

The management plan of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1. Brief description of the management plan	5
1.2. Brief description of the protected natural area	6
1.3. The legal framework related to the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and the development of the management plan	6
1.4. The process of developing the management plan	7
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROTECTED NATURAL AREA	7
2.1. General information	7
2.1.1. Location and boundaries of the protected natural area	7
2.1.2. Overlaps with other Natura 2000 Sites	8
2.2. The Abiotic Environment	11
2.2.1. Geology	11
2.2.2. Relief and geomorphology	12
2.2.2. Geomorphological processes	13
2.2.3. Hydrography	14
2.2.4. Climate	15
2.2.5. Soils	22
2.2.6. Elements of conservative interest, abiotic type	23
2.3. The Biotic Environment	23
2.3.1. Ecosystems	23
2.3.2. Habitats based on which the protected natural area was declared	24
2.3.3. Other species of fauna relevant to the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	52
2.4. Socio-economic and cultural information	53
2.4.1. Local communities and stakeholders	53
2.4.2. The use of the land	54
2.4.3. Cultural patrimony	55
2.4.4. Landscape	55
2.4.5. Tourist attractions	55
2.5. Activities with potential impact - pressures and threats	55
2.5.1. List of activities with potential impact	55

2.5.1.1. List of current pressures with impact at the level of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	58
2.5.1.2. List of future threats with potential impact at the level of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	65
2.5.2. Assessment of impacts on species	72
2.5.2.1. Assessment of the impacts caused by the current pressures on the species in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	72
2.5.2.2. Assessment of the impacts caused by future threats to the species of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	74
3. ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE SPECIES IN THE NATURA 2000 SITE ROSPA0076 BLACK SEA	77
3.1. Assessment of the conservation status of each species of conservation interest	77
3.1.1 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species population	77
3.1.2 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species' habitat	98
3.1.3 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species' perspectives	114
3.1.4 Global assessment of the species	136
4. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	143
4.1 Purpose of the management plan for the protected natural area	143
4.2 General objectives, general measures, specific measures/management and activities	144
4.2.1 General objectives	144
4.2.1.1. OG1 Ensuring the conservation of bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared in order to maintain the favorable conservation status of the species: A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> , A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> , A038 <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> , A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> , A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> , A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> , A180 <i>Larus genei</i> , A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> , A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> , A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> , A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> , A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	145
4.2.1.2 OG2 Ensuring a database of bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> , A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> , A038 <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> , A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> , A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> , A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> , A180 <i>Larus genei</i> , A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> , A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> , A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> , A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> , A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> -including their conservation status to provide the necessary support for biodiversity	

conservation management and for the assessment of management efficiency	147
4.2.1.3 OG3 Ensuring the effective management of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with the aim of maintaining the favorable conservation status of species of conservation interest A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> , A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> , A038 <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> , A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> , A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> , A177 <i>Larus slarus minutus</i> , A180 <i>Larus genei</i> , A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> , A464 <i>yelkouan</i> , A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> , A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> , A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	150
4.2.1.4 OG4 Increasing the level of awareness and education of the general public regarding the importance of preserving the site in order to obtain the necessary support to achieve the objectives of the management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	153
4.2.1.5 OG5 Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, with the aim of ensuring the conservation of protected bird species on the territory of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	155
4.2.1.6 OG6 Creating opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism - through natural and cultural values - with the aim of limiting the impact on the environment	161
5. PLAN OF ACTIVITIES.....	166
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	190
7. APPENDIXES	193
Appendix no. 2.....	195
Regulation of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	195

1. INTRODUCTION

Natura 2000 sites are those protected natural areas whose aims are to conserve, maintain and, where appropriate, restore bird species and specific habitats to a favorable conservation state, designated for the protection of wild migratory bird species, especially those provided for in annexes no. 3 and 4 A to the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007 regarding the regime of protected natural areas, the conservation of natural habitats, flora and fauna, with subsequent amendments and additions.

In general, the objectives of the management plan aim to ensure a favorable state of conservation of species of community conservation interest, the sustainable management of natural resources and the preservation of the current landscape by maintaining and encouraging traditional anthropogenic activities.

1.1. Brief description of the management plan

The purpose of this Management Plan is to maintain the favorable state of conservation of the species and habitats for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea was declared, in the context of the sustainable development of the local communities found on the territory of the site.

The main themes of the Management Plan are as follows:

- T1. Conservation and management of biodiversity - of species of conservation interest.
- T2. Detailed inventory/assessment and monitoring of biodiversity.
- T3. The effective administration and management of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and the provision of the resources necessary for the sustainability of the management.
- T4. Communication, ecological education and public awareness.
- T5. Sustainable use of natural resources.
- T6. Sustainable tourism - by means of natural and cultural values.

The general objective of the project aims to improve the efficiency of biodiversity conservation measures in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea by ensuring adequate/effective management.

The specific objectives aimed at achieving this objective are:

- improve the efficiency of the management of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with a view to the sustainable development of the entire area;
- the protection and maintenance of the conservation status of bird species within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea,

- increasing the degree of information – awareness of the general public regarding the importance of biodiversity conservation;
- increasing the institutional capacity of the custodian of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, in order to apply an effective integrated management;

The purpose of this management plan is to establish the necessary management measures to be applied to preserve or improve the conservation status of the species that constitute the conservation objectives listed in the standard form of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. The management plan is made based on the collection of up-to-date information sets regarding the inventory, distribution and the assessment of the conservation status of bird species, as well as the anthropogenic pressures exerted on them.

1.2. Brief description of the protected natural area

The declaration of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea was achieved by the Government Decision no. 1284/2007 regarding the declaration of the avifaunistic special protection areas as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, with the subsequent amendments and additions.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is located in the south-eastern extremity of Romania and stretches from north to south as a strip of variable width overlapping mainly the marine area, following the coastline and starting from the Sulina area to the south of the coast at the border with Bulgaria.

1.3. The legal framework related to the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and the development of the management plan

Government Emergency Ordinance, no. 57/2007 with subsequent amendments and additions regarding the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, flora and fauna.

Order of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change 1052/2014 with subsequent amendments and additions regarding the approval of the Methodology for assigning the administration and custody of protected natural areas.

1.4. The process of developing the management plan

Carried out under the contract: Services for the Development of the Management Plan for the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, related to the project - Natural Capital Management in ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Environmental Sectoral Operational Program - Priority Axis 4 Implementation of appropriate management systems for the protection of nature Major Field of Intervention 4.1 Development of infrastructure and management plans for the protection of biodiversity and the Natura 2000 network, SMIS CODE: CSNR 42786.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROTECTED NATURAL AREA

2.1. General Information

2.1.1. Location and boundaries of the protected natural area

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea adjoins the administrative territory of two counties, namely: Constanța and Tulcea.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is positioned along the shore of the Black Sea with some interruptions in the areas of economic, industrial and transport activities, as presented in appendix no. 1 to the Management Plan.

Thus, the extent of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is to the east of the demarcation line of the coast off the Black Sea up to the 22 meter isobath. The overlap value of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with the TAUs in the area is 0, but there are a number of localities adjacent to it in the western part, namely:

- in Constanța county: 12 localities - Limanu commune, Mangalia municipality, Costinești commune, 23 August commune, Tuzla commune, Eforie, Agigea commune, Constanța municipality, Năvodari, Corbu commune, Istria commune, Mihai Viteazu commune;
- in Tulcea county: 4 localities - Jurilovca commune, Murighiol commune, Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe commune.

The coordinates of the site ROSPA0076 Black Sea are: N 44°39'23" and E 29°12'28". According to the Corine Land Cover database produced for the year 2006, the type of land use within the Natura 2000 site, ROSPA0076 Black Sea, is only one, namely CLC 523 Marine areas, maritime islands.

The location map of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea boundaries is described in Appendix no. 1 to the Management Plan.

2.1.2. Overlaps with other Natura 2000 Sites

List including overlaps with other protected areas

Table no. 1

No.	Area with which it overlaps						Type of overlap	Total overlapped area [ha]	Obs.
	Code	Name	Type	Category	Type of responsibility	Name of responsible institution			
1	ROSCI0065	Danube Delta, terrestrial area	Biosphere Reserve	SCI	Administration	Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve	Partial	30.15	
2	ROSCI0066	Danube Delta, marine area	Biosphere Reserve	SCI	Administration	Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve	Partial	115555.96	
3	ROSCI0237	Methanogenic marine structures, Sf. Gheorghe	Protected area	SCI	Custody	National Research-Development Institute for Marine	Partial		

						Geology and Geoecology GeoEcoMar			
4	ROSCI0197	Submerged beach Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud	Protected area	SCI	Custody	SC Eurolevel SRL Constanța	Partial	137.00	
5	ROSCI0273	Marine area from Cape Tuzla	Protected area	SCI	Custody	National Research- Development Institute for Marine Geology and Geoecology GeoEcoMar	Partial	767.40	
6	ROSCI0293	Costinești - 23 August	Protected area	SCI		Constanța Environmental Protection Agency	Partial	1040.62	
7	ROSCI0281	Cape Aurora	Protected area	SCI		Constanța Environmental Protection Agency	Partial	1947.85	

8	ROSCI0094	Mangalia underwater sulphurous springs	Protected area	SCI	Custody	GeoEcoMar National Research- Development Institute for Marine Geology and Geoecology	Partial	362.03	
9	ROSCI0269	Vama Veche - 2Mai	Protected area	SCI	Custody	Grigore Antipa National Marine Research- Development Institute	Partial	2092.27	

Considering the overlap of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with the network of marine SCIs: ROSCI0269 Vama Veche - 2 Mai, ROSCI0094 Mangalia underwater sulphurous springs, ROSCI0197 Submerged beach Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud, ROSCI0273 Marine area from Cape Tuzla, ROSCI0237 Methanogenic underwater structures from Sfântu Gheorghe, ROSCI0066 Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve - marine area, ROSCI0281 Cape Aurora and respectively ROSCI0293 Costinești - 23 August, in the process of drawing up the Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, the custodians of these sites were consulted in order to harmonize the issues common to all these protected natural areas of community interest.

We specify that for the Natura 2000 Site ROSCI0197 Submerged beach Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud, a separate management plan was created through the project Integrated management of the network of marine sites Natura 2000 -SCI on the Romanian coast.

The map of overlaps with other protected natural areas is presented in Appendix No. 1 to the Management Plan.

2.2. The Abiotic Environment

2.2.1. Geology

Geological characterization and the influence of geology on species and habitats

The Black Sea Basin is subdivided, from a morphotectonic and morphostructural point of view, into two provinces: central and marginal. The analyzed sites overlap the marginal province with a tectonic structure and complex morphogenesis.

The Black Sea Basin, also called the Euxin Basin, is located in the southern part of the Eurasian lithospheric plate near the contact with the African and Arabian lithospheric plates. Here, geotectonic processes took place, forming platforms, mountains and sedimentary basins in a sequence that resulted in the current tectonic structure and relief.

Magnetic, gravity research and data resulting from seismo-acoustic analyzes have proven that, from a geological and geophysical point of view, the Black Sea basin develops on both continental and oceanic crust.

The Black Sea Basin is a tectonic basin made up of two compartments, western and eastern, separated by the horst-looking Andrusov ridge.

The entire region overlaps a foundation developed on oceanic crust and continental crust unevenly distributed in the west-east cross profile of the basin.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea overlaps the continental crust located on the edges of the western basin. This is characterized by the lowering of the Moho discontinuity

to a depth of about 35 km, by the thickening of the basaltic layer that reaches 15-18 km and by the wide extension of the granitic layer covered with other types of consolidated sediments.

The Black Sea Basin can be divided into four physiographic zones: the continental platform which occupies 29.9% of the total area, the escarpment 27.3%, the deep basin 30.6% and the abyssal plain 12.2%.

The entire 244 km long coastline of the Black Sea, from Musura Bay to Vama Veche, is found, from a physiographic point of view, in the area of the continental platform.

The Romanian coastal area between Musura Bay and Sfântul Gheorghe is characterized by generally low, slightly indented shores, with sandy beaches that continue with the continental platform. The southern part of the coast is a higher shore, accompanied in some places by steep cliffs subject to abrasion. The continental platform next to the Romanian coast gradually deepens to the east, with a general slope of 1.4-2.2‰, reaching the northern area at a width of almost 200 km, twice as extensive as the southern area of 100 km.

2.2.2. Relief and geomorphology

Relief

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is located on the continental platform of the Black Sea, also known as the continental shelf. It has the appearance of a submerged plain with very few morphological irregularities. The value of the slope increases from north to south, from 1° to 2°, considered on the profiles oriented from west to east, from the shore to the continental slope.

The uniformity of the relief is due, both to the reduced modeling from the Pleistocene, and to the intense sedimentation process due to the alluvium discharged by the rivers from the north-west of the Black Sea, especially those brought by the Danube and, to a lesser extent, to the material resulting from the abrasion of the coastal area.

Geomorphology

From a geomorphological point of view, the coast can be divided into two large units or areas. These two parts of the coast have a different sedimentary balance and react very differently to the action of the main environmental factors.

The Nordic Unit consists of the wide coast of the Danube Delta, with the Razim - Sinoe lagoon complex, with low beaches in the deltaic/lagoon area and smooth submarine slopes. It stretches from the border with Ukraine to the Port of Midia and is approximately 160 km long. The Southern Unit is very different in shape and has soft cliffs with small pocket beaches in front,

separated by small coastal sandbars. These beaches have steeper submarine slopes than in the Nordic Unit.

The Danube Delta consists of coastal, deltaic and lacustrine deposits that are relatively young from a geological point of view, formed during the last approximately 10,000 years. In contrast, the Southern Unit presents outcrops of much older, pre-Quaternary deposits, the Sarmatian limestones being the most widespread in the beach area. Above these calcareous deposits are layers of Pleistocene clay, covered, in turn, by thick layers of loess and paleosols that date back to the Middle Pleistocene. Loess is an aeolian sediment formed by the accumulation of silty, dusty wind-borne sediments with smaller amounts of sand and clay, weakly cemented with calcium carbonate. The result is a series of unstable cliffs susceptible to failure by landslides, releasing silty sediments and occasionally very fine sands.

2.2.2. Geomorphological processes

Geomorphological characterization and the influence of geomorphological processes on species and habitats

The coastal geomorphology of the northern Romanian shore of the Black Sea is subject to the influence of the hydrological variations of the Danube flow, but also to the variations of the average sea level, and that of the southern Romanian shore is subject to marine abrasion, as a result of waves and coastal currents.

In spring hydrological conditions when spring storms occur, specific to the equinox period, the beach can be flooded almost permanently, and the waves will advance far on the beach, affecting the dynamics of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits. Thus, at the Sulina station the maximum average levels recorded over a period of 120 days are over +40 cm.

According to the multi-annual determinations, it appears that the evolution trend of the Black Sea level, in the long term, is increasing, being 1.7 mm/year. This phenomenon has a negative impact, because the permanent flooding of low-lying areas accelerates coastal erosion, affecting the beach surfaces in an irreversible way, including at the level of the Musura – Sfântul Gheorghe shore sector.

In the season of storms, the marine hydrological regime influences the area of the northern transboundary coast, Musura-Sulina, through the phenomenon of sea level rise, the base of action of the waves approaching the shore, overcoming the perisnips, often even breaking through them.

The orientation of the general current from north to south, as well as the shoreline and the bathymetric curves, influences the propagation directions of waves and currents in the shallow areas of the shore area, inducing a pronounced asymmetry in the distribution of the propagation directions. The crests of the waves become parallel to the shore, the incident waves propagating in 90%

of cases in the 5 directions between northeast and southwest. The longitudinal currents related to these waves with significant values between 30-150 cm/s, significantly influence the dynamics of the coastal waters but also the entire coastal system as a whole.

One of the most important processes with a negative impact on the infrastructure of the Black Sea coastal area, on the environment and implicitly on the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is erosion.

According to field measurements carried out by the Grigore Antipa National Marine Research - Development Institute in Constanța in the northern part of the coastline - Musura Bay, Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe, it was found that in the period 2010-2011, the coastal processes in the northern part of the Romanian coast were characterized by a dynamic balance between erosion and accretion processes. The shoreline has receded or advanced less than +/- 10 m, the shoreline has advanced >10 m and has receded due to erosion processes by more than 10 m.

2.2.3. Hydrography

Hydrographic characterization and the influence of hydrography on species and habitats

The Black Sea is an inland sea, with an area of 436,400 km² and a maximum depth of 2,206 m. It is located in an old basin, subject to tectonic activity that has generated in the past an accentuated subsidence and the periodic isolation of the Black Sea from other seas. Subsidence in the coastal area around the Danube Delta is currently considered to be approximately 1.5-1.8 mm per year - Panin 1998.

A key feature of the Black Sea is that it is the largest meromictic basin in the world, meaning that the oxygenated upper water layers do not mix with the deep waters. This phenomenon is the result of the current topography of the basin and the significant fluvial input. Fluvial waters flowing into the sea are colder, less salinity and, as such, less dense than the currents of the Mediterranean. As a result, these waters float above the saltier and denser ones coming from the Mediterranean. The result is a highly stratified vertical structure, where a Cold Intermediate Layer is maintained directly below the surface layer. This layer consists of cold, salty surface water, resulting from local atmospheric cooling and the decrease in fluvial input during the winter months. Below this layer is an anoxic environment. Although the presence of the anoxic layer does not directly influence coastal processes, it nevertheless has a significant role in the dynamic marine ecosystem, leading to surface proliferations of organisms in late spring and summer. This anoxic environment and, as a result, the frequency of proliferations, has been influenced by changes in water flows, for example, through the construction of dams and industrial development in hydrographic basins.

The location of the Romanian coast in the western part of the Black Sea is important from the point of view of exposure. The area off the Romanian coast is characterized by a continental platform with shallow depths, which is the largest continental platform of this sea, but the coastline is also exposed to storm surges from the northeast and east. The general north-south orientation of the coast, relative to the main direction of winds and storm surges from the northeast, also means that, on a large scale, the coastal area is directly exposed to the harshest conditions. On a narrower scale, energy varies due to differences in shoreline orientation and near-shore bathymetric regime, as well as the protection provided by different coastal structures.

The information regarding the bathymetry of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea area was extracted by digitizing the existing depths in the maps developed by the Maritime Hydrographic Directorate, Constanța, edition 2009, with a scale of 1:50000. In total, 1357 depth points were extracted, based on which a digital bathymetric model of the area was developed by interpolation and the isobaths corresponding to the different depth classes were determined.

In the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea the depths vary between 0.4 and 21.5 m with an average depth of 10.2 meters. The most frequent value of the depth, being 11 m. The different depth classes are relatively evenly distributed on an increasing gradient in the west-east and north-south directions.

2.2.4. Climate

Climate characterization and its influence on species and habitats

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea represents a water-land contact area on which the influences of three living environments intertwine, namely: water, land and air in a continuous movement, in the context of the temperate climate in which the Black Sea is located, on the background of which the above-mentioned influences also leave their mark.

Solar radiation, as the main genetic factor of the climate, reflects the average characteristics of the radiative flux imposed by the position of the coast in the temperate climate zone, where the sun's rays fall under an angle of 44°-45°. To this is added the influence of the marine waters, above which the descent of the air reduces cloudiness and increases the duration of insolation, determining here the highest values of global solar radiation in the entire country.

In this sector, the average annual cloudiness is the lowest in the country, 5.2 tenths in Sfântu Gheorghe and Mangalia. A slight increase is noticeable in the central portion, 5.5 tenths in the Constanța-Năvodari perimeter, under the influence of the Năvodari chemical platform

and the city of Constanța. From the coastal strip, the cloudiness increases, towards the east, over the marine waters of the Black Sea continental platform, under the influence of sea fogs 5.4 tenths at Sulina-pier, about 6 km offshore.

The actual average annual duration of the Sun's brightness is along the area, also the highest in the country, namely 2,400-2,500 hours of insolation, exceeding by 200-250 hours of insolation that of the Romanian Plain.

