

ENDBERICHT

zum Projekt

Prüfung der Übertragbarkeit eines neu entwickelten, innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Kleineigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien

kurz

DBU Typha BG

AZ 31996



31. Juli 2017

M.Sc. Georgi Georgiev
Dipl.-Ing. Werner Theuerkorn

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Projektkennblatt
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Antragstitel	Prüfung des nachwachsenden Rohstoffs Typha (Rohrkolben) hinsichtlich einer Baustoffplattenherstellung und Anwendung in Bulgarien zur thermischen Sanierung und Innendämmung von Gebäudeaußenwänden einschließlich Schulungsmaßnahmen				
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Stichworte	Produkt, Ausland, Bauphysik, Baustoff, Dämmung, Bau, nachwachsende Rohstoff				
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Zielsetzung und Anlass des Vorhabens

Zielsetzung des Vorhabens ist die Prüfung der Übertragbarkeit eines in Deutschland entwickelten innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung aus dem regional verfügbaren, nachwachsenden Rohstoff des Rohrkolbens (lat. *Typha*). Es soll eine wissenschaftlich basierte Aussage über die natürlichen Bestände der *typha* Pflanze in Bulgarien getroffen werden, insbesondere, inwiefern die naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen im ausreichenden Maße vorhanden sind. Zudem soll die Eignung der Typhaplatten für Innendämmmaßnahmen im Mehrparteien-Wohnungsbau in Bulgarien untersucht werden.

Darstellung der Arbeitsschritte und der angewandten Methoden

Im ersten Arbeitspaket (AP1) werden mit Fokus auf die Bausubstanz durch die Kombination von Sekundärdatenanalyse und Primärerhebungen vorhandene offizielle Referenzinformationen und Strukturen erfasst (z.B. politische Leitlinien, gesetzliche Rahmenbedingungen, Nutzerverhalten). Im zweiten Arbeitspaket (AP2) stehen Untersuchungen zur Herstellung des Materials im Vordergrund. Dies bedeutet, dass eine Analyse hinsichtlich der naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen in Bulgarien vorgenommen wird, um potenzielle und vorhandene *Typha*-Flächen auf Grundlage einer GIS-Kartierung zu erfassen. Hierfür wird auf Sekundärdaten von z.B. regionalen/nationalen Verwaltungseinheiten zurückgegriffen. Zudem erfolgt eine Untersuchung zu den Möglichkeiten dezentraler Produktionsmethoden zur Typhaboardherstellung.

Mit dem dritten Arbeitspaket (AP3) werden auf Basis der Erkenntnisse aus AP1 und AP2 im hohen Maße konzeptionelle Arbeiten erforderlich. Ziel der Durchführung dieses Schrittes ist eine Einschätzung auf der Makro- und Mikroebene und die hieraus schlussfolgernde Ableitung notwendiger Anforderungen und Maßnahmen für die Begünstigung des Wissens- und Technologietransfers im Zusammenhang mit der Anwendung des innovativen Baustoffes *Typha*. Es werden verschiedene mögliche Transferleistungen für relevante Stakeholdergruppen aufgezeigt, um hieraus eine Auswahl praktisch geeigneter Maßnahmen zu treffen, diese konzeptionell auszuarbeiten und durchzuführen (z.B. Lehrgänge, Schulungen, Workshops oder Seminare).

(Erwartete) Ergebnisse und Diskussion

Im Rahmen des Vorhabens wurde die Eignung und die Übertragbarkeit des Baustoffes und des gesamten Lebenszyklusprozesses von TYPHABOARD unter den regionalen Bedingungen in Bulgarien angesichts folgender Faktoren untersucht:

- Verfügbarkeit des Rohstoffes
- Verfügbarkeit geeigneter Arbeitskräfte
- strukturellen Eignung des Zielregions - Wirtschaft und Soziales
- Realisierbarkeit der Produktionsanlage
- Eignung des Baustoffes TYPHABOARD zur Anwendung als Innendämmung bei Mehrfamilienhäusern
- Akzeptanz des Baustoffes unter der lokalen Bevölkerung
- Akzeptanz des Baustoffes, sowie des gesamten Produktionsprozesses seitens der politischen Entscheidungsträger.

Nachdem alle Teilstudien innerhalb des Vorhabens eindeutig positive Ergebnisse bzgl. der Übertragbarkeit des TYPHABOARD-Konzepts geliefert haben, hat das Projektteam an Realisierungszenarios gearbeitet und diese bei den Transferworkshops mit allen relevanten Stakeholdern diskutiert.

(Geplante) Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und Präsentation

Das Projekt und seine Inhalte wurden dem fachlichem, aber auch dem breiten Publikum in Bulgarien anhand von Publikationen bei nationalen schriftlichen Medien online und in Papierform bekannt gemacht.

Im Rahmen der Tagungen der VSU und der *Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste* wurden jeweils die vorgesehenen Projektinhalte, sowie der aktuelle Projektstand und die Projektergebnisse dem Fachpublikum und politischen Stakeholdern in Bulgarien präsentiert.

Vorgesehen ist eine umfassende Publikation im Tagungsband „Denkmal & Energie“, sowie bei anderen Fachmedien.

Fazit

Dank der erfolgreichen interdisziplinären und internationalen Zusammenarbeit innerhalb des Vorhabens, konnte das Projektteam eine solide Basis für die Übertragung und die Realisierung des gesamten TYPHABOARD-Konzeptes in seinem gesamten Umfang schaffen.

Bulgarien bietet hervorragende Bedingungen und Gegebenheiten dafür. Die politische Entscheidungsträger sehen im TYPHABOARD-Konzept eine Möglichkeit zur sinnvollen Nutzung von oft eutrophierten Niedermoorgebieten und zur strukturellen Stärkung bestimmter Regionen, sowie zur ressourceneffizienten Bestandsoptimierung bei der Mehrzahl der Wohngebäude im Lande.

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4. Einleitung

In Bulgarien liegt, wie in vielen Staaten Mittel- und Osteuropas, ein hoher Anteil an der Gesamtwohnfläche in Form von Wohneinheiten in großen, mehrgeschossigen Gebäuden mit vielen Parteien vor. Anders als in der Bundesrepublik weisen die entsprechenden Wohnbauten in Bulgarien einen sehr hohen Anteil an Wohneigentum auf. Dieser Umstand blockiert ihre dringend gebotene thermische Sanierung, da eine übliche Außendämmung wegen der fehlenden Einigkeit so vieler Parteien nur schwer zustande kommen kann. Hinzu kommt, dass die Heizenergiekosten vor 1989 für die Haushalte kaum spürbar waren, weshalb auch keine Investitionsbereitschaft gegeben war. Inzwischen sind die Heizkosten aber stark angestiegen, vor allem weil zumeist mit Strom beheizt wird, dessen Kosten in den letzten Jahren wesentlich stärker als die Einkommen gestiegen sind.

Eine geeignete Alternative zur Außendämmung ist die Innendämmung, da sie unabhängig von einem Konsens der Eigentümergemeinschaft angebracht werden kann. Zu bedenken ist bei dieser Lösung aber, dass die Innendämmung bauphysikalisch wesentlich anspruchsvoller ist. Bei ungeeignetem Material und/oder unsachgemäßer Verarbeitung kommt es leicht zu gravierenden Bauschäden mit zum Teil gesundheitsgefährdenden Folgen.

Es kommt hinzu, dass die im Moment auf dem Markt befindlichen Innendämmsysteme auch für deutsche Maßstäbe sehr teuer sind und es daher sehr unwahrscheinlich ist, dass diese in Bulgarien auf große Akzeptanz stoßen werden.

In den beiden vorangegangenen DBU-Vorhaben (*„Rohrkolbenanbau in Niedermooren – Integration von Rohstoffgewinnung, Wasserreinigung zu einem nachhaltigen Nutzungskonzept“ AZ 10628* und *„Neuer Baustoff für umweltfreundliche und bautechnische Sanierung in der Denkmalpflege“ AZ 27918*) wurden zum Einen die Kultivierbarkeit von *Typha* in Deutschland aufgezeigt und zum Anderen die Vorteile und der Nutzen des daraus hergestellten Baustoffs in Form einer tragfähigen und zugleich dämmenden magnesitgebundenen Typhaplatte nachgewiesen. Das Fraunhofer-Institut für Bauphysik hat die Entwicklung und Optimierung des neuartigen Baustoffs maßgeblich unterstützt und im Rahmen der beispielhaften Anwendung bei einem Fachwerkgebäude in Nürnberg bauphysikalische Fragestellungen bearbeitet und die Maßnahme messtechnisch begleitet.

Ziel des vorliegenden Projekts war deshalb die Nutzung und Vertiefung des Wissens über den Anbau vom Rohstoff und über die Produktion des Baustoffes in Bezug auf die speziellen Verhältnisse Bulgariens. Eine Voraussetzung für das Projektteam und die Öffentlichkeit ist dabei die Kenntnis, wie genau Bulgarien ökologisch, wirtschaftlich und bautechnisch für die Abwicklung des umfangreichen TYPHABOARD-Konzeptes geeignet ist. Eine wesentliche

Fragestellung war dabei, inwieweit der Realisierungsaufwand dem zu erwartenden Nutzen bzw. finanziellen Ertrag entspricht.

Dabei haben *typha technik*, die Teams der VSU *Lyuben Karawelow*, *Sienit Holding* und *Fraunhofer IBP & MOEZ* (heute *IWM*) mitgewirkt.

5. Projektziele

Zielsetzung des Vorhabens war die Prüfung der Übertragbarkeit eines in Deutschland entwickelten innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung, bestehend aus dem regional verfügbaren, nachwachsenden Rohstoff des Rohrkolbens (lat. *Typha*), auf den Markt und die Gegebenheiten Bulgariens.

Der Rohstoff *Typha* ist in weiten Teilen Osteuropas (so auch in Bulgarien) heimisch und bildet dort zuweilen riesige Bestände (z.B. im Donaudelta). Sie sind bei ausreichender Nährstoffverfügbarkeit hoch produktiv (ca. 15 ha trockene Pflanzenmasse/ha) und tragen zu Gewässerreinigung, Erosionsreduzierung, Hochwasserschutz und Biotoptbildung bei. In dem vorliegenden Projekt soll eine qualifizierte wissenschaftlich basierte Aussage über die Eignung der Typhaplatten für Innendämmmaßnahmen im Mehrparteienwohnungsbau in Bulgarien erzielt werden. Dazu werden Wissenspakete aus den Bereichen Bauforschung, Agrarwissenschaften, Sozial- und Marktforschung und der Politikwissenschaften in die IST-Situation des bulgarischen Mehrfamilienhauswohnungsbaus umgesetzt und im Ergebnis eine, an die bulgarischen Gegebenheiten angepasste, Lösung für die nachhaltige Gebäudebestandsoptimierung und Werterhöhung sein.

Das Hauptziel des Projekts lag darin, zu untersuchen, ob, in wieweit und in welcher Form der Baustoff TYPHABOARD in Bulgarien als Innendämmung eingesetzt werden kann und ob genügend Rohstoff zur Produktion als natürliche Bestände oder von Anbauflächen zur Verfügung stehen. Außerdem war die gesellschaftliche und industrielle Akzeptanz und Realisierbarkeit für das TYPHABAORD-Konzept zu untersuchen.

Schlussendlich galt es, die Realisierungsmöglichkeit und beste Lage für eine mögliche Produktion zu suchen und gemeinsam mit relevanten lokalen Stakeholdern zu bewerten.

6. Das TYPHABOARD-Konzept

6.1. Produktion und Anwendung

Der Baustoff besteht aus präzise geschnittenen Blattpartikeln, die bei relativ geringen Drücken und Zusatz von einem rein mineralischen Kleber zu Platten gepresst werden. Aufgrund des Zusammenwirkens von Stütz- und Schwammgewebe, gewinnen die Platten hohe Stabilität und sind mit allen gängigen Werkzeugen bearbeitbar. Gerbstoffe machen die Pflanze schimmelresistent ohne weitere Zusätze. Das Material kann mit wenigen Befestigungselementen an der Innenseite der Außenwände auch von Laien angebracht werden und birgt wegen seines relativ hohen Diffusionswertes (ca. 20) kaum die Gefahr von Tauwasseranfall. Wegen seiner Schraubfestigkeit kann das Plattenmaterial in sehr einfacher Weise als Untergrund für Wandheizungssysteme dienen.

Was dieses innovative Innendämmmaterial auszeichnet, ist die Tatsache, dass es neben der im Vergleich hohen Dämmwirkung ($\lambda=0,050 \text{ W}/(\text{m.K})$) eine hohe Tragfähigkeit ($\approx 1\text{N}/\text{mm}^2$) aufweist.

In Deutschland entwickelte Innovationen können nicht eins zu eins auf andere Märkte übertragen werden. Stattdessen muss unter Berücksichtigung der Spezifika des jeweiligen Marktes geprüft werden, inwieweit die Innovation und hierauf bezugnehmende Marktinformationen auf diesen übertragbar ist. Bisher liegen im Zusammenhang mit dem innovativen Baustoff keine Erkenntnisse vor. Die wesentlichen den jeweiligen Markt prägenden Rahmenbedingungen müssen zunächst analysiert werden, v.a.:

- Gesetzliche Regelungen
- Sozio-ökonomische Situation und Zukunftsaussichten
- Potenzielle Kunden/Aktuelles Nutzerverhalten
- Konkurrenzanalyse
- Sonstige für die jeweilige Innovation wichtige Voraussetzungen

Erst auf Basis dieser Erkenntnisse sind in der Regel konkrete Maßnahmen zum Innovationsdialog mit den Stakeholdern von großer Bedeutung für eine schlussendlich erfolgreiche Implementierung einer Innovation im jeweiligen Markt. Wichtigstes Ziel hierbei ist die Steigerung der Akzeptanz der Innovation bei den Anwendern. Hierfür ist es wesentliche Voraussetzung deren Informations- und Kommunikationsbedürfnisse zu (er)kennen und diese anschließend zielgruppengerecht zu adressieren.

Die in Bulgarien aktuell als Standard geltenden Dämmaßnahmen im Mehrparteienwohnungsbau entsprechen nicht den heutigen Nachhaltigkeitsstandards und

beschädigen oft die ohnehin bauphysikalisch und konstruktiv instabile Bausubstanz. Offene Fragen ergeben sich zu:

- Gebäudealter
- Einwohneraltersstruktur
- Soziale Struktur der jeweiligen Wohneigentümergemeinschaft
- Typische vorhandene bauphysikalische Problempunkte/-details
- Vorhandene Sanierungsmaßnahmen
- Bereitschaft zur Wohnbestandsoptimierung und den damit verbundenen Investitionen

6.2. Umweltrelevanz und wirtschaftliche Einflussfaktoren

Typha-Bestände können in vielfältiger Weise einen hohen Beitrag zum Umweltschutz leisten. Dies ist insbesondere die Unterbindung der CO₂ Abgabe der Niedermoore durch Wiedervernässung (entspricht allein in der BRD ca. 40% der CO₂-Abgabe des PKWVerkehrs), die Bindung von CO₂ und anderen Treibhausgasen, die Reinigung von nährstoffbelastetem Oberflächenwasser, die Ausbreitung von niedermoortypischen Tieren und Pflanzen (Ernte in den Wintermonaten, so dass die Tier-Bestände nicht gestört werden) sowie die Nutzung der Anbaufläche als Retentionsfläche für Überschwemmungsschutz (kein Verlust der Ernte durch Überschwemmung).

Rohrkolben ist wegen seiner enormen Produktivität prädestiniert als Rohstoff für die industrielle Verwertung. Typhabestände sind unempfindliche, natürliche Monokulturen, die jedes Jahr 15 – 20 Tonnen Trockenmasse pro Hektar hervorbringen (circa 150 – 250 m³ Baustoff). Dies entspricht dem vier- bis fünffachen Wert dessen, was deutsche Nadelwälder liefern. Aufgrund des einfachen Herstellungsverfahrens von magnesitgebundenen Typhaplatten sind für eine batchweise Herstellung nur relativ geringe Investitionskosten erforderlich. Es wird erwartet, dass sich wegen der niedrigen Arbeitslöhne in Bulgarien zusammen mit dem preisgünstigen Rohstoff Typha und dem sehr günstigen Magnesitkleber trotz einer wenig automatisierten Fertigungsanlage Baustoffplatten zu einem sehr niedrigem Preis herstellen lassen. Vorteilhaft ist hierbei auch, dass aufgrund der Kombination von dämmenden und statischen Eigenschaften und der leichten Verarbeitbarkeit des Materials in Verbindung mit seinen bauphysikalischen Vorteilen einfache Konstruktionen ermöglicht werden, sodass bei der Applikation aufwändige Arbeitsgänge und zusätzliche Materialschichten entfallen.

Im Rahmen des Projekts hat sich das projektteam an das Bulgarische Ministerium für Umwelt und Wasser mit der Frage gewendet, ob und wie man in Bulgarien Rohrkolben in

Natürlichen Beständen, oft im Rahmen von Naturschutzgebieten, ernten und/oder sogar anbauen darf.

Erfreulich war die positive Rückmeldung des Ministeriums, die nach einer vertieften Studie der Gesetzgebung, der Praxis und intensiver Kommunikation mit Prof. Dobrev (VSU Lyuben Karavelov), angekommen ist. Die englische Übersetzung der Korrespondenz ist im Kapitel von Prof. Dobrev zu finden.

6.3. Umsetzungsrelevanz

Dass auch in Ländern wie Bulgarien gerade im Gebäudebereich aus Umweltschutzgründen (und auch wegen hoher Energiekosten) eine umfassende Sanierung im Bestand erforderlich ist, ist wohl unbestreitbar. Es hat sich im Projekt deutlich gezeigt, dass die Anwendung eines 100% natürlichen Bauprodukts zahlreiche technische, umweltrelevante und sozio-ökonomische Probleme löst:

- Schaffung neuer Arbeitsplätze im Bereich
 - der ökosystemischen Dienstleistungen – Anbau und Ernte des Rohstoffes
 - der Baustoffproduktion
- günstiger Innendämmstoff, der Schimmelpilzwachstum vermeidet
- wohnungsindividuell einsetzbar – großer Vorteil bei wohnungsweiser Sanierung bei WEG-verwalteten Mehrfamilienhäusern

Das aktuelle Geschehen auf dem Feld der energetischen Bestandssanierung in Bulgarien deutet auf Wissensmangel im Baubereich, in der Energieeffizienzproblematik und vor allem auf dem Feld der nachhaltigen energetischen Optimierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern mit einer überwiegenden Einzeleigentümerstruktur. Die Eigentumsquote im Wohnbaubereich in Bulgarien ist sehr hoch und diese Tatsache lässt sich durch die historischen und sozio-ökonomischen Geschehnisse der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart erklären. Oft sind individuelle einzelwohnungsbezogene Außendämmungslösungen bei WEG-verwalteten Mehrfamilienhäusern zu sehen, die in baurechtlicher, bauphysikalischer und gestalterischer Hinsicht besonders fragwürdig sind.

Während der Projektlaufzeit wurde das neue 100 %-ige Förderprogramm für energetische Sanierungsmaßnahmen bei Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Wohneigentümergemeinschaften in Bulgarien gestartet.

Es hat sich dabei herausgestellt, dass die 100 %-ige Förderung nicht der Schlüssel zum Erfolg bei der Motivation der Eigentümer zu sanieren und ihr Nutzerverhalten zu verändern ist. Die Entscheidungsprozesse in WEGs und die Bereitschaft der Wohnungseigentümer in Sanierungsmaßnahmen zu investieren hat man im Rahmen des projekts studiert. Anhand

von einer umfangreichen Literaturstudie und einer Umfrage bei ca. 300 Wohnungseigentümern wurden wertvolle Ergebnisse bekommen.

6.4. Technisch – wirtschaftliches Risiko

Durch die bereits von der DBU geförderten „Typha-Projekte“ konnte gezeigt werden, dass die zu erwartenden Risiken weder im Anbau und der Ernte des Rohstoffs Typha, noch in der Herstellung und der Anwendung des daraus hergestellten Baustoffs liegen, sondern vor allem in der Akzeptanz einer derartigen Dämmmaßnahme. Dieses Risiko kann ganz wesentlich durch eine geeignete Aufklärung der bulgarischen Stakeholder, insbesondere der Bevölkerung, vermindert werden. Dazu ist die Entwicklung von Lehrgängen und die Schulung der Multiplikatoren vor Ort in allen relevanten Bereichen eine ganz wesentliche Maßnahme und wird durch dem in diesen Projektvorhaben vorgesehenen Wissens- und Technologietransfer Rechnung getragen.

Bei allen drei Wissenstransferveranstaltungen in Sofia während des Projekts hat man das hohe Interesse seitens Planer, Ingenieure, Endkunden (Bauindustrie und Privatpersonen) festgestellt.

Die Kontakte zu Forschungsorganisationen haben gezeigt, dass auch im Bereich Forschung ein sehr großes Interesse in Bulgarien für das Konzept besteht.

Die nächsten Schritte zur Umsetzung in Bulgarien werden definitiv gemeinsam mit der lokalen Forschung, und nicht nur mit der Industrie zu tätigen sein.

7. Studie Gebäudebestand - Mehrfamilienhäuser mit Wohneigentümergemeinschaften in Bulgarien. Baugeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts in Bulgarien

Die Studie zum Thema Gebäudetypen im Bereich Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Wohneigentümergemeinschaften wurde federführend von der VSU Lyuben Karavelov, in enger Zusammenarbeit mit dem *Fraunhofer IPB* und der *typha technik Naturbaustoffe*, durchgeführt.

Dabei wurden die signifikanten Typologien bei Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Wohneigentümergemeinschaften statistisch erfasst und ihre typischen Schwachstellen und konstruktiven Besonderheiten beschrieben. Anhand von statistischen Daten von den Wohnbaukombinaten, die bis 1989 aktiv waren, sowie von aktuellen Daten vom Nationalen Amt für Statistik in Bulgarien wurden wertvolle Schlussfolgerungen gezogen, die sich hauptsächlich mit der Eigentümerstruktur und der damit verbundenen Sanierungsspezifität befassen.

Darauf aufbauend wurden die Bereitschaft, Kenntnisstand und finanzielle Fähigkeit zur energetischen Sanierung der Wohnungseigentümer in Mehrparteienwohngebäuden einer durchschnittlichen bulgarischen Stadt – Kjustendil – innerhalb einer umfangreichen Umfrage bei 297 Wohnungen studiert. Die Zusammenfassung der Studie ist unter Kapitel A1, Seite XYZ zu finden.

Die gesamte Studie von Prof. Tuleschkow (VSU Lyuben Karawelow) ist im Kapitel A1 auf Englisch aufgeführt.

8. Typha in Bulgarien

Die aktuell in Bulgarien vorhandenen *typha*-Bestände, überwiegend in Moor- und Teichgebieten, sowie die Potentiale für eine künstliche Anpflanzung vom TYPHABOARD-Rohstoff hat das Team von Prof. Dr. Dobrev erforscht.

Dazu wurden zuerst die existierenden schriftlichen Nachweise der natürlichen *typha*-Vorkommen studiert. Im zweiten Schritt der Studie wurden die vielversprechendsten dieser Gebiete ausgesucht und kartiert.

Im dritten Schritt haben Begehungen dieser Gebiete stattgefunden, um eine umfangreiche und genaue Kartierung der vorgefundenen *typha*-Vorkommen durchzuführen. Diese Arbeitsphase war sehr arbeitsintensiv. Dafür ist das Ergebnis dieser Studie aber auch von sehr großer Bedeutung für die Multiplikation des TYPHABOARD-Konzeptes in Bulgarien.

Im Kapitel A2 findet sich die gesamte Studie in englischer Sprache.

Am Ende des Kapitels ist zudem der Brief der VSU an das Bulgarische Ministerium für Umwelt angehängt, der sich vor allem mit folgender Frage befasst „Darf *typha* auf NATURA 2000 Flächen (zu welchen in Bulgarien oft die Niedermoor- und Teichflächen zählen) industriell angepflanzt werden. Im Anschluss daran ist die offizielle und sehr positive Stellungnahme des Umweltministeriums zu finden.

9. Sozio-ökonomische Rahmenbedingungen

Mithilfe der vorliegenden Studie zu den sozio-ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen sollen strategischen Verwertungs- bzw. Marktbearbeitungsstrategien für die dezentrale Herstellung und den Einbau des vom deutschen Unternehmen typha technik entwickelten „Typhaboard“ in Bulgarien abgeleitet werden. Zu diesem Zweck ist es entscheidend, die aktuelle Marktsituation des Landes in Hinblick auf relevante Kennzahlen zu untersuchen.

In Bulgarien liegt, wie in vielen Staaten Mittel- und Osteuropas, ein hoher Anteil der Gesamtwohnfläche in Form von Einheiten in großen, vielgeschossigen Gebäuden mit vielen Parteien vor. Dabei befinden sich, anders als in Deutschland, ein Großteil der Einheiten im Eigentum der Bewohner. Eigene Analysen und Erfahrungen des Fraunhofer-Zentrums für Internationales Management und Wissensökonomie IMW zeigen, dass diese kleinteilige Eigentümerstruktur auf dem bulgarischen Immobilienmarkt umfangreiche, homogene energetische Sanierungsmaßnahmen von Mehrfamilienhäusern erschwert. Da sich das Typhaboard aber auch für Innendämmungen eignet und diesbezügliche Investitionsentscheidungen ohne langwierige Abstimmungsprozesse mit den Hausnachbarn getroffen werden können, kann dies einen Marktvorteil für das innovative Produkt bedeuten. Fraglich ist allerdings insbesondere, ob die Eigentümer über ausreichend eigene finanzielle Mittel für die energetische Sanierung verfügen – im Falle der im Vergleich zu Außendämmssystemen in der Regel teureren Innendämmung – ein wesentlicher Faktor. Dabei ist aber zu berücksichtigen, dass im Gegensatz zur Außendämmung eine Innendämmung ohne Gerüстаufbau auch in Eigenleistung im Do-it-yourself-Verfahren appliziert werden kann.

Die notwendigen Informationen für die Analyse der sozio-ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen wurden zunächst aus sekundären Datenquellen gewonnen (Literatur, Nationales Amt für Statistik Bulgariens) und anschließend durch und im Rahmen einer Fokusgruppen-Diskussion mit politischen wirtschaftlichen und wissenschaftlichen Entscheidungsträgern ergänzt und verdichtet.

In der vorliegenden Studie vermittelt Unterkapitel 2 zunächst einen Überblick bzw. eine grobe Einordnung über die aktuelle politische und wirtschaftliche Lage Bulgariens sowie aktuelle Informationen über den Gebäudebestand und Sanierungsaktivitäten. In Unterkapitel 3 werden die Produktionsmöglichkeiten für das Typhaboard auf regionaler Ebene in Bezug auf sozioökonomische Bedingungen herausgearbeitet und im Anschluss daran in Unterkapitel 4 die Nachfrage und Absatzmöglichkeiten für das Typhaboard in den Regionen Bulgariens untersucht. Zum Schluss werden die Ergebnisse bzw. Erkenntnisse zusammengefasst und bewertet.

Die detaillierte Analyse der sozio-ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen des Fraunhofer IMW diente dazu, die aktuelle Marktsituation (auf nationaler und regionaler Ebene) sowohl mit Blick auf die Typhaboardherstellung (Rohstoff-Anbau, dezentrale Produktion) als auch mit Blick auf die Nachfrage als Dämmstoff für die energetische Sanierung im bulgarischen Gebäudebestand abzuschätzen. Diese Ergebnisse fließen mit in die Entscheidung ein, auf welche Regionen die konkreten weiteren Maßnahmen nach Abschluss des Projektes fokussiert werden sollen.

Im ersten Schritt wurden im ersten Projektjahr öffentlich verfügbare aktuelle statistische Daten des Nationalen Statistik-Instituts Bulgariens zusammengetragen, die mit Blick auf die oben genannten Fragestellungen systematisch ausgewertet und in einer Kurzstudie verschriftlicht wurden. Diese Kurzstudie ist diesem Bericht als Kapitel A3 beigefügt:

Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der sozioökonomischen Studie sind wie folgt:

- 1) Die energetische Sanierung von Gebäuden ist ein wichtiges politisches Ziel Bulgariens. Der Bedarf ist prinzipiell groß, da die Mehrzahl der Gebäude in den letzten Jahrzehnten kaum oder nicht in ausreichendem Maße energieeffizient saniert wurde. Allerdings verfügt ein Großteil der Bevölkerung Bulgariens nur über geringe Einkommen. Es kommt verschärfend hinzu, dass der weitaus größte Teil der Gebäude in Bulgarien im Besitz privater Eigentümer ist und von diesen selbst genutzt wird.
- 2) Da sich das Land noch immer nicht vollständig von der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise in den Jahren 2008/2009 erholt hat und damit einhergehend mit Blick auf verschiedene Wirtschaftsindikatoren (z.B. Arbeitslosigkeit, Kaufkraft oder materielle Deprivation) deutlich negative Werte aufzeigt, kann davon ausgegangen werden, dass die energetische Sanierung von Gebäuden für die allermeisten Menschen keine Priorität hat.
- 3) Hinzu kommen massive Migrationsbewegungen ins Ausland in Kombination mit starken inneren Wanderungsbewegungen vom Land in die Ballungszentren. Aufgrund der damit einhergehenden Bevölkerungsverluste für die ländlichen Räume, ist dort kaum von einer hohen Nachfrage nach dem Typhaboard zu rechnen, da sich Investitionen in die energieeffiziente Sanierung kaum rechnen werden, wenn es mittel- und langfristig wenige Käufer für diese Gebäude gibt. Daher wird sich der potenziell größte Absatzmarkt für das Typhaboard auf die städtischen Regionen fokussieren. Hier könnte in den nächsten Jahren der Bedarf langsam steigen.
- 4) Zudem könnte eine ähnlich gelagerte Nachfrage aus den Nachbarstaaten für einen gewissen Absatz des Typhabards sorgen.

Im Rahmen eines Workshops im Juli 2016 in Sofia wurden die zentralen Aussagen der Kurzstudie mit Experten aus Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft diskutiert. Dabei

zeigte sich, dass die Fokussierung auf die urbanen Räume als Absatzmarkt aus Sicht der Teilnehmenden richtig ist. Es wurde aber auch deutlich, dass für das Typhaboard auf kurze Sicht auch in diesem Bereich kein Massenmarkt vermutet wird. Aufgrund seiner vielfältigen nachhaltigen Eigenschaften sehen die Experten das aktuell größte Potenzial für das Produkt bei der energetischen Sanierung von öffentlichen Gebäuden, insbesondere von historisch wertvollen, repräsentativen Gebäuden.

Für einen möglichen den Anbau des Rohstoffes Typha und die Produktion des Typhaboard lassen sich folgende regionale Schwerpunkte identifizieren

- 1) Entlang der Donau, vor allem in den nordöstlichen Bezirken Razgrad und Silistra. Hier sind die naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten für den Anbau der Pflanze ebenso wie die erforderliche Infrastruktur und Standorte für mögliche Produktionsbetriebe gegeben. Aufgrund der Bevölkerungsstruktur und des Bildungsniveaus, liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass auch genügend und entsprechend ausgebildete Arbeitskräfte zur Verfügung stünden. Die geographische Nähe zum Nachbarland Rumänien und die Lage an der Donau als Transportweg, sprechen ebenfalls für die Herstellung des Typhaboard in diesen Bezirken. Zudem wird der Aufbau von wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten in diesen strukturschwachen Regionen im Nordosten des Landes durch Gelder aus dem europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) unterstützt. Somit könnte der Aufbau einer dezentralen Produktion des Typhaboard im Rahmen eines Pilotprojektes gefördert werden. Allerdings ist zu berücksichtigen, dass die genannten Regionen stark vom Bevölkerungsrückgang betroffen sind und es zum aktuellen Stand nicht möglich ist, darüber Aussagen zu treffen, ob auch in Zukunft die benötigten Arbeitnehmer zur Verfügung stehen werden. Ein Aufbau der dezentralen Typhaboard-Produktion könnte jedoch wiederum dazu beitragen, Menschen in der Region eine Perspektive zu geben. Die Nachfrage nach einem Dämmstoff ist in dieser Region aufgrund der Schrumpfung als eher gering und tendenziell abnehmend einzuschätzen.
- 2) Aber auch in der oberthrakischen Tiefebene entlang des Flusses Maritsa, also den Regionen Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Yambol und Smolyan sind die naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen für den Anbau von Typha und die Produktion des Boards gegeben. Hier ist insbesondere die Region um Plovdiv, der zeitgrößten Stadt des Landes, relevant. Die Bildungsabschlüsse, die Wirtschaftsstruktur sowie vor allem die prognostizierte vergleichsweise positive Bevölkerungsentwicklung stellen gute Voraussetzungen für einen möglichen Produktionsstandort für das Typhaboard dar. Hinzu kommt die gute

Anbindung an die (Verkehrs)-Infrastruktur und möglicherweise auch eine (zumindest begrenzte) Nachfrage nach dem Produkt vor Ort aufgrund der relativ hohen Einkommen und der positiven Bevölkerungswanderungen, insbesondere der jüngeren Generation, in die Region Plovdiv. Nicht zuletzt bestehen in dieser Region bereits gute Netzwerke der deutschen und vor allem bulgarischen Projektpartner in die regionale Politik und Wirtschaft, die den Aufbau einer Pilotanlage in dieser Region realistischer erscheinen lassen als in den nordöstlichen Bezirken entlang der Donau, in die bislang kaum persönliche Bindungen der Beteiligten bestehen. Die Bedeutung der persönlichen Kontakte für einen erfolgversprechenden Aufbau der Typhaproduktion wurde auch ausdrücklich im Expertenworkshop in Sofia im Juli 2016 hervorgehoben.

10. TYPHABOARD als Innendämmung bei Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Wohneigentümergemeinschaften in Bulgarien

Nach dem Abschluss der Studie über die Gebäudetypen bei MFHs mit WEGs in Bulgarien durch Prof. Tuleschkow und sein Team und dem ersten gemeinsamen Workshop in Sofia, sowie nach den diversen Fachgesprächen mit relevanten Stakeholdern aus Planung, Bauindustrie, Politik und Wirtschaft in Bulgarien, wurde klar, dass die Wohnungsbesitzer in Bulgarien oft nicht über die notwendigen finanziellen Mittel verfügen, um ihr Wohneigentum entsprechend Instand zu setzen.

Die Gründe dafür sind:

- Armut
- Übergang der Wohnungen von Staatseigentum zum Privateigentum nach 1989
- Unzureichender Informationsstand über die Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten
- Komplexe Eigentumsverhältnisse – besonders bei historischen Gebäuden mit zahlreichen Erben

Die Bereitschaft der Wohnungseigentümer in energetische Sanierungsmaßnahmen selber zu investieren, ist begrenzt, meistens im quantitativen Rahmen von bis zu 750 Euro. Diese Summe kann wohl die Materialkosten für das TYPHABOARD für eine durchschnittliche Wohnung in Bulgarien abdecken, aber dann muss die Innendämmung selber von den Eigentümern montiert werden. Dies ist durchaus möglich, da die Montage sehr einfach abläuft und keine besonderen Fachkenntnisse erfordert.

Das Fraunhofer IPB hat, basierend auf der bautypologischen Studie von Prof. Tuleschkow, anhand von konstruktiven Skizzen und hygrotermischen Simulationen eine vertiefte Studie durchgeführt. Ziel war, zu erkennen, ob in bestimmten Anwendungsfällen eine Gefahr für Schimmelpilzbildung vorhanden wäre und damit die Einsatzgrenzen zu bestimmen.

Dazu wurden interessante und eventuell kritische Standorte ausgewählt und auch schlechte Instandhaltungszustände für die jeweiligen Orte und Bautypen einbezogen.

In allen der untersuchten Fälle ergab die Anwendung des TYPHABOARDS als Innendämmung positive Ergebnisse in bezug auf das Raumklima, die Energieeffizienz und die Bauschadensprognose. Die einzige Ausnahme bildete eine Plattenbauskonstruktion mit schlechtem Erhaltungszustand in Varna, wegen der hohen Luftfeuchtigkeiten und bei gleichzeitig tiefen winterlichen Temperaturen, wie sie im Nordwesten Bulgariens am Schwarzen Meer vorkommen.

Der Baustoff ist als Problemlösung bei MFHs mit WEGs vor allem deswegen geeignet, weil er folgende Probleme vermeiden bzw. lösen kann:

- Keine notwendige Abstimmung mit der WEG, da Maßnahme mit Innendämmung Wohnungsweise auszuführen ist
- Günstige Montage – kein Gerüst, zumeist keine Verklebung notwendig
- Keine Schimmelpilzwachstumsgefahr in ganz Bulgarien (außer in den sehr feuchten und kalten Gebieten am Schwarzen Meer – Nordostbulgarien – Varna)

Besonders geeignet ist der Baustoff als Innendämmung bei massiven denkmalgeschützten Gebäuden, sowie auch als statisch belastbare Gefachfüllung und gleichzeitige Dämmung bei historischen Fachwerkgebäuden. Letztere sind zahlreich in Bulgarien vorhanden und werden regional mit unterschiedlichen Fassadenbeschichtungstechniken ausgeführt.

Diese Gebäude stellen den Hauptanteil der historischen Gebäude in Bulgarien dar. Diese Wertvolle Bausubstanz kann, ähnlich wie das Fachwerkgebäude in der Pfeifergasse in Nürnberg, fachgerecht saniert werden. Dies wäre ein interessantes Thema für ein Nachfolgeprojekt.

Das sog. Schwarzmeerhaus ist ein Beispiel für einen speziellen Bautyp, der als Kompendium der Bautradition aller regionalen Nationen um das Schwarzmeer herum innerhalb der letzten 5-6 Jahrhunderte entstanden ist. Ähnlich wie alle anderen Gebäude aus dieser Zeit in Bulgarien, wurde dieser Bautypus stark von dem Osmanischen Holz-Haus beeinflusst.



Abbildung 3. Das typische Schwarzmeerhaus. Wikipedia 2017

Die Fachwerkkonstruktion, meistens mit Flechtwerk und Lehm ausgefacht, wird in der Schwarzmeerregion mit Holzschindeln verdeckt. So kann die Feuchtigkeit aus der Konstruktion austrocknen, und gleichzeitig ist die Fassade vor Wind und Regen geschützt, ähnlich wie bei der Fischhaut.

Diese Art vom bulgarischen Fachwerkhaus ist mehrtausendfach zu sehen. Aus diesem Grund, und weil meistens WEGs/Erbgemeinschaften diese Häuser besitzen, ist von großer Bedeutung, eine Strategie zur Erhaltung dieses Bautyps zu entwickeln, nach der die zahlreichen sanierungsbedürftigen Häuser dieser Art instandgesetzt werden können. Somit kann einem erheblichen Anteil der bulgarischen Fachwerkhäuser die Chance geboten werden, vor Zerstörung gerettet und nachhaltig künftig als Toutistenunterkunft genutzt zu werden.

Im Kapitel A4 ist eine vertiefte bauphysikalische und –technische Untersuchung des Fraunhofer IBP dargestellt, die im Rahmen des Projekts durchgeführt wurde. Diese basiert auf der bautypologischen Studie des Forschungsteams der VSU.

11. Potential einer eventuellen TYPHABOARD-Herstellung in Bulgarien

Für einen Anbau des Rohstoffes Typha und die Produktion des Typhaboard entlang der Donau, vor allem in den nordöstlichen Bezirken Razgrad und Silistra, sind die naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten für den Anbau der Pflanze ebenso wie die erforderliche Infrastruktur und Standorte für mögliche Produktionsbetriebe vorhanden. Aufgrund der Bevölkerungsstruktur und des Bildungsniveaus liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass auch genügend und entsprechend ausgebildete Arbeitskräfte zur Verfügung stünden. Die geographische Nähe zum Nachbarland Rumänien und die Lage an der Donau als Transportweg sprechen ebenfalls für die Herstellung des Typhaboard in diesen Bezirken. Zudem wird der Aufbau von wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten in diesen strukturschwachen Regionen im Nordosten des Landes durch Gelder aus dem europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) unterstützt. Somit könnte der Aufbau einer dezentralen Produktion des Typhaboard im Rahmen eines Pilotprojektes gefördert werden. Allerdings ist zu berücksichtigen, dass die genannten Regionen stark vom Bevölkerungsrückgang betroffen sind und es zum aktuellen Stand nicht möglich ist, darüber Aussagen zu treffen, ob auch in Zukunft die benötigten Arbeitnehmer_innen zur Verfügung stehen werden. Ein Aufbau der dezentralen Typhaboard-Produktion könnte jedoch wiederum dazu beitragen, Menschen in der Region eine Perspektive zu geben.

Aber auch in der oberthrakischen Tiefebene entlang des Flusses Maritsa sind die naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen für den Anbau von Typha und die Produktion des Boards gegeben. Hier ist insbesondere die Region um Plovdiv, der zweitgrößten Stadt des Landes, relevant. Die Bildungsabschlüsse, die Wirtschaftsstruktur sowie vor allem die prognostizierte vergleichsweise positive Bevölkerungsentwicklung stellen gute Voraussetzungen für einen möglichen Produktionsstandort für das Typhaboard dar. Hinzu kommt die gute Anbindung an die Infrastruktur und möglicherweise auch eine (zumindest begrenzte) Nachfrage nach dem Produkt vor Ort aufgrund der relativ hohen Einkommen und der Bevölkerungszuwachs, insbesondere der jüngeren Generation, in die Region Plovdiv. Nicht zuletzt bestehen in dieser Region bereits gute Netzwerke der deutschen und vor allem der bulgarischen Projektpartner in die regionale Politik und Wirtschaft, die den Aufbau einer Pilotanlage in dieser Region realistischer erscheinen lassen als in den nordöstlichen Bezirken entlang der Donau. Die Bedeutung der persönlichen Kontakte für einen Erfolg versprechenden Aufbau der Typhaproduktion wurde auch ausdrücklich im Expertenworkshop in Sofia im Juli 2016 hervorgehoben.

12. Wissenstransfer & Train-the-Trainers

Im Juni 2015 wurden seitens Fraunhofer IBP informelle Kick-Off-Meetings mit VSU, sowie mit Sienit Holding in Sofia (BG) und ein Arbeitstreffen in Plovdiv (BG) durchgeführt. Dabei wurden die Projektstruktur, die Aufgabenverteilung hinsichtlich des Zeithorizonts, sowie Neuigkeiten in der bulgarischen Gesetzgebung und Förderpolitik bzgl. der energetischen Optimierung von bestehenden Mehrfamilienhäusern gründlich diskutiert.

Außerdem fand ein Treffen mit dem Bürgermeister für Bauen und Stadtentwicklung der Stadt Plovdiv statt. Ziel des Treffens war die Erkundung der aktuellen Möglichkeiten für energetische Sanierungsmaßnahmen bei Mehrfamilienhäusern in Plovdiv. Die aktuelle Gesetzgebung und Förderpolitik standen beim Gespräch im Vordergrund, denn diese sind die Hauptfaktoren, die die „Sanierungskultur“ und -bereitschaft der Wohnungseigentümer prägen. Außerdem wurden dabei die lokalen bautechnischen und –physikalischen Besonderheiten analysiert und diskutiert, um ein Gesamtbild zum Thema zusammenzustellen.

Im Anschluss an diese Reise wurden die Projektarbeiten aller Partner gestartet. Fraunhofer IBP agierte als Begleitforschungspartner und Ratgeber bei allen Projektpartnern und leistete einen wesentlichen Beitrag, indem die Arbeiten und Studien der restlichen Projektpartner von dem Institutsprojektteam fachlich unterstützt und geführt wurden.

Am Anfang Juli hat das Projektteam die erste der beiden Transferveranstaltungen in Sofia organisiert und durchgeführt. Die Workshop-Veranstaltung, die in Sofia stattgefunden hat, beinhaltete Vorträge aller Beteiligten bzgl. des Stands und des Fortschritts der aktuellen Studie.

Die eingeladenen und anwesenden Gäste (Fachleute) waren Vertreter der Politik, der Bauindustrie, der Architektenkammer und der Bauforschung.

Im Workshop wurden die bisherigen Ergebnisse der Studie zu den folgenden Themen vorgestellt:

- Einsatzfähigkeit vom TYPHABOARD als Innendämmstoff im Wohnbaubestand in Kjustendil
- Natürliche Bestände und potentielle Anbauflächen für typha in Bulgarien
- Sozio-ökonomische Grundlagen Bulgariens
- TYPHABOARD in Bulgarien – Potentiale und mögliche Hürden

Die dabei durch alle relevanten Projektmitglieder vorgestellte Zusammenfassung der bisherigen Studien aller Projektpartner ließ sich wie folgt gliedern:

- Die Mehrheit der befragten Wohnungseigentümer in Bulgarien ist bereit, durchschnittlich 500 - 750 Euro/Wohnung für eine energetische Sanierung

auszugeben. Eine abschätzende Berechnung ergibt, dass dies gerade die Kosten für der Einsatz von TYPHABAORD bei einer Durchschnittswohnung in Bulgarien decken könnte, wenn man als Eigentümer die Montage, die sehr einfach durchgeführt wird, selbst tätigt.

- In Bulgarien sind Bereiche an der Donau (Nordbulgarien) und am Maritsa (Südbulgarien) sehr gut geeignet zum Ernten und Anbau von Typha
- Der Nordwesten Bulgariens ist strukturell am meisten geeignet zur Errichtung einer Ernte- & Produktionsstätte fürs TYPHABOARD. Aber wegen der Migration der Arbeitskräfte in den Süden Bulgariens, ist es eher schwierig, dort die Produktion zu starten. Im Süden Bulgariens, in der Nähe von Plovdiv (am Fluss Maritsa), sind die geographischen, ökologischen, sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Gegebenheiten am ehesten dazu geeignet.

Im Rahmen dieses Projektes wurden durch Teilnehmer des projektteams vor Ort folgende Aktivitäten in Bulgarien angeregt und durchgeführt, um die konkreten Realisierungsmöglichkeiten zu verbessern:

Mitte September 2016 hat Herr Georgiev (Fraunhofer IPB), gemeinsam mit Prof. Dobrev (VSU), potentielle Anbauflächen am Fluss Maritsa, auf der Gemarkung der Gemeinde Parwomai, besichtigt. Dabei wurden auch gut erhaltene und für eine Produktion geeignete Gebäude ehemaliger LPGs besichtigt und begutachtet. Der Besuch wurde von Herrn Panchev (Sienit) organisiert und koordiniert, nachdem Sienit sich lokal aktiv auf die Suche nach potentiellen Produktionsstandorten begeben hat. Gastgeber beim Besuch war der Bürgermeister der Stadt.

Gemeinsam mit Herrn Prof. Tuleschkow und Herrn Prof. Nazarski – Leiter der Materialprüfanstalt Sofia – fand ein Gespräch statt. Dabei wurden die Potentiale und die notwendigen Schritte besprochen, die direkt mit der potentiellen Zertifizierung (Brandschutz, Umweltschutz, Statik), Zulassung und Markteinführung des TYPHABOARDS verbunden sind.

- Im Rahmen der Projektreise hat Herr Georgiev (Fraunhofer IPB), gemeinsam mit Herrn Panchev (Sienit) Vertreter des Bulgarischen Umweltministeriums sowie des Wirtschaftsministeriums getroffen, um Möglichkeiten zur potentiellen politischen und finanziellen Unterstützung des Staates bei einer derartigen nachhaltigen Initiative, wie die dezentrale Realisierung des Typhakonzepts, zu erkunden. Dabei hat sich ergeben, dass im Rahmen von EFRE eine derartige Initiative prinzipiell möglich wäre.
- Sobald konkrete Flächen vom Stadtarchitekten gefunden werden (solche gibt es mit Sicherheit in der Nähe von Parwomay, laut Dobrev), fährt Prof. Dobrev dahin und begutachtet diese Flächen. Es ist davon auszugehen, dass Erdarbeiten oder Deiche o.ä.

gebaut werden müssen. Man benötigt außerdem einen ständigen Wasserzufluss, um die Nährstoffversorgung gewährleisten zu können. Dies könnte eventuell vermieden werden, indem ehemalige Reisanbauanlagen in Thrakien umgenutzt werden. Die meisten davon funktionieren nach 1989 nicht mehr und könnten genutzt werden.

- Ende September hat Herr Panchev (SIENIT Holding) die für das EFRE-Programm „Innovation und Konkurrenzfähigkeit“ Zuständigen seitens des Wirtschaftsministeriums getroffen, um sich über die Antragsmechanismen und –formalitäten zu erkundigen. Ziel ist dabei, einen nachhaltigen Anbau von Typha zwecks Rohstoffproduktion fürs TYPHABOARD mit Hilfe von Strukturfonds oder anderen Förderungsoptionen zu ermöglichen.
- Die Woche darauf hat Herr Panchev den Oberbürgermeister von Parvomay getroffen. Dieser hat gemeinsam mit dem Stadtarchitekten einen geeigneten Standort zum Anbau in der Gemeinde Sadowo (am Maritza) gefunden.
- Mit dem erhaltenen positiven Gutachtenbrief vom Umweltministerium wird man mit der Unterer Umweltbehörde leicht in Dialog kommen, um lokal die Erlaubnis zur Landesbewirtschaftung inkl. Auflagen zu bekommen.

Abschlussveranstaltung

Am 12. Mai 2017 hat die zweite Transferveranstaltung, und gleichzeitig Abschlussveranstaltung im Rahmen des Projekts in der Zentrale der Bulgarischen Architektenunion in Sofia stattgefunden. Um einen direkten Einblick in die Inhalte zu verschaffen, wird die Agenda der Veranstaltung im Folgenden aufgeführt.

Agenda Abschlussveranstaltung

10:00 – 10:15 | Grußwort DBU

Frau Claudia Domel (DBU)

10:15 – 10:30 | Gesamtprojektübersicht

M.Sc. Georgi Georgiev (Fraunhofer IBP)

10:30 – 10:55 | TYPHABOARD: Material- und Umwelteigenschaften

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Krus (Fraunhofer IBP)

10:55 – 11:10 | Pause

11:10 – 11:35 	Studie über die bestehenden Typha-Flächen und die potentiellen Anbauflächen für Typha in Bulgarien
	Prof. Dr. Pentscho Dobrew (VSU)
11:35 – 12:00 	Studie über die Bautypologien im Wohnbestand in Bulgarien
	Prof. Dr. Arch. Nikolay Tuleschkow
12:00 – 12:25 	Studie Sozio-Ökonomische Gegebenheiten hinsichtlich der Typha-Konzept-Implementierung
	Urban Kaiser M.A. (Fraunhofer IMW)
12:25 – 12:50 	Studie Energetische Sanierung bei WEGs – Gesetzgebung und Praxis
	Dipl.-Ing. Plamen Popov (Sienit Holding)
12:50 – 13:20 Mittagspause	
13:20 – 13:45 	Rechnerische Untersuchungen zum Einsatz vom TYPHABOARD bei den Gebäudezielgruppen
	Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Krus (Fraunhofer IBP)
13:45 – 14:00 	Erste Ideen zur dezentralen TYPHABOARD-Produktion
	Dipl.-Ing. Plamen Popov (Sienit Holding)
14:00 – 14:30 	Diskussion

13. Zusammenfassung

Nach Abschluss aller Teilstudien innerhalb des Projekts, hatte sich das Projektteam mit der Herausforderung auseinanderzusetzen, anhand der vorhandenen Daten und Schlussfolgerungen zu entscheiden, an welchem Ort es strategisch am sinnvollsten wäre, Baustoffproduktion und Rohstoffanbau zu platzieren und zu entwickeln.

Die Standortentwicklung wird von vielen Faktoren während der Entscheidungsphase beeinflusst:

- Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen in strukturschwachen Regionen
- In Bezug auf die Rohstoffgewinnung standortnahe Produktion
- Qualifizierte Arbeitskräfte in der Zielregion finden
- Absatzmarkt von der Produktion unmittelbar am Ort finden

Obwohl sich die natürlichen Bestände des Rohstoffes *typha angustifolia* eher an der Donau im Norden des Landes und nahe der Schwarzmeerküste im Osten befinden, wäre es angesichts der Sicherung von Arbeitskräften strukturell sinnvoll, dass die Produktion in Trakien, also in Südbulgarien stationiert wird.

Z.B. in der Trakia Economic Zone, dem Wirtschaftskonglomerat nahe Plovdiv, wäre die Produktion geografisch, sozio-ökonomisch und ressourcetechnisch gut situiert.

