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Mapping in protected areas under Natura 2000 requirements

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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

In a nutshell

Stretching over 18% of the EU's land area and more than 8% of its marine territory, NATURA 2000 is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world. It offers a haven to Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm).

In practice

According https://ec.europa.eu NATURA 2000 is a network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right. It stretches across all 27 EU countries, both on land and at sea. The aim of the network is to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, listed under both the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive.

The NATURA 2000 Viewer is an online tool that presents all NATURA 2000 sites. It provides key information on designated species and habitats, data on population sizes and information on conservation status. The viewer can be used for general purposes of for more specific searches.

NATURA 2000 is not a system of strict nature reserves from which all human activities would be excluded. While it includes strictly protected nature reserves, most of the land remains privately owned. The approach to conservation and sustainable use of the NATURA 2000 areas is much wider, largely centered on people working with nature rather than against it. However, Member States must ensure that the sites are managed in a sustainable manner, both ecologically and economically.

On our pages, you will find more information about how the network was established, where the NATURA 2000 sites are located, how they are managed and how Member States can better protect nature by working together across Europe. The European Commission's biogeographical process provides a co-operation platform to stakeholders and managers of the NATURA 2000 network. You can also read our guidance documents on the NATURA 2000 network management, access its Communication Platform and find out about the NATURA 2000 awards.

2. NATURA 2000 Site Designation Case Study

2.1 - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve – Ukraine

The Danube Biosphere Reserve was founded by the Decree of the President of Ukraine #861 at August 10, 1998, on the base of Natural Reserve "Danube Wetlands". Whole the territory is included into the Emerald Network in Ukraine with the code UA0000018. At this time its area (including of the parts joined the reserve in 2004) consists of 50253 ha. By the decision of the International Coordinating Committee of the UNESCO 'Man and the Biosphere' Programme from December 9, 1998, the reserve was included in the global network of biosphere reserves as part of the bilateral Romanian-Ukrainian biosphere reserve "Danube Delta".
The climate in the delta is temperate continental with relatively short warm winter and long hot summer. Its typical landscape is formed by reed and willows. The hydrological regime of the territory is almost entirely determined by the hydrology of the Danube. Among the large rivers of the north-western Black Sea region, only the Danube forms a deltaic forefront because of the great turbidity of the Danube water. Tens of millions of tons of silt are deposited in the shallow waters of the reserve every year. Some years its area has increased by 30-40 hectares.
However, now the biggest environmental problem for the Ukrainian Danube Delta continues to be the large-scale redistribution of the Kiliia Branch in direction of the Saint George Branch – from 72% in 1910 to 47.5% in 2020, which arose due to a number of primarily anthropogenic and natural factors. For the Kiliia Branch, the loss of runoff averages about 40 km^3 per year (for comparison, it is about 5 annual inflows of a river such as the Dniester River or about the entire annual inflow of the Dnieper River). The effect of this redistribution is visible along whole Ukrainian part of the Danube River: the condition of all Danube lakes (80 thousand ha) is worsened, entire riverine branches died, threat to threat to the water supply of settlements, the saline water intrusion reached the town of Vylkove (20 km from the sea).
The presence inside the Natural reserve of the sea ecosystems, mixed waters and totally freshwaters, as well as various types of landscapes, lead to rich biodiversity. The total number of flora species consists of 1571, but fauna – 1660. It includes 1 187 invertebrate species and 473 vertebrates (113 species included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine). Among the vertebrates, 108 species are fishes, 11 - amphibians, 6 – reptiles, 302 - birds, and 46 - mammals.
The territory of the Danube Biosphere Reserve includes the flora and fauna species from the resolution #6 (1998):
P: A001; A002; A019; A020; A021; A022; A023; A024; A026; A027; A029; A031; A032; A034; A038; A042; A060; A068; A072; A073; A081; A082; A083; A103; A119; A120; A121; A127; A131; A132; A133; A140; A157; A159; A166; A167; A170; A176; A180; A189; A190; A193; A195; A197; A229; A231; A234; A255; A307; A338; A339; A393; A429; R: 1101; 1103; 2491; 1130; 1141; 1124; 1149; 1157; 1105; 1145; 1134; 1146; 1160;
Ro: 1516;
S: 1349; 1355; 1356; 1366;

Z/P: 1993; 1188; 1220;
B: 1060; 1078; 1088; 1083;
The habitat types due to resolution #4 (1996)
A2.2; A2.4; A2.5; A2.61; A5; B1.3; B1.4; B1.8; B2.3; C1.222; C1.223; C1.224; C1.225; C1.226; C1.3411; C1.3413; C1.67; C3.41; C3.5133; D6.1; E1.2; F9.1; F9.3; E2.25; G1.11; G1.36; X35

2.2 - Chorokhi & Kolkheti – Georgia

General description – with a focus on biodiversity and the influence of IAS on them

Biodiversity of Georgia provides life-sustaining ecosystem services and natural resources for the population and supports sustainable development of such important economic sectors as forestry, agriculture, hydropower and tourism. The Caucasus is considered by international organizations as one of the distinguished regions of the world in respect of biodiversity. It is within one of WWF's 35 "priority places" (the greater Black Sea basin) and is also part of two of 34 "biodiversity hotspots" (the Caucasus and Iran-Anatolian hotspots) identified by Conservation International as being simultaneously the richest and most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life (1). Country is distinguished by its unique biodiversity and landscapes. Establishment and management of protected areas in accordance with international standards is crucial for the protection of biodiversity (2). Two project areas – Kolkheti National Park and Chorokhi Delta are considered as significant sites of biodiversity conservation values needed relevant activities. One of the main reasons for keeping in touch these valuable sites is to prevent distribution of alien invasive species within the protected areas.
The Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands, known as a 'slice of the Amazon in Eurasia', is a temperate broadleaf and mixed forests ecoregion located along the southern shore of the Black Sea. It sheltered heat-loving plants during the previous glacial period and is abundant in relict and endemic species. The final decision to list the Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands as a UNESCO natural world heritage site was made in July 2021 at the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee in Fuzhou (China) (3).
Colchis wetlands are important in its relict origin. This lowland is the remain of Cenozoic era – tropical and subtropical landscape, which about 10 million years ago was stretched as continuous line on the whole Eurasian continent. In Kolkheti the plants, which are characteristic for a remote northern tundra and taiga wetlands, still exist. Composition of water-plant species is diverse. In the peripherial zone of the peatbog, along the river gorges and emerged wetland forests, 9-10 m high Colchis dominate. Here rarely can be found wingnut, imeretian oak or maple. Still remain- ivy, lianas, smilax, boxwood, azalea, rhododendron, ruscus, holly and butcher's broom. (6). Relic species such as *Hibiscus ponticus* and sundews (*Drosera* spp.) are threatened by wetland degradation including spread of alien species. (4). Kolkheti National Park area is especially interesting in botanical point of view. Here are phytocenoses complexes, which are quite diverse with floristic composition and rich in relict and endemic species – different plant groups of sandy dunes located along marshland, wetland forests and the sea. 194 species of birds live in Kolkheti National Park, here is as well the annual migration route of many birds. In autumn – from north to south and in spring – from warm countries to their nesting places, while for some species Kolkheti is wintering place (they no longer need to go further). Ichthyofauna of the National Park is represented by 88 species of fish (23 passing, 21 freshwater, and 44

black sea species). From cartilaginous fish the notable species are the Atlantic sturgeon and from bony fish – The Black Sea salmo, herring, gray mullet, pike, mackerel and others. (5).

With its unique physical-geographic conditions Ajara including Chorokhi delta areas, holds distinguished place among other regions of Georgia. Strong humid subtropical climate, started with seaside beaches and swampy lowlands and finished with Alpine meadows – a set of diverse landscapes, rich water and forest resources, almost evenly distributed resorts and other resort-related places throughout the whole territory of the region - the wealth concentrated in a relatively small area results in a growing interest towards the economy and natural ecosystems of Ajara (6).

Generally, the plain in Ajara coastal zone is the extreme southern part of Kolkheti plain. Its width from Kobuleti is about 2-5 km narrowing towards the south and the front slopes of the mountain immediately go along Gonio and Sarpi territories. Ajara plain, due to abundant precipitation and high level of ground water column, has mostly turned into swamp. In the past, the large part of the plain in the coastal zone was covered by forest swamps, and sphagnum peat vegetation that were developed in swampy-meadow, peat-like and swampy podsolic soils. Currently, the large part of these territories has been dried out and exploited and only the remnants of excessively humid areas are retained on a small territory, for instance, Chorokhi delta and Kobuleti protected area. Wetlands are distinguished by a diversity of migrating and resident species. Namely, here are *Aquila heliaca, Philomachus pugnax, Haematepus ostralegus, Cygnus olor, Buteo rufinus, Buteo lagopus, Athene noctua* and others. The species permanently found in the Chorokhi River basin have entered the Red Book for breeding. These are: trout and the Black Sea salmon, also Kolkhic and Anatolian Khramuli and Kolkhic barbell. The species of sturgeon that have been entered in the Red Book are: *Acipenser persicus colchicus* Marti, *Acipenser sturio* Linnaeus, *Acipenser stellatus* Pallas, Huso, *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* forms are rarely found in Rv. Chorokhi. In terms of conservation, out of land, internal waters and transitional waters habitats various types of marshes and estuaries are important. These are key habitats according to Emerald Network development program as well. (6).

Ajara coastal zone is a vivid example of altered interaction between the sea and the land resulting from the anthropogenic impact. Till the second half of 19th century this interaction was mainly regulated by the mighty flow of R. Chorokhi sediment, which created the river delta and fed seashore in northern direction up to the mouth of R. Natanebi. In the second half of 19th century, the outfall of R. Chorokhi was placed in a single bed by the dams. This provoked a loss of significant part of R.Chorokhi alluvion in the underwater canyon located in front of the mouth, causing the decrease in the annual amount of coast-forming material from 2.5 million m3 down to 400-500 thousand m3. Chorokhi Delta is a very important area for breeding and migratory birds, and for nurseries of threatened and endemic fish. Notable species recorded in the Choroki delta include red-footed falcon, Dalmatian pelican, Yelkouan shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), Eurasian stone-curlew (*Burhinus oedicnemus*), black stork and red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) (6).

Major ecosystems of Georgia contain with mountains, tropical moist and dry forests, grasslands, very large riverine and deltaic ecosystems, fresh and brackish water systems, and marine environments. All of these ecosystems are threatened by habitat loss, degradation, climate change, pollution, and the invasion of IAS. The issue of preservation of the natural environment is one of the key unifying problems that draws countries together. Of these problems, the issue of IAS requires the greatest cooperation among governments and across sectors. With the exception of countries that have very large land masses or scattered territories where biological invasions may be between ecosystems of the same country, most biological invasions occur across national borders, from one geographic region to another Several reasons lead us towards factors directly affecting biodiversity, such as: degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, excess utilization of natural resources, environmental pollution, introduction of alien invasive species and climate change. Main threats to the forest ecosystems in Georgia include: unsustainable utilization of forest resources, overgrazing by the livestock, forest pests and diseases; alien invasive species. Main threats to biodiversity of freshwater ecosystems include water pollution with organic matters and heavy metals, application of illegal fishing facilities, spread of invasive species. Degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats is the main reason of reduced populations of numerous plant and animal species and their inclusion in the Red List of Georgia. (1).

