than 1% per year - Adverse - poor
Parameter 1.3. Generative / vegetative individuals ratio
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Expert opinion
All favorable locations - Favorable
Between 1 and 10% of the disadvantaged localities - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 10% of the disadvantaged localities - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 1
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 2. HABITAT AREA WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

Parameter 2.1. Total habitat area
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Hectares
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Reduction OR between 1-10% of the area - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 2
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad

CRITERION 3. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Parameter 3.1. Tree and shrub cover in the habitats
Unit of measure / BPS threshold / - Up to 50% projective coverage at each site
All favorable locations - Favorable
Between 1 and 10% of the disadvantaged localities - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 10% of the disadvantaged localities - Adverse - poor
Parameter 3.2 Area of grassland habitats in the area.

Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - Hectares not less than 15% of the area of the area
Constant or increasing - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Reduction equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year for a given period OR more than 10% less - Adverse - poor
Overall assessment under Criterion 3
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - As a parameter 3.1.
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad – Bad

CRITERION 4. FUTURE PROSPECTS (THREATS AND IMPACTS)

Parameter 4.1. Use of herbicides in agriculture and forestry
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - No chemical or biological means are used in the forestry fund to control pests.
All favorable habitats - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
More than 10% of disadvantaged habitats - Adverse - poor
Parameter 4.2. Intensity of fires
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% burned area
No fires covering more than 25% of the habitat area of the species - Favorable
Any other combination - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Affected by fires more than 50% of localities over the whole 10 year period - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.3. Construction in known populations or other change in land use or land use
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of the sites that are damaged
No damaged sites - Favorable
Between 1-25% of the localities damaged - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Over 25% of localities damaged - Adverse - bad
Parameter 4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - 0,3-1,5 Live Ed / ha
As 4.1.
Parameter 4.5. Mowing Periods (Only evaluated if the field is under haying)
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / - After 30.06.
As 4.1.
Parameter 4.6. Conservation of the nature of grassland and other types of habitat
Unit of measure / threshold for BPS / -% of affected area by:
- change of land use and / or habitat designation;
- intensification of management (soil tillage, alteration of the natural grass composition, destruction of the grass cover, change of the natural hindological regime, use of fertilizers)
As 4.1.
Overall Criterion 4 assessment
Favorable - All parameters Favorite or up to 25% insufficient information
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - At least one parameter is Bad - Bad
Overall assessment of the three BPS criteria of the species:
Favorable - All criteria Favorable
Adverse - unsatisfactory - Combination
Adverse - Bad - One OR More Adverse - Bad

Assessment of the conservation status of the species from Appendix 2 of the BDA on the territory of Rousse Lom Nature Park.

Invertebrata

Bolbelasmus unicornis (Schrank, 1789) - (4011)

1. Population within the park.

1.1. Number of localities in the park: unfavorable - unsatisfactory. No species have been identified.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Adverse - unsatisfactory

2. Species habitat - area within the boundaries of the park.

2.1. Total area of suitable habitats: unfavorable - unsatisfactory.The total area of suitable habitats is 0 hectares.

2.2. Total area of potential habitats - favorable.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Adverse - unsatisfactory

3. Species habitat - structure and functions.

Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential turnaround habitats or old-age trees for the selected class - favorable. During the field study, the presence of old-age trees was detected.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts).

4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry - favorable. No use of insecticides has been identified.

4.2. Intensity of fires - favorable. Not in established burning.

4.3. Development of known habitats or other change of purpose of forests - favorable. No species in the park have been identified.

4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures - favorable. Excessive grazing has not been identified in potential habitats of the species.

4.5. Grazing intensity in pastures - favorable. Excessive grazing has not been identified in potential habitats of the species.

4.6. Conducting intensive agriculture (soil tillage, hydrological regime, use of fertilizers and other change of purpose of potential habitats) and / or other threats related to the change of the natural state of the grassland - favorable. No intensive agriculture or other threats related to changes in the natural composition of the grasslands in potential habitats of the species have been identified. The state of this parameter is favorable.

Overall assessment on Criterion 4 - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species in the park: Adverse - unsatisfactory condition.