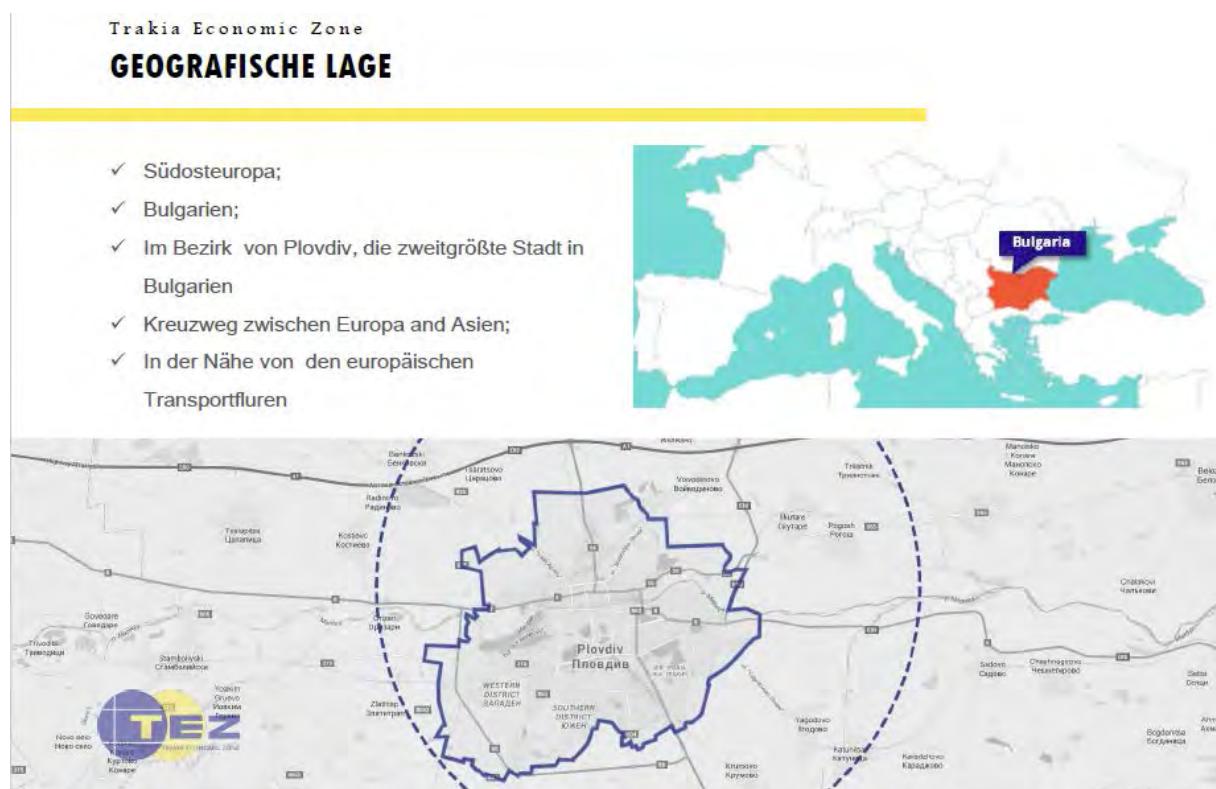


Abbildung 3. Trakia Economic Zone - die größte und am schnellsten wachsende Industriezone Bulgariens.
TEZ 2017

Diese Meinung wurde auch von dem Leiter der Agentur für Unterstützung von KMUs in Bulgarien bei seiner Rede im Rahmen der Abschlussveranstaltung in Sofia vertreten.

Wie bereits in der Studie von Prof. Dobrev hervorgehoben, eignen sich zahlreiche Flächen entlang des Flusses Maritsa in der Nähe von Plovdiv (s. Karte unten – Fluss in Rot) als potentielle Anbauflächen für den Rohstoff zur TYPHABOARD Produktion. Die gleiche Studie zeigte auch, dass der Anbau von typha sicherer und deutlich ertragreicher als die Ernte natürlicher Rohstoffbestände ist. Einerseits ist die Ernte einfacher, da die Wasserbecken speziell für den Zweck vorbereitet sind, und andererseits weil die Nährstoffversorgung von typha in Anbauflächen nahe des Flusses einfacher zu kontrollieren sind.



Abbildung 4. Maritzta. Wikipedia 2018

Der ökologische Vorteil läge darin, dass durch die intensive Typhabepflanzung am Marizaufer die Böden stabilisiert und stark dekontaminiert würden. Letzteres ist notwendig, da die Flächen bis vor 3 Jahrzehnten intensiv als Landwirtschafts- und Industrieböden genutzt worden sind und mit Phosphaten und Nitraten überlastet sind. Eben dies, inkl. des warmen Klimas in Trakien, sind die perfekten Voraussetzungen zum hochqualitativen Gedeihen der Typhapflanze.

14. Ausblick

Im Rahmen dieses Projektes wurde in Zusammenarbeit mit den Projektpartnern alle erforderlichen Informationen beschafft, zusammengetragen und ausgewertet, die eine fundierte Beurteilung der Möglichkeiten eines Einsatzes der Typhaboard in Bulgarien ermöglichen. Dabei zeigte sich, dass es ökonomisch und umwelttechnisch äußerst vorteilhaft wäre, eine derartige Entwicklung umzusetzen.

Der Projektpartner Sienit, sowie die VSU, Werner Theuerkorn und Fraunhofer werden den weiteren Weg gemeinsam gehen, um die Realisierung des Gesamtkonzeptes in Bulgarien möglich zu machen. Nachdem auch die lokale Politik daran interessiert ist, derartige Konzepte zum Nutzen der Gesellschaft zu verfolgen, ist das Projektteam im Moment fest davon überzeugt, dass TYPHABOARD einen langfristig sicheren Platz auf dem bulgarischen und regionalen Markt für nachhaltige Bestandsoptimierungslösungen und –systeme finden wird.

Die Lösung der Sanierungsproblematik mit Hilfe des TYPHABOARDs als Innendämmung ist für Planer, politische Entscheidungsträger, potentielle Hersteller und vor allem für die Endnutzer – die Wohnungseigentümer – bei den komplexen Eigentümerstrukturen bei Mehrfamilienhäusern in Bulgarien sehr vielfältig ressourceneffizient und vielversprechend.

Die Eignung von TYPHABOARD als eine sehr nachhaltige Innendämmung bei allen Bautypologien und Klimazonen in Bulgarien wurde im Rahmen des Projekts sehr deutlich und aus ergbenissen der Workshops sehr klar ersichtlich, sowohl für das Projektteam sowie alle relevanten Stakeholdergruppen, die bei den Veranstaltungen in Bulgarien beteiligt waren.

15. Literaturverzeichnis

16. Anhänge

**16.1. A1: Studie Gebäudebestand - Mehrfamilienhäuser mit
Wohneigentümergemeinschaften in Bulgarien. Baugeschichte des 20.
Jahrhunderts in Bulgarien**

PROJECT: Testing of renewable raw material Typha (bulrush) with reference to the production of building boards and their use in Bulgaria for thermal insulation and interior insulation of exterior walls of buildings, including training sessions

ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY OF THE MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN BULGARIA IN THE 1900 – 2013 PERIOD



CONTRACT: Lyuben Karavelov Higher School, Sofia
RESEARCHER: Prof. Arch. Nikolay Tuleshkov, PhD

Sofia 2017

PROJECT: Testing of renewable raw material *Typha* (bulrush) with reference to the production of building boards and their use in Bulgaria for thermal insulation and interior insulation of exterior walls of buildings, including training sessions

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ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY OF THE MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN BULGARIA IN THE 1900 – 2013 PERIOD

1. Housing construction from 1879 to 1919

After the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman rule (1878), alike to what was happening in other European countries the tendencies of construction with massive walls grew at the expense of the more popular, lightweight post-and-beam construction (Fachwerk), with fillings of packed clay, bricks, adobe and randomly applied stone inserts. Construction in the villages and towns continued to be mostly in the form of one-, or more often two-storey single-family detached homes. The only larger new buildings from the first decades of the 20th century until the 20's were schools, city halls, barracks, chambers and other public buildings of the kind. In the more developed cities, there rose hotels, mostly two- or three-storey, which were considered big for their time. Larger commercial buildings also sprung: they were designed as string or block structures of two-storey shops, where the upper level was usually used as office or warehouse space, or rented out as a lucrative site.¹ In that period built were also the first cathedral temples – massive in structure and dimensions, as well as large monolithic monastery wings.

During this first period until the beginning of the decade after the First World War, housing construction was dominated by the parlour-type functional design not only because it was characteristic of contemporary European practice but also due to the legacy of old Bulgarian construction traditions. The parlour-type type of residential buildings was the most representative one from the end of the 18th century until 1978 and remained popular in the decades to follow. In this house plan the parlour is a representative living space, but also a territory of functional connections with the other premises. Typically, kitchens, and in many cases the sanitary premises, laundry and some warehouse spaces, were build as external independent low structures linked with the main buildings.

In this period built were also not a few one-storey detached homes standing on high semi-basements where the auxiliary premises, rooms for the servants and the cellar were located. In some cases, for example in the city of Ruse, this set of auxiliary premises was located in a separate building in the yard without a direct functional connection with the house, but sometimes it also occupied part of the ground floor with a separate entrance.²

Towards the end of the 19th century, the vestibule planning system appeared as a variant of the parlour-type. Perhaps the reason for the introduction of the vestibule as an internal communication space usually linked with the parlour by a glazed portal was rooted in the multitude of small-size plots in the commercial downtown part. Often they were of great depth at a small width. The latter plots had formed because of the historically determined, continuous hereditary division of the original larger estates. Ultimately, given these narrow fronts, the buildings were constructed with lateral blank walls, great in depth and with only two façades –

toward the street and the yard. Thus the central spaces remained without daylight and were used for communication purposes. They were indirectly lighted only through glass portals linking them to the parlour. This functional pattern was introduced in Bulgaria by both foreign practitioners in the country and Bulgarian architects who had graduated in Western European countries.

The architectural appearance of the period was characterized by the transition from the traditional old façade design developed in the principles of the Bulgarian Revival Period Baroque to the imported Western European styles. Initially, this was Neoclassicism, while later eclectic strands were introduced that were developed mainly on a Baroque basis.

The beginning of the second decade of the 20th century was marked by the appearance of Secession buildings which followed both the typical European patterns and a variant specific to Bulgarian architecture, based on borrowings from the representative medieval Balkan architecture and the Bulgarian picturesque architectural style in particular. Bulgarian architectural history refers to this style as National-romantic.

Despite the stylistic differences, urban architecture of this period was characterized by quite rich volumetric decorations, not only on the façades but also in the representative interior spaces. In the small towns and villages, where the houses were still constructed after projects by local masters, the old decoration ideas were still largely applied. Subsequently, however, houses with massive walls and stucco decorations appeared. They were built by these same local masters in the spirit of the new types they had adopted while working with architects and foreign masters. Until 1912, the best of these masters who made draft design plans, built churches and public buildings.³ (**PLATE I**)

2. Multi-storey housing construction in the period between the two world wars

Shortly before and after the First World War, more than 100,000 refugees arrived in the Tsardom of Bulgaria, escaping from the brutal ethnic cleansing by the Greek, Serbian-Croatian and Romanian states in the Bulgarian lands which they had acquired pursuant to the Neuilly Treaty (1919). This was the second blow after the genocide of 1913 in the Turkish parts of Aegean Thrace, and the violence in the same year in Macedonia and the rest of the Aegean Sea by *antártiko* [Greek armed propaganda]. Or, altogether, since 1879, more than 235,000 refugees have settled in Bulgaria.

Human migration took place in the form of displacement within the country itself as well. Large territories were abandoned when the local Muslim population migrated to Turkey. They were then populated not only by refugees but also by families originating from overpopulated or poorly productive lands. By 1888, according to statistical data, 15.75 percent of the total population in the country lived outside their native places, and by 1900 this was already a fact for 17.49 percent. In this period birth rate was very high not only among the predominantly rural population (20.5 per 1000 inhabitants), but also, although lower, in the urban areas (9.4 per 1000 inhabitants). In 1887, the latter population represented 18.8 percent, and in 1910 – 19.1 percent of the total population. Steady growth of cities was reported. For example, in 1879, the sea port of Burgas had 2,950 inhabitants, while in 1900 they already numbered 11,738.

The capital of Sofia, the city reporting the fastest growth, sheltered about 40,000 refugees. The city expanded along the periphery with large refugee districts, while the old downtown was overbuilt with new structures. The process was regulated by the outdated provisions of the plan approved in 1880 by the City Council (developed on the basis of the preliminary urbanization plan from 1878 authored by architect Adolf Kolar), the first regulatory plan (authored by engineers L. Amadey, Mihad and Sheax, in effect until 1892 when it was updated by architect Nachev).

PLATE I

Even in the largest and most rapidly developing city of Bulgaria, the capital Sofia, until 1920, residential buildings over three floors are exceptions.



Sofia. „Alexander I“ Blvd, circa 1902



Sofia. "Knyaz Dondukov" Blvd, 1912



Sofia. House „Gendovitch“, arch. Nikola Lazarov, 1914

After that, the city's expansion was regulated by partial plans, building after 1897 on the first Settlement Development Act in the Principality of Bulgaria. Updates were made in 1903, 1907, 1910, 1912 and 1914. They were necessitated by the stormy expansion of Sofia. While in 1887 the city's territory was only 2.49 sq km, and 6.64 sq km in 1907, in 1916 – 1918 it spread on 8.5 sq km. (**PLATE II**) (**PLATE III**) (**PLATE IV**)

After the First World War, due to the demographic crisis resulting from the huge migration wave from the Bulgarian lands in Macedonia, Thrace, Dobrudzha and the Morava Valley, a new process of intensive urban planning was implemented throughout the country. Again in Sofia, it was most encompassing.

Having started in the period 1920 – 1924, the process produced a comprehensive plan in 1928, when many new residential quarters appeared. One year earlier, the city whose area was 28 sq km was inhabited by about 220,000 people. By 1938, the number of new quarters had grown to 53, and a little before 1934 the territory of the city encompassed already 42 sq km. As early as 1924, however, taking into account the stormy problem-driven development, a special Sofia Construction Zones Plan was adopted, and similar plans were developed for the other cities as the tendencies of growth, albeit not so expressive, were similar to those in the capital city.

Along with the serious refugee urbanization pressure, in the post-war years there was also a significant housing problem. It engaged mainly middle-class families who had insufficient means to build their own single-family detached homes. The process, even though it was most evident in the capital city in particular, affected other Bulgarian settlements and especially the cities like Plovdiv, Varna and Ruse. So in parallel with the other post-war problems for Bulgaria, there rose the problem of housing provision of the refugee families, the internal migrants from villages and small towns, to Sofia and the other large settlements, and the families which lacked sufficient funds to build their own single-family detached homes.

Because of all this, the first post-war government of the Agrarian Union, headed by Alexandar Stamboliyski, was forced to actively address the housing problem. And it started developing program-type legal frameworks to solve it. The beginning was put in 1920 with the successive adoption by the National Assembly of two special acts, devoted partially or wholly to the co-operative, mainly multi-storey construction. The acts further elaborated the ideas, developed on the basis of the already existing Co-operative Association Act (1907, amended in 1911), which underlay the development of the co-operations, and referred to the **Act on Associations for the Construction of Residential Buildings (Article 2, Item 6)**. New ideas were governed by the Act on Meeting Housing Needs (1920) and the Economical House Act (1922), subsequently supplemented (for the last time in 1936).

Around 1919, in his desire to develop Sofia as a modern European capital providing sufficient housing space for its inhabitants, architect Lazar Parashkevyanov (1890 – 1997), graduate of the Prague Polytechnic, proclaimed the thesis of the necessity of mass construction on the co-operative principle. Perhaps he had taken into account the possibilities of co-operation regulated by the law of 1907, although it contained only one sentence related to housing construction. He spoke on this issue at meetings in metropolitan quarters, highlighting the possibilities by pooling resources from the savings of affiliated individuals, to pool capital for the purchase of land and construction of a common home. The thesis was also defended by the BIAD (Bulgarian Engineering and Architectural Society, founded on February 2, 1893), as well as in a number of publications in the press.

In these conditions the first building cooperative tenements appeared. However, unlike what was happening in Western Europe, these were not lucrative multi-family low-cost residential buildings (such as the German *Zinskasernen*). In Bulgaria, parallel to the wide-scale single-family detached home construction all round the country, as from 1924 the system of **building co-operatives** started developing in the big cities, a unique practice in the world.⁴

PLATE II

Urban development plans of Sofia, illustrating a continuous expansion.



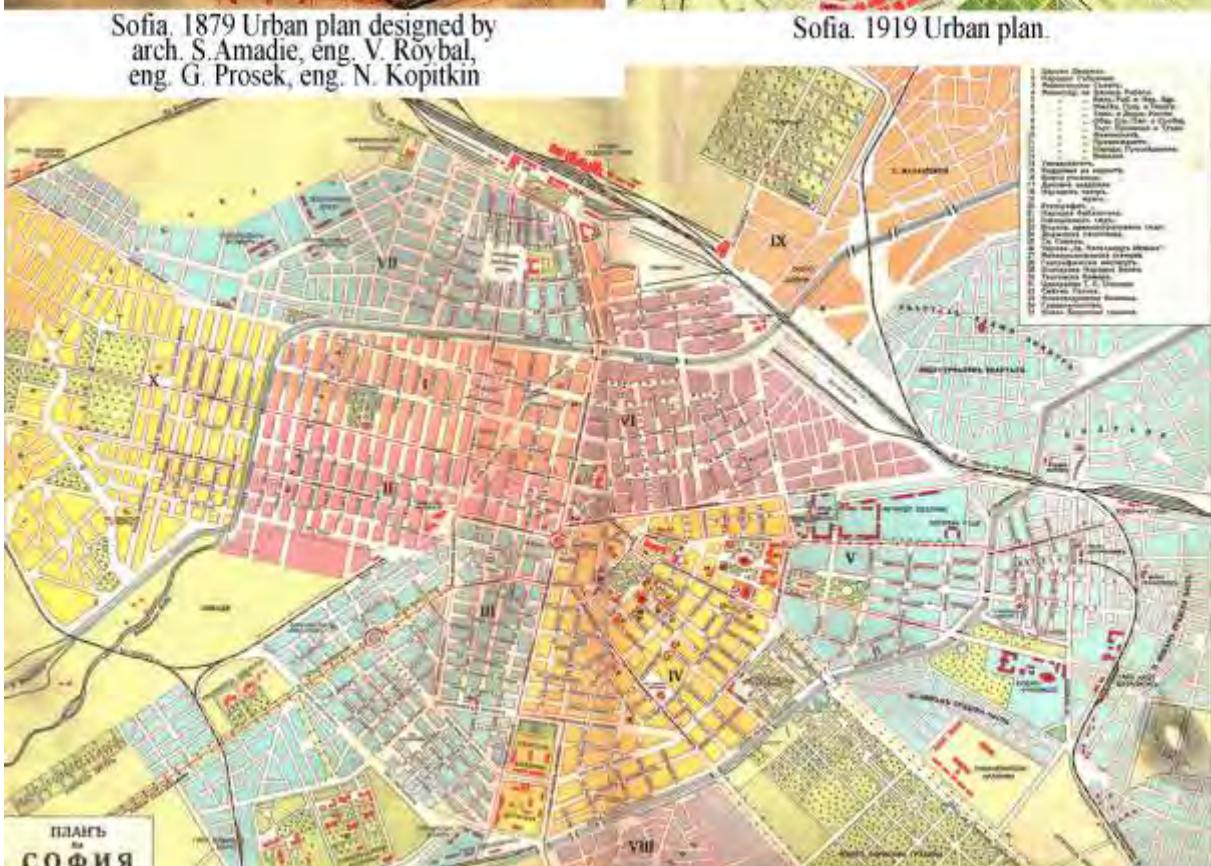
Sofia, 1879 Urban plan designed by
arch. S. Amadie, eng. V. Röybal,
eng. G. Prosek, eng. N. Kopitkin



Sofia, 1908 Urban plan designed by arch. Mayer



Sofia, 1919 Urban plan.



Sofia, 1927 Urban plan.

PLATE III

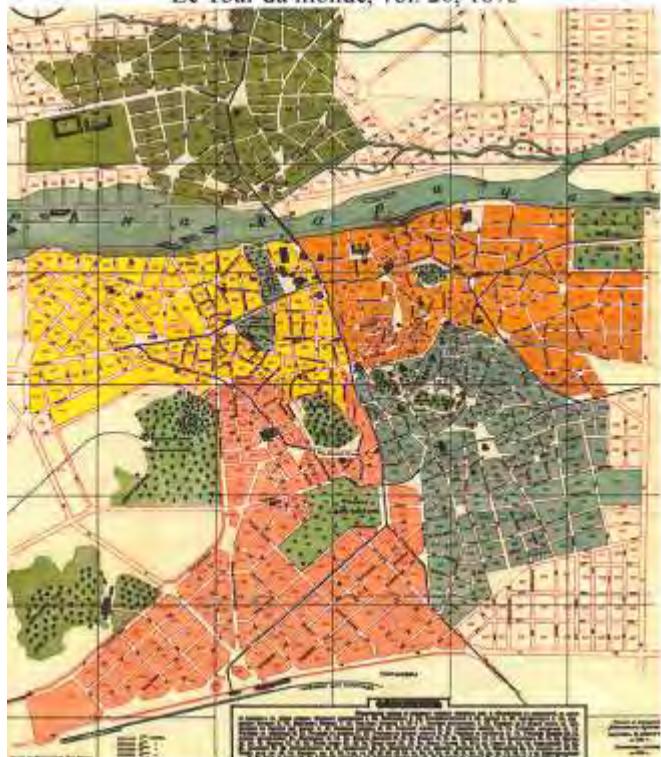
Urban development plans of Plovdiv and Rousse, illustrating their continuous expansion.



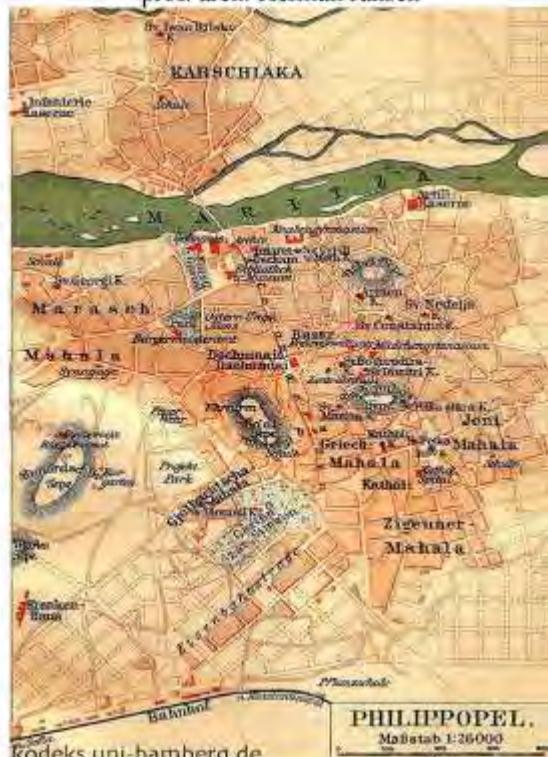
Plovdiv. 1867 Urban plan designed by Guillaume Lejan,
Le Tour du monde, vol. 26, 1873



Plovdiv. 1942 Urban plan designed by
prof. arch. Herman Jansen



Plovdiv. 1891 Urban plan designed by Arch. Josef Schnier



Plovdiv. 1908 Urban plan designed by arch. Meyer



Ruse, 1896 Urban plan designed by
eng. Todor (Teodor) Tonev, arch. Franz Hasa

PLATE IV

Urban development plans of Varna, Bourgas and Stara Zagora



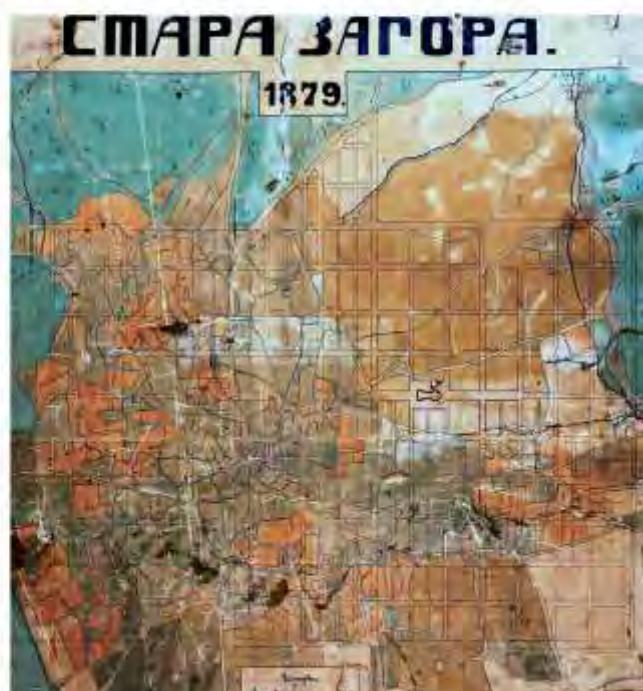
Varna. 1887 Urban plan designed by arch. Sava Dimitrievich, Krupka, Franz Hasa, Karl Trnka, Karakin Papazyan



Varna. 1923 Urban plan.



Burgas. 1890 Urban plan
designed by eng. Ananyan



Stara Zagora. 1879 Urban plan
designed by arch. Lubor Bayer

This, however, created town-planning problems because of the small size of the plots planned for single-family detached homes, which now had to accommodate three- to eight-storey buildings that were too big for the surrounding environment. A new urban development crisis evolved, this time mainly related to volume and space, but also damaging the area of the green areas in the cities. The accumulation of urban collisions in Sofia led to the adoption of the Regulation for Construction of the Capital City in 1934, on the basis of which a General Urban Plan was adopted in 1938 (authored by German Prof. Arch. Adolf Mussmann) along with a new ordinance regulating its application. (**PLATE V**)

Initially, the building co-operative homes were designed by the association according to the requirements of each future co-owner. Construction was then assigned to a contractor selected by the General Meeting, but subsequently entrepreneurs started designing them with their own resources. Then they sold the flats as designed and in the construction process they met the requirements of their clients.⁵

Simplified were the procedures for the construction of buildings of flats for the needs of factory workers. They were mostly constructed after design by departmental design offices set up specifically to that purpose. They were built mostly in the outskirts of the cities, on cheap terrains, close to the factories they belonged to. (**PLATE VI**)

The greatest number of multi-family buildings of these two types sprung in Bulgaria in the periods 1921 – 1926 and 1928 – 1934. Not a few workers' dwellings were built after 1935, as well as in the 1940's and 1950's.⁶

There were also differences in the applied functional patterns. In the workers' dwellings, the corridor system was widely used: individual rooms, depending on their number, were located along a shorter or longer corridor.

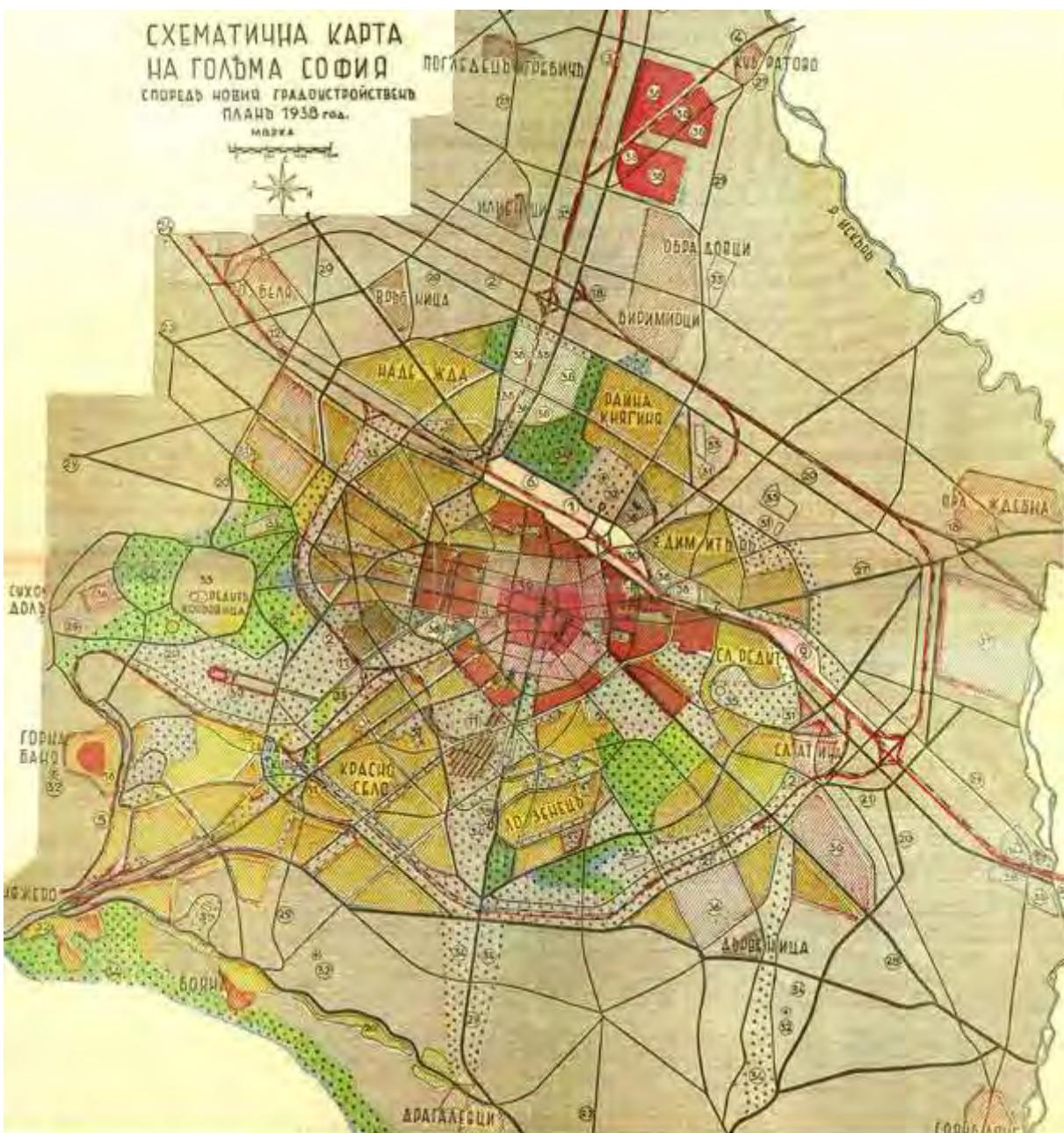
The requirements to the building co-operative homes were much higher and the flat layout design patterns changed fairly quickly. At first, the pattern was similar to the functionality of the single-family detached homes from the period up to the First World War, ie vestibule pattern with clearly zoned groups: **day-time** premises – a parlour and an attached extra premise designed for a study or a drawing room, **night-time** premises - two or more bedrooms, bathroom and possibly a closet, and a **housekeeping (economic)** part of the home - usually in the back of the building comprising a kitchen, a larder, a second bathroom and a room for the servants. Consequently, in addition to the vestibule pattern, flats were built in the so-called living-room pattern, where the vestibule was integrated with the parlour in a common premise already designated as a living room or a drawing room. The latter however, was transitory, usually to the night-time part of the flat. Both patterns provided for the existence of an entrance hall in front of the vestibule, or later in front of the living room, which had a direct connection to the housekeeping area. Often the latter had a separate entrance directly from the staircase, or even from a separate second servants' staircase. (**PLATE VII**)

However, it should be noted that the vestibule and the living-room functional systems existed in parallel for decades before the first of them was definitively abandoned.

As far as the architectural layout in the period between the two world wars goes, it should be noted that two mutually permeating stages can be outlined. Initially, buildings of a more pronounced eclectic appearance were constructed. The latter, however, was influenced by the developments all around Europe, including buildings from the first half of the mid-1920's and Art Deco-designed examples, like the very good architecture of the Musala building co-operative home in Sofia (1928 – 1930, architect Kosta Nikolov). (**PLATE VIII**) (**PLATE IX**)

Gradually, however, at the end of the decade, the architectural layout of the building co-operative homes began to outgrow the small decorative details and the influence of the classical modernism of the Bauhaus (*Hochschule für Bau und Gestaltung*), founded in 1919 in Weimar by architect Walter Gropius was evident. And this is perfectly understandable given that, according to a study published by BIAD, from the Liberation until 1935, 84 percent of the architects and 65 of the engineers in Bulgaria have completed their education in German-speaking countries.

PLATE V



Sofia. 1937 – 1938 Urban plan
designed by
prof. arch. Adolf Musman

1938. Signing the plan at
Town Planning Directorate
of Sofia Municipality.



PLATE VI

Workers' dwellings from the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century.



Pernik. The Workers' Homes of Pernik Mines, the late 30's



Mezdra. Workers' residential building of the Stanke Dimitrov factory, late 1940s

PLATE VII

Buildings from the 20s of the twentieth century, in eclectic styles.



Sofia, "Moskovska" Str. Building cooperative "St. Sofia", 1923-1928, arch. Lazar Parashkevanov.



Sofia. Building cooperative "Globe" Beginning of the 1920s (architectural bureau Nachev-Fingov-Apostolov) with a built-in two-story building from 1912 (arch. Nikola Lazarov).



Plovdiv. Buildings cooperative. Circa 1929



Sofia, the corner of "Knyaz Alexander Dondukov" Blvd and "Malko Tarnovo" Str. Eclectic. 1920s.



"Assenovets" Building cooperative, 1926

PLATE VIII

Buildings from the 20s of the twentieth century, in the style of Art Deco.



Sofia. A building in Ar Deco style from the "Bezistena" complex against the courthouse (mid 20-s). Bul. "Vitosha" near the intersection with "Alabin" street. Circa 1930



Sofia. The corner of "Rakovski" Blvd. and "Iskar" Str. Building cooperative "Sun" in the style of Art Deco, 1929



Sofia. The corner of "Skobelev" Blvd. and "Kniaz Boris I" Str.



Sofia, the corner of "Serdika" Str. and "Triaditsa" Str. "Musala" building cooperative, 1925, Arch. Kosta Nikolov



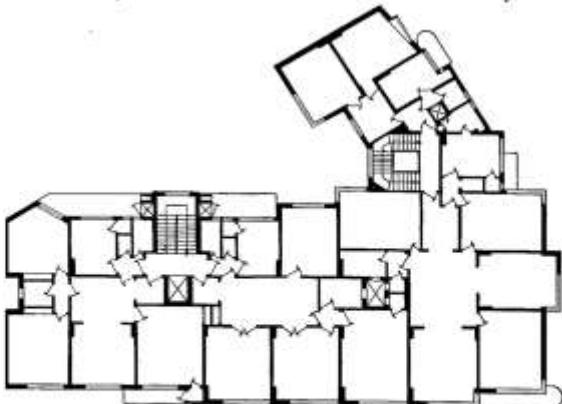
Plovdiv. Art Deco building cooperative, 1920s

PLATE IX

Layout of apartments in building cooperatives from the 20s, 30s and 40s of the twentieth century



Sofia, 19, "Ljuben Karavelov" Str.
Building cooperative, 1940s,
arch. Ivan Hranov.



Sofia, the corner of "Moskovska" Str. And "Malko Tarnovo" Str. Building cooperative "Karadzha", with passenger and kitchen elevators, 1828-1829.
arch. Krastan Gechev and arch. Peter Karasimeonov.



Sofia, the corner of "Rakovski" Blvd and "Han Asparuh" Street. Building cooperative "Bakalov", 1934,
arch. Slavi Angelov



Sofia, "Moskovska" Str.
Building cooperative,
apartment with servant entrance, 1937,
arch. Victoria Angelova-Vinarova



Sofia, the corner of "Vasil Levski" Blvd. and "Graf Ignatiev" Blvd. Building cooperative, 1935.
Arch. Ivan Vasilyov and arch. Dimitar Tsolov



Sofia, 8 "Kliment Ohridski" Str. Building
cooperative, apartment with servant staircase,
1928-1929, arch. Georgi Ovcharov.

Of course, the transition to the new aesthetic concept went through a short phase of eclectic mixing with the established dogma, but yet the use of the European Art Deco style born in the early 1920's, had previously provided a ground for perception of certain views distinct from those of the old eclectic architecture at the end of the 19th and the first three decades of the 20th century. Indeed, Bauhaus's modern vision would appear in a fairly pure form at the very end of the 1920's, both in single-family detached home architecture and in the multi-family building co-operative homes. And it can be argued that by about 1946 – 1947 this would be the main architectural style to be used. (**PLATE X**) (**PLATE XI**)

One of the earliest examples of Modernism in Bulgaria is the building co-operative (co-operative chamber) Karadzhata, at 3 Moskovska St in Sofia (1928, architects Krastan Gechev and Petar Karasimeonov). The 1930's and the early 1940's will now be almost entirely dominated by the new modernist ideas in their pure form, applied mainly in the construction of multi-storey residential and public buildings, but also in some of the detached residential buildings. Good examples of this architectural style are several building co-operative homes on Vitosha Blvd in Sofia designed by architects Radoslav Radoslavov and Konstantin Dzhangozov built in 1937 – 1939; the building co-operative homes (late 1930's) at 12 Patriarch Evtimiy Blvd (1943, architect Vasko Vasilev), on the corner of Evlogi and Hristo Georgievi Blvd and Geneva St (1940's, architect Vasko Vassilev), to mention but a few in Sofia. There are also many examples of Modernism in the provincial cities, such as the Vendict Popov building co-operative home (today's Plazh, 1933, architect Stefan Venedict Popov) in Varna; the building co-operative homes at Aprilovska St in Gabrovo, 1 Nayden Gerov St (1934, architect Boyan Chinkov) in Plovdiv; on Aleko Bogoridi St in Burgas (mid-1930's); on Aprilovska St in Gabrovo (1930's); at the corner of Tsar Osvoboditel Blvd and Hadzhi Dimitar St in Sliven (1937, architect Zahari Iliev), to mention but a few.

In the mid-1930's, some building co-operative homes of a simpler appearance were built in the spirit of Modernism. They can be seen as precursors to the later constructivist manifestations of Functionalism. Such is, for example, the building co-operative home at the corner of Trapezitsa St and George Washington St (1935, architect Maria Sapareva) in Sofia, as well as many other examples from the late 1930's. These buildings lack the strip-like windows which were replaced by three- and two-winged windows. (**PLATE XII**) (**PLATE XIII**)

At the same time there will be a timid attempt towards architectonics in the spirit of the old Bulgarian architecture, developed in the spirit of either the Middle Ages or more often of the Bulgarian Revival Period. Examples of the first direction are several building co-operative brick-decorated homes the deed of architect Georgi Ovcharov (Shesti Septemvri St, 1928). The second direction is represented by the buildings of architect Veselin Yakovov, such as Mizia building co-operative homes on Ivan Vazov St, and another building that is not preserved, both from the period 1931 – 1933. Their appearance is characterized by broad eaves and small baroque pediments above a system of façade avant-corps.

Brick decoration will appear in the late 1920's, but in the 1930's it will often be part of the large decoration forms of the otherwise constructively designed façades. At that time Modernism would be quite common in the streets of the cities, now in a simpler and more impersonal form free of the detail typical of the pure style – pergolas supported by slender cylindrical columns, voluminous balconies, and tower-like accents. Façades will often be finished with limestone slabs, or their plaster imitations.

PLATE X

Building Cooperatives of the 1920s and 1930s



Sofia, 3 "Moskovska" Str. Corner with "Malko Tarnovo" Str. Building cooperative "Karadzhata", 1928-1929, arch. Krastan Gechev and arch. Peter Karasimeonov.



Plovdiv, the corner of "Nikolay Kozuharov" Str. and "Nayden Gerov" Str. Building cooperative, 1934 design by Arch. Boyan Chinkov



Varna, "Primorski" Blvd, Building cooperative "Venedig Popov" (Today's "Beach"), 1933, design by arch. Stefan Venedik Popov



Gabrovo, "General Radetski" Str. Building cooperative, 1930s



Sofia, 22 "Parchevitch" Str. corner with "Knyaz Boris I" Str. Building cooperative, 1930s.



Sofia, 38 "Vasil Levski" Blvd. Building cooperative, 1928-1929.

PLATE XI

Buildings Cooperative from the late 1930's and early 1940s



Sofia, 48, Vitosha Blvd. Building cooperative, 1937-1938, arch. Radoslav Radoslavov and arch. Konstantin Djangozov.



Sofia, 59, Vitosha Blvd. Building cooperative, 1938-1939, Arch. Radoslav Radoslavov and arch. Konstantin Djangozov.



Varna, 1 Knyaz Boris I Blvd. Building cooperative, 1938, Arch. Stefan Venedik Popov



Sofia, 17 San Stefano Str. Building cooperative, 1940, Arch. Angel Damianov



Sofia, 27, William Gladstone Str. Building cooperative, 1943
Arch. Vasko Vasilev



Sofia, 4 Oborishte Str.
Building cooperative.
Mid 40s of the 20th Century.

PLATE XII

Buildings cooperative with a simplified, constructivist vision, buildings with masonry and graphic decorations.



Sofia, the corner of "Trapezitsa" Street and "George Washington" Str. Building cooperative with a constructivist vision, 1935, arch. Maria Sapareva.



Sofia. Building cooperative with a constructivist vision, 1934.



Sofia. Building cooperative with a constructivist vision, mid 1940s



Sofia, "6-th September". Building cooperative with brick and sculpture decorations, 1928 arch. G. Ovcharov.



Sofia, "6-th September" Str. Building cooperative with brick decorations, 1929 arch. P. Tsvetkov and arch. T. Goranov.



(left) Sofia, "Karnigradska" Str. Building cooperative with ceramic decorations, 1930



(right) Sofia, "Evlogi and Hristo Georgiev" Blvd. Building cooperative with colorful decorations, 1930s.

PLATE XIII

Details from buildings cooperative. From the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s.



Sofia, 51, "6-th September" Str. Building Cooperative with masonry decorations, 1929, fragment, design by arch. Pantalei Tsvetkov and arch. Theodor Goranov.



Sofia, 7 "William Gladstone" Str. Staircase of a building cooperative, early 1930s.



Sofia, "Georg W. Washington" Str. Staircase of a building cooperative, 1935



Sofia, 111 "Georgi Rakovski" Blvd. Stairs of building cooperative "Zadruga", 1938-1939, design by arch. Atanas Delibashev.



Sofia, 45 "General Gurko" Str. Entrance lobby and staircase of a building cooperative, 1939-1940



Sofia, 32 "Gladstone" Str. Staircase of building cooperative, 1943, design by arch. Vasko Vasilev



Sofia, 10 "Tsar Osvoboditel" Blvd. building cooperative with rooftop pool, 1939, design by arch. Vasko Vasilev

3. Multi-storey housing construction in the Stalin Period

After the occupation of Bulgaria by the Soviet army, Bauhaus's modernism will last 2 – 3 years (for example, the building co-operative home at 40 Vitosha Blvd (architect Yordanovich), or in fact until the time of the final taking of the country's rudder by the Communist Party and the nationalization in 1947 following the adoption of the new Dimitrov's Constitution. . (**PLATE XIV**)

In 1947, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Arts (BANI) was abolished by unlawful and repressive laws and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS) was set up after the Soviet model. Two years later, in 1949, the Institute of Urban Planning and Architecture (IGA) was established under the control of the party functionary, architect Alexander Obretenov (member of the Bulgarian Communist Party since 1931), one of the founders and conductors of the ideas of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics in Bulgaria. Obretenov set up the new structure of the Committee for Science, Art and Culture, which started enforcing the line of total Stalinist ideological and administrative control, centralized management and mass production of state cultural events, defined as 'folk culture' and work on the 'cultural front' according to Communist terminology.⁷ His work *The Dialectical Materialism as a Worldview of Soviet Art* (1947) marked the beginning of the Stalinist line in arts, and architecture in particular. Categorical denial of the trends in architecture of the 'Western Capitalist world' followed in *Bourgeois and Socialist Culture* (1949), to finally evolve into concreteness in *Building a Nationalist Socialist Architecture* (1951), developed on Stalin's ideas that culture, hence architecture, should be Socialist in content, but also national in form. Evident was particular impact of the speech of Academician Todor Pavlov, presented in December 1950, at the opening of an IGA exhibition of architectural footprints of Koprivshtitsa houses, when the prominent communist philosopher called for complying with this line as 'Soviet architects' were already doing.⁸ The Academician openly instructed, '**...a fundamental and actual task is: the Socialist content of our culture, architecture respectively, to be given a national form.**' But since Stalin had indicated that '**the future merging of national cultures into a common culture with one common language**' was predetermined, then let there be '**a bloom of the cultures – national in form and socialist in content, under the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country towards their merging into a common socialist culture**', until this universal socialist future becomes reality. Moreover, Pavlov forbade that '**as the future historian of our art has the right to consider the symbolic, futuristic and similar works of our pre-September [9th September 1944] artists for classical national Bulgarian art, so today's historian is obliged to distinguish between the architectural heritage of the past, which was the result of the then snobbism of various gaffers and wealthy merchants...**' Finally, he would heavily emphasize that '**our modern culture, hence architecture, is unthinkable without the study and use of the great experience of the Soviet culture – Socialist in its content, but national in its form.**'⁹

In architecture there was also direct intervention and control over the scientific production of the newly established scientific institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In his extensive annual report for the first full year of operation (1950), its director Prof. Arch. Lyuben Tonev would have to write: '**... architecture must reflect concretely and eloquently the existence and the beauty of the Socialist era through works that are Socialist in content and national in form.**'¹⁰ Gradually, Stalin's classicism penetrated in Bulgaria (aka Stalin's eclectics, or Stalin's empire style; in Russia the residential buildings in this style were referred to as *Stalinki*), in parallel with the denial of Bauhaus's ideas, by means of repressive measures as well. It goes to the fact that for a building which had been designed with only several three-winged windows on the main façade, the designer could have been accused of introducing 'pro-western influences' and suffer administrative problems.

PLATE XIV

Buildings Cooperative from 1943-1948.



Sofia, the corner of "Evl. And Hr. Georgievi" Blvd. and
"Geneva" Str. Building Cooperative, 1943,
design by arch. Vasko Vasilev.



Sofia, 40 "Vitosha" Blvd. Building Cooperative, 1946,
Design by arch. Vasil Jordanovich.



Sofia, 63 "Vitosha" Blvd. Building cooperative,
1946, design by arch. Vasko Василев



Sofia, 53 "Graf Ignatiev" str.
Residential building, 1948-1950,
design by arch. Angel Damianov and arch. Maria Angelova.

The forcefully imposed new aesthetic system introduced by the Soviet Union abounded in voluminous constructions with small windows, balconies with balustrades and other classical façade decorations. In all Bulgarian towns preserved are buildings of this period, the largest ones being in the capital city and the bigger settlements. Out of the small towns only in Dimitrovgrad, founded in 1947 as an experimental project and developed in line with these aesthetic criteria in the period 1948 – 1950, there is large number of Stalinist classicist buildings. (**PLATE XV**) (**PLATE XVI**)

In parallel with this construction that was alien to Bulgarian culture, in line with Stalin's slogan 'National in form, Socialist in content', a new attempt was made to create an architectural vision that employed the principles of our historical heritage. This attempt was already more wide-scaled than the previous two: the National Romanism from the early 20th century and that from the late 1930's and the early 1940's. This time it started with employing the classical forms that were created around the country. In most cases, however, its manifestations were in the field of public works: stations, holiday homes, hotels, etc., although there were also residential buildings, including multi-family examples. (**PLATE XVII**)

By 1955, not a few multi-family residential buildings were built, forming whole micro-regions on the open terrains in the outskirts of the bigger towns and cities. In Sofia these are the zones at the end of Stamboliyski Blvd., the first group of block of flats of Ladera residential complex, a group of blocks of flats in Lozenets Quarter, the industrial residential groups in the vicinity of Iskar railway station and the large workers' residential quarter in Gorna Banya meeting the needs of the Bulgaria Factory. Construction of residential blocks of flats went further towards the downtown along the main boulevards Stamboliyski, Rakovski, Dondukov, Maria Louisa, Vitosha, Skobelev, to mention but a few.

The same process took place in other big cities in Bulgaria, and also in the towns, as well as in the newly-born settlements for the needs of industrial development: Dimitrovgrad, Rudozem, Madan, Pernik-Iztok/East, Devnya and others.

It should be noted that initially there was a rather lively argument between supporters and opponents of the idea of a quick and smooth absorption of the periphery urban terrains to build whole new residential neighbourhoods. Opponents stood on the idea of rebuilding the urban environment in a new 'socialist' way, eliminating all the 'decadent' buildings related to the Capitalist pre-war past so as to create, as proclaimed, a living environment worthy to meet the needs of the 'working class.' They stood for the elaboration of entirely new urban plans of the cities and villages developed on this ideological basis. They disputed even the excellent plan of Sofia by the 'German' Professor Mussmann and opened a wide competition for a new plan that was won by urbanist Prof. Lyuben Tonev. In spite of all the objections, in compliance with this plan entire zones of the downtown were demolished. This affected large portions of the streets Targovska, Dondukov, Maria Louisa and Alexander I Square (where some damages after the Anglo-American bomb raids were still seen). They used to abound in beautiful high-value buildings to be now replaced by the Largo ensemble dominated by the Party House. It was not until 1956, when the projects for new large residential complexes in Sofia were adopted thus putting an end of the dispute.

PLATE XV



Sofia, Rousse, Dimitrovgrad, Pernik, Plovdiv.
Apartment buildings from the Stalinist period in
architecture. 1947-1957



Sofia, 59 "Skobelev" Blvd. Plan of the corridor
type apartments from a residential block.
1952-1954

PLATE XVI

Dimitrovgrad, the first socialist city of Bulgaria.



Dimitrovgrad. Axonometry of the first urban plan, 1947, design by arch. Peter Tashev and arch. Lyuben Tonev and views of urban spaces on archival photos

PLATE XVII

Architecture from 1947-1956 with traditional features in the design



Velingrad, Holiday home of trade unions
(Today the Palace Hotel), 1949-1951



Varna, Palace Evksinograd.
Ferdinand's House, approx. 1952-1954



Koprivshtitsa, railway station, 1952



Bratsigovo. Chitalishte "Vasil Petleshkov", 1954-1956,
arch. Zhelyazko Stoykov and arch. Vladimir Rangelov



Varna, resort Sunny Beach. The first hotel of
Balkantourist, 1956-1957, arch. Georgi Ganev.

4. Multi-storey housing construction in the period 1956 – 2013

After the April Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of 1956, when Todor Zhivkov became head of the party and gradually took the rudder of the state, in parallel with the political changes, architecture was partly released from Soviet ideology. But shortly before that and coincidentally right after the new Stalin's party guidelines in the Soviet Union of 1949 – 1950, Obretenov started adapting his views to them and probably to the statements of the Marxist - Leninist authority Todor Pavlov, he would write his summarizing work *On Building a National-in- Form Socialist Architecture* (1951). This was an attempt to impose a new approach to design as an overall lesson from Revival Period tradition. This was achieved specifically through the creation of some elements of Bulgarian historic architecture introduced in the form of changes based on heavy Stalin classicism as opposed to international Modernist trends. Later Tonev himself, too, in his analytical article *Ten Years of New Bulgarian Architecture* (1955), even though mentioning all the ideological clichés of the time, garnished with quotes by Lenin, Stalin, George Dimitrov, Vasil Kolarov, Valko Chervenkov, etc, would dare to criticize the implementation of Stalinist classicism in Bulgaria alongside listing some achievements. Criticism, of course, was already possible given the fact that after the death of Stalin in 1953, party criticism against decoration started in the USSR. In the same 1955 it would produce the regulation of the CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the elimination of redundancy in design and construction (*Об устранении излишеств в проектировании и строительстве*) which today is considered to be the end of the epoch of the monumental Stalinist classicism. So Tonev would safely write about '**mistakes in distribution; architecture has not yet acquired the image that the Bulgarian socialist home should have; the economic indicators and the level of the construction equipment are not yet the desired ones**'. He would also account for '**failures also in the search for the correct architectural layout of our home, going far as incorrect and uncritical ‘transformation of classics’, and decoration with ‘classical’ cornices, consoles, balconies, balustrades, etc.**' In his paper he also mentioned what was urgently needed in the development of architecture, constructions and construction technologies. In particular he discussed the '**storey number and the density of housing construction... the distribution system, a number of installation-and other household improvements... the nomenclature and serial design, the common and stream-like non-stop building process...**'¹¹ Further, in line with the national architectural rules, he would also criticize the fact that the designers '**have not enough learned lessons from the architecture, composition techniques and construction of the folk master of the past**'¹².

Therefore, this means that following the events in the Soviet Union, there was already some sort of attitude to change among the architectural guild, and when these changes were politically outlined in the plenum's decisions, their introduction started.