The global solar radiation reflects the characteristics of the cloudiness regime and the duration of the Sun's radiance, respectively. The calculated data indicate values higher than 130 kcal/cm² horizontal surface all along the coast, being higher towards the extremities, Sfântu Gheorghe 136 kcal/cm² and Mangalia 133.5 kcal/cm², and lower in the central portion, Năvodari-Constanța around 130 kcal/cm².

The general circulation of the atmosphere reflects the influence of air in advection and represents the most dynamic factor of the climate of the area, which acts on the landscape, both directly and indirectly, through the action of the sea waves that it sets in motion.

The area is influenced by baric centers of action specific to South-Eastern Europe, namely: the Mediterranean cyclones, the Azores anticyclone, the East-European anticyclone and the Scandinavian anticyclone, which pump air masses with varied physical characteristics, which determine equally varied weather conditions. At the same time, the Black Sea is itself a center of cyclogenesis, towards which colder air masses converge. Above it, the Pontic cyclones are formed and the Mediterranean cyclones regenerate, also called Mediterranean disturbances, because once they arrive here they change their characteristics, evolving retrogradely, from east to west, influencing, through their violent action, the coastal area of the Black Sea.

Of all baric centers, Mediterranean and Pontic cyclones with normal or retrograde evolution influence the area the most. They cause a wide range of phenomena, from light precipitation in the form of drizzle, to violent, quantitatively rich rains, which can total in 24 hours, 1/3 to twice the multi-year average value of precipitation.

The Azores anticyclone, on the periphery of which the oceanic cyclones responsible for the annual pluviometric maximum in June develop, pumps into the region air masses that arrive already continentalized, so that the respective precipitations are quantitatively reduced by 35 - 45 mm.

In the summer, however, against the background of the predominance of anticyclonic weather, an intense local breeze-type circulation develops, with the role of a thermal moderator for the entire investigated area, but especially for the southern sector.

The Eastern European anticyclone acts in the cold period of the year and in the transition seasons, when it can cause severe frosts along the coast, during which the temperature can drop below -20°C and, respectively, early and late frosts, hoarfrosts and snows.

Through the infiltration of cold air in the form of a funnel into the space blocked by the orographic barrier of the Eastern Carpathians to the west and the thermal barrier of the Black Sea to the east, along the western and northwestern coast, the Black Sea coastal frontogenesis occurs, which generates strong winds from the north, northeast, and somewhat less, from the east and southeast.

In correlation with Mediterranean cyclones, intense blizzards occur, especially on the northern coast, and in the western Black Sea basin violent storms occur, $>10\text{ m/s}$ and sea waves, $>2\text{-}3\text{ m}$ high, which cause accelerated abrasion processes.

The action of these storms becomes very violent when the Mediterranean disturbances from the south correlate with a high pressure field in the altitude, positioned above them, within which cold cores appear with a decisive role in the genesis and intensity of the storms in the western Black Sea basin.

A differentiation in the heating processes is also noticeable above the coastal waters of the Black Sea, in this case the extension of the continental platform and the depth of the sea play an important role. Thus, due to the more favorable conditions, on the northern coast, where the continental platform is the most extensive and the waters are shallower, the sea exercises its role as a thermal reservoir better than on the southern coast, and, consequently, the highest thermal potential is achieved here, at Sulina-pier: -0.2°C in the coldest month of the year, January, 23°C in the warmest month, July, and 11.6°C annual average, this being the highest in the entire country.

Tidal regime

The Black Sea is a microtidal environment, with minimal variations in the water level due to the tides, the amplitude of the tides in the spring being approximately 0.05 m - Jica 2008; based on the harmonic analysis of the tides carried out in 2000 and 2001 in the ports of Constanța and Mangalia as such, coastal currents are not significantly influenced by tides and any rise in sea level is due to wind and waves.

Despite the reduced tidal amplitude, an available space was created, especially along the deltaic coast, due to variations in relative sea level, a fact that is discussed below.

Black Sea level variations

Water level changes in the Black Sea region occur on different temporal and spatial intervals.

At the regional level, respectively, in the Black Sea region, sea level variations depend on the balance of the water quantities entering and leaving the Black Sea basin. There are large variations in sea level on an annual and decadal scale, which can reach up to 20-30 cm. The water quantity balance depends on:

- the discharge of running waters, which represents 80% of the water intake. The Danube has the greatest influence, but the Dniester and the Dnieper also make a significant contribution;
- evaporation at the surface of the sea;
- precipitation;
- water entering and leaving through the Bosphorus Strait;
- water entering and leaving through the Kerch Strait.

All these components have significant seasonal and year-to-year variations, as a result of the change in existing climate conditions. There is a gap of approximately two months between the seasonal variations of the sea level and those of the Danube flow.

Storm surges are associated with offshore depression weather systems. Any storm system coming from the Mediterranean is channeled through the low-lying areas around the Bosphorus, the Pontic Mountains and the Caucasus, which limits the speed and track of the cyclones. As a result, the frequency of storm surges in the Black Sea is lower than in other regions of the Planetary Ocean, but they cause greater damage, because the magnitude of sea level rise is 7-8 times greater than other sea level variations. As such, storm surges in the Black Sea area can lead to a water level rise of up to 1.3 m above the average level.

In the Black Sea region there is also the risk of tsunamis, as a result of submarine earthquakes. However, mathematical modeling of tsunami data indicates that in the Black Sea they are rare and do not represent a potential risk for the coastal area - Bondar 2009.

Winds

Due to the absence of obstacles, the wind blows from all directions. The most frequent winds are from the northwest: Sfântu Gheorghe 17.5%, Mangalia 16.7%, from the north: Jurilovca 27.9% and from the west: Constanța 15.6% and Mangalia 16.7%. Above the territorial waters, at Sulina-pier, the north winds - 18.5% and the south winds - 16.7% have the highest frequency.

The highest annual average speed is sometimes achieved, on the coast, in the direction of the prevailing wind: Sulina-pier 8.4 m/s in the north direction and Jurilovca 6.7 m/s in the same direction. Sometimes, this is done in other directions, as for example in Sfântu Gheorghe, where the northwest prevails, the highest speed is done in the north direction - 5.7 m/s; in Constanța, where the northwest prevails, the northeast winds have the highest speed - 7 m/s, as in Mangalia - 6.1 m/s.

The highest speeds >8 m/s occur in the northern area, and the lowest ones of around 6 m/s in the southern area, which represents a high energy potential, which can be used practically, but also an imminent danger for deflation or marine abrasion processes.

The annual average speed, regardless of direction, varies from 7.1 m/s at Sulina-pier to 3.8 m/s at Mangalia. At Sulina-dig, under the influence of the coastal maritime current, the wind blows in all months of the year with relatively constant speeds of about 7 m/s, which allows the use of the wind energy potential in the region in more advantageous conditions.

A differentiation in wind speed is noticeable between the two periods of the year, warm and cold. Thus, in winter, the wind speed is about 0.5-1 m/s higher on the sea at the Gloria Platform than those in the coastal area or close to the shore line.

In the summer, however, when the thermal contrast is very pronounced, the highest wind speeds occur near the shore, the monthly averages being 0.5-1 m/s lower offshore, at the Gloria Platform, compared to those at Sulina-pier. In general, however, compared to the stations on the coast, the average monthly values recorded on the Gloria Platform are higher by 3-4 m/s in the cold period and by 2-3 m/s in the warm period.

In the diurnal regime, the wind speed is higher on the coast, during the day, when the thermal contrast is greater, and offshore, at night, when the sea releases the heat. Due to the permanence of the wind, atmospheric calm has the lowest values in the country, increasing along it, from the north, Sulina-pier 1.8%, to the south, Constanța 8.8%, Mangalia 13.7%.

In the warm period of the year, when the water-land thermal contrast is the most pronounced, sea breezes occur, more clearly expressed in the southern area.

In the cold period of the year, the local breeze type circulation is replaced by the western zonal circulation characteristic for the whole diurnal interval, with higher frequencies in the north-west and north direction.

Temperature, humidity and precipitation

There is an obvious increase from south to north: Mangalia and Tuzla 11.2°C , Agigea and Constanța 11.3°C , Gura Portiței and Sfântu Gheorghe 11.4°C and Sulina 11.6°C , the highest value in the country. The influence of the sea, felt along the entire coastline, determines isotherms parallel to the shore. A more pronounced inflection occurs at Jurilovca -11.0°C , where the influence of the bordering land is greater.

During the year, the lowest monthly average water temperature is recorded in February. They differ in the longitudinal profile, being positive in the south, Agigea 0°C , Tuzla and Mangalia $+0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ and negative in the north Gura Portiței and Sfântu Gheorghe, -0.3°C and at Sulina-pier, -0.2°C .

Off the sea, on the continental platform, about 30 km from the shore, the temperature remains positive all year round, and the lowest monthly average during the year is in February, +0.9°C, while in January it is +2.6°C.

In the warmest month of the year, July, the air temperature in the region also reflects its own mechanism of self-regulation of the thermal values of the air above the sea, which also influences the temperature on the bordering land. In this month, the role of thermal moderator is greater along the southern coastline, where the average for this month is less than about 22°C, and less on the northern coastline, where the respective averages are higher. Due to the role of the Black Sea as a thermal reservoir, in the warm season, the highest thermal potential is also noted on the northern coastline, above the continental platform of the Black Sea, where the temperature in all summer months is higher than on the southern coastline.

The greatest thermal contrast is highlighted by the absolute extreme temperatures of the last century, which is most clearly expressed at the stations with a long line of observations, noting

o a slight increasing trend from south to north: Mangalia 62.2°C, Constanța 63.5°C and Gorgova 64.4°C, while at Sulina-pier, above territorial waters, it is lower 63.1°C. Offshore, it is certainly even lower, due to the moderating influence of the water.

Frost

It is another climatic phenomenon that reflects external climatic influences on the coastline. The frost occurs in winter, especially in the second part of it, when the Siberian Anticyclone advances to the center of Europe.

In the cold period of the year, the mixture due to wind and convection causes the destruction of the thermal jump layer, so that on the surface, during February-March, almost the entire water column of the active layer is homogenized, after which, starting from the first part of April, conditions of thermal stratification are created - Șelariu O. and Pescaru C., 1978. The ice crust that forms on the shore can extend into the sea in the form of a small ice sheet, up to 1,000 m in the Sulina area and only up to a maximum of 100 m at Mangalia. By welding the icefloes brought by the winds, these widths can become larger.

The average date of the first autumn frost delimits the coastline area where this phenomenon occurs at the latest, after November 11. Along the site, it occurs earlier in the central portion, where the continental influence is more pronounced, i.e. the bordering land cools faster and is delayed towards the northern and southern extremities, where even their position, closer to cold air and warm air advections, respectively, has an important role.

The average duration of the frost-free interval is the longest in the country, more than 225 days along the coastline, it is shorter in the central portion and longer towards the northern and southern extremities.

The earliest autumn frosts occur under the influence of advections of cold polar and arctic continental air from the north and northeast earlier on the north coastline than on the south coastline. The latest spring frosts occur along the coast until late April; Constanța is an exception, where the urban shelter reduces the influence of frost, which occurs until April 19.

The time difference between the average date of occurrence of frosts and the earliest autumn frosts, respectively the latest spring frosts, constitutes the risk interval for the occurrence of frost. Along the coast, generally in autumn, this is between October 4 and November 11, and in spring between April 1 and April 27.

Atmospheric precipitation

The average annual amounts of precipitation gradually decrease above Dobrogea, from west to east, reaching the coast, under the influence of the sea, to record the lowest values in the country, below 400 mm and even below 350 mm.

Along the site there is a slight decreasing trend from south to north - Mangalia 384.4 mm, Constanța 382.6 mm and Sulina-pier 330.4 mm. In general, the area is bounded by the 400 mm isohyet.

The registration of the lowest annual amounts of precipitation in the country is explained by the descent of the air above the marine waters, as well as the lake complexes in the region, which are more extensive on the northern coast. Since the Sulina-pier station is located about 6 km offshore, it best reflects the influences of the sea in the genesis of precipitation, through the smallest amounts recorded here 330.5 mm.

During the year, there is a main annual pluviometric maximum in June: 35-45 mm and a secondary one in November-December: 35-40 mm, as a result of the intensification of cyclonic activity on the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. It should be noted that over coastal waters, the November maximum tends to become the main one.

The pluviometric minimum is achieved in the spring, in March: 20-23 mm, being the lowest at Sulina-pier: 17.9 mm. In the warm half of the year, about 2/3 of the annual amount of precipitation occurs, namely 170-200 mm, being the lowest at Sulina-pier: 174.3 mm. Absolute maximum 24-hour precipitation amounts best reflect the influence of advection air. They exceeded 90 mm in all cases and accounted for 1/4 to 1/3 of the annual average amount. An exception is the Sulina-pier station, located offshore, which, under the influence of the cyclonic

activity that develops here, exceeded 200 mm, which represents more than 2/3 of the annual amount.

Over the course of the year, the highest 24-hour maximum amounts were achieved in August, June, July, September, in that order. In winter, the precipitation occurs in the form of snow, but it is quantitatively weak, and the snow layer totals an average monthly thickness of less than 9 cm, which is maintained for about 25 days/year, this being the shortest duration of the snow layer in the country.

The phenomena of dryness and drought

They constitute a specific climatic indicator, despite the fact that the largest water surface is located here. But the genetic conditions of precipitation and high temperatures in the warm half of the year are particularly favorable for their production.

In the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, especially in the northern sector, on the continental platform, the longest periods of dryness occur, about six months/year, of which 3.5 months are with the drought phenomenon. Expressed by means of the Peguy climogram system, they vary in duration along the coastline from the south - Mangalia: three arid months and six with aridity tendency, to the north Sulina-pier: five arid months and four with aridity tendency. Moreover, the Emm. de Martonne aridity index, calculated over a period of a century, indicates the lowest values in the country on the coast <20, and 15-17 in the last decades, which shows the high degree of dryness and an incipient process of climate aridization.

Those presented are able to highlight very well the individuality and climatic specificity of the area, with a rich thermal, radiative-caloric and wind potential, with prolonged duration of insolation and low precipitation.

2.2.5. Soils

Since we are talking about a marine area, this chapter will deal with sediments.

Soils characterization and their influence on species and habitats

In the area south of Constanța, the sands form narrow beaches at the base of the cliffs, interrupted here and there by calcareous rocks.

The silty sands form a narrow belt that delimits the bottoms covered by sandy sediments from the silty ones. The replacement of sands with silty sands and sandy silts is done in a very varied way, depending both on the proximity or distance from the mouths of the Danube or other rivers that bring alluvium, and on a number of hydrological factors.

The hard substratum is generally represented by Sarmatian limestones, either in the form of stone platforms or as isolated stones irregularly arranged. The width of the stony area can vary between a few dozen meters and 4 km.

In principle, the rocky substrate presents 3 forms of relief:

- irregular slab with cracks and moderate-sized boulder;
- the so-called *sâlâc*, which represents the fault lines, parallel to the coast, with piles of large-sized blocks, with a moraine appearance, detached from the calcareous plate and arranged irregularly on the foundation of the platform;
- portions of the actual platform, with an almost smooth surface, characteristic especially between 4 and 6 m deep.

North of Constanța, the stony substrate is of anthropogenic nature, represented by artificial reefs with the role of breakwater: stabilopods, hollowed out, boulders like those in the Mamaia - Gomoiu bay, 1989, 1992, by the hydrotechnical constructions of the Midia and Tomis ports, as well as by the pier of the Sulina navigable channel.

The recent “*scrădiș*” (sand mixed with shells) is composed of piles of shells of present-day marine molluscs: *Spisula*, *Mytilus*, *Chione*, *Paphia*, *Abra*, *Cerastoderma*, *Hinia*, *Cyclope*, others. It is found at variable depths, depending on the currents. The maximum extension of the 7-8 km strip occupied by the “*scrădiș*” is found at the latitude of Portița, its width gradually decreasing to the south.

Mytilus silts generally occupy the bottoms between 20 and 60 m deep, forming a continuous strip throughout the Black Sea basin.

Phyllophora sediments represent varieties of *Mytilus* or *Modiolus* silts, in which there is a rich thanatocenosis encrusted with red calcareous algae of the Lithothamnion Genus - *L. crispum*, *L. cystoseirae* and especially *L. propontidis*.

2.2.6. Elements of conservative interest, abiotic type

Within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea there are no elements of conservation interest, of an abiotic type.

2.3. The Biotic Environment

2.3.1. Ecosystems

Description of ecosystems and presentation of specific species and types of habitats

There are 18 species from Annex I of the Birds Directive that are strictly protected at the level of Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea as follows: A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038 *Cygnus Cygnus*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellate*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirund* and other regularly migrating species not mentioned in Annex I of the Birds Directive, as follows: A008 *Podiceps nigricollis*, A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo*, A061 *Aythya fuligula*, A125 *Fulica atra*, A050 *Anas Penelope*, A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*, A051 *Anas strepera*, A183 *Larus fuscus*, A179 *Larus ridibundus*, A070 *Mergus merganser*, A069 *Mergus serrator*, A005 *Podiceps cristatus*, A059 *Aythya farina*, A067 *Bucephala clangula*, A459 *Larus cachinnans*, A182 *Larus canus*, A006 *Podiceps grisegena*, A004 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, A156 *Limosa limosa*. These species were the basis for the declaration of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and which have found suitable habitats for feeding, resting, sheltering, breeding and rearing young.

2.3.2. Habitats based on which the protected natural area ROSCI0197 Submerged beach Eforie Nord – Eforie Sud was declared

The Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea partially overlaps with the Natura 2000 Site ROSCI0197 Submerged beach Eforie Nord – Eforie Sud, declared under the Habitats Directive, for the protection of the following: 1140 Sands and marshy areas not covered by seawater at low tide, 1110 Sandbars permanently covered by a thin layer of seawater, 1170 Reefs.

