



LIFE RE-Vultures

Conservation of Black and Griffon vultures
in the cross-border Rhodopes mountains



LIFE 14 NAT/NL/000901

GRIFFON VULTURE NESTS VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT



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TECHNICAL REPORT

under

Action C5 of LIFE RE-VULTURES project LIFE14NAT/NL/901

December 2016



VULTURE
CONSERVATION
FOUNDATION



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Griffon Vulture nest vulnerability assessment

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Recommended citation:

Dobrev, D., Arkumarev, V., Stamenov, A.. 2016. Griffon Vulture nest vulnerability assessment. Technical report under Action C5, LIFE14 NAT/NL/901. Bulgarian society for the protection of birds, 35 pp.

About the project:

This survey and report are developed under action A4 of the LIFE project Conservation of Black and Griffon vultures in the cross-border Rhodopes mountains (LIFE Re-Vultures LIFE14NAT/NL/000901) funded by the European Commission. The project aims to reduce acute threats to black and griffon vultures and thus allow them to recover in the Bulgarian/Greek cross-border area of the Eastern Rhodope Mountains



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INTRODUCTION

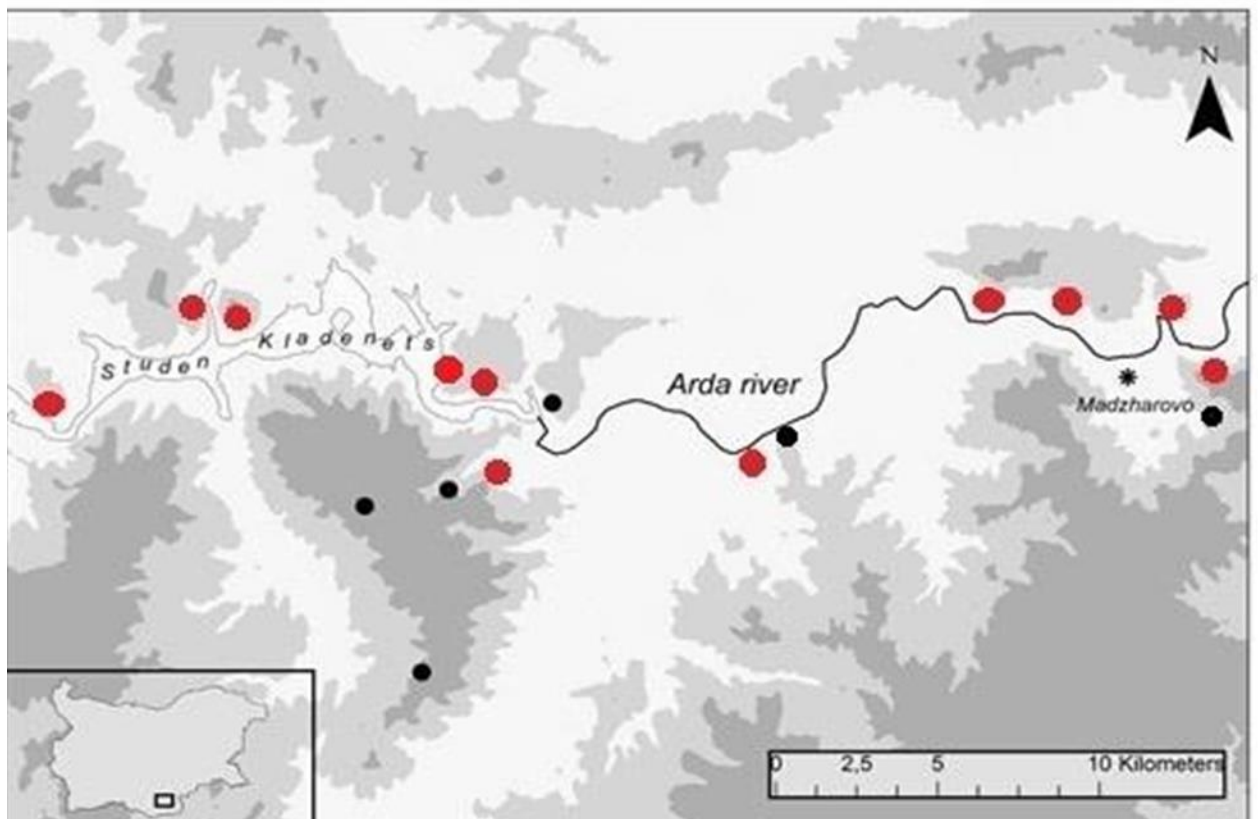
Nests of large raptors, such as the Griffon vulture are extremely vulnerable to disturbance from various human activities. About 30% of the Griffon vulture pairs are breeding on cliffs which are close to human settlements, touristic paths etc. and are exposed to human disturbance. In the recent years 5 pairs are breeding on cliff which is regularly used by cliff climbers who cause high disturbance during the breeding season. Some breeding cliffs are close to forest so disturbances during forestry operations is also possible. The regular monitoring of the Griffon vulture breeding colonies in Eastern Rhodopes is crucial for informing our conservation priorities and avoiding the human induced disturbance. In 2016 Griffon vulture population along the Arda river valley consisted of 80 pairs breeding on 12 cliff complexes (Map 1).