3. EMERALD - NATURA 2000 correspondence

3.1 – Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (Ukraine)

3.1.1 - Habitats and species (other than bird species) of Community Interest - SCI

Table 1. List of habitats

Code	Name of habitat
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')
2190	Humid dune slacks
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea
1530	Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

Table 2. List of species

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
1.1. Invertebrates		
1032	*Unio crassus*	Перлівниця товста
1037	*Ophiogomphus cecilia*	Офіогомфус Цецилія
1042	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*	Білоноска болотяна
1081	*Dytiscus latissimus*	Плавунець широкий

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
4045	*Coenagrion ornatum*	Стрілка прикрашена
4056	*Anisus vorticulus*	Котушка загорнута безкільова
1.2. Fish		
1105	*Hucho hucho*	Лосось дунайський
1130	*Aspius aspius*	Білизна звичайна
1134	*Rhodeus sericeus amarus*	Гірчак європейський
1141	*Chalcalburnus chalcoides*	Шемая
1145	*Misgurnus fossilis*	В'юн звичайний
1146	*Sabanejewia aurata*	Щипавка золотиста
1157	*Gymnocephalus schraetzer*	Йорж смугастий
1159	*Zingel zingel*	Чіп звичайний
1160	*Zingel streber*	Чіп малий
2011	*Umbra krameri*	Умбра звичайна
2491	*Alosa pontica*	Оселедець чорноморський
2522	*Pelecus cultratus*	Чехоня
2555	*Gymnocephalus baloni*	Йорж Балона
1.3. Amphibians		
1993	*Triturus dobrogicus*	Тритон дунайський
1188	*Bombina bombina*	Кумка червоночерева
1.4. Reptiles		
1220	*Emys orbicularis*	Болотна черепаха європейська

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
1.5. Mammals		
1337	*Castor fiber*	Бобер європейський
1355	*Lutra lutra*	Видра річкова
1356	*Mustela lutreola*	Норка європейська
1349	*Tursiops truncatus*	Афаліна звичайна
1351	*Phocoena phocoena*	Фоцена звичайна
2. Plants		
1428	*Marsilea quadrifolia*	Марсилія чотирилиста
1516	*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*	Альдрованда пухирчаста
4091	*Crambe tataria*	Катран татарський
2104	*Armoracia macrocarpa*	Хрін крупноплодий

3.1.2 - Bird species of Community Interest – SPA

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A001	*Gavia stellata*	Гагара червоношия
A002	*Gavia arctica*	Гагара чорношия
A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	Пелікан рожевий
A020	*Pelecanus crispus*	Пелікан кучерявий
A021	*Botaurus stellaris*	Бугай
A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Бугайчик
A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Квак

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A024	*Ardeola ralloides*	Чапля жовта
A026	*Egretta garzetta*	Мала біла чапля
A027	*Casmerodius albus*	Чапля велика біла
A029	*Ardea purpurea*	Чапля руда
A030	*Ciconia nigra*	Лелека чорний
A031	*Ciconia ciconia*	Лелека білий
A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Коровайка
A034	*Platalea leucorodia*	Косар
A037	*Cygnus bewickii*	Лебідь малий
A038	*Cygnus cygnus*	Лебідь-кликун
A042	*Anser erythropus*	Гуска мала
A060	*Aythya nyroca*	Чернь білоока
A068	*Mergus albellus*	Крех малий
A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*	Савка
A072	*Pernis apivorus*	Осоїд
A073	*Milvus migrans*	Шуліка чорний
A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	Орлан-білохвіст
A078	*Gyps fulvus*	Сип білоголовий
A079	*Aegypius monachus*	Гриф чорний
A080	*Circaetus gallicus*	Змієїд
A081	*Circus aeruginosus*	Лунь очеретяний

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A082	*Circus cyaneus*	Лунь польовий
A084	*Circus pygargus*	Лунь лучний
A089	*Aquila pomarina*	Підорлик малий
A090	*Aquila clanga*	Підорлик великий
A091	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Беркут
A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Орел-карлик
A094	*Pandion haliaetus*	Скопа
A097	*Falco vespertinus*	Кібчик
A098	*Falco columbarius*	Підсоколик малий
A103	*Falco peregrinus*	Сапсан
A119	*Porzana porzana*	Погонич звичайний
A120	*Porzana parva*	Погонич малий
A122	*Crex crex*	Деркач
A127	*Grus grus*	Журавель сірий
A128	*Tetrax tetrax*	Хохітва
A129	*Otis tarda*	Дрохва
A131	*Himantopus himantopus*	Кулик-довгоніг
A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	Чоботар
A133	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Лежень
A135	*Glareola pratincola*	Дерихвіст лучний
A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	Пісочник морський

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Сивка звичайна
A151	*Philomachus pugnax*	Турухтан
A154	*Gallinago media*	Баранець великий
A157	*Limosa lapponica*	Грицик малий
A159	*Numenius tenuirostris*	Кульон тонкодзьобий
A166	*Tringa glareola*	Коловодник болотяний
A167	*Xenus cinereus*	Мородунка
A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Плавунець круглодзьобий
A171	*Phalaropus fulicarius*	Плавунець плоскодзьобий
A176	*Larus melanocephalus*	Мартин середземноморський
A177	*Larus minutus*	Мартин малий
A180	*Larus genei*	Мартин тонкодзьобий
A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Крячок чорнодзьобий
A190	*Sterna caspia*	Крячок каспійський
A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*	Крячок рябодзьобий
A193	*Sterna hirundo*	Крячок річковий
A195	*Sterna albifrons*	Крячок малий
A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*	Крячок білощокий
A197	*Chlidonias niger*	Крячок чорний
A198	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	Крячок білокрилий
A215	*Bubo bubo*	Пугач звичайний

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A222	*Asio flammeus*	Сова болотяна
A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	Дрімлюга
A229	*Alcedo atthis*	Рибалочка
A231	*Coracias garrulus*	Сиворакша
A234	*Picus canus*	Жовна сива
A236	*Dryocopus martius*	Жовна чорна
A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*	Жайворонок степовий
A243	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	Жайворонок малий
A246	*Lullula arborea*	Жайворонок лісовий
A255	*Anthus campestris*	Щеврик польовий
A272	*Luscinia svecica*	Синьошийка
A293	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	Очеретянка тонкодзьоба
A307	*Sylvia nisoria*	Кропив'янка рябогруда
A320	*Ficedula parva*	Мухоловка мала
A321	*Ficedula albicollis*	Мухоловка білошия
A338	*Lanius collurio*	Сорокопуд-жулан
A339	*Lanius minor*	Сорокопуд чорнолобий
A379	*Emberiza hortulana*	Вівсянка садова
A393	*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*	Баклан малий
A396	*Branta ruficollis*	Казарка червоновола
A397	*Tadorna ferruginea*	Галагаз рудий

Code	Scientific name	Ukrainian vernacular name
A402	*Accipiter brevipes*	Яструб коротконогий
A403	*Buteo rufinus*	Канюк степовий
A404	*Aquila heliaca*	Орел-могильник
A429	*Dendrocopos syriacus*	Дятел сирійський
A511	*Falco cherrug*	Балобан
A533	*Oenanthe pleschanka*	Кам'янка лиса

3.2 - Chorokhi & Kolkheti

3.2.1 - Habitats and species (other than bird species) of Community Interest - SCI

Chorokhi - The Chorokhi Delta is an integral part of Adjara (southern Kolkheti), located in the southwestern part of Georgia, its area is 80 km2, the hypsometric boundaries of the territory are 0-200 m. The territory of the Chorokhi Delta includes the Black Sea coast from the Georgian-Turkish state border to the confluence of the Korolistskali River. The relief of the Chorokhi Delta is represented by the Kakhaberi lowlands and nearby hills. The Chorokhi Delta relief formation was impacted by the Chorokhi River, the Black Sea, coastal winds and some erosion processes (Maruashvili 1964). Due to its direct proximity to the Black Sea, the Chorokhi Delta is characterized by a humid subtropical climate, abundance of atmospheric precipitation, humidity and the prevalence of sea winds (Mgeladze 2018). There can be found 4 types of soils in the Chorokhi Delta: lowland marshy soils, alluvial soils, red soils and yellow loam soils (Palavandishvili 2004). There are 9 habitats spread in the Chorokhi Delta: seaside sand, coastal sand dunes, freshwater swamps, swamps, woodlands, grassy slopes, cliffs, rocky slopes, roadside. The habitats of the Chorokhi Delta are distinguished by the special diversity and originality of the flora, which is due to its historical past and geographical location. Seaside Adjara, which consists of the Chorokhi Delta, is separated from highland Adjara by the Kobuleti-Chakvi ridge. Due to its close proximity to the Black Sea, which is a kind of thermoregulator of the heat, the flora of the Chorokhi Delta was not affected by the Tertiary and Quaternary glaciation, that is why we can still find the plant groups formed in the Tertiary, floristic complexes rich in relict and endemic species, Colchian elements of vegetation with valuable wood resources, medicinal and other valuable plant resources, many of which were lost as a result of the extraction of plant resources and the arrangement of infrastructure (Manvelidze 2008) (7).

There are 271 plant species in 9 habitats of the Chorokhi Delta, which are united in 157 genera of 77 families. Among them 3 species belong to horsetails, 12 species belong to ferns; 254 species to angiosperms, among them 217 species are dicotyledonous, 40 species are monocotyledonous. There are 244 species of grasses, including 23 annuals and 221 perennials. There are 19 species of timber, including 9 species of trees, 10 species of shrubs and 6 species of lianas. The Chorokhi Delta is rich in endemism indicator. Endemic flora is represented by 35 species, including 3 species of the Caucasus endemy, 10 species of Georgia endemy, 12 species of Kolkheti endemy, 6 species of Adjara-Lazeti endemy, 4 species of Adjara endemy. The Chorokhi Delta area is the Georgian-Turkish cross-border zone and a recreational area, where infrastructure is constantly evolving, roads and beaches are being improved, hotels and entertainment centers are being built, which has led to fragmentation of plant areas, endangering local vegetation. Many species became extinct, while many have become endangered. Due to the drying up of ponds and swamps in the Kakhabari lowlands, 5 species became extinct in these habitats: Marsillea quadrifolia, Asparagus litorralis, Nimphea colchica, Trapa colchica, Trapa Maleevii. 26 endangered species grow in different habitats of Chorokhi Delta. Among them, 18 species are included in the Georgian Red Book (1982): *Anogramma leptophylla, Taxus baccata, Buxus colchica, Diospiros lotus, Hippopae*

rhamnoides, Trapa colchica, Trapa Maleevii, Nimphea colchica, Staphyllea colchica, S. pinnata, Ulmus glabra, U. Elliptica. Castanea sativa, Quercus dchorochensis, Pterocarya pterocarpa, Punica granatum,Laurus nobilis, Iuglans regia. The IUCN Red List includes 7 species: *Taxus baccata, Buxus colchica, Corylus avellana, Diospyros lotus, Ficus colchica, Juglans regia, Pterocaria pterocarpa, Punica granatum, Vitis vinifera*. There are 44 relict species of the Tertiary period in the habitats of the Chorokhi Delta, most of the relics are of Colchian origin. Among them 13 trees, 8 shrubs, 4 lianas, 19 species are herbaceous. Among the relics that are characterized by progressive spread are: *Fagus orientalis, Tilia caucasica, Cornus australis, Diospiros lotus, Staphyllea colchica, Celtis australis, Rhododendron ponticum, Ilex colchica, Hedera colchica*. 39 species are adventive, adventitious species are mainly settled in ruderal, ruderal-segetal and segetal vegetation. They are mainly cosmopolitan, the species with a high rate of reaction to the environment (Gagnidze 2000). Adventive species include: *Bellis perennis, Cardamine hirsuta, Geranium rotundifolium, Polygonum aviculare, Bromopsis variegata, Poa annua* and others. 4 species are invasive: *Pueraria hirsuta, Robinia pseudoacacia, Ambrosia artimisiifolia, Xantium occidentale* (Davitadze 2001) (7).

Kolkheti area - Colchis lowland represents a centre of biodiversity and human activity on the transition of Europe and Asia. The main habitats in the Colchis lowland are the relict Colchis forests, the peatlands, the wetlands, coastal sand zones, river mouths, open fresh and salt water areas. Here are located the Colchis National Park. It lies on a coastal plain on the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Rivers of Tikori and Supsa. It covers an area of 28.940 hectares. The natural conditions has resulted in a rich biodiversity of flora, represented by the coastal marshes and swamped forests, the deciduous wetland forest. During the last Glacial Maximum, Colchis lowland constituted an important refuge for the flora of the Europe [Tarasov et.al.2000], where many plant species have preserved that used to be wide-spread in Europe before and disappeared. For example the Colchis mires currently harbour – next to Tertiary relict species like *Rhododendron ponticum* – many sub Mediterranean, temperate, and boreal relict species [Denk et.all.2001]. Globally extraordinary habitats in the Colchis lowland are the relict Colchis forests and the percolation bogs only existing here. The Colchis forests are unique ecosystems of characteristic warm-humid broad-leaved deciduous mixed forests with evergreen understory, rich in endemic and relict tertiary species, which are mostly spread on the Colchis lowland and the adjacent foothills of the Lesser Caucasus Range. The peatlands of the Colchis lowland with their luxurious Sphagnum vegetation form a structural and functional transition between the peatlands of the boreal and those of the tropical zones. The special character of the area and its peatlands brought Botch & Masing [1983] and Succow & Joosten [2001] to the distinction of a special Colchis peatland region within Eurasia. Colhis Lowlands belongs to: Oldest Mediterranean (World), Sub -Mediterranean (Region), Colchis, or Eastern Euxinus (Province), and Colchis Lowland and Foothills (District) [Gagnidze, R.1996]. The main habitats in the Colchis lowland are the relict Colchis forests, the peatlands, the wetlands, coastal sand zones, river mouths, open fresh and salt water areas. Some of habitats have a high value for biodiversity: coastal dunes, permanent freshwater lakes, ponds, Sphagnum bog in particular Percolation bog, Fen, Cladietum mariscus, and Relict Colchis forest. The Colchis mires display a diverse vegetation with many endemic species and relicts from the glacial period. Ispani II and I (partly) are dominated

by *Sphagnum papillosum, S. imbricatum*, and *S. palustre*. The vegetation further comprises amazingly few species, including *Molinia litoralis, Rhynchospora alba, R. caucasica, Rhododendron ponticum, R. luteum, Vaccinium arctostaphyllos, and Drosera rotundifolia* (8).