2.3.3. Species of fauna for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared

General data of the species at the level of the Natura 2000 Site ROSAP0076 Black Sea

1. General data of the *Branta ruficollis* species

Table no. 2

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	918
2.	Scientific name	A 396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> Pallas, 1769 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Red-necked Goose
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators. Migration and wintering period - hunting and poaching, risk of collision with high voltage wires and wind turbines.
6.	Habitat requirements	Nests in the Siberian tundra, on the banks of rivers, and in the wintering period it feeds during the day on agricultural land and pastures and spends the night on lakes or, when they freeze, on the sea. In the nesting territories it feeds on plant species from the Siberian tundra, and in the wintering quarters in the South-East of Europe it feeds mainly on the winter wheat and rape crops. In the evening, it spends the night on the lakes, and when they freeze, they also settle on the sea. When the distance between roosting and feeding sites increases to more than 30 km, it prefers to look for other feeding and roosting sites, usually further south, especially if the crops are covered with snow. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***
7.	Species' spreading area	Arctic Siberia Taymyr peninsula, Gydan and Yamal peninsulas, North-West Black Sea in Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine; it occasionally also reaches south, as far as Greece.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Dobrogea and Eastern Muntenia.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	Emblematic species for the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, <i>Branta ruficollis</i> was observed starting with the first month of monitoring November 2014 and until the end of February 2015. During this interval, the species was constantly identified in monospecific or mixed flocks, but in a modest number of specimens. The absence of the species from

		the area subject to monitoring, in the spring months, can be explained by the ecology and biology of the species, <i>Branta ruficollis</i> being a winter guest on the Romanian coast of the Black Sea. 405 specimens were identified during the monitoring period.
10.	National population	8,000 - 17,000 specimens in passage; 9,000 - 20,000 specimens overwinter
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding/passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- Marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field data collection period	November 2014 - May 2015

2. General data of the *Chlidonias niger* species

Table no. 3

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	967
2.	Scientific name	A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Black Tern
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators; flooding of nests due to water level variation; anthropogenic disturbance of nesting colonies.
6.	Habitat requirements	The black tern is characteristic, during the nesting period, of freshwater and brackish wetlands rich in vegetation. During

		the wintering it can be seen in coastal areas, bays and saltwater lagoons. It is a species that feeds on insects, small fish and frogs. In winter, the diet consists mainly of small fish. It hovers in place by flapping its wings in pursuit of prey. To feed, it catches prey from the surface of the water or insects in flight and very rarely dives. Usually it feeds at a distance of up to 2-5 km away from the colony where it nests Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.
7.	Species' spreading area	Central and Eastern Europe, isolated on the rest of the continent except the north Scandinavia.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Danube Delta, coastal lakes, very humid areas of the Danube Meadow, sporadically also in the interior of the country.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The situation recorded in the case of the species <i>Chlidonias niger</i> is repeated to a large extent when we talk about the related taxon, <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> . This species also arrives in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea starting from April, and the number of specimens recorded during the monitoring period is a small one, 29 specimens.
10.	National population	300 - 800 nesting pairs; 3,000 - 10,000 individuals in passage;
11.	Quality of national population data	Good
12.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage,
13.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal,
14.	Status of presence [management]	- native
15.	Abundance	- Rare
16.	Field data collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

3. General data of the *Chlidonias hybridus* species

Table no. 4

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	965
2.	Scientific name	A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> Pallas, 1811 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Whiskered tern
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – flooding of nests due to water level fluctuation, eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators.
6.	Habitat requirements	Inhabits fresh water such as shallow eutrophic ponds and lakes with rich marsh vegetation, marshy areas or ponds developed for fish farming, rich in vegetation. Less often at the sea shore, on sandy beaches. The food consists of various small aquatic, amphibian and even terrestrial creatures, of which the larvae and adults of aquatic insects have a greater share. To feed, it catches the prey by sudden slides from about 5 m high. It also has a stationary flight, through rapid wing beats, in pursuit of prey. Usually it feeds at a distance of up to 1 – 2 km from the colony.
7.	Species' spreading area	The southern and eastern part of Europe.
8.	Distribution in Romania	South-Eastern Romania Dobrogea, Muntenia, Moldova, sporadically in West and South-West Oltenia and Crişana
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	From the point of view of the concentration of records regarding the species, in one or another of the observation points, in the case of <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> the observations, although few, are distributed relatively evenly between the northern, central and southern segments of the Romanian coast. A number of 33 specimens have been identified.
10.	National population	16,000 - 20,000 nesting pairs; 25,000 - 70,000 individuals in passage

11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- resident, - rest and feeding / passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- isolated
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- very rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field Data collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

A4. General data of the *Cygnus cygnus* species

Table no. 5

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1004
2.	Scientific name	A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Whooper Swan
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Migration period – risk of collision with high voltage wires and wind turbines. Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators, gathering eggs for consumption. Other threats – hunting and poaching, anthropogenic disturbance.
6.	Habitat requirements	It prefers both large lakes with fresh or brackish water, for example those in the lagoon system, and those with abundant marsh vegetation. It is also found on lakes with less developed vegetation and in small pools or fishponds, as well as in coastal waters. In the vicinity

		<p>of wetlands, where they are concentrated in larger flocks, they can</p> <p>be seen frequently on cultivated agricultural land or on plowed fields, where they often feed in the company of groups of wild</p> <p>geese Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p> <p>It feeds mainly on aquatic plants, seeds, worms, insects, molluscs and sometimes fish in shallow lakes, as it cannot dive and the depth it can reach is limited by the length of its neck.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	<p>Scandinavian Peninsula, Great Britain, Iceland, Northern Russia,</p> <p>Central Europe, North-Western and Western Black Sea.</p>
8.	Distribution in Romania	South-Eastern Romania, Dobrogea, Eastern Muntenia
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<p>Except for the months of April and May, the whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> was a constant presence in the period November 2014 - May 2015, but the number of observations, implicitly observed specimens, was small, for each calendar month.</p> <p>Synthesizing the accumulated data, it can be seen that in the months of November and January, an equal number of observations was accumulated, 53 for each month, and the highest number of observations was reached at Gura Portiței, with a flock of 34 whooper swans.</p>
10.	National population	<p>8,000 - 17,000 individuals in passage</p> <p>9,000 - 20,000 specimens overwinter</p>
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- wintering
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field data collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

5. General data of the *Gelochelidon nilotica* species

Table no. 6

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1064
2.	Scientific name	A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> Gmelin, 1789 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Gull-billed Tern
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators, flooding of nests due to water level variation; anthropogenic disturbance.
6.	Habitat requirements	<p>Nests on unvegetated or sparsely vegetated islands, on dry sand and mud flats, on sandbars, dunes, in salt marshes, saltings, freshwater lagoons, estuaries, deltas, on lakes, rivers and swamps. In this period it can also feed near lakes, on arable land, pastures or even in semi-desert regions. In migration the species usually feeds on saltings, lagoons, mudflats, marshes and wet fields. It winters in estuaries, saltings, lagoons and salt marshes, or in areas further inland, such as large rivers, lakes, flooded arable rice fields, ponds, reservoirs, saltings and irrigation canals.</p> <p>It is an opportunistic species, in this respect it is more similar to gulls than to terns. Its diet consists of 6-9 cm long fish, insects and their larvae, but also arachnids, worms or snails. It may occasionally capture lizards, small snakes, frogs, and even mice or small birds. Unlike the other terns, it does not plunge into the water to dive for fish, but feeds by searching for its food on the surface of the water and on the ground. It catches insects in flight and can hover by flapping its wings. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>

7.	Species' spreading area	Southern Europe, Denmark and Germany.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Black Sea Shore, Razim Sinoe Lagoon Complex, Danube Delta.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , given the ecology of the species, has proven impossible to observe in the late autumn and winter months. Practically, this species begins to make its appearance, shyly, only in April and only in a very small number of specimens. During the monitoring period, the species was recorded 11 times in total, always in isolated specimens. From the point of view of the frequency of observations, the points Sulina and Midia recorded three specimens each, the remaining four observations being observed at Gura Portiței and the pier at Pescarie Constanța.
10.	National population	5 - 10 nesting pairs; 300 - 1,000 specimens in passage
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage,
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- isolated
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field data collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

6. General data of the *Gavia arctica* species

Table no. 7

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1061
2.	Scientific name	A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC

3.	Common name	Black-throated Diver
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period - anthropogenic disturbance, easily leaves the nest if disturbed Wintering period – pollution with oil products, accidental entanglement in fishing nets
6.	Habitat requirements	Nesting areas are represented by freshwater lakes, rich in fish, rarely the sea coast. Outside the nesting season, the species is common in coastal waters, occasionally also in freshwater basins such as natural or dam lakes, lagoons, rivers. It feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic vegetation, diving to depths of 30 m, for a period of time of up to 2 minutes.
7.	Species' spreading area	Northern Europe, Atlantic coast of Europe, shores of the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
8.	Distribution in Romania	South-Eastern Romania, the Black Sea coast, the lower course of the Danube.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The northern species <i>Gavia arctica</i> could be observed in a relatively small number of specimens, a total of 137. However, the species was present every month, so we can conclude that in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea it is a constant presence. The most specimens could be observed in the month of March, 52 specimens.
10.	Status of presence [temporal]	- wintering
11.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
12.	Status of presence [management]	- native
13.	Abundance	- rare
14.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

7. General data of the *Gavia stellata* species

Table no. 8

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1063
2.	Scientific name	A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> Pontoppidan, 1763 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Red-throated Diver
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period - anthropogenic disturbance; easily leaves the nest if disturbed Wintering period – pollution with oil products, accidental entanglement in fishing nets
6.	Habitat requirements	Nests at the edges of freshwater lakes and ponds, preferring treeless but richly vegetated shores, peninsulas and small islands. Outside the nesting season, the species is common in coastal waters, occasionally also in freshwater basins such as natural or dam lakes, lagoons, rivers. It feeds predominantly on fish, aquatic invertebrates, shellfish, molluscs, insects, worms, frogs and aquatic vegetation.
7.	Species' spreading area	Scandinavian Peninsula, Northern Russia, the European coasts of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, the West and North-West of the Black Sea.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Black Sea coast
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	Thus, in December 2014, following a transect on the northern part of the coast, 13 specimens of the species <i>Gavia stellata</i> could be observed and counted, and in April, also as a result of a naval transect on the northern part, 27 specimens could be counted.
10.	Status presence [temporal]	- wintering,

11.	Status of presence [spatial]	- isolated
12.	Status of presence [management]	- native
13.	Abundance	- Rare
14.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

8. General data of the *Larus minutus* species

Table no. 9

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1114
2.	Scientific name	A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> Pallas, 1776 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Little Gull
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators; anthropogenic disturbance of nesting colonies.
6.	Habitat requirements	Prefers marshes and shallow ponds for nesting. Outside the breeding season, the species is found at sea, close to the shore, but also in coastal lagoons and lakes, wintering in coastal areas with sandy and silty beaches. The diet consists of various larvae and aquatic insects, with a particular preference for chironomid larvae. They also feed on other small aquatic creatures. It often feeds together with other species of gulls. It catches its food in flight in the case of insects, but also plunges for prey by diving, or swims while searching for food.
7.	Species' spreading area	North-Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Caspian Sea coasts, Atlantic coast of Europe.

8.	Distribution in Romania	South-Eastern Romania: the Black Sea coast, the Razim Sinoe lagoon complex and other coastal lakes, the area of the Danube marshes up to near Călărași
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The species was present in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in a number of 1895 specimens during the monitoring period.
10.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
11.	Status of presence [spatial]	- widely spread
12.	Status of presence [management]	- native
13.	Abundance	- common
14.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

9. General data of the *Larus genei* species

Table no. 10

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1109
2.	Scientific name	A180 <i>Larus genei</i> Brème, 1839 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Slender-billed Gull
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Critically endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators <i>Larus cachinnans</i> and <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> especially in anthropogenically impacted areas; storms and cold weather can cause mass mortality of chicks.
6.	Habitat requirements	It is a species of extensive brackish waters, lagoons, deltas in steppe lands. For nesting, it prefers islands partially covered with reeds,

		<p>and for feeding, shallow water, including near the shores.</p> <p>The food consists of fish, insect larvae and even larger insects that it can find in its preferred areas. Plunjes into the water</p> <p>after food, from the flight, from a height of about 1 m. It also catches insects in flight. It feeds less on carrion compared to other gull species.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea coasts.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Black Sea coast.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The Slender-billed Gull, <i>Larus genei</i> , has been highlighted as present in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. The first specimen was observed in December 2014, but the species only returned in March, being completely absent in January and February. The species turned out to be represented by few specimens in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. These data are explainable through the biology and ecology of the species. The most specimens could be observed in the month of April - 31.
10.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage,
11.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal,
12.	Status of presence [management]	- native
13.	Abundance	- rare
14.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

10. General data of the *Larus melanocephalus* species

Table no. 11

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1113
2.	Scientific name	A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> Temminck, 1820

		Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Mediterranean Gull
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – possible exposure of eggs and chicks to predators, anthropogenic disturbance.
6.	Habitat requirements	<p>The Mediterranean Gull is a species characteristic of open, lagoonal and coastal wetlands. It adapts easily to different types of habitat; in migration it appears in wetlands, lakes, lagoon and coastal areas, but also in agricultural areas and pastures. It is very gregarious, especially during migrations and wintering. It is a coastal species, very rarely seen in the open seas. Maximum longevity observed in the wild is 15 years. It reaches sexual maturity at 2 years of age. Its diet is omnivorous and during the nesting period consists of aquatic or terrestrial insects, gastropods, fish and mammals. Outside of nesting, it also feeds on seeds such as barley, wheat and sunflower, and occasionally on scraps and waste from the area of garbage dumps. It can fly for feeding up to 80 km away from the colony. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	Coasts of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean to the south of the British Isles, sporadically in Central Europe.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Black Sea coast, South-Eastern Romania.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<p>The Mediterranean Gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> is a constant and relatively abundant presence in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. From a quantitative point of view, the highest number of specimens was observed during the month of May, 591 specimens, and the fewest observations were recorded in January, 242 specimens, while in February the species was not observed. The beach near the town of Corbu recorded the most observations related to the presence of this species, 75 observations.</p>

10.	National population	50 - 300 nesting pairs; 15,000 - 50,000 individuals in passage
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015
16.	Quality of national population data	Good

A.11. General data of the *Mergus albellus* species

Table no. 12

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1138
2.	Scientific name	A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Smew
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Vulnerable
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators Wintering period – pollution with hydrocarbons Other threats – hunting and poaching, direct mortality and lead poisoning by gunshots, accidental entanglement in fishing nets, anthropogenic disturbance.
6.	Habitat requirements	Prefers for nesting wetlands bordered by forests, with old trees and open water areas without much submerged or surface aquatic vegetation. Outside the nesting season, it can be found in a wide variety of wetlands, as the

		<p>species does not have strict ecological requirements during this period.</p> <p>In winter, it stays in the wet areas until they freeze completely. During the frost, it retreats to the sea shore, where it forms numerous flocks.</p> <p>It feeds on fish, shellfish, water insects and their larvae. The food in the winter consists mainly of fish, which are procured by rapid diving, performed almost vertically. When disturbed or stressed, it regurgitates stomach contents very rapidly</p> <p>Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	Northern Scandinavia and Northern Russia, Central and Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula.
8.	Distribution in Romania	South-Eastern Romania.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<p>The Smew, <i>Mergus albellus</i>, was observed in the winter months of December 2014, January and February 2015, a fact fully correlated with the biology and ecology of the species. <i>Mergus albellus</i> was present in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in a relatively important number of specimens, 236, which argues for the fact that this species uses the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea during the winter. The highest numerical abundance was recorded in January, 151 specimens.</p>
10.	National population	<p>5 - 20 nesting pairs;</p> <p>3,000 - 6,000 individuals overwinter.</p>
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- wintering
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good

16.	Field data collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015
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12. General data of the *Puffinus yelkouan* species

Table no. 13

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	9947
2.	Scientific name	<i>A464 Puffinus yelkouan</i> Acerbi, 1827 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater
4.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks are exposed to predation by non-native mammal species introduced to the nesting areas, rats, feral cats, which also attack adults. Other threats – the biggest threat to the species is bycatch during fishing, which causes most adult mortalities.
5.	Habitat requirements	Nests in rocky coastal areas, islands, but also mainland areas. Outside the nesting season, they disperse heavily in the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins, often forming large flocks. It feeds on fish and marine shellfish. The Yelkouan Shearwater uses the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea only as a feeding territory, after the mating season, when the juveniles are separated from their parents.
6.	Species' spreading area	The main nesting colonies are concentrated in the central and southern basins of the Mediterranean Sea, from Corsica to Sardinia, through the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea.
7.	Distribution in Romania	Black Sea
8.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> was observed in a single flock of 48 individuals during May. In fact, the only monitoring method that has given results in the case of this species is that of naval transects transited with the help of boats, most

		likely due to the fact that the species avoids approaching the coast and prefers the short interval it spends in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, the areas located approximately one nautical mile offshore. This behavior can be attributed to the biology and ecology of the species.
9.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
10.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
11.	Status of presence [management]	- native
12.	Abundance	- rare
13.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

13. General data of the *Pelecanus crispus* species

Table no. 14

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1190
2.	Scientific name	Bruch, A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> 1832 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Dalmatian Pelican
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Critically endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators, especially during periods of low water levels; anthropogenic disturbance of nesting colonies. Migration period – risk of collision with high voltage wires and wind turbines. Other threats – poaching, it is considered by fishermen to be a competitor for fish resources.
6.	Habitat requirements	Wetlands are essential for this species. Deltas, lagoons and generally large expanses of shallow water, located more or less near the sea coasts, are favorable to this species both for nesting and feeding. Dalmatian pelicans only eat fish and feed alone or in groups. The composition of their diet depends almost entirely on the relative abundance of fish species in the area in which they feed. In open lagoon systems, the species will capture mainly migratory fish species such as <i>Mugil</i> mullet or sedentary ones such as <i>Gobius</i> guvids and <i>Atherina</i> atherina. It captures mainly medium-sized cyprinids in the Danube Delta: <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius auratus</i> , <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> , <i>Aspius aspius</i> , <i>Tinca tinca</i> and other smaller species. Pelicans usually feed in small waters, where fish congregate, catching sick specimens more easily. It is estimated that an individual needs 1,300-1,500 grams of fish per day.
7.	Species' spreading area	Eastern Europe: Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Delta Dunării, Complexul lagunar Razim Sinoe.

9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> is a constant presence in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. During the monitoring period of the species, 245 individuals were observed.
10.	National population	240 - 330 nesting pairs; 900 - 1,800 individuals in passage, 100 - 800 individuals overwinter.
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

14. General data of the *Phalaropus lobatus* species

Table no. 15

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1204
2.	Scientific name	A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Red-necked Phalarope
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators
6.	Habitat requirements	It is a species characteristic of tundra areas, with lakes, ponds, lagoons, rivers or other permanent, shallow bodies of water with a lot of vegetation. In migration it occurs in wetlands with brackish and salt lakes, marshy areas. In winter it is

		highly pelagic, feeding at sea in upwelling areas and areas with a high abundance of plankton. In the breeding area it feeds on dipteran insects, ants, hemipterans and other small invertebrates, snails, worms, shellfish, as well as some seeds. In winter, they feed at sea, with zooplankton and other planktonic particles. Often when feeding, it has a unique behavior among shorebirds, in that it swims rapidly in small circles, creating a small whirl, which allows the food to be lifted from the bottom of the shallow water.
7.	Species' spreading area	Northern Europe, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland.
8.	Distribution in Romania	The Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in passage.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The species could not be observed during the monitoring period in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
10.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
11.	Status of presence [spatial]	- isolated
12.	Status of presence [management]	- native
13.	Abundance	- presence uncertain
14.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

15. General data of the *Sterna sandvicensis* species

Table no. 16

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1284
2.	Scientific name	A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Latham, 1787 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Sandwich Tern

4.	Conservation status in Romania	Critically endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators; anthropogenic disturbance of nesting colonies.
6.	Habitat requirements	<p>It is a species that makes its appearance exclusively in coastal regions,</p> <p>especially in those areas with warm water. During the breeding season, the colonies occupy territories on sandy or calcareous islands, sand dunes, coastal areas and in deltas. For nesting, they prefer mounds of sand, gravel, mud or coral.</p> <p>Outside the breeding season, they visit sandy or stony coastlines, mud flats, estuaries and bays, feeding at sea. It feeds mostly on small marine fish, worms, shrimps and steals the flightless chicks of other birds. To catch fish, it locates them by flying on the spot sometimes from 10 m high, after which it folds its wings and dives vertically or obliquely into the water with speed and almost always successfully. Sometimes adult birds can defend their own feeding territories located along the shore, driving away other specimens of the same species. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	<p>The Western shores of Europe and locally on the North-Western coasts of the Mediterranean, the Northern shores of the Black Sea and the</p> <p>Eastern shores of the Caspian Sea</p>
8.	Distribution in Romania	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Razim Sinoe Lagoon Complex, Sacalin Island
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	The species <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> turns out to be a relatively rare presence in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, especially in the first calendar months of the year. This results from observations made both from fixed observation points and following the passage of naval transects. Data collected up to the end of May also show that this species has been observed 291 times, and each time in isolated specimens or small groups of individuals. The most productive calendar period for the observations of this species turned out to be the month

		of November 2015. The area with the most specimens observed was Gura Portiței, 75 specimens.
10.	National population	20 - 300 nesting pairs; 5,000 - 20,000 specimens in passage.
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage,
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal,
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field data collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

16. General data of the *Sterna albifrons* species

Table no. 17

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1279
2.	Scientific name	A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> Pallas, 1764 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Little Tern
4.	Conservation status in Romania	Endangered
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – flooding of nests due to water level fluctuation, eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators.
6.	Habitat requirements	As a habitat, it prefers the sandy shores of fresh and salt water, lakes, rivers, the sea, marshes with low and discontinuous swamp vegetation. It nests in wet or sparsely vegetated places near water's edge, on islands, in saltings, marshes, bays or on mudflats at the