AIM AND METHODOLOGY

This assessment aims to evaluate the main threats for the Griffon vultures at all breeding cliffs in the Bulgarian part of Eastern Rhodopes and thus to inform the conservation strategy for the species. For each breeding cliff the possible threats are identified and their magnitude is evaluated in four categories – unknown, low, medium and high. On this basis concrete actions (measures) are planned to mitigate the main threats. All the measures are prioritized in terms of their importance and in terms of implementation

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Map 1. Distribution of the griffon vulture population in the Eastern Rhodopes in Bulgaria (Red dots showing the 2016 nests distribution and Black dots the overall distribution along the years)

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RESULTS

PATRONKAYA

Patronkaya is a cliff complex situated on the south bank of Arda river near Madzharovo and falls within Madzharovo SPA and “Patronka” Protected area. This complex hosts 27 nests that have been used along the years, located mainly in rock cavities and cracks. In 2016 there were 8 Griffon vulture pairs breeding and 6 juveniles successfully fledged. Two pairs failed during incubation.



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THREATS

The breeding cliffs are on the southern shore of Arda river which is used as place for recreation by tourists and campers mainly in the period April-September. This period coincides with the chick rearing period for the Griffon vultures and the human-induced disturbance might lead to breeding failure of some pairs. The place is popular among local people but during the weekends and holidays is visited by big groups of people from the whole region. The road reaching the river was destroyed by floods in 2014 since when the number of campers significantly decreased. The cliff complex falls into a protected area where hunting is prohibited. However there are rare cases of poaching inside the protected area. This illegal practice might cause disturbance especially in December-February when the beginning of the Griffon vulture breeding season coincides with the hunting season. As the area was used for mining in the past a network of gravel roads still exists. This makes the top of the rocky ridge easily accessible by 4WD cars and its remoteness from human settlements makes it prone to nest robbing. A single case of nest robbing has been recorded until now. In 2011 an egg collector robbed one Griffon vulture nest. However the nests are placed on high rocky ledges and can be reached only by experienced perpetrators with good climbing equipment and skills.

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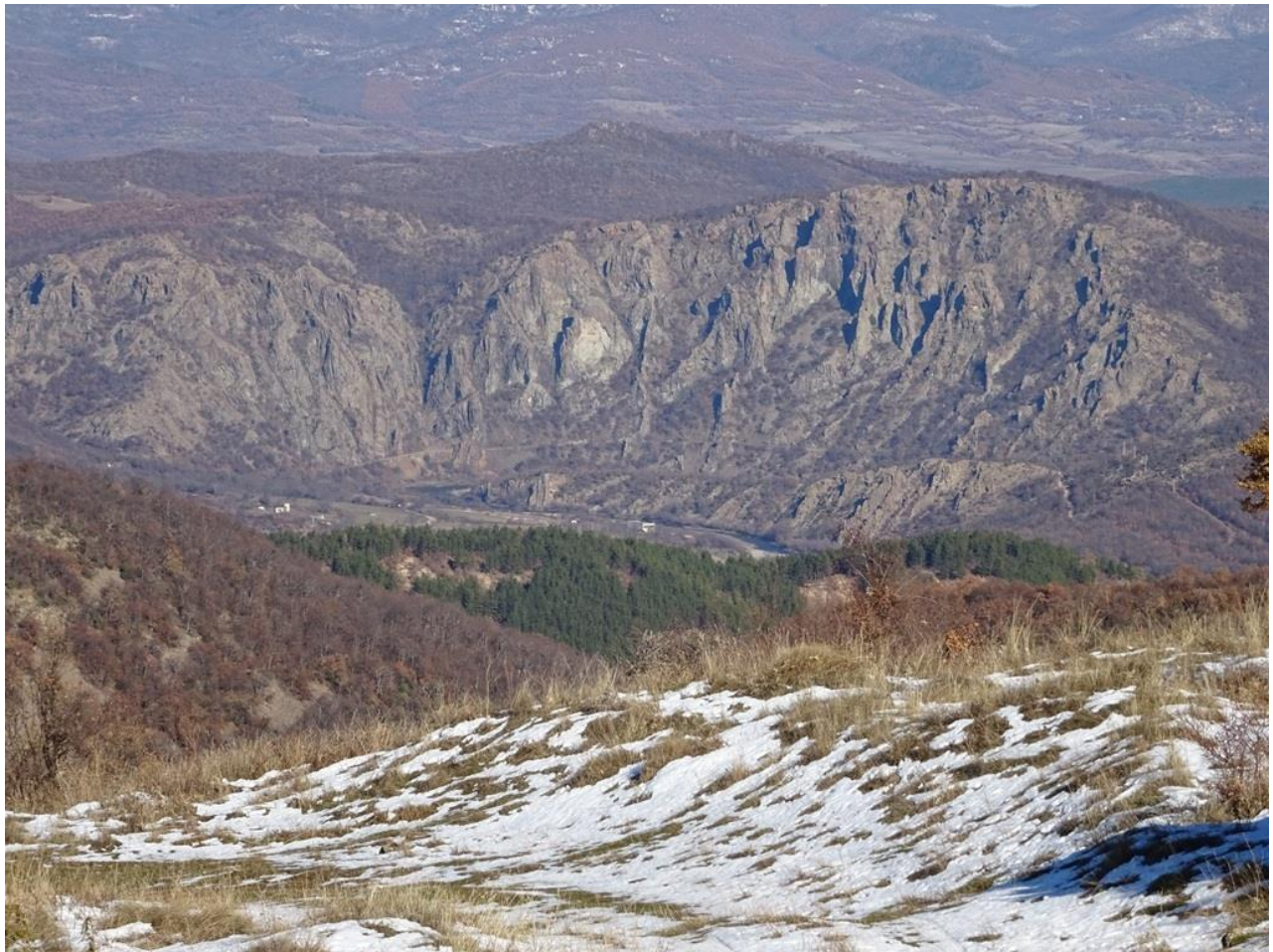
Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
PAT25	Disturbance by campers	Medium	Nest guarding	Medium	Long-term
PAT2 PAT12 PAT14 PAT15 PAT17 PAT18 PAT25 PAT26 PAT27	Disturbance by poachers	Low	Nest guarding	Medium	Long-term
PAT2 PAT12 PAT14 PAT15 PAT17 PAT18 PAT25 PAT26 PAT27	Nest robbing	Medium	Nest guarding	High	Permanent