Cerambyx cerdo (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1088)

1. Population within the park.

1.1. The number of deposits is favorable. Found 1 locality. The value is considered as a reference.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status

2. Species habitat - area within the boundaries of the park.

2.1. Total area of suitable habitats - favorable.

2.2. Total area of potential habitats - favorable. The total area of the potential habitats is 12823.17 hectares. The value is considered as a reference.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status

3. Species habitat - structure and functions.

3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential turnaround habitats or old-age trees for the selected class - favorable. The presence of trees in the phase of old age was detected.
3.2. Quantity of decaying wood - favorable. The presence of rotting wood has been detected.
Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts).
4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry - favorable. No use of insecticides has been identified.
4.2. Intensity of fires - favorable. No fires have been identified.
4.3. Development of known habitats or other change of purpose of forests - favorable. No damage was detected.
Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species for the park: Unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition.

Dioszeghyana schmidtii (Diószeghy 1935) (4032)

1. Population within the park
1.1. The number of established deposits is favorable. 5 sites have been identified. The value is considered as a reference.
1.2. Occurrence / abundance - favorable. In the five localities, the abundance is low, with 1 copy found in one catch. The value is considered as a reference.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. According to the degree of suitability, suitable habitats are divided into two groups:
2.1. Area of optimally occupied habitats in the localities - favorable. The food plant is well represented in most of the localities.
2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park - favorable.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Area of suitable sites for laying eggs and development of larvae within the field - favorable. The condition of this parameter can be estimated due to the pioneering nature of the nutrient plant and the mobility of the target species.
3.2. The cultivation of potential habitats and sites with pioneering shrub vegetation (without permanent and long-standing ones) is favorable. According to this parameter, a positive trend for Dioszeghyana schmidtii was reported, as its nutrient plant is a pioneer species that causes fouling - 20%.
Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable. The use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture has not been established.
4.2. Intensity of fires - favorable. No burnt areas have been identified.
4.3. Building in known fields or other change of purpose or land use - favorable. No damaged areas have been identified.
4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures - favorable.
4.5. Illumination and illumination of buildings and structures - favorable. No affected areas have been identified.
4.6. Forest management - favorable. No affected areas have been identified.
Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Favorable status
Overall assessment of the Park Species PS: Favorable condition

Euplagia quadripunctaria (Рода, 1761) - (1078)

1. Population within the park

1.1. The number of established deposits is favorable. 3 sites have been identified. The value is considered as a reference.

1.2. Occurrence / abundance - favorable. In the 3 localities the abundance is low, with one copy in each. The value is considered as a reference.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. According to the degree of suitability, suitable habitats are divided into two groups:

2.1. Area of optimally occupied habitats in the localities - favorable.

2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park - favorable.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status

3. Structures and functions

3.1. Area of suitable sites for laying eggs and development of larvae within the field - favorable. The condition of this parameter can be assessed as favorable also due to the well-presented nourishing plants and the mobility of the target species.

3.2. The cultivation of potential habitats and sites with pioneering shrub vegetation (without permanent and long-standing ones) is favorable. By this parameter, it is possible to report a positive trend for Euplagia quadripunctaria, since its nutritious plants are hazel, dandelion, nettle, blackberry and more. are the pioneer species causing fouling - 0%.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable. The use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture has not been established

4.2. Intensity of fires - favorable. No burnt areas have been identified.

4.3. Building in known fields or other change of purpose or land use - favorable. No damaged areas have been identified.

4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures - favorable.

4.5. Illumination and illumination of buildings and structures - favorable. No affected areas have been identified.

4.6. Forest management - favorable. No affected areas have been identified.

Overall assessment on Criterion 4 - Favorable status

Overall assessment of the Park Species PS: Favorable condition

Lucanus cervus (Linnaeus, 1758) - (1083)

1. Population within the park

1.1. The number of sites in the park is favorable.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status

2. Species habitat - area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Total area of suitable habitats - favorable.

2.2. Total area of potential habitats - favorable.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status

3. Species habitat - structure and functions.

3.1. Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential turnaround habitats or old-age trees for the selected class - favorable. The presence of trees in the phase of old age was detected.

3.2. Quantity of decaying wood - favorable. The presence of rotting wood has been detected.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts).