Among the major peat accumulating species, Sphagnum deserves special attention. Colchis is the only subtropical area in the world with Sphagnum dominated ombrotrophic mires. *Sphagnum palustre* grows here under ombrotrophic conditions, whereas the species elsewhere is restricted to mesotrophic, i.e. minerotrophic sites [Daniels & Eddy 1985]. *Sphagnum imbricatum* is a main peat forming species in Ispani and Imnati [Dokturowski 1931, 1933, Potskhishvili et al. 1997, Kaffke et al. 2000]. From 800 years BC on, its massive occurrence in the bogs of Central and Western Europe led to the accumulation of slightly decomposed Sphagnum peat ("white peat"), which is now of high economic value. In recent centuries, the species has become extremely rare in Europe, its massive decline being ascribed to climate change, fires, and eutrophication [Mauquoy & Barber 1999]. There are a lot of Rare and endangered plant species in Colchis wetlnads. They are represented by different species: *Sphagnum imbricatum Russ, Hymenophyllum tunbridgense, Marsilea quadrifolia, Osmunda regalis L., Ilex colchica Pojark, Quercus imeretina Stev.ex Woronow, Quercus hartwissiana Stev., Trapa colchica Albov, Trapa maleevii V.Vassil*., *Asparagus litoralis Stev*., *Spiranthes amoena* and others (8).

Chorokhi delta

Table 1. List of Habitats distributed in Chorokhi delta accorded to NATURA 2000

Code	Name of habitat
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-siltladen soils (Molinion caeruleae)

Table 2. Habitat code correspondence between the EMERALD and NATURA 2000 Chorokhi delta

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
Emerald (Natura2000)						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global
E3.5 (**6410**)				0	M	B	B	A	

Table 3. List of species of Community Interest, presented in the Chorokhi delta, and their codes in accordance to NATURA2000

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
Mammals		
1351	*Phocoena phocoena*	ზღვის ღორი

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
1349	*Tursiops truncatus*	აფალინა

Table. 4. Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them (Chorokhi delta)

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	Code	Scientific Name			
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1349	*Tursiops truncatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Kolkheti area

Table 5. List of Habitats distributed in Kolkheti area accorded to NATURA 2000

Code	Name of habitat
2190, 3110	Humid dune slacks, Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
7230	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-siltladen soils (Molinion caeruleae)
92A0	Salix alba and Populus alba galleries
1130	Estuaries
2190, 3110	Humid dune slacks, Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)

Table 6. Habitat code correspondence between the EMERALD and NATURA 2000 Kolkheti area

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment	
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I

Emerald (Natura2000)						**Representativity**	**Relative surface**	**Conservation**	**Global**
C1.1 (2190, 3110)			15.0						
D1.2 (7130)				0	G	A	A	A	A
D4.1 (7230)				0	G	A	B	B	B
E3.5 (6410)				0	G	A	B	A	B
G1.44 (92A0)					G	A	A	A	A
X01 (1130)				0	G	A	B	A	C

Table 7. List of species of Community Interest, presented in Kolkheti area, and their codes in accordance to NATURA2000

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
Mammals		
1352	*Canis lupus*	მგელი
1355	*Lutra lutra*	წავი
1356	*Mustela lutreola*	წაულა
Marine mammals		
1351	*Phocoena phocoena*	ზღვის ღორი
1349	*Tursiops truncatus*	აფალინა
Bats		
1308	*Barbastella barbastellus*	გრძელყურება მაჩქათელა
1310	*Miniopterus schreibersi*	გრძელფრთიანი ღამურა
1307	*Myotis blythii*	მღამიობი
1321	*Myotis emarginatus*	სამფერი მღამიობი
1305	*Rhinolophus euryale*	მეჰელის ცხვირნალა
1304	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*	დიდი ცხვირნალა

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*	ცხვირნალა ღამურა
Reptiles		
1220	*Emys orbicularis*	ჭაობის კუ
1171	*Triturus karelinii*	ტრიტონი
Fish		
1101	*Acipenser sturio*	ატლანტური ზუთხი
Invertebrate		
1930	*Agriades glandon aquilo*	პეპელა
1078	*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*	პეპელა
1042	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*	ნემსიყლაპია
1060	*Lycaena dispar*	პეპელა
1087	*Rosalia alpina*	პეპელა
Plants		
1581	*Kosteletzkya pentacarpos*	კოსტელეტსკია
1428	*Marsilea quadrifolia*	ოთხფოთოლა მარსილეა

Table. 8. Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them (Kolkheti area)

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	Code	Scientific Name			
F	1101	*Acipenser sturio*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1308	*Barbastella barbastellus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1352	*Canis lupus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	Code	Scientific Name			
R	1220	*Emys orbicularis*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
P	1581	*Kosteletzkya pentacarpos*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1355	*Lutra lutra*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
I	1060	*Lycaena dispar*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
P	1428	*Marsilea quadrifolia*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1356	*Mustela lutreola*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1321	*Myotis emarginatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1304	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
M	1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
I	1087	*Rosalia alpina*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
A	1171	*Triturus karelinii*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

3.2.2 - Bird species of Community Interest - SPA

Chorokhi - The Chorokhi delta south of Batumi has proven to be an excellent spot for birdwatching due to its high variety in biotopes: bushes, dry & wet grassy plains, marshes, a boulder plain, the seashore. During migration season waders, terns and passerine birds proved to be the most interesting groups represented in the delta. In winter very high numbers of waterfowl can be excepted in the area. The marshes provide good views of Great Reed Warbler, Moustached Warbler, Squacco and Purple Heron (actually all the heronry you may expect), Purple Swamphen, Little Crake, Baillons Crake, Ferruginous Duck, White-winged Tern and Whiskered Tern. Short-toed Lark, Lesser Grey Shrike, Tawny Pipit, Citrine Wagtail and small groups of Rose-coloured Starling have been but some of the interesting species regularly spotted on the delta's plains. Other fine observations included Eastern Black-eared Wheatear, Desert Wheatear, Siberian Stonechat, Caspian Stonechat (ssp. variegata), Richard's and Red-throated Pipit and Calandra Lark. At the seaside, Heuglin's, Slender-billed and Armenian Gull have been spotted joined by a good variety in terns including Little Tern, Gull-billed Tern and Caspian Tern. Above all this Arctic Skua was observed regularly and Yelkouan Shearwater amazed some lucky observers with splendid views from ridiculously close range. Obviously waders have been numerous as well, both in numbers as in diversity. Dunlin, Sanderling, Temminck's Stint, Curlew Sandpiper, Little Stint, Greenshank, Wood Sandpiper, Ruff and (Little-) Ringed Plover are seen often. The mudflats at the seaside are a reliable spot for Terek Sandpiper and Broad-billed Sandpiper with up to 10 individuals of either species observed in a single visit. Black-winged Pratincole visits the delta regularly, and in 2009 one day provided some lucky BRC participants with over 500 individuals of the species. One of the most extraordinary records however comes from Sociable Lapwing. In September 2009 a group of 20 birds was discovered flying by in the delta and later that week, another group of 11 birds was seen lingering on the rocky bids of the Chorokhi river. Quite a number of rarities have turned up in the delta already, both in spring and in autumn: a White-tailed Lapwing was first time recorded in 2012. In spring 2015 a Spur-winged plover was found. In autumn 2015 count volunteers found a stunning Black-capped Sparrow-lark (9).
All these numbers stress the importance of the area as a stopover-site for migratory birds. The delta has received the status of an IBA (important bird area) though still a lot of hunting activity is observed, with in autumn tens of hunters roaming the area. Regularly with casualties of birds as Black-winged Pratincole, Purple Heron, Great Bittern, Baillon's Crake. Clearly, in the perspective of observations such as the Sociable Lapwings, an effective protection of waders and other birds is of the essence. The legal hunt on ducks and quail however is currently obscuring the actual activities going on in the delta. Additionally, the natural richness of the area is threatened by several other factors. There are plans to develop this area into a hotel or resort area, or a golf field. Plans are made to extend the Batumi boulevard over the river mouth, making it the largest boulevard in the world (9).

Kolkheti area - The extremely humid broad-leaved rainforests of Kolkheti National Park comprise a highly diverse flora and fauna, with very high densities of endemic and relict species, with significant numbers of globally threatened species and relict species, which

survived the glacial cycles of the Tertiary. The site is a key stopover for many globally threatened birds that migrate through the Batumi bottleneck (10).

194 species of birds live in Kolkheti National Park, here is as well the annual migration route of many birds. In autumn – from north to south and in spring – from warm countries to their nesting places, while for some species Kolkheti is wintering place (they no longer need to go further). In October it is possible to watch birds of prey flying along the Black Sea coast. Buzzards, black kites, kestrels, hobbies, falcons, harriers, honey buzzards, sea eagle, Imperial and steppe eagles fly to the south soaring in different height and speed. In winter groups of ducks, geese, swans, whistlers and cormorants come from the north. The following distributed locally species: woodcocks, curlews, coots, whistlers, white-fronted geese, whooper and trumpeter swans, white pelican and great spotted eagle wintering here. It will be difficult to meet the most beautiful feathered creature – Colchis Pheasant (11).

Table 9. List of birds of Community Interest, presented in Chorokhi delta and their codes in accordance to NATURA2000

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A402	Accipiter brevipes	შავთვალა მიმინო
A293	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	შავთხემა მეჩალია
A229	*Alcedo atthis*	ალკუნი
A395	*Anser albifrons*	დიდი თეთრშუბლა ბატი
A042	*Anser erythropus*	მცირე თეთრშუბლა ბატი
A255	*Anthus campestris*	მინდვრის მწყერჩიტა
A091	*Aquila chrysaetos*	მთის არწივი
A404	*Aquila heliaca*	ბექობის არწივი
A509	*Aquila nipalensis*	ველის არწივი
A089	*Aquila pomarina*	მცირე მყივანი არწივი
A024	*Ardeola ralloides*	ყვითელი ყანჩა
A222	*Asio flammeus*	ჭაობის ბუ

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A060	*Aythya nyroca*	თეთრთვალა ყვინთია
A021	*Botaurus stellaris*	წყლის ბუღა (დიდი ყარაულა)
A215	*Bubo bubo*	ზარნაშო
A403	*Buteo rufinus*	ველის კაკაჩა (გრძელფეხა კაკაჩა)
A243	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	დიდი მოკლეთითა ტოროლა
A466	*Calidris alpina*	შავმუცელა მექვიშია
A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	უფეხურა
A469	*Certhia brachydactyla*	მოკლეთითა მგლინავა
A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	ზღვის წინტალა
A031	*Ciconia ciconia*	თეთრი ყარყატი
A030	*Ciconia nigra*	შავი ყარყატი (იშხვარი)
A080	*Circaetus gallicus*	გველიჭამია არწივი (ძერაბოტი)
A081	*Circus aeruginosus*	ჭაობის ბოლობეჭედა (ჭაობის ძელქორი)
A082	*Circus cyaneus*	მინდვრის ძელქორი (მინდვრის ბოლობეჭედა)
A083	*Circus macrourus*	ველის ძელქორი (ველის ბოლობეჭედა)
A084	*Circus pygargus*	მდელოს ძელქორი (მდელოს ბოლობეჭედა)
A084	*Circus pygargus*	მდელოს ძელქორი (მდელოს ბოლობეჭედა)
A231	*Coracias garrulus*	ყაპყაპი
A122	*Crex crex*	ღალღა
A038	*Cygnus cygnus*	ყვითელნისკარტა (მყივანი) გედი

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A428	*Dendrocopos major thanneri*	დიდი ჭრელი კოდალა
A026	*Egretta garzetta*	დიდი თეთრი ყანჩა
A379	*Emberiza hortulana*	ბაღის გრატა
A101	*Falco biarmicus*	წითელთავა შავარდენი
A511	*Falco cherrug*	ბარი (გავაზი)
A098	*Falco columbarius*	ალალი
A095	*Falco naumanni*	მცირე (ველის) კირკიტა
A103	*Falco peregrinus*	შავარდენი
A320	*Ficedula parva*	წითელყელა (ან მცირე) მემატლია
A442	*Ficedula semitorquata*	ნახევართეტრყელა მემატლია
A154	*Gallinago media*	დიდი ჩიბუხა (გოჭა)
A002	*Gavia arctica*	შავყელა ღორიხვა
A001	*Gavia stellate*	წითელყელა ღორიხვა
A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	თოლიისნისკატრა თევზიყლაპია
A515	*Glareola nordmanni*	შავფრთიანა მერცხალა
A135	*Glareola pratincola*	ჟღალფრთიანა მერცხალა
A127	*Grus grus*	რუხი წერო
A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	თეთრკუდა ფსოვი
A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	ჩია არწივი
A131	*Himantopus himantopus*	ოჩოფეხა
A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*	მცირე ყარაულა

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A338	*Lanius collurio*	ჩვეულებრივი ღაჟო
A339	*Lanius minor*	შავშუბლა ღაჟო
A157	*Limosa lapponica*	ზოლიანკუდა ლია
A246	*Lullula arborea*	ტყის ტოროლა
A272	*Luscinia svecica*	ცისფერგულა
A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*	ველის ტოროლა
A073	*Milvus migrans*	ძერა
A077	*Neophron percnopterus*	ფასკუნჯი
A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	ღამის ყანჩა
A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*	თეთრთავა იხვი
A094	*Pandion haliaetus*	შაკი
A020	*Pelecanus crispus*	ქოჩორა (ან ხუჭუჭა) ვარხვი
A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	ვარდისფერი ვარხვი
A072	*Pernis apivorus*	ირაო
A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*	წითელნისკარტა (ან მრგვალნისკარტა) ტივტივა
A035	*Phoenicopterus ruber*	ჩვეულებრივი ფლამინგო
A034	*Platalea leucorodia*	ჟერო
A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*	ივეოსი
A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*	ოქროსფერი მეჭვავია
A124	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	ხონთქრის ქატამი