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KOVANKAYA

Kovankaya is a steep rocky area on the north bank of Arda river near Madzharovo. It falls within Madzharovo SPA and “Kovankaya” Nature monument. Kovankaya harbors one of the biggest Griffon vulture breeding colonies in the area. This complex hosts 59 nests that have been used along the years, located mainly in rock ledges, cavities and cracks. In 2016 it was occupied by 20 breeding pairs which successfully raised 9 fledglings. Seven pairs failed during incubation.



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THREATS

The breeding cliffs are nearby Arda river bank which is used as place for recreation by tourists and campers mainly in the period April-September. It coincides with the chick rearing period for the Griffon vultures and the human-induced disturbance might lead to breeding failure of some pairs. The place is popular among local people but during the weekends and holidays is visited by big numbers of people from the whole region. Campers usually park their cars near the river and loudly play music from the radio during the day but also during the night. Once per week big parties gathering up to 80 people are organized near the river and less than 400m from the breeding cliffs. One of the main roads in the area is passing just under the breeding cliffs. The road is leading to Harmanli and Ivaylovgrad and is used by many tourists. There are a few places under the cliffs where tourists can stop their cars and enjoy the view but especially when groups are bigger and without a tour guide they cause noise and high levels of disturbance to the breeding colony. Popular tourist destination is also the village of Gorno pole which is situated above the breeding cliffs. Sometimes tourists, who are not informed by their guides or the guesthouse where they stay, are walking on the edge of the cliffs unintentionally causing disturbance. Lately drones are used more frequently by nature lovers to make footages in the area but their presence in the vicinity of the nests especially during incubation or the hatching period might lead to disturbance and consequently to breeding failure. In 2016 one drone was destroyed by Long-legged Buzzard near the cliffs and another drone was attacked by Peregrine falcon at the same place. Both incidents happened after the end of the breeding season. This cliff complex is very well known as Griffon vulture breeding site which makes it prone to nest robbing. The area was used for mining in the past and a network of gravel roads still exists which makes the top of the rocky ridges easily accessible by 4WD cars. However the nests are placed on high vertical rocky ledges and most of them are inaccessible so can be reached only by experienced perpetrators with good climbing equipment and skills. In addition the cliffs are well visible and every human presence can be easily detected.

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Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
KOV47 KOV36 KOV18 KOV19 KOV40 KOV1 KOV34 KOV53	Disturbance by campers	High	Awareness campaign	Key	Long-term
KOV35 KOV47 KOV36 KOV18 KOV56 KOV19 KOV40 KOV1 KOV28 KOV37 KOV43 KOV57 KOV13 KOV58 KOV3 KOV53	Disturbance by tourists	High	Awareness campaign	Key	Permanent

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KOV35 KOV47 KOV55 KOV36 KOV18 KOV56 KOV19 KOV40 KOV1 KOV28 KOV37 KOV43 KOV57 KOV13 KOV58 KOV3 KOV34 KOV10 KOV59 KOV53	Disturbance by drones	Low	Awareness campaign	Low	Long-term
KOV35 KOV47 KOV55 KOV36 KOV18 KOV56 KOV19 KOV40 KOV1 KOV28 KOV37 KOV43 KOV57 KOV13 KOV58 KOV3 KOV34 KOV10 KOV59 KOV53	Disturbance by outdoor and extreme sports activities	Medium	Awareness campaign	Low	Long-term

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KOV35					
KOV47					
KOV55					
KOV36					
KOV18					
KOV56					
KOV19					
KOV40					
KOV1					
KOV28	Nest robbing	Low	Nest guarding	Medium	Permanent
KOV37					
KOV43					
KOV57					
KOV13					
KOV58					
KOV3					
KOV34					
KOV10					
KOV59					
KOV53					

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ZHALTATA SKALA

Zhaltata skala is a cliff complex situated north of Arda river near the main tar road from Madzharovo to Haskovo. Zhaltata skala cliff complex falls within Madzharovo SPA and “Chernata skala” Protected area and has 3 nests that have been occupied along the years. In 2016 there were 2 pairs breeding on the cliff, one of them failed during incubation and the other one produced fledgling.