		<p>water's edge, where other birds that are picky about their breeding site would not nest.</p> <p>To feed, it detects prey from a height of 3-10 m, hovers in place by flapping its wings in pursuit of the prey, then dives rapidly. It feeds mainly on small fish of various species, such as roach, rudd, carp and perch, but its diet also includes small shellfish, annelids, molluscs and insects. It has been observed that some terns can specialize in capturing insects, flying at the water level and picking off those that float.</p> <p>Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
7.	Species' spreading area	Present in most of the European continent.
8.	Distribution in Romania	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Danube Delta, Razim-Sinoe lagoon complex, Danube Meadow.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<p><i>Sterna albifrons</i> turned out to be one of the rare species observed in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea during the monitoring period. Only 74 specimens were observed,</p> <p>the most in May 2015 - 62 specimens, most of which were observed in the Gura Portiței area.</p>
10.	National population	200 - 600 nesting pairs;
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- marginal
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- rare
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field of collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

17. General data of the *Sterna caspia* species

Table no. 18

No.	Information/Attribute	Description
1	Species Code - EUNIS	1280
2	Scientific name	<i>Sterna caspia</i> Pallas, 1770
3	Common name	Caspian Tern
4	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5	Description of the species	<p>It is the largest species among the terns, the size of the Herring Gull 51-57 cm. It is distinguished by its strong red beak, large head, visibly forked tail, black legs. In summer the head and nape are black, the cheeks, neck and rest of the body are white; gray wings with blackish tip. In winter, the head has white stripes, the forehead is partially white. Immature birds have gray backs, but feathers are edged with brown and black. The tail is gray Ciochia, 2001. In flight, the head appears very large, the neck long and thick, rather stretched forward, and the tail short. It has a very low, loud and harsh call Bruun et al, 1999.</p> <p>The Caspian Tern is characteristic of freshwater or brackish water wetlands, lagoons and sandy shores and makes its appearance on all continents except Antarctica. It nests in coastal areas, in monospecific colonies, but also in solitary pairs or small groups of 2-3 pairs. The colony is guarded aggressively and approaching birds are chased away. Outside the nesting season, it is not a strongly gregarious species. It feeds mainly on large continental lakes so it can fly tens of km daily to and from these places Bruun et al., 1999.</p> <p>It is a monogamous species, in which the nuptial ritual involves flights of the partners, up to 200 m high, and then, upon returning to the ground, the male offers fish to the female to attract her. It reaches sexual maturity at the age of three. It nests in colonies placed on the ground, and both partners participate in building the nest, made in a depression in the ground and lined with plant debris.</p>
6	Critical periods	Nesting period – eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators

7	Habitat requirements	<p>The species' nesting, migration and wintering habitats are similar, although in winter the Caspian Tern makes its appearance almost exclusively in coastal areas. It visits sheltered coasts, estuaries, firths, bays, coastal lagoons or salt marshes.</p> <p>It also makes its appearance occasionally inland, in wet, salt or freshwater grasslands, extensive lakes, rivers, flooded areas, reservoirs and fishponds. During the nesting period it prefers sandy or stony coastlines, sand dunes, smooth surfaces on rocks and islands with sparse vegetation. It is an active species both during the day and at night. Outside the breeding season, it is not gregarious, but may gather in flocks during migration and, in winter, where there are areas rich in fish. The diet consists predominantly of fish of various species, which range in size from 5 to 25 cm. In addition to fish, they also eat the eggs and young of other species of birds, carrion, aquatic invertebrates, flying insects, and earthworms. It feeds at a distance of up to 60 km from the colony. When feeding, after a prey-locating flight, it quickly plunges into the water, sometimes completely submerging and then surfacing with the prey in its beak. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
8	Species' spreading area	Baltic Sea, Black Sea
9	Distribution in Romania	<p>Danube Delta, Black Sea coast, Danube Meadow, the lower part of the Prut River, the lakes of the Western Plain. Atlas of bird</p> <p>species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.</p>
10	National population	500 - 5,000 specimens in passage
	Population of the site	Location and specimens found
11	Quality of national population data	Good

A.18. General data of the *Sterna hirundo* species

Table no. 19

No	Information/Attribute	Description
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1.	Species Code - EUNIS	1282
2.	Scientific name	A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
3.	Common name	Common Tern
4.	Conservation status in Romania	N/A
5.	Critical periods	Nesting period – flooding of nests due to water level fluctuation, eggs and chicks can be exposed to predators.
6.	Habitat requirements	The Common Tern is characteristic of coastal wetlands, but also of inland freshwater lakes. It nests on sandy beaches or on islands, on sand dunes inside the ponds, sometimes on plant debris or floating vegetation. To feed, it plunges, after detecting the prey, from a height of 1-6 m to a depth of 50 cm. It hovers in place, by flapping its wings in pursuit of prey. It feeds at a distance of up to 5-10 km from the colony. Its diet consists mainly of small fish, but it also captures small shellfish, annelids, molluscs and insects. Atlas of bird species of community interest in Romania, 2015 ***.
7.	Species' spreading area	All of Europe
8.	Distribution in Romania	Danube Delta, Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Danube Meadow, sporadically also in the rest of the country, where it finds favorable habitats.
9.	Distribution of the species [interpretation]	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> , a fairly abundant species in the entire Black Sea basin, but related by its biology and ecology rather to land areas, with brackish ponds, marshes, dunes and islands especially for establishing nesting colonies. In the cold season, however, the species is rarely present in the area of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. However, the species returns starting from March, so that May is the peak of the season in terms of the number of recorded specimens, 1,200. The most specimens were observed in the Vadu area, 503 specimens.

10.	National population	6,600 - 6,900 nesting pairs; 10,000 - 40,000 individuals in passage
11.	Status of presence [temporal]	- rest and feeding / passage
12.	Status of presence [spatial]	- widely spread
13.	Status of presence [management]	- native
14.	Abundance	- common
15.	Quality of national population data	Good
16.	Field data collection collection period	November 15, 2014 - May 31, 2015

2.3.4. Other species of fauna relevant to the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

As a result of the research undertaken in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, other relevant species of fauna were identified, which use the site for rest, feeding or passage, respectively: *Anas Penelope* - Eurasian Wigeon, *Anas platyrhynchos* - Mallard, *Anas strepera* - Gadwall, *Aythya ferina* - Common Pochard, *Aythya fuligula* – Tufted Duck, *Bucephala clangula* - Common Goldeneye, *Fulica atra* – Common Coot, *Mergus serrator*- Smew, *Tachybaptus ruficollis* - Little Grebe, *Limosa limosa* – Black-tailed Godwit, *Podiceps grisegena* - Red-necked Grebe, *Larus canus*- Common Gull, *Larus cachinnans*- Caspian Gull, *Podiceps cristatus* - Great Crested Grebe, *Podiceps nigricollis* - Black-necked Grebe, *Phalacrocorax carbo* - Great Cormorant, *Larus fuscus* - Lesser Black-backed Gull, *Larus ridibundus* - Black-headed Gull, *Mergus merganser* - Common Merganser, *Mergus serrator* - Red-breasted Merganser, *Melanitta fusca* - Velvet Scoter, *Anas crecca*

- Common Teal, *Accipiter gentilis* - Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter nisus* - Eurasian Sparrowhawk, *Actitis hypoleucos*

- Common Sandpiper, *Alcedo atthis* - Common Kingfisher, *Anas acuta* - Northern Pintail, *Anas clypeata* - Northern Shoveller, *Anas querquedula* - Garganey, *Anser albifrons* - Greater White-fronted Goose,

Anser anser - Greylag Goose, *Anser fabalis* - Taiga Bean Goose, *Ardea cinerea* - Grey Heron, *Ardea purpurea* - Purple Heron, *Ardeola ralloides* - Squacco Heron, *Arenaria interpres* – Ruddy Turnstone, *Asio flammeus* - Short-eared Owl, *Aythya marila* - Greater Scaup, *Aythya nyroca* - Ferruginous Duck, *Buteo buteo* - Common Buzzard, *Buteo buteo ssp.vulpinus* - Steppe Buzzard, *Buteo rufinus* - Long-legged Buzzard, *Calidris alba* – Sanderling, *Calidris alpina* - Dunlin, *Calidris ferruginea* - Curlew Sandpiper, *Calidris minuta* - Little Stint, *Carduelis cannabina* – Common Linnet, *Carduelis chloris*

– European Greenfinch, *Charadrius alexandrinus* - Kentish Plover, *Charadrius dubius* - Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* - Common Ringed Plover, *Ciconia ciconia* – White Stork, *Himantopus himantopus* – Black-winged Stilt, *Hirundo rustica* – Barn Swallow, *Larus argentatus* - Herring Gull, *Larus ichthyaetus* - Great Black-headed Gull, *Larus armenicus*, *Limicola falcinellus* - Broad-billed Sandpiper, *Merops apiaster* – European Bee-eater, *Motacilla alba* - White Wagtail, *Netta rufina* - Red-crested Pochard, *Numenius phaeopus* - Whimbrel, *Numenius tenuirostris* - Slender-billed Curlew, *Nycticorax nycticorax* - Black-crowned Night Heron, *Pelecanus onocrotalus* - Great White Pelican, *Perdix perdix* – Grey Partridge, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* - Pygmy Cormorant, *Philomachus pugnax* – Ruff, *Phoenicurus ochruros*

- Black Redstart, *Platalea leucorodia* – Common Spoonbill, *Plectrophenax nivalis* - Snow Bunting, *Plegadis falcinellus* – Glossy Ibis, *Pluvialis squatarola* - Grey Plover, *Circus aeruginosus* - Western Marsh-Harrier, *Circus macrourus* - Pallid Harrier, *Clangula hyemalis* - Long-tailed Duck, *Coracias garrulus* – European Roller, *Cuculus canorus* – Common Cuckoo, *Cygnus columbianus* - Whistling Tundra Swan, *Cygnus columbianus* - Whistling Tundra Swan, *Cygnus olor* - Mute Swan, *Delichon urbica* - Common House Martin, *Egretta alba* - Great White Egret, *Egretta garzetta* - Little Egret, *Erithacus rubecula* – European Robin, *Falco subbuteo* - Eurasian Hobby, *Falco tinnunculus* - Common Kestrel, *Galerida cristata* – Crested Lark, *Gallinago gallinago* - Common Snipe, *Grus grus* – Common Crane, *Haematopus ostralegus*

– Eurasian Oystercatcher, *Podiceps auritus* - Horned Grebe, *Rissa tridactyla* - Black-legged Kittiwake, *Stercorarius parasiticus* - Parasitic Jaeger, *Tadorna tadorna* - Common Shelduck, *Tringa erythropus* - Spotted Redshank, *Tringa glareola* - Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa nebularia* - Common Greenshank, *Tringa ochropus* - Green Sandpiper, *Tringa totanus* - Common Redshank, *Turdus philomelos* - Song Thrush, *Vanellus vanellus* – Northern Lapwing, *Xenus cinereus* - Terek Sandpiper.

2.4. Socio-economic and cultural information

2.4.1. Local communities and stakeholders

The Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea borders on the western border with the entire area of the Romanian coast, represented by 17 territorial administrative units, distributed over the territory of two counties, Tulcea and Constanța.

A. Stakeholders

Important stakeholders, which are in direct or indirect relation with the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea: local councils from Constanța county - Mihai Viteazu, Istria, Corbu, Săcele, Năvodari, Constanța, Agigea, Eforie, Tuzla, Costinești, 23 August, Mangalia, Limanu, local councils from Tulcea County - Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe, Murighiol, Jurilovca, Constanța and Tulcea County Council, Constanța and Tulcea Environmental Protection Agency, National Environmental Guard - Constanța and Tulcea County Commissionerate, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration, GeoEcoMar National Research-Development Institute for Marine Geology and Geoecology, Grigore Antipa National Institute for Marine Research and Development Constanța, Dobrogea-Littoral Water Basin Administration, Constanța County Association of Sports Hunters and Fishermen, General Inspectorate of the Border Police - Coast Guard, County Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate of Tulcea and Constanța counties, Maritime Hydrographic Directorate - Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of National Defense - General Staff of the Naval Forces, Ministry of National Defense - General Staff of the Air Force, Romanian Air Traffic Services Administration - Romatsa, National Agency for Mineral Resources, Romanian Naval Authority, National Association of Tourism Agencies in Romania, National Company “Administrația Porturilor Maritime” S.A. Constanța, National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, other economic operators.

The administration of inland maritime waters, the territorial sea and the bottom of maritime waters, including those on the territory of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, is carried out by the Romanian Waters National Administration, through the Dobrogea-Littoral Water Basin Administration, refers to the entire marine area.

The administration of the components of the coastal area, located North of Cape Midia, and the marine area, respectively inland maritime waters and the territorial sea up to the 20 m isobath, as goods belonging to the public domain of the state, is carried out by the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

Custody of the protected area Natura 2000 ROSPA0076 Black Sea is assigned to the company S.C. EuroLevel S.R.L., according to Custody Convention no. 0166 of 12.06.2010 and addendums no. 1 of 27.11.2014, no. 2 of 29.07.2015 and no. 3 of 29.12.2015.

2.4.2. The use of the land

List of types of land use

Table no. 20

No.	CLC class	Total area occupied [ha]	Share of the site area [%]
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1.	CLC 523 Marine areas, maritime islands	approximately 566,000*	100%
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*- estimate of CLC 523 area Marine areas, maritime islands

2.4.3. Cultural patrimony

On the territory of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, there are no elements of the national cultural patrimony.

2.4.4. Landscape

The main characteristics and features of the landscape on the territory of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea are those of a typical natural marine landscape, with artificial or anthropogenic landscape elements, given by coastal protection structures - piers, jetties, ports and last but not least boats and ships.

2.4.5. Tourist attractions

Description of tourist attractions

The area adjacent to the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is characterized by the existence of rich natural and anthropogenic tourism resources, both in the delta area and in the area of the Romanian coast of the Black Sea.

The delta area is one of the most important tourist regions in our country due to the originality of the complex landscape that attracts many tourists for knowledge and recreation. The Danube Delta, endowed with various natural and anthropogenic tourism resources, can satisfy various demands from spring to autumn through the forms of tourism practiced.

Tourism can be considered the economic branch with the greatest growth potential considering the particularly beautiful area, unique in Europe. The natural setting allows the practice of several forms of tourism: rest and recreation, cruises on the Danube and the sea, sport fishing, water sports, other types of tourism.

2.5. Activities with potential impact - pressures and threats

2.5.1. List of activities with potential impact

In the process of drawing up the management plan, the identification of the activities with an impact on the protected natural area is an important step, because the specific objectives, measures, activities and rules necessary for each species or group of species and type of habitat of conservation interest are established in such a way as to lead to the reduction, elimination,

compensation of the effects of these activities and/or to the prohibition of any future activity likely to significantly affect the protected natural area.

The specific measures/management measures, developed in response to an identified impact, will be adapted according to the intensity of the effect of the activities with potential impact on the protected natural area, in the sense that for the same activity, the specific measures/management measures may differ depending on the high or low intensity of the impact.

A review of the main pressures and threats for the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea highlights the following major categories:

1. Development of renewable energy projects - Code C03.03- Wind energy production - in the next 3-5 years up to a distance of approximately 6 km offshore and on compact surfaces that can reach over 60 km². There are European projects to support such an initiative, such as for example PC-7 CoCoNET - Intercoastal networks of protected marine areas, from shore to offshore, alongside offshore wind energy potential.

Direct effects: collisions, barrier effect during passage, disturbing and decreasing the number of birds during the construction period of the facilities but also during the exploitation period.

2. Development of gas and oil exploitations - C02.03- drilling platforms, C02.05- exploitation platforms.

Direct effects: disturbing and decreasing the number of birds during the construction period of the facilities but also during the exploitation period, the reduction of the habitat area, for example of the feeding areas, pollution resulting in mortality but also other long-term effects due to pollution.

3. Dredging and extraction of aggregates - J02.02.02- dredging of estuaries or coasts

Direct effects: disturbing and decreasing the number of birds during the dredging period, loss of habitat, for example of feeding areas of seabird species which feed on species of bivalve molluscs as well,

Indirect effect: changes in turbidity, which reduces the possibility of direct location of the prey and thus affects the ability to feed, contamination of marine waters with toxic substances in the case of dredging carried out in ports, where toxic substances from sediments can be carried into the water mass with the impairment of bird populations.

4. Commercial fishing - F02.01- Passive professional fishing; F02.02- Active professional fishing.

Direct effects: Mortality due to accidental capture of birds in fishing nets.

Indirect effects: Fishing activity may compete with some of the ichthyophage bird species. Selective harvesting of certain fish species may have negative effects on food webs with indirect effects on bird species as well.

5. Tourist activities - G01.01.01 – motorized water sports

Direct effects: Tourism activities and especially those carried out in the coastal area can cause disturbance to bird species especially in feeding and roosting areas.

6. Naval transport - D03 – Naval transport, ports, marine constructions

Direct effects: Disturbing bird species in particular, noise and light pollution during the night. The impact of accidental oil pollution can have catastrophic effects on seabird species and marine life in general.

In case of unfavorable weather conditions, storm, fog, there is the possibility of birds colliding with ships and with the built elements within the port areas.

7. Military activities - G04.01- Military maneuvers

Direct effects: Disturbing bird species particularly related to noise pollution in feeding and roosting areas.

8. Pollution - H03 – marine pollution, H03.03- marine pollution macro-pollution – e.g. plastic bags, polystyrene, H06.01 – noise pollution and as a threat, H03.01—oil spills at sea;

Direct effects: ingestion of plastics, polystyrene, immobilization of birds with plastic bags and other packaging waste. Noise pollution leads to the disturbance of bird populations. Spills of oil and other petroleum products can lead to impregnation of bird plumage with these residues.

Indirect effects: eutrophication, large-scale effects on marine animal and plant populations.

9. Invasive species I01- invasive species

Direct effects: the introduction of invasive species can lead to damage to native species of fish and molluscs that represent the trophic resource for bird populations.

In addition to those presented above, and which are pressures and/or threats located inside the protected area, there are a number of pressures and threats located in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries in the coastal area and which have a potential negative impact on the conservation status of the species in the ROSPA0076 Black Sea.

**2.5.1.1.List of current pressures with impact at the level of the Natura 2000 Site
ROSPA0076 Black Sea**

List of current pressures with impact on the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 21

Code	Parameter	Description
A.1	Removing material from the beaches	C01.01.02
A.2	Details	Location: Punctually in the area of Corbu - Vadu sand removal and in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai coastline, calcareous material. It consists of unauthorized activities of extracting material from beaches by local residents. Small quantities are extracted for construction activities.
A.1	Dredging of coastal areas and estuaries	J02.02.02
A.2	Details	Location: Activity carried out especially in port areas. Direct effects: disturbing and decreasing the number of birds during the dredging period, loss of habitat, for example of feeding areas - especially molluscs and other species on which seabird species feed, changes in turbidity, which reduces the possibility of direct location of the prey and thus affects the ability to feed. Direct toxic contamination - especially in the case of ports, toxic substances can be released that were previously sedimented.
A.1	Pipelines	D 02.02
A.2	Details	Location: Wastewater treatment plant discharge pipes are located near major urban areas. Oil and gas transportation pipelines are located underwater. The presence of sewerage networks and treatment plants in coastal towns significantly reduce pollution with domestic waste water and industrial water. Oil and gas pipelines are submerged and have a low impact on the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.