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A464	*Puffinus yelkouan*	ხმელთაშუაზღვის ქარიშხალა
A193	*Sterna hirundo*	ჩვეულებრივი თევზიყლაპია
A307	*Sylvia nisoria*	მიმინოსებრი ასპუჩაკა
A166	*Tringa glareola*	ტყის მენაპირე
A265	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	ჭინჭრაქა (ღობემძვრალა)
A167	*Xenus cinereus*	რუხი აპრეხილნისკარტა მექვიშია

Table 10. List of birds of Community Interest, presented in Kolkheti area and their codes in accordance to NATURA2000

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A402	*Accipiter brevipes*	ქორცქვიტა
A229	*Alcedo atthis*	ალკუნი
A042	*Anser erythropus*	მცირე თეთრშუბლა ბატი
A090	*Aquila clanga*	მცირე თეთრშუბლა ბატი
A404	*Aquila heliaca*	ბექობის არწივი
A509	*Aquila nipalensis*	ველის არწივი
A089	*Aquila pomarina*	მცირე მყივანი არწივი
A029	*Ardea purpurea*	ქარცი ყანჩა
A024	*Ardeola ralloides*	ყვითელი ყანჩა
A222	*Asio flammeus*	ჭაობის ბუ (ბაიყუში)
A060	*Aythya nyroca*	თეთრთვალა ყვინთია
A021	*Botaurus stellaris*	დიდი ყარაულა (წყლის ბუღა)

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A403	*Buteo rufinus*	ველის კაკაჩა
A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	უფეხურა
A139	*Charadrius morinellus*	მღრიანავი
A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*	ლოყათეთრი თევზიყლაპია
A198	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	ფრთათეთრი თევზიყლაპია
A197	*Chlidonias niger*	შავი თევზიყლაპია
A031	*Ciconia ciconia*	თეთრი ყარყატი (ლაკლაკი)
A030	*Ciconia nigra*	შავი ყარყატი
A081	*Circus aeruginosus*	ჭაობის ბოლობეჭედა
A082	*Circus cyaneus*	მინდვრის ბოლობეჭედა
A083	*Circus macrourus*	ველის ბოლობეჭედა
A084	*Circus pygargus*	მდელოს ბოლობეჭედა
A038	*Cygnus cygnus*	მყივანი გედი
A239	*Dendrocopos leucotos*	თეთრზურგა (ხეკოდა) კოდალა
A238	*Dendrocopos medius*	საშუალო ჭრელი კოდალა
A026	*Egretta garzetta*	მცირე თეთრი ყანჩა
A098	*Falco columbarius*	ალალი
A103	*Falco peregrinus*	შევარდენი
A09 7	*Falco vespertinus*	თვალშავი
A321	*Ficedula albicollis*	საყელოიანი მემატლია
A320	*Ficedula parva*	მცირე მემატლია

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A154	*Gallinago media*	გოჭა
A002	*Gavia arctica*	შავჩიჩახვა ღორიხვა
A001	*Gavia stellata*	წითელჩიჩახვა ღორიხვა
A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	თოლიისნისკატრა თევზიყლაპია
A515	*Glareola nordmanni*	ველის მერცხალა
A135	*Glareola pratincola*	მდელოს მერცხალა
A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	თეთრკუდა ფსოვი
A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	ჩია არწივი
A131	*Himantopus himantopus*	მცირე ყარაულა
A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*	ჩვეულებრივი ღაჟო
A338	*Lanius collurio*	წვრილნისკარტა თოლია
A180	*Larus genei*	თავშავა თოლია
A176	*Larus melanocephalus*	ცისფერგულა
A272	*Luscinia svecica*	მცირე ყარაულა
A068	*Mergus albellus*	მცირე ბატასინი
A073	*Milvus migrans*	ძერა
A074	*Milvus milvus*	ბორა
A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	ღამის ყანჩა
A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*	თეთრთვალა იხვი
A094	*Pandion haliaetus*	შაკი
A020	*Pelecanus crispus*	ქოჩორა ვარხვი

Code	Scientific name	Georgian vernacular name
A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	ვარდისფერი ვარხვი
A072	*Pernis apivorus*	ირაო
A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*	მრგვალნისკარტა ტივტივა
A151	*Philomachus pugnax*	ტურუხტანი
A034	*Platalea leucorodia*	ჟერო
A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*	ივეოსი
A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*	ოქროსფერი მეჭვავია
A007	*Podiceps auritus*	წითელყელა კოკონა (მურტალა)
A120	*Porzana parva*	მცირე ქათამურა
A119	*Porzana porzana*	ქათამურა
A121	*Porzana pusilla*	პაწაწინა ქათამურა
A464	*Puffinus yelkouan*	ხმელთაშუაზღვისპირული ქარიშხალა
A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	ნისკარტსადგისა
A195	*Sterna albifrons*	მცირა მეთოვლია
A190	*Sterna caspia*	კასპიური მეთოვლია
A193	*Sterna hirundo*	მდინარის მეთოვლია
A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*	ჭრელნისკარტა მეთოვლია
A307	*Sylvia nisoria*	მიმინოსებრი ასპუჭაკა
A397	*Tadorna ferruginea*	წითელი იხვი
A166	*Tringa glareola*	ჭაობის ჭოვილო
A167	*Xenus cinereus*	რუხი კოკორინა)

Table 11. Bird species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them (Chorokhi delta)

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A402	*Accipiter brevipes*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A395	*Anser albifrons*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A404	*Aquila heliaca*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A089	*Aquila pomarina*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A024	*Ardeola ralloides*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A215	*Bubo bubo*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A466	*Calidris alpina*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A469	*Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A031	*Ciconia ciconia*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A030	*Ciconia nigra*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A083	*Circus macrourus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A231	*Coracias garrulus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A122	*Crex crex*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A038	*Cygnus cygnus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A428	*Dendrocopos major thanneri*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A379	*Emberiza hortulana*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A101	*Falco biarmicus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A511	*Falco cherrug*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A095	*Falco naumanni*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A320	*Ficedula parva*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A442	*Ficedula semitorquata*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A154	*Gallinago media*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A002	*Gavia arctica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A135	*Glareola pratincola*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A127	*Grus grus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A339	*Lanius minor*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A157	*Limosa lapponica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A246	*Lullula arborea*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A073	*Milvus migrans*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A077	*Neophron percnopterus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A094	*Pandion haliaetus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A072	*Pernis apivorus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A035	*Phoenicopterus ruber*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A034	*Platalea leucorodia*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A124	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A464	*Puffinus yelkouan*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A166	*Tringa glareola*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A265	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A167	*Xenus cinereus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Table 12. Bird species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them (Kolkheti area)

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A402	*Accipiter brevipes*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A090	*Aquila clanga*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A404	*Aquila heliaca*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A089	*Aquila pomarina*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A029	*Ardea purpurea*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

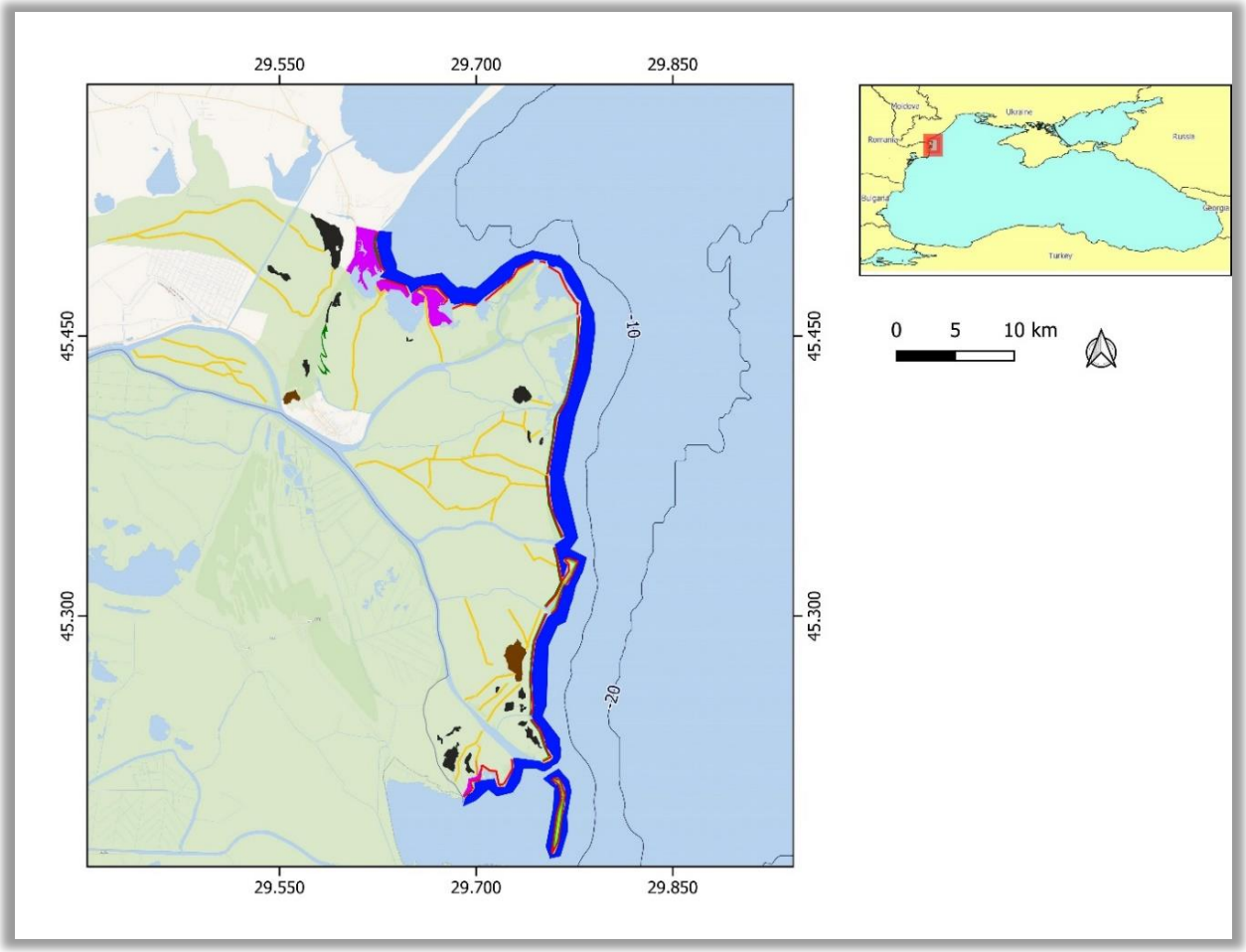
Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A139	*Charadrius morinellus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A197	*Chlidonias niger*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A030	*Ciconia nigra*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A083	*Circus macrourus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A084	*Circus pygargus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A239	*Dendrocopos leucotos*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A238	*Dendrocopos medius*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A098	*Falco columbarius*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A321	*Ficedula albicollis*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A320	*Ficedula parva*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A001	*Gavia stellata*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A176	*Larus melanocephalus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A068	*Mergus albellus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A073	*Milvus migrans*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A074	*Milvus milvus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A094	*Pandion haliaetus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A072	*Pernis apivorus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A151	*Philomachus pugnax*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A120	*Porzana parva*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A119	*Porzana porzana*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A121	*Porzana pusilla*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

Species			Natura 2000	Emerald	Comment
Group	**Code**	**Scientific Name**			
B	A190	*Sterna caspia*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A166	*Tringa glareola*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area
B	A167	*Xenus cinereus*	Yes	Yes	Distributed in the area

4. NATURA 2000 site mapping (SCI, SPA)

4.1 - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (Ukraine) - SCI and SPA mapping

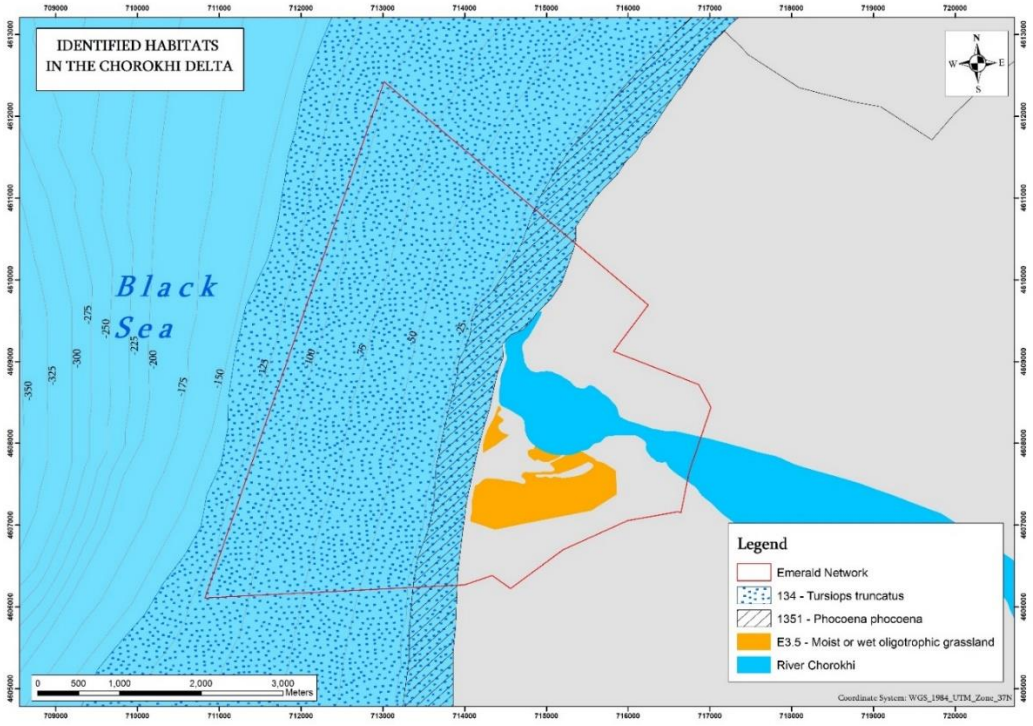


Legend: Red – 1140; **Dark Blue** – 1110; **Light green** – 2110; **Dark green** – 2130; **Black** – 3150; **Yellow** – 3260; **Brown –** 3130**; Violet** – 1530