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THREATS

One of the main roads in the area is passing near the breeding cliffs. It is the main road from Haskovo to Madzharovo and is used by many tourists. There are a few spots frequently used by birdwatchers which are about 200m from the Griffon vulture's nests. Disturbance might be caused mainly by big groups of people without experienced tour guide.

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
ZHA1 ZHA2	Disturbance by tourists	Low	Awareness campaign	Low	Long-term

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CHERNATA SKALA

Chernata skala is a long volcanic cliff situated on the north bank of Arda river near the village of Braygovets. Chernata skala falls within Most Arda SPA and “Chernata skala” Protected area. In the recent years it is irregularly occupied by Griffon vulture pairs that have used 6 nests in total. They are all situated on rock ledges. In 2016 there were 3 pairs but only one produced fledgling.



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THREATS

The cliff complex falls into a protected area where hunting is prohibited. However poaching is among the main threats identified for this protected area. Hunters from the near villages frequently are poaching inside the protected area in close vicinity to the breeding cliff. This illegal practice might cause disturbance especially in December-February when the beginning of the Griffon vulture breeding season coincides with the hunting season. As described above the area around the breeding cliff is frequently used by poachers and risk of illegal shooting of vultures and other birds of prey exists. Karakaya is used not only for breeding but also for roosting by up to 30 Griffon vultures and the hunting pressure is a serious concern

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
KAR3 KAR5 KAR6	Disturbance by poachers	High	Nest guarding	Medium	Long-term
KAR3 KAR5 KAR6	Poachers	Medium	Nest guarding	Low	Long-term

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ORESHARI

Oreshari is cliff complex on a steep forested slope along the south bank of Arda river. Oreshari cliff complex falls within Most Arda SPA and “Oreshari” Protected area. This cliff complex is regularly occupied by small number of breeding pairs, using 6 nests in the years, situated in rock cavities. In 2016 the cliffs were occupied by 2 Griffon vulture pairs but one of them failed during incubation and the second pair didn't start breeding.



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THREATS

Treasure hunting is an illegal but common practice in the area. Local people but also visitors are using hand-made metal detectors and are digging near the cliffs in search of old coins and other valuable objects. Treasure hunters may spent a few days in the area causing disturbance to the breeding pairs. However this threat is considered to have low impact on the Griffon vulture pairs breeding on this cliff because the slope is steep and doesn't allow easy access to the bottom of the cliffs. In 2015 there were two recorded cases of rock climbers on the cliffs. The cliff complex fall into a protected area and rock climbing is forbidden. Rock climbing might cause severe disturbance of the breeding pairs and needs to be regulated. The breeding cliffs are accessible which makes them prone to nest robbing by experienced perpetrators with good climbing equipment and skills. However this threat is considered with low magnitude because the cliffs are well visible and every human presence can be easily detected.