		Problems can arise in the event of accidents in which oil pipelines break or crack. In this case regarding the threats, the intensity of the pressure will become high.
A.1	Motorized water sports	G01.01.01
A.2	Details	<p>Location: In the areas corresponding to the resorts on the coast of the Black Sea.</p> <p>Direct effects: Tourism activities and especially those carried out in the coastal area and in the marine environment can cause disturbance to bird species especially during certain sensitive periods of the development cycle, during the breeding season and in feeding and/or resting areas. The action is negative during the summer season, when the activity is carried out with intensity.</p>
A.1	Fishing areas	D03.01.03
A.2	Details	<p>Location: in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea they stretch along the coast, with an uneven distribution, predominating in the north, in the marine area next to the delta.</p> <p>Fishing activity has shown a decline in recent years, especially in the fishing areas south of Cape Midia.</p>
A.1	Longline fishing, in the coastal area	F02.01.03
A.2	Details	<p>Location: in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea located mainly in the north of the Romanian coastal area;</p> <p>Longline fishing is not large-scale, commercial fishing has decreased in intensity in recent years, it is currently a traditional, subsistence activity. The focus is on longline and set-net fishing, which are known to be responsible for most seabird bycatch, but other fishing gear such as trawls and purse seines are also covered.</p>
A.1	Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc.	F02.01.01

A.2	Details	Location: in the north of the coast, next to the sea levees, next to residential areas, stake net systems in the south – from Eforie to Vama Veche – 2 May. Limits access to prey for ichthyophage birds.
A.1	Net fishing	F02.01.02
A.2	Details	Location: areas with nets are located on navigation charts, with the exception of poachers' nets. Limits access to prey for ichthyophage birds.
A.1	Navigation	D03.02
A.2	Details	Location: it takes place over the entire surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. There are a number of no-navigation areas marked on the navigation charts. Direct effects: Disturbance to bird species related in particular to noise and light pollution during the night. The impact of accidental oil pollution can have catastrophic effects on seabird species and marine life in general. In case of unfavorable weather conditions, storm, fog, there is the possibility of birds colliding with ships and with the built elements within the port areas.
A.1	Coastal sand deposits/beach growth	E03.04.01
A.2	Details	Location: south of Cape Midia there are both natural accretion phenomena and sand deposits due to the change in the direction of the currents after the construction of protective dikes, plus the rehabilitation of the beaches. The impact is indirectly caused by coastal rehabilitation works.
A.1	Suspended crops	F01.02
A.2	Details	Location: <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> mariculture farm in the Agigea-Eforie area on an area of 18 hectares.
A.1	Estuary and/or coastal dredging	J02.02.02

A.2	Details	Location: Dredging, especially in port areas and those adjacent to them for the unclogging of access waterways to ports.
A.1	Pollution of surface waters by industrial plants	H01.01
A.2	Details	Location: the rivers flowing into the Danube, from the territory of the country, including the Midia - Năvodari industrial platform. The largest industrial complex on the Romanian coast of the Black Sea is the Petromidia Oil Complex, including Rompetrol Rafinare and Rompetrol Petrochemicals.
A.1	Marine macro-pollution e.g. plastic bags, polystyrene	H03.03
A.2	Details	Location: in residential areas, ports. It can cause the eutrophication of marine waters with the impairment of trophic relationships as a result of algal blooms.
A.1	Air pollution, Pollutants spread by air	H04
A.2	Details	Location: Localized impact, in port areas, shipyards, industrial platforms and residential areas.
A.1	Noise pollution caused by an irregular source	H06.01.01
A.2	Details	Location: not located, noise produced by ships, aircraft, other noises.
A.1	Diffuse pollution of surface waters due to other unmentioned sources	H01.09
A.2	Details	Location: especially in the bordering area of the Danube Delta, by changes in the concentration of nutrients in the Danube water.

		<p>Eutrophication is a major problem for the coastal regions in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black</p> <p>Sea and especially for its northwestern part. There are changes in the structure of the phytoplankton which cause chain changes in the structure of the zooplankton and the benthic fauna ultimately causing changes in the fish population structure. The impact on bird species is indirect by affecting food resources.</p>
A.1	Allogeneic non-native invasive species	I01
A.2	Details	<p>Location: Invasive pelagic and marine benthic species; effect in trophic relationships, such as <i>Mnemiopsis leydyi</i>, <i>Beroe ovata</i>; food source after storms for some bird species <i>Mya sp.</i>, <i>Rapana sp.</i></p> <p>The cumulative impact of this pressure with intensive fishing and eutrophication has led to major changes in the Black Sea.</p>
A.1	Pressures and threats from outside Romania	XO
A.2	Details	Location: Transboundary pollution - the rivers that flow into the Danube.
A.1	non-intensive grazing of cows	A04.02.01
A.2	Details	Location: pressure that occurs at the border of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. On the levees of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, from Sulina to Corbu the Chituc levee.
A.1	non-intensive grazing of sheep	A04.02.02
A.2	Details	<p>Location: pressure that occurs at the border of the Natura 2000</p> <p>Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. On the levees of the Danube Reservation Danube Delta, Săcele and Chituc, and in general in</p>

		the rural areas in the vicinity of the ROSPA0076 Black Sea Site.
A.1	Restructuring of the ownership land	A10
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai, Schitu Costinești in the part inserted into the urban area.
A.1	Exploitation and extraction of oil and gas	C02
A.2	Details	Location: pressure that occurs in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Oil platforms are engaged in extraction activities at great distances from the boundaries of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
A.1	Production drilling	C02.02
A.2	Details	Location: pressure that occurs in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Oil platforms are engaged in drilling and extraction activities at great distances from the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
A.1	Port area	D03.01
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, where the large port areas are located.
A.1	Dispersed housing, scattered, dispersed dwellings	E01.03
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. In new residential areas, on the border of some localities in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai, Costinești-Schitu and in the north of the Corbu - Vadu coast, fishermen's huts in the coastal area of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Gura Portiței. Also on the sea levees of Constanța county, guesthouses, Vadu and Corbu fisheries.

A.1	storage of industrial waste	E03.02
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, in the port of Constanța. Non-compliant storage, the impact is reduced under the conditions of compliance with the specific legislation on waste management. Due to the specific conditions, the intensity of the pressure can change up to high in the conditions of some accidents in the port of Constanța.
A.1	Other types of storage	E03.04
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. There are illegal storages of household and inert waste in the area near the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Different categories of household waste and inert construction waste are stored over a relatively large area, affecting the bird populations that nest in the area.
A.1	Longline fishing, in the pelagic zone	F02.01.04
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, located mainly in the northern area of the open waters. Longline fishing in the pelagic zone is currently not very extensive.
A.1	fixed location pelagic fishing, seine/purse fishing, in the pelagic zone	F02.02.04
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, temporarily especially in the northern area of the Romanian offshore waters. Fishing activity has shown a decline in recent years.
A.1	Hunting	F03.01

A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, on the cliffs, in the southern area in hunting grounds.
A.1	poaching	F05.04
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Occasional poaching both north and south of the coast. Not extensive.
A.1	land recovery from the sea, estuaries or marshes	J02.01.02
A.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Current coastal development, historical development of Midia, Constanța, Mangalia port premises.

2.5.1.2. List of future threats with potential impact at the level of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 22

Cod e	Parameter	Description
B.1	Removing material from the beaches	C01.01.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Punctually in the area of Corbu - Vadu sand removal, and in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai coastline, calcareous material. It consists of unauthorized activities of extracting material from beaches by local residents. Small quantities are extracted for construction activities.
B.1	Dredging of coastal and/or estuariene areas	J02.02.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Dredging, especially in port areas and those adjacent to them to unclog access

		waterways to ports, dredging for sediment relocation.
B.1	Pipelines	D02.02
B.2	Details	Due to the plans and projects for connection to the sewage network and respectively the construction of treatment plants in areas where they have not yet been completed. Oil and gas pipelines are submerged and can put a high pressure on the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in the event of accidents, in which the oil pipelines break or crack. In this case the intensity of the threat will become high.
B.1	Motorized water sports	G01.01.01
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: With high intensity in the area of tourist resorts adjacent to the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.1	Fishing areas	D03.01.03
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Fishing areas are spread along the coast, with an uneven distribution, predominating in the north, in the marine area near the delta, with the possibility of rehabilitating fishing in the southern areas of the coastline as well.
B.1	Longline fishing, in the coastal area	F02.01.03
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: with intensity in the northern area of the Romanian coastal waters.
B.1	Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc.	F02.01.01
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: in the north of the coast, next to the sea levees, next to residential areas, stake net systems in the south – from Eforie to Vama Veche – 2 Mai. There is the possibility of expanding these areas.
B.1	Net fishing	F02.01.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Areas with nets appear on the navigation charts.

B.1	Navigati on	D03.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: on the entire surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.1	Coastal sand depo sits /beach growth	E03.04.01
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: south of Eforie the sand deposits will be mainly due to the change in the direction of the currents after the construction of protective dykes, plus the beach rehabilitation works.
B.1	Suspended crops	F01.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: 4 large mariculture areas are designated with the potential for mollusc suspended cultures.
B.1	The pollution of surface waters by industrial plants	H01.01
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Pollution brought by the Danube Delta from the territory of the country. Midia – Năvodari industrial platform.
B.1	Marine macro-pollution e.g. plastic bags, polystyrene	H03.03
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Localized impact, in port areas, residential areas and industrial platforms.
B.1	Air pollution, Pollutants spread by air	H04
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Localized impact, in port areas, shipyards, industrial platforms and residential areas.

B.1	Noise pollution caused by an irregular source	H06.01.01
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Noise produced by ships, aircraft, other noises. Disturbance of bird species results in the avoidance of certain areas where that pressure occurs.
B.1	Allogeneic non-native invasive species	I01
B.2	Details	The introduction of invasive species can lead to damage directly to native species of fish and molluscs that represent the trophic resource for bird populations.
B.1	Pressures and threats from outside Romania	XO
B.2	Details	Transboundary pollution - the rivers that flow into the north-west of the Black Sea. The threat level may change in the event of accidental pollution and other incidents.
B.1	Non-intensive grazing of cows	A04.02.01
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, a threat that appears on the levees of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve from Sulina to Corbu the Chituc levee.
B.1	Non-intensive grazing of sheep	A04.02.02
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. On the levees of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Săcele and Chituc and in the rural areas in the vicinity of the site. The threat is manifested in the nesting areas within the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. There is the prospect of a decline in numbers under the conditions of applying the appropriate

		management measures from the Integrated Management Plan of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.
B.1	Restructuring of the ownership of agricultural land	A10
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai, Schitu - Costinești in the part inserted into the urban area.
B.1	Exploitation and extraction of oil and gas	C02
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Oil platforms are engaged in drilling activities at great distances from the boundaries of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. A significant impact is manifested in the event of an accident and serious damage to the extractive platform with spills of crude oil into the water mass with the possibility of oil slick migration to coastal areas.
B.1	Production drilling	C02.02
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Oil platforms are engaged in drilling and extraction activities at great distances from the ROSPA0076 Black Sea. A significant impact can be manifested in the event of an accident and serious damage to the extractive platform with spills of crude oil into the water mass with the possibility of oil slick migration to coastal areas.
B.1	Port area	D03.01
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea are the large port areas. Port waters are often shelter areas for waterfowl species in winter and especially in adverse weather conditions.

B.1	Dispersed housing, scattered, dispersed dwellings	E01.03
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 In new residential areas, on the border of some localities, in the area of Vama Veche - 2 Mai, Costinești-Schitu and in the north of the coast - Corbu - Vadu, fishermen's huts in the coastal area of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Gura Portiței on the sea levees of Constanța county, guesthouses, fisheries in Vadu and Corbu.
B.1	Storage of industrial waste	E03.02
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, in the port of Constanța. Non-compliant storage, the impact is reduced under the conditions of compliance with the specific legislation on waste management. Due to the specific conditions, the intensity of the pressure can change up to high in the conditions of some accidents in the port of Constanța.
B.1	Other types of storage deposits	E03.04
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Different categories of household and inert waste, construction waste are deposited on relatively large areas in the vicinity of residential areas, affecting the habitats of nesting bird populations.
B.1	Longline fishing, in the pelagic zone	F02.01.04
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, located mainly in the northern area of the open waters.
B.1	fixed location pelagic fishing	F02.02.04

	fishing with seine/purse fishing, in the pelagic zone	
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, temporary activities especially in the northern area of the Romanian offshore waters.
B.1	Hunting	F03.01
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, in the southern area in hunting grounds.
B.1	poaching	F05.04
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Poaching, occasional, not extensive, both in the north and south of the coast.
B.1	Land recovery from the sea, estuaries or marshes	J02.01.02
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Current coastal development works, historical development of the Midia, Constanța, Mangalia port premises.
B.1	Piers/tourist and recreational areas	D03.01.02
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Coastal rehabilitation works will be carried out in the south of the coast, tourist and recreational areas will be developed both in the north of the coast and in the south. The threat level will be kept low in compliance with the environmental legislation specific to the coastal zone and protected natural areas.
B.1	Death or injury from collision	G05.11
B.2	Details	Locating the upcoming threat: Development of investments in renewable energy, offshore wind farms. Other

		anthropogenic structures. There are projects for the development of offshore wind farms with an estimated area of 65 hectares.
B.1	Drilling rigs	C02.03
B.2	Details	Location: in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Oil platforms are engaged in drilling, exploration and/or extraction activities at great distances from the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. A significant impact can be manifested in the event of an accident and serious damage to machinery and/or installations, with spills of crude oil into the water mass with the possibility of oil slick migration to coastal areas.

2.5.2. Assessment of impacts on species

2.5.2.1. Assessment of the impacts caused by the current pressures on the species in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Assessment of the impacts caused by the current pressures on the species in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038 *Cygnus Cygnus*, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellata*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirundo*.

Table no. 23

Code	Parameter	Description
A.1	Current pressure	J02.02.02 Dredging of coastal areas and estuaries D02.02 Pipelines G01.01.01 Motorized water sports D03.01.03 Fishing areas F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc. F02.01.02 Net fishing

		D03.02 Navigation G01.01.01 Motorized water sports H01.01 Pollution of surface water by industrial plants H0.03 Other sources of surface water pollution H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air
E.1	Locating impacts caused by current pressures on the species [description]	J02.02.02 Located near the towns of Tuzla and Mangalia. D02.02 North of Constanța municipality and near the town of Techirghiol. D03.01.03 Especially at the mouths of the Danube Sulina and Sfântu Gheorghe, the areas of Năvodari, Constanța, Agigea, Tuzla, Techirghiol. F02.01.03 Predeltaic area in front of the mouths of the Danube. F02.01.01 Especially in the areas south of Sulina and near the towns of Techirghiol and Tuzla. F02.01.02 Especially in the areas south of Sulina and near the towns of Techirghiol, Tuzla. D03.02 The entire surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. G01.01.01 Especially in areas developed from a tourist point of view, tourist resorts such as Mamaia, Eforie, Techirghiol, Neptun, Mangalia, Vama Veche – 2 Mai. H01.01 Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe, Năvodari. H0.03 All urban developed areas that discharge piped water to the Black Sea. H04 Economically developed areas of the Black Sea coast. H06.01.01 The entire area of the Romanian coast in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
E.2	The localized intensity of impacts caused by current pressures on the species	Weak (S) J02.02.02 Dredging of coastal areas and estuaries S D02.02 Pipelines S G01.01.01 Motorized water sports S D03.01.03 Fishing areas S F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area S F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc. S F02.01.02 Net fishing S D03.02 Navigation S

		G01.01.01 Motorized water sports S
		H01.01 Pollution of surface water by industrial plants S
		H0.03 Other sources of surface water pollution S
		H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air S

2.5.2.2. Assessment of the impacts caused by future threats to the species of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Assessment of the impacts caused by future threats on the species in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038 *Cygnus Cygnus*, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellata*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirundo*.

Table no. 24

Code	Parameter	Description
E.1	Future threat	D02.02 Pipelines D03.01.02 Piers/tourist and recreational areas D03.01.03 Fishing areas D03.02 Navigation F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc. F02.01.02 Net fishing G01.01.01 Motorized water sports J02.02.02 Dredging of coastal areas and estuaries G05.11 Death or injury by collision H01.01 Pollution of surface water by industrial plants H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air

		H06.01.01 Noise pollution caused by an irregular source
F.1	Locating the impact of future threats to the species [description]	<p>D02.02 North of Constanța municipality and near the town of Techirghiol.</p> <p>D03.01.02 All tourist areas containing facilities such as piers, jetties, pontoons, beach defense piers, and others.</p> <p>D03.01.03 Especially at the mouths of the Danube Sulina and Sfântu Gheorghe, the areas of Năvodari, Constanța, Agigea, Tuzla, Techirghiol.</p> <p>D03.02 The entire surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea</p> <p>F02.01.03 Predeltaic area in front of the mouths of the Danube.</p> <p>F02.01.01 Especially in the areas south of Sulina and near the towns of Techirghiol, Tuzla.</p> <p>F02.01.02 Especially in the areas south of Sulina and near the towns of Techirghiol, Tuzla.</p> <p>G01.01.01 Especially in areas developed from a tourist point of view, tourist resorts such as Mamaia, Eforie, Techirghiol, Neptun, Mangalia, Vama Veche – 2 Mai.</p> <p>J02.02.02 Located near the towns of Tuzla and Mangalia.</p> <p>G05.11 Especially in the areas with intense naval traffic such as the large commercial ports, the areas north and south of the Port of Constanța.</p> <p>H01.01 Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe, Năvodari.</p> <p>H04 Economically developed areas of the Black Sea coast.</p> <p>H06.01.01 The entire area of the Romanian coast in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p>
F.2	The localized intensity of the impact caused by future threats to the species	<p>Weak (S)</p> <p>D02.02 Pipelines S</p> <p>D03.01.02 Piers/tourist and recreational areas S</p> <p>D03.01.03 Fishing areas S</p> <p>D03.02 Navigation S</p> <p>F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area S</p> <p>F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, etc. S</p> <p>F02.01.02 Net fishing S</p> <p>G01.01.01 Motorized water sports S</p>

		<p>J02.02.02 Dredging of coastal areas and estuaries S</p> <p>G05.11 Death or injury by collision S</p> <p>H01.01 Pollution of surface water by industrial plants S</p> <p>H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air S</p> <p>H06.01.01 Noise pollution caused by an irregular source S</p>
F.3	Details	<p>D02.02 Hydrocarbon transportation pipelines</p> <p>D03.01.02 Such arrangements are of historical date, but also recent, and currently work is being done on their expansion and modernization.</p> <p>D03.01.03 Fishing is done both actively, small trawlers, and mainly passively with the help of stake nets and fyke nets.</p> <p>D03.02 Commercial routes, military naval traffic, fishing and sports boats.</p> <p>F02.01.03 Illegal fishing especially near the mouths of the Danube</p> <p>F02.01.01 Fishing is done mainly with stake nets and fyke nets</p> <p>F02.01.01 Fishing is done mainly with stake nets and fyke nets, but also with cast nets and tunnel-nets.</p> <p>G01.01.01 Motor boats of the dinghy type, motor yachts and Ski-Jet type boats.</p> <p>J02.02.02 Various hydrotechnical works</p> <p>G05.11 In certain conditions, birds on the water can be hit by boats that are moving fast or that, due to their very high displacement, create a cavitation effect, preventing the birds from taking flight from the water and thus avoiding the collision.</p> <p>H01.01 In particular the Midia petrochemical complex</p> <p>H04 Pollutants are generally in the form of fumes and dusts.</p> <p>H06.01.01 Noise pollution from various sources</p>

3.ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE SPECIES IN THE NATURA 2000 SITE ROSPA0076 BLACK SEA

3.1. Assessment of the conservation status of each species of conservation interest

3.1.1 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species population

Table no. 25

No.	Code	Species	Common name	Population type
1	A396	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Goose	passage
2	A196	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	passage
3	A197	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	passage
4	A038	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	wintering
5	A002	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	wintering
6	A001	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	wintering
7	A189	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	passage
8	A180	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	passage
9	A176	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	passage
10	A177	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull	passage
11	A068	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Smew	wintering
12	A020	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	passage
13	A170	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	passage
14	A464	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater	passage
15	A195	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	passage
16	A190	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	passage
17	A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	passage
18	A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	passage

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A396 *Branta ruficollis* - Red-necked Goose from the point of view of the population

Table no. 26

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> - Red-necked Goose, EUNIS code 918. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	200-300 i
A.4.	Data quality related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	1-2%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area in the protected natural area	200-300 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through

		partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*
- Whiskered Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 27

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> - Whiskered Tern EUNIS code 965. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	4000-5000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	- 5.71-15%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	- 4000-5000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal

A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the of current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A197 *Chlidonias niger* - Black Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 28

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> - Black Tern, EUNIS code 967. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	120-140 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	1.2-2%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	120-140 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were

		analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A038 *Cygnus cygnus* – Whooper Swan from the point of view of the population

Table no. 29

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> – Whooper Swan, EUNIS code 1004. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	20-75%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i

A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A002 *Gavia arctica* - Black-throated Diver from the point of view of the population

Table no. 30

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> - Black-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1061. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site Black Sea.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	250-300 i
A.4.	Quality of data on the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural	95-100%

	area and the size of the national population	
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	250-300 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A001 *Gavia stellata*- Red-throated Diver from the point of view of the population

Table no. 31

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> - Red-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1063. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	100-200 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling data

	natural area	obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	95-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	100-200 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica* - Gull-billed Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 32

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> - Gull-billed Tern, EUNIS code 1064. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.