The changes were initially related to revisions of Stalinist classicism, which, without changing the heavy constructions, led to a sharp reduction in the amount of façade sculptural details and to the increase of the size of the window openings. The three-winged window was vindicated, even in Dimitrovgrad. The construction process, although waning, of buildings with national features in their architectural design continued.

But when in the Soviet Union there was a return to the Functionalism of Bauhaus and the theoretical ideas of Jacob Johannes Oud, transformed into the International style of the Modernist system, changes quite rapidly took place in Bulgaria where architects had in parallel adopted and were already working hard in this direction since the late 1920's until 1947. Especially distinct therein are Le Corbusier's five points of modern architecture: use of distinct geometric shapes, use of large solid boards of uniform material, flat roofs – usable, if possible,

glazing of the façades in horizontal window strips and open-space design of the ground plan without supporting and partitioning walls to allow its use for public functions. Le Corbusier's definitions grew very popular, '**The home is a machine for living**', as well as Luis Sullivan's philosophy of style, '**Form is determined by function**'. Naturally, also focus was placed on the ideas of Constructivism as a significant Soviet phenomenon being a trend within Functionalism, building on the principles of Le Corbusier. Moreover, in 1922 Alexey Ghana would define Constructivism as a task of achieving a '**communist expression of material values**' and would add that '**tectonics, construction and texture are mobilizing material elements of industrial culture**', thus defining the new culture of the Soviet Union as industrial in its essence.

Bulgarian Communist nomenclature stood not only behind the idea of socialist architecture but also behind industrialization as the activity of the leading 'working class', in its view, in line with the postulates of Marxism-Leninism. So, from a conceptual point of view, the transition to the new architectural aesthetics was generally a conflict-free process. And for a lot of Bulgarian architects this was fully-natural return in professional terms to the broken creative line of art before 1947.

Since the first year of IGA's existence, the question of the functional patterns in housing construction has been put to the fore. It was clear that the functional decisions in the building co-operative homes were too wasteful and differentiated servants' passes and premises, while the homes of the poorer people were quite primitive and suffered from hygienic deficiency. Attempts continued, with the initial abandonment of vestibules and transition to corridor-functional patterns providing direct access to each of the premises.

In 1956, the results were reported, and based on the reflections of Obretenov and Tonev and other authorities in the professional circles, it was proceeded to the creation of patterns that took into account the tradition of the 'folk house'. Paradoxically, as such was considered not the popular house of the poorer population with string-like and enfilade plans but the parlour-type homes of the richest gaffers, and the day-time living space was regarded as the centre of the composition.

Therefore, patterns with the living room as centre of the composition were developed (Sofproject), drawing on the experience of similar solutions created for building co-operative homes in the period 1935 – 1943. When designing Lenin residential complex (modern-day Yavorov complex), architect Vasil Valchanov will also apply the pattern of non-transitional living rooms, which would become more and more preferred in time.¹³ (**PLATE XVIII**)

The first already large-scale residential complexes of Sofia: Deveti Septemvri (today's Slavia residential complex), Vladimir Zaimov, Lenin (today's Upper Yavorov), would follow these same patterns. The trend continued in the residential complexes designed in the period 1958 – 1959: Hipodruma, Zapaden Park, and Iztok.¹⁴ Trends in the new housing construction developed and tested in Sofia would be later applied across the country. Suburban territories started being urbanized to host residential complexes as per the local needs.

Urban planning of these new residential agglomerations was in line with the modern concept of creating vast green spaces between the built-up terrains thus providing green areas, children's and sports grounds, and overall, more air and light. Over the next decades, however, further construction would be carried out in the already built-up territories and the newly designed complexes from the 1970's and 1980's would be in line with the changes in the regulations providing for more thick build-up development of the territory relative to the height of the residential blocks of flats. From the end of the 1950's, a multi-storey construction pattern will be sought instead of the 3- to 6-storey blocks of flats built up until then. In the 1960's, the number of floors grew up to high-rising 9- to 12-storey buildings, like the ones in the expansions of the residential complexes of Zapaden Park, Zaimov and Iztok, and even on the periphery of the low-rise well-developed Lenin (Yavorov) complex. (**PLATE XIX**) (**PLATE XX**)

PLATE XVIII



Sofia. Residential complex "Yavorov", formerly residential complex "Lenin", design by arch. Vasil Valchanov



Sofia. Residential complex "Yavorov", residential building of a mass design, design by arch. Vasil Valchanov



Sofia. Residential complex "Yavorov", formerly residential complex "Lenin", design by arch. Vasil Valchanov, late 1960s.



Sofia. Residential complex "Yavorov", coffee shop "The fairy", design by Arch. Vasil Valchan-



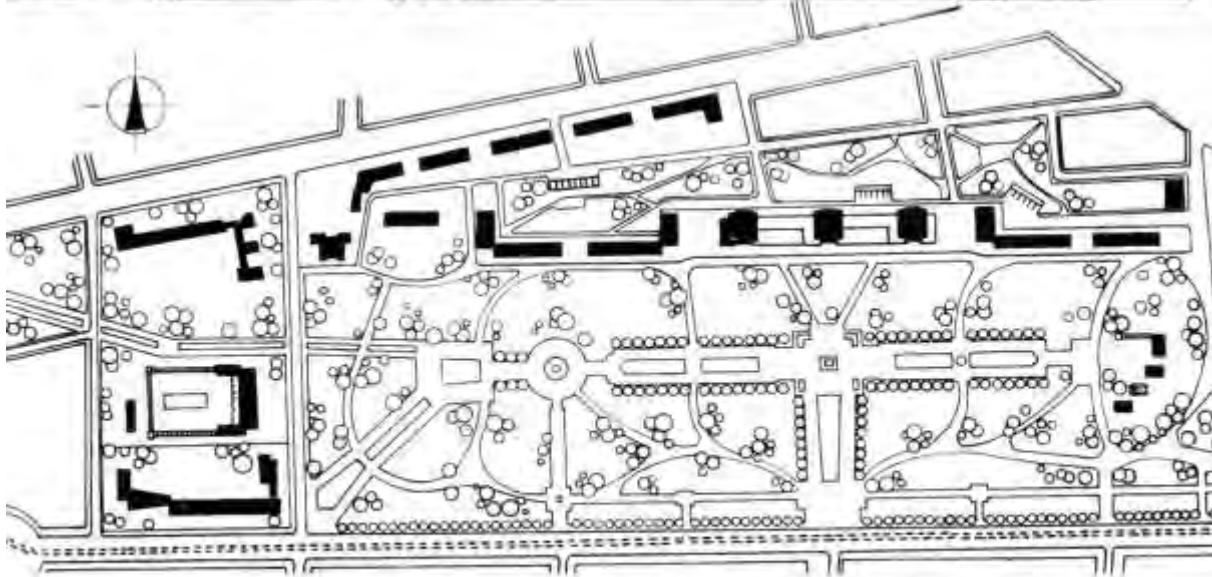
Construction of the residential complex "Lenin". The late 50s

PLATE XIX

Early residential complexes in Sofia, 1950s - 1960s



Residential Complex "Western Park", 1956-1960,
arch. Kiril Bosev and arch. Ivan Nikolov. Urban plan and views



Residential Complex "General Vladimir Zaimov", 1956-1959, Urban Plan, Buildings and Views

PLATE XX

Early residential complexes in Sofia, 1950s - 1960s



Sofia. Residential Complex "East", 1958-59, design by arch. Pancho Malezanov, Arch. Stefan Stefanov, Arch. Boyan Bondikov. Urban plan and views



Sofia. "Hipodroma" residential complex, 1958-1960, arch. Peter Tashev and arch. Zdravko Kolev (monolith-brick), the 80s and late 90s (monolithic).



Urban plan, distribution of residential buildings (architect Zdravko Kolev (left), architect Stefan Badjov (right) and views.

The new standards for spacing between buildings and their number of floors were complied with in design and construction until the 1990's all around the country, with the number of significant residential complexes in the cities growing up to several.

Since the beginning of the 1990's, the old built-up terrains were additionally and compactly built-up with new blocks of flats, and new small micro-regions of several buildings emerged, increasingly forming enclosed, guarded and fully maintained structures.

Functionally, the flats in the blocks of flats in the 1970's and 1980's were designed following the pattern of direct accessibility to the living room and the bedroom in the smaller ones, and in some cases with an indirect second bedroom in the big ones. Separate kitchens with a dining area were foreseen. Predominantly, two-room (one-bedroom) flats were built; fewer were the three-room (two-bedroom) flats, with the living room unlike the kitchen being considered as a room. Very few were four-room (three-bedroom) flats that served the needs of large families.

In the stylistics of Functionalism, flat roofs dominated in two variants – so-called warm and cold roofs: with one roof slab or with two roof slabs forming a low (about 80-cm high) space ventilated on both sides through ventilation openings. Low heating-energy prices predetermined the lack of thermal insulation, while ‘sandwich’ solutions by incorporating styrofoam which quickly sublimated and degraded into dust, were applied only on panel façades. The façades in the prevailing number of cases were plastered and the outer wooden joinery was mostly of two joined wings, subsequently mounted, mainly of coniferous wood imported from Komi ASSR and yielded by Bulgarians under a contract with the USSR effective from 1967 to 1994. The signing of this contract triggered large-scale construction in the country, which between 1950 and 1970 resulted in double growth of consumption of construction and industrial wood. However, the rapid growth of the coniferous species in the humid climate of Siberia made the wood friable and lacking joinery qualities. That is why the joinery of Komi wood – ie in all LPS buildings (large-panel system building, Plattenbau) – has long been amortized. Furthermore, the double joined wings did not allow good sealing.

In the 1960's, the construction of new residential quarters acquired large scale. Sofia residential complex Mladost-1 is an exemplar case. Originally called the Southwestern region, it was the subject of a large competition in 1964 won by the team of Architect Bogdan Tomalevski. A total of 1657 hectares were planned for construction, representing 10 percent of Sofia territory, divided into 5 micro-regions, each of about 7,500 inhabitants. Construction began immediately after the completion of planning. In the 1970's Mladost-2 and Mladost-3 quarters were built; in 1980 the plan of Mladost- 4 was approved, while the one of Mladost- 1A was approved at the end of 1981. So far, 440 large blocks of 16,494 flats are built there. Today, this massive construction project provides housing for about 120,000 people.

In the same period, similar large construction projects were implemented elsewhere, not only in Sofia (for example, Lyulin residential complex, planned in 1969, and constructed in 1973, about 121,000 inhabitants) but also in all district towns. These include Trakia residential complex in Plovdiv (1973 – 1976) comprising 256 blocks of flats distributed in 13 micro-regions, Meden Rudnik residential complex in Burgas, Vladislav Varnenchik residential complex in Varna (also dubbed Vladislavovo), Strogizia residential complex in Pleven, Zhelezniq residential complex in Stara Zagora, to mention but a few. (**PLATE XXI**) (**PLATE XXII**)

It should be noted that in each of the larger cities the number of residential complexes reached 5– 8, and the population inhabiting the respective areas with large-scale blocks of flats made about 50 to even 70 percent of the total population.

In the 1970's and 1980's, some examples of monolithic construction with outstanding architectural qualities, designed for the ruling nomenclature, were also built in the country.

PLATE XXI

Residential complexes throughout the country, 1970s - 1980s



Kyustendil. Residential complex. Present day.



Pleven. Residential complex. 1976



Burgas. Residential complex "Lazur" ("Tolbuhin") and the so-called "Cucumber".
Circa 1970s



Stara Zagora. "Trite Chuchura" Residential Complex. Circa 1975



Haskovo. Residential complex "Orpheus". 1970s

PLATE XXII

Large residential complexes in Sofia, 1970s - 1980s



Sofia, "Lyulin" residential complex.
Construction lasted from 1971 until 1986.
Model of the urban plan, 1966-1969,
design by arch. Kiril Bochkov and
Arch. Nedelcho Paskalev.

Views from 1972 and present day



Sofia, "Mladost" residential complex.
Plan of present day neighborhoods with
the metropolitan trails.

Partial views of the 1980s (so-called "blocks for
young families") and present day.

PLATE XXIII

Brick-monolithic apartment blocks from the 1970s and 1980s, designed to improve the massive residential architecture in Sofia and Kardzhali



Sofia. The corner of "San Stefano" Str. and "V. Tarnovo" Str



Sofia. "Jolio Curie" Str.
Diplomatic apartment blocks



Sofia. "Sterju Atanasov" Str.
Residential complex "Izgrey"



Sofia. 10 "Veliko Tarnovo" Str.



Sofia. Group of experimental apartment blocks in
residential complex "Motopista", 1987-2000



Кв. Лозенец, ул. Кораб планина.
т.нр. „Блок на Добри Джуров“

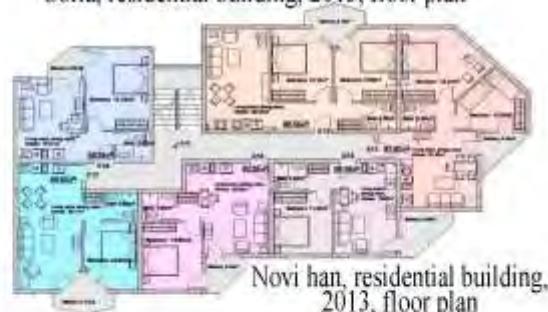


Kardzhali. Apartment terraced building, 1984-1986. Design by
arch. Oleg Nikolov. Winner of the Grand award of Interahr-1987



PLATE XXIV

Apartment type residential buildings throughout the country, 1990's - 2015



Not a few of them were stone-clad. Towards the end of the 1980's, some experimental apartment buildings were also made in the search of new visions in residential architecture. The most significant of them include the experimental group in Motopista quarter and the terraced building of architect Oleg Nikolov in Kardzhali, winner of the 1987 Interarch Grand Prix. **(PLATE XXIII)**

After 1990, there followed a period of construction of predominantly small-dimensional one- and two-room (one-bedroom) flats, where kitchens were replaced by a kitchenette, or more often they were designed as being part of the drawing-rooms. The use of the attic spaces, which initially accommodated two floors, led to the appearance of larger maisonette examples. After the amendments to the Spatial Planning Act, when the elevation over the cornice height up to the ridge height was defined to 4.50 m, the number of the attic floors was reduced to a maximum of one in the cases of height below 1.50 m between the slab and the cornice. After about 2005, the demand for small-size dwellings gradually dropped and an already larger number of three-(two-bedroom) and four- (three-bedroom) room flats were built, while the maisonettes disappeared almost entirely from the construction programmes.

During this period which is the last one in the study, the large-panel system building was discontinued as well as all related technologies of prefabricated construction works. The technologies for tunnel-type monolithic on-site cast concrete structures were also abandoned while some other mechanized systems such as slip forming, climbing formwork, etc, were rarely used. **(PLATE XXIV)**

Construction technologies and systems in multi-storey housing construction from 1900 to 2013

1. From the Liberation (1878) until 1920

Until the 1920's, construction in Bulgaria was done in the traditional semi-massive way with the use of stone, and later, brick load-bearing walls. Brick would quickly become a basic building material. Post-and-beam constructions were used for floor levels and roofs. The only novelty that was introduced in the 1880's was the application of Prussian vaults to build the ground levels above the basement in order to provide greater durability of the shaping structures over the unheated wet cellars as well as to improve the thermal protection of the ground floors. From the 1860's onwards part of the buildings were built up with massive walls at their full height to the cornice level, and after the 1880's it became a permanent practice in the cities. Bow-windows in these houses were gradually abandoned; balconies were already widely used; the elements for the consoles and their rails which were metallic were supplied via the ironmongery companies at the choice of the entrepreneurs and ordered from catalogues mainly of Austro-Hungarian companies. In 1905, the first building with the implementation of a reinforced concrete structure was built in Bulgaria.

Until the end of World War I, bricks, tiles, cement, aggregates, and timber were produced in the country, while imported were the required necessary quantities of iron and cast-iron products, sheet metal, nails, insulating materials, building glass, sanitary faience and ceramics, pipes and wires, lacquers, building facilities and more.¹⁵

However, it should be pointed out that multi-family residential buildings were not built until the 1920's and therefore there were no buildings with more than 3–4 floors, with some exceptions, such as the seven-storey office building of Baron Gendovich in Sofia (1914, architect Nikola Lazarov) built with thick load-bearing brick walls, floor structures of the Prussian vault type and on-site assembled staircase steps of Vratsa limestone.

2. Between the two world wars (1920 - 1946)

After the First World War, when the co-operative construction of multi-family residential buildings started, construction initially continued with the use of load-bearing brick walls and wooden floor constructions, but in parallel, as the buildings became bigger and higher, reinforced concrete structures were also used. The first multi-storey reinforced concrete building with skeleton frame was built in 1920, only 8 years after the first one in the world in France. From 1923 to 1928 (with the finishing works) the largest building co-operative home in the country, the St Sofia Chamber (architect Lazar Parashkevanov) was built of reinforced concrete.

At first foreign regulations for design and construction were applied to these constructions considered alien for the country, but in 1927 the first Bulgarian Regulations for the Design of the Reinforced Concrete Constructions in the Tsardom of Bulgaria appeared. They were applied in parallel with the approved in the same year Italian Technical and Hygienic Standards for Seismic Locations. However, in the following 1928, South-Eastern Bulgaria suffered several destructive earthquakes, mainly affecting the regions of Chirpan and Plovdiv. The large number of destructed buildings necessitated immediate amendments to the building code that were adopted in the same year and made the application of reinforced concrete structures obligatory for the country. This, incidentally, opened the opportunity for the rapid development of Modernism in Bulgaria. The changes in the development of reinforced concrete structures led to the elaboration of a new Regulation in 1934, amended shortly afterwards in 1937. In 1935, a separate Regulation on Construction was adopted. In the period 1881 – 1944, a total of 140 standards and regulations were adopted, mainly in the field of building materials and products. The adoption of the first Rules in 1928 made the construction plans and calculations a compulsory part of the design documentation, and after 1937 details were added to the required documentation.

In building co-operative homes, however, the use of reinforced concrete has already been popular in construction works since the first half of the 1920's. So, despite the architectural styles that have been part of the development of architecture in Bulgaria, construction structures were marked by the prompt introduction of the reinforced concrete (steel-concrete) technologies. The features of this material made it possible new façade architectural details to be created, especially with the penetration of Modernism ideas and the desire for tectonic expression of the construction in the architectural details that started in the early 1920's. Thus, it was already technically possible to create large, string-type window openings, large console-protruded balconies with solid concrete railings, massive lattice pergolas, thin slender cylindrical columns, pronounced outwardly protruding delicate window framing decorations, etc. In functional terms, buildings could already contain larger premises, wider connections between the drawing rooms and vestibules, as well as other improvements.

New construction products – lightweight ceramics (hollow bricks and churde), ceramic tiles, parquet flooring, joined windows, smooth plywood doors, etc, were produced in Bulgaria. The import of metal, later steel hardware, non-ferrous metal products, metal doors and showcases, as well as building facilities – elevators, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, low-voltage installations, etc, continued.¹⁶

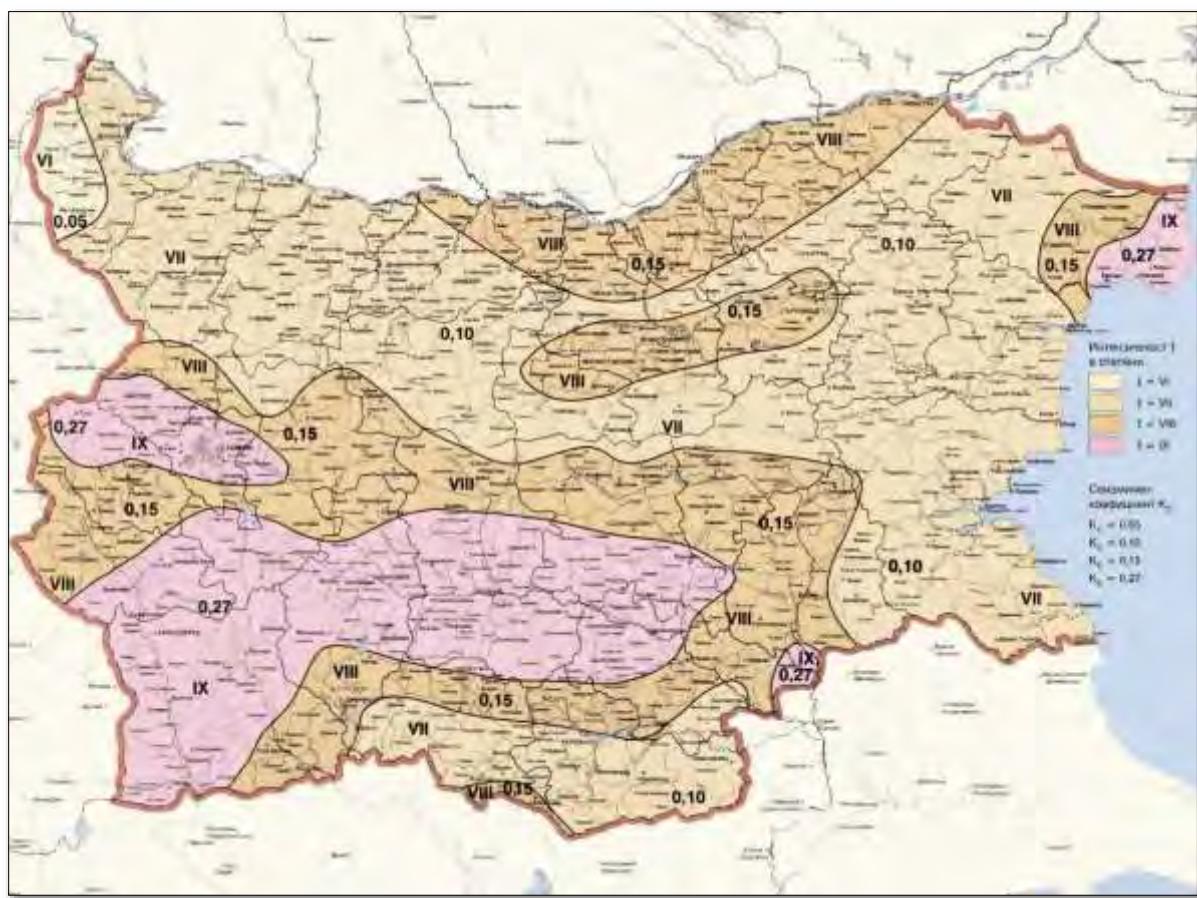
3. Development of construction technologies from 1947 to 2013

In constructive terms, there were no major changes in the first twenty years after the war. Reinforced concrete structures were still applied, but already under new design standards

developed in line with those of the Soviet Union, some even being a literal translation.

In 1947 a new Rules for the Design and Construction of Buildings and Engineering Facilities in the Seismic Regions of Bulgaria, 1947 was adopted. For the first time a map of the seismic zoning of Bulgaria accompanied such a document together with a list of seismic areas. The next earthquake-related regulations were issued in 1957, 1961 and 1964 (with amendments from 1972 and 1977), respectively. In 1987, after in-depth study of the foreign experience, including the 1978 California Model Standards, which will underlie the document, Standards for Designing Buildings and Facilities in Seismic Areas were adopted (NPPSSZR -87). In this regulatory document there were a number of important innovations, which are still up-to-date. Their updated version was Regulation No. 2/2007 for seismic design of buildings, where the added texts for partial modifications and additions were borrowed from Eurocode 8 for seismic design of buildings. In this document special attention is paid to the seismic provision of buildings and facilities in reconstruction, reshaping, upgrading and change of purpose. The following revised version of this regulation dates back to 2012 (Regulation No RD-02-20-2) and is still in effect.

Seismic zoning of the Republic of Bulgaria for a period of 1000 years



It is considered that buildings designed after 1964 under the regulations introduced by the Regulation for Design in Seismic Areas (PSZR - 64) that were in force at that time are seismically insured and therefore should not be classified as insecure. This was also reflected in the 2007 and 2012 regulations.¹⁷

The large-scale construction in Bulgaria, caused by the expansion of the cities as a result of the industrialization of the economy, brought up a new, large-scale growth of construction

technologies. Naturally, searches were directed to the industrialization of construction to a reduced its duration and costs. Thus the European methods of the 1930's, the leading modernists of Bauhaus, Le Corbusier, Pier Luigi Nervi, Jaap Bakema, Soviet functionalists, to mention but a few, were studied.

The first actual steps date back to 1956 – 1960 when not only designs of nomenclature series of residential buildings to serve traditional monolithic construction were developed but also employing the new combined system of monolithic walls and prefabricated flooring elements (semi-prefabricated construction). At the construction of the first semi-prefabricated buildings, it turned out that the desired price effectiveness was not achieved, and moreover, these buildings proved to be more cost-consuming than the monolithic structures.¹⁸ In addition, the height was limited to four floors when using this technology.

In 1958, in Zapaden Park residential complex a building constructed of large-block walls was built experimentally on Soviet technology (developed as early as 1927).

With this system, each of the vertically stacked blocks load-bears the floor structure independently without having to be connected to the lateral blocks. However, this technology did not establish itself, because shortly afterwards another construction technology was introduced in the country: the large-panel system building in the two planning and construction options – panel with no skeleton-framing using prefabricated concrete flooring panels, and panel with skeleton-framing.

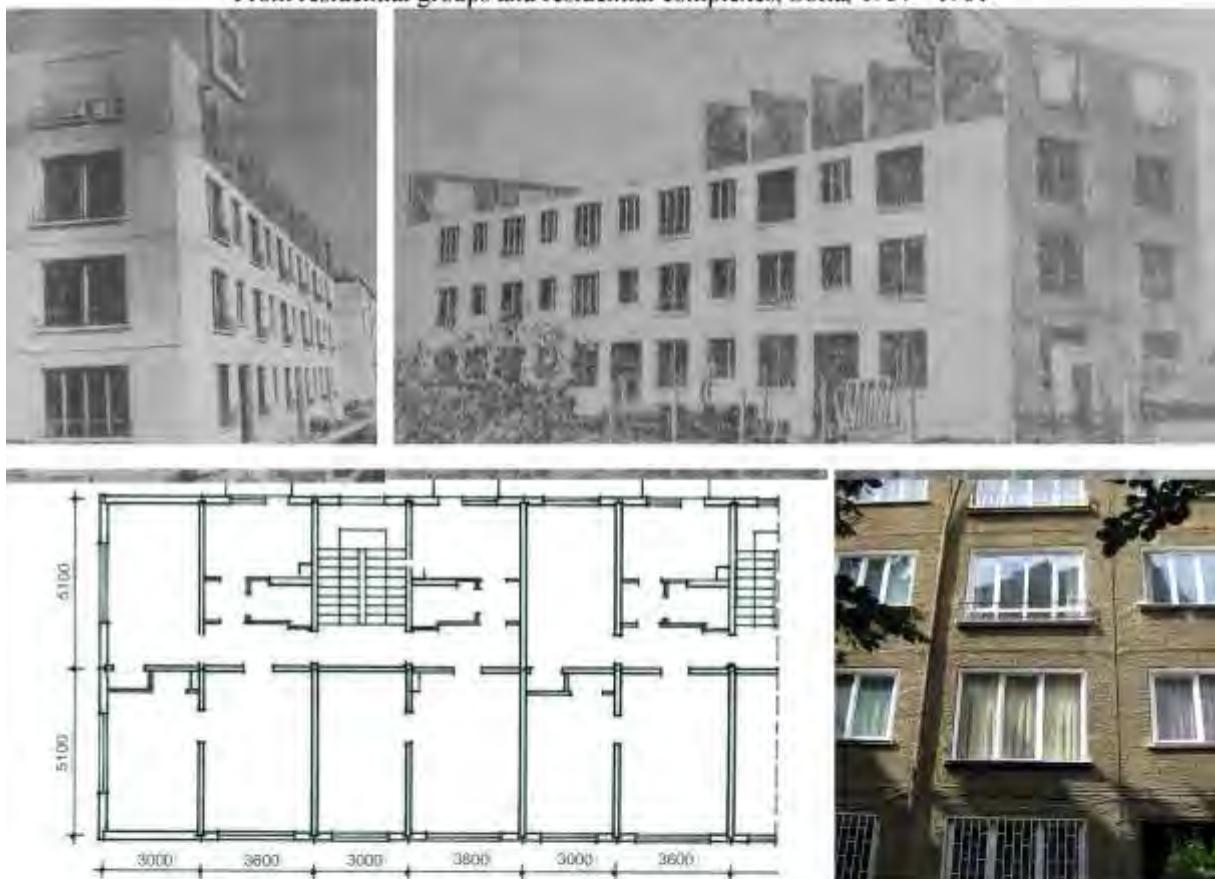
Actually, the beginning was put one year earlier (1957) with the construction of the first large-panel system (LPS) building in Sofia by building the panels and other parts of the building, and in 1958 at 192 Naycho Tsanov St the first multi-storey LPS block of flats appeared. The plans were developed at the Research Institute of Construction (NISI, founded in 1899 and structurally transformed under this name in 1954) by a team led by Prof. Eng. Georgi Brankov, PhD. In 1960 and 1961, according to a system developed in 1959, the first Lev Tolstoy LPS residential complex in Nadezhda district in Sofia was built. It comprises 9 four-storey blocks of flats and 210 flats. Façade panels are 26cm thick made of slag concrete and with 4-cm thick fibrolite cladding on the inside, fitted with closed joints. Above the first slab under the mortar there is 2-cm styrofoam. The roof is of the warm type with multi-layer waterproofing. . (**PLATE XXV**)

Following the construction of several experimental buildings in Sofia in the period 1952 – 1958, in the late 1950's a team led by architects Davidov and Shurkova and engineers Mirchev and Dobrev from by the Institute for Nomenclature Development and Industrialization of Construction (ITIS, later Nipro ITIS), fully developed the first skeleton-framing panel building system.

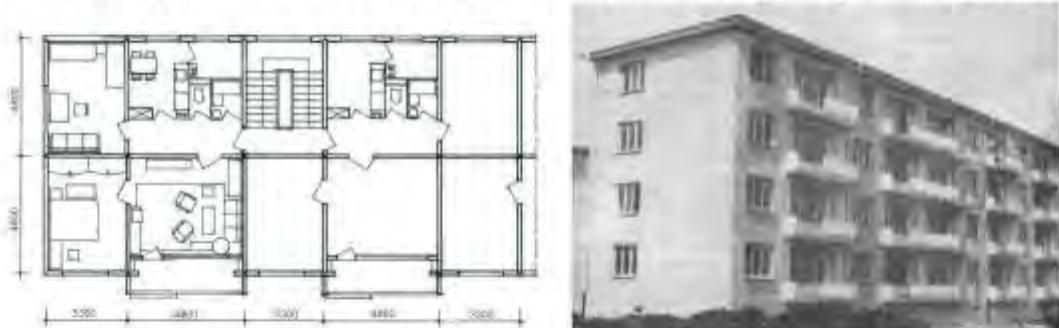
The history of this prefabricated system began in 1953 with products made in the newly founded Vibrobeton plant. They were used for construction of the first five-storey residential building based on a series of three-column frames connected longitudinally with beams and floors of large hollow panels. Other constructive experiments were carried out, in Sofia again, of which notable were those involving beamless floor constructions in two versions – with and without tension of the floor panels. The results, however, in the beam constructions were unacceptable in architectural terms, as the beams disturbed the openness of the interior spaces. Therefore, ultimately, the option with tensile beamless floor panels, which allowed not only undisturbed ceilings in interiors, but also greater planning flexibility, was considered the fundamental. The first experimental residential building employing the new system of ITIS was erected in Botunets quarter in 1960 under a temporary nomenclature for the needs of the Kremikovtsi metallurgical plant. But after the completion of the construction process and development of the final nomenclature, the first experimental building was erected in the early 1962 in Stara Zagora.¹⁹ It was four-storey structure of two sections and 24 flats. The reinforced concrete elements were made on a vibro-polygon in the town itself, while the foam-concrete panels were supplied by the Vibrobeton plant in Sofia. (**PLATE XXVI**)

PLATE XXV

The first large-panel system buildings - experiments,
From residential groups and residential complexes, Sofia, 1957 - 1961



Sofia, Residential complex "Ilinden", 192 "Naycho Tsanov" Str. The first large-panel system building .
Floor plan, views from the construction and view today. Project of NISI, eng. Georgi Brankov and team



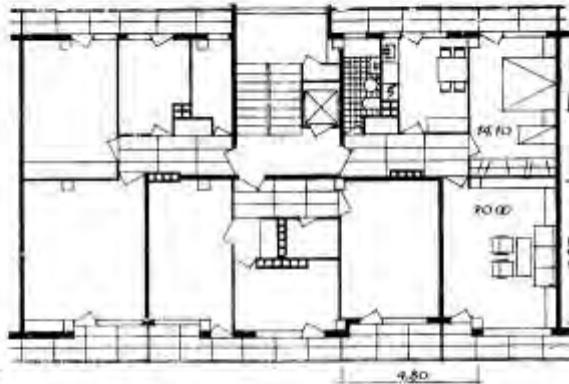
Sofia. Residential building from the first large-panel system building residential complex "Tolstoy", 1960. Plan and view at its completion Project of "NISI", eng. Georgi Brankov and team, architects are D. Davidov and K. Panayotov



Large-panel system buildings from the residential
group on "Traen Mir" Str. Sofia, 1961.
Project by "NiproTIS",
eng. Alexander Popov and eng. Ivan Angelov.

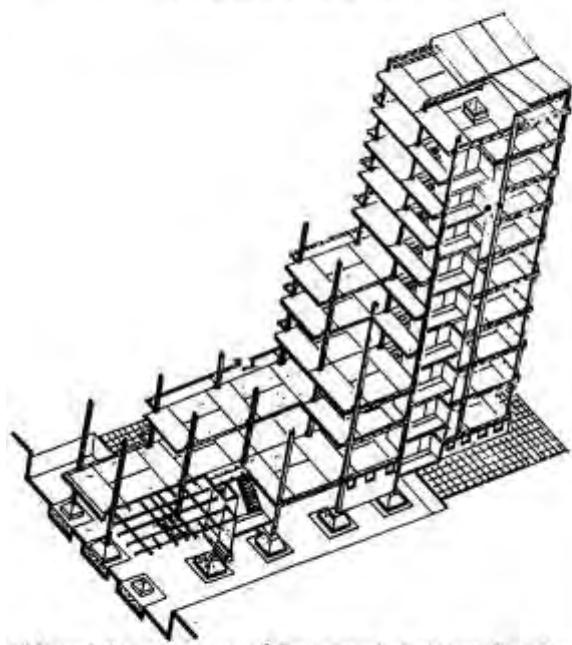
PLATE XXVI

Skeleton-framing beamless panel system buildings, 1962 - 1980s



Stara Zagora. First skeleton-framing panel system apartment block, 1962. View from the assembly works and floor layout

Sofia. Eight story skeleton-framing panel system building, residential complex "Hippodruma", 1968, arch. Dimiter Davidov and eng. Georgi Georgiev



(Above) Axonometry of the tensed-skeleton-framing panel system. Georgi Stoychev



Sofia. (Right) Skeleton-framing panel system building, 1980s, Views during construction today

All residential panel buildings in the country involve the use of either large-panel or skeleton-forming panel (beamless) building systems. The early blocks of flats lacked balconies and were fibrolite clad with relatively good but insufficient heat insulation properties. The panels themselves were originally made entirely of slag concrete (at that time, the carcinogenic threats of prolonged sulfur release have not yet been identified) – 20 cm, 2-cm lime-cement plastering on the outside, and in the inside – 3.5-cm fibrolite cladding and 1-cm interior plastering, and reinforced-concrete peripheral belt. Internal load-bearing panels are also made of slag concrete reinforced with a peripheral reinforced-concrete belt. Upon the depletion of the amounts of slag concrete accumulated by the plants, they are replaced by foam concrete. Sandwich panels in combinations of concrete – foam concrete – concrete and concrete – insulating material – concrete were introduced later. For these two structural compositions, the normally assumed thermal resistance is $R_o = 0.95W/m^2C$ for the first one, and $R_o = 1.50 W/m^2C$ after the introduction of foam polystyrol in panels made of concrete (6 cm) – styrofoam (4–8 cm) – concrete (8 cm) or overall thickness of 20 cm. Later on started the use of structural compositions of ceramsite (expanded clay aggregate) – concrete, ceramsite (expanded clay aggregate) – perlite – concrete, agloporite – concrete, and batt – concrete as more efficient in terms of thermo-insulation. These single-layer panels grew also in thickness up to of 26 cm, which is equivalent to a brick wall of 25 cm. However, due to a deficiency of ceramsite sand, quite often pure sand was used. About 1987 – 1988 the best thermal insulation properties of the panels were achieved, but they do not satisfy modern requirements.

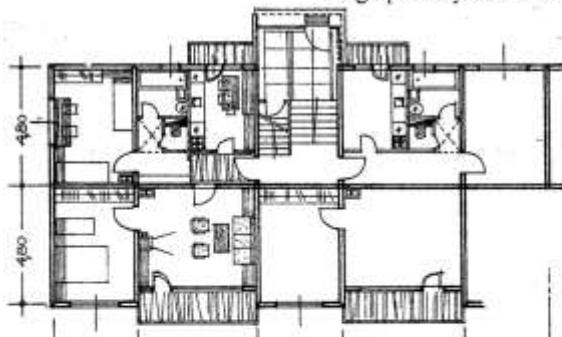
Immediately after the construction of the first four-storey blocks of flats and with the development of the nomenclature already by more institutes and design organizations, and after the gradual opening of more than 30 housing construction factories across the country, the buildings grew in height, length and volume configuration thanks to the transition to sectional modular design. Consistently after the first nomenclature Bs-2-63 (unified) from 1963, new ones were developed, as well as variants of the existing ones in 1964, 1965, 1969 and 1987. A total of 40 basic and modified systems have been developed and used for the entire panel construction period.

It should be noted that the first of the nomenclatures although with some improvements was applied throughout the 1980's and the BS-69-Sf nomenclature of Sofproject Research and Design Institute, would last a little longer until the early 1990's when the panel construction has been gradually abandoned.

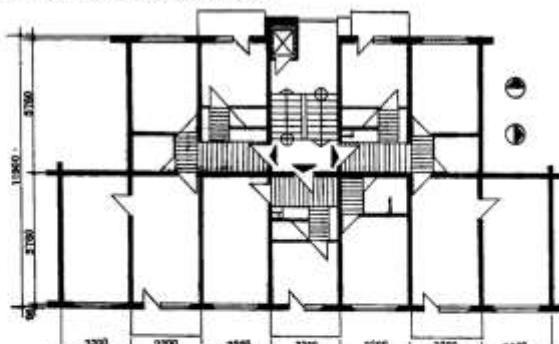
This system was employed in construction involving the so-called cold roofs with two slabs placed one above the other, thus leaving a little space façade-ventilated through openings, instead of the so-called warm roofs of a slab insulated with slag concrete, or foam concrete and waterproofing of two or three layers of bituminous oilcloth. Thermal insulation in the case of cold roofs is achieved by layers of slag concrete, foam concrete, ceramsite (expanded clay aggregate), styrofoam cladding, bitum-perlite plates and perlite sand. Due to the fact that in most cold roofs there is a small distance between the attic and the roof slab, it is impossible to carry out repairs and lay new thermal insulation. Under the slab of the first habitable level, thermotechnical measures were not carried out, except in the cases of construction in the first 4–5 years of application of the panel systems and the time after 1985. Only in compliance with nomenclature BP 79-G1, derivative of Bn-IV-VIII-G1 – 69 , both being developed by KNIPAT Glavproekt, the façade joints were of a closed type. (**PLATE XXVII**)

PLATE XXVII

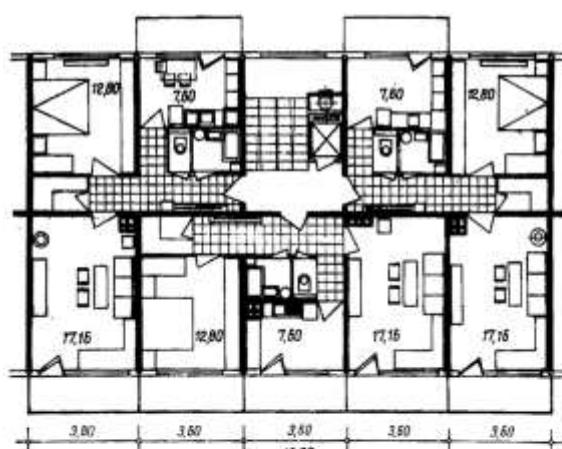
Large-panel system buildings built between 1963 and 1990s



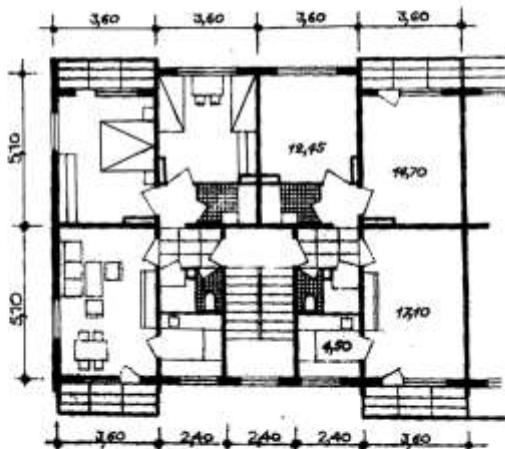
Five-story Nomenclature Bs-V-Pd, 1963. Layout floor



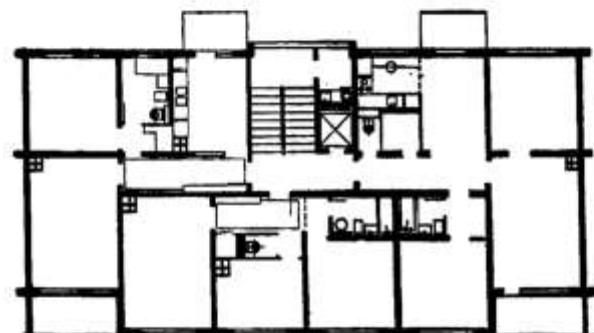
Eight-story nomenclature BS-VIII-2-64, 1964. Layout floor



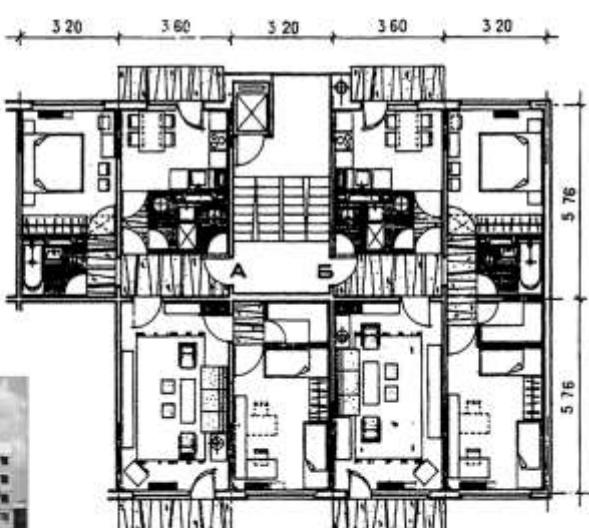
Eight-story nomenclature Bs-VIII-4-64-Cf, 1964. Layout floor



Rousse, residential complex Zdravets".
Nomenclature "Danube II". Layout floor



Plovdiv. Eight-story nomenclature Bs-VIII-Plovdiv.
Layout floor



Nomenclature Bs-2-69, 1972 year of Niprotis, for
DK 2, Sofia. Layout floor



Sofia. Eight-story building in residential complex "Lyulin"
nomenclature Bs-69-Sf, 1969, implemented in 1972. Picture 1974

The following table presents the 15 panel building systems, which have underlain the construction of the largest number of residential buildings under the National Programme for Renovation of Residential Buildings in the Republic of Bulgaria (2005):

NNo	Housing construction plant	Building system	Period of application	Number of residential buildings	Relative share
222	Sofia	Bs - 69 - Sf(DK1 и DK 3)	1972 - 1981	76,665	10.8%
222	Sofia	Bs- 69 - Sf - UD	1982 - 1992	65,713	9.3%
22	Bourgas	Bn --VIII - 1. 65 - Rs/Bs	1971 - 1983	40,830	5.8%
24	Veliko Tarnovo - Gorna Oryahovitsa	Bs - IV-VIII - 72 - Gl - P	1978 - 1992	16,790	2.4%
33	Varna	Bn - V - VIII - Vn	1972 - 1981	16,428	2.3%
43	Varna	Bn- VIII - Rs/Vn	1965 - 1975	15,333	2.2%
33	Varna	BP 79 - Vn	1981 - 1986	14,095	2.0%
113	Pazardzhik	Bs- IV - IX - 75 - Gl - P	1979 - 1990	12,869	1.8%
116	Plovdiv	Bs- V- VIII, I - 68 Pd	1974 - 1981	12,599	1.8%
114	Pernik	Bs - 69 - Sf /UD- 85	1979 - 1992	12,077	1.7%
224	Stara Zagora	BP 79 - Gl - A	1981 - 1986	12,055	1.7%
222	Sofia	Bs - 2.63 (unified)	1963 - 1968	12,047	1.7%
223	Sofia - Stolnik	Bs -IV-VIII - 72 - Gl (VIII st)	1976 - 1990	10,952	1.5%
236	Hadzhi Dimitrovgrad	Bs - VIII- Sf (H = 2.86)	1965 - 1974	10,952	1.5%
116	Plovdiv	Bs- V- VIII - 69 - Sf	1972 - 1992	10,287	1.5%

Summarized condition of the existing panel housing buildings in Bulgaria by 2015:

Total	Homes	Buildings	Inhabitants
Total for Bulgaria	707,441	18,900	1,779,086
Total for the cities	695,431	13,076	1,758,248
Total for the villages	12,010	5,824	20,838

In the early 1960's, the first two experimental LPS hotels were built in the newly established Sunny Beach sea resort and in the middle of the decade a LPS hotel-building system was developed, which was used in 1969 for the construction works in Albena, the third largest Bulgarian seaside resort.

For the sake of the integrity of our exposition it should be pointed out that even in the

initial large-scale research and detailed explorations in the field of prefabricated construction between 1957 and 1962, a large team of scientists and designers from the Engineering Construction Institute - ISI (today's Higher Institute of Architecture and Construction -VIAS) and Research Institute of Construction - NISI also worked on prefabricated systems with the use of spatial elements. The team comprised some of the most prominent Bulgarian architects since the time of the two world wars: Dimitar Tsolov (head), Angel Damyanov, Alexandar Dorosiev, Hrabar Popov, Konstantin Panayotov, and younger generation presented by Petar Sofianski, Shteryu Shterev, Milko Angelov, Georgi Stoychev, Kiril Boychev, to mention but a few, and civil engineers: Kiril Bogatev, Levcho Manuilov, Velislav Ivanov (thermotechnics, and heating and ventilation), etc. Until then, as they found out in their research, this issue was 'only researched and developed in the USSR.'²⁰ There were both theoretical and experimental developments in this direction until the second half of the 1970s, but not even a limited number of residential buildings was constructed in this line. Two summer houses were built in Chernomorets, and in 1976–1997 a more significant construction experiment was made in Hissarya, where a 3-storey hotel was built with pre-fabricated modules systems methods of the Construction and Assembly Plant SMK-Plovdiv. The project was carried out by a team of NISI, led by Eng. Borislav Krastev, with the participation of architects Petar Sofianski and L. Eneva.²¹ There are more in number agricultural buildings employing this system. (**PLATE XXVIII**)

Today, only small buildings such as transformer substations are produced in Bulgaria as reinforced concrete module structures. Recently, the first small two-storey dormitory built of the modern container modules appeared,

Regardless of the wide-ranging construction utilizing industrially produced elements, parallel to their development, the implementation of new technologies for monolithic structures was also under way. It seems that first was the invention by engineer Ivan Slavchev of the load-bearing formwork, but it was suitable for industrial construction. For example, in 1951, this system was implemented in the construction of the granulating towers of the Nitrogen-Fertilizer Plant in Dimitrovgrad.

In the 1960's, the use of one of the very old monolithic systems, the so-called slip forming (Chicago Slip Forming, 1917) started in Bulgaria to meet the needs of housing construction. It was designed for the continuous casting of silo structures. In fact it was introduced in the 1950 for the rise of technological factory towers and chimneys, for elevators, etc. In the early 1960's an option was originally developed for the raising of the load-bearing walls of the residential buildings in their entire height, to be followed by installation of the intra-floor slabs. Following the improvement in 1967, the process provided for the consecutive synchronous casting of load-bearing walls and slabs. The technology itself is cumbersome to produce good functional and spatial solutions for homes, and therefore few blocks of flats were built based only on this technology. The search for more suitable monolithic building technologies continued.

More residential buildings were built through another of the industrialized combined monolithic-prefabricated systems, the lift-slab method (LSM). The method involves monolithic casting of the foundations and the basement floor, after which all the upper intra-floor smooth slabs (with hidden beams) are cast on top of them. In this process technological and other openings are made on the slabs, and metal parts are concreted that would serve for installation of the elements of the lifting installation and for connection (by welding and sealing) of the slabs with the prefabricated columns. The reinforced concrete bearing walls and staircases are built in advance (by means of the slip forming method). At a later stage, a special lifting mechanism 'lifts' and 'holds' the whole bundle of slabs slightly above the level of the slab above the basement. Then the prefabricated columns on the first floor are mounted underneath, and the mechanism lowers and places the first slab on the structure. Then the 'pack' of the other

slabs is lifted to the level of the second floor, the columns on the second floor are mounted, and the mechanism ‘places’ the second slab on them, etc. The system was developed by NISI-Sofia in 1962 – 1965 by a team headed by engineer Hristo Grechenliev. The architectural part was the deed of architect Petar Sofianski. The first experimental five-storey building was designed by architect Petar Sofianski and the engineers Georgi Dimitrov and Georgi Kostore in 1965 and implemented in Sliven in 1966. In the 1970s, around 30 percent of the multi-storey housing construction was carried out under this system.

In 1966, the Ministry of Construction concluded a framework agreement with the German company NOE (Schaltechnik) for the delivery of formwork and equipment for its industrialized monolithic construction technology – the monolithic on-site cast concrete structures, which guaranteed high speed and quality of construction. The technology is perfect for high construction. Based on the theory of thin profiles, it is also an economical method. At first, the state-run Enterprise for International Entrepreneurship and Consulting Services Technoexportstroy, established in 1964, started employing this system, initially building in Germany at the early 1970’s. Later, the well-adopted technology was introduced in our country, initially in Sofia and Stara Zagora. After the newly established Plant for monolithic on-site cast concrete structures (ZEK), Plovdiv (today’s Kofragna Technica PLC) purchased of the production licenses of NOE in 1971, the this system was widely applied.

Since the early 1980’s, from NOE (incidentally, from other Western producers as well) the import started of yet another version of the system, known as the tunnel-formwork method (TF). By the middle of the decade, ZEK Plovdiv bought this license from NOE and started producing its components and equipment. As from 1988 onwards, nomenclature projects (SP-BM-TK, 88) based on the system were implemented.

The first experimental buildings built via the tunnel-formwork method appeared not only in Sofia, but also in the towns of Haskovo and Chepelare. Later, these industrialized technologies for monolithic construction underlay the building of large number of multi-storey residential buildings around the country in the 1970’s and 1980’s. (**PLATE XXIX**)

These industrialized monolithic construction technologies mostly provided for façades to be executed either of brick masonry or, in most cases, with panels, including their version as a vertical three-storey vertical module.

After the introduction of the frame formwork in the 1990’s, the use of tunnel formworks was suspended in Bulgaria. Today, housing construction is monolithic, to a large extent done via the technology of monolithic on-site cast concrete structures, with the use of steel or steel-wooden prefabricated formwork for multiple use of the nomenclature of PERI, NOE, DOKA, FABLOK, HUENNEBECK, Kofragna Technica JSC (founded in 1971 in Plovdiv), HRAMAR and other brands of monolithic construction equipment. The number of flat-roofed buildings dropped because the sloped roofs provided for the creation of one up to three under-roof habitable levels (subsequently this option was nullified by a regulated change).