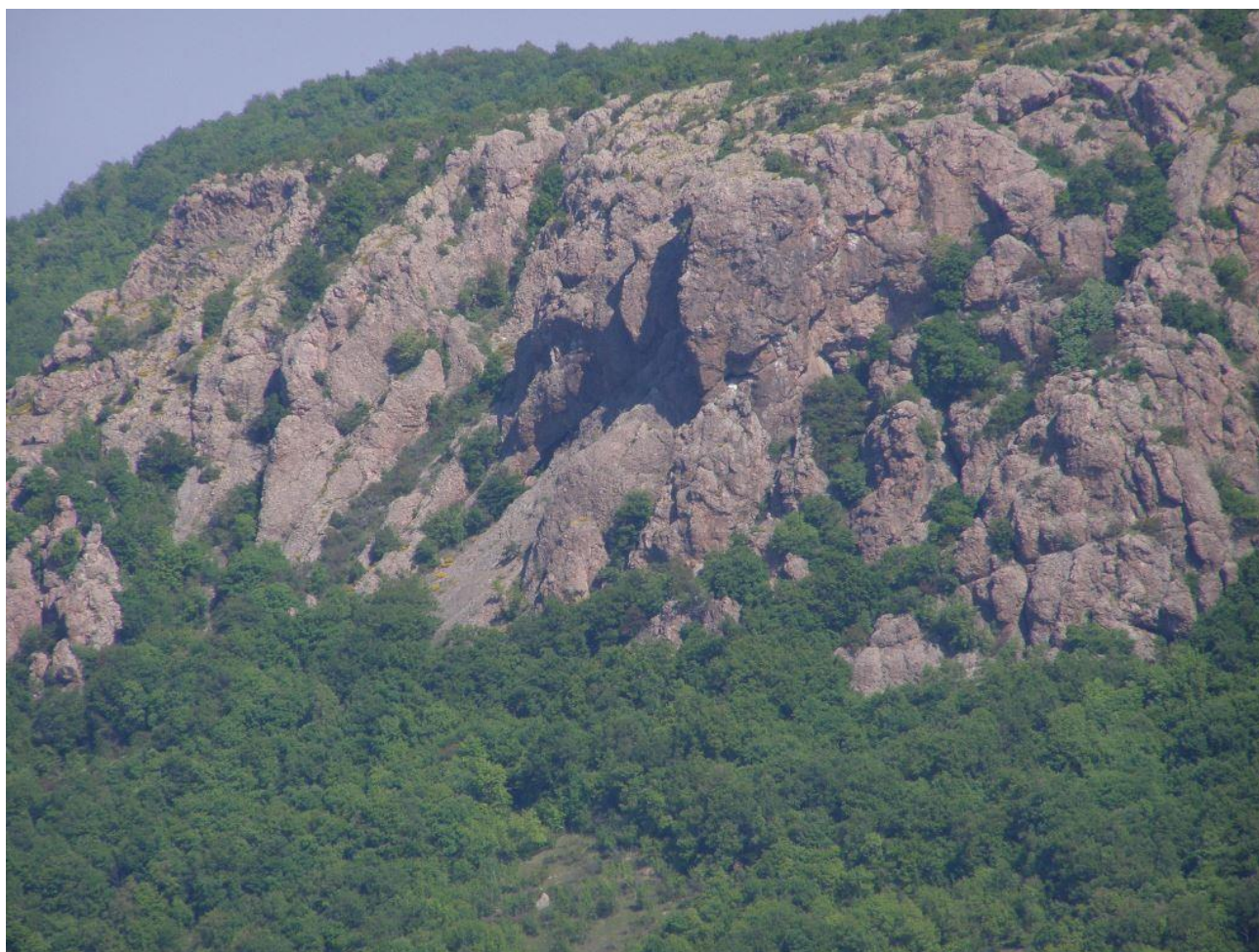
Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
ARK1 ARK2	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term
ARK1 ARK2	Disturbance by rock climbers	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term
ARK1 ARK2	Nest robbing	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term

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STENATA

This cliff is situated on the north bank of Studen kladenets Reservoir near its wall. Stenata cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA and “Golemiat Sipei” Protected area. It is irregularly used by Griffon vultures for breeding and roosting. There are 5 nests that have been occupied along the years at this complex, all situated on rock ledges. In 2016 only 1 Griffon vulture pair was breeding but it failed during the chick rearing period.



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THREATS

Treasure hunting is an illegal but common practice in the area. Local people but also visitors are using hand-made metal detectors and are digging near the cliffs in search of old coins and other valuable objects. In the historical past there were many fortresses in the area which makes it valuable for treasure hunters. If something is found treasure hunters may spent a few days in the area causing disturbance to the breeding pairs which may lead to breeding failure. Part of the cliffs are situated above Studen kladenets Reservoir. During the first flight juvenile Griffon vultures might fall into the water and drown. The risk of drowning at this particular breeding site is considered low because the reservoir here is narrow and fledglings can easily fly from one side to the other or even if they fall into the water can swim to the shore.

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
STE5	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Medium	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term
STE5	Drowning of fledglings	Low	Nest guarding	Low	Long-term

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BALKAYA

Balkaya is a cliff complex near the village Studen kladenets and is bordering with “Valchi dol” Reserve. Balkaya cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA. The cliffs are regularly used by up to 40 Griffon vultures as roosting site but in the last years breeding was recorded as well as two nests are known to have been occupied so far. In 2016 the cliff was occupied by 2 breeding pairs which raised two fledglings



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THREATS

Treasure hunting is an illegal but common practice in the area. Local people but also visitors are using hand-made metal detectors and are digging near the cliffs in search of old coins and other valuable objects. In the historical past there were many fortresses in the area which makes it valuable for treasure hunters. Sometimes they may spent a few days in the area causing disturbance to the breeding pairs which may lead to breeding failure. This cliff complex is rarely visited by tourists but the presence of unguided groups may lead to disturbance of the breeding Griffon vulture pairs. In the past there were evidences for nest robbing of Peregrine falcons on this cliff complex. The breeding cliffs are accessible which makes them prone to nest robbing by experienced perpetrators with good climbing equipment and skills. However this threat is considered with low magnitude because the cliffs are well visible and every human presence can be easily detected.