4.1.Use of insecticides in forestry - favorable. No use of insecticides has been identified.
4.2.Intensity of fires - favorable. No burning occurred.
4.3.Development of known habitats or other change of purpose of forests - favorable. No affected areas have been identified.
Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Favorable status
Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the park species: Favorable condition

Morimus asper funereus (Mulsant, 1863) - (1089)

1. Population within the park
1.1.The number of sites in the park is favorable. 2 sites have been identified. The value is considered as a reference.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status
2. Species habitat - area within the boundaries of the park
2.1.Total area of suitable habitats - favorable.
2.2.Total area of potential habitats - favorable.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status
3. Species habitat - structure and functions.
3.1.Presence of old trees with at least one class above the average of the plantation for all potential turnaround habitats or old-age trees for the selected class - favorable. The presence of trees in the phase of old age was detected.
3.2.Amount of decaying wood. The presence of rotting wood has been detected.
Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts).
4.1.Use of insecticides in forestry. No use of insecticides has been identified.
4.2.Intensity of fires. They are not established within the park.
4.3.Development of known habitats or other change of purpose of forests - favorable. Not found within the park.
Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Favorable status.
Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the park species: Favorable condition.

Theodoxus transversalis (C. Pfeiffer, 1828) - (4064)

1. Population within the park
1.1.Number of identified sites - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. No deposits have been identified.
1.2.Occurrence (abundance, abundance) - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. No specimens of the target species have been identified. Although the species has not been identified in the field studies, the presence in the park of a large area of potential habitats gives grounds for the assessment of the PA under this parameter as unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Unfavorable condition
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park
2.1.Area of effectively occupied habitats - unfavorable-unsatisfactory
2.2.Area of potential habitats in the park - favorable.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Unfavorable condition
3. Habitat structures and functions
3.1.Water quantities - favorable. No significant change in the water level in the rivers has been identified and they have the necessary minimum water quantity for the development of the species.
3.2.Character of the bottom substrate - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. The rocky bottom habitats preferred by the species occupy about 70% of the total length of rivers in the

park. From 10% to 50% of them are in unfavorable condition. The status for this parameter is.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Adverse-unsatisfactory status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable. No use of insecticides has been identified.

4.2. Construction of hydraulic equipment, shore change - favorable. No damaged areas were identified.

4.3. Pollution (chronic or salvo) - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Up to 10% of damaged areas have been identified.

4.4. Anthropogenic presence (camping, tourism, fishing, etc.) - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Up to 10% of affected areas have been identified.

Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Unfavorable status.

Overall assessment according to all criteria of the BPS of the species in the park - Adverse-unsatisfactory condition.

Unio crassus (Retzius, 1783) - (1032)

1. Population within the park

1.1. The number of established deposits is favorable. 2 sites have been identified. The value is considered as a reference.

1.2. Occurrence (abundance, abundance) - favorable. A total of 2 specimens of the target species have been identified. The average abundance of the species in the park is 0.001 specimens / m2 (Ab = 0.001 ± 0.006). In the absence of preliminary data on the abundance and abundance of U. crassus, the value obtained is considered to be a reference.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Area of effectively occupied habitats - favorable.

2.2. Area of potential habitats in the park - favorable.

Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status

3. Habitat structures and functions

3.1. Water quantities - favorable. No significant change in the water level in the rivers in the park has been identified and they have the necessary minimum water quantity for the development of the species.

3.2. Character of the bottom substrate - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. The sandy-muddy-clay habitats preferred at the bottom occupy about 50% of the total length of rivers in the park. From 10% to 50% of them are in unfavorable condition.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Adverse-unsatisfactory status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable. No use of insecticides has been identified.

4.2. Construction of hydro-technical facilities, change of coast - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Up to 10% of habitats found to be damaged (shore change).

4.3. Pollution (chronic or salvo) - unfavorable-unsatisfactory Up to 10% damaged areas identified.

4.4. Anthropogenic presence (camping, tourism, fishing, etc.) - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Up to 10% of affected areas have been identified.

Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Unfavorable status

Overall assessment according to all BPS criteria of the species in the park: Unfavorable-unsatisfactory condition

Vertigo (Vertigo) moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849) - (1016)

1. Population within the park

1.1. Number of identified sites - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. No deposits found.

1.2. Population size in the field - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. No specimens were found in the field.

1.3. Occurrence in potential fields - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.

Overall assessment under Criterion 1: Disadvantage

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Area of potential habitats in the park - favorable

Overall assessment under Criterion 2: Disadvantage

3. Structures and functions

3.1. Species composition of grass vegetation in the grassland / forest habitats - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. The dominant vegetation in the sampling sites of potential habitats is reeds, with more than 75% of the cases having less than 25% coverage. The condition under this parameter is unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to 25% insufficient information available for the whole territory of the park.

3.2. Soil moisture - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Over 75% of the potential habitat area is wet. The banks of the rivers are steep and dry. The condition of this parameter is unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to 25% insufficient information available for the whole territory of the park.