A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	320-350 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	32-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference Population for the favorable status in the in the protected natural area	320-350 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of the data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A180 *Larus genei*-
Slender-billed Gull from the point of view of the population

Table no. 33

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A180 <i>Larus genei</i> - Slender-billed Gull, EUNIS code 1109. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	95-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A176 *Larus melanocephalus*- Mediterranean Gull from the point of view of the population

Table no. 34

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> - Mediterranean Gull, EUNIS code 1113. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	12000-15000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	24-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the in the protected natural area	12000-15000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal

A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of the data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data

		obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A177 *Larus minutus*- Little Gull from the point of view of the population

Table no. 35

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> - Little Gull, EUNIS code 1114. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	10000-12000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	28.57-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for favorable status in the protected natural area	10000-12000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the	- "≈" – approximately equal

	reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	
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A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the of current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A068 *Mergus albellus* - Smew from the point of view of the population

Table no. 36

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> - Smew, EUNIS code 1138. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- - Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	16.66-50%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for favorable status in the in the protected natural area	1000-1500 i

A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
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A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A020 *Pelecanus crispus* - Dalmatian Pelican from the point of view of the population

Table no. 37

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> - Dalmatian Pelican, EUNIS code 1190. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	70-120 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national	8.75-15%

	population	
A.6.	Size of the reference population for favorable status in the in the protected natural area	70-120 i

A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A170 *Phalaropus lobatus* – Red-necked Phalarope from the point of view of the population

Table no. 38

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> - Red-necked Phalarope, EUNIS code 1204. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	700-1200 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.

A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural	8-15%
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	area and the size of the national population	
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	700-1200 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A464 *Puffinus yelkouan* – Yelkouan Shearwater from the point of view of the population

Table no. 39

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> - Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater, EUNIS code 9947. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the	10000-17000 i

	species in the protected natural area	
A.4.	Quality of data related to	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation

	the population of the species in the protected natural area	and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	10000-17000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A195 *Sterna albifrons* - Little Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 40

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> - Little Tern, EUNIS code 1279. Species listed in Annex I of Council

		Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black

		Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	300-500 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	10-15%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	300-500 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of the data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A190 *Sterna caspia* -
Caspian Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 41

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> - Caspian Tern, EUNIS code 1280. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	500-1000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	15-36%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	500-1000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal
A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable

A.10.	Quality of the data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A193 *Sterna hirundo* - Common Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 42

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> - Common Tern, EUNIS code 1282. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	8000-10000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	20-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for the favorable status in the protected natural area	8000-10000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference population for the favorable status and the current population size	- "≈" – approximately equal

A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality of the data on current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data

		obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A191 *Sterna sandvicensis* - Sandwich Tern from the point of view of the population

Table no. 43

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> - Sandwich Tern, EUNIS code 1284. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
A.3.	The size of the population of the species in the protected natural area	5200-6000 i
A.4.	Quality of data related to the population of the species in the protected natural area	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
A.5.	Ratio between the size of the population of the species in the protected natural area and the size of the national population	26-100%
A.6.	Size of the reference population for favorable status in the protected natural area	5200-6000 i
A.7.	Methodology for estimating the size of the reference population for the favorable status	Data from the standard form, from field observations, as well as information from the specialized literature were analyzed.
A.8.	Ratio between the size of the reference	- "≈" – approximately equal

	population for the favorable status and the current population size	
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A.9.	The current trend in the population size of the species	- "0" – stable
A.10.	Quality data on the current trend in the population size of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements
A.11.	Conservation status in terms of population of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

3.1.2 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species' habitat

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A396 *Branta ruficollis* - Red-necked Goose from the perspective of the species' habitat

Table no. 44

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> - Red-necked Goose, EUNIS code 918. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	31,100 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the species' habitat	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	31,100 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated

	surface area of the suitable habitat of the species in the protected natural area	based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the of the habitat species to the current	- "≈" – approximately equal

	surface area of the species' habitat	
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A196 *Chlidonias hybridus* - Whiskered Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 45

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> - Whiskered Tern, EUNIS code 965. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	40,500 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the species' habitat	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	40,500 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the species'	- "≈" – approximately equal

	habitat	
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A197 *Chlidonias niger* - Black Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 46

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> - Black Tern, EUNIS code 967. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	95,000 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the species' habitat	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	95,000 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the species' habitat	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A038 *Cygnus cygnus* – Whooper Swan from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 47

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A.1.	Species	A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> – Whooper Swan, EUNIS code 1004. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- - Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	62,200 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the species' habitat	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	62,200 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the species' habitat	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the species' habitat in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A002 *Gavia arctica* - Black-throated Diver from the point of view of the habitat of the species

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> - Black-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1061. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species	- - Population that only winters in the Natura

	in the protected natural area	2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.3.	Surface area of the habitat in the protected natural area	105,100 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	105,100 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current area of the species' habitat	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A001 *Gavia stellata*- Red-throated Diver from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 49

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> - Red-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1063. Species listed in Annex I of Council

		Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- - Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.3.	Surface area of the species' habitat in the protected natural area	113,600 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through

		partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	113,600 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica* - Gull-billed Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 50

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> - Gull-billed Tern. EUNIS code 1064. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface area of the species' habitat in	55,800 ha

	the protected natural area	
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.

B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	55,800 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A180 *Larus genei*- Slender-billed Gull from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 51

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A180 <i>Larus genei</i> - Slender-billed Gull, EUNIS code 1109. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface area of the species' habitat in	43,100 ha

	the protected natural area	
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat	43,100 ha

	of the species in the protected natural area	
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A176 *Larus melanocephalus*- Mediterranean Gull from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 52

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> - Mediterranean Gull, EUNIS code 1113. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface area of the species' habitat in the protected natural area	107,300 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through

		partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	107,300 ha
B.6.	Methodology for estimating the suitable surface area of the habitat	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.

	of the species in the protected natural area	
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A177 *Larus minutus*- Little Gull from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 53

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> - Little Gull, EUNIS code 1114. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	102,900 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	102,900 ha
B.6.	Methodology for estimating the	The suitable surface area of the habitat was

	surface area of the suitable habitat of the species in the protected natural area	estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of	- "≈" – approximately equal

	the species to the current the habitat of the species	
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A068 *Mergus albellus* - Smew from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 54

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> - Smew, EUNIS code 1138. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- - Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	58,900 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	58,900 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of	- "≈" – approximately equal

	the species the species	to the current	surfac e of	the habitat of	
B.8.	Quality of the protected natural area	the habitat of	the species in	-	good (suitable)

B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A020 *Pelecanus crispus* - Dalmatian Pelican from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 55

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> - Dalmatian Pelican, EUNIS code 1190. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the protected natural area of the habitat of the species in	80,400 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	80,400 ha
B.6.	Methodology for estimating the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of to the current surface of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in	- good (suitable)

	the protected natural area	
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A170 *Phalaropus lobatus* – Red-necked Phalarope from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 56

No.	Parameters	Description
A.1.	Species	A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> - Red-necked Phalarope, EUNIS code 1204. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	25,000 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	25,000 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)

B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A464 *Puffinus yelkouan* – Yelkouan Shearwater from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 57

N	Parameters	Description
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A.1.	Species	A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> - Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater, EUNIS code 9947. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	1,500 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	1,500 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A195 *Sterna albifrons* - Little Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 58

N o.	Parameters	Description
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A.1.	Species	A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> - Little Tern, EUNIS code 1279. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	26,300 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	26,300 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A190 *Sterna caspia* - Caspian Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 59

N o.	Parameters	Description
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A.1.	Species	A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> - Caspian Tern, EUNIS code 1280. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	92,400 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	92,400 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A193 *Sterna hirundo* - Common Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 60

N o.	Parameters	Description
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A.1.	Species	A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> - Common Tern, EUNIS code 1282. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	131,900 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	131,900 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the species in the protected natural area	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A191 *Sterna sandvicensis* - Sandwich Tern from the point of view of the habitat of the species

Table no. 61

N o.	Parameters	Description
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A.1.	Species	A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> - Sandwich Tern, EUNIS code 1284. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
B.3.	Surface of the habitat of the protected natural area of the species in	92,800 ha
B.4.	Data quality for the surface of the habitat of the species	- average - data estimated based on extrapolation and/or modeling of data obtained through partial measurements.
B.5.	Suitable surface area of the of the species in the protected natural area habitat	92,800 ha
B.6.	Methodology for assessing the surface area of the suitable habitat of the species in the protected natural area	The suitable surface area of the habitat was estimated based on the requirements of the species, using the GIS methodology.
B.7.	Ratio of the suitable surface area of the habitat of the species to the current surface area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
B.8.	Quality of the habitat of the protected natural area of the species in	- good (suitable)
B.9.	Conservation status in terms of the habitat of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

3.1.3 Assessment of the conservation status of the species from the point of view of the species' perspectives

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A396 *Branta ruficollis* - Red-necked Goose from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 62

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> - Red-necked Goose, EUNIS code 918. Species listed in Annex I of

		Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend in population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives from the point of view of the population of the species	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the	- long-term viability of the species is

	species	ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms fu tu of re perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*
- Whiskered Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 63

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> - Whiskered Tern, EUNIS code 965. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend in population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the future population size for the favorable status of the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives of the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives of the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts	- Low

	ative on the species in the future	
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low

C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A197 *Chlidonias niger* - Black Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 64

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> - Black Tern, EUNIS code 967. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives the from the of view of the species in point of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the of the area species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives the from the	- FV – favorable

	of species m point of view of the habitat of the species	
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable

C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressure on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A038 *Cygnus cygnus* – Whooper Swan from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 65

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> – Whooper Swan, EUNIS code 1004. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the current status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives of the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area	- "0" – stable

	of the habitat of the species	
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal

	to the area of the species' habitat in the future	
C.8.	Perspectives of the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A002 *Gavia arctica* - Black-throated Diver from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 66

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> - Black-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1061. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable	- "≈" – approximately equal

	<p>n ze le</p> <p>to th</p> <p>status e future</p> <p>population size of the species</p>	
C.5.	<p>Perspectives for the m</p> <p>fro the point</p>	- FV – good perspectives

	of view of the population	
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the of the area species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressure on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the for the	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A001 *Gavia stellata*- Red-throated Diver from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 67

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> - Red-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1063. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC

A.2.	The type of population of the species	- - Population that only winters in the
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	in the protected natural area	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the	- "FV" – favorable.

	re	
	species	

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica* - Gull-billed Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 68

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> - Gull-billed Tern, EUNIS code 1064. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status of the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms	- "FV" – favorable.

	of future perspectives for the species	
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A180 *Larus genei*- Slender-billed Gull from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 69

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A180 <i>Larus genei</i> - Slender-billed Gull, EUNIS code 1109. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status of the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the future of the population of the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the future of the habitat of the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable

C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A176 *Larus melanocephalus*- Mediterranean Gull from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 70

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> - Mediterranean Gull, EUNIS code 1113. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status of the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable	- "≈" – approximately equal

	area of the habitat of the species to the of the area species' habitat in the future	
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C.8.	Perspectives of the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives of the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressure on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A177 *Larus minutus*- Little Gull from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 71

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> - Little Gull, EUNIS code 1114. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future	- "≈" – approximately equal

	e population size of the species	
C.5.	Perspectives the fro the for species m point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives

C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of threats of future to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A068 *Mergus albellus* - Smew from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 72

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> - Smew, EUNIS code 1138. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC

A.2.	The type of population of the species	- - Population that only winters in the
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	in the protected natural area	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of threats to the species of future	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the	- "FV" – favorable.

	re	
	species	

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A020 *Pelecanus crispus*
- Dalmatian Pelican from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 73

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> - Dalmatian Pelican, EUNIS code 1190. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status in the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms	- "FV" – favorable.

	of future perspectives for the species	
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A170 *Phalaropus lobatus* – Red-necked Phalarope from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 74

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> - Red-necked Phalarope, EUNIS code 1204. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the	- FV – favorable

	species	
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A464 *Puffinus yelkouan* – Yelkouan Shearwater from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 75

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> - Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater, EUNIS code 9947. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable

C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the of the area species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
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C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressure on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A195 *Sterna albifrons* - Little Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 76

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> - Little Tern, EUNIS code 1279. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future	- "≈" – approximately equal

	e population size of the species	
C.5.	Perspectives the fro the for species m point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives

C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A190 *Sterna caspia* - Caspian Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 77

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> - Caspian Tern, EUNIS code 1280. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the	- Population in passage using the

	species in the protected natural area	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black
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		Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status to the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures on the species	- Low
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the	- "FV" – favorable.

	species	
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A193 *Sterna hirundo* - Common Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 78

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1	Species	A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> - Common Tern, EUNIS code 1282. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status in the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable
C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of threats to the species of future	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms	- "FV" – favorable.

	of future perspectives for the species	
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Parameters for the assessment of the conservation status of the species A191 *Sterna sandvicensis* - Sandwich Tern from the point of view of the species' future perspectives

Table no. 79

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> - Sandwich Tern, EUNIS code 1284. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	The type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
C.3.	Future trend of population size	- "0" – stable
C.4.	Ratio of the reference population size for the favorable status of the future population size of the species	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.5.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the population	- FV – good perspectives
C.6.	Future trend of the area of the habitat of the species	- "0" – stable
C.7.	Ratio of the suitable area of the habitat of the species to the area of the species' habitat in the future	- "≈" – approximately equal
C.8.	Perspectives for the species from the point of view of the habitat of the species	- FV – favorable

C.9.	Perspectives for the species in the future	- "FV" – favorable
C.10.	Cumulative effect of impacts on the species in the future	- Low
C.11.	Intensity of current pressures	- Low

	on the species	
C.12.	Intensity of future threats to the species	- Low
C.13.	Long-term viability of the species	- long-term viability of the species is ensured
C.14.	Conservation status in terms of future perspectives for the species	- "FV" – favorable.

3.1.4 Global assessment of the species

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A396 *Branta ruficollis* - Red-necked Goose within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 80

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> - Red-necked Goose, EUNIS code 918. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable.

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A196 *Chlidonias hybridus* - Whiskered Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 81

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> - Whiskered Tern, EUNIS code 965. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species	- Population in passage using the

	in the protected natural area	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A197 *Chlidonias niger* - Black Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 82

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> - Black Tern, EUNIS code 967 Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A038 *Cygnus cygnus* – Whooper Swan within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 83

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> – Whooper Swan, EUNIS code 1004. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	"FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A002 *Gavia arctica* - Black-throated Diver within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 84

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> - Black-throated Diver, EUNIS code 1061. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A001 *Gavia stellata* - Red-throated Diver within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 85

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> - Red-throated Diver, EUNIS 1063. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica* - Gull-billed Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 86

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> - Gull-billed Tern, EUNIS code 1064. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.

D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable
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Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A180 *Larus genei*
- Slender-billed Gull within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 87

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A180 <i>Larus genei</i> - Slender-billed Gull, EUNIS code 1109. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	"FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A176 *Larus melanocephalus* - Mediterranean Gull within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 88

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> - Mediterranean Gull, EUNIS code 1113. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A177 *Larus minutus* - Little Gull within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 89

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> - Little Gull, EUNIS code 1114. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	"FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A068 *Mergus albellus* - Smew within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 90

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> - Smew, EUNIS code 1138. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population that only winters in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A020 *Pelecanus crispus* - Dalmatian Pelican within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 91

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> - Dalmatian Pelican, EUNIS code 1190. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the	- Population in passage using the

	species in the protected natural area	Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
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D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable
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Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A170 *Phalaropus lobatus* – Red-necked Phalarope within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 92

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> - Red-necked Phalarope, EUNIS code 1204. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A464 *Puffinus yelkouan* – Yelkouan Shearwater within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 93

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> - Yelkouan Shearwater, Levantine Shearwater, EUNIS code 9947. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A195 *Sterna albifrons* – Little Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 94

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> - Little Tern, EUNIS code 1279. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A190 *Sterna caspia* - Caspian Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 95

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> - Caspian Tern, EUNIS code 1280. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A193 *Sterna hirundo* - Common Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 96

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> - Common Tern, EUNIS code 1282. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC



A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	- "FV" – favorable

Parameters for the assessment of the global conservation status of the species A191 *Sterna sandvicensis* - Sandwich Tern within the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 97

No.	Parameter	Description
A.1.	Species	A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> - Sandwich Tern, EUNIS code 1284. Species listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2009/147/EC
A.2.	Type of population of the species in the protected natural area	- Population in passage using the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea for resting and/or feeding.
D.3.	Global conservation status of the species	"FV" – favorable

4. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Purpose of the management plan for the protected natural area

During the process of making the management plan, a series of meetings, consultations and public debates were carried out with local communities and stakeholders. As a result of these consultations, a series of objectives of the management plan resulted, objectives that would be in line with the desired conservation of the protected natural area as well as with the development of local communities. In accordance with the EU directives regarding the Natura 2000 network, the objectives sought to maintain species numbers at the favorable level of

conservation, and the measures by which this aspect is pursued must be in accordance with the economic, social, etc. requirements of the local communities.

The purpose of the management plan of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is to create an optimal framework for integrating the general and specific objectives, as well as the activities associated with them to maintain the favorable conservation status of the bird species for which the protected area has been declared. Both the objectives and the activities have in mind the economic development of the local riparian communities given the importance from several points of view of the circumscribed coastal area, socially and culturally. The management plan considers the planning of conservation activities with the objectives assumed by declaring the area as a protected area included in the Natura 2000 network, taking into account the promotion of the natural values of the area and the interests of the stakeholders.

The purpose of the management plan can be formulated as follows:

Ensuring the favorable conservation status of the bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea was declared in the context of the sustainable development of local communities in the Black Sea riparian area.

4.2 General objectives, general measures, specific measures/management and activities

4.2.1 General objectives

The general objective of the management plan is to achieve and maintain a favorable conservation status of the species, to ensure a sustainable management of natural resources and to preserve the current landscape by integrating and encouraging traditional anthropogenic activities.

- OG1 Ensuring the conservation of bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared in order to maintain a favorable conservation status.
- OG2 Ensuring the information/data base regarding the species for which the protected natural area ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared, including their conservation status, with the aim of providing the necessary support for the management of biodiversity conservation and the evaluation of management efficiency.
- OG3 Ensuring the effective management of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with the aim of maintaining the favorable conservation status of species of conservation interest.

- OG4 Increasing the level of awareness and education of the general public regarding the importance of conserving the site in order to obtain the necessary support to achieve the objectives of the management plan of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
- OG5 Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, with the aim of ensuring the conservation of protected bird species on the territory of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
- OG6 Creating opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism - through natural and cultural values - with the aim of limiting the impact on the environment.

4.2.1.1. OG1 Ensuring the conservation of bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared in order to maintain a favorable conservation status of the species: A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038 *Cygnus Cygnus*, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellata*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirundo*.