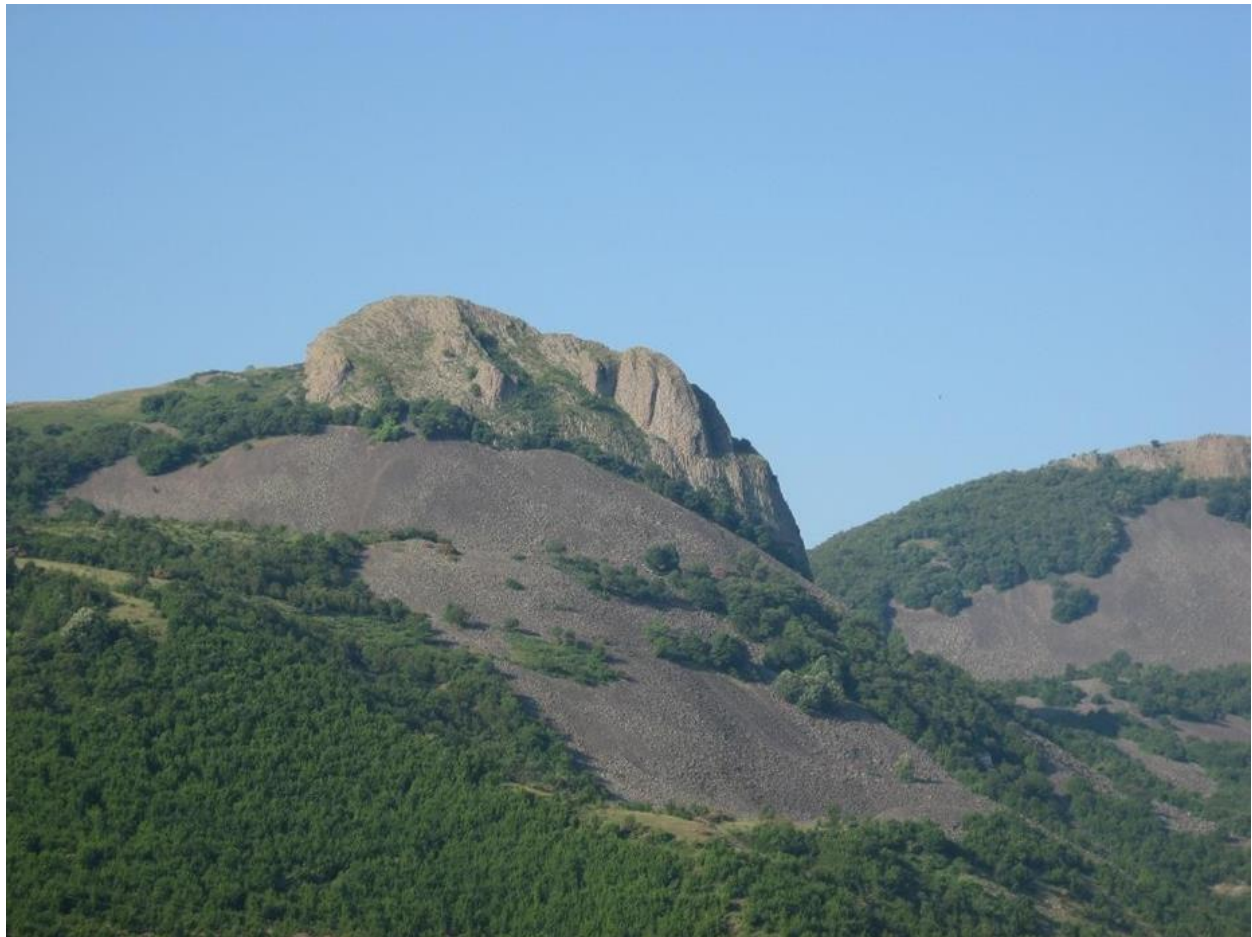
Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
BAL1 BAL2	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term
BAL1 BAL2	Disturbance by tourists	Low	Information campaign	Low	Long-term
BAL1 BAL2	Nest robbing	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term

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KECHIKAYA

Kechikaya is a massive volcanic cliff situated near the vulture feeding station. It is regularly used for perching by Griffon vultures before or after feeding. Kechikaya cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA. In 2016 for first time the cliff was used for breeding by two pairs both raising fledglings successfully. They used rock ledges for the nests building.



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THREATS

This cliff complex is rarely visited by tourists but the presence of unguided groups may lead to disturbance of the breeding Griffon vulture pairs. However the cliff is very close to one of the feeding stations managed by BSPB which is regularly visited by Griffon and Black vultures. Regular monitoring of the feeding station by visual observations and by phototraps allows to prevent eventual disturbance events. The risk of disturbance at this cliff is considered very low.

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
KEC1 KEC2	Disturbance by tourists	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Long-term

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GOLEMIAT SIPEI

Golemiat sipei cliff complex is situated on the north bank of Studen kladenets Reservoir and harbors significant number of breeding Griffon vultures. This cliff complex has 32 nests used along the years by breeding pairs. Most of the nests are situated in cracks and ledges. Golemiat sipei cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA and “Golemiat sipei” Protected area. In 2016 the cliffs were occupied by 15 pairs which successfully raised 12 fledglings. Two pairs failed during the incubation.