3.3. The slope / fullness of the longgous forest in the identified localities - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. Forest cover in over 75% of potential habitats is below 8%. The condition of this parameter is unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to 25% insufficient information available for the whole territory of the park.

Overall assessment under Criterion 3: Disadvantage

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Use of pesticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable. No use of pesticides in forestry and agriculture has been identified.

4.2. Water abstraction, drainage of the terrain - favorable. No water abstraction, drainage of terrain in potential habitats has been identified.

4.3. Intensity of fires - favorable. No burnt areas have been identified.

4.4. The intensity of mowing in the meadows is favorable. No mowing was found in the test sites.

4.5. Plowing and changing land use of grassland habitats for each locality - favorable. No change was observed in the grasslands in the sites visited.

Overall assessment under Criterion 4: Favorable status

Overall assessment of the Park Species of the park: Adverse-unsatisfactory condition

Fish

Barbus meridionalis - (1138)

1. Population within the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 1, the species is in favorable condition.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 2, the species is in a favorable state.
3. Structures and functions

3.1. Flow velocity - favorable. In the absence of preliminary data, the value obtained> 0.6 m / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference.
3.2. Water quantity - favorable. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.05 m3 / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference.
3.3. Sobrability - favorable. The established value is 3.5 species.
3.4. Oxygen saturation - favorable. The established value is 87.5%.
3.5. Bottom substrate character - favorable. More than 95% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is favorable for the species.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration are favorable. Over 90% of the length of the stream in the park is unfragmented by hydrotechnical facilities.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment according to the criteria for BPS of the species in the park: Favorable condition.

Cobitis elongata - (2533)

1. Population within the park. For all parameters under criterion 1, the species is in unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition, based on insufficient information available, since the species is not found in the park, but there are suitable habitats in the park and there are no barriers and threats.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 2, the species is in a favorable state.
3. Structures and functions

3.1. Flow velocity - favorable. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 0.9 m / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference.
3.2. Water quantity - favorable. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.05 m / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference.
3.3. Sobrability. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.4. Oxygen saturation. According to the established value of 90% the species is in favorable condition.
3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate. 100% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is favorable for the species's existence.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating migration barriers Defined as Parameter 3.5. 0% of habitats completely or partially isolated from hydraulic installations. Favorable condition.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment according to the criteria for BPS of the species in the park: Unfavorable - unsatisfactory

Cobitis taenia - (1149)

1. Population within the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 1, the species is in favorable condition.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 2, the species is in a favorable state.
3. Structures and functions

3.1. Changing the water level. Due to the short timeframes for the implementation of this contract, this parameter cannot be taken into account with its actual values related to the BPS of the target species, since its tracking implies a much longer study period.
3.2. Flow rate. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 0.4 m / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.3. Water quantity. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.05 m3 / s for the sampling period is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.4. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.5. Oxygen saturation. Compared to the established value of 87.5% the species is in favorable condition.
3.6. The nature of the bottom substrate. 100% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is unchanged. Favorable condition.
3.7. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration. 100% of the length of the stream in the park are unfragmented by hydraulic equipment. Favorable condition.

Overall score under criterion 3: favorable status

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment of the BPS criteria for the species in the park: Favorable condition.

Eudontomyzon mariae - (2484)

1. Population within the park. Due to the lack of sufficient information on all parameters under criterion 1, the status of the species is unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
2. Habitat area within the park. During field surveys, the species has not been identified in the park. Due to the lack of sufficient information on all parameters under criterion 2, the status of the species is unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
3. Structures and functions

3.1. Flow rate. The reported value of 0.2 to 0.6 m / s represents an unfavorable condition for the species.
3.2. Water quantity. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.05 m3 / sec for the sampling period is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.3. Sobrability. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.4. Oxygen saturation. According to the established value of 90% the species is in favorable condition.
3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate. More than 95% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is favorable for the species.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration. Over 90% of the length of the stream in the park is unfragmented by hydrotechnical facilities.

