

Conservation measures for the Lesser Spotted Eagle and its habitats in Bulgaria

LIFE18 NAT/BG/001051 "LIFE for Eagle's habitats" project, funded by the EU LIFE Programme





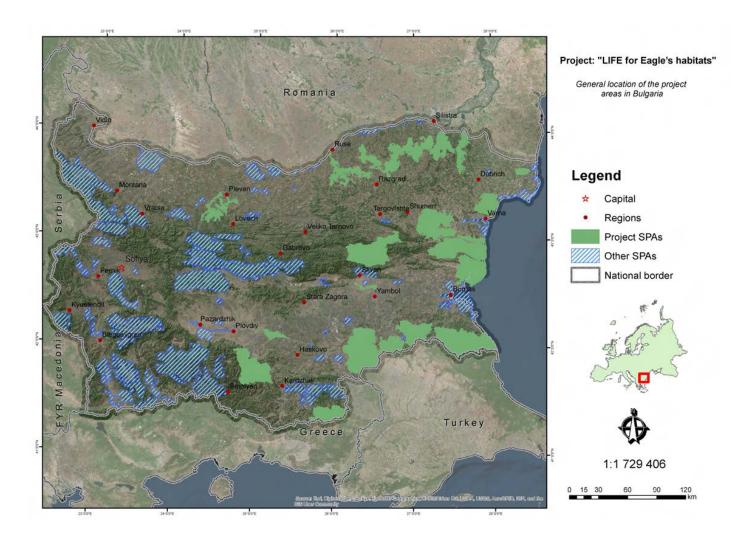












Basic project information

- Coordinating beneficiary: Executive Forest Agency
- Partners: Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, NE State Forest Company and SE Forest Company
- Duration: 6 years from 2.8.2019
- Project area: 20 SPAs in Eastern Bulgaria hosting 70% of the national LSE breeding population and more than the half of the global LSE population is flying over them during migration













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The Lesser Spotted Eagle (Clanga pomarina)

- Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, classified as 'Least concern' by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and as vulnerable listed in Bulgaria's Red Data Book
- an umbrella species
- breeds in forests and feeds over adjacent open landscapes
- uses variety of habitats during migration and wintering
- called in Bulgaria "the forest eagle"











"Secure the protection and sustainable management of the LSE existing breeding and feeding habitats and create new habitats crucial for its existence."

- 1. Improve knowledge on LSE and its habitats in Bulgaria and establish profound basis for the long-term conservation of the species by applying innovative research technics;
- 2. Maintain and enhance feeding, breeding and roosting LSE habitats through developing and deploying best available practices for management of forests, open territories in forests and agricultural lands;
- 3. Restore and create new feeding and breeding habitats for the Lesser Spotted Eagle;
- 4. Improve LSE conservation on regional level by introducing pilot tool for involvement of all stakeholders in the process of setting of forest management and protection priorities;
- 5. Identify and combat main threats affecting the LSE;
- 6. Enhance public understanding of and support for the conservation of priority bird species, their habitats and the wider Natura 2000 sites that are crucial for their long-term protection.

Project specific objectives













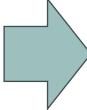






Conversion of coniferous forest plantations into native broadleaved forests







159,9 ha converted















Application of biodiversity-friendly forest management practices







The so-called Saarland method was applied on 560 ha.















Restoration of forest edges as key landscape elements of LSE habitats



Measures for maintenance/ recovery of the transitional woodland – shrub (ecotone) vegetation were applied on 961 ha.















Establishment and maintenance of forest shelterbelts as important LSE stop-over sites



68 ha new shelterbelts created

Regional program for forest shelter belts developed



















Thank you!

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