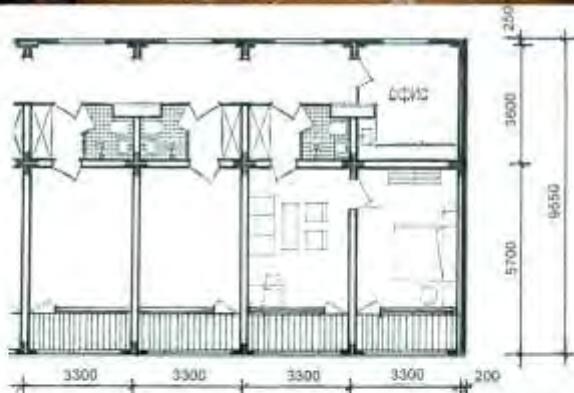
PLATE XXVIII



Sofia, apartment blocks (one under construction).
First use of slipform construction, 1966



Sofia. Apartment block. Monolithic on-site cast concrete structure, 1980's



(Above) Hisarya. Experimental hotel of reinforced concrete prefabricated elements, 1976-1977.
Plan and view on completion of construction



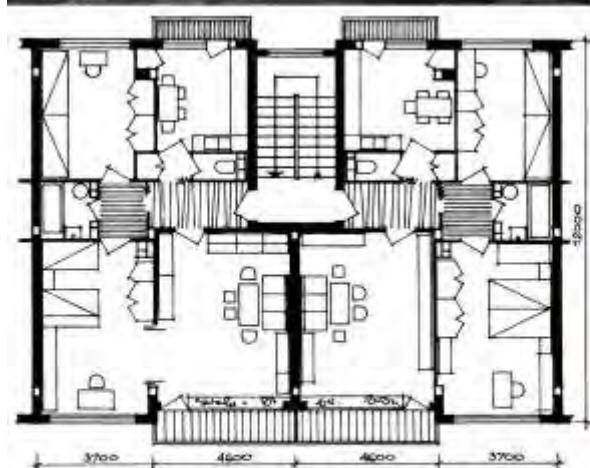
(Left) Albena resort. Plattenbau hotels,
Northeastern Bulgaria, 1968-1969 and 1973-1974,
design by arch. Nikolay Nenov.
Photos after the completion of the first stage and today

PLATE XXIX

Use of the "lift-slab" method 1962 - 80s and the "monolithic on-site cast concrete structure" method, 1970-2017



Mounting installation for the the Lift-Slab Method of construction



Sofia. The first experimental three-section residential building, built with the Lift-Slab Method, 1969.
Floor plan and view during construction



Sliven. The first experimental building, built according to the the Lift-Slab Method , 1966.
Floor plan, view during construction and finished rough construction.



Varna. Construction of a residential building with a monolithic on-site cast concrete structure, 2013

AVERAGE AGE AND REGULATED EXPLOITATION LIFE-CYCLE OF THE MULTI-STORY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS FROM THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION AND MAIN TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

1. Average age of the multi-storey residential buildings

It is generally considered that multi-storey construction in Bulgaria is comparatively new, since it was introduced only after 1920 and became widely used after 1956. It should be pointed out that all the time the construction of flats has included three-storey blocks of flats with one to several entrances. Most blocks of flats built after the Second World War were of this type, ie not a few of the blocks of flats in the towns. Therefore, in the present study, they were taken into account in the statistical data analysis.

Thus, in the 2001 census it was established that Bulgaria's total housing stock is relatively new - about 30 percent is under the age of 30, almost half of it is less than 40 years old, while the residential buildings built before 1929 comprise only 4 percent. Overall, 75 percent of the total housing stock in Bulgaria was built after 1960. As multi-storey residential buildings with very few exceptions are built primarily in the cities, it can be seen that there these dwellings comprise 84 percent of the total number of dwellings (**Table 1**). In Kyustendil, a medium-size town which was chosen for this experimental study, out of a total of 6,914 dwellings reported by the National Statistical Institute (NSI) in December 2014, 4785 are built after 1960, or 69.21 percent of all dwellings built from 1880 to 1960 incl.

It should be borne in mind that the financial crisis had a strong impact on the country's economy and exacerbated the migration to Western Europe. Statistics reported that from early 2011 to late 2014 only 17 new homes were built in the town of Kyustendil, while the total number for the country was 7,009, with respectively 409 and 92,359 for the previous decade from 2001 to 2010.

There has been a gradual revival of construction in Bulgaria since 2016 and especially in the cities. For example, 521 residential buildings were put into operation in the second quarter of the same year, or there is an increase of 3.2 percent compared to the same period in 2015. The flats are 2248 of them, ie. 15.6-percent growth is reported. Two-room flats dominate in the new residential buildings (one living-room and one bedroom, almost none separate kitchens or kitchenettes), which make 27.90 percent, while the big flats of six and more rooms comprise 2.70 percent. The greatest revival in housing construction is reported in Plovdiv – 81 buildings with 196 flats, Burgas – 80 with 733 flats, and Varna – 79 buildings with 196 flats. Since the second half of 2016 in some big cities an increased demand for bigger and more luxurious flats has been reported with the preference that they are located in fenced groups and complexes.

TABLE 1. AGE OF THE HOUSING STOCK IN 2001

Percentage distribution of housing stock by construction period: [%]

	By the end of 1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-2001
In the country	4	4	5	12	20	24	12	10	5	4
In cities and towns	3	2	3	8	19	28	15	12	6	5

In order to determine the percentage of the dwellings located in multi-storey buildings, ie. 3-storey and higher, data of this census was summarized in **Table 2**. It showed 50 percent for the country, and only 69% for the cities and towns.

According to NSI data of 31 December 2014, the actual number of dwellings in the three-storey and higher buildings amounts to 134,475 out of a total of 2,069,867, or 6.50 percent. For the town of Kyustendil, this number is 1,046 dwellings out of 6,914 in total, or 15, 13 percent.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF FLOORS OF THE TOTAL HOUSING STOCK IN 2001
Percentage distribution of the housing stock by number of floors in the building:
[%]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
In the country	28	22	5	6	6	5	4	15	3	5
In cities and towns	15	16	7	8	9	8	6	21	4	8

The statistical results for 2005 on the degree of heating, water supply, sewerage, and electricity utilities in the multi-storey residential buildings in the country are shown in **Table 3**.

TABLE 3. Percentage distribution of the housing stock by degree of development of utilities (electricity, water supply, sewerage and heating installation) and construction and construction systems:

Habitable housing stock	Share of the total number with central heating, %		Share of the total number with electricity- and water supply and sewerage, %	
	In the country	In cities and towns	In the country	In cities and towns
Average for the country and the cities and towns	26.0	38.4	91.0	97.5
Large-panel system building (LPS)	57.0	57.8	100.0	100.0
Reinforced concrete (reinforced concrete, monolithic on-site cast concrete structure, lift-slab method, panel formwork)	53.0	56.0	99.0	99.5
Bricks (with concrete slab)	23.3	29.7	96.0	98.0
Bricks (with beam)	3.0	5.6	86.0	92.0

2. Exploitation period of the building systems used since 1920 to date

The exploitation period of the multi-storey residential buildings is not a straightforward and simple question. Systemic and sufficient maintenance is important. Pursuant to the Construction and Operations Plan Regulations (in force since 1987), all buildings have an exploitation life-cycle of 100 years. The only applicable regulation that treats this matter is BDS

EN 1990: 2003/NA, national application of Eurocode ICS 91.010.30, stipulation that ‘structures of buildings and other customary structures’ have an ‘exemplary exploitation life-cycle’ of 50 years, while ‘structures of monumental buildings, bridges and other facilities’ – 100 years. In this case, the strange term, ‘monumental buildings’ undoubtedly a work of translator’s nonsense is used to mean the entire monolithic and monolith-prefabricated construction, and possibly the LPS as well.

Differences exist between the physical and functional operational features as well. Physical fitness is the length of time when a well-maintained building maintains its fitness for purpose, that is, its physical integrity, reliability and functionality, within tolerable limits, in terms of constructional and technical, and architectural points of view. Within this period, the costs necessary to maintain and repair the buildings and structures are still lower than their growing value because of these costs. The latter does not apply to residential properties occupied by their owners. Functional fitness is a wider concept because it is related to the aging of functional schemes, building installations, joinery and so on, affecting the quality of habitation.

Both types of fitness are subject to adjustment in one or another extent that may extend the exploitation life-cycle of the building and improve its functional performance to varying degrees.

Overall, based on the regulatory documents in construction, it can be pointed out that with minimal maintenance preventing the self-destruction of structures due to unresolved damage, the minimal operational fitness of the buildings employing the most common types of structures in Bulgaria would appear to be approximately:

1. Masonry Buildings, with massive load-bearing walls and wooden floor- and roof-beams – 60 years
2. Monolithic Buildings, with frame- or skeleton-framing structures - 100 years
3. Monolithic on-site cast concrete structures, with monolithic-prefabricated constructions - 80 years in the case of exterior panel walls, and 100 years in the case of entirely reinforced-concrete or brick structures
4. Lift-slab method (LSM), monolithic-prefabricated structure - 80 years
5. Slip forming, industrialized monolithic reinforced-concrete structure - 90 years
6. Large-panel system building (LPS) - 100 years for the panels, but 70 years for the building itself.

Some well-known Bulgarian experts, such as Prof. Eng. Dimitar Nazarski, PhD, argue that if the large-panel residential building does not have serious structural defects, the exploitative life-cycle exceeds 100 years. Also, there are still operationally fit multi-family building co-operative homes from the period 1920 and 1928 built constructively as masonry buildings, ie with wooden floor- and roof-beams, and that means for about 90 years.

Given the fact that each building can be architecturally and constructively renovated, the problem is, in fact, that almost all of Bulgaria’s energy-efficient housing stock is of Class C and D, the second being predominant. That is why, in 2005, a National Programme for Renovation of Residential Buildings in the Republic of Bulgaria was developed, which thoroughly examines the state of the housing stock and the necessary measures for its rehabilitation. For two years now, actual steps in this direction were made.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLIMATIC ZONES IN BULGARIA

As far as the climatic characteristics of the territory of Bulgaria go, several basic scientific classifications are used as the starting point, the most popular of which are the adaptations on the map of Köppen-Geiger one hundred years after its creation (World Map of Köppen-Geiger Climate Classificatione)²³, and the climate classification of Alissov (Географические типы климатов [Geological Climate Types], 1936, rev. 1950). Both are based on global climatic belts formed on temperature specifics and overall circulation of the atmosphere. In this belt it is generally assumed that Bulgaria falls into the Continental-Mediterranean climatic region. However, following local research Bulgarian science has developed a more detailed and structured concept. In its essence this concept provides for that the state territory is divided into five climatic zones defined according to the territorial manifestation of climatic elements and the impact of climatic factors:

1. Continental climate (Moderate Continental Climatic zone).

It includes the Danube valleys, the mountainous regions north of the Stara Planina Mountain Range (dubbed Prebalkan), Western and Central Stara Planina Mountains, the high valleys of the Kraishte region (between the towns of Radomir and Kyustendil, the Struma valley and the Serbian border (which is a division line of the area), Ihtiman and Sashtinska Sredna Gora Mountains. In this zone the average annual temperature is of amplitude of +25⁰ to +26⁰C, with the average temperature in January ranging from -2⁰ to -3⁰C and the average temperature in July being +25⁰ to + 26⁰C. The lowest temperature in this climatic zone was reported in the Kraishte region (Tran, -38.3⁰C), and the highest one was reported in the mountainous area north of Western Stara Planina Mountains – predominantly in the region of Montana (Boichinovtsi, +45⁰C). Precipitation in the Danube Plain is 500 to 600 mm. In the Prebalkan region and in the mountain valleys precipitation is up to 800 mm, and up to 1,000 mm along the northern slopes of the Stara Planina and Vitosha Mountains. North and northwest winds are predominant, reaching the highest speeds in the Danube Plain. In winter and spring eastern winds are reported in the Danube plain, while in Sofia Valley typical are Foehn winds.

This climatic region has the most pronounced continental characteristics, decreasing from north to south.

2. Transitional Continental climate (Transitional-Continental Climatic zone)

It covers the Upper Thracian Lowland, the northern part of the Tundza hilly and low mountainous area, the eastern part of the mountain valley to the south of the Stara Planina Mountains, and the Blagoevgrad valley. This zone is characterized by average annual temperature of about +23⁰C, the average January temperature, unstable to a certain extent, is reported to be from -1.5⁰C to + 1⁰C, and the average temperature in July is ranging from +24⁰ to + 26⁰C. The maximum summer temperature reaches +40⁰ C. In this zone winter is mild, spring is cool and the summer is hot. The annual rainfall is 550mm–600mm; in the Upper Thracian Lowland it is reported to be below 500mm, with pronounced minima and maximums. Snow cover is unstable, and there is no permanent and uninterrupted accumulation of snow. Western and northwest winds predominate, but in the summer in the eastern parts of the Upper Thracian Lowland reported are also eastern and northeast winds.

Overall, the climate of the Transitional Continental Climatic zone is more favourable features than the Moderate Continental climate.

3. Transitional Mediterranean climate (Continental-Mediterranean climatic zone)

It includes the valleys of the rivers Struma (south of Simitli), Mesta (south of Gotse Delchev) and Arda, the lowlands of the Eastern Rhodope Mountains, Sakar and Strandzha mountain part of the Black Sea coast. Here the climate is formed by the influence of tropical air masses and those coming from moderate latitudes. In some areas of the southern coast winds from the north, west and other directions are reported. For example, in the region of Sozopol, among local sailors popular are the ancient names for seven winds differing in direction and characteristics. The average annual temperature is $+13^{\circ}$ to $+13.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average temperature in January ranges from $+10^{\circ}$ to $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the average temperature in July ranges from $+24^{\circ}$ to 25°C . Once every 10–20 years, absolute minimum temperatures reported may fall to -15° – -20°C . The annual amplitude does not exceed $+23^{\circ}$ to $+24^{\circ}\text{C}$. The annual precipitation is in the range of 500 – 600 mm, and in the southern parts it ranges from 700 – 1,000 mm. The maximum reported values are in November – December, and the minimums are in August. The snow cover is extremely unstable and usually lasts for 1–2 days. In the valleys of the Mesta, Struma and Tundzha rivers, snow covers forms for a short period of time every several years.

4. Black Sea climate (Black Sea Climatic Zone)

This zone covers a narrow strip of a varying width of 20 – 40 km, occupying parts of the Bulgarian territory to the west of the Black Sea coast, including parts of Dobrudzha Plain, Strandzha Mountain and Eastern Stara Planina Mountain Range. The zone is under the strong influence of the Black Sea basin. In the northern parts the Continental climate influence is more pronounced, while the southern part is under the Mediterranean climate influence. The influence of the Black Sea is mainly reflected in the decrease of the temperature amplitude. The zone is marked by a small 24-hour and annual-temperature amplitude of $+20^{\circ}$ to $+21^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average annual temperature ranges from $+12^{\circ}$ to $+12.7^{\circ}\text{C}$; the average temperature in January is reported as $+0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ on the north coast and as $+3.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ on the south coast, and the mid-July temperature ranges from $+22^{\circ}$ to $+23^{\circ}\text{C}$. The zone is characterized by low precipitation ranging from 500mm in Dobrudzha to 900mm in the southern parts. Snow cover in the northern parts lasts for 2 to 4 weeks and for 4 to 5 days in the southern parts. In summer the winds are mainly breezes; north and northeast winds predominate in winter, sometimes at speeds above 30 m/s.

5. High-mountain climate (Mountain climatic zone)

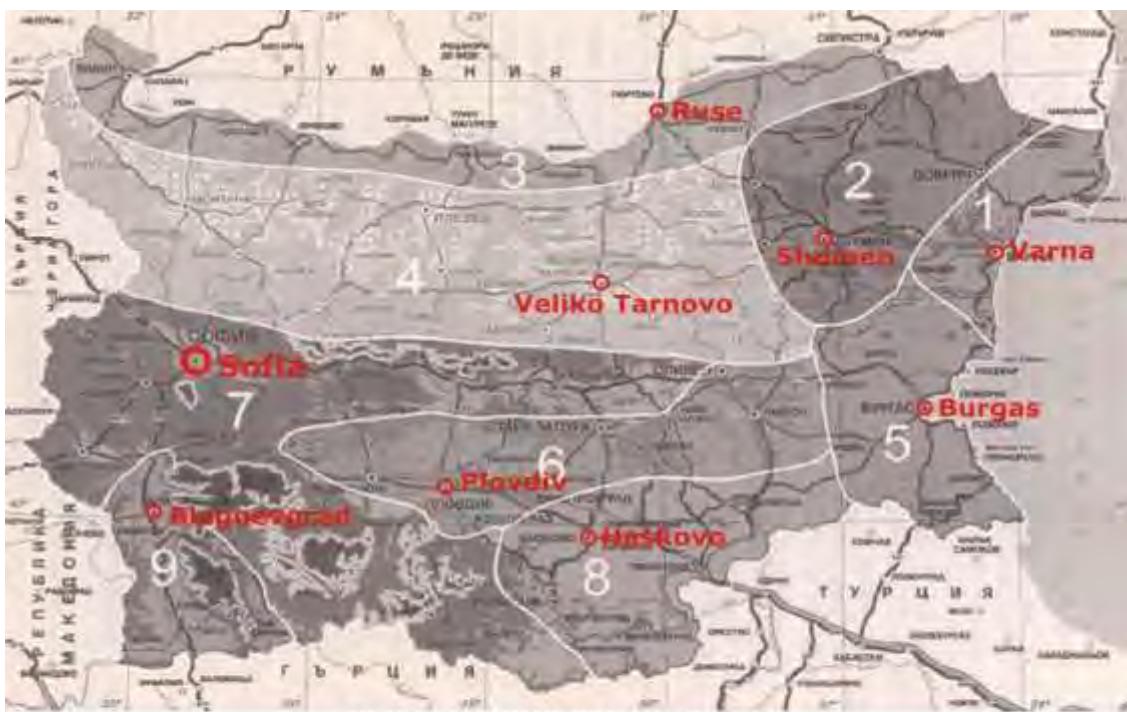
This zone includes the mountain areas in the territory of Bulgaria of at altitude above 950–1000m asl. Compared to the other climatic zones it is characterized by increased cloudiness and consequently higher rainfall, long-lasting snow cover, high humidity and small temperature amplitude. The climatic zone is classified into three parts: low-mountain climate (up to 1,000 m asl.), middle-mountain climate (up to 1,800 m asl) and alpine climate (above 1,800 m asl). Overall, the average annual temperature is above 0°C , while above 2,300 m asl the reported values are below 0°C . The maximum average monthly temperatures are reported in August, and the minimums are in February. The average January temperatures at 1,200 – 1,300 m asl range from -3.5° to -4.5°C , and at 1,180 – 1,900 m asl – -6° to -7°C , in the highest parts they reach 10°C . The average annual precipitation is 800 – 1,000 mm. The highest precipitation is reported in spring in the northern slopes and in winter in the southern parts. Snow cover lasts for 5 to 9 months. The strongest winds blow in the high-mountain parts.

CLIMATIC ZONES IN BULGARIA



Pursuant to Regulation No 7 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (MRDPW) of 15 December 2004 for heat consevation and energy saving in buildings, Art. 6 (3), the necessary data for calculation of the duration of the heating period and for the day/degrees by settlements are calculated according to the map and Table. 1 and 2 of Annex 2. The map and the nine tables therein containing the baseline values of the climatic factors in the climatic zones were previously adopted by Regulation No. 18 of 12.11.2004 of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources. Under this classification, the climatic areas are divided into 9 zones, by further dividing the primary 5 climatic zones according to the differences in their comprising parts. For example, the Black Sea climatic zone is divided to Northern (1) and Southern (5) zones; along the Danube River there is a strip (3) of the Moderate Continental Climatic Zone, etc. This division has been necessitated by the need of more precise data for the purposes of the thermal engineering calculations for the housing stock in Bulgaria. This climatic zoning is further reaffirmed by the following regulatory documents on thermal efficiency issued by the MRDPW, the Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism, the Ministry of Economy and Energy, etc. These regulatory documents are also included in PHPP 2007 (Passive House Planning Package 2007) and the PHI software (Passivhaus Institut Dr. Wolfgang Feist – Darmstadt) for passive architecture.

Annex 2 of Art. 6 (3), Regulation No. 7/15.12.2004 of MRDPW (State Gazette No. 5/14.01.2005)



CLIMATIC ZONES IN BULGARIA:

Zone 1 - Northern Black Sea Coast

Zone 2 - Dobrudzha

Zone 3 - North Bulgaria -
the course of the Danube River

Zone 4 - North Bulgaria - central part

Zone 5 - Southern Black Sea Coast

Zone 6 - South Bulgaria - central part

Zone 7 - Sofia and the south foothills of
the Stara Planina Mountains (Sub-Balkan Valley)

Zone 8 - Southern Bulgaria

Zone 9 - Southwestern Bulgaria

Baseline values of climatic factors in climatic zones

Table 2

Climatic zone 1		Northern Black Sea Coastline											
Heating period	Starts: 21 October Ends: 20 April	Calculative external temperature						-11,0 °C					
		DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C						2400					
Month	1	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Amount of the monthly calculative days													
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	31
Average monthly temperature °C													
	1,9	2,7	5,1	10,2	15,6	20,2	23,7	22,3	19,0	13,8	9,0	4,3	
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m ²													
North	22,9	34,8	47,7	63,6	77,7	84,3	83,7	75,9	60,7	40,9	26,1	20,2	
East	40,4	59,2	68,4	85,5	108,3	122,0	126,4	126,2	104,5	68,0	45,8	36,6	
West	40,4	59,2	68,4	85,5	108,3	122,0	126,4	126,2	104,5	68,0	45,8	36,6	
South	72,7	95,9	87,5	83,7	90,5	97,4	104,9	126,5	133,7	104,3	80,6	67,8	
Horizontal surfaces	50,1	81,2	109,0	149,7	194,1	218,0	226,5	219,7	166,5	97,2	58,3	43,9	
Average monthly relative humidity, %													
						78,0	74,0	70,0	70,0	73,0			

Climatic zone 2	Dobrudja											
Heating period	Starts: 21 October Ends: 25 April				Calculative external temperature				-15,0 °C			
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2800			
Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days												
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C												
	0,5	0,9	4,0	9,7	14,9	18,4	21,0	20,7	15,8	11,6	6,3	0,7
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m2												
North	22,9	34,8	47,7	63,6	77,7	84,3	83,7	75,9	60,7	40,9	26,1	20,2
East	40,4	59,2	68,4	85,5	108,3	122,0	126,4	126,2	104,5	68,0	45,8	36,6
West	40,4	59,2	68,4	85,5	108,3	122,0	126,4	126,2	104,5	68,0	45,8	36,6
South	72,7	95,9	87,5	83,7	90,5	97,4	104,9	126,5	133,7	104,3	80,6	67,8
Horizontal surfaces	50,1	81,2	109,0	149,7	194,1	218,0	226,5	219,7	166,5	97,2	58,3	43,9
Average monthly relative humidity, %												
					78,0	75,0	69,0	70,0	74,0			

Climatic zone 3	Northern bulgaria - river Danube											
Heating period	Starts: 23 October Ends: 15 April				Calculative external temperature				-17 °C			
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2600			
Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days												
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C												
	0,1	0,0	5,9	12,5	17,4	21,4	24,0	23,4	19,2	13,3	6,7	0,8
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m2												
North	21,2	33,5	46,2	62,4	76,8	83,4	82,7	74,5	58,7	38,9	24,4	18,4
East	36,8	56,9	67,0	84,3	106,9	120,4	124,9	125,2	104,1	66,6	42,8	32,6
West	36,8	56,9	67,0	84,3	106,9	120,4	124,9	125,2	104,1	66,6	42,8	32,6
South	66,3	93,0	87,1	83,8	90,2	96,7	104,7	127,9	136,5	104, 3	75,8	60,3
Horizontal surfaces	45,5	77,6	105,9	147,1	191,6	215,4	223,8	217,0	164,0	93,9	54,0	39,1
Average monthly relative humidity, %												
					70,0	67,5	65,0	65,5	70,0			

Climatic zone 4	Northern Bulgaria - Central area											
Heating period	Starts: 16 October Ends: 23 April				Calculative external temperature				-17 °C			
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2700			
Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days												
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C												
	-0,2	1,3	5,7	12,7	17,4	21,1	23,6	23	19,1	12,8	6,2	0,4
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m2												
North	23,0	33,7	49,0	59,8	75,4	80,9	80,4	74,2	58,0	39,0	24,7	19,7
East	40,6	54,9	73,7	76,5	102,0	111,8	114,3	118,0	93,9	63,6	41,5	34,9
West	40,6	54,9	73,7	76,5	102,0	111,8	114,3	118,0	93,9	63,6	41,5	34,9
South	73,0	87,2	96,1	72,4	83,9	87,9	92,6	115,2	116,2	96,4	71,8	64,0
Horizontal surfaces	50,6	76,5	116,5	135,0	182,9	199,0	204,7	206,8	152,0	91,7	53,7	42,3
Average monthly relative humidity, %												
					69,3	69,6	64,7	63,1	67,7			

Climatic zone 5	Southern Black Sea Coastline											
Heating period	Starts: 25 October Ends: 19 April				Calculative external temperature				-10 °C			
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2300			
Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days												
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C												
	2,2	2,9	5,7	10,9	16,0	20,6	23,4	23,1	19,7	14,5	9,4	4,6
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m2												
North	23,9	36,5	49,6	65,6	79,3	85,4	84,2	75,6	60,6	41,8	27,2	21,0
East	43,0	64,9	74,9	92,4	115,5	129,3	133,9	134,3	113,3	75,1	49,6	38,3
West	43,0	64,9	74,9	92,4	115,5	129,3	133,9	134,3	113,3	75,1	49,6	38,3
South	77,3	105,8	97,1	91,5	97,1	103,7	112,0	136,8	148,2	117,4	87,7	70,8
Horizontal surfaces	53,5	88,5	118,7	161,4	206,9	231,2	239,9	233,0	178,7	106,0	62,8	46,3
Average monthly relative humidity, %												
					75,7	72,3	69,3	69,7	73,3			

Climatic zone 6	Southern Bulgaria - central area												
Heating period	Starts: 24 October Ends: 6 April				Calculative external temperature				-15 °C				
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2400				
	Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days													
		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C													
		0,2	1,8	6,9	12,4	17,4	21,3	23,7	23,0	18,7	12,8	7,4	1,9
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m ²													
North	27,7	38,5	53,3	68,1	78,7	86,1	83,8	76,7	61,8	44,0	29,7	23,5	
East	58,5	71,8	84,5	97,9	111,1	130,2	126,6	130,7	111,1	78,2	56,4	47,0	
West	58,5	71,8	84,5	97,9	111,1	130,2	126,6	130,7	111,1	78,2	56,4	47,0	
South	109, 5	118,4	111,4	97,3	91,8	103,9	103,5	129,6	142,0	121,0	100,5	88,5	
Horizontal surfaces	69,5	96,9	132,8	171,0	199,1	232,7	226,8	228,2	177,3	111,1	70,9	55,3	
Average monthly relative humidity, %													
						69,3	66,3	60,7	60,0	65,7			

Climatic zone 7	Sofia and Sub-Balkan Valley												
Heating period	Starts: 15 October Ends: 23 April				Calculative external temperature				-16 °C				
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2900				
	Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days													
		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C													
		-0,4	0,2	4,6	10,4	15,3	18,7	21,1	20,7	16,5	11,2	5,1	0,4
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m ²													
North	22,9	35,0	51,1	61,6	76,4	81,8	81,3	75,3	59,9	41,2	25,1	18,5	
East	39,4	58,5	77,7	79,7	103,9	113,4	115,9	119,4	96,7	67,5	41,0	30,6	
West	39,4	58,5	77,7	79,7	103,9	113,4	115,9	119,4	96,7	67,5	41,0	30,6	
South	70,1	93,5	101,4	75,7	85,4	89,2	93,7	116,0	119,2	102,4	70,1	55,0	
Horizontal surfaces	49,6	81,0	122,6	140,6	186,2	201,9	207,5	209,6	156,8	97,5	53,7	38,1	
Average monthly relative humidity, %													
					69,6	68,8	63,6	61,8	67,4				

Climatic zone 8	Southern Bulgaria												
Heating period	Starts: 28 October Ends: 6 April				Calculative external temperature				-14 °C				
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2300				
	Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days													
		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C													
		0,6	2,4	6,9	12,4	16,4	21,0	23,8	23,5	19,4	13,6	7,9	2,8
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m ²													
North	27,7	38,5	53,3	68,1	78,7	86,1	83,8	76,7	61,8	44,0	29,7	23,5	
East	58,5	71,8	84,5	97,9	111,1	130,2	126,6	130,7	111,1	78,2	56,4	47,0	
West	58,5	71,8	84,5	97,9	111,1	130,2	126,6	130,7	111,1	78,2	56,4	47,0	
South	109, 5	118,4	111,4	97,3	91,8	103,9	103,5	129,6	142,0	121,0	100,5	88,5	
Horizontal surfaces	69,5	96,9	132,8	171,0	199,1	232,7	226,8	228,2	177,3	111,1	70,9	55,3	
Average monthly relative humidity, %													
						72,0	69,0	62,0	59,5	66,5			

Climatic zone 9	South Western Bulgaria												
Heating period	Starts: 28 October Ends: 5 April				Calculative external temperature				-10 °C				
					DD at the normative temperature in the building 19 °C				2100				
	Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Ammount of the monthly calculative days													
		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
Average monthly temperature °C													
		2,2	3,9	8,1	13,4	18,1	22,1	24,6	24,6	20,8	13,8	8,7	4,0
Average intensity of peak sunshine on vertical surfaces, W/m ²													
North	28,6	39,3	53,6	68,6	79,4	86,0	83,7	76,0	61,5	43,9	30,3	24,6	
East	63,1	75,8	89,3	102,7	115,3	132,9	129,7	133,9	116,8	83,1	61,1	51,8	
West	63,1	75,8	89,3	102,7	115,3	132,9	129,7	133,9	116,8	83,1	61,1	51,8	
South	118, 8	125,5	119,2	103,0	95,5	106,1	106,1	133,3	151,0	130,6	109,9	98,5	
Horizontal surfaces	74,4	102,1	139,4	178,8	206,6	237,6	232,4	233,6	185,1	116,8	75,8	60,5	
Average monthly relative humidity, %													
						65,0	63,2	57,2	56,2	60,8			

ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY CARRIED OUT IN KYUSTENDIL

The survey was triggered by the lack of statistical and literature data on a number of issues related to the purposes of this study. The poll contains 29 questions about the physical state of construction, functionality, joinery and type of glass packets, age, data about the occupants, their habitation habits and attitude to the comfort of habitation, their attitude to rehabilitation, types of heating and air-conditioning systems used and related costs. The town was chosen as medium-size and average in statistical terms, both in terms of the number of inhabitants (41,380 inhabitants as of 31 December 2015) and the structure of its housing stock. It is situated in the border zone between two climatic zones – the Transitional Continental and the Moderate Continental zones, with Mediterranean influence penetrating along the Struma River. Pursuant to Regulation No. 7 it falls in Climatic Zone 7 – Sofia and the valley south of the Stara Planina Mountains, but it is nearby and under the influence of Climatic Zone 9 – Southeast Bulgaria. The average annual temperature in the zone is + 12.5°C and the annual temperature amplitude is +22.6°C. Summer is warm and long, and winter is short and mild (average is only about 30 days with air temperatures of 0°C; snow cover lasts about 30 to 40 winter days average). Spring comes early and in the early days of March it is already spring time. Autumn is warm and sunny as late as the end of November. Sunlight is available around 2,300 – 2,400 hours per year. Wind-speed is low; average annual wind speed is 1.4 m/s. Warm Foehn winds are reported in winter and autumn. The lowest measured temperature in the town is -27°C (January) and the highest one is +41°C (August). Altitude is 527m asl.

In addition, the town avails facilities in the light and manufacturing industries: footwear, knitwear, ready-made clothes, toys, packaging, alcoholic beverages, bakery, printing and canning industries. In the town there are companies producing condensers, power transformers, household and kitchen furniture, and joinery. Hotels and tourism have evolved in recent years. The region has traditions in fruit-growing and trade in fresh and dried fruit. It is a centre of an agricultural area with centuries-old traditions in the field of fruit-growing.

The survey was conducted and the results were processed in the period 28.05.2016 – 10.06.2016, by a team together with 9 students in architecture. It was carried out in Kyustendil and Sofia, and data was collected from 297 homes in multi-family monolithic (38.72 percent) and pre-fabricated large-panel system buildings (61.28 percent).

Research of available scientific and popular publications (monographs, studies and articles) as well as latest available NSI statistics was made, dealing with issues concerning architectural and planning, construction and energy characteristics of the most popular construction systems in Bulgaria which have been used in housing in the period 1946–2005 (until the implementation of **Regulation No 7 dd. 15 December 2004 on energy efficiency of buildings**, Official Gazette No 5/2005, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works).

The data collected via the exploratory work, overall reveals that by 01 February 2011 single detached dwellings (98.77 percent) dominated in Bulgaria, while multi-family residential buildings – blocks of flats, and of mixed use with over 60 percent floorage intended for habitation, were only 3.58 percent. However, the combined number of their flats forms a significant part of urban housing, especially in larger settlements.

For example, in the research benchmark town of Kyustendil, multi-family 3- to 5-storey buildings form 15.16 percent of all residential buildings, and generally contain a large number of flats (no statistics on their number is available), of floorage predominantly between 80 and over 100 m². Actually, flats of total floorage between 40 and 80 m² make only 28.30 percent of the total number of dwellings in the survey, and three- (two-bedroom), four- (three-bedroom) and multi-room flats together form 60.96 percent of all dwellings in the survey.

The survey found out that 77.44 percent of the multi-family buildings are less than 50 years old, in good technical condition. The town is dominated by monolithic structural systems

(91.89 percent); there are also a number of individual monolithic on-site cast concrete structures, making 2.75 percent of the total, and pre-fabricated panel structures (2.54 percent).

The survey showed that predominating is the north-south (28.27%) exposure of the flats, followed by south (15.48 percent), east-west (15.83 percent) and east (11.78 percent), while other exposures form a relatively small fraction of the total. A whole of 48.49 percent of the apartments are equipped with air-conditioning.

Identified has been a sizable percentage of flats where must has been detected (35.35 percent), despite the data on renovation and repair works – refurbishing/minimum repairs (48.82 percent) and major overhaul (31.63 percent) performed mainly over the past five years. Apparently not quite a few of them covered improvement of thermal efficiency. This is evident from the presence of effective modern window systems – plastic (54.67 percent), aluminum (6.04 percent) and plywood (3.64 percent). Only 35.65 percent of the windows are the original ones made of solid wood, but of these about 80 percent are double-pane windows. The glass system is mostly double (60.94 percent), but there are flats with triple (16.84 percent) glass systems as well. As of 2011, the National Statistical Institute has identified energy-saving windows in 5964 dwellings out of total 20,974 in the town. However their number in multi-family 3-storey and higher residential buildings is not identified.

In 43.28 percent of all surveyed homes thermal insulation of the walls, floors and ceilings has been made, but only 14.75 percent of the flats have been completely insulated, externally and internally (no data on the type and system parameters is reported). According to the survey of the National Statistical Institute, in 2011 in the town of Kyustendil externally insulated have been 2013 out of 20,974 homes, ie 9.60 percent, while the nationwide figure is slightly larger, 15.50 percent.

Respectively, the annual amount of energy consumption for heating was below average in only 5.15 of the surveyed homes, and 42.96 percent reported figures around the average, while 51.89 percent exceeded the annual average. It seems, however, that better indicators are not so much as a result of remedial measures, but of conscious constraints on the consumption of heating energy due to low income, which is also characteristic of the whole country.

The 2015 data of the National Statistical Institute shows that in the town of Kyustendil there is significant number of multi-family residential buildings in good structural, architectural and planning condition, but generally reporting initial, low-level of thermal improvement processes.

It was found out that 51.53 percent of respondents have investment plans to make rehabilitation of their homes, but the remaining 48.47 percent currently cannot afford it, or have already made such an investment, effective in one degree or another. In reply to the question about the type of thermal insulation they think would provide optimum results, 84.51 percent of respondents firmly state that this should be complete insulation of the walls and other related parts of their flats, including replacement of the window systems as well. Only 2.02 percent thought it would be necessary to insulate the walls only.

POLL RESULTS
SURVEY HELD ON 28 May 2016,
TOWN OF KYUSTENDIL

(Total number of respondents – 297)

**Type of building and types of housing
1. therein:**

Number of floors	Single-family								Multi-family – 100%
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	
%	1.65	8.64	13.58	9.46	3.29	39.92	9.47	7.41	6.58

(Persons surveyed – 243)

**Type of construction system
2. therein:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Monolithic – 38.72%	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-fabricated (large-panel) – 61.28%
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

(Persons surveyed – 297)

3. Age of structure (years):

Years:	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	Over 50
%	1.01	11.45	13.47	43.77	22.56

NOTE: 7.74% of respondents did not give a specific answer

(Persons surveyed – 274)

4. Approximate floorage of apartment

Floorage (m ²)	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100	Over 100
%	2.7	6.2	19.4	14.6	27.9	12.9	16.3

(Persons surveyed – 294)

5. Number of rooms:

<input type="checkbox"/> Studio – 2.02%	<input type="checkbox"/> One-bedroom – 37.03%	<input type="checkbox"/> Two-bedroom – 50.51%	<input type="checkbox"/> Three-bedroom – 7.41%	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-room – 3.03%
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(Persons surveyed – 297)

6. Size of household (number of persons):

<input type="checkbox"/> One – 22.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> Two – 31.75%	<input type="checkbox"/> Three – 22.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> Four – 19.6%	<input type="checkbox"/> Five/and more – 4.05%
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(Persons surveyed – 296)

7. Age group of residents (average):

<input type="checkbox"/> 0–18 – 16.56%	<input type="checkbox"/> 19–25 – 8.59%	<input type="checkbox"/> 26–40 – 22.5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 41–63 – 24.74%	<input type="checkbox"/> 64+ – 27.61%
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(Persons surveyed – 297)

8. Number of children in apartment (below 18):

None – 73.12% One – 21.86% Two – 4.66% Three – 0.36% (Persons surveyed – 297)

9. Number of people who are all day at home during the week:

None – 29.07%	One – 41.52%	Two – 25.95%	Three – 2.77%	Four – 0.69%
<input type="checkbox"/>				

(Persons surveyed – 289)

Number of people who are at home only in the morning and in the evening:

None – 44.78%	One – 20.54%	Two – 22.56%	Three – 9.76%	Four – 2.02%
<input type="checkbox"/>				

(Persons surveyed – 297)

11. Number of people who are at home at midday:

None – 68.49%	One – 21.23%	Two – 8.22%	Three – 2.06%	(Persons surveyed – 292 number)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12. Number of people who are at home only at day-time: – 0%

13. Source of energy (raw-material for heating):

Timber – 25.36%	Pellets – 0.29%	Coal – 7%	Gas – 9.92%	Central heating – 0.58%
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Electricity – 55.98% Fuel oil – 0.29%

NOTE: 0.58% of surveyed responded they do not use heating;

part of the respondents use more than one energy source;

(Persons surveyed – 297)

14. Heating system:

Burner – 53.73%	Central heating – 10.25%	Floor heating – 0.31%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Air-conditioning – 35.09%

NOTES : 0.62% of surveyed responded that they do not use a heating system;
part of the respondents use more than one heating system

(Persons surveyed – 297)

15. Heating costs per year (estimation is possible):BGN

Costs (BGN)	Up to 500	500–1000	1000 –1500	Above 1500
%	21.05	55.26	21.43	2.26

NOTES: Part of the surveyed persons responded that they do not pay for heating.
Minimum reported amount is BGN 200; maximum reported amount is BGN 2400.

Part of the respondents did not indicate heating costs.

(Persons surveyed – 266)

16. Status of dwellers as regards to ownership:

Owner – 80.14% Lessee – 9.09% Sub-lessee – 1.01% Ancestrally related to owner – 9.76%

(Persons surveyed - 297)

17. Has the home undergone renovation and what sort was it?

Yes – only refurbishing/minimum – 48.82% Yes – overhaul – 31.65% No, not at all – 19.53%

(Persons surveyed – 297)

- Only refurbishing/minimum repair works

Time of renovation	0–3 years ago	3–5 years ago	5–10 years ago	More than 10 years ago
%	22.06	13.10	12.41	1.38

- Major overhaul

Time of renovation	0–3 years ago	3–5 years ago	5–10 years ago	More than 10 years ago
%	29.79	14.89	1.06	5.32

NOTE: Data for the period of refurbishing only /minimum repair works is compared with the percentage only of the relevant activities;

*Part of the respondents did not indicate particular period of repairs;
(Persons surveyed – 297)*

18. What are the windows of the house:

Solid-wood window-pane – single/double (strikethrough the irrelevant)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plywood window-pane | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic window-pane (PVC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum window-pane | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Type of windows	Massive-wood window-pane		Plywood window-pane	Plastic window-pane (PVC)	Aluminum window-pane
	0,85%	77,97%			
	Single (1-ply)	Double (2-ply)			
% 35,65		3,64		54,67	6,04

NOTES: Percentage data on single (1-ply) window pane and double (2-ply) solid-wood panes is compared only with data on solid-wood wooden window-panes;

Part of the respondents did not give a specific answer about the type of frames;

*Part of the respondents have more than one type of window-panes;
(Persons surveyed – 297)*

19. Type of glass system:

Double (two layers) – 60.94% Triple (three layers) – 16.84% None of mentioned – 22.22%

(Persons surveyed – 297)

20. What type of insulation has the building/apartment:

Wall insulation (exterior/interior)

Roof insulation (below floor slab/above floor slab)

Floor insulation

Insulation	Exterior	Interior	Exterior and Interior	Below/above floor slab	Floor insulation	No insulation was made
%	10.49	10.82	14.75	5.25	1.97	56.72

NOTE: Part of respondents' apartments have more than one type of insulation;

(Persons surveyed – 297)

21. What do you think is the annual amount of heating energy spent as regard to your income:

Below the average – 5.15%

Average – 42.96%

Above average – 51.89%

(Persons surveyed – 297)

22. Is there a window ventilation system in the apartment (a small ventilation window, vertically and horizontally opening windows, etc.)?

23. Is there must in the apartment?

Yes – 83.56%

No – 6.44%

(Persons surveyed – 292)

24. Is the apartment equipped with air-conditioning system?

Yes – 35.35%

No – 64.65%

(Persons surveyed – 297)

25. What is exposure of the apartment?

Exposure	East	West	South	East	South	North South	Nord South West	North West	South West	North East South	North East
%	11.78	3.37	15.48	15.83	7.41	28.27	0.34	6.06	7.41	0.34	2.36

(Persons surveyed – 293)

26. Information on energy consumption (kW/h & final price): kW/h BGN.

(Applied, if known to residents. Otherwise, to be estimated)

- Five of the respondents provided data on the energy consumption in kW / h & final price.

The minimum value is 112 kw/h – 59 BGN, the average value is 293.40 kW/h – 62.7 BGN, as well as maximum value is 420 kW/h – 82 BGN.

- Two respondents indicated overall amounts for the winter season – 1300 BGN, 600 BGN and overall amounts for the summer

season – 500, 200 BGN, and three of the respondents have put a cap on winter consumption at 500 BGN.
(*Persons surveyed – 297*)

27. Do you intend to make investment in heating efficiency?

Yes – 51.53% Not – 48.47%

(*Persons surveyed – 297*)

28. How much are you willing to invest? BGN

Total	Cost-free	Up to 500 BGN	500–1000 BGN	1000–1500 BGN	1500–2000 BGN	2000–3000 BGN	3000–4000 BGN	4000–5000 BGN	Over 5000 BGN
%	21.54	6.86	20.59	8.82	22.55	10.78	2.94	3.92	1.96

(*Persons surveyed – 102*)

29. Which type of thermal insulation of housing would give the most optimal results? What do you think?

- Complete insulation with replacement of windows – 84.51%
- Insulation of walls, floors and ceilings without replacing windows – 11.79%
- Insulation of exterior walls – 2.02%
- Other

(*Persons surveyed – 292*)

16.2. A2: Typha in Bulgarien



REPORT

PROJECT: Bulgarian text: *Testing of renewable raw material Typha (bulrush) with reference to the production of building boards and their use in Bulgaria for thermal insulation and interior insulation of exterior walls of buildings, including training sessions*

German text: „*Prufung des nachwachsenden Rohstoffes Typha (Rohrkolben) hinsichtlich einer Baustoffplattenherstellung und Anwendung in Bulgarien zur thermischen Sanierung und Innendammung von Gebaudeaussenwanden einschliesslich Schulunsmassnahmen*“

Contract № 31996/01 between Lyuben Karavelov Higher School, Sofia and the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt)

On Task 2: Study of existing and potential sites for growth of *Typha angustifolia* in Bulgaria

Prof. Pencho Dobrev

Sofia, 05. 2017

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IV.4.OPTIONS FOR YIELDING AND PROCESSING OF LESSER BULRUSH FOR THE PRODUCTION OF INSULATION MATERIAL

PROJECT: Bulgarian text: Testing of renewable raw material *Typha* (bulrush) with reference to the production of building boards and their use in Bulgaria for thermal insulation and interior insulation of exterior walls of buildings, including training sessions

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Contract № 31996/01 between Lyuben Karavelov Higher School, Sofia and the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt)

On Task 2: Study of existing and potential sites for growth of *Typha angustifolia* in Bulgaria

I: Prepare an up-to-date literature reference on the location of stagnant and slow-flowing waters (mainly marshes) in Bulgaria, where there is a likelihood of bulrush growth

(„Literaturrecherche (die Literatur ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten nicht aktualisiert worden) über die Standorte der Moorflächen in Bulgarien, die geeignet erscheinen, um vorhandene *Typha*-flächen vorzufinden“)

I.1. General information about wetlands in Bulgaria and the higher aquatic plants (lesser bulrush - *Typha angustifolia*) thereinhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typha_angustifolia

Lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*) belongs to the higher water and marsh vegetation that grows in wetland areas. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance of 1971 on conservation of wetlands denotes as wetlands all lakes, marshes, peat bogs and other water basins and areas, natural and artificial, permanent and temporary, with running and standing water, freshwater, brackish and salty, including sea coast parts, which at low tide are not wider than 6.0 m. Bulgaria is the eighth country which joined the Ramsar Convention in 1975 with two sites, Srebarna and Arkoutino.

Natural lakes and marshes are among the most important wetland categories where bulrush grows. To a lesser extent it is found in boggy and marshy terrain, mostly in close proximity to water basins, river spills, drainage channels, dry river beds, etc.

Depending on their geographical location, waterbasins and adjacent wetlands which are home of bulrush, are divided into several groups: Danube riverside, seaside and inland. Coenoses classification of higher aquatic plants in Bulgaria refers (broad- and narrow-leaf) bulrush to Class hygro-hydrophytes to hydrophilic plants. This class also incorporates the most widespread cenoses of higher aquatic plants not only in Bulgaria but also worldwide. These plants are not fully submerged in the water and have different dimensions in terms of height.

The unified cenoses of this class of higher aquatic plants are dominated by bulrush – lesser (narrow-leaf) (*Typha angustifolia*), broad-leaf (*Tupha latifolia*), graceful bulrush (*Typha laxmannii*); reed (*Phragmites australis*); lakeshore bulrush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*, *S.tabernemontanii*), and triangular club-rush (*Schoenoplectus triquetus*) and well as other higher aquatic plant species, of which reed is the most widespread.

Coenoses of these hygro-hydrophytes to hydrophilic plants are found in most of the lakes and marshes in Bulgaria. Along the river Danube, cenoses are widely spread in the Ostrovska marshy lowland west of the town of Oryahovo; Kayakush Marsh west of the town of Svishtov; Batinsko Marsh (Ruse district), Kalimok-Brashlen marshy lowland (Ruse district); Lishteva Marsh between the villages of Popina and Garvan (Silistra district) and Srebarna Lake (Silistra district). In some of these water areas, reed occupies 1/2 to 2/3 of their area (Ostrovska marshy lowland, Lishteva Marsh and Srebarna Lake). Reed has colonized significant areas in the water basins near the Black Sea coast (Durankulashko, Ezeretsko and Shabla Lakes, Dobrichko and Beloslavsko Lakes, etc.). Reed cenoses are very diverse in cenotic terms. Over 10 different associations in Bulgaria have been identified. Of these, more widespread are reed

associations with bulrush (broad- and narrow-leaf), lakeshore bulrush and other species dominating therein.

Of the remaining cenoses, widely distributed are narrow-leaf bulrush-dominated cenoses found in many water basins around the country. In some of them narrow-leaf bulrush has formed small groups, or is only fragmently distributed elsewhere.

The vegetative growth period of higher water plants in Bulgaria starts later in spring (usually late March) compared with terrestrial plants. The reason for this is the lower water temperature of the water basins. Vegetative growth ends in October. Variations (of a few days) may occur in the years with regard to the beginning and end of the growing season. The variations are underlain by the average daily temperatures and the rainfall in the location of the specific water basin.

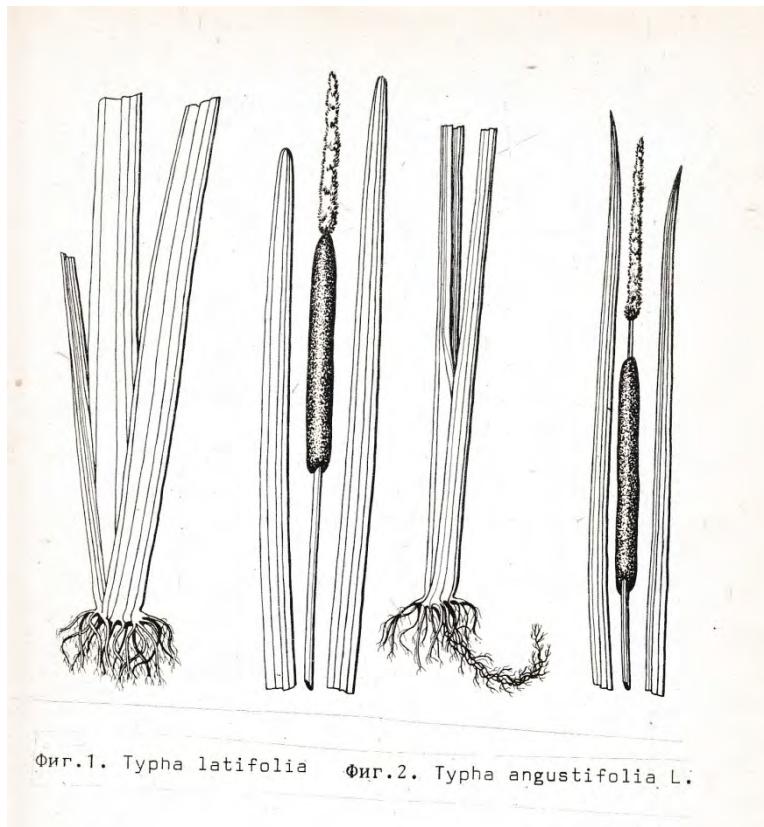
From my six-year observations on wetlands near Sofia (gravel-pit lakes), the following dynamics of phenological development (phenophases) was identified for narrow-leaf bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*):

- Vegetative growth – from late March (last 10 days) to mid-June;
- Budding – from late May until late June;
- Flowering – from mid-June until early August;
- Fruiting – from mid-July until mid-September;
- Dying – from late August until early November.

Bulrush (narrow- and broad-leaf) belongs to the ecological and biological group of the partially submerged in the water, high, Poaceae, acid-loving and diverse-grass plant species and more precisely, to the subgroup of submerged high diverse-grass higher aquatic plants.

Visual features of narrow-leaf bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*)

Narrow-leaf (lesser) bulrush belongs to the *Typhaceae* family (*Typhaceae, J.St.Hil.*). Its stem is cylindrical and 1.0 to 2.0 – 3.0 m tall. The leaves are relatively narrow (4 to 10 mm when mature; with broad-leaf bulrush their width is up to 20 mm), longer than the inflorescence, flat or slightly convex on the outside and sharp-edged if compared with broad-leaf bulrush. Inflorescence of female flowers is 10 to 35 cm long and male is from 10 to 30 cm, the distance between them being 3 (5) to 9 cm. Flowering period is from June to August. Root is rhizomatous. It is found in peripheral shallow parts of lakes, marshes and river-flooded areas (wetlands) in Bulgaria up to 1000 m asl. The species is identified all round the country and is more widespread than broad-leaf bulrush.



Drawings - P. Dobrev (Herbarium of the Institute of Botany at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)

In the last decade, wetlands in Bulgaria, where narrow-leaf bulrush cenoses have developed, have been the subject of a broad conservation campaign under the Biodiversity Act for the formation of a national environmental network, Natura 2000. The main driving force in this campaign was based on European Directive 79/409 EEC on the conservation of wild birds hence not a few large wetlands have been declared important bird areas (IBA). As such they are included in Natura 2000 network of protected areas. Unlike the fairly detailed inventory of wildlife in those areas, higher aquatic plants therein, narrow-leaf bulrush in particular, have been paid little attention. This explains the quite scant information base that currently exists on the spread and the higher aquatic plant cenose areas, narrow-leaf bulrush in particular.