For all parameters according to criterion 3 the species is in unfavorable-unsatisfactory condition.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment according to the criteria for BPS of the species in the park: Unfavorable-unsatisfactory condition

Gobio kessleri - (2511)
1. Population within the park. The view has not been established in the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 1, due to the lack of sufficient information, the status of the species is unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. The species is not found in the park. According to the criterion 2, due to the lack of sufficient information, the status of the species is unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Flow rate. Due to lack of preliminary data, the obtained value over 0.6 m / s is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.2. Water quantity. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.05 m3 / s is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.3. Sobrability. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.4. Oxygen saturation. Compared to the established value of 87.5% the species is in favorable condition.
3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate. More than 95% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is favorable for the species.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration. Over 90% of the length of the stream in the park is unfragmented by hydrotechnical facilities. The species is in favorable condition.
Compared to all the criteria of criterion 3, the species is in a favorable state.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in a favorable state.
Overall assessment according to the criteria for BPS of the species in the park: Unfavorable-unsatisfactory condition

Misgurnus fossilis - (1145)
1. Population within the park. For all parameters according to criterion 1 the species is in unfavorable - unsatisfactory condition.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 2, the species is in a favorable state.
3. Structures and functions.
3.1. Changing the water level. Due to the short timeframes for the implementation of this contract, this parameter cannot be taken into account with its actual values related to the BPS of the target species, since its tracking implies a much longer study period.
3.2. Flow rate. In the absence of preliminary data, the value obtained> 0.6 m / s is considered as a reference. Disadvantage for the rivers in the park. For standing water bodies in the park - favorable condition.
3.3. Water quantity. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4,050 m3 / s is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.4. Sobrability. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate. The bottom substrate in the park is favorable for the species' existence.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration. Over 90% of the length of the stream in the park is unfragmented by hydrotechnical facilities.
3.7. Construction and infrastructure. This indicator is not reported for the park.
Compared to all the parameters of criterion 3, the species is in favorable condition.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment of the BPS criteria for the species in the park: Adverse-unsatisfactory.

Rhodeus amarus - (1134)

1. Population within the park. The species has not been identified during field studies. For all parameters according to criterion 1 the species is in unfavorable-unsatisfactory condition.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park. Compared to all the parameters of criterion 2, the species is in a favorable state.
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Changing the water level. Due to the short timeframes for the implementation of this contract, this parameter cannot be taken into account with its actual values related to the BPS of the target species, since its tracking implies a much longer study period.
3.2. Water quantity. In the absence of preliminary data, the resulting value of 4.1 m3 / s is considered as a reference. Favorable condition.
3.3. Sobrability. Compared to the established value of 3.5 the species is in favorable condition.
3.4. Oxygen saturation. Over 75%. The species is in favorable condition.
3.5. The nature of the bottom substrate. More than 95% of the nature of the park's bottom substrate is favorable for the species.
3.6. Construction and hydrotechnical facilities creating barriers to migration. Over 90% of the length of the stream in the park is unfragmented by hydrotechnical facilities. Favorable condition.
3.7. Construction and infrastructure. This indicator is not reported for the park.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts). Compared to all the criteria of criterion 4, the species is in favorable condition.

Overall assessment of the BPS criteria for the species in the park: Unsatisfactory condition

Amphibians

Bombina bombina - (1188)

1. Populations within the boundaries of the park
1.1. Park population - Favorable. An abundance of 23.11 specimens was found. 1000 m.
1.2. Age structure - Favorable. No semi-mature animals have been identified
1.3. Number of sites - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory. 1 locality has been identified.
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park.
2.1. Total area of potential habitat (suitable areas) - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory.
2.2. Area of suitable habitats for ponds in the park - Favorable.
2.3. Area of river sections and artificial canals suitable for habitation and their adjacent territories up to 30 m from the axis of the river - Favorable.
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Area of open land in potential habitats - Favorable.
3.2. General fragmentation in habitats of a species of linear gear - Adverse - unsatisfactory.
Overall assessment on Criterion 3 - Adverse - unsatisfactory condition of the park
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Filling - Favorable
4.2. Intensity of fires - Favorable
4.3. Road Traffic Mortality - Adverse - Unsatisfactory
Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Adverse - unsatisfactory

Overall assessment of the four PS criteria for the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory condition in the park

Triturus dobrogicus - (1993)
Triturus karelinii - (1171)

1. Populations within the boundaries of the park
1.1. Park population - no specimens found.
1.2. Gender structure (adults) - no specimens found.
1.3. Age structure - no specimens found.
1.4. Number of localities - no localities have been identified.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park
2.1. Total area of potential habitat (suitable areas) - Adverse - unsatisfactory
2.2. Area of habitable ponds - Convenient
2.3. Area of river sections and artificial channels and their adjacent territories up to 30 m from the axis of the river - Conveniently
3. Structure and functions
3.1. Forest area in potential habitats - Favorable
3.2. General fragmentation in habitats of species of linear gear - Favorable
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Water reservoirs - Favorable. No fisheries have been found. No drying up of water bodies has been detected.
4.2. Intensity of fires - Favorable
4.3. Road Traffic Mortality - Favorable. No dead specimens have been identified as a result of the vehicle being run over.