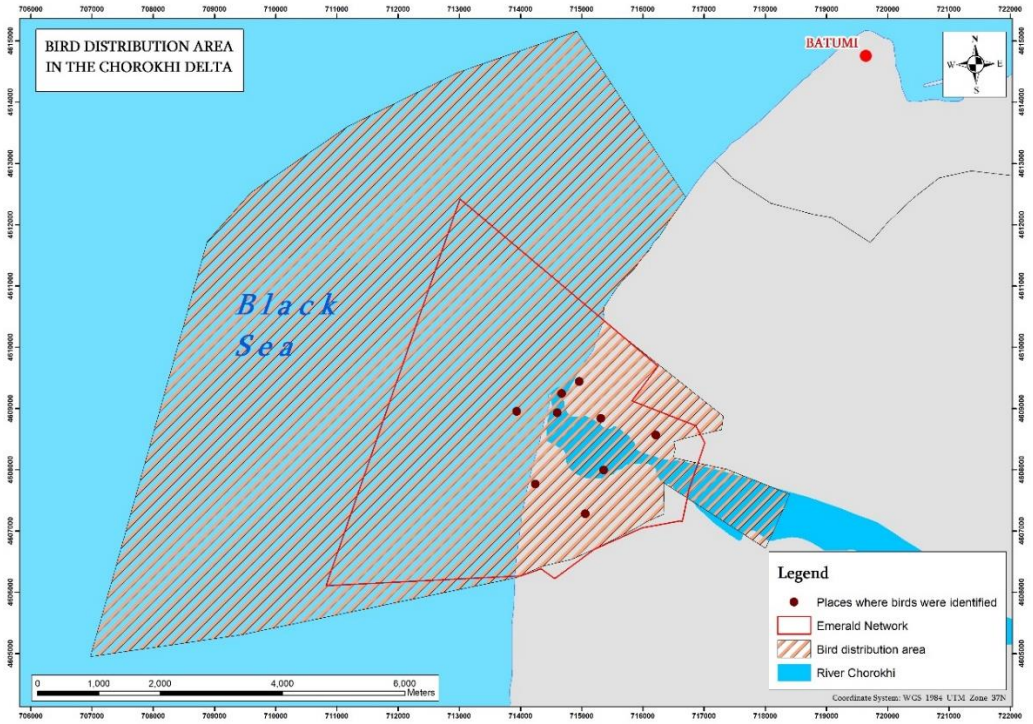
Habitat 2190 occurs intermittently within habitat boundaries 2130 (cannot be mapped at this scale)
Habitat 1210 located all over the border between 1140 and 2110 or 2130 (cannot be mapped at this scale)

4.2 - Chorokhi & Kolkheti - SCI and SPA mapping

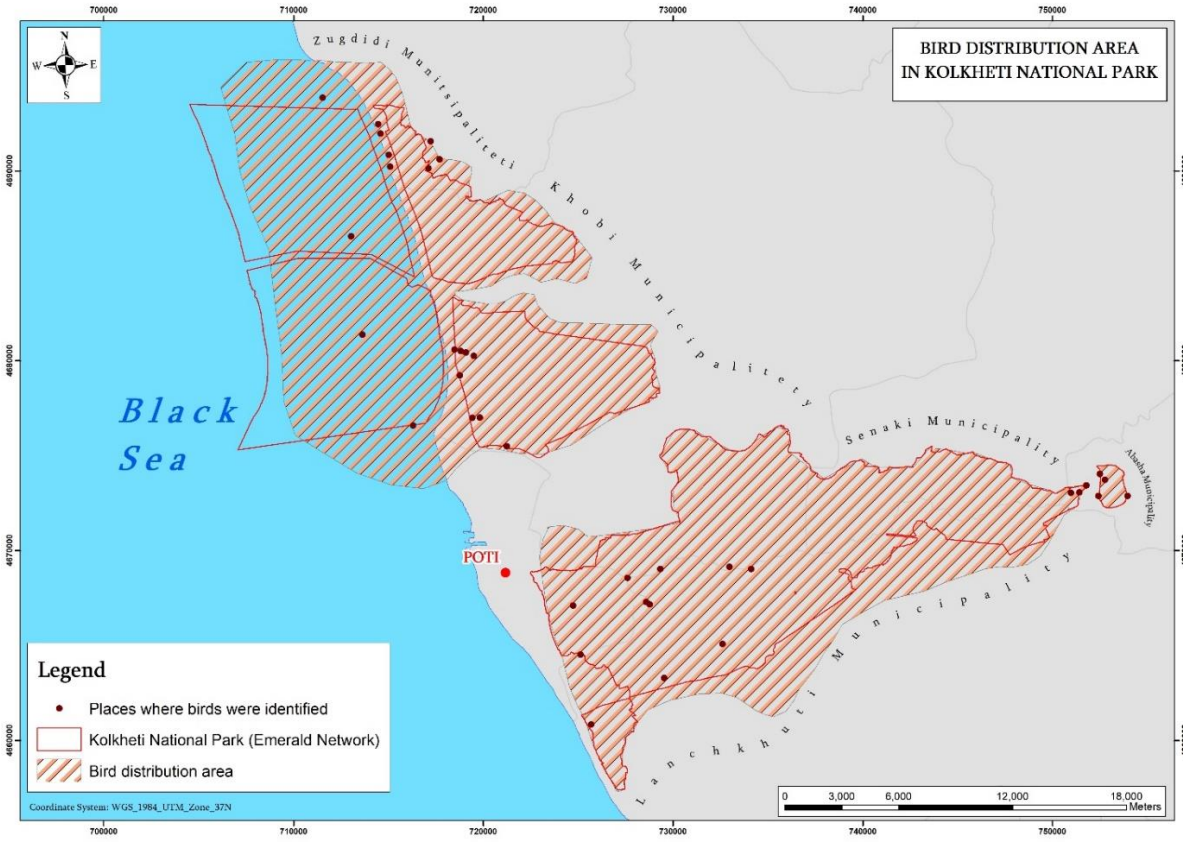
Chorokhi SCI mapping



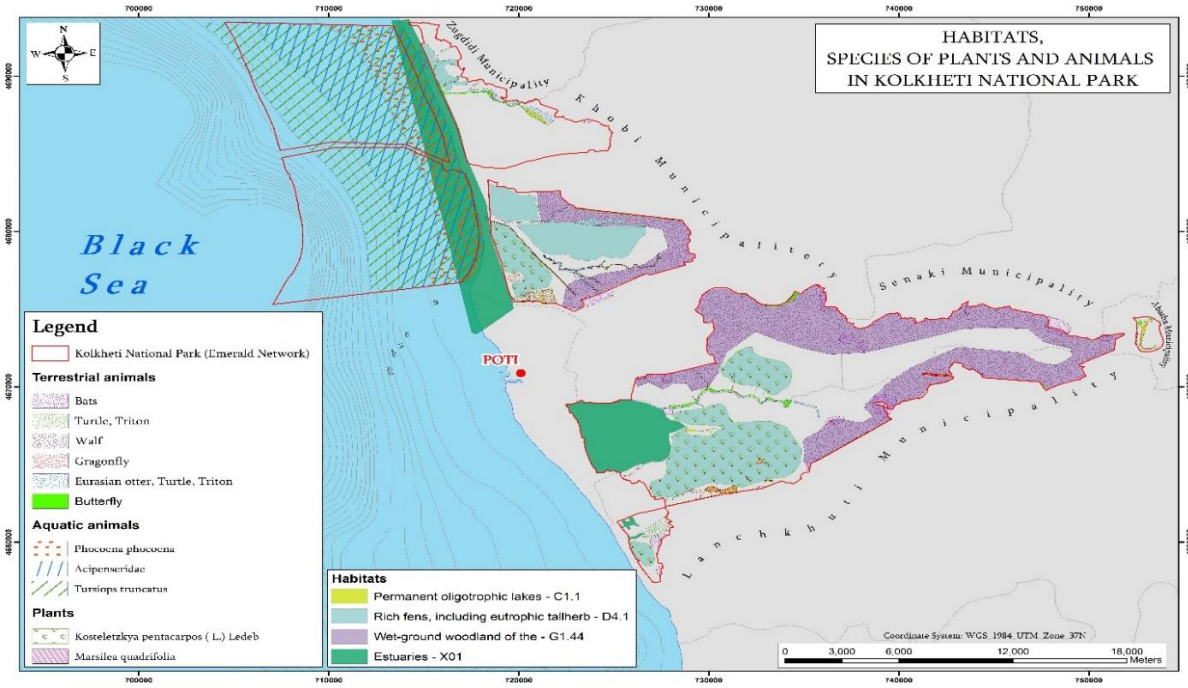
Chorokhi SPA mapping



Kolkheti SPA mapping



Kolkheti SCI mapping



5. CONCLUSIONS

Georgia, as part of the Caucasus eco-region, represents one of 34 biodiversity “hotspots” identified by Conservation International as areas distinguished for having high levels of endemism whilst also being seriously threatened by habitat loss including invasiveness. The Caucasus eco-region is also identified as having global significance by WWF due also to high levels of diversity and endemism but also because of specific evolutional processes and unique historical floral and faunal development (12). Ecosystems are threatened by global change drivers including land-use change, invasive species and climate change, all of which are altering biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems (13).

Georgia being one of the parts of international agreements has an obligation to fulfill the reliable requirements including inventory of IAS distribution, their impact and mitigation measures. Progress Towards the 2010 Target goaled at controlling threats from invasive alien species. The legislation bans the introduction of alien animal species into the environment - Local flora of Georgia has been studied and a list of invasive species compiled (12).

Mapping in protected areas under NATURA 2000 requirements involved the experts having an experience in field working and common knowledge and the standard forms of SPA and SCI have been developed. The activity will contribute the having a clear picture on distribution and influence of IAS on local ecosystems being focused on developing the relevant mitigation measures.

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ANNEXES

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE **UASCI0001**
SITENAME **Danube Delta**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site code

UASCI0001

1.3 Site name

Danube Delta

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

1.6 Respondent:

Name/ Organization:	
Address:	
Email:	

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site proposed as SCI:	

Date site confirmed as SCI:	
Date site designated as SAC:	
National legal reference of SAC designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	45.431900
Latitude:	29.655200

2.2 Area [ha]

50213.0000

2.3 Marine area [%]

50.20 %

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
UA51	Odesa Oblast

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Black Sea	(50.20 %)	Steppic	(49.80 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global
1140			30	0.00	P	B	B	A	C
1110			7	0.00	G	A	B	A	C
1210			1.1	0.00	P	B	B	A	C
2110			20	0.00	P	B	B	A	C
2130			15	0.00	G	B	B	A	C
2190			0.5	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
3150			44	0.00	M	A	B	A	C
3260			52	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
3130			1	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
1530			1400	0.00	M	A	B	A	C

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered

Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
I	1032	Unio crassus												
I	1037	Ophiogomphus cecilia												
I	1042	Leucorrhinia pectoralis												
I	1060	Lycaena dispar			p				C		C	B	C	B
I	1078	Callimorpha quadripunctaria			p				C		C	B	C	B
I	1081	Dytiscus latissimus												
I	1083	Lucanus cervus			p				R		D			
I	1088	Cerambyx cerdo			p				R		D			
F	1105	Hucho hucho			p				P		B	C	B	C
F	1130	Aspius aspius			p				P		B	C	C	C
F	1134	Rhodeus sericeus amarus			p				P		C	A	C	A

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
F	1141	Chalcalburnus chalcoides			c				P		C	C	B	C
F	1145	Misgurnus fossilis			p				P		C	A	C	A
F	1146	Sabanejewia aurata			p				P		C	B	B	B
F	1149	Cobitis taenia			p				P		C	B	C	B
F	1157	Gymnocephalus schraetzer			p				P		B	B	B	B
F	1159	Zingel zingel			p				R		B	C	A	C
F	1160	Zingel streber			p				P		B	B	B	B
A	1188	Bombina bombina			p				R		B	B	C	B
R	1220	Emys orbicularis			p				C		C	B	C	B
M	1337	Castor fiber			c	1			P	G	C	B	B	B
M	1349	Tursiops truncatus			c	30								
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c	50								
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p				R		C	B	C	B
M	1356	Mustela lutreola			p				V		C	B	B	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
P	1428	Marsilea quadrifolia			p				R		C	B	C	C
P	1516	Aldrovanda vesiculosa			p	1	500	i	R		B	C	C	B
P	1903	Liparis loeselii			p				R		C	B	C	C
A	1993	Triturus dobrogicus			p				R		B	B	B	B
F	2011	Umbra krameri			p				R		B	C	B	B
P	2104	Armoracia macrocarpa			p	251	500	i	C		A	C	C	B
F	2484	Eudontomyzon mariae			p				P		D			
F	2491	Alosa pontica			c				C		B	B	C	B
F	2522	Pelecus cultratus			c				R		C	B	C	B
F	2555	Gymnocephalus baloni			p				R		C	A	C	A
I	4022	Probaticus subrugosus			p				V		D			
I	4028	Catopta thrips			p				R		D			
I	4045	Coenagrion ornatum												
I	4056	Anisus vorticulus												