Currently, almost all more important wetlands in Bulgaria, where there are narrow-leaf bulrush habitats, fall within the territorial boundaries of Natura 2000 protected areas. Below is a description of the location of stagnant and slow-flowing waters (mainly marshes) in Bulgaria, where there is literary-source evidence of the likely existence of bulrush (narrow- and broad-leaf) cenoses.

I.2. Location of stagnant and slow-flowing waters (mainly marshes) in Bulgaria, where there is a likelihood of bulrush cenoses to be found

Choklyovo Marsh (Baykalsko Marsh)

- Location: Located in Pernik District, near the village of Baykalsko (Choklyovo), within the compound of Izvor Dam-lake, in the area of the Konyavska range of mountains. It is water-fed by atmospheric, surface water and groundwater. It located in catchment area of the Struma River and its tributary, Blateshnitsa River.

Dragoman Marsh

- **Location:** Sofia District near the town of Dragoman; water-fed by rainwater, located in the catchment area of the Nishava River.

Yuzhno Kozloduysko (Southern Kozloduy) Marsh

- **Location:** Vratsa District, in the Kozloduy marshy lowland, near the Danube River, in proximity to the town of Kozloduy.

Archarsko (Archar) Marsh (Orsoyski gyol, Lom gyol, Orsoysko Marsh)

- **Location:** Montana District, between the villages and the localities of Archar, Orsoya, Slivata, Dobri Dol and Lom; water-fed by the high waters of the Danube River.

Severno Kozloduysko (Northern Kzoloduy) Marsh

- **Location:** Varna District, located near the town of Kozloduy; water-fed by the high waters of the Danube River.

Golyamo (Big) Lake of the Zlatna Panega River (Glava Panega, Lower Lake)

- **Location:** Lovech District, near the village of Zlatna Panega, in the catchment area of the river Panega, a tributary of the Iskar River.

Malko (Small) Lake of Zlatna Panega River (Interior basin of the Zlatna Panega, Garloto of the Zlatna Panega, Source of the Zlatna Panega)

- **Location:** Lovech District, near the village of Zlatna Panega, in the catchment area of the Panega River, a tributary of the Iskar River.

Ostrovsko Marsh

- **Location:** Vratsa District, near the village of Ostrov; water-fed by the waters of the Danube River; part of Ostrovska marshy lowland.

Martvitsa (Dead arm) near the village of Zlato Pole

- **Location:** Haskovo District, near Zlato Pole Village; water-fed by underground and atmospheric waters, in the catchment area of the Maritsa River.

Belensko Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, between the town of Belene and the villages of Dragash Voevode and Byala Voda; water-fed by the Danube River.

Kayakusha Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, between the villages of Oresh, Tatari and Dekov; water-fed by the high waters of the Danube River and smaller rivers; it is part of Svishtov marshy lowland known as Svishtov complex of marshes; part of Persina Nature Park.

Tatarsko Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the village of Tatari, part of Svishtov Marsh Plain; water-fed by the Danube River and other small rivers.

Dyuleva Bara Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of the Persinski Blata Complex; water-fed by groundwater and by high waters of the Danube; part of Persina Nature Park and Persinski Blata Reserve with a total area of 385 ha.

Peschina Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of the Persinski Blata Complex, part of Persina Nature Park and Persinski Blata Reserve, with a total area of 385 ha; water-fed by groundwater at high waters of the Danube River.

Svishtov Marsh

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, located between the town of Svishtov and the village of Oresh, part of Svishtov marshy lowland; water-fed by the Danube River and local streams.

Martvo Blato Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene, part of the Persinski Blata Complex, part of Persina Nature Park, itself being a reserve; water-fed by groundwater from the Danube River.

Vardimsko Marsh

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, located near the village of Vardim, part of Vardimska marshy lowland, falls within the area of the Danube River; water-fed by the Danube River.

Straldzhansko Marsh

- **Location:** Yambol District, part of the waterlogged locality of Azmaka near the town of Karnobat, located between the villages of Straldza, Lozenets, Venets, Atolovo and Tserkovski; water-fed by river Marashka Reka, springs and ravines.

Mechensko Marsh (Krivina – Pirog Marsh)

- **Location:** Ruse District, part of the Krivina–Pirogsko marshy lowland complex, located in proximity to the villages of Mechka, Stalpishte and Pirogovo; water-fed by the Danube River.

Strapcheto Marsh

- **Location:** Ruse District, part of Martinska marshy lowland, located near Ruse; water-fed by the Danube River.

Malak Preslavets Marsh

- **Location:** Silistra District, falls within the wetlands complex of Malak Preslavets, located near the village of Malak Preslavets; a landmark of national importance; water-fed by the Danube River and local river Kadukoyska Reka.

Garvan Marsh (marsh in the locality of Momchila)

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the villages of Garvan and Popina, in the area of the Danube River; water-fed by karst springs, rainwater and Senkovets River, part of the Garvan-Popina marshy lowland.

Alepu Marsh

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near the town of Sozopol and the Duni Resort; water-fed by atmospheric water and infiltration from the Black Sea, a national nature landmark;

Dyavolsko Marsh (marsh in the vicinity of Kyupria)

- **Location:** Burgas District, located in proximity to the town of Primorsko (Kyupria), water fed by atmospheric and groundwater; falls within the area of the Dyavolska Reka River.

Mandrensko Lake

- Location: Burgas District, located to the south of the city of Burgas, part of Mandra Wetland; water-fed by rivers Sredetska, Rusokastrensk, Fakiyska, Izvorska and Suha Reka.

Chengene Skele Wetland

- Location: Burgas District, located near the village of Marinka and Kramorie residential quarter of Burgas; water-fed by Marinka River and infiltration from the Black Sea; proposed is a protected area of national importance.

Dedeverts Lake

- Location: Lovech District, falls within the Devetashki Ponor Marshes Complex; Devetashko Plateau, near the village of Devetaki; water-fed by atmospheric water, in the catchment area of the Osam River.

Pet Mogili quarry lake

- Location: Sofia District, located prior to Negovan residential quarter; water-fed by groundwater by Lesnovska River.

Kumaritsa quarry lakes

- Location: Sofia District, Novi Iskar, Kubratovo residential quarter; water-fed by atmospheric and groundwater; located in the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Koriyata gravel-pit lakes

- Location: Sofia District, near the Vrana Museum Palace; water-fed by groundwater; it falls within the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Katina mine-pit lake

- Location: Sofia District, in the vicinity of Katina residential quarter; water-fed by groundwater; it falls within the catchment area of the Iskar River, it is part of the Katinski Ezera Lakes Water Complex.

Chepintsi gravel-pit lake

- Location: Sofia District, located near the neighborhood Chepintsi; falls in the catchment area of river Lesnovka Reka; water-fed by groundwater and infiltration from the river Lesnovska Reka.

Dolni Bogorov gravel-pit lakes

- Location: Sofia District, located near Dolni Bogrov residential quarter; it falls in the catchment area of the Iskar River – Lesnovska Reka River; water-fed by groundwater and infiltration.

Chengene Skele Marsh

- Location: Burgas District, located south of Burgas and Kramorie residential quarter; water-fed by the Marinka River and infiltration from the Black Sea.

Pools of the fish-farm in the village of Mechka village

- Location: Ruse District, located near the village of Mechka; water-fed by the Danube River.

Mazniat Azmak Quagmire

- Location: Varna District, located near the villages of Staro Oryahovo and Shkorpilovtsi; water-fed by the Kamchia River.

Lesinski Azmak Quagmire

- **Location:** Varna District, located near the villages of Staro Oryahovo and Shkorpilovtsi; water-fed by the Kamchia River.

Otmanli Marsh

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near Kraymore residential district and Chengene Skele Fishermen's Village; water-fed by the Otmanli River.

Marshes near the village of Nova Cherna

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the village of Nova Cherna, within the area of the Tutrakanska marshy lowland.

Brashlensko Marsh

- **Location:** Rousse District, located north of the village of Brashlen and the village Babovo, within the area of Tutrakan marshy lowland; water-fed by the Danube River and Maratin River.

Izvorsko Lake

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near the villages of Tvarditsa and Dimcheva; water-fed by Izvorska River and Mandra Dam Lake.

Konush Dam

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, located in the vicinity of the village of Konush; water-fed by the Cherkezitsa River – Sushitsa River - gully in the catchment area of the Maritsa River.

Mandra Dam (Mandrensko Lake)

- **Location:** Burgas District, located south of the city of Burgas; water-fed by the rivers Sredetska and Fakiyska Reka.

Ovcharitsa Dam

- **Location:** Stara Zagora District, located near the town of Radnevo and the villages of Radetsky and Kovachevo, in the catchment area of the Tundzha River; water-fed by the Ovcharitsa River.

Negovan – Sever (North) Quarry Lake

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Negovan residential quarter; water-fed by groundwater.

Negovan – Yug (South) Quarry Lake

- **Location:** District Sofia, located near Negovan residential quarter; water-fed by groundwater.

Svetovrachene Quarry Lake

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Svetovrachene residential quarter; water-fed by groundwater.

Northern Gigensko Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the village of Gigen, within the Gigenski Blata Wetlands Complex; water-fed by the Danube River.

Waterlogged Triangle

- **Location:** Sofia District, located between the Novi Iskar (Kubratovo), Kumaritsa and Gnilyane residential quarter; water-fed by Lesnovska River.

Copano Garlo Marsh

- Location: Pleven District, near the village of Zagrazhden in Karabozka lowland wetlands complex; water-fed by the Danube River.

Waterlogged meadows in the vicinity of Dolni Bogrov

- Location: Sofia District, located between the Dolni Bogrov and Kazichene residential districts, in the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Orsoya Fish-farms

- Location: Montana District, near the villages of Dobri Dol and Orsoya; in the catchment area of the Danube River.

Kazichene Quarry Lake

- Location: Sofia District, near Kazichane residential quarter, in the catchment area of the Iskar River; water-fed by groundwater.

Marshes near the Vaya Lake

- Location: Burgas District, near the city of Burgas, between the Gorno Ezerovo and Dolno Ezerovo residential quarters; water-fed by atmospheric water and the river Chukarska Reka.

Byala Voda Marsh

- Location: Pleven District, near the Byala Voda village, in the catchment area and under the impact of the Danube River, part of the Persina Nature Park.

Shuvenski Marshes 1, 2, 3 and 4

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park; water-fed by the Danube River.

Vratnishko Marsh 1 and 2

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park; water-fed by the Danube River.

Marsh near the village of Dragash Voyvoda

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dragash Voyvoda village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park (21 762.5 ha); water-fed by from the Danube River.

Ponds of Dekov Fish-farm

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dekov village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park (21 762.5 ha); water-fed by the Danube River.

Kayakush Marsh

- Location: Pleven District, near the Oresh village and the town of Svishtov, part of Svishtov marshy lowland; water-fed by the Danube River.

Dekov Marsh

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dekov village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park (21 762.5 ha); water-fed by the Danube River.

Marsh to Belene

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park (21 762.5 ha); water-fed by the Danube River.

Belitsa Marshes (Kalomokk, Tutrakansko Marsh)

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the village of Nova Cherna, Kalimok (Radetski) and the town of Tutrakan, part of Tutrakan marshy lowland; water-fed by the Danube River.

Waterlogged locality of Kalimok

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the village of Nova Cherna and the town of Tutrakan, part of Kalimok wetlands and protected areas; water-fed by the Danube River.

Marsh near the village of Brashlen

- **Location:** Ruse District, north of the village of Brashlen; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area.

Kalimok Marsh – Zapad (West)

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the villages of Brashlen and Tsar Samuil; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands.

Kalimok Marsh – Yug (South)

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the Brashlen village and Tsar Samuil village; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands.

Kalimok Marsh

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the Brashlen village and Tsar Samuil village; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands.

Kalimok Wetlands

- **Location:** Ruse District, between and and in proximity to the villages of Brashlen, Tsar Samuil, and Nova Cherna and the town of Tutrakan; water-fed by Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Zone and Kalimok Wetlands.

Old riverbed near the village of Beltsov

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the village of Beltsov; water-fed by atmospheric and groundwater, in the catchment area of Yantra River.

Pozharevo Marsh

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the villages of Kosuy (Pozharevo village) and General Draganov; water-fed by Kosuyska Reka River.

Golyam Kosuy Marsh

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the Pozharevo village (Balgarski Kosuy, General Draganov), on the island of Golyam Kosuy in the Danube; water-fed by the Danube River.

Garvansko Marsh

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the village of Garvan, part of Garvansko–Popinska marshy lowland; water-fed by the Danube River and the Senkovets River.

Srebrensko Marsh (Srebarna Marsh)

- Location: Silistra District, near the village of Srebarna, part of the Silistra marshy lowland complex; water-fed by the rivers Danube, Srebrenска Reka and Kulnezha and karst springs.

Slivata Marsh

- Location: District Montana, near the village of Slivata; water-fed by springs and the Danube River, part of the Dobri dol–Orsoya marsh complex.

Dobri dol–Orsoya Marshes

- Location: Montana District, near the villages of Dobri Dol, Slivata and Orsoya; water-fed by Danube River.

Orsoya Marsh

- Location: Montana District, located near the village of Orsoya; water-fed by the Danube River.

Archar Marsh

- Location: Montana District, near the village of Archar; water-fed by the Danube River.

Tsibritsa Lake

- Location: Montana District, near the village of Gorni Tsibar; water-fed by the Danube River, located on the Tsibritsa Island in the Danube River.

Pomorie Lake

- Location: Burgas District, near the town of Pomorie; water-fed by the Black Sea and atmospheric waters; part of the protected area and a Wetland of International Importance.

Vaya Wetlands

- Location: Burgas District, next to the river Burgas; water-fed by Chukarska Reka River, protected area.

Durankulak Wetlands

- Location: Varna District, near the village of Durankulak; water-fed by Vaklinska Reka River, protected area.

Ponds of Nova Cherna fish-farm

- Location: Silistra District, near the village of Nova Cherna; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the protected area.

Marsh near the village of Babovo

- Location: Ruse District, between the villages of Babovo and Brashlen; water-fed by the Maratin River, in the catchment area of the Danube River; part of a protected area.

Marshes in the vicinity of the village of Bratovo

- Location: Burgas District, near the village Bratovo; water-fed by Aytoska Reka River (Tauk Dere).

Persinski Marshes (Belenski Marshes)

- Location: Pleven District, near the town of Belene; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Persina Nature Park.

Karabooazko Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, in proximity to the villages of Gigen, Brest, Gulyantsi, Dabovan and Zagrazhden; water-fed by the Danube River.

Mouth of the Batovska River

- **Location:** Dobrich District, near the village of Kranevo; water-fed by the Batovska River; part of a maintained reserve.

Tutrakanski marshy lowland

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the villages of Oryahovo, Nova Cherna, Babovo, Brashlen and Toutrakan; water-fed by the Danube River.

Krivina–Pirgoska Lowland

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the villages of Krivina, Batin, Gorno Ablanovo and Pirogovo; water-fed by the Danube River.

Ruse–Martinska lowland

- **Location:** Ruse District, in the area of the city of Ruse and the village of Marten (Martin); water-fed by the Danube River.

Vardimiska Marshy Lowland (Vardimski Marshes)

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, near the village Vardim; water-fed by the Danube River.

Trapkata Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, in the vicinity of the village of Zagrazhden; water-fed by the Vit River; in the catchment area of the Iskar River; part of Karabooaz marshy lowland.

Zagrazhdensko Marsh 1, 2, 3, 4

- **Location:** Pleven District, in the vicinity of the village Zagrazhden; water-fed by the Vit River, in the catchment area of the Iskar River; part of Karabooaz marshy lowland.

Old riverbeds near the village of Nedeleva

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the village of Nedeleva; water-fed by atmospheric and underground water; it falls in the catchment area of the Maritsa River.

Waterlogged locality near the village of Popovitsa

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the villages of Popovets and Milevo; water-fed by the Maritsa River.

Mikre Dam Lake

- **Location:** Lovech District, near the village of Mikre, in the catchment area of the Vit River.

Ibisha Island

- **Location:** Montana District, Valchedram Municipality, island in the Danube, north of the village of Dolni Tsibar and east of the town of Lom;

Pyasachnik Dam Lake

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, Saedinenie Municipality, the town of Hisarya, located about 2 km from the village of Lyuben, Plovdiv region; water-fed by rivers Strelchenska, Luda Yana and by Topolnitsa Dam.

Plovdiv Fishponds

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, Maritsa Municipality, north of the city of Plovdiv.

Ropotamo Complex

- **Location:** Burgas District, Municipality of Sozopol, town of Primorsko, 50 km south of the city of Burgas, Wetland of International Importance.

Kamchia Complex

- **Location:** Varna District, Municipality of Avren, town of Dolni Chiflik, about 25 km south of Varna, Biosphere Reserve and Important Bird Area (IBA).

Varnensko–Beloslavsko Lake

- **Location:** Varna District, Municipality of Beloslav, city of Varna, town of Devnya; it comprises two lakes – Varnensko and Beloslavsko, west of Varna, Important Bird Area (IBA).

Shabla Lake Complex

- **Location:** Dobrich District, Municipality of Shabla, includes the Shablencko Ezero and Shablenksa Tuzla, 5 km north-east of the town of Shabla.

Zvanichevo Fishponds

- **Location:** Pazardzhik District, Municipalities of Pazardzhik and Septemvri, west of the town of Pazardzhik, in the area between the rivers Maritsa and Topolnitsa.

Maritsa River, city of Plovdiv

- **Location:** Pazardzhik and Plovdiv Districtes, Municipalities of Pazardzhik, Maritsa, Plovdiv, Rodopi, Stamboliyski, between the villages of Govedare and Stamboliyski, in proximity to the rowing canal in Plovdiv.

Radomirski Marshes (Vakovski Marshes)

- **Location:** west of Radomir Railway Station, Pernik District, in the Struma River Basin.

Zheravsko Marsh (Turna Gyol)

- **Location:** Sofia District, near Slivnitsa, in the catchment area of river Slivnishka Reka (a tributary of the Iskar River); water-fed by a thermal spring.

Aldomirovsko Marsh

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the town of Slivnitsa and the village of Aldomirovtsi; water-fed from atmospheric water, in the cathment area of the river Blato, a tributary of the Iskar River.

Dragichevsko Marsh (Dragichevsko Lake)

- **Location:** Pernik District, located near the village of Dragichevo.

Waterlogged area Belchin–Relyovo

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the villages of Belchin and Relyovo, in the catchment area of Palakaria River, a tributary of the Iskar River.

Peatlands – town of Samokov – village of Kalkovo

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the town of Samokov and the village of Kalkovo, waterlogged by the high waters of the Iskar River.

Batashko Blato Peatland (Batashko quagmire, Batashko peatland)

- **Location:** Pazardzhik District, in the vicinity of the town of Batak, in the Western Rhodope Mountains; water-fed by atmospheric water; in the catchment area of the river Chepinska Reka.

Dead arm near the village of Popovitsa 1

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the village of Popovitsa; water-fed by underground and atmospheric waters, in the catchment area of the Maritsa River.

Vitra Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the village of Dabovan; water-fed by high waters of the Danube River, falls within the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Staritsa Dzhulyunitsa (Dzhulyunishko Marsh)

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the village of Dzhulyunitsa; falls in the catchment area of the Yantra River; water-fed by the Danube River.

Ormanovo Lake

- **Location:** Smolyan District, above the town of Smolyan; water-fed – in the catchment area of the Arda River – Cherna Reka River.

Dragichevsko Marsh 3

- **Location:** Pernik District, near the village of Dragichevo, water-fed by the Golobreshka River.

Dragichevsko Marsh 1

- **Location:** Pernik District, near the village of Dragichevo, water-fed by the Golobreshka River.

Marshes in proximity to the mouth of the Luda Mara River (Petrichka Reka River)

- **Location:** Blagoevgrad District, near the town of Petrich; water-fed by the Strumeshnitsa River and Luda Mara River (Petrichka Reka River).

Boshulya Quarry Lake 1

- **Location:** Pazardzhik District, near the village of Boshulya, within the scope of Boshulya quarry lakes; water-fed by the Maritsa River.

Bistritsa Dam Lake

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the village of Bezden, in the catchment area of the Iskar River – Blato River; water-fed by karst springs.

Sazlaka Dam Lake

- **Location:** Yambol District, near the village of Boyadjzhik, in the catchment area of the Tundzha River; water-fed by the Sinapovska Reka River, Kalnitsa River – a gully.

Tserkovski Dam Lake

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the village of Tserkovski, in the catchment area of the Tundzha River; water-fed by gullies and the Mochuritsa River.

Pripechensko Blato Dam Lake

- **Location:** Blagoevgrad District, near the village of General Todorov (Priechene), in the catchment area of the Struma River; water-fed by the Struma River.

Solata Marsh

- **Location:** Sliven District, near the village of Bozadzhik, in the catchment area of the Tundzha River; water-fed by the river Kalnitsa, in the Kremenski Marshes Complex.

Watterlogged locality near the town of Sadovo

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the town of Sadovo; water-fed by the Maritsa River, no water mirror.

Sladkovodnoto Marsh

- **Location:** Burgas District, near Sarafovo residential quarter; water-fed by the Luka River.

Balta Lata Marshes

- **Location:** Vidin District, located near the villages of Kutovo, Antimovo and Pokrayna; water-fed by the Danube River.

Dead arm near the village of Polikraishte

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, located near the village of Polikraishte, in the basin of the Rositsa River; water-fed by atmospheric and groundwater.

Marsh in proximity to the Sazlaka

- **Location:** Haskovo District, located near the village of Biser, in the catchment area of the river Maritsa – Biserska Reka River; water-fed by the Biserska Reka River.

Chairski Lakes

- **Location:** Smolyan District, located between the villages of Trigrad and Mugla, in the catchment area of the Maritsa River; water-fed by the Chairska Reka (Livadnitsa) River.

Atia Marsh

- **Location:** Burgas District, located between of town of Chernomorets and the village of Atia; water-fed by rainwater and the Black Sea.

Marshes near the village of Mitino

- **Location:** Blagoevgrad District, near the village of Mitino (Mitinovo), water-fed by the river Strumeshnitsa.

Sadovsko Marsh

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the town of Sadovo, in the catchment area of the Maritsa River; water-fed by the Chepelare River.

Dead arm Dzhulyunitsa Riverside fertile area

- **Location:** Ruse District, located near the village Dzhulyunitsa, water-fed by atmospheric and groundwater, in the catchment area of the Yantra River.

Reservoir near the village of Pchelari

- **Location:** Haskovo District, near the village of Pchelari; water-fed by the Arda River, in the catchment area of the Maritsa River.

Opitsvet Marsh

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the village of Opitsvet; water-fed by the Blato River and karst springs; in the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Ravadinovo waterlogged locality

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the village of Ravadinovo and the town of Sozopol; water-fed by the Ravadinovska Reka River.

Vrazhdebna gravel-pit lake – Yug (South) 3

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the Vrazhdebna residential quarter, water-fed by groundwater, in the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Vrazhdebna gravel-pit lake – Sever (North) 1

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the Vrazhdebna residential quarter, water-fed by groundwater, in the catchment area of the Iskar River.

Suhoto Ezero Lake

- **Location:** Dobrich District, near the town of General Toshevo; water-fed by rainwater.

II: „Determining the areas of spread of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush *Typha angustifolia* in and outside the Protected Areas of Natura 2000 Network. Study of the possibility the Ministry of Environment and Water to authorize the use of bulrush within these Protected Areas“

(Bestimmung der Typhaflächen, die sich innerhalb und außerhalb von NATURA 2000 Schutzgebieten befinden (Europäisches ökologisches Netzwerk). Anfragen an das Ministerium für Umwelt und Gewässer zu einer möglichen Erlaubnis für die Typhageernte innerhalb dieser Schutzgebiete)

II.1. General information about the spread of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush *Typha angustifolia* in and outside the Protected Areas of Natura 2000 Network.

Natural water reservoirs (lakes and marshes) that form wetlands had been much more widespread in Bulgaria in the past than nowadays. Depending on their geographical location, the reservoirs and the wetlands therein, where narrow-leaf bulrush grows, are divided into several groups: Danube riverside, seaside and inland.

In the last decade, wetlands in Bulgaria, where there is development of cenoses of narrow-leaf rush, have been the target of a wide-range conservation campaign under the Biodiversity Act and the formation of a national ecological network, NATURA 2000. This campaign has been driven in compliance with the European Directive 79/409 EEC on the conservation of wild birds. Most of the larger wetlands have been declared Important Bird Areas (IBA), thence they were included in the Natura 2000 network of Protected Areas.

Conservation of wetlands in Bulgaria is based and carried out pursuant to two main groups of environmental documents, national and international. Currently, in Bulgaria there are several complexes and individual wet areas where narrow-leaf bulrush grows, and they are among the 10 Ramsar sites with a total area of 29,306.3 ha. They include:

- Srebarna Lake, within Srebarna Wetlands, area of 1357.3 ha;
- Ropotamo Complex, within Ropotamo Wetlands, area of 5500 ha;
- Atanasovsko Lake, within Atanasovsko Lake Wetlands, an area of 1404 ha;
- Durankulak Lake, wthin Durankulak Wetlands, area of 350 ha;

- Shabla Lake, within Shabla–Ezerets Wetlands, area of 404 ha;
- Belene Islands Complex, parts of which are Persina marshes, area of 6898 ha;
- Ibisha Island, area of 372 ha, part of which is the floodplain forest on the island of Ibisha;
- Poda Complex, area of 307 ha;
- Pomorie Complex, area of 814 ha, including Pomorie Lake Wetlands and Aheloi Dam Lake 2;
- Vaya Lake, area of 2900 ha, included in Vaya Wetlands.

In Bulgaria there are yet another four wetlands, whose features meet the criteria of Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of international importance. They include:

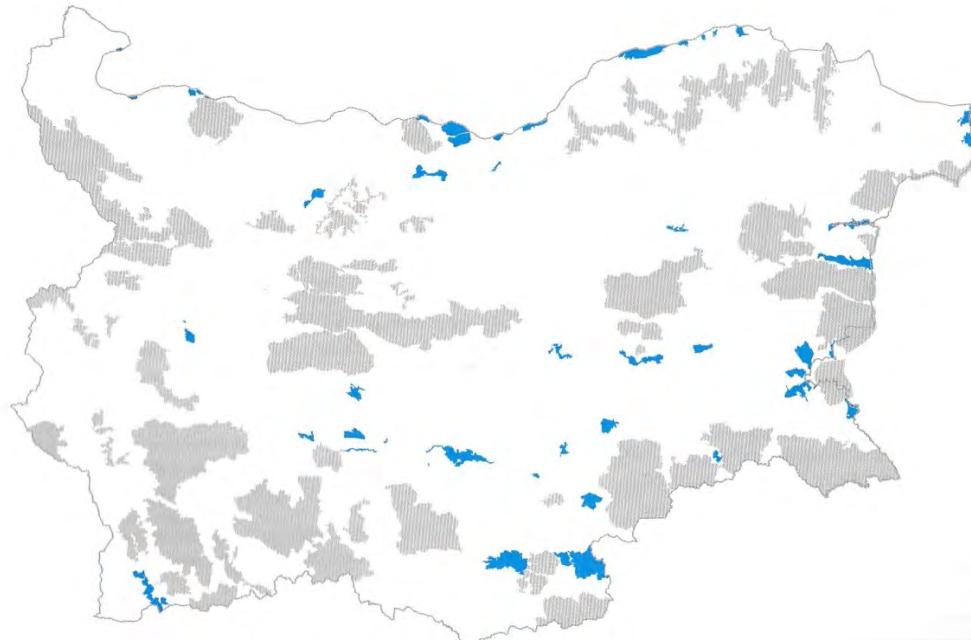
- Mandra Dam Lake;
- Ovcharitsa Dam Lake;
- Pyasachnik Dam Lake;
- Glava Panega Wetlands.

Before the inclusion of wetlands, where narrow-leaf bulrush grows in the territorial boundaries of Natura 2000 Protected Areas, the main normative act guiding their conservation was the Protected Areas Act. Their number was 67, not including the wetlands which fell within the boundaries of national and natural parks. The great number of wetlands had been included in the Protected Area category (45). The major ones include: Aldomirovtsi Marsh, the marshes in the vicinity of the villages of Garvan and Malak Preslavets, the western part of the Vaya Lake, the locality of Dreneto, Durankulak Lake, Uzungeren Lake, Kazashko, Kayakusha, Kalimok–Brashlen, Kamchiski piasazi, Kleptuza, Kochemina, Persin – East, Poda, Pomorie Lake, Propadnaloto Blato Marsh; fishponds: Orsoya, Stamopolu, Staria Dab, Topilitsa; mouths of rivers: Izvorska, Veleka and Silistar, Chengene skele, Choklyovo Marsh, Shabla Lake, Yatata, to mention just a few.

Currently, almost all of the important wetlands in Bulgaria, where there are habitats of narrow-leaf bulrush, fall within the territorial boundaries of Natura 2000 Protected Areas. Below is a description of the location of wetlands included in the register of the National Ecological Network and of those that are not in the register, where, as literature has it, there is data for cenoses (either actual or supposed) of lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush.

II.2. Reservoirs in the register of the National Ecological Network in Bulgaria falling within the boundaries of Protected Areas where habitats (cenoses) of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*) are either found or are supposed to exist

Location of some wetlands part of Natura 2000 with the reservoirs therein, where there are or are supposed to be cenoses of narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush.



Фигура 18.
ОВМ със значително
участие на мокри
зони

Figure 18.
IBAs with significant
presence of wetland
habitat

Note: In the figures below the blue outline marks the boundaries of the wetlands and within there are the reservoirs, individually referred to in this paper.

Choklyovo Marsh (Baykalsko Marsh) in Protected Area BG0000134;

- **Location:** It is located in Pernik District, near the village of Baykalsko (Choklyovo). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pernik;

Dragoman Marsh in Protected Area BG0000322.

- **Location:** It is located in Sofia District, near the town of Dragoman. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia;



Yuzhno Kozloduysko (Southern Kozloduy) Marsh in Protected Area BG0000527.

- **Location:** It is located in Vratsa District, Kozloduy pond valley, near the Danube River, near the town of Kozloduy. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Vratsa;



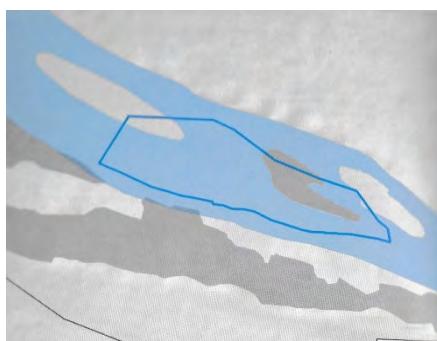
Archar Marsh (Orsoyski Gyol, Lomski Gyol, Orsoysko Marsh) in Protected Area [BG0000497](#).

- **Location:** It is located in Montana District, between the villages and localities Archar, Orsoya, Slivata, Dobri Dol and the town of Lom. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Severno Kozloduysko (Northern Kozloduy Marsh) in Protected Area [BG0000527](#).

- **Location:** Vratsa District, located near the town of Kozloduy. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Vratsa.



Golyamo (Big) Lake of the Zlatna Panega River (Glava Panega, Dolno/Lower Lake). Protected Area.

- **Location:** Lovech District, located near the village of Zlatna Panega. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Malko (Small) Lake of Zlatna Panega River (Interior basin of the Zlatna Panega). Protected Area.

- **Location:** Lovech District, located near the village of Zlatna Panega. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Ostrovsko Blato Marsh in Protected Area [BG0000334](#).

- **Location:** Vratsa District, located near the village of Ostrov. Part of the Ostrovska marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Vratsa.

Dead arm located near the village of Zlato Pole in Protected Area [BG0002103](#).

- **Location:** Haskovo District, located in the vicinity of the village of Zlato Pole. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Haskovo.



Belensko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, located between the town of Belene and the villages of Dragash Voivoda and Byala Voda. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



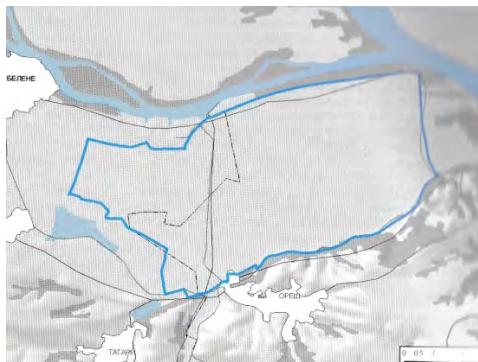
Kayakusha Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, located between the villages of Oresh, Tatari and Dekov. It is part of Svishtov marshy lowland, known as complex Svishtov Marshes. Part of Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Tatarsko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the village of Tatari. It is part of Svishtov marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Dyuleva Bara Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene. Part of the Persinski Blata Complex. Part of Persina Nature Park and Persinski Blata Reserve. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Peschina Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene. Part of the Persinski Blata Complex. Part of Persina Naute Park and Persinski Blata Reserve. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Svishtov Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, located between the town of Svishtov and the village of Oresh. It is part of Svishtov marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Veliko Tarnovo.



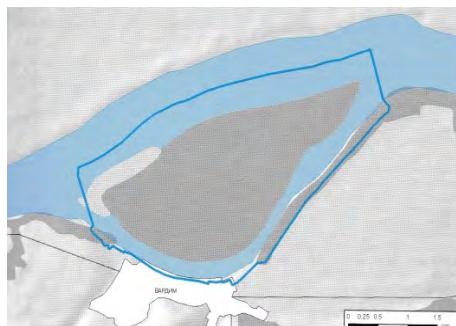
Martvo Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene. Part of the Persinski Blata Complex, it is part of Persina Nature Park, itself being a reserve. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Vardimsko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, located near the village of Vardim. Part of Vardimska marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Veliko Tarnovo.



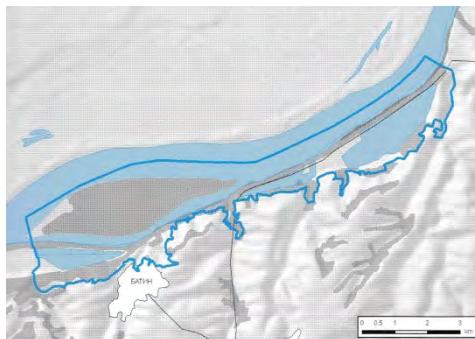
Straldzhansko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000205.

- **Location:** Yambol District, it is part of the waterlogged locality of Azmaka, near the town of Karnobat, located between the villages Straldza, Lozenets, Venets, Atolovo and Tserkovski. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Mechensko Marsh (Krivina Marsh - Pirgos) in Protected Area BG0000529

- **Location:** Ruse District, part of the Krivina–Pirgoska marshy lowland, located in proximity to the villages of Mechka, Stalpishte and Pirogovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

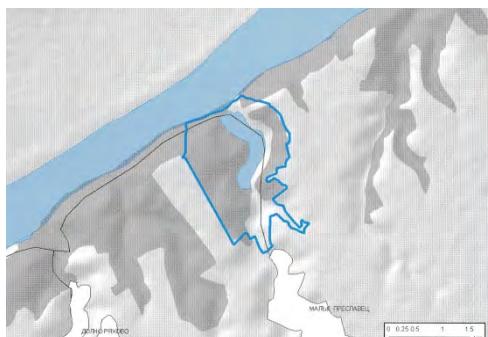


Strapcheto Marsh in Protected Area BG0000529.

- **Location:** Ruse District, part of Martinska marshy lowland, located near the city of Ruse. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

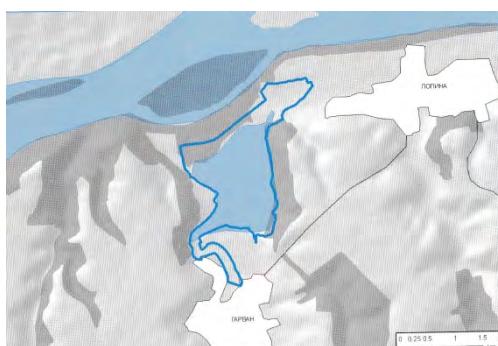
Malak Preslavets Marsh in Protected Area BG0002065.

- **Location:** Silistra District, falls within the wetlands complex of Malak Preslavets, located near the village of Malak Preslavets; a landmark of national importance. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Garvan Marsh (marsh in the locality of Momchila) in Protected Area BG0002064.

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the villages of Garvan and Popina. Part of the Garvan–Popina marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Alepu Marsh. Protected Area.

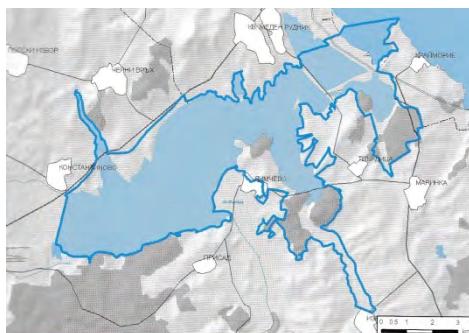
- **Location:** Burgas, District located near the town of Sozopol, Duni Resort. National nature landmark. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

Dyavolsko Marsh (marsh in the vicinity of the village of Kyupria). Protected Area

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near the town of Primorsko. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

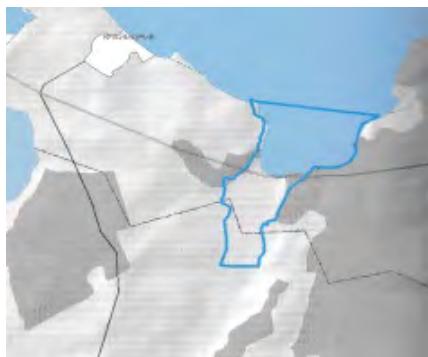
Mandrensko Lake in Protected Area BG0000271

- **Location:** Burgas District, located to the south of the city of Burgas. Part of Mandra Wetland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Chengene Skele Wetland in Protected Area BG0000242

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near the village of Marinka and Kraimorie residential quarter of Burgas. Nominated as a Protected Area of national importance. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



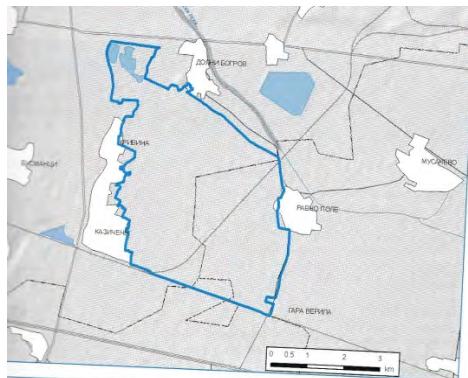
Dedevets Lake in Protected Area BG0002102

- **Location:** Lovech District, falls within the Devetashki PonorMarshes Complex, Devetashko Plateau, located near the village of Devetaki. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Pet Mogili quarry lake in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, located prior to Negovan residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.



Kumaritsa quarry lakes in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, Novi Iskar residential quarter, Kubratovo residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Koriyata gravel-pit lakes in Protected Area BG0002004.

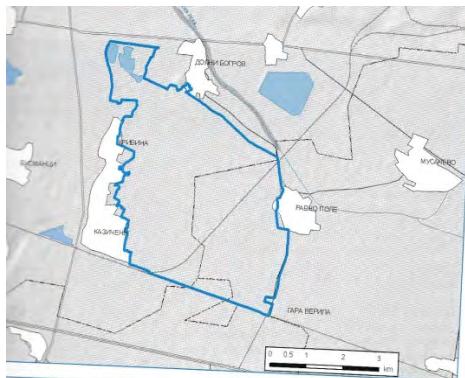
- **Location:** Sofia District, near the Vrana Museum Palace. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Katina mine-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004.

- **Location:** Sofia District, in the vicinity of Katina residential quarter. Part of the Katinski Ezera Lakes Water Complex. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

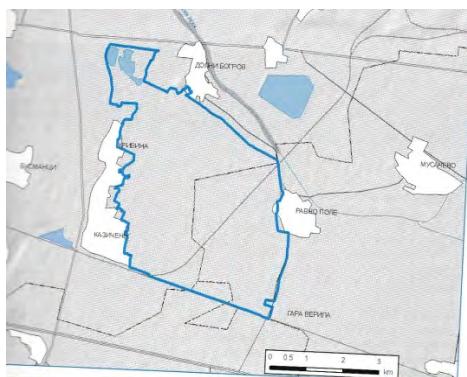
Chepintsi gravel-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004.

- **Location:** Sofia District, located in proximity to Chepintsi residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.



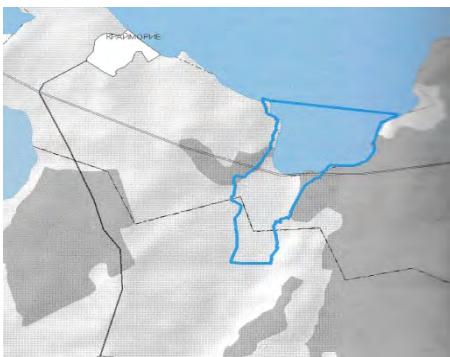
Dolni Bogorov gravel-pit lakes in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Dolni Bogorov residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.



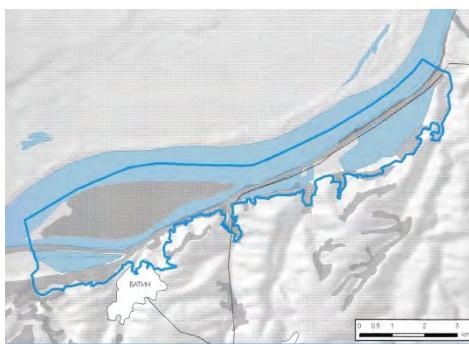
Chengene scele Marsh in Protected Area BG0000242.

- **Location:** Burgas District, located south of Burgas and Kraymorie residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Pools of the fish-farm in the village of Mechka in Protected Area BG0002024.

- **Location:** Ruse District, located near the village of Mechka. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Maznia Azmak Quagmire in Protected Area BG0000191.

- **Location:** Varna District, located near the villages of Staro Oryahovo and Shkorpilovtsi. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Lesinski Azmak Quagmire in Protected Area BG0000191.

- **Location:** Varna District, located near the villages of Staro Oryahovo and Shkorpilovtsi. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.

Otmanli Marsh in Protected Area BG0000242.

- **Location:** Burgas District, located near Kraymorie residential district and Chengene Skele Fishermen's Village. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

Marshes near the village of Nova Cherna in Protected Area BG0000530.

- **Location:** Siliстра District, located near the village of Nova Cherna, within the area of the Tutrakanska marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

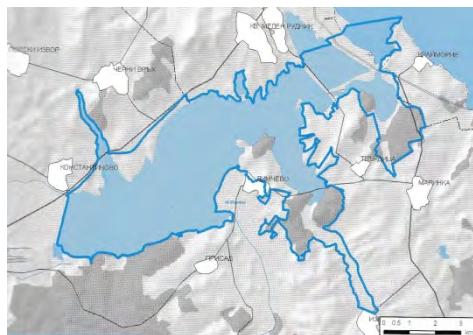
Brashlensko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Ruse District, located north of the village of Brashlen and the village of Babovo, within the area of Tutrakan marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



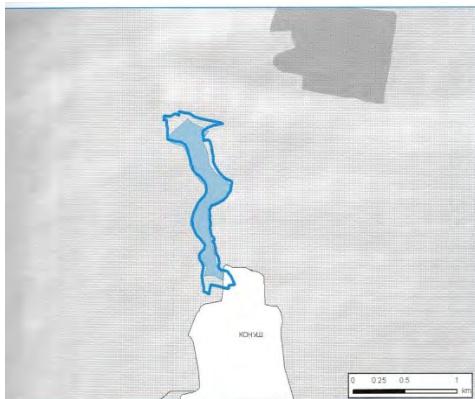
Izvorsko Lake in Protected Area BG0000271

Location: Burgas District, located near the villages of Tvarditsa and Dimchevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Konush Dam in Protected Area BG0002015.

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, located in the vicinity of the village of Konush. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.



Mandra Dam (Mandrensko Lake) in Protected Area BG0000271

- **Location:** Burgas District, located south of the city of Burgas. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Ovcharitsa Dam in Protected Area BG0002023

- **Location:** Stara Zagora District, located near the town of Radnevo and the villages Radetsky and Kovachevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Stara Zagora.



Negovan – Sever (North) Quarry Lake in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Negovan residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Negovan - Yug (South) Quarry Lake in Protected Area BG0002004.

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Negovan residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Svetovrachene Quarry Lake in Protected Area BG0002004.

- **Location:** Sofia District, located near Svetovrachene residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Severno (Northern) Gigensko Marsh in a Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the village of Gigen, within the Gigenski Blata Wetlands Complex. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Zablateniat triangulnik (Waterlogged Triangle) in Protected Area BG0002004

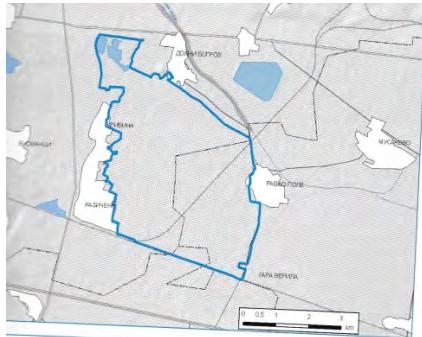
- **Location:** Sofia District, located between the Novi Iskar (Kubratovo), Kumaritsa and Gnilyane residential quarters. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Copano Garlo Marsh in Protected Area BG0000335

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the village of Zagrazhden in Karabozka lowland wetlands complex. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

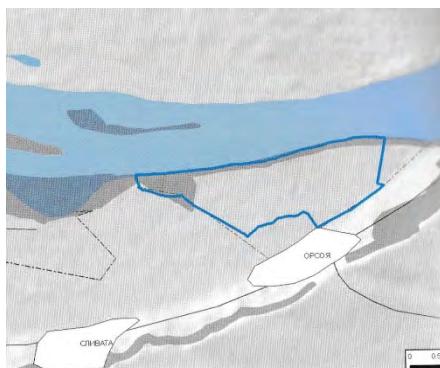
Waterlogged meadows in the vicinity of Dolni Bogrov in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, located between the Dolni Bogrov and Kazichene residential quarters. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.



Orsoya Fish-farms in a Protected Area BG0002006.

- **Location:** region of Montana District, located near the villages of Orsoya and Dobri Dol. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Kazichene Quarry Lake in Protected Area BG0002004

- **Location:** Sofia District, near Kazichene residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Marshes near the Vaya Lake in Protected Area BG0000273

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the city of Burgas, between the Gorno Ezero and Dolno Ezero residential quarters. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Byala Voda Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the Byala Voda village, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Shuvenski Marshes No 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Protected Area BG0000396

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Vratnishko Blato Marsh No 1 and 2 in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Marsh near the village of Dragash Voyvoda in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dragash Voyvoda village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Ponds of Fish-farm, village of Dekov, in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dekov village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Kayakush Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

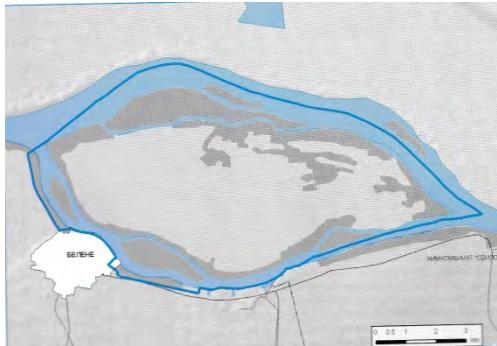
- **Location:** Pleven District, near the Oresh village and the town of Svishtov, part of Svishtov marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Dekov Marsh in Protected Area [BG0000396](#).

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene–Dekov village, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Marsh near the town of Belene in a Protected Area [BG0000396](#).

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the town of Belene, part of Belene marshy lowland, part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Belitsa Marshes (Kalimok, Tutrakansko Marsh) in a Protected Area [BG0000377](#)

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the village of Nova Cherna, Kalimok (Radetski) and the town of Tutrakan, part of Tutrakan marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Waterlogged locality of Kalimok in Protected Area [BG0000377](#).

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the village of Nova Cherna and the town of Tutrakan, part of Kalimok wetlands and protected areas. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Marsh near the village of Brushlen in Protected Area [BG0000377](#)

- **Location:** Ruse District, located north of the village of Brushlen. Part of the Kalimok–Brushlen Protected Area. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Kalimok Marsh - Zapad (West) in Protected Area BG0000377.

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the villages of Brashlen and Tsar Samuil; part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Kalimok Marsh – Yug (South) in Protected Area BG0000377.

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the Brashlen village and Tsar Samuil village; part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Kalimok Marsh in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the Brashlen village and Tsar Samuil village; water-fed by the Danube River, part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Kalimok Wetlands in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Ruse District, between and and in proximity to the villages of Brashlen, Tsar Samuil, and Nova Chernata and the town of Tutrakan; part of the Kalimok–Brashlen Protected Area and Kalimok Wetlands. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Old riverbed near the village of Beltsov in Protected Area BG0000436

- **Location:** Ruse District, located near the village of Beltsov. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Pozharevo Marsh in Protected Area BG0000530.

- **Location:** Silistra District, near the villages of Kosuy (Pozharevo village) and General Draganov. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.

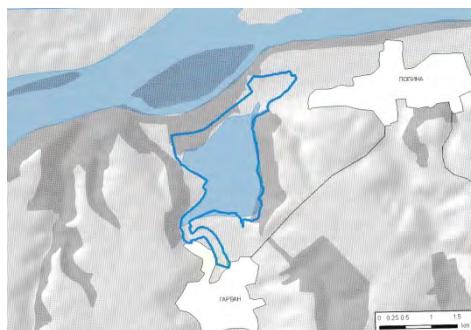


Golyam Kosuy Marsh in Protected Area BG0000530

- **Location:** Siliстра District, near the Pozharevo village (Balgarski Kosuy, General Draganov), on the island of Golyam Kosuy in the Danube. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.

Garvansko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000530.

- **Location:** Siliстра District, near the village of Garvan, part of Garvansko–Popinska marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Srebrensko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000241

- **Location:** Siliстра District, near the village of Srebarna, part of the Siliстра marshy lowland complex. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Slivata Marsh in Protected Area BG0000182.

- **Location:** region of Montana District, located near the village of Slivata. Part of the Dobri dol–Orsoya marsh complex. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.

Dobri dol - Orsoya Marshes in Protected Area BG0000182

- **Location:** Montana District, located near the villages of Dobri Dol, Slivata and Orsoya. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.

Orsoya Marsh in Protected Area BG0000182

- **Location:** Montana District, located near the village Orsoya. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Archar Marsh in Protected Area BG0000497

- **Location:** Montana District, near the village Archar. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.

Tsibritsa Lake in Protected Area BG0000509.

- **Location:** Montana District, near the village of Gorni TsibarA Tsibritsa Island in the Danube River. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Pomorie Lake in Protected Area BG0000620

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the town of Pomorie; part of the protected area and a Wetland of International Importance. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Vaya Wetlands in Protected Area BG0000273

- **Location:** Burgas, next to the city of Burgas. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Durankulak Wetlands in Protected Area BG0002050

- **Location:** Varna District, near the village of Durankulak. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Ponds of Nova Cherna fish-farm in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the village of Nova Cherna. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Marsh near the village of Babovo in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Ruse District, located between the villages Babovo and Brashlen. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



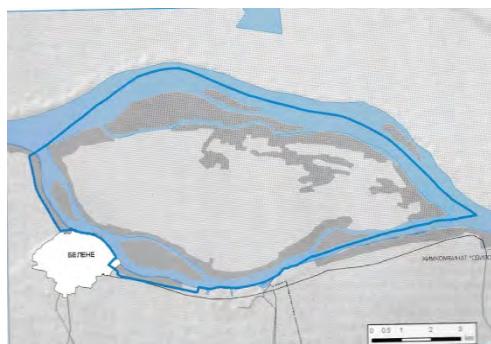
Marshes in the vicinity of the village of Bratovo in Protected Area BG0000270

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the village of Bratovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Persinski Marshes (Belenski Marshes) in Protected Area BG0000396.

- **Location:** Pleven District, near the town of Belene; part of the Persina Nature Park. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



Karabozko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000335

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the villages of Gigen, Brest, Gulyantsi, Dabovan and Zagrazhden. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Mouth of the Batovska River in Protected Area BG0002082

- **Location:** Dobrich District, located near the village of Kranevo. Part of a maintained reserve. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



Tutrakanska Marshy Lowland in Protected Area BG0000377.

- **Location:** Silistra District, located near the villages of Oryahovo, Nova Cherna, Babovo, Brashlen and the town of Tutrakan. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.