Reptiles

Elaphe sauromates - (5194 (1279))

1. Population within the park
1.1. Park population - Favorable. An abundance of 0.07 specimens was found. 1000 m.
1.2. Age structure - Favorable. No semi-mature animals have been identified
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park
2.1. Total area of potential habitat (suitable areas) - Adverse - unsatisfactory
2.2. Area of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures, meadows and arable land with trees and shrubs (area of potential egg laying sites) - Favorable
2.3. Unfragmented Ecotone Habitats / Forests and Shrubs - Favorable
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
3. Structures and functions
3.1. General fragmentation in habitats of a species of linear gear - Adverse - unsatisfactory
Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Adverse - unsatisfactory
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Pasture plowing - Favorable condition.
4.2. Pasture shrubbery - Good condition.
4.3. Intensity of fires - Favorable condition.
4.4. Road Traffic Mortality - Favorable Condition.
4.5. Poaching and gathering - Good condition.

Overall assessment under Criterion 4 - Favorable status
Overall assessment of the four PS criteria for the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory

Emys orbicularis - (1220)

1. Populations within the boundaries of the park

1.1. Park population - Favorable. An abundance of 0.27 specimens was found. 1000 m.

1.2. Sexual structure of adults - Favorable. Reported gender structure 5: 0 in favor of females.

1.3. Age structure - Favorable. 3 non-mature animals were identified, which is approximately 12.5% of the identified individuals.

2. Habitat area

2.1. Total area of potential habitat (suitable areas) - Favorable.

2.2. Area of suitable habitats for ponds in the park - Favorable.

2.3. Area of river sections and artificial channels suitable for habitation and their adjacent territories up to 30 m from the axis of the river - Favorable.

3. Structures and functions

3.1. Area of open terrestrial habitats in the park. Well done.

3.2. General fragmentation in habitats of species of linear gear - Favorable.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. The abundance of the competing species Turtlebush (Trachemys scripta) - Favorable. T. scripta not found.

4.2. Intensity of fires - Favorable condition.

4.3. Road Traffic Mortality - Favorable Condition.

4.4. Poaching and Collection - Favorable. No poaching was found in the study area.

4.5. Mortality caused directly or indirectly by a person - Favorable condition.

Overall assessment of the four PS criteria for the species: Favorable status

Testudo graeca - (1219)

Testudo hermanni - (1217)

1. Populations within the boundaries of the park

1.1. Park population - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory. An abundance of 0.16 specimens was found. 1000 m, but the total number of specimens found is too small.

1.2. Sexual structure of adults - Adverse - unsatisfactory. The number of individuals found shows the following gender structure 2.3: 1.

1.3. Age structure - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory. The number of individuals found indicates the following age structure of 30.8% of sexually mature individuals.

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Total area of potential habitat (Suitable areas) - Unfavorable - unsatisfactory

2.2. Area of thinned forests and shrubs, pastures, meadows and arable land with trees and shrubs (Area of potential egg laying sites) - Favorable condition.

2.3. Forest habitat area - Favorable condition.

2.4. Unfragmented Ecotone Habitats / Forests and Shrubs - Favorable

3. Structures and functions

3.1. Tree and shrub vegetation in gardens, vineyards and extensive fields - Favorable condition.

3.2. General fragmentation in habitats of a species of linear gear - Adverse - unsatisfactory.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Pasture plowing - Favorable condition.

4.2. Pasture shrub clearing - Good condition. No clearing of pasture shrubs was found.

4.3. Intensity of fires - Favorable condition.

4.4. Road Traffic Mortality - Favorable Condition.
4.5. Poaching and gathering - Good condition.
Overall assessment of the four PS criteria for the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory

Mammals (without bats)

Canis lupus – (1352)