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
P	4091	Crambe tataria			p	51	100	i	C		B	B	B	B
F	4126	Alosa maeotica			p				C		B	A	C	A
F	4127	Alosa tanaica			p				C		B	A	C	A
P	6282	Klasea lycopifolia			p				R		C	B	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit:i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
F		Abramis ballerus			0	0		C			X			
F		Abramis sapa			0	0		C			X			
I		Acherontia atropos			0	0		V				X		
F		Acipenser gueldenstaedtii			0	0		R					X	
F		Acipenser ruthenus			0	0		R					X	
F		Acipenser stellatus			0	0		R					X	
I		Aromia moschata			0	0		P				X		
F		Benthophilus stellatus			0	0		C					X	
I		Callimorpha dominula			0	0		V				X		
I		Calosoma sycophanta			0	0		P						X
I		Caspia knipowitchi			0	0		P					X	
I		Caspia makarovi			0	0		P					X	
I		Catocala fraxini			0	0		V				X		

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
I		Catocala sponsa			0	0		R				X		
P		Centaurea pontica			0	100							X	
F		Chondrostoma nasus			0	0		C			X			
P		Cladium mariscus			0	1000						X		
P		Elytrigia stipifolia			1000	0						X		
I		Erythromma lindenii			0	0		C				X		
I		Euxinipyrgula lincta			0	0		P					X	
I		Euxinipyrgula milachevitchi			0	0		P					X	
I		Gomphus flavipes			0	0		R						X
I		Hipparchia statilinus			0	0		R				X		
F		Hippocampus ramulosus			0	0		R					X	
F		Huso huso			0	0		V					X	
I		Iphiclides podalirius			0	0		C				X		

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
I		Lestes macrostigma			0	0		C						
I		Marumba quercus			0	0		V				X		
F		Neogobius fluviatilis			0	0		C			X			
F		Neogobius syrman			0	0		R					X	
I		Nymphalis xanthomelas			0	0		R				X		
P		Nymphoides peltata			1000	0						X		
I		Papilio machaon			0	0		C				X		
I		Periphanes delphinii			0	0		C				X		
I		Proserpinus proserpina			0	0		R				X		
F		Proterorhinus marmoratus			0	0		C			X			
F		Salmo labrax			0	0		R					X	
F		Silurus glanis			0	0		C			X			
F		Stizostedion volgense			0	0		V					X	

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
F		Syngnathus abaster			0	0		C			X			
F		Trigla lucerna			0	0		R					X	
F		Umbrina cirrosa			0	0		V					X	

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N07	69.00

N02	5.00
N06	7.00
N10	2.00
N01	15.00
N03	2.00
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Rare phytocoenoses are mentioned in the Green Data Book of Ukraine: Salvinieta natantis; Trapeta natantis; Nymphoideta peltatae; Aldrovandeta versicolosae; Cladieta marisci; Nuphareta luteae; Nymphaeeta albae; Stipeta borysthenicae

4.2 Quality and importance

- it contributes substantially to the survival of threatened species, endemic species, species listed in Appendices I and II of the convention: 18 floral species in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 10 floral and 40 faunal species in the European Red List, 20

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative impacts: A01, J02.03, D03.02, A04.03, K02.02, A04.01, F02.03, B01
Positive impacts E01, A04.03

4.4 Ownership (optional)

	[%]

Type		
Public	National/Federal	100
	State/Province	0
	Local/Municipal	0
	Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership		0
Private		0
Unknown		0
sum		100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	Cover [%]
UA06	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

UA06. Dunaiskyi Biosphere Reserve = 100.00

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Administration of the Dunaiskyi BR
Address:	Tatarbunars'kogo Povstanny St.132a, Vilkovo City, Kilya District, Odes'ka Oblast, Ukraine, 68355
Email:	reserve@it.odessa.ua

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	Yes	
	No, but in preparation	
	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

The Dunais'kiy Biosphere Reserve was the first in Ukraine to elaborate and implement a management plan. According to this plan, the reserve accomplishes a complex of measures combining the preservation of biodiversity and wise natural resources use, prima

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
	Yes		No	

SITE DISPLAY

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special ProtectionAreas (SPA),
ProposedSites for CommunityImportance (pSCI),
Sites of CommunityImportance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE **UASPA0001**
SITENAME **Danube Delta**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

A

1.2 Site code

UASPA0001

1.3 Site name

Danube Delta

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

1.6 Respondent:

Name / Organization:	
Address:	
Email:	

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	
National legal reference of SPA designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	45.431900
Latitude:	29.655200

2.2 Area [ha]

50213.0000

2.3 Marine area [%]

50.20 %

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name

UA51	Odesa Oblast

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Black Sea	(50.20 %)	Steppic	(49.80 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						**Site assessment**			
CODE	**PF**	**NP**	**Cover [ha]**	**Cave [number]**	**Data quality**	**A I B I C I**	**A I B I C I**		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global
1140			30	0.00	P	B	B	A	C
1110			7	0.00	G	A	B	A	C
1210			1.1	0.00	P	B	B	A	C
2110			20	0.00	P	B	B	A	C

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global
2130			15	0.00	G	B	B	A	C
2190			0.5	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
3150			44	0.00	M	A	B	A	C
3260			52	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
3130			1	0.00	P	A	C	A	C
1530			1400	0.00	M	A	B	A	C

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered
Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Project funded by
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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A001	*Gavia stellata*			w	1		i			D			
B	A001	*Gavia stellata*			c	1		i			D			
B	A002	*Gavia arctica*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A002	*Gavia arctica*			w	1		i			C	B	C	C
B	A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*			c	4000		i			A	A	B	A
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*			w	10	50	i			A	A	A	A
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*			c	50	150	i			A	A	B	A
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*			w	5		i			C	C	C	C
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*			r	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*			c	200		i			C	B	C	B
B	A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*			r	50		p			C	B	C	C
B	A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*			c	200		i			C	B	C	B
B	A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*			r	200		p			B	B	C	B

Project funded by
EUROPEAN UNION

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A024	*Ardeola ralloides*			c	100		i			A	A	B	A
B	A024	*Ardeola ralloides*			r	20		p			B	A	A	A
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*			r	50		p			C	B	C	C
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*			c	1000		i			B	B	C	B
B	A027	*Casmerodius albus*			c	500		i			B	B	C	B
B	A027	*Casmerodius albus*			w	50		i			B	B	C	B
B	A027	*Casmerodius albus*			r	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A029	*Ardea purpurea*			r	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A029	*Ardea purpurea*			c	500		i			C	B	C	B
B	A030	*Ciconia nigra*			c	50	300	i			B	A	C	B
B	A031	*Ciconia ciconia*			c	200		i			C	B	C	B
B	A031	*Ciconia ciconia*			r	1	2	p			C	C	C	C
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*			c	300		i			B	A	C	B
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*			r	100		p			B	A	A	B

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A034	*Platalea leucorodia*			r	10		p			B	A	A	A
B	A034	*Platalea leucorodia*			c	100		i			B	A	C	B
B	A037	*Cygnus bewickii*			w	1		i			D			
B	A037	*Cygnus bewickii*			c	20		i			B	A	C	A
B	A038	*Cygnus cygnus*			c	300		i			B	B	C	B
B	A038	*Cygnus cygnus*			w	100	1500	i			A	A	C	A
B	A042	*Anser erythropus*			w	1		i			D			
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*			c	200		i			A	A	C	A
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*			w	1		i			C	B	C	C
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*			r	50		p			A	A	A	A
B	A068	*Mergus albellus*			w	50	1500	i			A	A	B	A
B	A072	*Pernis apivorus*			c	5		i			C	C	C	C
B	A073	*Milvus migrans*			c	1		i			D			
B	A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*			w	15	60	i			B	A	C	B

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*			r	5	8	p			B	A	C	B
B	A078	*Gyps fulvus*			c	1		i			D			
B	A079	*Aegypius monachus*			c	1		i			D			
B	A080	*Circaetus gallicus*			c	1		i			D			
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			c	100		i			A	A	C	B
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			w	5	40	i			B	B	C	C
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			r	20		p			C	B	C	C
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*			w	6	10	i			C	B	C	C
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*			c	50		i			C	A	C	C
B	A084	*Circus pygargus*			c	50		i			C	A	C	C
B	A089	*Aquila pomarina*			c	1	10	i			D			
B	A090	*Aquila clanga*			w	1	1	i			D			
B	A090	*Aquila clanga*			c	1		i			D			
B	A091	*Aquila chrysaetos*			w	1	1	i			D			

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*			c	1		i			D			
B	A094	*Pandion haliaetus*			c	5		i			D			
B	A097	*Falco vespertinus*			r	30	50	p			B	B	C	B
B	A097	*Falco vespertinus*			c	300	0	i			B	B	C	B
B	A098	*Falco columbarius*			w	1		i			D			
B	A098	*Falco columbarius*			c	1		i			D			
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*			c	10	0	i			B	B	C	B
B	A119	*Porzana porzana*			r	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A119	*Porzana porzana*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A119	*Porzana porzana*			w	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*			w	1	5	i			C	B	C	c
B	A120	*Porzana parva*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A120	*Porzana parva*			r	50		p			C	B	C	C
B	A122	*Crex crex*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A127	*Grus grus*			c	100		i			C	B	C	C
B	A128	*Tetrax tetrax*			c	1	1	i			D			
B	A128	*Tetrax tetrax*			w	1	1				D			
B	A129	*Otis tarda*			w	1	4	i			D			
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*			c	100		i			C	B	C	C
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*			r	10		p			C	B	C	C
B	A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*			c	50		i			C	B	B	C
B	A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*			r	10	80	p			C	B	C	C
B	A133	*Burhinus oedicnemus*			r	1	1	p			D			
B	A133	*Burhinus oedicnemus*			c	5		i			C	B	C	C
B	A135	*Glareola pratincola*			r	1	70	p			B	A	B	C
B	A135	*Glareola pratincola*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*			r	1	10	p			D			
B	A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*			c	50		i			C	B	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*			c	5		i			C	C	C	C
B	A151	*Philomachus pugnax*			c	1000		i			C	B	C	C
B	A154	*Gallinago media*			c	10		i			C	C	C	C
B	A157	*Limosa lapponica*			c	1		i			C	C	C	C
B	A159	*Numenius tenuirostris*			c	1		i			D			
B	A166	*Tringa glareola*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A167	*Xenus cinereus*			c	1		i			D			
B	A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A171	*Phalaropus fulicarius*			c	1		i			D			
B	A176	*Larus melanocephalus*			c	1000		i			C	A	B	C
B	A176	*Larus melanocephalus*			r	1	20	p			C	B	B	C
B	A177	*Larus minutus*			w	1		i			D			
B	A177	*Larus minutus*			c	100		i			C	B	C	C
B	A180	*Larus genei*			c	100		i			C	B	B	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*			c	500		i			C	B	B	C
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*			r	1	50	i			D			
B	A190	*Sterna caspia*			c	150		i			B	B	B	C
B	A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*			c	5000					B	A	B	B
B	A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*			r	100	4000	p			D			
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*			r	30	2500	p			B	B	C	C
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*			c	2000		i			B	B	C	C
B	A195	*Sterna albifrons*			r	10	30	p			C	B	C	C
B	A195	*Sterna albifrons*			c	150		i			C	B	C	C
B	A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*			r	100		p			C	B	C	C
B	A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*			c	1000		i			B	B	C	B
B	A197	*Chlidonias niger*			r	1		p			D			
B	A197	*Chlidonias niger*			c	100		i			C	B	C	C
B	A198	*Chlidonias leucopterus*			r	1		p			D			