Krivina–Pirgoska owland in Protected Area BG0000377

- **Location:** Ruse District, near the villages Krivina, Batin, Gorno Ablanovo and Pirgovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Ruse–Martinska Lowland in Protected Area BG0000529

- **Location:** Ruse District, located near the city of Ruse and the village of Marten (Marten). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Ruse.

Vardim ska Marshy Lowland (Vardimski Marshes) in Protected Area BG0002018

- **Location:** Veliko Tarnovo District, near the village of Vardim. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Veliko Tarnovo.



Trapkata Marsh in Protected Area BG0000335

- **Location:** Pleven District, in the vicinity of the village of Zagrazhden. Part of the Karaboaaz marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Zagrazhden marshes No 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Protected Area BG0000335

- **Location:** Pleven District, in the vicinity of the village of Zagrazhden. Part of Karaboaaz marshy lowland. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Old riverbeds near the village of Nedelevo in Protected Area BG0002084

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, located near the village of Nedelevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.

Waterlogged locality near the village of Popovitsa in Protected Area BG0002087

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the villages of Popovitsa and Milevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.



Mikre Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0002088

- **Location:** Lovech District, located near the village of Mikre. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.



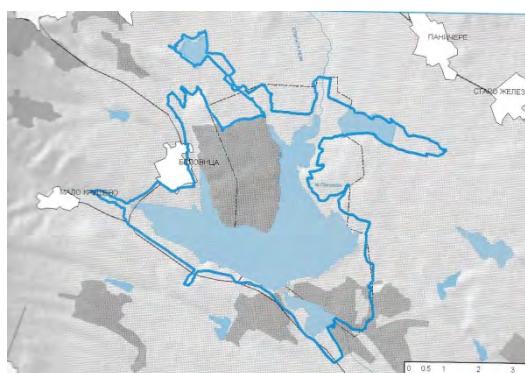
Ibisha island in Protected Area BG0002007

- **Location:** It is located in Montana, in the municipality of Valchedram, island on the Danube, north of the village of Dolni Tsibar and east of the town of Lom. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Pyasachnik Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0000444

- **Location:** It is located in Plovdiv District, in the municipality of Saedinenie, the town of Hisarya, located about 2 km from the village Lyuben, Plovdiv region. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.



Plovdiv Fishponds in Protected Area BG0002016

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, Maritsa Municipality, north of the city of Plovdiv. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.



Ropotamo Complex in Protected Area BG0002041

- **Location:** Burgas District, Municipality of Sozopol, town of Primorsko, 50 km south of the city of Burgas, Wetland of International Importance. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



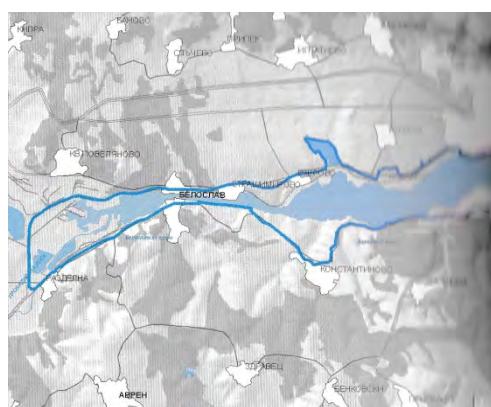
Kamchia Complex in Protected Areas BG0000136; BG0000137

- **Location:** Varna District, Municipality of Avren, town of Dolni Chiflik, about 25 km south of Varna, Biosphere Reserve and Important Bird Area (IBA). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



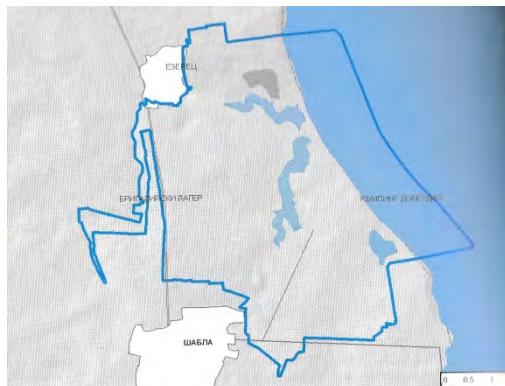
Varnensko–Beloslavsko Lake in Protected Area BG0000191

- **Location:** It is located in Varna District, municipalities Beloslav, Varna, Devnya; encompasses two lakes - Varnensko Lake and Beloslavsko Lake, west of the city of Varna, Important Bird Area (IBA). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



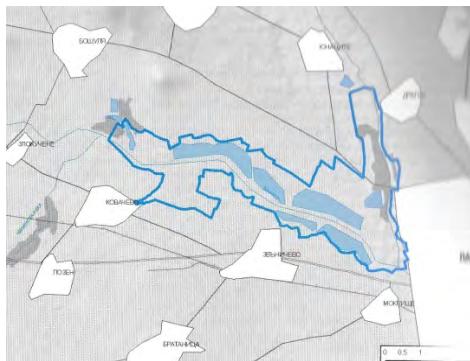
Shabla Lake Complex in Protected Area BG0000156

- **Location:** Dobrich District, Municipality of Shabla, includes the Shablenko Lake and Shablenka Tuzla, 5 km north-east of the town of Shabla. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.



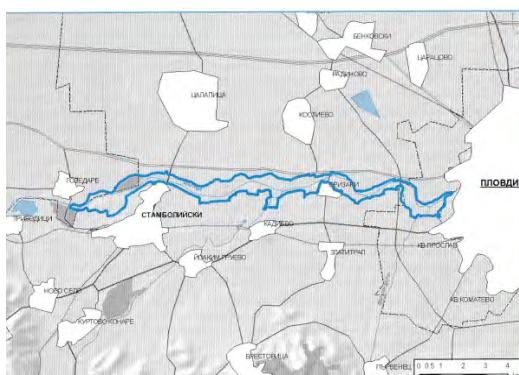
Zvanichevo Fishponds in Protected Area BG0002069

- Location: Pazardzhik District, municipalities of Pazardzhik and Septemvri, west of the town of Pazardzhik, in the area between the rivers Maritsa and Topolnitsa. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pazardzhik.



Maritsa Plovdiv in Protected Area BG0002087

- Location: Pazardzhik and Plovdiv Districts, municipalities of Pazardzhik, Maritsa, Plovdiv, Rodopi and Stamboliyski, located between the villages of Govedare and Stamboliyski, in proximity to the rowing channel in Plovdiv. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pazardzhik and the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.



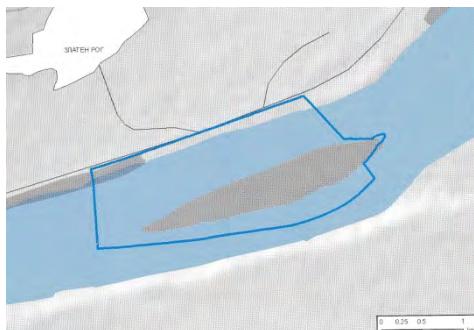
Tserkovski Dam in Protected Area BG0000205.

- Location: It is located in Burgas District, near the village Tserkovski. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.



Balta Lata Marshes in Protected Area BG0000522

- **Location:** Vidin District, near the villages Kutovo, Antimovo and Pokrayna. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Montana.



Dead arm in proximity to the village Popovitsa 1 in Protected Area BG0000578

- **Location:** Plovdiv District, near the village of Popovitsa. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv



II.3. Reservoirs not registered in the National Ecological Network in Bulgaria where habitats (cenoses) of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*) are either found or are supposed to exist

Radomirski Marshes (Vakovski Marshes)

- **Location:** West of the Radomir Station, Pernik District, in the basin of the Struma River. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pernik.

Zheravsko Marsh (Turna Gyol)

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the town of Slivnitsa. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Aldomirovsko blato Marsh

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the town of Slivnitsa and the village of Aldomirovtsi. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Dragichevsko Blato Marsh (Dragichevsko Lake)

- **Location:** Pernik District, near the village Dragichevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pernik.

Waterlogged area Belchin - Relyovo

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the villages of Belchin and Relyovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia;

Peatlands – town of Samokov – village of Kalkovo

- **Location:** Sofia District, between the town of Samokov and the village Kalkovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Batashko Blato Peatland (Batashko quagmire, Batashko peatland)

- **Location:** Pazardzhik District, in the vicinity of the town of Batak in the western Rhodopes. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pazardzhik.

Vitra Marsh

- **Location:** Pleven District, located near the village of Dabovan. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pleven.

Ormanovo Lake

- **Location:** Smolyan District, above the town of Smolyan. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Smolyan.

Dragichevsko Marsh 3

- **Location:** Pernik District, near the village of Dragichevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pernik.

Dragichevsko Marsh 1

- **Location:** Pernik District, near the village of Dragichevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pernik.

Marshes in proximity to the mouth of the Luda Mara River (Petrichka Reka River)

- **Location:** Blagoevgrad District, near the town of Petrich. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Blagoevgrad.

Boshulya Quarry Lake 1

- **Location:** Pazardzhik District, near the village of Boshulya, within the scope of Boshulya quarry lakes. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Pazardzhik.

Bistritsa Dam Lake

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the village of Bezden. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Sazlaka Dam Lake

- **Location:** Yambol District, near the village of Boyadzhik. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Stara Zagora.**Pripechensko Blato Dam Lake**

- Location: Blagoevgrad District, near the village of General Todorov (Priechene). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Blagoevgrad.

Solata Marsh

- Location: Sliven District, near the village of Bozadzhik. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Stara Zagora.

Waterlogged locality near the town of Sadovo

- Location: Plovdiv District, near the town of Sadovo, no water mirror. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.

Sladkovodnoto (Freshwater) Marsh

- Location: Burgas District, near Sarafovo residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

Dead arm near the village of Polikraishte

- Location: Veliko Tarnovo District, located near the village of Polikraishte. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Veliko Tarnovo.

Marsh in proximity to the Sazlaka

- Location: Haskovo District, located near the village of Biser. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Haskovo.

Chairski Lakes

- Location: Smolyan District, located between the villages of Trigrad and Mugla. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Smolyan.

Atia Marsh

- Location: Burgas District; located between the town of Chernomorets and the village of Atia. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

Marshes near the village of Mitino

- Location: It is located in Blagoevgrad District, near the village of Mitino (Mitinovo). Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Blagoevgrad.

Sadovsko Blato Marsh

- Location: Plovdiv District, near the town of Sadovo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Plovdiv.

Reservoir near the village of Pchelari

- Location: Haskovo District, near the village of Pchelari. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Haskovo.

Opitsvet Marsh

- Location: Sofia District, near the village Opitsvet. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia;

Ravadinovo waterlogged locality

- **Location:** Burgas District, near the village of Ravadinovo and the town of Sozopol. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Burgas.

Vrazhdebna gravel-pit lake – Yug (South) No 3

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the Vrazhdebna residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Vrazhdebna gravel-pit lake – Sever (North) No 1

- **Location:** Sofia District, near the Vrazhdebna residential quarter. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Sofia.

Suhoto Ezero Lake

- **Location:** Dobrich District, near the town of General Toshevo. Under the supervision of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, Varna.

II.4. Study of the possibility the Ministry of Environment and Water to authorize the yielding of bulrush within the Protected Areas of Natura 2000 Network

In implementation of the task to study the possibility the Ministry of Environment and Water to authorize the yielding of narrow-leaf bulrush within the boundaries of Natura 2000 Protected Areas, a letter, Ref. 194/02.09.2016 on behalf of Lyuben Karavelov Higher School (VSU) addressed this question to the Deputy Minister of Environment and Water.

A letter, Ref. 33-00-29/29.02.2016 of the Ministry brought the affirmative answer by the Deputy Minister of Environment and Water that the Ministry will not prohibit the use of the resources within Natura 2000 Protected Areas. The letter describes the procedure to be followed for expressing intention to yield lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush from the reservoirs located within Natura 2000 Protected Areas.

In short, it consists in filing the standard Notification pursuant to Article 10, Para 1 of the Regulation on Assessment of Compatibility at the respective Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, under whose supervision is the wetland. The yielding can begin upon receipt of the act by the respective Regional Inspectorate, approving its commitment under Article 31 of the Biodiversity Act and Protected Areas Act.

III: Field studies of the existing and possible spread of bulrush in Bulgaria with the aim of mapping and determination of the areas. The study will be done with a proper vehicle („Begehung der Terrains von bekannten und vermuteten Typhavorkommen in Bulgarien, zwecks derer Kartierung und der Bestimmung der Flächengrößen. Die Begehung wird mit einem geeigneten PkW erfolgen“)

III.1. Field studies of the existing and possible spread of bulrush in Bulgaria

In implementation of the work programme on the project and given the fact that the preliminary study of the literature showed that the number of water basins which are likely to be the habitats of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush is great, fieldwork started in the autumn of 2015. The early implementation of fieldwork was also necessitated by peculiarities of the phenological status of the lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush in different seasons and the distribution of its habitats throughout the country.

In Bulgaria, the inventory carried out in recent decades has identified more than 5700 wetlands, including marshes, lakes, dam lakes, and marshy areas as well as other areas of natural or anthropogenic origin, dominated by water. The above-mentioned inventory has been done primarily to identify the right environment for existence and growth of wetland fauna without paying particular attention to the

existing flora. This fact greatly limited our ability to find out updated information on these wetlands, where the growth of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush is most likely predominant.

Based on the study of various literary sources, located were about 100 larger wetlands of natural or artificial origin, where almost for certain habitats of bulrush (narrow-leaf and broad-leaf) have been identified. Most of these wetlands of significant area are located along the Danube and by the Black Sea coast, while relatively few are their numbers inside the country, mainly along the larger rivers. Based on the above research a programme was drawn up for field studies of marshes, lakes and wetlands, mainly comprising six lots: Western Danubian coast, Eastern Danubian coast, Northern Black Sea coast, Southern Black Sea coast, wetlands in inland Northern Bulgaria, and wetlands in inland Southern Bulgaria.

The performance of the field studies of selected wetlands was hampered because of the limited accessibility of a lot of them (in few cases, only off-road vehicles could do.). Most of the marshes are tangent to arable land where there are no passable dirt roads, especially in case of recent rain or snowfall, to urban enclosed private or public property on the banks of reservoirs, where there is road but no access, to swampy and wooded difficult terrain, etc. In many cases, these problems made it impossible a circular detour of wetlands and swamps to be made.

Another problem with fieldwork, which should also be noted, is that the flat terrain, where the marshes and wetlands are mostly located, and the high wall of more than 2.0 m in most cases, formed by reed plants at the place of observation, did not allow a visual range within the wetlands. Therefore, I should make it clear that the areas in point II below (on the lesser bulrush habitats) are provisional. Their accuracy can be determined only by means of drone observation, which at this stage is not provided for as a financial option, and perhaps will not be necessary in view of the purpose of the study. What I mean is the fact that in very few cases, larger areas with pure habitats of lesser bulrush (primarily in the marshes by the river Danube) were observed. In most cases – along the Danube, at the Black Sea coast and inland – it grows in association with reed and broad-leaf bulrush, which will create a number of technological difficulties to ensure the desired purity of the collected material if the extraction of only lesser bulrush in natural habitats starts. To my opinion, this necessitates the general conclusion that if we proceed with the extraction of lesser bulrush for its industrial processing into insulating panels in the conditions of Bulgaria, this should be done only in artificial plantations where only lesser bulrush is planted, while its natural fields should be used only as a source of plants or seeds.

In the next point below there is information about each of the wetlands selected for field study, which has been collected on site or from other sources, on the following characteristics: name of the site, Natura 2000 identifier (for those who fall within protected areas), geographic coordinates, altitude, area, water level, pH of the water, presence of nitrates or nitrites as per the Aquachek Water Quality Test Strips for Nitrates/Nitrites which I obtained, presence (or lack) of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush with approximate area of the habitat, location of the basin as per Google Earth.

III.2. Sites in Bulgaria with existing distribution of lesser bulrush, identified by means of field study

Choklyovo Marsh (Baykalsko Marsh) in Protected Area BG0000134

42°23'58,96" N; 22°49'34,44" E ; altitude above sea level (ASL): 860 m.

Area: about 81.5 ha; minimum water level: 1–1.2 m, maximum water level: 2.3 m.

Characteristics: orientation: north-east–south-west, pH of the water: 7,6-8,2- 8,7; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: along with other higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed); there are habitats of only broad-leaf bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) of an area of 30 ha.



Dragoman Marsh in Protected Area BG0000322

42°55' 51. 25" N; 22°57'32,70" E ; altitude above sea level (ASL): 703 m

Area: about 400 ha; maximum water level: 0.8–1.0 m;

Characteristics: orientation: east–west; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are **cenoses** – along with other higher vegetation, there are locally growing habitats of lesser bulrush of an area of about 85 ha.



Yuzhno Kozloduysko (Southern Kozloduy) Marsh in Protected Area BG0000527

43°44'36,82" N; 23°47'57,49" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 25m.

Area: about 125.0 ha; minimum water level: 0.4 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline, wide waterlogged terrain; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: along with other higher vegetation, there are small areas of mixed **cenoses** featuring broad-leaf bulrush area of about 55 ha.



Archarsko (Archar) Marsh (Orsoyski Gyol, Lomski Gyol, Orsoysko Marsh) in Protected Area BG0000497

43°46'34,34'' N ; 23°01'36,15'' E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 30m.

Area: wetland in parallel to the Danube River, maximum water level at high waters of the river: 1.5 m; pH of the water: 7.5; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: in the cenoses of higher aquatic vegetation species no bulrush was found.



Severno Kozloduysko (Northern Kozloduy) Marsh in Protected Area BG0000527.

43°45'45,53'' N; 23°48'00,59'' E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 26 m.

Area: about 165.5 ha; orientation: in parallel to the Danube, minimum water level:

0.4 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed). Narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush is mainly present along the drainage canals, of a total area of about 30 ha.



Ostrovsко Marsh in Protected Area BG0000334

43°39'56, 14" N; 24°04'53, 95" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 43 m.

Area: about 715.6 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³, nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush (approximate area of about 100 ha), on the periphery of the areas overgrown by reed (association *Phragmites communis*).



Dead arm located near the village of Zlatopole in Protected Area BG0002103

42°01'57, 39" N; 25°43'16,76" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 86 m.

Area: about 12.9 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible part of cenoses of an area of about 6 ha, along with higher vegetation species, together with broad-leaf bulrush.



Belensko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396.

43°40'56, 16" N; 25°05'17, 94" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 22 m.

Area: 2,000 ha, maximum water depth: 0.9 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: presence of scattered cenoses of lesser bulrush of an approximate area of 180 ha. The main overgrowths by higher aquatic vegetation species are formed by reed (association *Phragmites australis*).

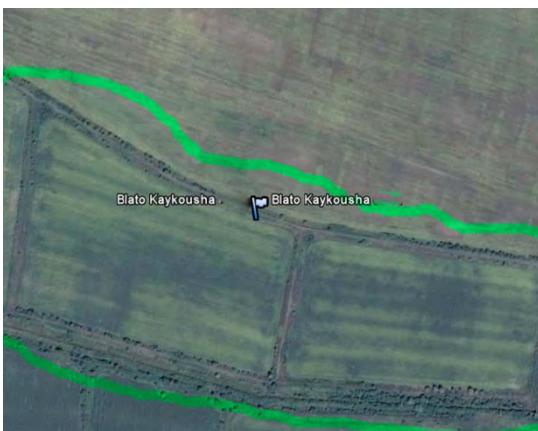


Kayakusha Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°36'12,87" N; 25°09'13,71" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 21 m.

Area: about 30 ha and maximum water level: 3.0 m. Orientation: north-west–south-east, pH of the water: 7.5–8.8; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 14 ha, in association with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed).



Tatarsko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°33'16, 30" N; 25°10'48, 88" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 109 m.

Area: about 179.3 ha, maximum water depth: about 1.0 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; orientation: north-west–south-east; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 50 ha, in association with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (reed).



Dyuleva Bara Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°37'43, 28" N; 25°10'51. 31" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 26 m.

Area: about 76.8 ha, maximum water level: 0.7 m, orientation: east–west; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 20 ha along the drainage chanals, in association with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (association *Phragmites australis*).



Peschina Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°40'27, 72" N; 25°11'24, 34" E ; altitude above sea level (ASL): 43 m.

Area: about 113.7 ha; maximum water level: 0.7 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 70 ha, in association with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed).



Svishtov Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°36'53, 89" N; 25°16'32, 56" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 18 m.

Area: about 1535.2 ha, maximum water level: 1.0 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline, orientation: south-west–north-east; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals of an area of approximately 400 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush and overgrown by representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed)



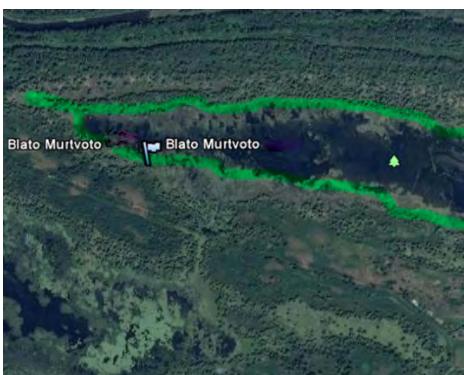
Martvo Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°40'15, 46" N; 25°12'59, 85" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 19 m

Area: About 55.1 ha; minimum water level: 1.0 m, maximum water level:

1.3 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush (about 20 ha) along with broad-leaf bulrush and overgrown by other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (association *Phragmites australis*).



Vardimsko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000396

43°37'44, 22" N; 25°32'09,06" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 19 m.

Area: about 100 ha, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush (about 35 ha) overgrown by broad-leaf bulrush and other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed).



Straldzhansko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000205

42°37'42,54" N; 26°46'39,39" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 138 m.

Area: about 4000 ha, maximum water depth: 4.5 m, orientation: east–west; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there is availability of lesser bulrush (about 100 ha), but given the main presence of broad-leaf bulrush along with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (mainly reed).



Mechensko Marsh (Krivina Marsh - Pirgos) in Protected Area BG0000529

43°41'52,47" N; 25°47'21.46" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 68 m.

Area: About 500 ha, minimum water depth: 0.8–1.0m, maximum water depth:

1.5 m, pH of the water: 7.8, orientation: in parallel to the river Danube; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush of an approximate area of about 180 ha, with overgrowth by other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species, mainly reed.



Strapcheto Marsh in Protected Area BG0000529

43°39'29,81" N; 24°35'26,19" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 23 m.

Area: 2.5 ha; maximum water level: 0.8 m, part of the Strapcheto waterlogged area by the river Danube; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush, along with overgrowths (cenoses) of reed and other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species.



Malak Preslavets Marsh in Protected Area BG0002065.

44°05'40.65" N; 25°50'15,05" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 16 m.

Area: about 38.5 ha, minimum water level: 0.4–0.5 m, maximum water level: 1.5 m, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of lesser bulrush (about 4–5 ha), broad-leaf bulrush is predominant, together with other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species (reed).



Garvan Marsh (marsh in the locality of Momchila) in Protected Area BG0002064.

44°57'63,48" N; 26°53'47,48" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 78 m.

Area: about 228.5 ha, pH of the water: 7.8; declared in 1986 as a national landmark; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 100 ha, with overgrowth by other representatives of the higher aquatic vegetation species.



Alepu Marsh. Protected Area.

42°21'31.61" N; 27°42'01.15" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 3 m.

Area: about 14 ha; maximum water level: 1.0 m, pH of the water: 6.5–7.6 orientation: north-west–south-east; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of lesser bulrush, mainly together with overgrowths (cenoses) by higher aquatic vegetation species, predominantly reed.



Dyavolsko Marsh (marsh in the vicinity of the village of Kyupria). Protected Area

42°15'05,50" N; 27°44'19,66" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 1 m.

Area: about 225 ha, maximum water level: 1.0 m, pH of the water: 7.8–9; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses – established has been association of lesser bulrush (area of about 100 ha), along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species, dominated by reed;

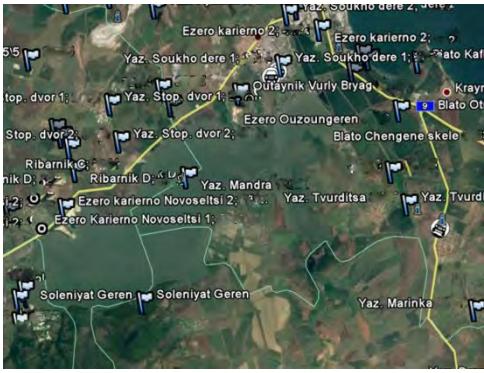


Mandrensko Lake (prespolling site) in Protected Area BG0000271

42°27'02,14" N; 27°27'18,70" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 1 m.

Area: about 1082 ha; minimum water level: 1.1 m, maximum water level: 7.0 m, pH – alkaline, water colour: green-yellow; contains waste water after purification of at Neftochim Refinery; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush (area of 80 ha), but predominant are broad-leaf bulrush and reed, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Chengene Skele Wetlands in Protected Area BG0000242

and Chengene Skele Marsh in Protected Area BG0000242

42°25'35,16" N; 27°30'34,91" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 2 m

Wetland:

Area: about 80.0 ha; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush (area of about 20 ha), along with ree and overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species.

Marsh:

Area: about 1.6 ha, pH of the water: alkaline. Its drainage has started by means of a drainage canal.

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of negligible size, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species (about 4 species, reed is predominant).



Dedeverts Lake in Protected Area

43°12'19,31" N; 24°54'38,28" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 392 m.

Area: about 3.0 ha; minimum water level: 0.52 m, maximum water level: 0.65 m, orientation: north-west–east, pH of the water: 7.4–8.45; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses, minor in area, of lesser bulrush, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species.

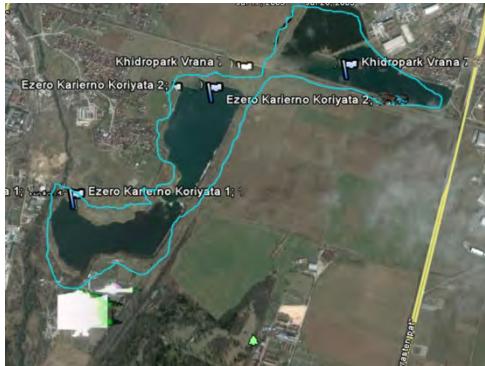


Koriyata gravel-pit lakes in Protected Area BG0002004

42°38'48,48" N; 23°26'13,78" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 554 m.

Area: about 8.3 ha, maximum water depth: 16.0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of lesser bulrush along the shore, along with overgrowth by other higher aquatic vegetation species (about 28 species).

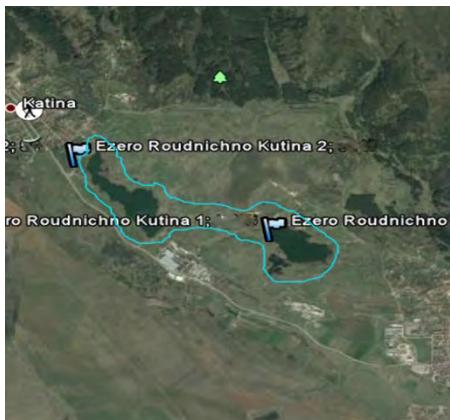


Katina mine-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004.

42°49'53,69" N; 23°20'14,19" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 571 m.

Area: about 5.1 ha, maximum water depth: 15, 0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of lesser bulrush along the banks, along with overgrowths by other types of higher aquatic vegetation species (about 25 species).

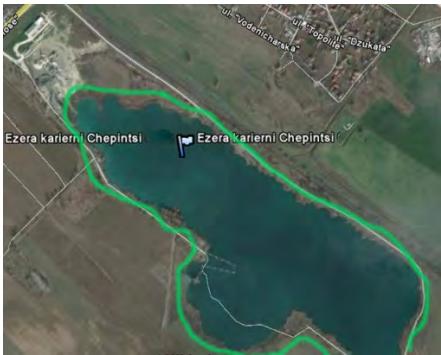


Chepintsi gravel-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004

42°44'31,75" N; 23°25'42,10" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 518 m.

Area: about 54.1 ha, maximum water depth: 17,0 m; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there is presence lesser bulrush in an area of about 2,5 ha on the banks, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species (about 10 species).



Dolni Bogorov gravel-pit lakes in Protected Area BG0002004

42°42'11.30" N; 23°29'20.29" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 526 m.

Area: about 34.3 ha, water depth: 10.0 m; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush (about 2,0 ha), along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species (about 8 species).



Pools of the fish-farm in the village of Mechka in Protected Area BG0002024.

43°41'18,60" N; 25°45'52,52" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 32 m.

Area: about 335.5 ha, minimum water depth: 0.8–1.0 m, pH of the water: 7–8; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of approximate area of 90 ha, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species (about 74 species), predominant is reed and broad-leaf bulrush.

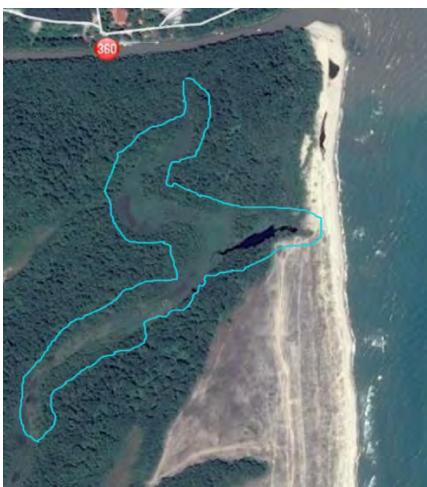


Maznia Azmak Quagmire in Protected Area BG0000191

43°01'04,25" N; 27°53'10,23" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 5 m.

Area: about 15.8 ha; maximum water depth: 1.0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 8,5 ha, along with other higher aquatic vegetation species (3 species). Main overgrowth is by reed and lesser bulrush.



Lesinski Azmak Quagmire in Protected Area BG0000191.

43°01'13,54" N; 27°52'15,15" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 16 m.

Area: about 13.5 ha; maximum water depth: 1.0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 10 ha, along with other higher aquatic vegetation species (7 species). The main overgrowth is by reed and lesser bulrush.



Otmanli Marsh in Protected Area BG0000242

42°26'08,09" N; 27°31'58,40" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 7m.

Area: about 2–3 ha; maximum water depth: up to 1.0 m; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are minor cenoses of lesser bulrush, along with other higher aquatic vegetation species (broad-leaf bulrush, reed, etc.).



Marshes near the village of Nova Cherna in Protected Area BG0000530

44°03'50,89" N; 26°34'27,66" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 11 m.

Area: about 80 ha, maximum water depth: 1.0–2.0 m; pH of the water: 8; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 16 ha in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Pools of the fish-farm in the village of Nova Cherna in Protected Area BG0000377

44°01'34,57" N; 26°25'16,48" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 12 m.

Area: about 10 ha; pH of the water: 8; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 4 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (39 species);

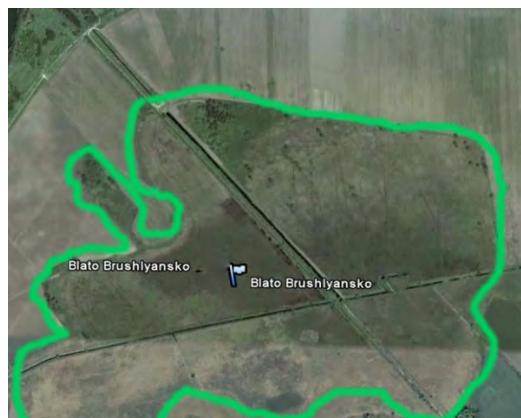
Brashlensko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000377

44°01'01,15" N; 26°20'25,58" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 14 m.

Area: about 180 ha, minimum water depth: 0.4 m, maximum water depth: 0.6 m,

pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 60 ha along the drainage canals, in association with other higher aquatic vegetation species, mainly reed.



Izvorsko Ezero Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0000271

42°21'05,59" N; 27°26'52,87" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 45 m.

Area: about 151 ha; The pH of the water from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 35 ha on the banks, in association with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and reed;



Konush Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0002015.

$42^{\circ}04'33,69''$ N; $25^{\circ}02'54,84''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 190 m.

Area: about 18.8 ha, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 4 ha on the banks, in association with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

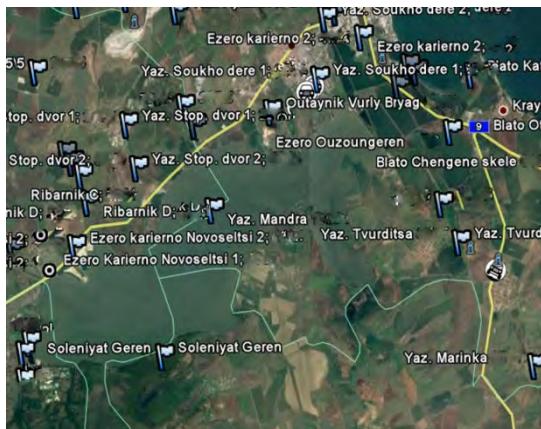


Mandra Dam (Mandrensko Lake) in Protected Area BG0000271

$42^{\circ}23'52,20''$ N; $27^{\circ}23'25,53''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 2 m.

Area: about 3365.7 ha; pH of the water: 7–9.5; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 250 ha in association with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.

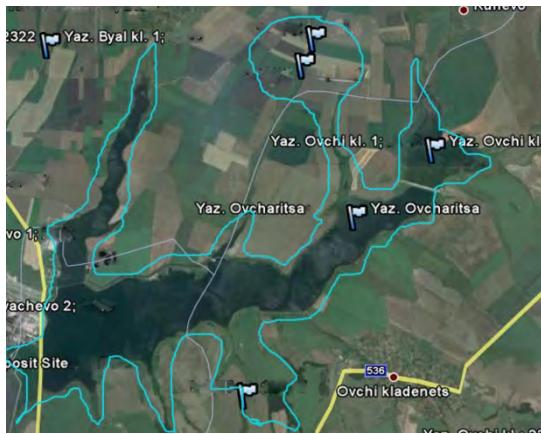


Ovcharitsa Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0002023.

$42^{\circ}15'25,13''$ N; $26^{\circ}09'11.64''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 140 m.

Area: about 630 ha, minimum water depth: 6–7 m, maximum water depth: 10.0 m, pH of the water: 7.9–8.4; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 85 ha in association with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (reed).

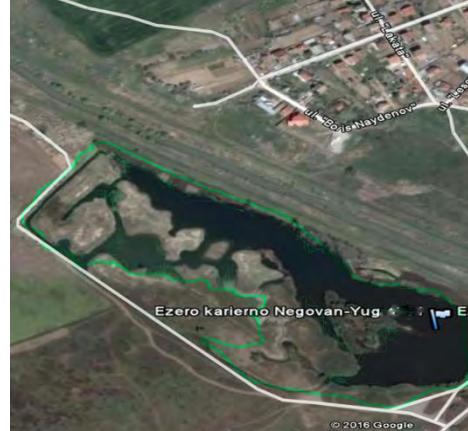


Negovan – Sever (North) and Yug (South) Quarry Lakes in Protected Area BG0002004

42°45'32,79" N; 23°24'52,91" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 514 m.

Sever (North) - Area: about 4.3 ha, maximum water level: 5–8 m, orientation: south-east– north-west; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (14 species).



Yug (South) - Area: about 4.3 ha, maximum water level: 5–8 m, orientation: south-east– north-west; pH of the water: alkali; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (11 species).

Svetovrachene Quarry Lake in Protected Area BG0002004

42°46'36,80" N ; 23°22'59,79" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 510 m.

Area: about 3.9 ha, maximum water level: 5–8 m, orientation: south-east–north-west; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along with banks of an area less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (15 species).



Severno (Northern) Gigensko Marsh in a Protected Area [BG0000396](#)

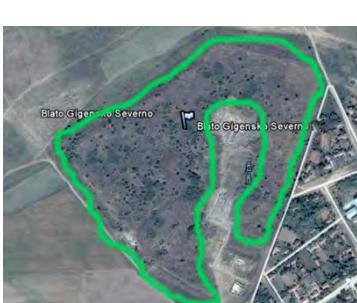
43°42'37,44" N; 24°28'11,48" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 30 m;

Zapadno (Western) Gigensko Marsh in a Protected Area [BG0000396](#)

43°41'46,46" N; 24°28'49,65" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 30 m.

Area: about 2 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (66 species in total).

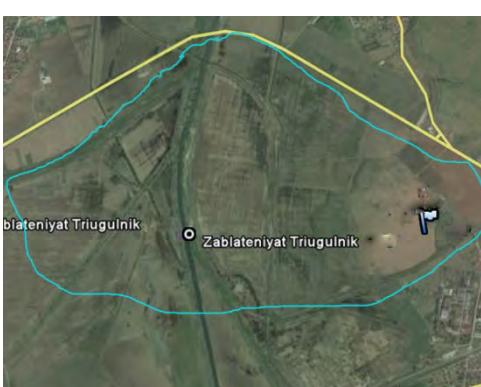


Zablateniat triangulnik (Waterlogged Triangle) in Protected Area [BG0002004](#)

42°47'15,39" N; 23°23'17,71" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 524 m.

Area: about 10 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 4 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species (43 species).



Copano Garlo Marsh in Protected Area [BG0000335](#)

$43^{\circ}44'46,30''$ N; $24^{\circ}34'16,00''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 24 m.

Area: 0.2 ha; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of relatively small area coverage, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species (17 species in total).



Waterlogged meadows in the vicinity of the village of Dolni Bogrov in Protected Area BG0002004

$42^{\circ}42'12,20''$ N; $23^{\circ}27'35,17''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 529 m.

Area: about 1000 ha;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 150 ha, along with overgrowths by reed, broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (6 species).

Orsoya Fish-farms in a Protected Area BG0002006.

$43^{\circ}47'19,96''$ N; $23^{\circ}06'26,78''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 29 m.

Area: about 50.2 ha, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 15 ha, along with overgrowths by reed, broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (75 species).

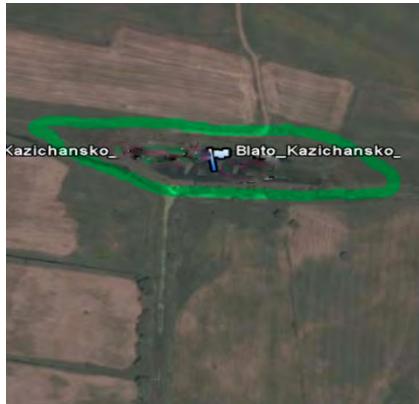


Kazichene Marsh in Protected Area BG0002004

$42^{\circ}39'52,01''$ N; $23^{\circ}29'29,72''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 537 m.

Area: about 15 ha; maximum water level: 13 m; pH of the water: alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2 ha in association with a reed and another 10 species of higher aquatic vegetation.

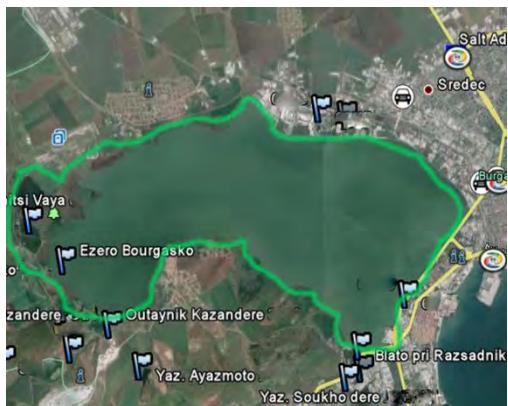


Vaya Lake (Bourgasko Lake) in Protected Area BG0000273

42°29'26,26" N; 27°25'36,59" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0 m.

Area: about 15.7 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 7 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush and reed;



Marsh near the village of Dragash Voyvoda in Protected Area BG0000396

43°42'36,63" N; 24°58'57,90" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 21 m.

Area: about 2.6 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1.9 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Ponds of Fish-farm, village of Dekov, in Protected Area [BG0000396](#)

Dekov Marsh in Protected Area [BG0000396](#)

43°37'14,61" N; 25°08'07,02" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 20 m.

Fish ponds - Area: about 3.4 ha; **Marsh** - about 420 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 120 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

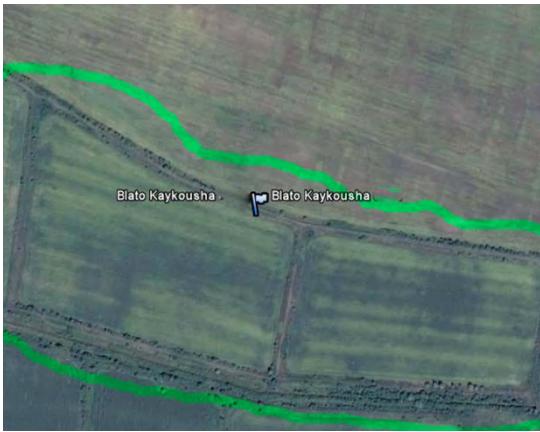


Kayakusha Marsh in Protected Area [BG0000396](#)

43°36'14,03" N; 25°08'53,98" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 20 m.

Area: about 3000 ha; pH of the water - from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1.000 ha mainly along the drainage canals, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

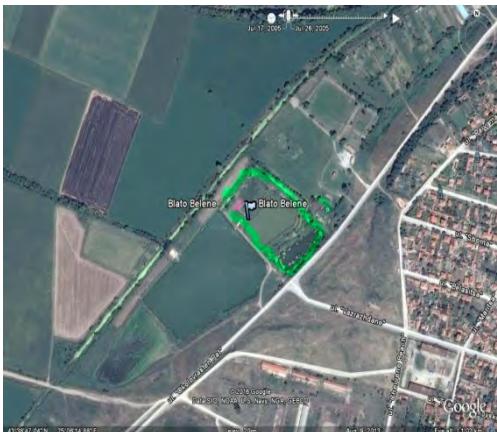


Marsh near the town of Belene in a Protected Area BG0000396

43°40'53,22" N; 25°05'26,59" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 21 m.

Area: about 3.9 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Kalimok Marsh (Tutrakansko Marsh) in a Protected Area BG0000377

44°02'11,33" N; 26°32'05,73" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 11 m;

Area: 500 ha; minimum water level: 0.4 m, maximum water leverl: 0.6 m; pH of the water: 7.5; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 250 ha along drainage channels in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Waterlogged locality of Kalimok in Protected Area BG0000377

44°01'15,64" N; 26°32'38,48" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 26 m;

Area: about 100 ha; the pH - 7.5; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals, of an area of about 35 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation (16 species).

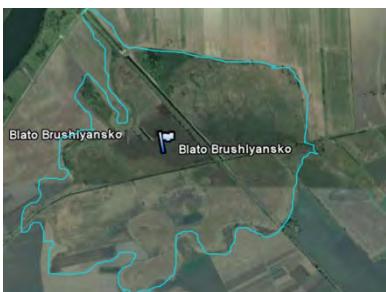


Marsh near the village of Brashlen in Protected Area BG0000377

44°00'35,99" N; 26°19'41,72" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 13 m;

Area: about 55 ha; water surface: 0.9 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals of an area of about 20 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Kalimok Marsh - Zapad (West) in Protected Area BG0000377.

$44^{\circ}01'49$, $25''$ N; $26^{\circ}32'36,31''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 12 m;

Area: about 27.4 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm^3 ; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm^3 ;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals of an area of about 16 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Kalimok Marsh – Yug (South) in Protected Area BG0000377

$44^{\circ}01'52$, $36''$ N; $26^{\circ}34'10,25''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 13 m;

Area: about 3.9 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 1 mg/dm^3 ; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm^3 ;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Kalimok Wetlands in Protected Area BG0000377

$44^{\circ}00'59,34''$ N; $26^{\circ}22'26,03''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 14 m;

Area: about 2050 ha; pH of the water: from normal to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm^3 ; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm^3 .

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals of an area of about 800 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

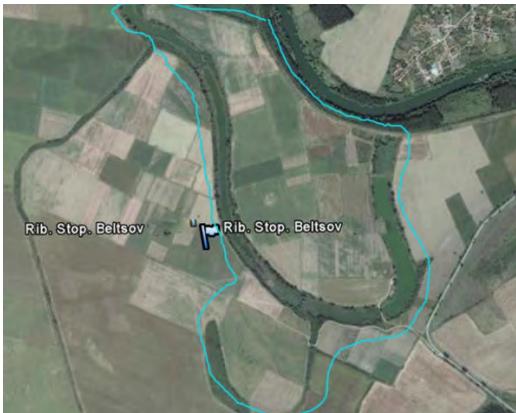


Old riverbed (fishpond) near the village of Beltsov in Protected Area BG0000436

43°33'15,98" N; 25°37'26,02" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 23 m;

Area: about 20.6 ha; pH of the water: 7.6; Nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 11 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

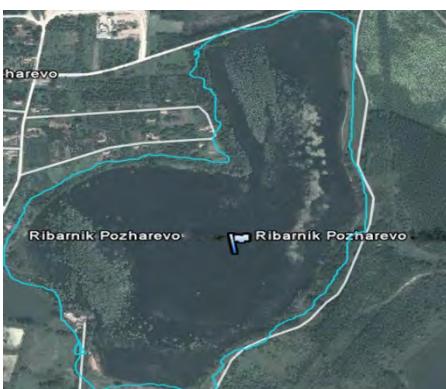


Pozharevo Fishpond in Protected Area BG0000530.

44°03'16,48" N; 26°42'49,90" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 17 m;

Area: about 21 ha; pH of the water: 7.6; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 9 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Garvansko Blato Marsh in Protected Area BG0000530

$44^{\circ}05'58,58''$ N; $26^{\circ}54'00.01''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 10 m;

Area: about 6 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2–3 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

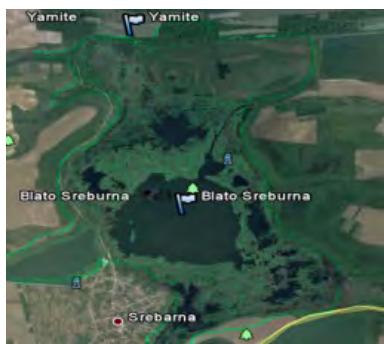


Srebarna Marsh in Protected area BG0000241

$44^{\circ}06'03,14''$ N; $27^{\circ}04'16,65''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 13 m;

Area: about 146 ha, maximum water level: 3,0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 80 ha, in association with broad-leaved bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.



Orsoya Marsh in Protected Area BG0000182

$43^{\circ}47'09,30''$ N; $23^{\circ}04'14,46''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 30 m;

Area: about 120 ha; the pH of the water: 7.5–8.4; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 50 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.

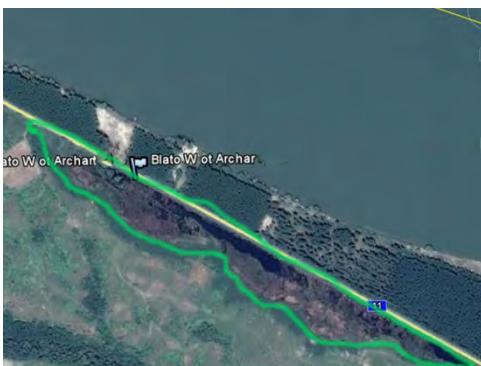


Archar Marsh in Protected Area BG0000497

43°49'16,54" N; 22°53'57,55" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 50 m

Area: about 30.8 ha; pH of the water: 7.6–8.2; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 17 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.



Dolni Tsibar Marsh in protected area BG0000509

43°49'28,58" N; 23°29'36,70" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 29 m;

Area: about 3, 9 ha; pH of the water: 7.5; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1.7 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

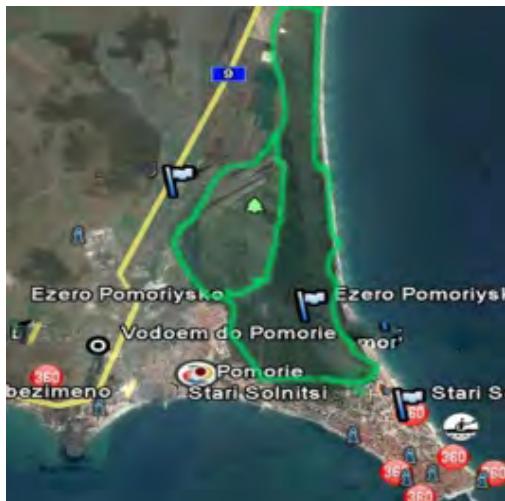


Pomorie Lake in Protected Area BG0000620

42°34'32, 15" N; 27°39'40.72" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0 m;

Area: about 560 ha, minimum water level: 0.5 m; salinity of water; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 60 ha in the periphery of the lake in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

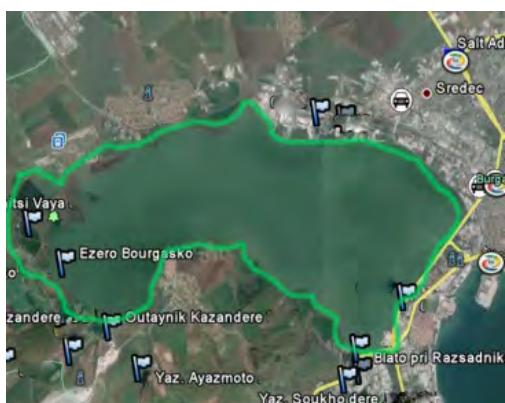


Vaya Wetlands (Burgasko ezero Lake) in Protected Area BG0000273

42°29'26, 26" N; 27°25'36,59" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0 m;

Area: about 2478.4 ha; salinity of the water: 10.58%; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the periphery of the lake of an area of 350 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

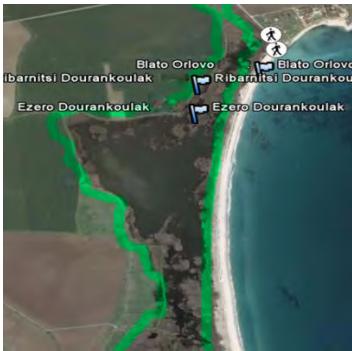


Durankulak Wetlands in Protected Area BG0002050

43°41'11.10" N; 28°33'30.59" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0 m;

Area: about 360 ha; pH of the water: 7.5–8.4; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the periphery of the lake of an area of 100 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.

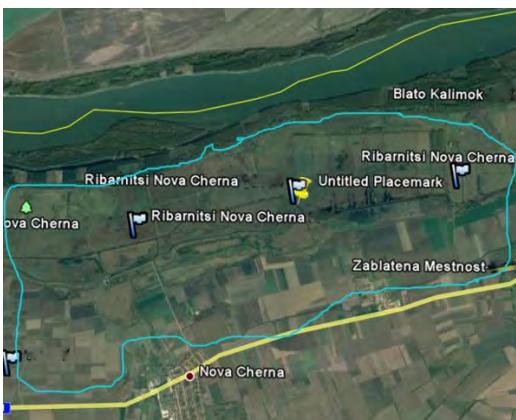


Ponds of the fish-farm in the village of Nova Cherna in Protected Area BG0000377

44°01'34, 57" N; 26°25'16,48" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 12 m;

Area: 10 ha; pH of the water: 7.8; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2 ha, in association with broad-leaved bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species (39 species);



Marsh near the village of Babovo in Protected Area BG0000377

43°59'23, 72" N; 26°19'04,94" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 16 m;

Area: about 499.2 ha; pH of the water: 7.5–8.4; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 350 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species (13 species).



Karabozko Marsh in Protected Area BG0000335

43°41'43, 97" N; 24°35'12,76" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 24 m.

Area: 80 ha; minimum water level: 0.8m; pH of the water: 7.6–8.3; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 45 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (8 species).



Vrazhdebna – South (Yug) gravel-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004

42°42'04, 88" N; 23°25'45,90" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 528 m;

Area: about 0.9 ha; water depth: about 10 m; pH of the water: 7.5–8; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of a negligible area, in association with reed, broad-leaf bulrush and other higher plants..



Vrazhdebna – North (Sever) gravel-pit lake in Protected Area BG0002004

42°43'36, 82" N; 23°25'19,64" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 521 m;

Area: about 4,7 ha; water depth: 15 m; pH of the water: 7.2–8; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.



Trapkata Marsh in Protected Area BG0000335

43°44'35, 86" N; 24°33'39,16" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 28 m;

Area: about 0.3 ha; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of a negligible area, in association with reed, broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (17 species).