1. Population within the park
1.1. Number and trend of population development - favorable.
1.2. Average size of packs in winter - favorable. Size of winter pack of 4 to 6 individuals, which is optimal for the country.
1.3. Social structure - favorable.
1.4. Successful reproduction / Age structure - favorable.
1.5. Mortality - favorable.
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park
2.1. Total area of suitable unfragmented habitats - unfavorable-unsatisfactory
2.2. Common (inhabited by species) habitats - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
2.3. Habitats suitable for the core zone - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Food base - favorable.
3.2. Habitat fragmentation - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
3.3. Habitat connectivity - favorable.
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Direct persecution of man - favorable.
4.2. Human activities in forests and adjacent territories - favorable.
4.3. Drift away - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
Overall assessment of the three BTS criteria of the species: Adverse unsatisfactory

Lutra lutra - (1355)

1. Population within the park
1.1. Relative numbers - favorable
1.2. Sexual structure - favorable
1.3. Age structure - favorable
1.4. Mortality - favorable
2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park
2.1. Area in the park of water bodies and shores suitable for otter habitat - favorable
2.2. Length of river sections and artificial channels and the area of their banks suitable for otter habitat - favorable
3. Structures and functions
3.1. Places suitable for shelters and dens - favorable
3.2. Habitat fragmentation - favorable
3.3. Woody-shrub vegetation on the freshwater coastline - favorable
3.4. Naturally the river bed - favorable
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Poaching - favorable
4.2. Intense human presence - favorable
4.3. Condition of the food base - favorable
Overall assessment of the four BTS criteria of the species: Favorable

Mustella eversmanni – (2633)

Vormela peregusna – (2635)

1. Population within the park

1.1. Number of sites - unfavorable-unsatisfactory. The steppe pore is not registered on the territory of the park.

1.2. Number and trend of population development - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Total area of suitable habitats - favorable

2.2. Total area of effectively occupied (common) habitats - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

3. Habitat structures and functions

3.1. Food base - favorable

3.2. The presence of bio-corridors between the cores of suitable habitats is favorable

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts) in the habitats

4.1. Grazing intensity in pastures - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

4.2. The intensity of mowing in the meadows - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

4.3. Use of rodenticides - adverse - unsatisfactory.

4.4. Intensity of fires - favorable

4.5. Oran, change of land use for each field - favorable

4.6. Undefragmented roads with traffic above 1000 vehicles per day - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

4.7. Other threats. The anthropogenic pressure in the park is relatively low, but there is habitat pollution around the villages within the park boundary.

Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory

Mesocricetus newtoni – (2609)

1. Population within the park

1.1. Number of deposits. The conservation status of this parameter is unfavorable - unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

1.2. Abundance of the population in the field. The conservation status of this parameter is unfavorable - unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Total area of the inhabited habitats in the park. The conservation status of this parameter is unfavorable - unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

2.2. Total area of potential habitats in the park - favorable

3. Habitat structures and functions

3.1. Specific composition of grass vegetation in the habitats inhabited by the species - favorable

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts) in habitats

4.1. Plowing and changing the land use of habitats for each locality - favorable

4.2. Habitat burning - favorable

Spermophilus citelus – (1335)

1. Population within the park

1.1. Number of localities inhabited by the spruce - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.

1.2. Abundance - favorable

2. Habitat area within the boundaries of the park

2.1. Total area of current habitats in the park - favorable

2.2. Total area of the former habitats in the park - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.

2.3. Total area of potential habitats in the park - favorable
3. Habitat structures and functions
3.1. Projective coverage of scattered shrub and tree vegetation in present and former habitats
3.2. Species composition of grass vegetation in present and former habitats - favorable
3.3. Height of grass vegetation in present and former fields - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
3.4. Presence of bio-corridors between fields - favorable
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts) in the habitats
4.1. The intensity of mowing in the meadows in current and former fields is unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
4.2. Plowing and changing land use of grassland habitats for each locality - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.
4.3. Habitat burning - favorable

Bats - Not Forest
Myotis blythii
Myotis capaccinii
Myotis emarginatus
Myotis myotis
Rhinolophus euryale
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
Rhinolophus hipposideros
Rhinolophus mehelyi

1. Population within the area

1.1. Numerous winter habitats - favorable.

1.2. Number of breeding sites favorable.

2. Species habitat - area within the area

2.1. Number of sites (caves, mining galleries, bunkers or other refuges) - favorable.

2.2. Area of the most favorable habitats - favorable.

3. Habitat of the species - structures and functions

3.1. Area of suitable hunting habitats - favorable.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Number of localities lost. There are no data on extinct species. The value is considered as a reference. The condition of this parameter can be estimated as favorable.

4.2. Urbanization in breeding colony shelters - favorable.

4.3. Asylum anxiety. There are no records of dead specimens. The value is considered as a reference. The condition of this parameter can be estimated as favorable.