Table no. 98

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS1.1	Implementation of measures to reduce the possibility of by-catch during fishing with nets, longlines or traps	<p>Description: Longline fishing in the coastal area F02.01.03 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets and fyke nets</p> <p>F02.01.01 and fishing with nets F02.01.02 represents activities with a risk to sea birds. In order to reduce these risks, monitoring/patrols are being considered to verify passive and active fishing activities and to raise the awareness of economic agents.</p> <p>Expected results: reduction in mortality caused by drowning or collision.</p> <p>Success indicators: monitoring system; reduced risk of accidental killing; improved species identification knowledge.</p>

		<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 bird species = 12,600 lei</p>
MS1.2	<p>Monitoring of potential sources of surface water pollution by industrial plants, of marine water pollution with petroleum substances from ships or pipelines, of pollution from other sources.</p>	<p>Description: Pollution of marine waters by petroleum substances from ships or transport pipelines D02.02, pollution by accidental discharges from industrial plants H01.01 or from other sources H01.03 – category which may include air pollution H04 and noise pollution caused by an irregular source H06.01.01, marine macro-pollution also represent risk factors for waterfowl that feed on the surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Expected results: reduction the impact represented by pollution.</p> <p>Success indicators: monitoring system; reduced risk of accidental killing due to pollution.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 monitored bird species = 12,600 lei</p>
MS1.3	<p>Implementation of measures to determine the possibility of reduction of the intensity of accidental killing in navigation and tourist activities</p>	<p>Description: The risk to bird species of conservation interest is also represented by accidental killing by collision with ships D03.02 or with boats for motorized water sports G01.01.01 or during dredging activities J02.02.02. In order</p>

		to reduce these risks, monitoring/patrols are being considered, especially during
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		<p>the hot season, as well as raising awareness among economic agents and tourism operators.</p> <p>Expected results: reduction in mortality caused by collision.</p> <p>Success indicators: implemented monitoring system, reduced risk of accidental killing, improved species identification knowledge.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 monitored bird species = 12,600 lei</p>
MS1.4	<p>Monitoring the conservation status of species of community interest in the Site Natura 2000 ROSPA0076 Black Sea</p>	<p>Description: Annual update of the conservation status of species of community interest</p> <p>Expected results: known population numbers</p> <p>Success indicators: number of monitorings that have been applied in the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea of their effect;</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 monitored bird species = 12,600 lei</p>

4.2.1.2 OG2 Ensuring a database of bird species for which the Natura 2000

Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038 *Cygnus Cygnus*, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellata*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirundo* - including their conservation status to provide

the necessary support for biodiversity conservation management and for the assessment of management efficiency.

Table no. 99

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS 2.1.	Updating the inventories through the assessment and monitoring of the conservation status of the species in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	<p>Description: In order to achieve the necessary information support regarding the management of biodiversity the of the conservation and assessment efficiency of the management of these species, it is necessary to update the inventories and the detailed assessment of the conservation status at a maximum interval of 3 years. The activity must be carried out on the entire surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Expected results: Computerized database on the seasonal and annual variation of bird populations in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea</p> <p>Indicatori de succes: report on the updating of the inventories and the monitoring of the conservation status of the species for which the ROSPA0076 Black Sea site was designated.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 monitored bird species = 12,600 lei</p>
MS2.2	Implementation of monitoring plan for bird species of conservation interest throughout the duration of the Management Plan.	<p>Description: Monitoring the population trends of the criteria species, as well as their habitats, is essential for establishing the degree of success of the activities carried out, but also the directions to be followed in the future to ensure efficient management.</p> <p>Success indicators: annual activity</p>

		reports; highlighted population trends Priority: High
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MS_Code	Name	Description
		Total budget: for monitoring activities for bird species – 700 lei/year/species x 18 monitored bird species = 12,600 lei
MS2.3	Monitoring of water quality, pollution and/or eutrophic phenomenon on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	Description: Centralization of data related to the pollution of surface marine waters and the occurrence of blooming, eutrophication phenomena also on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. The reports prepared and published by the competent institutions will be centralized - the Environmental Protection Agency, the Danube Delta National Research and Development Institute, the Grigore Antipa Marine National Research and Development Institute, the Dobrogea Littoral Water Basin Administration and the Constanta Public Health Directorate - and depending on the results of the monitoring reports, actions will be initiated to regulate unfavorable situations from the point of view of the conservation status of species of conservation interest. Expected results: available data related to surface marine water pollution and the occurrence of blooming, eutrophication phenomena Success indicators: reports available Priority: Medium Budget: 2500 lei/year - 4 trips
MS2.4	The provision of a mobile laboratory to enable the analysis of water	Activity: The purchase of apparatus and equipment for equipping a mobile laboratory, which will enable it to carry out preliminary analyzes for water samples on the surface of the Natura

	samples	2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. The activity will be performed by outsourcing the services.
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MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Expected results: self-laboratory equipped with appropriate equipment and water quality analysis apparatus.</p> <p>Success indicators: annual reports</p> <p>Priority: High Budget: RON 500,000.</p>
MS2.5	<p>Monitoring of fishing activities likely to have an impact on bird populations of the conservation interest on the surface of ROSPA0076 Black Sea</p>	<p>Description: Keeping up-to-date a database with the dynamics of industrial and sports fishing activities on the surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. The impact of fishing carried out on the surface of the site ROSPA0076 Black Sea on the flocks of birds that feed in this area is not assessed. An inventory will be made of the number of economic agents that carry out fishing activities and of the areas where such activities are carried out. Depending on the data obtained and centralized, the possibility of regulating these activities will be evaluated in relation to the objectives of conservation interest, for the protected species. The custodian will collaborate with institutions with responsibilities in the field.</p> <p>Expected results: database on fishing activities on the surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Success indicators: annual reports available</p> <p>Priority: High Budget: 20,000 lei/year (12 trips/year)</p>

4.2.1.3 OG3 Ensuring the efficient management of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea with the aim of maintaining the favorable conservation status of species of conservation interest A396 *Branta ruficollis*, A197 *Chlidonias niger*, A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*, A038

Cygnus Cygnus, A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*, A002 *Gavia arctica*, A001 *Gavia stellata*, A177 *Larus minutus*, A180 *Larus genei*, A176 *Larus melanocephalus*, A068 *Mergus albellus*, A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*, A020 *Pelecanus crispus*, A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*, A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*, A195 *Sterna albifrons*, A190 *Sterna caspia*, A193 *Sterna hirundo*.

Table no. 100

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS3.1	Identification of sources of financing activities and participation in various projects for the conservation of biodiversity in the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: The custodian of the protected area will pursue the identification of funding sources through national and international projects to cover the expenses necessary to implement the management plan. Financing applications for environmental funds will be drawn up, projects will be accessed, possibly by participating in programs in partnership with institutions/structures with activities in the ROSPA0076 Black Sea area.</p> <p>Expected results: conservation projects implemented, funds available, financial reserves for unforeseen situations</p> <p>Success indicators: Funding applications submitted</p> <p>Priority: High</p>
MS3.2	Monitoring the implementation of the management plan ROSPA0076 Black Sea..	<p>Description: Monitoring the fulfillment of the management plan and the permanent evaluation of success indicators is an essential premise for an effective management activity of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea. Depending on the particular situations that arise, changes or adjustments can be made to the initial indicators.</p> <p>Expected results: periodic reporting</p> <p>Success indicators: technical reports, annual or at the request of the environmental authorities.</p> <p>Priority: High</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS3.3	Granting favorable/unfavorable approvals for the activities and projects carried out on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea or on its border	<p>Description: Activities of any nature that take place or are expected to take place on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea will be analyzed by the custodian, from the point of view of the potential negative effect on the conservation status of species of conservation interest.</p> <p>Expected results: on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, only favorably approved activities, which do not affect the conservation status of the species of interest, will be carried out.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of annual favorable approvals granted</p> <p>Priority: High</p>
MS3.4	Ensuring the financing of the budget necessary for the implementation of the management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: in order to achieve an efficient administration of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, a budget is necessary to allow the realization of all the activities and measures necessary to fulfill the specific and general objectives of the management plan. To create the budget, own resources will be used and some complementary sources of funding will be identified, which will allow both the development of the income and expenditure budget and a financial dynamic designed and adjusted according to needs throughout the implementation of the management plan.</p> <p>Expected results: balanced budget</p> <p>Success indicators: financial-accounting documents, audit report.</p> <p>Priority: High</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS3.5	Collection of fees for the granting of approvals	Description: In accordance with the legislation in force, fees may be charged for granting the custodian's opinion in the regulatory procedures of the various plans/projects/programmes/activities carried out in the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.
MS3.6	Preparation of annual work plans	<p>Description: In order to implement the measures of the management plan, work plans will be developed annually. The activity will be performed by the custodian.</p> <p>Expected results: annual work plan</p> <p>Priority: Medium</p>
MS3.7	Monitoring the achievement of qualitative and quantitative monitoring indicators included in the management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: The monitoring indicators included in the management plan will be continuously monitored for the purpose of analyzing their achievement and will eventually be reconsidered depending on the particular situations that arise.</p> <p>Expected results: annual reports</p> <p>Success indicators: number of analyzed indicators</p> <p>Priority: High</p>

4.2.1.4 OG4 Increasing the level of awareness and education of the general public regarding the importance of preserving the site in order to obtain the necessary support to achieve the objectives of the management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.

Table no. 101

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS4.1	Planning and carrying out campaigns to raise	Description: The local communities in the bordering area of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

MS_Code	Name	Description
	awareness of the natural values of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>will be considered as target groups for carrying out awareness actions with a message centered on the objectives and purpose of the Management Plan as well as for the actions involved in it.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. raising the awareness of the target groups regarding the bird species of conservation interest for which the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea was designated and the protection and conservation measures; b. raising the awareness of the members of the target group about the existing economic opportunities; c. raising the awareness of the target groups regarding the regulations and environmental legislation that apply on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea; attracting the participation of the target groups in the activities and actions that will be carried out within the Management Plan by concluding collaboration/partnership agreements or by volunteering. The awareness campaigns will be carried out through meetings at the level of local communities, at the level of primary, secondary, high school and higher education institutions, by supporting press conferences, interviews, press releases. <p>Expected results: increasing the degree of information of the public opinion regarding the purpose and objectives of the management plan.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of awareness raising activities conducted.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 25,000</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS4.2	Creation of itinerant photo exhibitions promoting the species of conservation interest on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea to be placed in different locations both during the tourist season and in the off-season	Success indicators: traveling photo exhibition made, number of exposures. Priority: Medium
MS4.3	Production of a documentary film and presentation clips of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	Description: The promotion of objectives of conservation interest will have an increased impact by making a presentation film about the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea as well as by making video material that can be popularized through social networks. In order to achieve this objective, the outsourcing and contracting of qualified services is foreseen.
MS4.4	Creation of educational panels for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	Success indicators: number of panels placed Priority: medium Budget: RON 25,000

4.2.1.5 OG5 Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, with the aim of ensuring the conservation of protected bird species on the territory of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.

Table no. 102

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS5.1	Development of a guide on the sustainable management of fishing activities carried out on the surface of the	Description: On the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, a series of economic activities related to fishing or the harvesting of some molluscs take place, both in the north of the coast

MS_Code	Name	Description
	ROSPA0076 Black Sea from the point of view of protecting bird species of conservation interest	<p>and in the south. A number of aspects related to these activities can lead to a negative impact on the populations of some bird species of conservation interest. The custodian, together with specialists in the field, will ensure the identification of fishing activities likely to cause an impact on species of conservation interest and develop a set of measures to reduce them. For this, the custodian will work in collaboration/partnership with interested decision makers/economic agents/the academic community.</p> <p>Expected results: reducing the impact on bird species of conservation interest.</p> <p>Success indicators: set of measures developed and implemented in collaboration with stakeholders.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 15,000.</p>
MS5.2	Promoting the sustainable use of agricultural land in the immediate vicinity of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: A series of agricultural activities that take place on lands located in the immediate vicinity of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, especially in the southern part of the coast, can have a negative influence on the conservation status of the site's biodiversity indirectly, by washing off various chemical products - insecticides , pesticides, fertilizers. For this reason, the promotion of sustainable agriculture and the development of a guide on the best agricultural practices and the code for good agricultural and environmental conditions within economic agents and private individuals who own land in the immediate vicinity of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is a necessary measure for the implementation of the management plan.</p> <p>The measure will be achieved by outsourcing services, by specialists in the field.</p> <p>Expected results: increasing the degree of interest in sustainable agricultural activities in the areas</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>bordering the Black Sea ROSPA0076</p> <p>Success indicators: Elaborated good agricultural practices guide, number of economic agents practicing sustainable agriculture in the areas adjacent to the ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Priority: Medium</p> <p>Budget: RON 40,000</p>
MS5.3	<p>Taking into account the provisions of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in the development of general urban planning plans and zonal urban planning plans for the localities bordering the site.</p>	<p>Description: The urban development of the coastal area, in all the localities and tourist resorts on the coast, is a reality of the area. Given the existence of protected areas in the immediate vicinity of these objectives of social interest, it is essential to collaborate with the local administrative authorities involved in the development of general urban planning and zonal urban planning plans. The custodian of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea will organize periodic meetings with the administrative authorities involved in the development of zonal and general urban planning plans and will do all the necessary diligence to harmonize them with the purpose and objectives of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Expected results: harmonization of the general town planning plans and the zonal town planning plans of the localities in the coastal area with the purpose and objectives of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Success indicators: number of meetings with local decision-makers regarding general and zonal urban planning plans, annual reports</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 25,000</p>
MS5.4	Elaboration of special provisions for all the actions involved in the extraction of marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in the areas located on the surface of the ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	<p>Description: The program for the protection and rehabilitation of the coastal zone against erosion is an activity that will span at least 4 years out of the 5 years of the implementation of the Management Plan. Taking into account the fact that for the rehabilitation of beaches subject to erosion, the Dobrogea Water Basin Administration - Littoral is considering carrying out activities that will be carried out on the territory of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, including the extraction of sand from certain areas and its transport to the beaches, consideration will be given to the identification of activities likely to produce an impact on the conservation status of protected bird species and the elaboration of special provisions for all actions involved in the program. These provisions will be consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Expected results: the implementation of special provisions for all the actions involved in the extraction of marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in the areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Success indicators: number of meetings with responsible factors at the level of the Dobrogea - Littoral Water Basin Administration, annual reports.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 1,000</p>
MS5.5	Monitoring of the actions involved in the extraction of sea sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	<p>Description: The custodian will ensure the monitoring of all the activities carried out in the Program for the protection and rehabilitation of the coastal zone against erosion in collaboration with the Dobrogea - Littoral Water Basin Administration. The activity will be carried out by outsourcing services.</p> <p>Expected results: compliance with the special provisions for all the actions involved in the extraction of marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Success indicators: monitoring plan implemented, number of activities performed, annual activity reports, financial reports.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 10,000/year</p>
MS5.6	The inclusion of the provisions of the management plan within the conditions imposed associated with the environmental agreement and/or the environmental authorization issued for the activity of extracting marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.Natura	<p>Description: The authorization of the activities related to the extraction of marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in the areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea within the Program for the protection and rehabilitation of the coastal area against erosion will be carried out only after the release by the custodian of the protected area of a favorable opinion with conditions, following the verification of the inclusion of the provisions of the management plan and the proposed measures within the conditions imposed on economic agents in order to obtain the environmental agreement and/or the environmental authorization.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>For this, meetings will be held with the administrative authorities involved in issuing the environmental agreement and/or the environmental authorization.</p> <p>Expected results: taking into account the provisions of the management plan and the proposed measures within the conditions imposed on economic agents in order to obtain the environmental agreement and/or environmental authorization for the activities related to the extraction of marine sand in order to rehabilitate the beaches in the areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea within the Program for the protection and rehabilitation of the coastal area against erosion.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of meetings recorded through minutes, annual reports</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 1,000</p>
MS5.7	Taking into account the provisions of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea within the framework of military activities.	<p>Holding meetings with the naval and air military authorities that carry out activities in areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in order to harmonize these activities with the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Description: On the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, a series of activities related to the military field are carried out - combined naval and air exercises, firing of war ammunition, use of anti-submarine devices and others. The custodian will consider holding meetings with the naval and air military authorities that carry out activities in areas located on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea in order to harmonize these activities with the purpose and objectives of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Those activities likely to lead to an impact on the favorable conservation status will be identified and a set of measures designed to reduce the impact will be developed.</p> <p>Expected results: the inclusion of the proposed measures and the harmonization of military activities with the purpose and objectives of the Management Plan of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of meetings recorded by minutes, annual reports</p> <p>Priority: Medium</p> <p>Budget: RON 1,000</p>

4.2.1.6 OG6 Creating opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism - through natural and cultural values - with the aim of limiting the impact on the environment

Table no. 103

MS_Code	Name	Description
MS6.1	Establishing a working group for the development of a Visitor Management Strategy through the development of ecological tourism on the surface of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.	<p>Description: The development of ecological tourism actions on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea - birdwatching or underwater tourism - is an effective means of promoting the site and increasing the number of tourists. For this, a strategy with clearly defined directions is needed. To develop the visitor management strategy, the custodian will initiate a working group, which will</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>include specialists in the field and stakeholders/economic agents/tourism operators in the area.</p> <p>Expected results: High degree of involvement of the stakeholders, primarily of the economic field.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of institutions/firms and specialists involved</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 3,000</p>
MS6.2	Meetings of the working group for the development of a Strategy for the development of ecological tourism	<p>Description: In order to implement the strategy, a series of work meetings will be held in order to identify the elements necessary for the development of the Strategy for the development of ecological tourism on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and the management of associated activities and its actual development.</p> <p>Expected results: High degree of involvement of the stakeholders, primarily of the economic field.</p> <p>Success indicators: Strategy developed, number of meetings recorded through minutes</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 20,000</p>
MS6.3	Elaboration of a set of promotional materials for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea under the aspect of ecological tourism, which takes into account the requirements of biodiversity conservation.	<p>Description: The promotion of ecological tourism - birdwatching or underwater tourism - which takes into account the purpose and objectives of the management plan of ROSPA0076 Black Sea will be carried out through specific promotional material - leaflets, posters, flyers, advertising clips, announcements on social networks, developed by specialists in the field.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>The development of these promotional materials will be carried out by outsourcing the services.</p> <p>Expected results: increase in the number of tourists interested in ecological tourism in the ROSPA0076 Black Sea, increase in the degree of awareness and information of local communities and the general public.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of leaflets, posters, flyers, advertising clips, ads on social networks developed, number of tourists</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 40,000</p>
MS6.4	Development of a guide on the sustainable management of tourist and recreational activities carried out on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea from the point of view of protecting bird species of conservation interest. The inclusion in the activity of tourism operators of programs to present the natural values of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: A series of tourist or leisure activities carried out in the coastal area can represent sources of threat for bird species of conservation interest on the surface of the Black Sea Natura 2000 site. The custodian will initiate the identification of tourist and recreational activities likely to cause an impact on species of conservation interest and will start the development of a set of measures for its reduction/elimination and the development, in collaboration with specialists in the field, of a guide on the sustainable management of tourist activities carried out on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea from the point of view of protecting bird species of conservation interest. The activity will be carried out by outsourcing services.</p> <p>Expected results: increase in the number of tourists warned about the effects of tourism or leisure activities on the natural setting of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, increase in awareness and information of local communities and the general public.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Success indicators: developed measures, developed guide</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 20,000</p>
MS6.5	Drafting of a guide on the sustainable management of tourist and recreational activities carried out on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea from the point of view of protecting bird species of conservation interest. The inclusion in the activity of tourism operators of programs to present the natural values of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea	<p>Description: Following the elaboration of the guide, the custodian will ensure its publication and its distribution to economic agents that carry out tourist and recreational activities on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and in its bordering areas.</p> <p>Expected results: increase in the number of tourists warned about the effects of tourist or leisure activities on the natural setting of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, increase in the degree of awareness and information of local communities and the general public.</p> <p>Success indicators: number of copies printed, number of tour operators contacted, financial documents, annual report</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 35,000</p>
MS6.6	Identification of objectives for an ecological tourism	<p>Description: Identification of ecological tourism objectives and routes. On the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, tourist activities such as birdwatching can be carried out starting from one of the ports on the coast or from the resorts. Both the northern area, which partially overlaps with the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, as well as the southern area of the coast, where there are several underwater Natura 2000 protected areas, are suitable for this aspect. Likewise, on the surface of the Natura</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, tourism activities can be carried out, for visiting benthic habitats or wrecks, within a special program of underwater tourism.</p> <p>Expected results: increase in the number of tourists warned about the effects of tourist or leisure activities on the natural setting of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, increase in the degree of awareness and information of local communities and the general public.</p> <p>Success indicators number of tourists trained in birdwatching or underwater tourism activities.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 10,000</p>
MS6.7	The development of a specific infrastructure for the creation of birdwatching routes at sea and underwater tourism.	<p>Description: The custodian of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea will ensure the identification of those tourism operators who are interested in developing ecological tourism programs such as birdwatching or underwater tourism and will advise them on equipping them with appropriate equipment – binoculars, spotting scopes, cameras, finders, diving equipment, specific boats - as well as securing specialist assistance from experienced ornithologists, marine biologists or divers.</p> <p>Expected results: increase in the number of tourists warned about the effects of tourist or leisure activities on the natural setting of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, increase in the degree of awareness and information of local communities and the general public.</p>

MS_Code	Name	Description
		<p>Success indicators: number of tour operators trained in ecological tourism activities, number of tourists trained in birdwatching or underwater tourism activities.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Budget: RON 10,000/year</p>

5. PLAN OF ACTIVITIES

The plan of activities of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea includes the detailing of the activities presented in chapter 4. For each activity, the following are indicated:

- a) The person in charge – the person responsible for monitoring/coordinating the activity.
- b) Priority – the priority of carrying out the activity relative to the other activities within a general objective; the three standard grades were used: high, medium, low.
- c) Partner - the partners have been indicated - institutions of local administration, ministries, educational institutions, from the academic sphere, economic agents, NGOs, associations, and others with whom the custodian of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea will collaborate for the fulfillment of the respective activity.