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A198	*Chlidonias leucopterus*			c	200		i			C	B	C	C
B	A215	*Bubo bubo*			c	1		i			D			
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*			r	1		p			C	C	C	C
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*			c	10		i			C	B	C	C
B	A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*			r	1		p			C	B	C	C
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*			r	10		p			C	B	C	C
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*			w	2		i			C	C	C	C
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*			c	100		i			C	A	C	B
B	A231	*Coracias garrulus*			r	5	10	p			C	B	C	C
B	A231	*Coracias garrulus*			c	50		i			C	B	C	C
B	A234	*Picus canus*			p	20		p			C	B	A	C
B	A236	*Dryocopus martius*			p	2	7	p			C	B	C	C
B	A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*			c	50		i			C	C	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*			w	1		i			D			
B	A243	*Calandrella brachydactyla*			c	50		i			C	B	C	C
B	A246	*Lullula arborea*			c	10		i			C	C	C	C
B	A255	*Anthus campestris*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A255	*Anthus campestris*			r	1		p			C	C	C	C
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*			c	50		i			C	C	C	C
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*			r	5		p			C	C	C	C
B	A293	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*			c	100		i			C	B	C	B
B	A293	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*			r	30		p			B	B	A	B
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*			r	10		p			C	C	C	C
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A320	*Ficedula parva*			c	3000		i			C	A	C	C
B	A321	*Ficedula albicollis*			c	500		i			C	B	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*			c	500		i			C	B	C	C
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*			r	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A339	*Lanius minor*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A339	*Lanius minor*			r	20		p			C	C	C	C
B	A379	*Emberiza hortulana*			c	300		i			C	B	C	C
B	A393	*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*			w	50		i			A	A	A	C
B	A393	*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*			r	150	1000	p			A	A	A	A
B	A393	*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*			c	100		i			B	B	C	C
B	A396	*Branta ruficollis*			c	50		i			C	B	C	C
B	A396	*Branta ruficollis*			w	1		i			C	C	C	C
B	A397	*Tadorna ferruginea*			c	5		i			C	B	C	C
B	A402	*Accipiter brevipes*			c	1		i			D			
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*			c	10		i			B	B	C	C
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*			w	1		i			D			

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min.	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A404	*Aquila heliaca*			w	1	1	i			D			
B	A429	*Dendrocopos syriacus*			p	30		p			C	B	C	C
B	A511	*Falco cherrug*			c	5		i			C	B	C	C
B	A511	*Falco cherrug*			w	1		i			D			
B	A533	*Oenanthe pleschanka*			c	5		i			D			

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit:i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B		*Microcarbo pygmaeus*			200	2000		C					X	
B		*Branta ruficollis*			10			R					X	
B		*Anser anser*			3000	7000		C			X			
B		*Anser erythropus*			1			V					X	
B		*Netta rufina*			200			C					X	
B		*Aythya ferina*			3000	10000		C					X	
B		*Aythya fuligula*			3000	10000		C						X
B		*Bucephala clangula*			500	2000		C			X			
B		*Anas acuta*			300			C						X
B		*Anas clypeata*			400			C						X
B		*Buteo buteo*			10			C						X
B		*Charadrius hiaticula*			20			R				X		
B		*Falco subbuteo*			40			C						X

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B		*Falco tinnunculus*			10			C						X
B		*Numenius arquata*			50	200		C			X			
B		*Limosa limosa*			200			R						X
B		*Remiz pendulinus*			10			C						X
B		*Strix aluco*			1	5		C						X
B		*Tringa stagnatilis*			5			R				X		
B		*Hippolais pallida*			30	100		C						X

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N07	69.00
N02	5.00
N06	7.00
N10	2.00
N01	15.00
N03	2.00
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Rare phytocoenoses are mentioned in the Green Data Book of Ukraine: Salvinieta natantis; Trapeta natantis; Nymphoideta peltatae; Aldrovandeta versicolosae; Cladieta marisci; Nuphareta luteae; Nymphaeeta albae; Stipeta borysthenicae

4.2 Quality and importance

- it contributes substantially to the survival of threatened species, endemic species, species listed in Appendices I and II of the convention: 18 floral species in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 10 floral and 40 faunal species in the European Red List, 20

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	**Threats and pressures [code]**	**Pollution (optional) [code]**	**inside/outside [i|o|b]**
L	A01		o
L	J02.03		i
L	D03.02		i
L	A04.03		i
L	K02.02		i
L	A04.01		i
L	F02.03		i
M	B01		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	**Threats and pressures [code]**	**Pollution (optional) [code]**	**inside/outside [i|o|b]**
L	E01		i
L	A04.03		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low
Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,
T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type		[%]
Public	National/Federal	100
	State/Province	0
	Local/Municipal	0
	Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership		0
Private		0
Unknown		0
sum		100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	Cover [%]

UA06	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

UA06. Dunaiskyi Biosphere Reserve = 100.00

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Administration of the Dunaiskyi BR
Address:	Tatarbunars'kogo Povstanny St.132a, Vilkovo City, Kilya District, Odes'ka Oblast, Ukraine, 68355
Email:	reserve@it.odessa.ua

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	Yes	Name: Link:
	No, but in preparation	
	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

The Dunais'kiy Biosphere Reserve was the first in Ukraine to elaborate and implement a management plan. According to this plan, the reserve accomplishes a complex of measures combining the preservation of biodiversity and wise natural resources use, prima

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)				
	Yes		No	

SITE DISPLAY

Kolkheti SCI Standard Data Form

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE
SITENAME **Kolkheti**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

C

1.2 Site code

1.3 Site name

Kolkheti

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

2022-04

1.6 Respondent:

Name / Organization:	International Business and Economy Development Center (IBEDC)
Address:	Appart.13, 12 Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Block II, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia
Email:	ibedc1@gmail.com, davit.tsiskaridze@gmail.com

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site proposed as SCI:	
Date site confirmed as SCI:	
Date site designated as SAC:	

National legal reference of SAC designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	42.175
Latitude:	41.7806

2.2 Area [ha]

44605.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
GE	

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Black Sea	100%		

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global

2190, 3110 C 1.1			15.0						
7130 D 1.2				0	G	A	A	A	A
7230 D 4.1				0	G	A	B	B	B
6410 E 3.5				0	G	A	B	A	B
92A0 G1.44					G	A	A	A	A
1130 X 01				0	G	A	B	A	C

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered
Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
F	1101	*Acipenser sturio*			p	0	0		P		A	B	C	B
F	1101	*Acipenser sturio*			r	0	0		P		A	B	C	B
F	1101	*Acipenser sturio*			w	0	0		P		A	B	C	B
I	1930	*Agriades glandon aquilo*			p	0	0		P		B	A	B	C
M	1308	*Barbastella barbastellus*			r	0	0		P		B	B	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
M	1308	*Barbastella barbastellus*			p	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
I	1078	*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*			p	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
M	1352	*Canis lupus*			p	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
M	1352	*Canis lupus*			c	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
M	1352	*Canis lupus*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
M	1352	*Canis lupus*			r	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
R	1220	*Emys orbicularis*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
P	1581	*Kosteletzkya pentacarpos*			p	2	2	i		G	A	A	A	A
I	1042	*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*			p	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
M	1355	*Lutra lutra*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
M	1355	*Lutra lutra*			w	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
M	1355	*Lutra lutra*			r	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
M	1355	*Lutra lutra*			p	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
I	1060	*Lycaena dispar*			p	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
P	1428	*Marsilea quadrifolia*			p	0	0		P		A	A	A	A
M	1310	*Miniopterus schreibersi*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1310	*Miniopterus schreibersi*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1356	*Mustela lutreola*			w	0	0		P		A	B	A	A
M	1356	*Mustela lutreola*			c	0	0		P		A	B	A	A
M	1307	*Myotis blythii*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1307	*Myotis blythii*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1321	*Myotis emarginatus*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
M	1321	*Myotis emarginatus*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*			w	0	0		P		A	B	B	B
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*			r	0	0		P		A	B	B	B
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*			p	0	0		P		A	B	B	B
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*			c	0	0		P		A	B	B	B
M	1305	*Rhinolophus euryale*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1305	*Rhinolophus euryale*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1304	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1304	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*			p	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
M	1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*			r	0	0		P		C	B	C	C
I	1087	*Rosalia alpina*			p	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
A	1171	*Triturus karelinii*			p	0	0		P		B	B	A	B
M	1349	*Tursiops truncatus*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	B
M	1349	*Tursiops truncatus*			p		150	i	C	G	B	B	C	C
M	1349	*Tursiops truncatus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N01	36.0
Total Habitat Cover	36

Other Site Characteristics

Kolkheti site covers Kolkheti National Park (KNP) and is situated at the Black Sea coast and covers an area of 28,940 hectares. KNP was established in 1998 and incorporated the much smaller (500 ha) Kolkheti State Nature Reserve, which was founded in 1947. KNP also includes lake Paliastomi. In 1997, Kolkheti wetlands were designated as a wetland of international importance - a Ramsar site under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.The territory of KNP is networked by numerous bog-type small stagnant rivers (Pichori, Kukani,
Dedabera, Tkhorina, Tsia, Tsiva, Churia, Munchia, Mukhurjina, etc.). Peat bogs are an important feature of the national park. The Anaklia, Churia, Nabada, Imnati, Maltakva, Grigoleti and Pichori peat bogs contain contemporary and fossil unbroken peat layers are located in the coastal plain and the depth of the peat layers in certain places exceeds 12 meters. KNP is on a major migration route for water birds and it is also an important wintering site and ecieves millions of migrating or wintering birds.Ecological aspects: Back to top Back to top BiodiversityMore than half the total area of the park - 15,742 ha is wetlands. There are numerous stagnant rivers and streams flowing in the coastal plain at an elevation of 0 –10 meters. A narrow strap of dunes, about 100-200-meters in width is developed along the Black Sea shore that rises 2-3 m above the coastal plain.The warm, humid climate and the abundant hydrographical network have created perfect conditions for rich flora and diverse vegetation. The coastal peat bogs are home to the Boreal flora species - sphagnum mosses (Sphagnum spp.), Drozera roxundiflora, Drosera rotundifolia, Rhinchospora afla, Carex lasiocarpa, Menianthes trifoliata, etc. Rhododendron flavum and Rhododendron ponticum are an important feature of the landscape. The swamped and wetland forests feature Alnus barbata, Pterocarya pterocarpa, Quercus imeretina, Quercus hartwissiana, etc. These so called Colchic forests are distinguished by the evergreen undergrowth and lianas including Hedera colchica. Aquatic plants, such as Nymphaea alba, Trapa colchica, etc., are common in the peat bogs, lakes, swamp rivers and along them. There is distinct vegetation on the narrow strap of sand dunes with typical salt tolerant xerophytes and ephemers such as Hippophae rhamnoides, Paliurus spina-christi, Imperata cylindrical, Cynodon dactylon, Pancratium maritimum, Glaucum corniculatum, etc. The flora of KNP is remarkably rich in relic and endemic species (Alnus barbata,

Pterocarya pterocarpa, Quercus imeretina, Quercus hartwissiana, Trapa colchica, etc.).Up to 200 bird species are found in the national park including several species listed on the IUCN and Georgian Red Lists. There are more than 40 fish species.There are the following main wetland habitats: (a) Littoral sand and muddy sand, (b) Raised bogs, (c) Rich fens, (d) Moist or wet oligotrophic grassland and (e) Estuarine coarse sediment shores.

4.2 Quality and importance

A,B,C,D,E

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type		**[%]**
Public	National/Federal	
	State/Province	
	Local/Municipal	
	Any Public	
Joint or Co-Ownership		
Private		
Unknown		
sum		

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	Cover [%]
GE02	100.0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture/ Agency of Protected Areas
Address:	Marshal Gelovani street N6, Tbilisi Georgia
Email:	info@mepa.gov.ge

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	Yes	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Agency of Protected Areas. Administration of Kolkheti National Park

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
	Yes		No	

SITE DISPLAY

Chorokhi SCI Standard Data Form

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE	SCI
SITENAME	**Chorokhi Delta**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

A

1.2 Site code

SCI

1.3 Site name

Chorokhi Delta

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

2022-04

1.6 Respondent:

Name / Organization:	International Business and Economy Development Center (IBEDC)
Address:	12 Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Block II, Appart. 13, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia
Email:	ibedc1@gmail.com, davit.tsiskaridze@gmail.com

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site proposed as ASCI:	
Date site confirmed as ASCI:	
Date site designated as SAC:	

National legal reference of SAC designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	41.566
Latitude:	41.6

2.2 Area [ha]

2232.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

97%

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

6.68

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global
6410 E 3.5				0	M	B	B	A	

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered
Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat	D qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
M	1351	*Phocoena phocoena*			P			I	P	G	B	B	C	B
M	1349	*Tursiops truncatus*			P		150	I	P	G	B	B	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
	0
Total Habitat Cover	

Other Site Characteristics

The Chorokhi delta south of Batumi has proven to be an excellent spot for birdwatching due to its high variety in biotopes: bushes, dry & wet grassy plains, marshes, a boulder plain, the seashore. During migration season waders, terns and passerine birds proved to be the most interesting groups represented in the delta. In winter very high numbers of waterfowl can be excepted in the area. The delta has received the status of an IBA (important bird area).