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THREATS

The cliff complex is facing Studen kladenets Reservoir. During their first flight Griffon vulture's fledglings might fall into the water and drown. The risk of drowning is considered high because at this site the reservoir is wide and most of the nests are facing the water. Treasure hunting is an illegal but common practice in the area. Local people are using hand-made metal detectors and are digging near the cliffs in search of old coins and other valuable objects. In the historical past there were many fortresses in the area which makes it valuable for treasure hunters. If something is found treasure hunters may spend a few days in the area causing disturbance to the breeding pairs which may lead to breeding failure. The cliff complex falls into a protected area where hunting is prohibited. However hunters from the near villages sometimes are poaching inside the protected area in close vicinity to the breeding cliff. This illegal practice might cause disturbance especially in December-February when the beginning of the Griffon vulture breeding season coincides with the hunting season. As described above the area around the breeding cliff is used by poachers and risk of illegal shooting of vultures and other birds of prey exists. Golemiyat sipei is used not only for breeding but also for roosting by up to 30 Griffon vultures and the hunting pressure is a serious concern.

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Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
KAZ5 KAZ6 KAZ1 GSI20 GSI31 GSI24 GSI1 GSI2 GSI18 GSI22 GSI16 GSI8 GSI13 GSI14 GSI17	Drowning of fledglings	High	Nest guarding	High	Long-term
KAZ5 KAZ6 KAZ1 GSI13 GSI14 GSI17	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Medium	Contacts with local stakeholders	Medium	Long-term
KAZ5 KAZ6 GSI22 GSI16 GSI8 GSI1 GSI2	Disturbance by poachers	Medium	Contacts with local stakeholders	Medium	Permanent
KAZ5 KAZ6 GSI22 GSI16 GSI8 GSI1 GSI2	Poaching	Medium	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Permanent

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YUMRUK SKALA

Yumruk skala is a volcanic cliff situated on the top of a steep slope on the north bank of Studen kladenets Reservoir. Yumruk skala cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA and “Yumruk skala” Protected area. 27 nests, situated mainly on rock ledges and cracks have been used along the years. In 2016 the cliff was occupied by 6 Griffon vulture pairs which raised 4 fledglings. One pair failed during incubation and the other one didn't start breeding.



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THREATS

The cliff complex is facing Studen kladenets Reservoir. During their first flight Griffon vulture's fledglings might fall into the water and drown. The risk of drowning is considered high because at this site the reservoir is wide and most of the nests are facing the water. The area is visited by tourists because of the panoramic view towards Studen kladenets reservoir and Boynik mountain. A few walking paths used by tourists are leading near the breeding cliff. There are recorded cases of tourists walking even on the top of the cliff which causes disturbance to the breeding pairs. Treasure hunting is an illegal but common practice in the area. Local people but also visitors are using handmade metal detectors and are digging near the cliffs in search of old coins and other valuable objects. In the historical past there were many fortresses in the area which makes it valuable for treasure hunters. Treasure hunters may spend a few days in the area causing disturbance to the breeding pairs which may lead to breeding failure.

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
YUM6 YUM1 YUM9 YUM2 YUM18 YUM27	Drowning of fledglings	High	Nest guarding	High	Long-term
YUM6 YUM1 YUM9 YUM2 YUM18 YUM27	Disturbance by tourists	Medium	Information campaign	Low	Permanent
YUM1 YUM2 YUM18 YUM27	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Low	Contacts with local stakeholders	Low	Permanent

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SREDNA ARDA

Sredna Arda consists of a number of separate volcanic cliffs and is situated on the north bank of Studen kladenets Reservoir and very close of Yumruk skala. Sredna Arda cliff complex falls within Studen kladenets SPA and “Sredna Arda” Protected area. It is regularly occupied by Griffon vultures and the number of the breeding pairs is increasing in the last few years as 26 nests in different rock cracks and ledges have been occupied along the years. In 2016 there were 15 pairs and 10 fledglings were raised.



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THREATS

The cliff complex is facing Studen kladenets Reservoir. During their first flight Griffon vulture's fledglings might fall into the water and drown. The risk of drowning is considered high because at this site the reservoir is wide and most of the nests are facing the water. The area is frequently visited by fishermen with boats. Fishing for whole days under some of the breeding cliffs might cause disturbance to the breeding pairs. However the magnitude of this threat is considered low because most of the pairs are breeding on higher cliffs and nests are located at more than 200m distance from the sites used for fishing and with no direct view. Nowadays the treasure hunting in this site is with unknown magnitude but there are many evidences for its influence in the past when many wooden leaders and facilities have been built for easier access to the rock cracks. Another issue in the last several years is the increased tourist flow in the region and the lack of awareness among most of the people visiting the area about the importance of this cliff complex for the griffon vulture breeding.