Time planning of the activities in the management plan of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Table no. 104

No.	Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Priority	Person in charge	Partner
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4			
1	OG1 Ensuring the conservation of bird species for which the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea has been declared in order to maintain a favorable conservation status of the species: A396 <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , A197 <i>Chlidonias niger</i> , A196 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> , A038 <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> , A189 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , A002 <i>Gavia arctica</i> , A001 <i>Gavia stellata</i> , A177 <i>Larus minutus</i> , A180 <i>Larus genei</i> , A176 <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , A068 <i>Mergus albellus</i> , A464 <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> , A020 <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , A170 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> , A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , A190 <i>Sterna caspia</i> , A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>																							
1.1	Implementation of measures to reduce the possibility of by-catch during fishing with nets, longlines or traps																					High	Custodian	Specialists in the field

1.2	Monitoring of potential sources of surface water pollution by industrial plants, pollution of marine waters with petroleum substances from ships or pipelines, pollution or other sources.																				High	Custodian	Specialists in the field
1.3	Implementation of measures to reduce the possibility of accidental killing																				High	Custodian	Specialists in the field

2.3	Water quality monitoring, pollution and/or eutrophication phenomena on the surface of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea.																						High	Custodian	Authorized institutions - environmental protection agencies, research institutes, Dobrogea - Littoral Basin Administration
2.4	Equipping a mobile laboratory to enable the analysis of water samples																						High	Custodian	Relevant state institutions, local authorities, volunteer networks, sponsors
2.5	Monitoring of fishing activities likely to have an																						High	Custodian	Coast Guard, Border Police,

	or on its border																						
3.4	Ensuring the funding of the budget necessary for the implementation of the management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea																				High	Custodian	The Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, Tulcea and Constanța county councils, institutions and funds from EU and non-EU member states
3.5	Collection of fees for the																				High	Custodian	Competent institutions

	granting of approvals																							
3.6	Preparation of annual work plans																					High	Custodian	Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests, environmental protection agencies, competent institutions
3.7	Monitoring the achievement of qualitative and quantitative monitoring indicators included in the management plan of the Natura 2000 site																					High	Custodian	Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests, environmental protection agencies, other competent institutions

[illegible]

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7. APPENDICES

Appendix no. 1 to the Management Plan – Location map of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Map of the boundaries of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, Map of overlaps with other protected natural areas, Geological map, Bathymetric map, Sediment distribution map

Appendix no. 2 Regulation of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

Appendix no. 3 to the Management Plan - Distribution map of the species *Branta ruficollis*, Distribution map of the species *Chlidonias hybridus*, Distribution map of the species *Chlidonias niger*, Distribution map of the species *Cygnus cygnus*, Distribution map of the species *Gelochelidon nilotica*, Distribution map of the species *Gavia arctica*, Distribution map of the species *Gavia stellata*, Distribution map of the species *Larus minutus*, Distribution map of the species *Larus genei*, Distribution map of the species *Larus melanocephalus*, Distribution map of the species *Mergus albellus*, Distribution map of the species *Puffinus yelkouan*, Distribution map of the species *Pelecanus crispus*, Distribution map of the species *Phalaropus lobatus*, Distribution map of the species *Sterna albifrons*, Distribution map of the species *Sterna caspia*, Distribution map of the species *Sterna hirundo*, Distribution map of the species *Sterna sandvicensis*

Appendix no. 4 to the Management Plan - Pressure Location Map J02.02.02 Coastal and Estuary Dredging, Pressure Location Map D02.02 Pipelines, Pressure Location Map D03.01.03 Fishing Areas, Pressure Location Map F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area, Pressure Location Map F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets etc. Pressure Location Map F02.01.02 Net fishing, Pressure location map G01.01.01 Motorized water sports, Pressure location map H01.01 Surface water pollution by industrial plants, Pressure location map H01.03 Other sources of surface water pollution, Pressure location map H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air, Pressure location map H06.01.01 Noise pollution from an irregular source

Appendix no. 5 to the Management Plan - Map regarding the location of future threats D02.02 Pipelines, Map regarding the location of future threats D03.01.02 Piers/Tourist and Recreational Areas, Map regarding the location of future threats D03.01.03 Fishing Areas, Map regarding the location of future threats D03.02 Navigation, Map regarding the location of future threats F02.01.03 Longline fishing, in the coastal area, Map regarding the location of future threats F02.01.01 Fishing with traps, tunnel-nets, fyke nets, Map regarding the location of future threats F02.01.02 Net fishing, Map regarding the location of future threats G01.01.01 Motorized water sports, Map regarding the location of future threats J02.02.02 Dredging of

coastal areas and estuaries, Map regarding the location of future threats G05.11 Death or injury by collision, Map regarding the location of future threats H01.01 Pollution of surface water by industrial plants, Map regarding the location of future threats H04 Air pollution, pollutants spread by air, Map regarding the location of future threats H06.01.01 Noise pollution caused by an irregular source

Regulation of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea

General Provisions

Art. 1

This Regulation is made in accordance with the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 regarding the regime of protected natural areas, the conservation of natural habitats of wild flora and fauna, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Art. 2

Compliance with the provisions of this Regulation is mandatory for natural and legal persons who own or manage land and other assets and/or who carry out activities in the perimeter and in the vicinity of the special avifaunistic protection area of the Black Sea.

CHAPTER I

Category, establishment, purpose, limits

Art. 3

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea, hereinafter referred to as SPA Black Sea, was declared by Government Decision 1284/2007 regarding the designation of areas of special avifaunistic protection as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Art. 4

The area of SPA Black Sea is 140143.0 ha, stretching in the marine area, bordering Tulcea county and Constanța county.

Art. 5.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea includes the site of community importance ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord-Eforie Sud submerged beach, with an area of 140.8 ha, in the coastal area of Constanța county, designated by Order of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development no.

1964/13.12.2007 regarding the establishment of the protected natural area regime of sites of community importance, as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania.

Art. 7

The custody of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0076 Black Sea and the site of community importance ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord-Eforie Sud submerged beach is ensured by SC EuroLevel SRL, hereinafter referred to as the Custodian, according to Custody Convention no. 0166/2010, concluded with the Ministry of Environment, and addendums no. 1 of 27.11.2014, no. 2 of 29.07.2015 and no. 3 of 29.12.2015.

Art. 8

The purpose of the SPA and SCI regulation is to ensure the conservation and maintenance in a favorable conservation state of existing bird species and their specific habitats.

Art. 9

The boundaries of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea were established by the Government Decision no. 1284/2007 *regarding the designation of areas of special avifaunistic protection as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania*. The boundaries of the ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud Submerged beach were established by Order no. 1964/13.12.2007.

CHAPTER II

Regulation of activities

Art. 10

Guarding and control activities are carried out by the Custodian's authorized personnel, who are also responsible for ascertaining the facts that constitute contraventions. In the exercise of guarding and surveillance activities, the Custodian may call on the Border Police, the local Police and the Lifeguard Service. The conditions and methods of collaboration between the Custodian and other authorities will be stipulated by a collaboration protocol concluded between the parties involved.

Art. 11

The collaboration and/or partnership relations with the authorities with responsibilities in the coastal and marine area as well as with the administrators/custodians of the protected natural

areas that partially overlap ROSPA0076 Black Sea are established through specific partnership or collaboration agreements concluded with each individual legal entity.

Port activities and maritime transport

Art. 12

It is prohibited to keep fishing tools or means of capturing wild flora and fauna species of any kind on board the floating bodies without having the transport documents and the Custodian's approval.

Art. 13

It is prohibited to keep on board the floating bodies species of wild flora and fauna, alive or dead, without having the transport documents and the Custodian's approval.

Art. 14

It is prohibited to dump waste of any kind into the waters of the SPA (e.g. bilge and/or ballast water, oil waste, dredged materials, etc.); The use and spilling of chemical substances is prohibited.

Fishing

Art. 15

Commercial, sport and subsistence fishing is allowed only under the conditions and within the limits specified in the fishing permits and environmental authorizations (sport fishing is not authorized from the point of view of environmental protection in the area of the 2Mai-Vama Veche reserve), in compliance with the regulations in force. Scientific fishing is done with the prior information of the custodian and with the agreement and collaboration of the custodian in the area ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud Submerged beach.

Art. 16

In the SPA areas with cliffs, Constanța, Eforie, Tuzla, Costinești, fishing is restricted during the reproduction and growth period of the bird species for which the SPA was designated.

In the Eforie Nord and Eforie Sud area, commercial fishing (especially that carried out by destructive methods, such as trawling) is prohibited in order to avoid the destruction of the habitats and species for which the ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord-Eforie Sud submerged beach site was designated;

Art. 17

In the activity of commercial or sport fishing, the following are prohibited:

- a) fishing of specimens from protected, prohibited species or specimens below the legal size allowed for fishing, regardless of their condition.
- b) the use of hydroacoustic fish detection devices.

Art. 18

The natural or legal persons involved in the fishing activity have the obligation:

- a) to support the Custodian in carrying out works to preserve and improve the ecological conditions in fishing areas,
- b) to immediately announce the occurrence of fish mortality phenomena and pollution phenomena in the fishing area,
- c) to have household bags in boats for the collection of recyclable and household waste, which they will periodically transport to the specially arranged spaces.

Aquaculture

Art. 19

The aquaculture activity with the aim of producing fish or other aquatic animals for consumption or for repopulation actions, carried out on the surface of the SPA, by applying approved breeding technologies, can be carried out on the basis of the environmental authorization issued by the competent authority for environmental protection.

Art. 20

Users of fish ponds or fish and other aquatic animal rearing units have the obligation to:

- a) comply with the conditions stipulated in the environmental authorization and the environmental legislation in force,
- b) carry out the works to combat diseases of the fish stock,
- c) protect land and ground or surface waters against pollution or degradation,
- d) ensure the maintenance of the dikes of the fishing ponds,
- e) not carry out works that prevent the free movement of wild fauna species.

Art. 21

Aquaculture is strictly prohibited in the perimeter of the Natura 2000 Site "ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud Submerged beach", as well as around it on a strip with a width of 1 Mm according to **Art. 25 para. (2) from Law No. 280 of June 24, 2003** for the approval of the **Government's Emergency Ordinance no. 202/2002** regarding the integrated management of the coastal area.

Hunting

Art. 22

Hunting of the bird species for which it was designated is prohibited on the surface of the SPA.

Access / circulation

Art. 23

Access by any type of means of transport to the surface of the SPA is carried out only with the approval of the Custodian, so that it falls within the maximum limits of noise and decibels allowed by law. The exception is the ships, aircraft and boats belonging to the Institutions that make up the national defense, public order and national security system.

Tourism

Art. 24

Water sports with boats are allowed on the surface of the SPA from Cape Midia to Mangalia, only with the approval of the Custodian.

The organization of competitions and group events of any kind, large field courses and camps, can be practiced with the Custodian's notice, at least 5 days before the competition.

Underwater activities in the Site ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord - Eforie Sud submerged beach Art. 25

(1) Underwater activities can be carried out for the purpose of: recreation, awareness, observing the natural environment, taking samples for scientific purposes and intervention activities at sea.

(2) Diving is allowed only with the written consent of the custodian.

(3) The Custodian may approve underwater activities for legal entities diving both from the boat and from the shore, up to a maximum of 20 divers per day in the entire SCI area.

(4) The following categories may conduct guided underwater visits:

a) companies whose basic activity is the provision of guides for underwater excursions;

b) non-profit organizations whose statutes explicitly stipulate the conduct of underwater activities for educational or recreational purposes;

c) authorized natural persons.

(5) The Custodian decides on the type of boats that will be used for the guided underwater visits, which cannot be more than 3 for each authorized subject;

(6) The authorized boats may not be longer than 12 m.

(7) Companies and associations authorized to carry out diving activities must keep an authenticated register, containing for each underwater visit: the date, the place, the personal data of the participants and the guides who conducted the activity.

(8) The registers must be kept up to date and can be controlled at any time by the Custodian, the data taken from

the registers will be used by the Custodian for statistical and environmental protection purposes.

(9) The absence of the register and its non-completion constitute a contravention and are sanctioned by the suspension of the right to practice the activity in the area.

(10) The navigation of boats authorized by the Custodian must be carried out at a maximum speed

of 5 knots, with the sole purpose of reaching the fixed anchorage points.

(11) Anchoring of boats belonging to companies and associations authorized by the Custodian and of boats belonging to natural persons is only allowed during the dive.

Construction regime

Art. 26

The execution of any type of construction on the surface of the SPA, the SCI or in their vicinity is subject to the appropriate assessment procedure, with the approval of the custodian, according to the provisions of art. 28 of Law 49/2011 approving GEO no. 57/2007 *regarding the regime of protected natural areas, the conservation of natural habitats of flora and fauna*, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Art. 27

The appropriate assessment procedure will be triggered when documentation for public and private projects will be submitted to the Constanța Environmental Protection Agency that will go through the regulatory stages established by Order 135/2010 on *the approval of the methodology for the application of the assessment of the impact on the environment for public and private projects*. Depending on the setting of the objectives in relation to the protected natural areas: in the vicinity

and/or inside the protected natural areas, A.P.M. Constanța will also request the opinion of the Custodians of the protected natural areas;

Waste regime

Art. 28

It is prohibited to store any type of waste on the surface of the SPA in unorganized places. The waste regime on the territory of the Natura 2000 Site ROSPA0076 Black Sea is regulated as follows:

- a) ships and boats deliver the polluted waters on board and the garbage in the places specially arranged in the landing places;
- b) the abandonment of waste of any kind in the protected area is prohibited;
- c) waste will be deposited outside the site of community interest and stored only in places specially arranged for collection;
- d) tourists staying on the beach and those who bathe will obey the rules established by those who manage the beach;
- e) the discharge of untreated household water from the land perimeter of the ROSPA0076 Black Sea site is prohibited.

Art. 29

Local councils, individuals and legal entities that carry out activities on the surface of the SPA are responsible for setting up the places for storing waste and for their maintenance.

Scientific research

Art. 30

Scientific research activities on the territory of the Area, with the exception of those provided by Law no. 395/2004 on marine hydrographic activity, are carried out with the approval of the Custodian, who logistically supports, upon request and to the extent possible, the research activity. The approval of the research activity will include contractual clauses regarding the investigated area, the period of carrying out the activities, the research methods used, the composition of the team.

Upon completion of the research, the holders of the research themes will provide the Custodian within 30 days with a synthetic research report, as the case may be, depending on the degree of interest/contribution brought to the knowledge of the protected area. It is advisable to sign

partnership or collaboration protocols with the holders of the research themes; the rights to the research results must be established by mutual agreement clauses, considering that generally the results of research from public funds are of public interest.

Art. 31

The Custodian may request natural and legal persons, through whose activity they have affected the state of conservation of species or habitats of community interest, to carry out and implement measures for their restoration and/or conservation.

Protection of the environment, flora, fauna and habitats of community interest

Art. 32

On the surface of Natura 2000 sites, the following is prohibited:

- intentional killing or capture, regardless of the method used,
- intentional damage, destruction and/or picking of nests and/or eggs from nature,
- intentional disturbance, especially during the period of reproduction, growth and migration,
- possession of specimens of species for which hunting and capture are prohibited,
- trading, possession and/or transportation for the purpose of trading them in a live or dead state or any parts or products derived from them,
- unauthorized access by the Custodian near bird colonies during breeding and growth periods (February - July),
- collection of species of plants of community interest,
- degradation or removal of panels and other identification inscriptions of Natura 2000 sites,
- discharge of wastewater or other waste from any activity in the sites,
- introduction of exotic species on the territory of the sites,
- use of detergents in the waters of the sites.

Financing of activities

Art. 33

The activities of the Custodian can be financed through funds from:

1. the state or public authorities budget,

2. own activities, from the tariff system of the Custodian
3. financing projects, developed by the Custodian or in collaboration with other organizations/institutions, through local, national, community or international programs
4. subsidies, donations, sponsorships and the like

Art. 34

In order to supplement the financial resources necessary for the good administration of the sites, the Custodian may institute a system of tariffs, in accordance with the legal provisions.

Information, public awareness, community involvement

Art. 35

Information, public awareness and community involvement activities may be organized with the approval of the Custodian, by written request at least 5 days before the scheduled activities.

Art. 36

The editing of advertising or informational materials regarding the natural heritage of the sites, as well as the production of documentary films and maps of the sites, are permitted only with the approval of the Custodian.

Art. 37

The custodian has the right to produce and sell publications and information materials that aim to promote the sites ROSPA0076 Black Sea and ROSCI0197 Eforie Nord-Eforie Sud Submerged Beach and the biodiversity in the Black Sea area.

CHAPTER III

Sanctions

Art. 38

Violation of the provisions of this Regulation attracts, as the case may be, contraventional, criminal, material or civil liability, according to the legislation in force, both by natural and legal persons and by institutions.

Art. 39

The costs for repairing the damage will be borne by the author of the damage, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle.

Art. 40

The amount of the fines is established by the specific legislation regarding the protection of the environment and the regime of protected natural areas.

Art. 41

Finding and sanctioning contraventional or criminal acts is done by field personnel empowered by the Custodian, by Environmental Guard commissioners and by authorized control personnel, according to the legislation in force.

CHAPTER IV

Final Provisions

Art. 42

The staff of the Custodian, empowered with a control ID, has the right of unlimited access to the surface of the sites, regardless of the form of ownership of the respective lands.

Art. 43

Any natural or legal person has the obligation to facilitate the access of field personnel authorized by the Custodian, in order to carry out specific control in the perimeter intended for the activity carried out by them.

Art. 44

Any natural or legal person has the obligation to identify themselves at the express request of the field personnel authorized by the Custodian.

Art. 45

This Regulation can be amended at the proposal of the Custodian, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, by arguing the proposed changes, by involving and consulting all interested factors and with its approval by the central public authority for environmental protection.

Art. 46

The regulation will be brought to the public's attention by posting it on the website of the Custodian www.eurolevel.ro, by displaying it at the Town Halls of the territorial-administrative units that have land on the surface of the sites and at the headquarters of APM Constanța.