4.2 Quality and importance

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type		**[%]**
Public	National/Federal	
	State/Province	
	Local/Municipal	
	Any Public	
Joint or Co-Ownership		
Private		
Unknown		
sum		

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	Cover [%]

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	

Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	Yes	
	No, but in preparation	
	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
			No	

SITE DISPLAY

Kolkheti SPA Standard Data Form

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE
SITENAME Kolkheti

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

C

1.2 Site code

1.3 Site name

Kolkheti

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

2022-04

1.6 Respondent:

Name / Organization:	International Business and Economy Development Center (IBEDC)
Address:	12 Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Block II, Appart. 13, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia
Email:	ibedc1@gmail.com, davit.tsiskaridze@gmail.com

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	
National legal reference of SPA designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	42.175
Latitude:	41.7806

2.2 Area [ha]

44605.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
GE	

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Black Sea	100%		

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

No habitat types are reported for the site

Annex I Habitat Types						**Site assessment**			
CODE	**PF**	**NP**	**Cover [ha]**	**Cave [number]**	**Data quality**	**A I B I C I**	**A I B I C I**		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered
Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A402	*Accipiter brevipes*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A042	*Anser erythropus*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A090	*Aquila clanga*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A404	*Aquila heliaca*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A509	*Aquila nipalensis*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A089	*Aquila pomarina*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A029	*Ardea purpurea*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A024	*Ardeola ralloides*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*			r	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*			c	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A139	*Charadrius morinellus*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A196	*Chlidonias hybridus*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A198	*Chlidonias leucopterus*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A197	*Chlidonias niger*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A031	*Ciconia ciconia*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A030	*Ciconia nigra*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			p	0	0		P		A	C	C	B

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	B
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*			w	0	0		P		A	C	C	B
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	B
B	A083	*Circus macrourus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	B
B	A084	*Circus pygargus*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A038	*Cygnus cygnus*			w	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A239	*Dendrocopos leucotos*			p	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A238	*Dendrocopos medius*			p	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*			p	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A098	*Falco columbarius*			c	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A097	*Falco vespertinus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A321	*Ficedula albicollis*			c	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A320	*Ficedula parva*			r	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A154	*Gallinago media*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A002	*Gavia arctica*			w	0	0		P		A	B	B	C
B	A001	*Gavia stellata*			w	0	0		P		A	B	B	C
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A515	*Glareola nordmanni*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A135	*Glareola pratincola*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*			p	0	0		P		A	C	A	C
B	A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*			p	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*			r	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A180	*Larus genei*			w	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A180	*Larus genei*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A176	*Larus melanocephalus*			w	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*			c	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A068	*Mergus albellus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A073	*Milvus migrans*			p	0	0		P		B	C	C	B
B	A074	*Milvus milvus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*			p	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*			w	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A094	*Pandion haliaetus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*			c	0	0		P		A	B	C	C
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*			w	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*			w	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A072	*Pernis apivorus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A151	*Philomachus pugnax*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A034	*Platalea leucorodia*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*			c	0	0		P		A	C	C	C
B	A007	*Podiceps auritus*			w	0	0		P		A	B	B	C
B	A120	*Porzana parva*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A119	*Porzana porzana*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A121	*Porzana pusilla*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A464	*Puffinus yelkouan*			w	0	0		P		A	A	B	C
B	A132	*Recurvirostra avosetta*			c	0	0		P		B	B	C	C
B	A195	*Sterna albifrons*			c	0	0		P		A	A	C	C
B	A190	*Sterna caspia*			w	0	0		P		A	A	B	C
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*			c	0	0		P		B	A	C	C
B	A191	*Sterna sandvicensis*			w	0	0		P		A	A	C	C
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*			r	0	0		P		C	A	C	C
B	A397	*Tadorna ferruginea*			w	0	0		P		C	C	C	C
B	A166	*Tringa glareola*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C
B	A167	*Xenus cinereus*			c	0	0		P		B	C	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No habitat types are reported for the site

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N01	36.0
Total Habitat Cover	36

Other Site Characteristics

Kolkheti site covers Kolkheti National Park (KNP) and is situated at the Black Sea coast and covers an area of 28,940 hectares. KNP was established in 1998 and incorporated the much smaller (500 ha) Kolkheti State Nature Reserve, which was founded in 1947. KNP also includes lake Paliastomi. In 1997, Kolkheti wetlands were designated as a wetland of international importance - a Ramsar site under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.The territory of KNP is networked by numerous bog-type small stagnant rivers (Pichori, Kukani,
Dedabera, Tkhorina, Tsia, Tsiva, Churia, Munchia, Mukhurjina, etc.). Peat bogs are an important feature of the national park. The Anaklia, Churia, Nabada, Imnati, Maltakva, Grigoleti and Pichori peat bogs contain contemporary and fossil unbroken peat layers are located in the coastal plain and the depth of the peat layers in certain places exceeds 12 meters. KNP is on a major migration route for water birds and it is also an important wintering site and ecieves millions of migrating or wintering birds.Ecological aspects: Back to top Back to top BiodiversityMore than half the total area of the park - 15,742 ha is wetlands. There are numerous stagnant rivers and streams flowing in the coastal plain at an elevation of 0 –10 meters. A narrow strap of dunes, about 100-200-meters in width is developed along the Black Sea shore that rises 2-3 m above the coastal plain.The warm, humid climate and the abundant hydrographical network have created perfect conditions for rich flora and diverse vegetation. The coastal peat bogs are home to the Boreal flora species - sphagnum mosses (Sphagnum spp.), Drozera roxundiflora, Drosera rotundifolia, Rhinchospora afla, Carex lasiocarpa, Menianthes trifoliata, etc. Rhododendron flavum and Rhododendron ponticum are an important feature of the

landscape. The swamped and wetland forests feature Alnus barbata, Pterocarya pterocarpa, Quercus imeretina, Quercus hartwissiana, etc. These so called Colchic forests are distinguished by the evergreen undergrowth and lianas including Hedera colchica. Aquatic plants, such as Nymphaea alba, Trapa colchica, etc., are common in the peat bogs, lakes, swamp rivers and along them. There is distinct vegetation on the narrow strap of sand dunes with typical salt tolerant xerophytes and ephemers such as Hippophae rhamnoides, Paliurus spina-christi, Imperata cylindrical, Cynodon dactylon, Pancratium maritimum, Glaucum corniculatum, etc. The flora of KNP is remarkably rich in relic and endemic species (Alnus barbata, Pterocarya pterocarpa, Quercus imeretina, Quercus hartwissiana, Trapa colchica, etc.).Up to 200 bird species are found in the national park including several species listed on the IUCN and Georgian Red Lists. There are more than 40 fish species.There are the following main wetland habitats: (a) Littoral sand and muddy sand, (b) Raised bogs, (c) Rich fens, (d) Moist or wet oligotrophic grassland and (e) Estuarine coarse sediment shores.

4.2 Quality and importance

A,B,C,D,E

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	**Threats and pressures [code]**	**Pollution (optional) [code]**	**inside/outside [i|o|b]**

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low
Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,
T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

Type		[%]
Public	National/Federal	
	State/Province	
	Local/Municipal	
	Any Public	
Joint or Co-Ownership		
Private		
Unknown		
sum		

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	Cover [%]
GE02	100.0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture/ Agency of Protected Areas
Address:	Marshal Gelovani street N6, Tbilisi Georgia
Email:	info@mepa.gov.ge

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	Yes	Name: Link:

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Agency of Protected Areas. Administration of Kolkheti National Park

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)				
	Yes		No	

SITE DISPLAY

Chorokhi SPA Standard Data Form

NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE	**SPA**
SITENAME	Chorokhi Delta

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type

A

1.2 Site code

SPA

1.3 Site name

Chorokhi Delta

1.4 First Compilation date

2022-03

1.5 Update date

2022-04

1.6 Respondent:

Name / Organization:	International Business and Economy Development Center (IBEDC)
Address:	12 Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Block II, Appart. 13, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia
Email:	ibedc1@gmail.com, davit.tsiskaridze@gmail.com

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	
National legal reference of SPA designation:	

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude:	41.566
Latitude:	41.6

2.2 Area [ha]

2232.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

97%

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional):

6.68

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

No habitat types are reported for the site

Annex I Habitat Types						Site assessment			
CODE	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation	Global

PF: for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
Cover: decimal values can be entered
Caves: for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A402	*Accipiter brevipes*			c	0	0							
B	A293	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*			c	0	0							
B	A229	*Alcedo atthis*			r	0	0	p	C	G	C	A	C	C
B	A395	*Anser albifrons*			c	0	0							
B	A042	*Anser erythropus*			c	0	0							
B	A255	*Anthus campestris*			c	0	0							
B	A091	*Aquila chrysaetos*			r	0	0	p	C	G	C	A	C	C
B	A404	*Aquila heliaca*			c	0	0							
B	A509	*Aquila nipalensis*			c	0	0							
B	A089	*Aquila pomarina*			c	0	0							
B	A024	*Ardeola ralloides*			c	0	0							
B	A222	*Asio flammeus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A060	*Aythya nyroca*			c	0	0					A		
B	A021	*Botaurus stellaris*			c	0	0					A		
B	A215	*Bubo bubo*			c	0	0					A		
B	A403	*Buteo rufinus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A243	*Calandrella brachydactyla*			c	0	0					A		
B	A466	*Calidris alpina*			c	0	0					A		
B	A224	*Caprimulgus europaeus*			c	0	0					A		

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A469	*Certhia brachydactyla*			c	0	0					A		
B	A138	*Charadrius alexandrinus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A031	*Ciconia ciconia*			c	0	0					A		
B	A030	*Ciconia nigra*			c	0	0					A		
B	A080	*Circaetus gallicus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A081	*Circus aeruginosus*			r	0	0	p	C	G	C	A	C	C
B	A082	*Circus cyaneus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A083	*Circus macrourus*			c	0	0				A			
B	A084	*Circus pygargus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A084	*Circus pygargus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A231	*Coracias garrulus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A122	*Crex crex*			c	0	0					A		
B	A038	*Cygnus cygnus*			w	0	0	i	R		C	A	C	C
B	A428	*Dendrocopos major thanneri*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A026	*Egretta garzetta*			r	0	0	p	C			A		
B	A379	*Emberiza hortulana*			c	0	0					A		
B	A101	*Falco biarmicus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A511	*Falco cherrug*			c	0	0					A		
B	A098	*Falco columbarius*			c	0	0					A		

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A095	*Falco naumanni*			c	0	0					A		
B	A103	*Falco peregrinus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A320	*Ficedula parva*			c	0	0					A		
B	A442	*Ficedula semitorquata*			c	0	0					A		
B	A154	*Gallinago media*			c	0	0					A		
B	A002	*Gavia arctica*			w	0	0	i	R		C	B	C	C
B	A001	*Gavia stellate*			w	0	0	i	R		C	B	C	C
B	A189	*Gelochelidon nilotica*			c	0	0					A		
B	A515	*Glareola nordmanni*			c	0	0					A		
B	A135	*Glareola pratincola*			c	0	0					A		
B	A127	*Grus grus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A075	*Haliaeetus albicilla*			c	0	0					A		
B	A092	*Hieraaetus pennatus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A131	*Himantopus himantopus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A022	*Ixobrychus minutus*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A338	*Lanius collurio*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A339	*Lanius minor*			c	0	0						A	
B	A157	*Limosa lapponica*			c	0	0					A		
B	A246	*Lullula arborea*			c	0	0					A		
B	A272	*Luscinia svecica*			c	0	0					A		
B	A242	*Melanocorypha calandra*			c	0	0					A		
B	A073	*Milvus migrans*			c	0	0					A		
B	A077	*Neophron percnopterus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A023	*Nycticorax nycticorax*			c	0	0					A		

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual	A I B I C I	A I B I C I		
						Min	Max				Pop	Con	Iso	Glo
B	A071	*Oxyura leucocephala*			w	0	0	i			C	B	C	C
B	A094	*Pandion haliaetus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A020	*Pelecanus crispus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A019	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A072	*Pernis apivorus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A170	*Phalaropus lobatus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A035	*Phoenicopterus ruber*				0	0	i	V		C	C	C	C
B	A034	*Platalea leucorodia*			c	0	0					A		
B	A032	*Plegadis falcinellus*			c	0	0					A		
B	A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*			c	0	0					A		
B	A124	*Porphyrio porphyrio*			c	0	0					A		
B	A464	*Puffinus yelkouan*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A193	*Sterna hirundo*			c	0	0					A		
B	A307	*Sylvia nisoria*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A166	*Tringa glareola*			c	0	0					A		
B	A265	*Troglodytes troglodytes*			r	0	0	p	R		C	A	C	C
B	A167	*Xenus cinereus*			c	0	0					A		

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see reference portal)
Abundance categories (Cat.): C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data quality: G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No habitat types are reported for the site

Species					Population in the site				Motivation					
Croup	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C I R I V I P	IV	V	A	B	C	D

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
CODE: for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see reference portal)
Cat.: Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
Motivation categories: IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
Total Habitat Cover	0

Other Site Characteristics

The Chorokhi delta south of Batumi has proven to be an excellent spot for birdwatching due to its high variety in biotopes: bushes, dry & wet grassy plains, marshes, a boulder plain, the seashore... During migration season waders, terns and passerine birds proved to be the most interesting groups represented in the delta. In winter very high numbers of waterfowl can be excepted in the area. The delta has received the status of an IBA (important bird area).

4.2 Quality and importance

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	**Threats and pressures [code]**	**Pollution (optional) [code]**	**inside/outside [i|o|b]**

Positive Impacts			
Rank	**Threats and pressures [code]**	**Pollution (optional) [code]**	**inside/outside [i|o|b]**

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,
T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

Type		**[%]**
Public	National/Federal	
	State/Province	
	Local/Municipal	
	Any Public	
Joint or Co-Ownership		
Private		
Unknown		
sum		

4.5 Documentation (optional)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional):

Code	**Cover [%]**

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional):

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITE

INSPIRE ID:				
Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)				
			No	

SITE DISPLAY