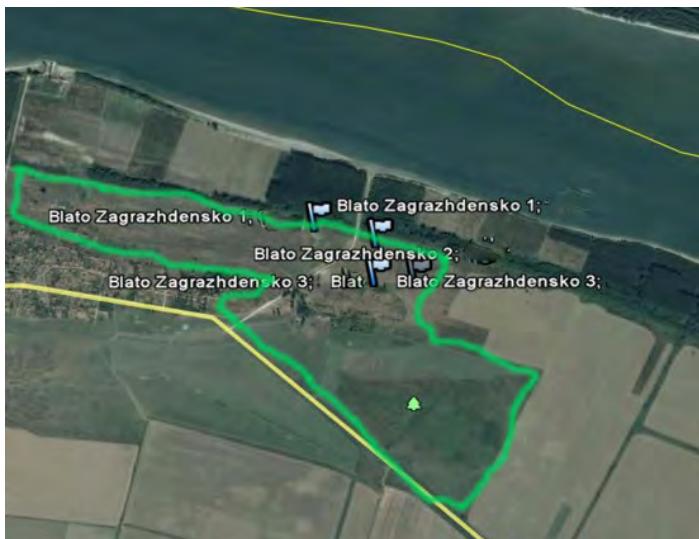


Zagrazhden marshes No 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Protected Area BG0000335

43°44'55", 85" N; 24°36'09,18" E; altitude above sea level (ASL) – 22 m.

Area: about 0.5 ha; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of a negligible area, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher vegetation.

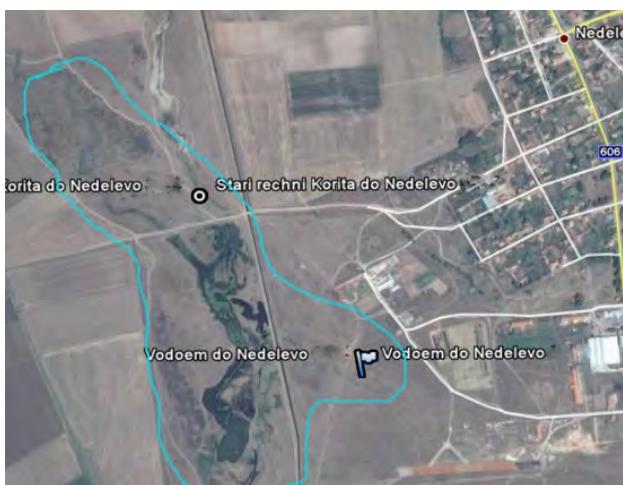


Old riverbeds near the village of Nedelevo in Protected Area BG0002084

42°20'22,85" N; 24°36'32,86" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 237 m.

Area: about 2.6 ha; pH of the water: 7.5–8.3; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Waterlogged locality near the village of Popovitsa in Protected Area BG0002087

42°08'33, 87" N; 25°03'22,12" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 136 m.

Area: about 1.7 ha; pH of the water: 7.5–8.5; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence of lesser bulrush (less than 1 ha), in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed and other higher aquatic vegetation species (37 species).



Mikre (Morun) Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0002088

43°04'18, 02" N; 24°29'19,10" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 337 m;

Area: about 0.9 ha; pH of the water: 7.8; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: negligible presence (less than 1 ha), in association with broad-leaf bulrush.

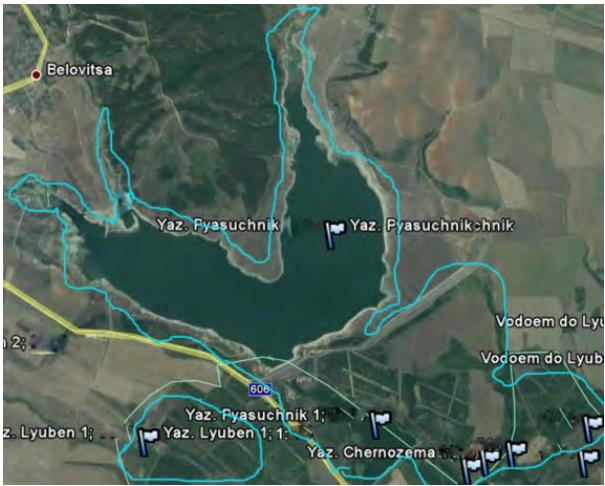


Pyasachnik Dam Lake in Protected Area BG0000444

42°24'30. 58" N; 24°34'06,25" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 288 m;

Area: about 3179,0 ha; pH of the water: 7.6; recognized as an IBA; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are no overgrowths by higher aquatic vegetation species along the banks.

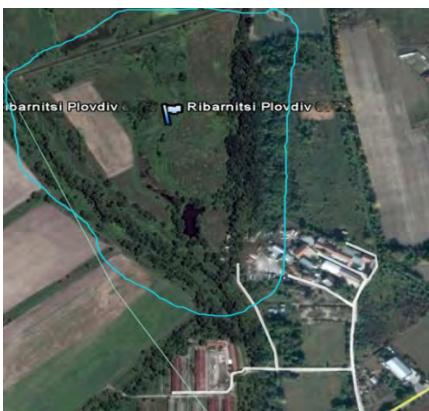


Plovdiv Fishponds in Protected Area BG0002016

42°11'13" N; 24°45'30" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 161–168 m;

Area: 143.8 ha; pH of the water: 7.5; recognized as an IBA; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush along the banks of ponds with an area of 20 ha in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed, cat grass *Dactylis glomerata* and others. Reed and bulrush have formed islands in the pools.

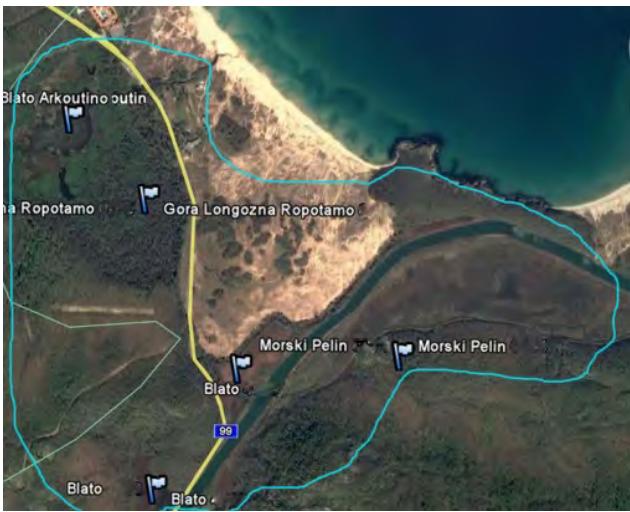


Ropotamo Complex in Protected Area BG0002041

42°18'8" N; 27°45'7" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0–224 m;

Area: about 3867,6 ha, pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; recognized as an IBA; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 280 ha in coastal marshes in association with broad-leaf bulrush, reed, *Shoenoplectus litoralis*, and others.



Kamchia Complex in Protected Areas BG0000136; BG0000137

43°05' N; 27°49' E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0–146 m

Area: 10 075,6 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; recognized as an IBA;. nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of a total area of 100 ha in some small marshes, in association with the reed.

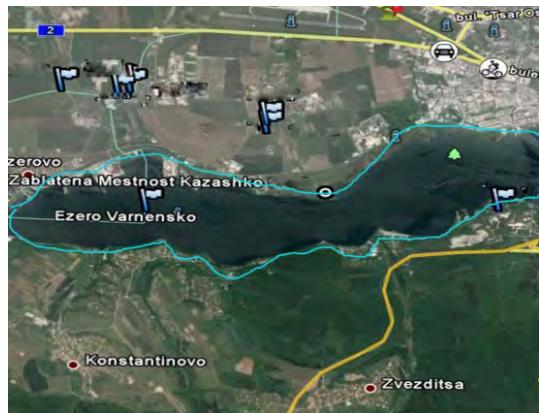


Varnensko – Beloslavsko Ezero Lake in Protected Area BG0000191

43°11'33'' N; 27°48'21'' E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0–101 m;

Area: about 4681.8 ha; pH of the water: 8.2; nitrates: 10 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 160 ha in the northern part of Varna Lake and in the western part of Beloslavsko Lake, in associations with reed and *Shoenoplectus litoralis*.

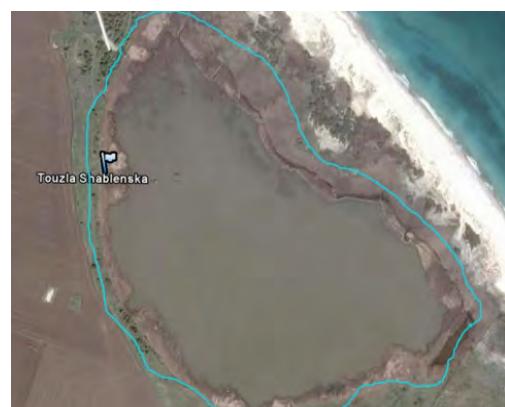
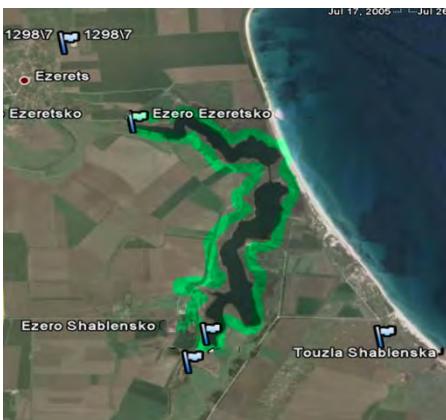


Lake Complex in Protected Area BG0000156

43°34'27" N; 28°33'56" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0–40m,

Area: about 3195,4 ha; pH of the water: 7.6; recognized as a Ramsar important wetland and IBA, together with Shablemska Tuzla marsh; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of an area of about 700 ha, the shores of the lake are overgrown by lesser bulrush in associations, predominantly of red, broad-leaf bulrush, greater pond sedge *Carex riparia* and others.



Zvanichevo Fishponds in Protected Area BG0002069

42°12'2" N; 24°16'37" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 207– 228 m;

Area: about 1570.7 ha; pH of the water: 7.8; recognized as an IBA; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there is little presence of lesser bulrush, about 180 ha. The main overgrowth from 36 to 65 percent of the area is in associations with reed, lakeshore bulrush *Scirpus lacustris*, *Scirpus triqueter* and others.



Dead arm in proximity of Plovdiv in Protected Area BG0002087

42°9'11" N; 24°35'57" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 161–193 m;

Area: about 1117,6 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; recognized as an IBA; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there is little presence of lesser bulrush, about 30 ha, in association mainly with reed and others.



Aldomirovsko Marsh

42°53'17, 93" N; 23°00'22,70" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 658 m;

Area: about 53.1 ha; minimum water level: 0.4 m, maximum water lever: 1.0 m; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; extending eastwards; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: no presence – along with other higher vegetation, there are small mixed overgrowths featuring broad-leaf bulrush.



Dragichevski marshes (Dragichevski Lakes)

42°37'51.71" N; 23°09'48,54" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 946m;

Area: about 0. 5 ha; minimum water level: 1.1 m; maximum water lever: 3,1 m; pH of the water: highly alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: no presence – along with other higher vegetation, there are small mixed overgrowths featuring broad-leaf bulrush.



Vitra Marsh

43°43'16,39" N; 24°36'50,51" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 21 m;

Area: about 927, 1 ha; minimum water level: 0.5 m, maximum water level:1.0 m, nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: no presenece - there are overgrowths by higher vegetation without participation of bulrush.



Ormanovo Lake (Smolyan Dam Lake)

41°35'28,85" N; 24°41'07,33" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 1102 m;

Area: about 3 ha, maximum water depth: 4,8 m; pH of the water: 7.6; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Boshulya Quarry Lake 1

42°13'12,87" N; 24°12'25,94" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 218 m;

Area: about 27.4 ha, depth of water: about 15,0 m, pH of the water: 7.8–8.4; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by reed.



Bistritsa Dam Lake

42°52'48,99" N; 23°05'45,26" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 551 m;

Area: 16.5 ha, minimum water depth: 2,0 m, maximum water depth: 5,0 m; pH of the water: 7.8; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.5 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area about 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Sazlaka Dam Lake

42°24'19, 72" N; 26°16'16,65" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 160 m;

Area: about 9.5 ha, pH of the water: 7.8–8.1; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Pripechensko Blato Dam Lake

41°27'09, 03" N; 23°17'03, 29" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 85 m;

Area: about 1 ha; minimum water level: 0.4 m, maximum water level: 0.5 m; pH of the water: 7.8; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Solata Marsh

42°27'31.40" N; 26°17'26,44" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 142 m;

Area: about 0.15 ha, pH of the water: 8.1; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of a negligible area, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (14 species).



Sladkovodnoto (Freshwater) Marsh

$42^{\circ}34'52,54''$ N; $27^{\circ}29'39,38''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 0 m;

Area: about 5.4 ha, maximum water depth: 0.5m; pH of the water: 8.1; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species.



Balta Lata Marsh in Protected Area BG0000522

$44^{\circ}01'02,46''$ N; $22^{\circ}55'04,68''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 32 m;

Area: about 4 ha; pH of the water: 7.8; nitrates: 1 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 3 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and reed.



Dead arm near the village of Polikraishte

$43^{\circ}12'22,31''$ N; $25^{\circ}38'53,06''$ E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 52 m;

Area: about 3–4 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites - 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 2,5 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher vegetation species.

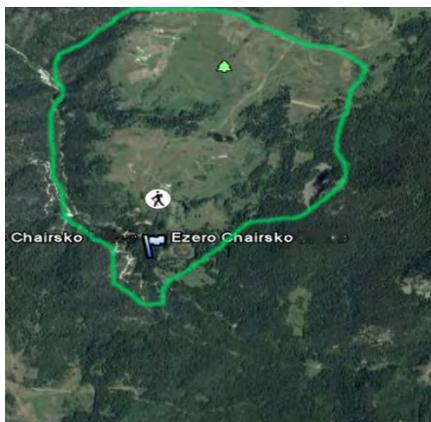


Chairski Lakes

41°36'32,75" N; 23°06'26, 78" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 1658 m;

Area: about 8–10 ha; pH of the water: acidic to neutral; nitrates: 2 mg/dm, nitrites: 3.15 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1–2 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (24 species).

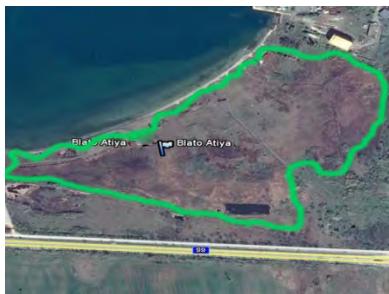


Atia Marsh

42°26'44,64" N; 27°34'49,49" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 2 m ;

Area: about 1 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of less than 1 ha, along with overgrowths by broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (51 species).



Marshes near the village of Mitino

41°25'03,86" N; 23°14'32, 23" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 98 m;

Area: about 2–3 ha; pH of the water: from neutral to alkaline; nitrates: 2 mg/dm³; nitrites: 0.3 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: there are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 1.5 ha, in association with reed.



Ravadinovo waterlogged locality

42°24'18,00" N; 27°38'52,53" E; altitude above sea level (ASL): 14 m;

Area: about 40 ha; nitrates: 5 mg/dm³; nitrites: 1.0 mg/dm³;

Presence of lesser bulrush: There are cenoses of lesser bulrush of an area of about 15 ha, in association with broad-leaf bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation species (39 species).



IV: ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION GATHERED ON BULRUSH, INCLUDING THE CAPACITY FOR BULRUSH YIELDING AND PROCESSING

(„Auswertung der gesammelten information über die Typhabestände einschliesslich der Möglichkeit zur Gewinnung und Verarbeitung des Typharohstoffs“)

IV.1.GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WETLANDS IN BULGARIA AS HABITATS OF LESSER BULRUSH (TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA)

The study of biodiversity in the wetlands of Bulgaria is related to the regulation of the use of their natural resources and the need for their preservation. The first step in this direction was made in 1940 when the wetland at the mouth of the Ropotamo River with the adjacent marshes and floodplain forest was placed under the protection of the Law on Native Nature Protection, adopted in 1936. Two years later, Srebarna Marsh was recognized as waterfowl breeding area with restricted use. Relatively later in time, conservation status was assigned to such popular wetlands of high conservation value as Atanasovsko Lake near the town of Burgas (1980), marshes and floodplain forests on the island of Persina in the Danube River (1981), Durankulak Lake (1980), Shabla Lake (1995) and Pomorie Lake (2001) on the Black Sea coast, to mention but a few.

In 1993, the first National Plan for conservation of the most important wetlands in Bulgaria was drawn up and promulgated. In the coming years this plan underlay the activities related to the wetlands study and conservation, mostly in terms of their status as waterfowl habitats.



Figure 1: Entrance board of Shablenksa Tuzla Wetland

One of the most important steps made in this direction was the preparation of management plans. The first one was drawn up for the wetland at the mouth of the Silistar River (Black Sea coast, 1998). Subsequently, such plans were drawn up for wetlands like Srebarna, Rusenski Lom, Durankulak Lake, Shabla Lake, Atanasovsko Lake, Vaya Lake and the locality of Poda near Burgas, the complex at Ropotamo River, to mention but a few.



Figure 2: Visitors Centre of Poda Wetland near Burgas

At first, with the idea to obtain arable land, a policy of draining wetlands started back in the 1920s in Bulgaria. The campaign grew in scale after 1944 in particular. At that time drained were such big wetlands as Straldzha Marsh, Kazichene Marsh, Svishtov and Karabooaz marshy lowlands and most of the marshes along the Danube.

Wetlands are the habitats of the higher aquatic and marsh vegetation a representative of whom is the lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*). According to the international Ramsar Convention of 1971 on wetlands conservation, these include all lakes, marshes, peat bogs and other water areas, natural and artificial, permanent and temporary, with running and stagnant water, freshwater, brackish and salty, including sea coastal areas, which at low tide are wide up to 6.0 m. Bulgaria is the eighth country which in 1975 joined the Ramsar Convention with two wetlands, Srebarna and Arcutino.

In Bulgaria, depending on their geographical locations, the wetlands and the water basins therein are divided into several groups: riverside, seaside and inland wetlands. The classification of cenoses of higher aquatic vegetation in Bulgaria define bulrush (narrow-leaf and broad-leaf) in Class Hygro-hydrophilic to Hydrophilic vegetation. This class encompasses the most widespread cenoses of higher

aquatic vegetation not only in Bulgaria but also in the world. Cenoses of this class of hygro-hydrophilic to hydrophilic vegetation are found in most of the lakes and marshes in Bulgaria. Reed cenoses involving bulrush along the Danube are widely spread in the Ostrovska marshy lowland (west of the town of Oryahovo), Kayakusha Marsh (west of the town of Svishtov), Batinsko Marsh (Ruse Region), Kalimok-Brashlen marshy lowland (Ruse Region), Lishteva Marsh between the villages of Popina and Garvan (Silistra Region) and Lake Srebarna (Silistra Region). In some of these basins reed occupies 1/2 to 2/3 of their area (Ostrovska marshy lowland, Lishteva Marsh and Lake Srebarna).



Figure 3: Ostrovska marshy lowland along the Danube

Reed occupies considerable areas in the water basins located along the Black Sea coast as well (Durankulak, Ezerets and Shabla lakes, wetlands in Dobrich Region, Beloslavsko Lake, etc.).



Figure 4: Durankulak Marsh at the Northern Black Sea coast

Under the auspices of the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Bulgaria there are several complexes and individual wetlands designated as Ramsar sites of international importance with bulrush habitats: Srebarna Wetlands, total area of 1357.3 ha; Ropotamo Wetlands Complex, total area of 5500 ha; Atanasovsko Lake Wetland, total area of 1404 ha; Durankulak Wetlands, total area of 350 ha; Shabla-Ezerets Wetlands, total area of 404 ha; Belene Islands Complex including Persina marshes, total area of 6898 ha; floodplain forest on the island of Ibisha in the Danube River, total area of 372 ha; Poda Complex (near the city of Burgas), a total area of

307 ha; Pomorie Lake Wetlands Complex and Aheloi 2 Dam Lake, total area of 814 ha, and Vaya Wetlands (near the city of Burgas), total area of 2900 ha. In Bulgaria there are four big-area wetlands that meet the criteria of the Ramsar Bureau of wetlands of international importance: Lake Mandra (near Burgas), Ovcharitsa Dam Lake, Pyasachnik Dam Lake and Glava Panega Wetlands.



Figure 5: Mandra Wetland on the Southern Black Sea coast, near Burgas

The wetlands protected under national law fall under the regulations of the Protected Areas Act. Currently, there are about 67 wetlands protected under the act, not including the areas in national and nature parks. Some of the wetlands where there are bulrush habitats, fall within maintained reserves (Persina Marshes, Torfeno Branishte, etc.), and five of them are included in the Natural Landmarks category (Lake Alepu, Lake Belyakovets, Smolyan Lakes, etc.). Most wetlands (45) are included in the Protected Area category (Aldomirovsko Marsh, Garvan and Malak Preslavets Marshes, Durankulak Lake, etc.). Protected wetlands cover about 4 percent of the total area of 549,000 ha of protected areas in Bulgaria.

In the last decade in Bulgaria an attempt was made for compiling a Red List of threatened wetlands nevertheless that compilation was made mainly on authors' expert judgment. The list includes 340 wetlands of various types. Extinct wetlands account for the highest numbers (99), followed by vulnerable wetlands (97), critically threatened (42) and threatened (28). The wetlands of unclear status are relatively high in number, 74, which indicates a relatively poor research on the conservation of these valuable ecosystems.



Figure 6: Habitats of lesser bulrush in the Garvan Marsh, Danube coast

Our analysis of the available data on existing wetlands and their types has shown that a great part of them comprises rare wetlands represented by single examples. Actually, it is impossible to visit all known wetlands in Bulgaria, about 5700 in number, for the purposes of this study. Therefore it was decided that the number of wetlands to be examined for the presence of lesser bulrush is reduced to about 140 more significant sites for which literature evidences of observed bulrush habitats. In the first exploratory phase the selected wetlands were studied in terms of their geographical and administrative location, sources of water feeding, and the watershed in which they are located. The selected sites are representative of wetlands located along the Danube, the Black Sea coast and inland in Northern and Southern Bulgaria.

IV.2.DISTRIBUTION OF LESSER BULRUSH (*TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA*) IN WETLANDS SITUATED WIHTIN AND BEYOND THE PROTECTED AREAS OF NATURA 2000 NETWORK

Bulrush (narrow- and broad-leaf) belongs to the ecological and biological group of partially submerged in the water, high cereal, acid varied-grass plant species and more precisely, to the subgroup of submerged high varied-grass high aquatic plants. In the last decade the wetlands in Bulgaria where there are cenoses of lesser bulrush have been subject of a broad conservation campaign under the Biodiversity Act and the formation of Natura 2000 national ecological network. This campaign is based on the European Directive 79/409 EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the bigger wetlands have been declared Important Bird Areas (IBA). As such they are included in the Natura 2000 network. Unlike the fairly detailed inventory of wildlife in these areas, especially waterfowl, the higher aquatic vegetation therein, and specifically the availability of lesser bulrush was paid little attention. This explains the quite scant information that is available in Bulgaria on the distribution and the areas occupied by cenoses of higher aquatic vegetation, lesser bulrush in particular. Currently, almost all more important wetlands in the territory of Bulgaria, where there are lesser bulrush habitats, fall within Natura 2000 boundaries. In this study, we made a selection of stagnant and slow-flowing water basins (mainly marshes) in Bulgaria with likely presence of (narrow- and broad-leaf).bulrush cenoses, as specified in literature.



Figure 7: Panoramic view of Dragoman Marsh

In view of future visits of wetlands in the implementation of this task we carried out a study of the vegetation periods of higher aquatic vegetation. In Bulgaria, vegetation of aquatic and marsh plants begins later in spring (usually late March) compared with terrestrial plants. The reason for this is the lower water temperature of the basins. Plant vegetation in marshes and lakes ends in October. In some years there have been variations (of a few days) with regard to the beginning and end of the vegetation term. They depend on the average daily temperatures and the amount of rainfall in terms of the geographical location of the water basin. Our observations in the area around Sofia have shown that vegetation of lesser bulrush begins in the beginning of the last 10-day period in March; budding takes place from late May to late June, and flowering is from mid-June to early August. Fruiting begins in mid-July and runs until mid-September. Demise begins in late August and as late as November almost 100 percent dry foliage is observed.



Figure 8: Kalimok Wetland: dry biomass of lesser bulrush in December

In connection with the possible future use of lesser bulrush as raw material for production of thermal insulation panels, the wetlands selected for study and the marshes therein were divided into those that do not fall in the Natura 2000 protected areas and wetlands included within the ecological network. This was necessary because the areas protected under the Biodiversity Act have a special status and mode of use of their natural resources. Out of about 140 water basins for which literature provides data of the existence of lesser bulrush it turned out that 109 are located in Natura 2000 protected areas. Each of these sites was studied in terms of its belonging to the administrative area, the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW), which exercises control and its classification code for Natura 2000 in Bulgaria.



Figure 9: Shablenska Tuzla Wetland

Studied was the process for applying for permission to perform yielding of lesser bulrush from natural deposits under the control of RIEW. For this purpose an official request was filed to the attention of the responsible Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW). The response of the Ministry (which was annexed to the report on the second stage) made it clear that respective RIEW should be notified of the intention to carry out yielding of lesser bulrush in a wetland: the foreseen activities should be described (for example, way of yielding - mowing, use of lesser bulrush, etc.), the period when yielding is planned, the actual site of yielding, to mention but a few. Yielding could take place upon an authorization (act) of RIEW with its recommendations. Yielding in wetlands that are not included in Natura 2000 could be done upon permit for lesser bulrush yielding issued by relevant communal mayors.

IV.3.CONCLUSIONS FROM THE FIELD STUDIES OF HABITATS WITH PRESENCE OF LESSER BULRUSH

Field surveys of wetlands and the higher aquatic vegetation (bulrush, in particular) therein began even before my contract with Lyuben Karavelov Engineering Higher School. This was necessary in view of the fact that this procedure is extremely slow while the number of water basins with likely lesser bulrush

deposits was supposed to be big, so on-site visits started in the autumn of 2015. Another reason for the early start of fieldwork was related to the peculiarities of the phenological status of lesser bulrush in different seasons and the location of its habitats throughout the country.



Figure 10: Brashlen Marsh: association of reed and lesser bulrush

For the needs of ornithological surveys and studies and for designating Natura 2000 sites an inventory of wetlands was prepared over the last decade. The inventory was done primarily in order to identify Important Bird Areas (IBA) and the appropriate environment for the existence and growth of wetland fauna. This inventory of wetlands however has barely paid specific attention to the existing higher vegetation (narrow- and broad-leaf bulrush, in particular). This fact created difficulties in finding updated information on wetlands with predominant presence of lesser bulrush.

After exploring different older and modern literature sources, identified were about 140 bigger wetlands of natural or artificial origin, which have been the sites of other observations that have identified in passing the presence of bulrush (narrow-leaf and broad-leaf) habitats there. The analysis of the location of the selected wetlands and the marshes therein has shown that most of them which are also the biggest ones are located along the Danube and at the Black Sea coast. Relatively smaller number of wetlands and marshes that are also of a limited area, are located inland (mainly along the bigger rivers), as most of them have been drained in the past. The data obtained from the above analysis underlay the fieldwork programme: expeditions to carry on field studies were planned in six stages, without observing the sequence below: visiting at the appropriate time of the Western Danube coast, the Eastern Danube coast, the Northern Black Sea coast, the Southern Black Sea coast, as well as wetlands within Northern Bulgaria and wetlands in the interior of Southern Bulgaria. Some of the studies were made in 2015, but the bulk of the fieldwork was carried out in 2016.



Figure 11: Ostrovsko Marsh: a habitat of lesser bulrush, Danube coast

Often field studies of selected wetlands and the marshes therein were hampered by the limited opportunities for access by car. This necessitated trekking through bottlenecks in order to reach the marshes. Most of them are tangent with arable land and there are no passable dirt roads, especially shortly after rainfalls and snowfalls. The coastal parts of many marshes (lakes) along the Danube and the Black Sea coast and inland are inaccessible alike due to urbanized enclosed private or public property to which there are roads but no access. Elsewhere the water basins are surrounded by rough marshy and wooded terrain, hence the hampered studies. In many cases, these problems made impossible even the circular detour of the wetlands and the marshes therein.



Figure 12: Vaya Lake Wetland near Burgas

Yet another problem in the fieldwork, which should also be noted, is the flat terrain, where the marshes and wetlands are mostly located. The high wall of more than 2.0 m in most cases, formed by reed plants at the place of observation, did not allow a visual range of the whole area of the wetlands and impeded the identification of the actual size of lesser bulrush habitats. Therefore, I should make it clear that the areas of lesser bulrush habitats listed in the report on Stage III are provisional. Their accuracy can be determined only by means of drone observation, which at this stage is not provided for as a financial option, and perhaps will not be necessary in view of the purpose of the study. In few cases during the on-site visits bigger areas of pure habitats of lesser bulrush (primarily in the marshes by the river Danube and the drainage canals) were identified. In most of the cases – along the Danube, at the Black Sea coast and inland – it grows in association with reed and broad-leaf bulrush (Martvo Blato Marsh, Vardimsko Marsh, Mechensko Blato, Dyavolsko Marsh, Lake Mandra and most of the other visited marshes).



Figure 13: Atanasovsko Lake Wetland near Burgas

In the case of yielding activities, this fact will create a number of technological difficulties to ensure the desired purity of the collected material if the extraction only of lesser bulrush in natural habitats starts. On the basis of the on-site visits to the marshes and the wetlands with habitats of reed, narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush growing in association, the conclusion is that most appropriate would be the yielding of lesser bulrush only from artificial plantations of pure lesser bulrush. Very few of the natural habitats where lesser bulrush is growing into clearly defined pure habitats, mainly in drainage canals (Ostrovsko Marsh, Kayakusha Marsh, Tatarsko Marsh, Svishtov Marsh, Brashlen Marsh, etc.) could be used for direct production. In other cases the wetlands with presence of narrow bulrush should be used only as a source of plants or seeds.

To obtain the fullest possible picture of the selected marshes and wetlands with view to future yielding activities, information was collected for each site via on-site visits and from other sources, and included in the report on Stage III. To facilitate the future teams that will collect raw material for the production of thermal insulating material, each of these site is identified by name and localized, along with an identification code of Natura 2000 (for those that fall within the protected areas network). The respective RIEW to be contacted is also given in the list. Geographical coordinates, altitude, approximate area and average water level as provided for easy location of the sites. The water in the basins is characterized in terms of the active response of the water – pH, presence of nitrates or nitrites measured with the provided Aquacheck Water Quality Test Strips for Nitrate/Nitrite. The presence (or not) of lesser bulrush with an indicative area of the association and the area of the basin is given by means of Google Earth.



Figure 14: Shabla–Ezerets Wetland along the Black Sea coast

The analysis of the data on the characteristics of the water in the visited marshes underlies the conclusion that in the majority of cases its active response corresponds to the normal one for natural waters – in the range of 6.5 to 9, with a preponderance of the greater acidity characteristic for the water in the marshes. Nitrification processes take place in natural water basins such as marshes. The presence of relatively small amounts of nitrites in the water is a testament to the cleansing function of the higher aquatic vegetation and to the relatively not very fresh contamination with surface rain water running from the surrounding farmland. Their presence might be also due to the mineralization of organic nitrogen-containing substances in the water or denitrification of nitrates. The low content of nitrates in most marshes is also due to the fertilization of the soil in the surrounding farmlands with nitrogen fertilizers. The presence of nitrites and nitrates in the tested marsh waters is due to the fact that the tested water samples were taken from the coastal area, diverse in content, where there is a big amount

of diverse organic matter of plant and animal origin. In this zone clearly expressed is the anaerobic decomposition of high-molecular organic compounds, which is accompanied by the emission of hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, methane, and the like. For the sake of comparison I should highlight that the water from the wells of the villages located nearby the marshes, which I also tested in some places, contained much bigger amounts of nitrates and nitrites, because in the rural areas there is no sanitation.

Typical of all visited sites (wetlands, marshes and lakes) is the fact that reed is the main dominant vegetation there, which occupies large areas. Habitats of bulrush (narrow-leaf and broad-leaf) are more limited and locally situated, mainly along the drainage canals and in those coastal areas where the water stagnates almost throughout the growing season. For obvious reasons, the areas with higher aquatic vegetation in the marshes listed in the report on Stage III, are approximate and refer to the total area of cenoses involving reed, bulrush and other higher aquatic vegetation.



Figure 15: Association of reed and lesser bulrush, Lake Shabla

IV.4.OPTIONS FOR YIELDING AND PROCESSING OF LESSER BULRUSH FOR THE PRODUCTION OF INSULATION MATERIALS

The research and analyses in the previous stages had the ultimate goal the identification of the scale of the natural resource in Bulgaria of lesser bulrush as raw material for possible future production of heat-insulation building materials. The visits to the selected wetlands and to the reservoirs (mainly marshes and lakes) therein showed that lesser bulrush is present in most of them. However, very few are the sites where it grows in separated pure habitats. In most cases, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush grows on the banks and in the shallows of the marshes in association with reed and broad-leaf bulrush. Relatively pure habitats there are along the drainage canals of the marshes along the Danube: North Kozloduy Marsh, Dyuleva Bara Marsh, Svishtov Marsh, Martvo Blato Marsh, Brashlen Marsh, Kayakusha Marsh, Kalimok Marsh, etc.



Figure 16: Habitats of lesser bulrush along the drainage canals, Dobri Dol

Marsh in the western part of the Danube coast

In the visited wetlands and marshes along the Danube River there are habitats of reed in association with lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush of an area of about 4200 ha. For reasons that I have stated above, however, it cannot be claimed with certainty that these are the exact sizes of the areas, nor the share of the areas where only lesser bulrush grows.



Figure 17: Association of reed and lesser bulrush in a marsh at the Danube banksIn the visited marshes and lakes along the Black Sea coast there are associations of reed, lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush of an area of about 2100 ha and the same considerations referring to the wetlands and marshes along the Danube apply here.



Figure 18: Association of reed and lesser bulrush at the Atanasovsko Lake

In the visited wetlands and marshes inside the country there are associations of reed, lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush of an approximate area of 800 ha.

The most promising perspectives of yielding, moreover in the biggest possible areas occupied by higher vegetation (reed, narrow-leaf and broad-leaf bulrush) are the wetlands and marshes along the Danube. Despite the extensive drainage activates in the marshes in this region and their transformation into farmland, the marshes there still extend in a considerable area, and almost all of them are included as protected areas in Natura 2000 network and are declared Important Bird Areas (IBA).

The main question that this study should answer is to define the possibility of obtaining raw material from lesser bulrush for possible future production of insulation building material. The on-site visits and observations identified that the marshes along the Bulgarian Danube coast are the most suitable sites for yielding lesser bulrush in natural habitats. In order to reduce transport costs, it would be appropriate to delineate two zones for yielding and processing of lesser bulrush: the first one is on the west bank, from the town of Vidin to the city of Ruse, and the second one is along the east bank, from the city of Ruse to the town of Silistra. My suggestion is grounded by my talks with local people involved in community activities and business. After I introduced them to the business conditions as provided by Arch. G. Georgiev, people from the western and eastern Danube coast demonstrated their interest in organizing and processing the raw material with the assurance that they possess the necessary transport equipment and facilities for raw materials storage and processing. Rough estimates show that there are more than 400 ha of relatively pure habitats of lesser bulrush in both areas which gives hope that the collected material will not contain significant undesirable impurities.



Figure 19: Gigen Marsh at the Danube with lesser bulrush habitats

The water in the Danube marshes from March to July is 0.30–0.80 m deep, and later in the year its level falls to complete drying in some places. At the same time, after August the drying of foliage begins and the full completion of this process is observed in November and December (depending on the specific local weather) when mowing can start. It may take place until February when the water level in the marshes rises due to the high spring waters of the Danube.

The measurement of the abundance of lesser bulrush in the marshes at the Danube established that the number of specimens per 1 m² ranges from 70–80 to 100–110 plants. The measuring of the dry weight yielded from 1 m² plantation of bulrush resulted in 3.0–4.0 kg, which shows an indicative yield of dry biomass of around 30–40 t/ha. Unfavourable in technological point of view is the fact that these sites of around 400 ha with lesser bulrush habitats are not compact but are scattered over big territory and are of relatively small areas each.

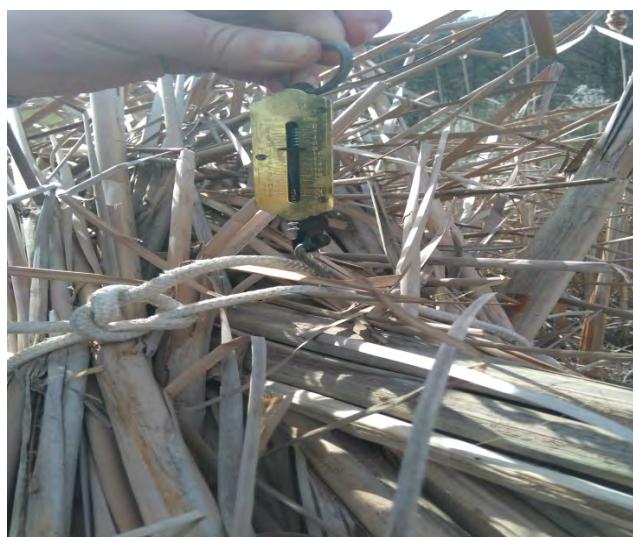


Figure 20: Weighing of dry biomass of lesser bulrush yielded from 1 m² Garvan Marsh

Another option along the Danube is to artificially create plantations of lesser bulrush. There are numerous ponds formed in wet marshy riverside areas and not all of them are used for fish breeding and angling. The abandoned ponds can be transformed into artificial plantations of lesser bulrush. This would further increase the potential resource of biomass for production of thermal insulation boards.

The second biggest territories in Bulgaria occupied by associations of reed, lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush are located along the Black Sea coast. These marshes and lakes are intermediate habitats along the Via Pontica migratory route of birds. In winter, because of the warmer climate, they are home to a significant number of waterfowl flying back from the northern areas of the continent. From this perspective, it is likely that RIEW restricts the possible yielding of lesser bulrush only in November and December.



Figure 21: Lesser bulrush in the Chengene Skele Wetland, south of Burgas

Moreover, such a significant wetland area along the Black Sea coast as Shabla–Ezerets in which there are habitats of lesser bulrush is of limited access due to its reserving as territory of special purpose. Nevertheless, at the Black Sea coast there is potential for differentiation into two zones – northern and southern, for yielding and processing of lesser bulrush. The lack of interest among the local population, especially in the smaller towns mainly oriented to tourism could be a potential problem. On the other hand, the municipalities of the bigger cities like Varna and Burgas, which aim to intensify the use of coastal lakes (Varna – the use of Varna Lake and Beloslavsko Lake for development of industry and shipping; Burgas – the use of Vaya Lake as an area for recreation, fishing and boating sports), are looking for opportunities to limit coastal habitats of reed, lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush because they cause eutrophication of water. Near some of these lakes (eg Vaya Lake) there are fish farms and some of those sites are not used to this purpose and can also be transformed into plantations of lesser bulrush.



Figure 22: Dragoman Marsh Wetland

The smallest areas of distribution of associations of reed, lesser (narrow-leaf) and broad-leaf bulrush are located in the inland wetlands, but there are the greatest opportunities for creating artificial plantations

of lesser bulrush. Favourable for this purpose are the valleys of the flowing rivers (in Northern Bulgaria – Ogosta, Iskar, Vit, Osam, Yantra, Rusenski Lom; in Southern Bulgaria – Struma, Maritsa, Topolnitsa, Stryama, Tundzha, etc.), near which there are marshy spills, fish farms and opportunities to create lagoons after the wastewater treatments plants in the cities. Particularly favourable conditions there are in Southern Bulgaria, where existent is a system of artificial irrigation canals built in the past and largely abandoned and crumbling today as well as expertise in the creation and operation of land for rice paddies. This potential can be used (although in recent years there is a revival of rice paddy fields) for setting up plantations of lesser bulrush in applying existing expertise to build paddies: forming of watered areas (lagoons) with a surrounding low earth embankments (height 0.40–0.50 m) and controlled supply of water during the growing period. Lesser bulrush seed (in the form of root bales) can be taken from the surrounding natural marshy areas. Otherwise German expertise could be implemented for sowing the seeds of lesser bulrush in the form of granules of dried clay and bulrush seeds. Sludge from wastewater treatment plants can be used to improve soil fertility in these fields. Sienit Co., partner in this project, is interested in developing such activity in Southern Bulgaria, in the region of the city of Plovdiv.

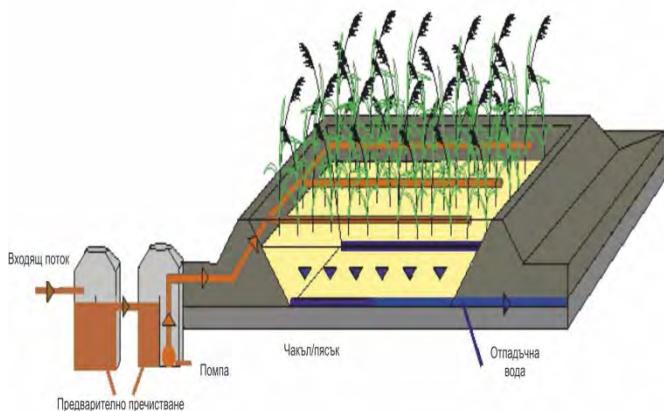


Figure 23: Schematic to create paddy-type plantations or purification lagoons after wastewater treatment plants

At the conclusion of the study, it can be summarized that in the entire territory of Bulgaria there are wetlands incorporating marshes, lakes, reservoirs and other natural or artificial water basins where there are habitats of lesser (narrow-leaf) bulrush. In most cases, however, it grows in association with reed, broad-leaf bulrush and other higher plants. In the process of yielding of raw material from natural habitats this creates prerequisites of not ensuring 100 percent certainty that the collected biomass is only of lesser bulrush. In this regard, if a technological process starts in future, I would recommend that the yielding of lesser bulrush is made only in artificial plantations where there are necessary prerequisites and conditions, especially in Southern Bulgaria.

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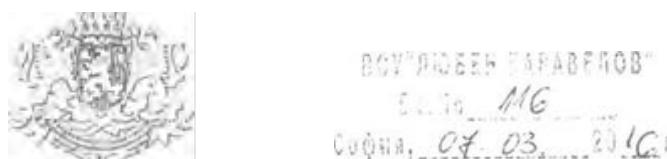
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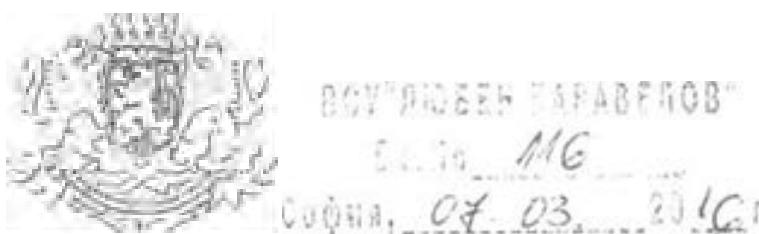
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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА И ВОДИТЕ



Изх. №..A1./.A3.-M.-....2016 г.

до

ДОЦ. Д-Р ИНЖ. ВЕНЦИСЛАВ СТОЯНОВ ЗАМЕСТНИК-РЕКТОР НА ВСУ „Л. КАРАВЕЛОВ“

Гр. София 1373

Ул. „Суходолска“ № 175

На Ваш № 194/09.02.2016 г.

Относно: Ползване на теснолистен папур /*Turpha angustifolia*/ от влажни зони

УВАЖАЕМИ ДОЦ. СТОЯНОВ,

Ви уведомявам следното:

Всички значими влажни зони в България, а именно 11-те влажни зони, които към момента са включени в списъка на влажните зони с международно значение на Рамсарската конвенция, както и тези, които не са включени в Рамсарския списък, но за които има информация, че покриват един или повече от критериите на конвенцията или имат голям потенциал за опазване и възстановяване, са включени в Европейската екологична мрежа „Натура 2000“.

Към настоящия момент в списъка на конвенцията за влажните зони с международно значение (Рамсарските места), България е представена с 11 влажни зони, с обща площ 49 912,43 ха, представляващи 0,45 % от територията на страната. Това са „Атанасовско езеро“, „Комплекс Беленски острови“, „Дуранкулашко езеро“, „Остров Ибиша“, „Шабленско езеро“, „Местността Пода“, „Поморийско езеро“, „Комплекс Ропотамо“, „Езеро Сребърна“, „Езеро Вая“ и „Карстов комплекс Драгоманско блато“.

Всички влажни зони или части от тях са обявени като защитени територии по смисъла за Закона за защитените територии с различна категория на защита в зависимост от целта и предмета на опазване в тях - поддържани резервати (Атанасовско езеро,

Езеро Сребърна, Остров Ибиша, Ропотамо), защитени местности (Дуранкулашко езеро, Езеро Шабла, Поморийско езеро, Пода, Езеро Вая, Алдомировско блато), природен парк - Персина.

Поради факта, че екосистемите на влажните зони включват местообитания, които са предмет на опазване по Директивата за местообитанията, както и самите влажни зони са местообитания за редица растителни и животински видове, предмет на опазване по Директивата за местообитанията и Директивата за птиците, всички влажни зони са обявени като защитени зони (Натура 2000 места) и по двете Директиви.

Обявяването за Рамсарско място не налага специални ограничения при управлението на влажните зони, напротив подкрепя риболова и ползване то на всякакви други ресурси - тръстика, лечебна кал, сол, дивеч и т.н., в разумни граници, осигуряващо дългосрочното им ползване в бъдеще. Съгласно изискванията на Рамсарската конвенция за влажните зони, страните членки се задължават да прилагат национално планиране на земегюлзването, като всяка страна поема ангажимент да прилага това планиране, така че да стимулира "разумното ползване" на влажните зони на тяхна територия. Това означава, че влажните зони ще продължат да изпълняват жизненоважната си роля подпомагайки запазването за бъдещите поколения екосистемните услуги и биологичното разнообразие, и ще подобрят благосъстоянието на местното население. Стопанските ползвания на влажните зони, които водят до поддържане на благоприятен воден режим или на други фактори, свързани с функционирането на влажните зони като екосистеми (напр. рибовъдство, косене на тръстика) се приемат за благоприятни за състоянието на влажните зони, тъй като пряко или косвено водят до подобряване на тяхното състояние.

Специалното законодателство в областта на опазването на околната среда, а именно Закона за защитените територии (ЗЗТ) и Закона за биологичното разнообразие (ЗБР) допуска ползването на природни ресурси от защитени територии и зони по начин, който е щадящ към природата и биологичното разнообразие, и е съобразен с предмета и целите на опазване, и с режимите на защитените природни обекти.

Обявяването и управлението на защитени територии се урежда от Закона за защитените територии (1998г.). ЗЗТ въвежда съвременна и съобразена международните норми (на Международния съюз за защита на природата - ШСМ) категоризация на защитените територии (ЗТ), включваща 6 категории на защита, определя предназначението на ЗТ и режимите им на опазване и ползване, регламентира процедури за обявяване и механизми за управление на ЗТ, както и регулира взаимоотношенията между институциите отговорни за защитените територии.

Законът за биологичното разнообразие (2002 г.) регулира отношенията между субектите в сферата на защита и устойчиво използване на биологичното разнообразие, опазване на видове, местообитани , изграждането на Националната Екологична Мрежа Натура 2000.

Освен ЗЗТ, който регламентира режимите за опазване и ползване за всяка една от категориите защитени територии, всяка защитена територия се обявява със самостоятелна заповед на министъра на околната среда и водите, в която са посочени конкретни режими на дейности за опазване и ползване. Плановете за управление, чрез които се прави функционално зониране на съответната територия, също определят специфични режими за всяка от зоните в зависимост от целите на управление и консервационната им значимост. Съгласно чл. 11 от ЗЗТ, собствениците и ползвателите на гори, земи и водни площи в защитените територии са длъжни да спазват режимите, установени по реда на този закон, със заповедта за обявяване на защитената територия и плана за управлението ѝ. Собствениците и ползвателите по чл. 11 съгласуват с министъра на околната среда и водите или с оправомощени от него длъжностни лица дейностите, които планират да извършват в защитените територии (респективно влажните зони, които са обявени за защитени територии по ЗЗТ), независимо от разрешенията, които се изискват по други закони.

По отношение на влажните зони, които са обявени като защитени зони - Натура 2000 места, от европейското и националното законодателство не произтичат преки забани по ползването на ресурсите в техните граници. Забани и ограничения се въвеждат в заповедите за обявяване и в плановете за управление на отделните зони, след проведени обществени обсъждания. Към настоящия момент процесът по обявяване на защитените зони за опазване на дивите птици приключи - всички защитени зони за птиците (119 на брой) са обявени със заповед на министъра на околната среда и водите, в които са разписани режими за допустими дейности в границите на зоните. Продължава процесът на обявяване на защитени зони за местообитанията, които са общо 234 на брой, като до момента са обявени 6.

Планове, програми, проекти или отделни инвестиционни намерения се подлагат на оценка за съвместимост* по реда на Наредбата за условията и реда за извършване на оценка за съвместимостта на планове, програми, проекти и инвестиционни предложения е предмета и целите на опазване на защитените зони (Наредбата за ОС). В тази връзка след определяне на защитените зони, в които имате намерения за извършване на дейности по косене и ползване на папур, периодите, в които предвиждате да извършвате тази дейност, начинът, по който ще се извършва косенето, следва да подадете уведомление по реда на чл. 10, ал. 1 (част А - за планове, програми и проекти) от Наредбата за ОС в съответната РИОСВ, в границите на която попада влажната зона. Следва да имате предвид, че реализирането на дейностите по косене на теснолистен папур от влажните зони, ще бъде възможно

единствено след влизане в сила на актовете на компетентния орган по околната среда, с които се одобряват дейностите по реда на чл. 31 от Закона за биологичното разнообразие и Закона за защитените територии.

Подробна информация и публичен достъп до данните за защитените зони, процедурите за оценка на съвместимост и свързани с тях документи са налични на интернет страницата на Информационната система и за защитените зони от екологична мрежа Натура 2000: <http://natura2000.moew.government.bg>.

Публичното приложение на системата осигурява достъп до информацията за защитените зони чрез избор от динамична карта или чрез специализирана търсачка. Последната дава възможност за търсене на защитени зони по име, код, тип, местоположение, както и по видове и местообитания предмет на опазване в зоните.

На потребителите е осигурен достъп до богат набор от данни и документи за всяка една от защитените зони, в това число: издадена заповед за обявяване на защитената зона с режим на дейностите в границите и приложения към нея; стандартен Натура 2000 формулар; предмет и цели на опазване на защитената зона и др.

БОЙКО МАЛИНОВ
Заместник-министр на околната среда и водите







ШАБЛЕНСКИ ЕЗЕРА

Убежище за дивите гъски

Благодарение на изобилният същински и калмукски риболов и промишлено използване на землищата със съществуващи икономически проблеми, възникнала е опасност от изчезване на гнездежните места на гъските. Това обстоятелство предизвикало екологичният проблем на изчезването на гнездежните места на гъските в България. Във връзка с това е създадено Убежището за дивите гъски в Шабленски езера.

При изграждането на изкуствените острови са използвани материали и технологии, които гарантират безопасността на гнездежните места на гъските. Това обстоятелство предизвикало екологичният проблем на изчезването на гнездежните места на гъските в България. Във връзка с това е създадено Убежището за дивите гъски в Шабленски езера.

Надлеждите на изкуствените острови са изградени от изкуствен материал, който има висока стойност и е безопасен за животните. Тези острови са изградени от изкуствен материал, който има висока стойност и е безопасен за животните.

Задачата на изкуствените острови е да създадат условия за гнездежни места на гъските и да им осигурят безопасност и хранене. Тези острови са изградени от изкуствен материал, който има висока стойност и е безопасен за животните.

An information board titled "ШАБЛЕНСКИ ЕЗЕРА" (Shablen Lakes) and "Убежище за дивите гъски" (Refuge for wild geese). The board provides information about the creation of artificial islands to provide nesting sites for geese. It includes text in Bulgarian and English, and features several small photographs of birds, including a large flock in flight and a single bird standing on land.





16.3. A3: Sozio-ökonomische Rahmenbedingungen

FRAUNHOFER-ZENTRUM FÜR INTERNATIONALES MANAGEMENT UND WISSENSÖKONOMIE IMW

KURZSTUDIE

Übertragbarkeit eines innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Kleineigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien –
Sozioökonomische Rahmenbedingungen

Gefördert durch die Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt

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KURZSTUDIE

Übertragbarkeit eines innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Kleineigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien –
Sozioökonomische Rahmenbedingungen

Lisa Quiring, Urban Kaiser

Fraunhofer-Zentrum für Internationales Management und Wissensökonomie IMW

Leipzig, 01.08.2016

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Mithilfe der vorliegenden Studie zu den sozio-ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen sollen Verwertungs- bzw. Marktbearbeitungsstrategien für die dezentrale Herstellung und den Einbau des vom deutschen Unternehmen typha technik entwickelten „Typhaboard“ in Bulgarien abgeleitet werden. Zu diesem Zweck ist es entscheidend, die aktuelle wirtschaftliche und gesellschaftliche Situation mit Blick auf relevante Kennzahlen zu untersuchen.