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Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
SAR6 SAR24 SAR11 SAR22 SAR21 SAR19 SAR23 SAR9 SAR8 SAR7 SAR12 SAR17 SAR26 SAR3 SAR25	Drawning of fledglings	High	Nest guarding	High	Long-term
SAR6 SAR24 SAR11 SAR21 SAR25	Disturbance by treasure hunters	Unknown	Information campaign	Low	Permanent
SAR6 SAR24 SAR9 SAR8 SAR7 SAR17 SAR26 SAR3 SAR25	Disturbance by tourists	Low	Information campaign	Low	Permanent
SAR6 SAR24 SAR9 SAR8 SAR7 SAR17 SAR26 SAR3 SAR25	Disturbance by fishermen	Low	Information campaign	Low	Permanent

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MONEK

Monek is a volcanic cliff situated on the top of a steep slope on the north bank of Studen kladenets Reservoir, falling in the SPA site of the same name. For decades it was used by Griffon vultures only for perching but since 2011 the cliff was recolonized by breeding pairs. Since then 10 nests on rock ledges are known to have been used for breeding. In 2016 it was occupied by 5 Griffon vulture pairs, successfully raising 4 fledglings. One pair didn't start breeding.



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THREATS

This breeding cliff is regularly used by rock climbers for practicing. Mostly these are climbers from climbers clubs based in Kardzhali who use Monek as the closest suitable cliff for practicing. Rock climbing causes severe disturbance of the breeding pairs and needs to be regulated. The cliff complex is facing Studen kladenets Reservoir. During their first flight Griffon vulture's fledglings might fall into the water and drown. The risk of drowning is considered high because at this site the reservoir is wide and most of the nests are facing the water. On the top of the breeding cliff there is an ancient fortress regularly visited by tourists. The archeological findings are mainly above the western part of the cliff which is not very suitable for breeding. However unguided tourists are walking and exploring the whole area which might lead to disturbance.

Nest Code	Threat	Magnitude	Conservation measures	Prioritization	Timeframe
MON1 MON6 MON9 MON10	Drowning of fledglings	High	Information campaign among local fishermen	High	Long-term
MON1 MON6 MON10	Disturbance by rock climbers	High	Information campaign	Key	Short term
MON1 MON6 MON10	Disturbance by tourists	Medium	Information campaign	Medium	Permanent

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SUMMARY

Threat	Number of cliffs where the threat is present	Magnitude			
		Low	Medium	High	Unknown
Disturbance by campers	2		1	1	
Disturbance by poachers	3	1	2		
Nest robbing	4	3	1		
Disturbance by tourists	7	4	2	1	
Disturbance by drones	1	1			
Disturbance by outdoor and extreme sports activities	1		1		
Poachers	2	1	1		
Disturbance by treasure hunters	6	3	2		1
Disturbance by rock climbers	2	1		1	
Drowning of fledglings	5	1		4	
Disturbance by fishermen	1	1			

In the current assessment the 3 most common threats to griffon vulture nests are the disturbance caused by tourists and treasure hunters and the drowning of chicks. However the disturbance caused by tourist and treasure hunters is believed to be mostly of low significance to the breeding parameters since it occurs not regularly in time and because of the lack of awareness among the main groups. At the same time the drowning of fledglings is supposed to affect the reproductive success of the colony to a greater extent since the birds that fall into the Studen kladenets reservoir are most of the times juveniles exploring their flight abilities for the first time. In this situation the prevention is very difficult in terms of organization and implementation. Overall, most of the established threats are with low and medium magnitude. Nevertheless, due to the small and fragile population of the species in the Eastern Rhodopes it is still of vital importance to bring most of the known threats to their minimum influence in longterm perspective so to ensure the better breeding parameters of the Eastern Rhodopes metapopulation.

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ANNEX I.

MAGNITUDE OF THREATS

- High** when the factor causes or is supposed to cause a sharp decrease of the breeding success/ nest occupation/ reproduction of the breeding group (20-30% for following 2-3 years);
- Medium** when the factor causes or is supposed to cause a moderate decrease of the breeding success/ nest occupation/ reproduction of the breeding group (10-20% for following 2-3 years);
- Low** when the factor causes or is supposed to cause fluctuations in the breeding group numbers;
- Unknown** – when the factor causes some changes to the breeding parameters but its magnitude is unknown;

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ANNEX II.

PRIORITIZATION SCALE FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKEN MEASURES AND TIMEFRAME FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Key:	Measure that is needed so to prevent large decrease of the species breeding parameters and to the abandonment of a breeding cliff;
High:	Measure that is needed so to prevent a sharp decrease of the breeding parameters of > 30% of the breeding group;
Medium:	Measure that is needed so to prevent a moderate decrease of the breeding parameters of > 20% of the breeding group;
Low:	Measure that is needed so to prevent a fluctuation of the breeding parameters of > 10% of the breeding group;

Timeframe scale for implementation of the concrete measure:

Immediate:	Measure that must be undertaken immediately after the endorsement of the current Assessment;
Short-term:	Measure that must be implemented in the following 1 year;
Midterm:	Measure that must be implemented in the following 2 years;
Long-term:	Measure that must be implemented in the following 3 years;
Permanent:	Measure that must be implemented constantly in the following period;