Overall assessment of the species' status: favorable status

Miniopterus schreibersii

1. Population within the area

1.1. Numerous winter habitats - favorable.

1.2. Number of breeding sites - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

2. Species habitat - area within the area

2.1. Number of sites (caves, mining galleries, bunkers or other refuges) - favorable.

2.2. Area of the most favorable habitats - favorable.

3. Habitat of the species - structures and functions

3.1. Area of suitable hunting habitats - favorable.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Number of extinct deposits - favorable.

4.2. Urbanization in breeding colony shelters - favorable.

4.3. Asylum anxiety - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

Overall assessment of the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory.

Bats - Forest

Barbastella barbastellus

1. Population within the area

1.1. Number of deposits - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

1.2. Number of swarming sites - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

1.3. Number of breeding colonies - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

1.4. Breeding colony numbers - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

2. Species habitat - area within the area

2.1. Area of potential habitats - favorable.

2.2. High quality habitat area - favorable.

2.3. Connectivity of high quality habitats - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

2.4. Degree of fragmentation of high quality habitats - favorable.

3. Habitat of the species - structures and functions

3.1. Trees with hollows in old age - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

3.2. Amount of dead wood in standing trees - unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Number of extinct deposits - favorable.

4.2. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture - favorable.

Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species: Adverse - unsatisfactory

Myotis bechsteinii

1. Population within the area

1.1. Number of deposits. 1 locality has been identified. We will consider the value reference and favorable.

1.2. Number of swarming sites. No species assembly sites have been identified. The reason is insufficient information, which is why the condition is classified as unfavorable - unsatisfactory.

1.3. Number of breeding colonies. No breeding colonies were found in the area. The status of this parameter can be assessed as unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

1.4. Number in breeding colonies. There are no data on the numbers in the breeding colonies of the species in the park. The status of this parameter can be assessed as unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

2. Species habitat - area within the area

2.1. Area of potential habitats. The area of potential habitats is estimated at 9512 ha (29.3% of the protected area area). Values are considered the referent. The condition of this parameter can be estimated as favorable.

2.2. High quality habitat area - favorable.

2.3. Connectivity of high quality habitats - unfavorable-unsatisfactory.

2.4. Degree of fragmentation of high quality habitats - favorable.

3. Habitat of the species - structures and functions

3.1. Tree with hollows in the old age phase. The species is extremely lively. On average, 2 trees were identified in the 1 ha age phase. The reference value is the presence of an average of 5 trees per 1 ha. The condition of this parameter can be estimated as unfavorable-unsatisfactory.

3.2. Presence of old trees. No information is available on the number of old trees. The reference value is the presence of an average of 5 trees per 1 ha. The status of this parameter can be assessed as unfavorable-unsatisfactory due to insufficient information.

4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)

4.1. Number of localities lost. There are no data on the disappearance of species due to natural or anthropogenic causes. The state of this parameter is favorable.

4.2. Use of insecticides in forestry and agriculture. There are no data on affected areas in the species' habitats in the area. The state of this parameter is favorable.

4.3. Overall assessment of the four BPS criteria of the species: Adverse-unsatisfactory.

Plants

Himantoglossum caprinum – (2327)

1. Populations within the area

1.1. Number of established sites. Four localities have been identified. This number is taken as a reference. Rating on this parameter - favorable status.

1.2. Abundance / population density. The average density is 0.025 individuals per square meter. This value is taken as a reference. Rating on this parameter - favorable status

1.3. Generative / vegetative individuals ratio - favorable status
Overall assessment under Criterion 1 - Favorable status
2. Habitat area within the area
2.1. Total habitat area - favorable status
Overall assessment under Criterion 2 - Favorable status
3. Structure and functions
3.1. Tree and shrub cover in the fields - favorable condition.
3.2. Area of open habitats in forests - favorable condition
Overall assessment under Criterion 3 - Favorable status
4. Future prospects (threats and impacts)
4.1. Use of herbicides in agriculture and forestry - favorable condition
4.2. Intensity of fires - favorable condition
4.3. Building in known populations or other land use or land use change - favorable condition
4.4. Grazing intensity in pastures - insufficient information. No grazing impact data were reported.
4.5. Mowing periods - favorable condition
4.6. Conservation of the nature of grassland and other types of habitat - favorable condition
Overall assessment on Criterion 4 - Favorable status.
Overall assessment of the target species status: Favorable status.