In Bulgarien liegt, wie in vielen Staaten Mittel- und Osteuropas, ein hoher Anteil der Gesamtwohnfläche in Form von Einheiten in großen, vielgeschossigen Gebäuden mit mehreren Parteien vor. Dabei befinden sich, anders als in Deutschland, ein Großteil der Einheiten im Eigentum der Bewohner. Bisherige Analysen und Erfahrungen des Fraunhofer-Zentrums für Internationales Management und Wissensökonomie IMW zeigen, dass diese kleinteilige Eigentümerstruktur auf dem bulgarischen Immobilienmarkt umfangreiche, homogene energetische Sanierungsmaßnahmen von Mehrfamilienhäusern erschwert. Da sich das „Typhaboard“ aber auch für Innendämmungen eignet und diesbezügliche Investitionsentscheidungen ohne langwierige Abstimmungsprozesse mit den Hausnachbarn getroffen werden können, kann dies einen Marktvorteil für das innovative Produkt bedeuten. Fraglich ist allerdings insbesondere, ob die Eigentümer über ausreichend eigene finanzielle Mittel für die energetische Sanierung verfügen – im Falle der im Vergleich zu Außendämmssystemen in der Regel teureren Innendämmung – ein wesentlicher Faktor.

In der vorliegenden Kurzstudie vermittelt Kapitel 2 zunächst einen Überblick bzw. eine grobe Einordnung über die aktuelle politische und wirtschaftliche Lage Bulgariens sowie den Gebäudebestand und Sanierungsaktivitäten. In Kapitel 3 werden die Produktionsmöglichkeiten für das Typhaboard auf regionaler Ebene in Bezug auf sozioökonomische Bedingungen herausgearbeitet und im Anschluss daran in Kapitel 4 die potenzielle Nachfrage und Absatzmöglichkeiten für das Typhaboard in den Regionen Bulgariens untersucht. Zum Schluss werden die Ergebnisse zusammengefasst und bewertet.

Die notwendigen Informationen für die Analyse der sozio-ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen wurden zunächst aus sekundären, öffentlich zugänglichen Datenquellen gewonnen (hier vor allem Fachliteratur und Nationales Amt für Statistik Bulgariens) und anschließend im Rahmen einer Fokusgruppen-Diskussion mit bulgarischen Experten aus Politik, Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft ergänzt und verdichtet.

2

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Politische und wirtschaftliche
Rahmenbedingungen

2.1

Politische und administrative Rahmenbedingungen

Nach dem Ende der Volksrepublik Bulgarien und der sozialistischen Ära 1990 gab sich Bulgarien eine demokratische Verfassung. Das Parlament wird alle vier Jahre gewählt. Seit November 2014 amtiert eine Mitte-Rechts-Minderheitsregierung unter Ministerpräsident Bojko Borisow, bestehend aus der konservativen Partei GERB (Bürger für eine europäische Entwicklung Bulgariens) dem rechtsliberal-konservativen Reformblock (RB) sowie der sozialdemokratischen Alternative für die bulgarische Wiedergeburt (ABV). Die Koalition wird durch die rechtsnationale Patriotische Front (PF) geduldet (Auswärtiges Amt 2016a). An der Spitze des Staates steht der im fünfjährigen Turnus vom Volk direkt gewählte Präsident, derzeit (August 2016) der seit 2012 amtierende Rossen Plewneliew (GERB).

Seit März 2004 ist Bulgarien Mitglied der NATO und seit 2007 Mitglied der Europäischen Union. Zudem ist es Mitglied der Schwarzmeer-Wirtschaftskooperation. Deutschland ist der wichtigste Handelspartner Bulgariens.

Die grundlegende administrativ-territoriale Einheit in Bulgarien ist die Gemeinde (*Obschtna*), die die örtliche Selbstverwaltung übernimmt. Alle vier Jahre werden die Gemeinderäte gewählt. Die den Gemeinden übergeordnete territoriale Einheit in Bulgarien sind die 28 Verwaltungsbezirke, *Oblasten* (siehe Abb. 1), die jedoch nicht durch gewählte Organe vertreten, sondern von einem Bezirksverwalter kontrolliert werden.

Abb. 01: Verwaltungsbezirke (*Oblasten*) in Bulgarien (Mineralienatlas 2016)



2.2

Gesamtwirtschaftliche Lage

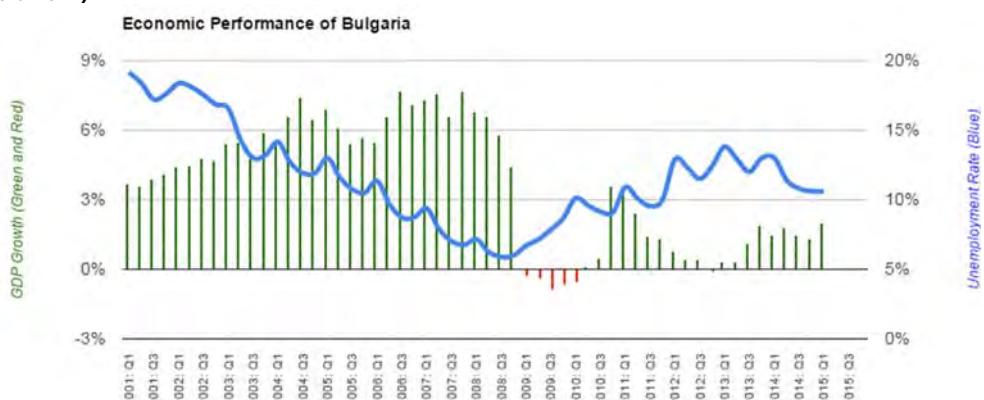
Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

2.2.1

Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung

Bulgarien war, als ehemaliges Mitglied des Rates für gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe (RGW bzw. Comecon), auf den sowjetischen Markt angewiesen und geriet nach dessen Zusammenbruch in eine schwere wirtschaftliche Krise, von der sich das Land erst zu Beginn der 21. Jahrhunderts, nach der Umsetzung von Strukturprogrammen, langsam erholte. Die Arbeitslosenquote sank von knapp 20 % im Jahr 2000 auf ihren bisher niedrigsten Stand mit ca. 6 % im dritten Quartal 2008. Im gleichen Zeitraum stieg die jährliche Wachstumsrate des BIP von knapp 4 % im Jahr 2000 auf gut 8 % im ersten Quartal 2008. Der durch die weltweite Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise ausgelöste Konjunktur einschub traf auch Bulgarien (Auswärtiges Amt 2016b). Die bulgarische Wirtschaft schrumpfte in den beiden folgenden Jahren, während die Arbeitslosigkeit in der Folge wieder anstieg. Seit 2010 konnte sich die Wirtschaft wieder erholen und wächst seitdem wieder an (siehe Abb. 2). (Auswärtiges Amt 2016b).

Abb. 02: Wachstumsrate des BIP und Arbeitslosenquote Bulgariens der Jahre 2001-2015 (Wikimedia 2014)

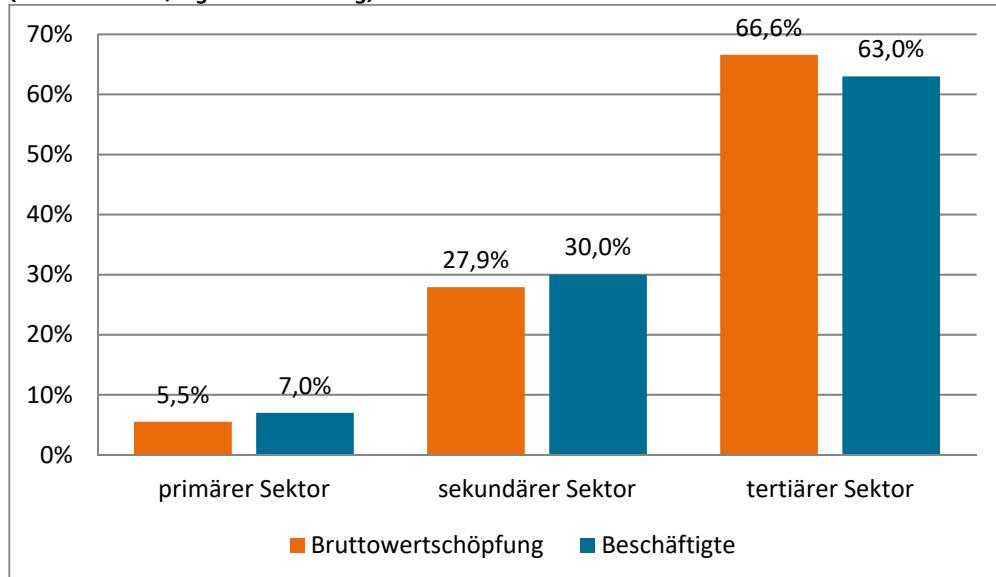


Im Jahr 2015 lag die Wachstumsrate des BIP im Vergleich zum Vorjahr bei 3,0 % und damit über dem EU28-Durchschnitt von 2,0 % und dem von Deutschland mit 1,7 % (Eurostat 2016a). Die Arbeitslosenquote verringerte sich im gleichen Zeitraum von 11,4 % auf 9,2 % im Jahr 2015 (ebd.). Die weiteren wirtschaftlichen Aussichten werden durch deflationäre Tendenzen und die Erschütterung durch die Krisen zweier Banken im Jahr 2014 getrübt. Positiv dürfte sich aber auswirken, dass Bulgarien ein vergleichsweise geringes Staatsdefizit aufweist.

Das BIP pro Kopf lag im Jahr 2014 bei 5.900 € (zum Vergleich: EU28-Durchschnitt: 27.400 €, Deutschland: 36.000 €). Umgerechnet in BIP pro Kopf in Kaufkraftstandards (EU28-Durchschnitt = 100), lag dieses im Jahr 2013 bei 45 in Bulgarien, in Deutschland zum Vergleich bei 122 (Eurostat 2016a).

Der Anteil der einzelnen Sektoren an der Bruttowertschöpfung im Jahr 2015 liegt bei 5,5% des BIP für die Landwirtschaft, bei 27,9% des BIP für das verarbeitende Gewerbe und bei 66,6% des BIP für den Bereich der Dienstleistungen. Der Vergleich zu den Beschäftigten in den einzelnen Sektoren zeigt, dass Landwirtschaft und verarbeitendes Gewerbe pro Arbeitskraft etwas weniger zum BIP beitragen, als der Dienstleistungssektor (s. Abb. 3) (Eurostat 2016a).

Abb. 03: Anteil der Sektoren an Bruttowertschöpfung und Anteil der Beschäftigten im Vergleich (Eurostat 2016a, eigene Darstellung)



Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

In der nachfolgenden Tabelle ist eine Stärken-Schwächenanalyse der bulgarischen Wirtschaft basierend auf der Einschätzung der Deutsch-Bulgarischen Industrie- und Handelskammer zu finden:

Tab. 1: SWOT-Analyse der bulgarischen Wirtschaft, nach Genova (2013), eigene Darstellung

Stärken (Strengths)	Schwächen (Weaknesses)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-Mitgliedschaft Stabiler Wechselkurs (Landeswährung an den Euro gebunden) Relativ geringe Staatsverschuldung, finanzielle Stabilität Mit Abstand niedrigste Unternehmenssteuersätze der EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niedrige Arbeitsproduktivität Langsames Reformtempo Schlechte Infrastruktur Ineffiziente öffentliche Verwaltung Intransparenz bei Ausschreibungen
Chancen (Opportunities)	Risiken (Threats)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographisch günstige Lage zwischen Europa, Nahost und Asien, Nähe zu Wachstumsmärkten der Region (vor allem Türkei) Niedrigste Löhne der EU Geringe Betriebskosten Arbeitskräfte zum Teil mit guter Sprachkompetenz (auch Deutsch) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zum Teil große Mängel im Rechtssystem Korruption: Platz 75 im „Transparency International“-Ranking (Deutschland Platz 13) Große Mängel in der Berufsausbildung, daher großer Fachkräftemangel Geringe Konsumnachfrage Soziale Unzufriedenheit und Proteste

2.2.2

Energiemarkt

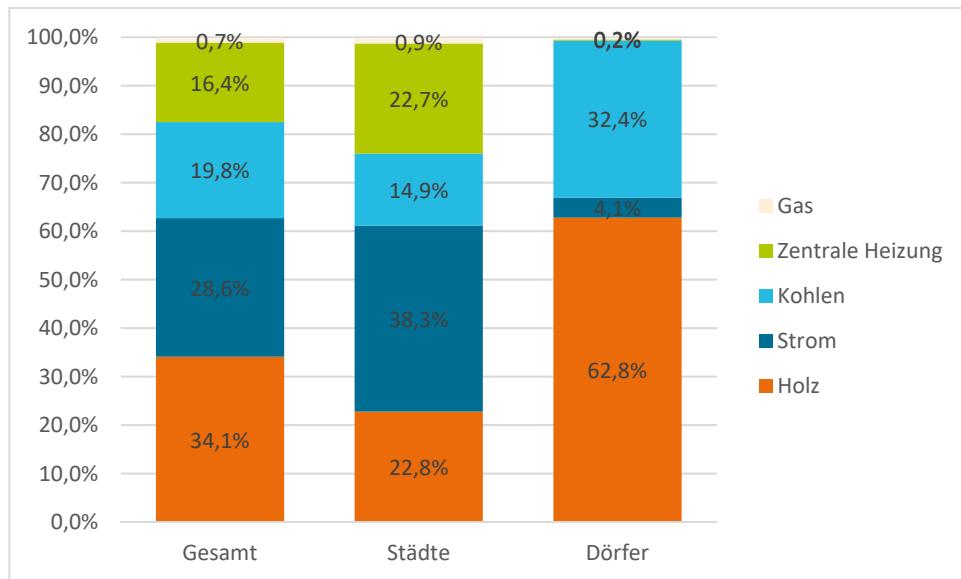
Bulgarien liegt hinsichtlich der Energieintensität – gemessen am Verbrauch von Primärenergie pro BIP-Einheit – inflationsbereinigt europaweit an der Spitze. Dabei liegt der

diesbezügliche Wert nicht nur sehr deutlich über dem EU-28-Schnitt, sondern auch signifikant höher als im Nachbarland Rumänien (Genova 2013). Es besteht folglich ein zunächst theoretisch großes Potenzial für Lösungen, die zu einer reduzierten Energieintensität beitragen, zum Beispiel durch die signifikante Verringerung des Heizenergieverbrauchs durch Wärmedämmung.

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Der bulgarische Wärmeenergiemarkt wird bestimmt durch große Unterschiede zwischen Stadt und Land in Bezug auf die Nutzung von Heizungsenergiequellen. Während in den urbanen Räumen die Stromheizung weit verbreitet ist, ist im ländlichen Raum die (meist) einfache Holzheizung weiterhin Standard (Genova 2013). Mit Blick auf den gesamtbulgarischen Markt sind diese beiden Typen für die Versorgung von knapp zwei Dritteln der Haushalte mit Wärmeenergie verantwortlich (Csoknyai et al. 2016).

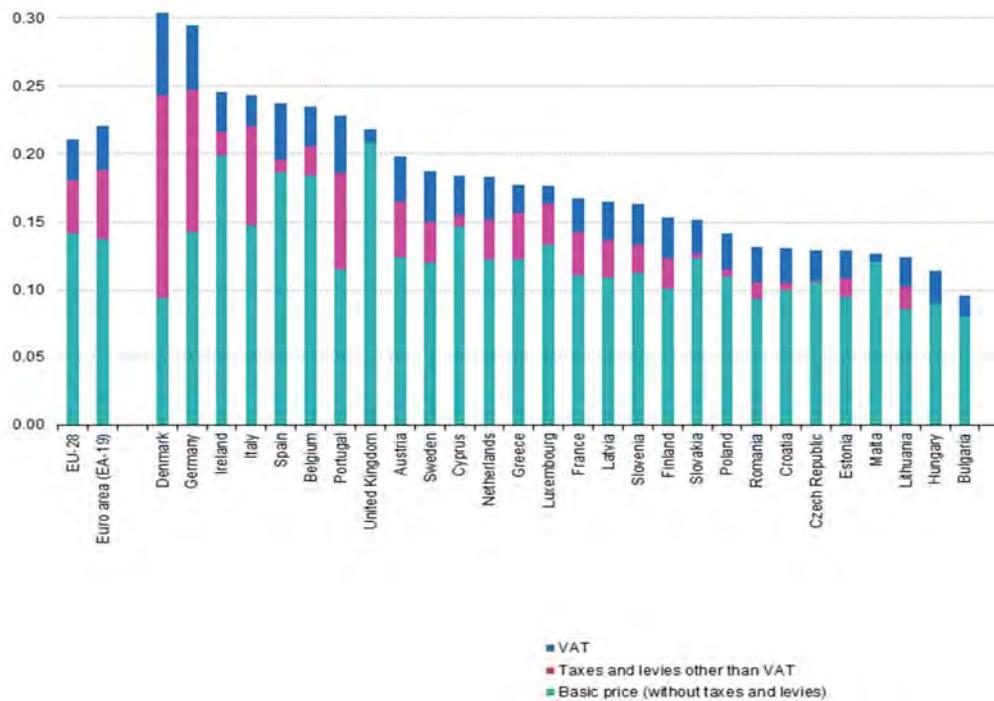
Abb. 04: Heizungsenergiequellen nach Siedlungstyp (Genova 2013).



Aufgrund der großen Bedeutung der Stromheizung im urbanen Raum wird im Folgenden näher auf den bulgarischen Strommarkt eingegangen. Dieser wird seit mehreren Jahren schrittweise liberalisiert und damit geltendem EU-Recht angepasst (Reidl 2016). Im Januar 2016 startete die Strommarktbörse, an der seit März 2016 sowohl gewerbliche als auch private Kunden den Stromanbieter frei wählen können. Für die privaten Haushalte ist derzeit der frei gehandelte Strom allerdings noch teurer, als der auf dem regulierten Markt, so dass ein Wechsel des Stromanbieters bislang noch nicht attraktiv genug ist. Allerdings sind hier für die mittelfristige Zukunft Änderungen zu erwarten (Stier 2016).

Im europäischen Vergleich sind die Strompreise für private Haushalte in Bulgarien mit 0,096 €/kWh am niedrigsten (Durchschnitt EU28: 0,211 €/kWh). Zum vergleichsweise niedrigen Grundpreis kommt nur eine relativ geringe Mehrwertsteuer hinzu. In fast allen EU-Staaten mit Ausnahme Bulgariens, Großbritanniens, Maltes und Ungarns werden weitere Abgaben auf Strom gerechnet, was den dortigen Strompreis für die Verbraucher verteuert (Abb. 5). Aufgrund der kürzlich erfolgten Liberalisierung des Strommarktes ist jedoch davon auszugehen, dass die bislang teilweise staatlich subventionierten Preise mittelfristig deutlich steigen.

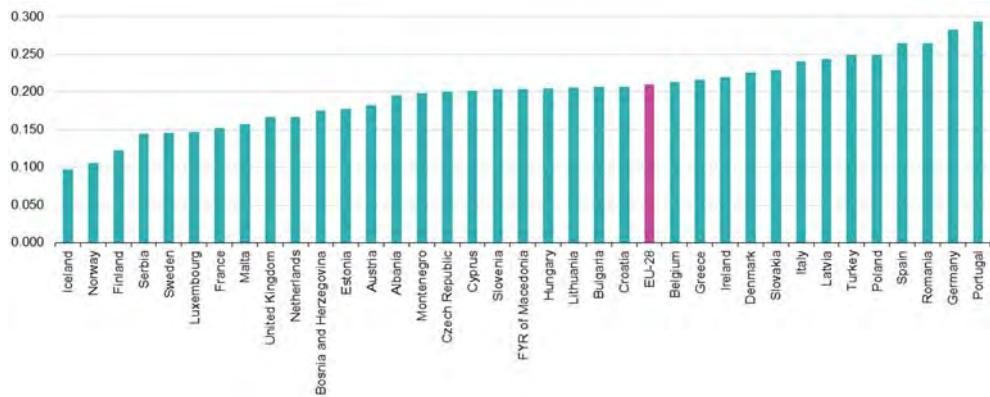
Abb. 05: Strompreise [€/kWh] für private Haushalte im 2. Halbjahr 2015 im EU-Vergleich (Eurostat 2016b).



Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Um die Ausgaben der bulgarischen Haushalte mit denen von anderen EU-Staaten realitätsnah vergleichen zu können, zeigt die nachfolgende Abbildung die Strompreise in Kaufkraftstandards¹. Relativ zu anderen Waren und Dienstleistungen sind die Strompreise in Portugal, Deutschland und Rumänien am höchsten, am niedrigsten sind sie in Island, Norwegen und Finnland. Bulgarien liegt im Mittelfeld und entspricht etwa dem EU28-Durchschnitt mit knapp über 0,2 KKS/kWh.

Abb. 06: Strompreise für EU-Haushalte im 2. Halbjahr 20015 in Kaufkraftstandards (Eurostat 2016b)



Zwischen 2000 und 2011 stieg der Energieverbrauch in bulgarischen Haushalten leicht an (+0,5 %), was hauptsächlich auf die gestiegene Zahl von Haushaltsgeräten zurückzu-

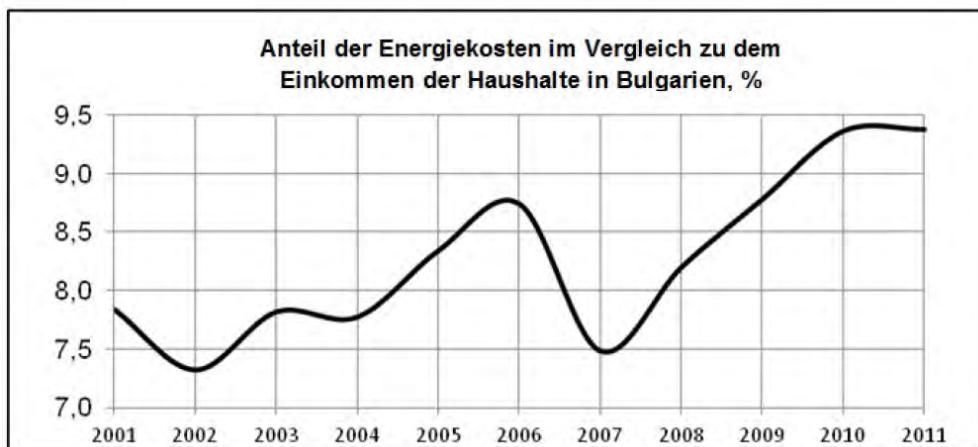
¹ Kaufkraftstandards (KKS) sind eine künstliche Währungseinheit, die Verzerrungen aufgrund unterschiedlicher Preisniveaus der Länder ausgleicht. Theoretisch kann mit einem KKS in jedem Land die gleiche Menge an Waren und Dienstleistungen erworben werden. Somit können KKS zum Vergleich zwischen Ländern herangezogen werden.

führen ist, die mehr Energie benötigen (Manchev et al. 2016). Ein gestiegener Energiekomfort ist damit dagegen kaum verbunden. Vor allem auf dem Land, bleiben Wohnungen häufig ununterheizt (siehe auch Kapitel 2.2.3 zu Armut, materieller Deprivation und unangemessener Beheizung der Wohnräume).

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Insgesamt lässt sich in diesem Zeitraum ein leichter Anstieg der Energiekosten gemessen am Einkommen der Haushalte abzeichnen, was Abbildung 7 verdeutlicht (Genova 2013).

Abb. 07: Anteil der Energiekosten im Vergleich zum Haushaltseinkommen in Bulgarien (Genova 2013 basierend auf Zahlen des Nationalen Statistischen Instituts Bulgariens)

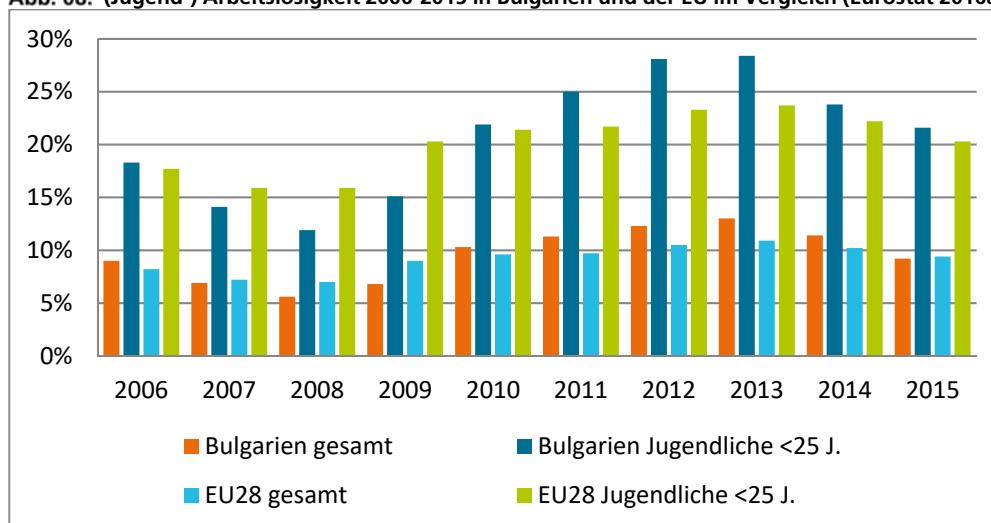


2.2.3

Beschäftigung, Einkommen, Ausgaben und Armut

Die Arbeitslosenquote in Bulgarien hat sich Anfang der 2000er Jahre zunächst verringert und erreichte im Jahr 2008 mit ca. 5,6 % den niedrigsten Stand (vgl. Abb. 8). In den folgenden Jahren stieg diese allerdings, hauptsächlich begründet durch die (weltweite) Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise, wieder an. Seit dem Höchststand im Jahr 2013 mit 13 % sinkt die Arbeitslosenquote wieder.

Abb. 08: (Jugend-) Arbeitslosigkeit 2006-2015 in Bulgarien und der EU im Vergleich (Eurostat 2016a)



Die Quote für die Jugendarbeitslosigkeit¹ zeigt einen ähnlichen Verlauf an, ist jedoch zu jedem Zeitpunkt mindestens doppelt so hoch wie die durchschnittliche Arbeitslosenquote (siehe Abb. 8).

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Das durchschnittliche Brutto-Jahreshaushaltseinkommen lag im Jahr 2015 in Bulgarien bei rund 12.349 BGN (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2016), was etwa 6.285 € entspricht. Das Pro-Kopf-Einkommen lag bei 310,56 BGN (159 €) und liegt in allen Regionen Bulgariens (einschließlich der Hauptstadtregion) unter EU-28-Schnitt (Eurostat 2015a). Das Bruttohaushaltseinkommen setzt sich hauptsächlich aus dem Arbeitslohn (55 %), Rentenzahlungen (26,0 %) und Einkünften aus selbstständiger Arbeit (7,2 %) zusammen (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2016), wobei die Bedeutung der Transferleistungen in den letzten Jahren leicht abgenommen hat (siehe Abbildung 9).

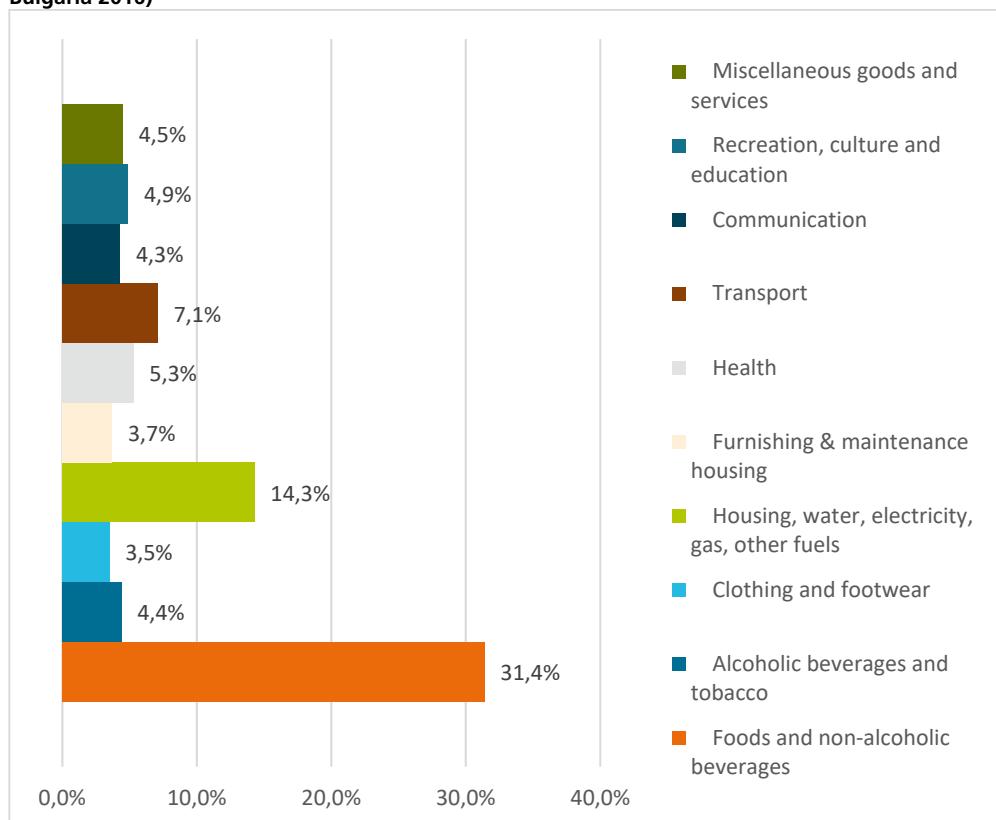
Abb. 09: Zusammensetzung des durchschnittlichen Bruttohaushaltseinkommens 2010-2015 (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2016)



Die durchschnittlichen jährlichen Ausgaben eines Haushaltes liegen in Bulgarien bei 11.911 BGN (6.060 €) und die Pro-Kopf-Ausgaben bei 4.965 BGN (2.525 €). Dabei fallen die Ausgaben für Wohnen, Wasser, Elektrizität, Gas und andere Brennstoffe mit 15,4 % relativ stark in Gewicht (vgl. Abb. 10) (Eurostat 2015b). Trotz der im europäischen Vergleich aktuell noch niedrigen Energiepreise, müssen die bulgarischen Haushalte also einen relativ großen Anteil ihres Einkommens für diesen Bereich aufwenden. Lediglich 3,7% der Konsumausgaben bulgarischer Haushalte werden für die Instandhaltung der Wohnung bzw. des Hauses (inkl. Möblierung) verwendet.

¹ Unter die Jugendarbeitslosenquote fallen alle unter 15- 25-Jährigen, die im Erhebungszeitraum nicht erwerbstätig waren.

Abb. 10: Zusammensetzung der Konsumausgaben der Haushalte (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2016)



Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Die Verteilung des Einkommens ist in Bulgarien ungleicher als im EU-28-Durchschnitt. Dies zeigt sich im Gini-Koeffizient¹, der im Jahr 2014 bei 35,4 (Deutschland: 30,7; EU28: 30,9) lag und europaweit derzeit tendenziell leicht zunimmt. Global betrachtet ist das Einkommen in Europa jedoch relativ gleich verteilt (Eurostat 2016a).

Bulgarien gehörte im Jahr 2013 zu den fünf EU-Mitgliedsstaaten, in denen 20 % oder mehr der Bevölkerung armutsgefährdet sind² (Eurostat 2015b). Nach Griechenland (23,1 %) und Rumänien (22,4 %) folgt Bulgarien mit 21,0 % der Bevölkerung vor Litauen (20,6 %) und Spanien (20,4 %). Unterscheidet man nach Haushaltstypen, ist zu sehen, dass insbesondere Haushalte mit zwei Erwachsenen und drei und mehr abhängigen Kindern sowie alleinstehende Personen (mit und ohne Kinder) betroffen sind (ebd.).

„Materielle Entbehrung“ liegt nach der EU-Definition dann vor, „wenn aufgrund der Selbsteinschätzung des Haushalts mindestens drei der folgenden neun Kriterien erfüllt sind:

1. Finanzielles Problem, die Miete oder Rechnungen für Versorgungsleistungen rechtzeitig zu bezahlen;
2. Finanzielles Problem, die Wohnung angemessen heizen zu können;
3. Finanzielles Problem, unerwartete Ausgaben in einer bestimmten Höhe aus eigenen finanziellen Mitteln bestreiten zu können;

¹ Der Gini-Koeffizient nimmt einen Wert zwischen 0 (bei einer gleichmäßigen Verteilung) und 1 bzw. 100 (wenn nur eine Person das komplette Einkommen erhält, d. h. bei maximaler Ungleichverteilung) an.

² Als armutsgefährdet gelten Personen, deren verfügbares Äquivalenzeinkommen nach Sozialtransfers unter der Armutsgefährdungsschwelle von 60 % des nationalen verfügbaren Medianäquivalenzeinkommens liegt.

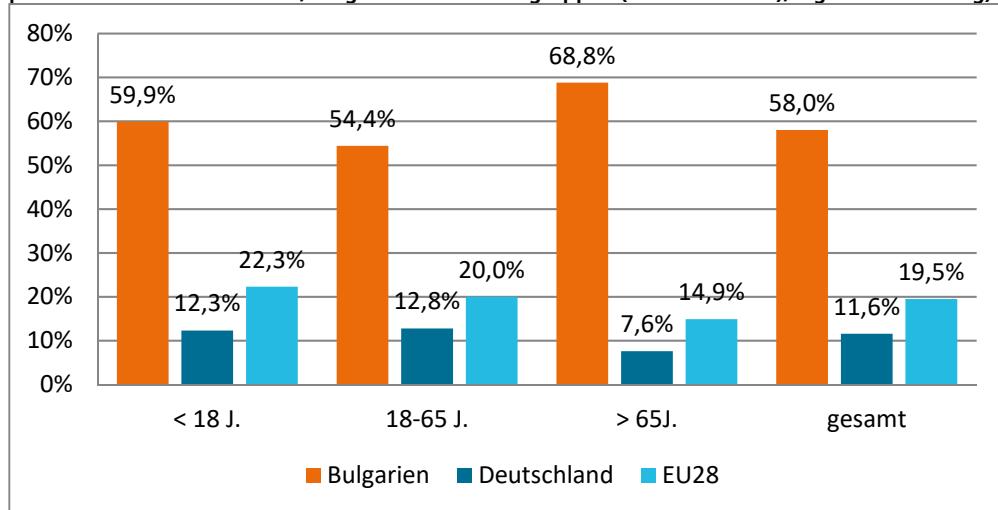
4. Finanzielles Problem, jeden zweiten Tag Fleisch, Fisch oder eine gleichwertige vegetarische Mahlzeit einnehmen zu können;
5. Finanzielles Problem, jährlich eine Woche Urlaub woanders als zu Hause zu verbringen;
6. Fehlen eines Personenkraftwagens im Haushalt aus finanziellen Gründen;
7. Fehlen einer Waschmaschine im Haushalt aus finanziellen Gründen;
8. Fehlen eines Farbfernsehgeräts im Haushalt aus finanziellen Gründen;
9. Fehlen eines Telefons im Haushalt aus finanziellen Gründen“.

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Sind aufgrund der Selbsteinschätzung des Haushalts mindestens vier der oben genannten neun Kriterien erfüllt, so spricht man von »Erheblicher materieller Entbehrung«.“ (Deckl 2013).

In der nachstehenden Abbildung ist zu erkennen, dass 58 % der bulgarischen Bevölkerung nach der oben genannten Definition von materieller Entbehrung betroffen ist. Das ist mit Abstand der höchste Wert in der EU (gefolgt von Ungarn mit rd. 45 %). Im Vergleich mit dem EU-28-Durchschnitt oder Deutschland wird dies noch einmal deutlich. Differenziert nach den drei Altersgruppen ist zu sehen, dass Kinder unter 18 Jahre und Ältere (65 Jahre und älter) stärker von materieller Armut betroffen sind. Im Gegensatz dazu nimmt in Deutschland sowie im EU28-Durchschnitt die materielle Deprivation mit zunehmendem Alter ab.

Abb. 11: Prozentsatz der Bevölkerung, der mindestens drei der neun Kriterien der materiellen Deprivation erfüllt im Jahr 2013, aufgeteilt nach Altersgruppen (Eurostat 2016a), eigene Darstellung)



Ein weiteres weit verbreitetes Problem in bulgarischen Haushalten ist die Energiearmut (siehe Kapitel 2.3.1 Gebäudebestand und -zustand).

Energiearmut¹ ist in den meisten bulgarischen Haushalten zu finden. Ca. 70 % der Haushalte können die Wohnräume nicht angemessen beheizen (Atanasiu et al. 2014). Hier besteht ein Zusammenhang mit Armut bzw. der Armutsgefährdung von Haushalten. Aus diesem Grund werden in Bulgarien meistens nur die Räume der Wohnung beheizt, die die meiste Zeit des Tages genutzt werden (Csoknyai et al. 2016).

¹ Es existiert keine allgemeine Definition von Energiearmut. Allen Definitionen ist allerdings gemein, dass es im Kontext der EU nicht um den Zugang oder die Verfügbarkeit von Energie geht, sondern um die angemessene Beheizung der Wohnung und den Anteil der Energiekosten am Einkommen. Häufig wird ein Haushalt als energiearm bezeichnet, wenn 10 % und mehr des Einkommens auf Energiekosten verwendet werden (müssen). Weitere Indikatoren für Energiearmut sind feuchte Wände oder Fäule in Fenstern (Atanasiu et al. 2014).

2.2.4

Schattenwirtschaft

Schattenwirtschaft wird hier als Oberbegriff für verschiedene Formen des Wirtschaftens verwendet, die Einkommen erzielen, jedoch nicht von staatlicher Erfassung, Besteuerung oder Regulierung erfasst werden. Bei Marinov (2008) ist zu lesen, dass die Schattenwirtschaft in Bulgarien, vor allem im ländlichen Raum, weit verbreitet ist und zwischen 25% und 50% der gesamten wirtschaftlichen Leistung ausmacht.

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Es gibt viele unterschiedliche Gründe warum Menschen in der Schattenwirtschaft tätig sind. Zu diesen zählen unter anderem Regierungspolitik, Steuern sowie Vorschriften und Verordnungen. Speziell in Bulgarien spielen aber auch andere Gründe eine wichtige Rolle. Marinov (2008) führt hierfür an:

"It is accepted that, besides these, the phenomenon "hidden economy" is also influenced by a number of typically Bulgarian factors, such as the break in the market traditions; the trust crisis of the people and the government; the low quality of public services; the corrupted, slow, and closed legislative system; the inadequate and slow economic reforms; the high taxes and insurance expenses; the constant changes in legislation; the big losses of time and expenses, which the managers have to make when reporting their activity before the state organs; the negligence of the officials and their corruptive practices in connection to the private business; insufficient administrative capacity and competence of the state authorities; etc." (Marinov 2008, S. 73)

Das Center for the Study of Democracy (2015) erkennt in einer hohen Rate der Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit einen weiteren Grund für die Entwicklungen in der Schattenwirtschaft:

"High long-term unemployment rates combined with relatively low labor remuneration are likely to continue to provide incentives for citizens to engage in hidden economic activities in Bulgaria in the long run thus counterbalancing any government efforts to increase regulation." (Center for the Study of Democracy 2015, S. 4)

Schattenwirtschaft geht zu Lasten des Staates und der regulären Steuerzahler, da die ausbleibenden Einnahmen von diesen kompensiert werden müssen bzw. nur eine eingeschränkte Sozialpolitik möglich ist. Dass diese entsteht oder sich ausbreitet, weist auf bestehende Probleme in einem Staat und einer Marktwirtschaft hin, die kompensiert werden müssen. Sie schafft aber auch neue Arbeitsplätze und trägt zur Versorgung und Einkommen der Bevölkerung bei und kann durch Reformen legalisiert werden. Werden die Gewinne aus der Schattenwirtschaft in die reguläre Ökonomie investiert, trägt dies zu deren Wachstum bei (Marinov 2008).

Insgesamt kann davon ausgegangen werden, dass das tatsächlich zur Verfügung stehende Einkommen zumindest leicht über den offiziell angegebenen Zahlen liegt, sich an den Grundaussagen aber nichts signifikant ändert.

2.3

Gebäudeenergieeffizienz und Sanierungstätigkeit

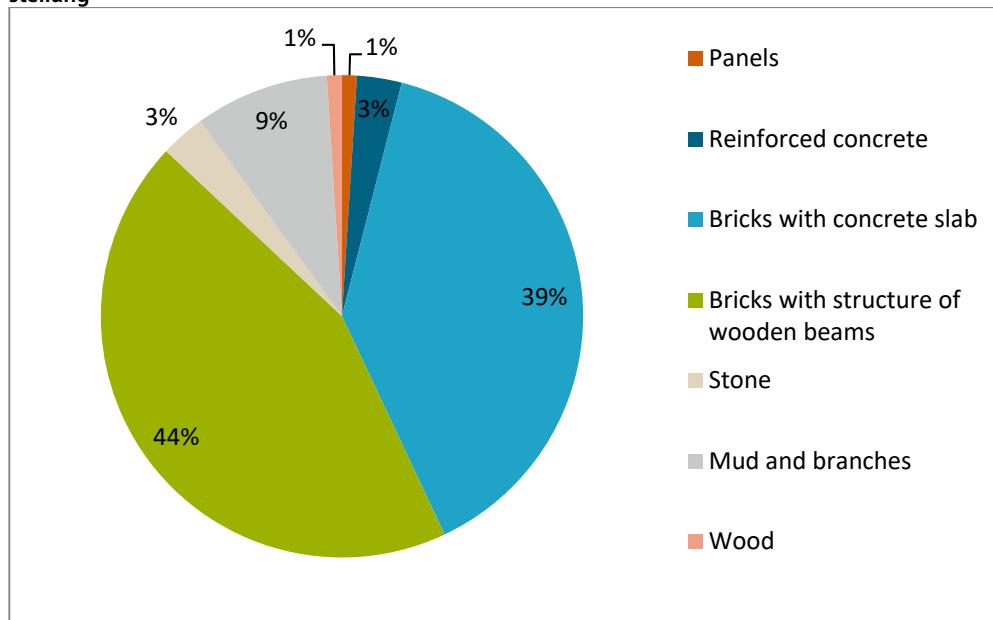
Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

2.3.1

Gebäudebestand und -zustand

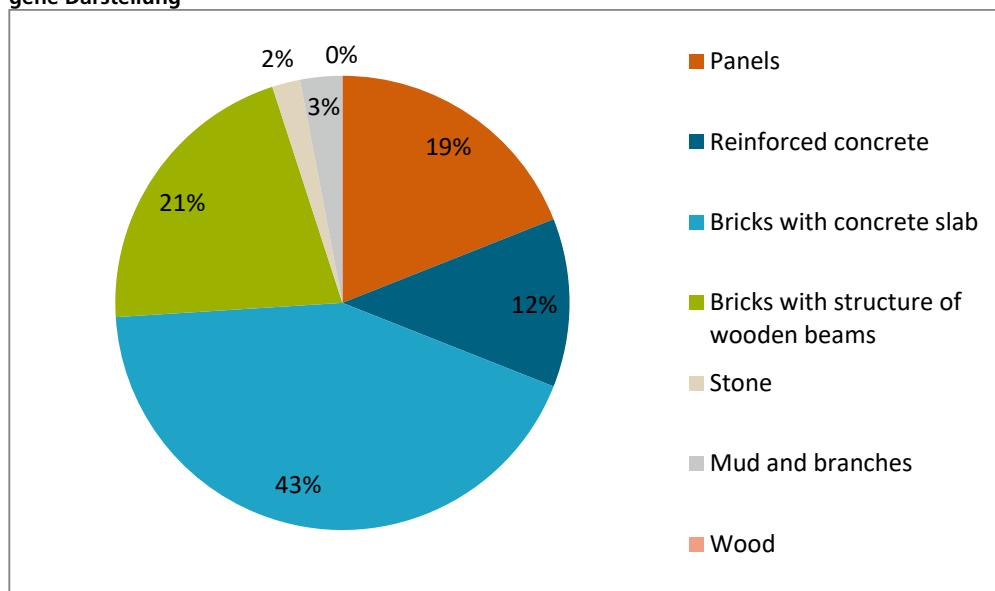
Der Wohngebäudebestand in Bulgarien umfasste im Jahr 2014 insgesamt 2.069.867 Bauten (Georgiev 2014), davon rund 83 % Mauerwerksbauten, 9 % Lehmhäuser, 3 % Stahlbetonbauten, 3 % aus Stein, 1 % aus Holz und 1 % Plattenbauten (siehe Abb. 12).

Abb. 12: Anteil der Gebäudetypen nach Hauptbaumaterialien (Manchev et al. 2016), eigene Darstellung



Allerdings stellt Abbildung 12 nur den Anteil der Gebäudetypen an der absoluten Zahl der Gebäude im Land dar. Nachstehende Abbildung zeigt den Anteil der Gebäude nach nutzbarer Wohnfläche. Es fällt auf, dass auch hier der größte Anteil auf Mauerwerksbauten fällt. Allerdings stellen Plattenbauten 19 % der nutzbaren Wohnfläche dar, obwohl diese nur 1 % der Gebäude umfassen. Ebenso finden sich 12 % der Wohnfläche in Stahlbetonbauten, die nur 3 % der Wohnfläche ausmachen. Aufgrund fehlender bzw. nicht verfügbarer Statistiken zur Anzahl der in den jeweiligen Gebäudetypen lebenden Personen, kann nur die beschriebene Annäherung die Bedeutung des jeweiligen Typs wieder spiegeln.

Abb. 13: Anteil der nutzbaren Wohnfläche nach Hauptbaumaterialien (Manchev et al. 2016), eigene Darstellung

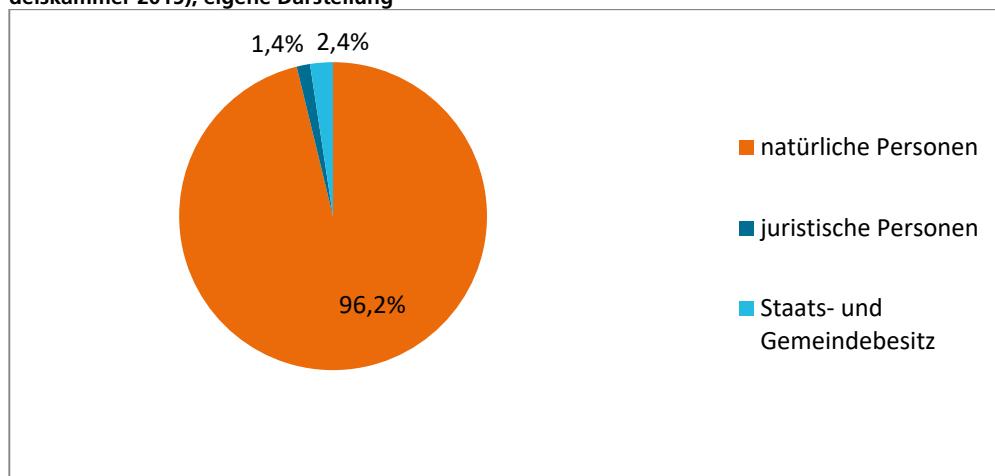


Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Insgesamt haben Einfamilienhäuser zwar einen Anteil von ca. 86 % an allen Wohngebäuden (in Städten rund 77 %, auf dem Land 96 %) (Manchev et al. 2016, S. 10). Allerdings befinden sich 52% und damit über die Hälfte der nutzbaren Wohnfläche Bulgarien in Mehrfamilienhäusern mit 5 Stockwerken und mehr, obwohl diese nur 2 % aller Gebäude im Land ausmachen. Hieran zeigt sich die große Bedeutung dieses Gebäudetyps für den bulgarischen Wohnungsmarkt und damit auch für den Markt für Wärmedämmung.

Der bulgarische Wohnungsbestand ist relativ jung, da ca. 30 % der Gebäude jünger als 30 Jahre sind (Georgiev 2014). Der weit überwiegende Anteil der Wohnungen befindet sich in Privatbesitz. Dieser Anteil ist von 91 % zum Zeitpunkt der politischen Umbrüche 1989 auf knapp 97 % im Jahr 2012 gestiegen (Georgiev 2014). Ein wesentlicher Grund für diesen Anstieg liegt darin, dass die zwischen 1945-1989 gebauten staatlichen Wohnungen direkt an die neuen Eigentümer übergeben wurden. Hierbei wurden jedoch keine Bestimmungen eingeführt, die die Instandhaltungskosten sowie die laufenden Kosten der gemeinsam genutzten Bereiche regeln.

Abb. 14: Besitzverhältnisse von Gebäuden in Bulgarien (Deutsch-Bulgarische Industrie- und Handelskammer 2015), eigene Darstellung



Dies verweist auf den in der Einleitung angesprochenen Umstand der kleinteiligen Eigentümerstruktur und den damit einhergehenden Schwierigkeiten bei der (energieeffizienten) Sanierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern. Das im Jahr 2009 verabschiedete Gesetz über das Wohneigentum (*Condominium Law*) ermöglicht es zwar den Eigentümern Hauseigentümervereinigungen (*Homeowner Associations, HOA*) zu bilden, die wiederum berechtigt sind, Zugang zu Renovierungsfonds und Fördermittel zu erhalten (Georgiev 2014). Allerdings reichen die gesetzlichen Rahmenbedingungen nach Einschätzung von Experten derzeit noch nicht aus, um die HOAs langfristig und funktionierend zu etablieren

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

„The residents of condominium housing are far from their mission to become proactive stakeholders in the urban renewal process to be started. There is lack of communication between different levels of public governance and the civil society organizations of homeowners.“ (Georgiev 2014, S. 4).

Insgesamt stoßen die neuen Bestimmungen bei der Bevölkerung folglich bislang auf geringes Interesse (Georgiev 2014). Insbesondere besteht demnach ein Informationsmangel über die Möglichkeiten von HOAs in Bezug auf energieeffiziente Sanierungen, weshalb Georgiev (2014) einen Bedarf an Informationszentren oder Schulungen sieht, die die Eigentümer über neue technische Entwicklungen auf dem Markt für energieeffiziente Sanierungen und deren Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten informieren.

2.3.2

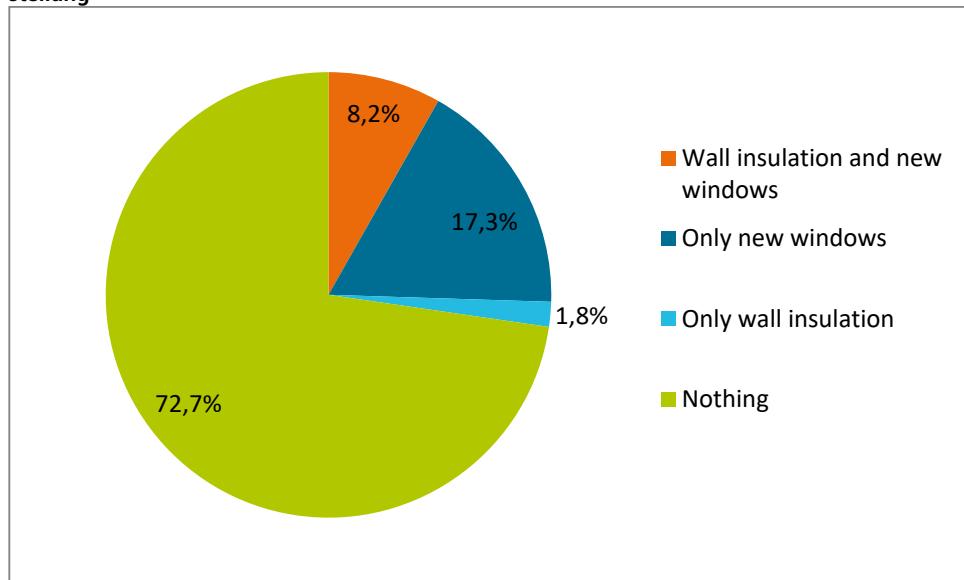
Marktstruktur und Hemmnisse

Rund 40 % der verbrauchten Gesamtenergie in der EU werden durch Gebäude beansprucht. Bulgarien hat wie oben bereits erwähnt die höchste Energieintensität in der EU und die Energieeffizienz der Gebäude liegt deutlich unter dem europäischen Standard. Generell haben die Gebäude im Land schlechte Energiekennwerte. Über die Hälfte der Gebäude haben keine Wärmedämmung, keine neuen Fenster und veraltete, ineffiziente Heizungssysteme. Laut OECD kann der Energieverbrauch der bestehenden Gebäude um 50 % reduziert werden (Genova 2013). Die höchsten Wärmeverluste sind an den Außenwänden der Wohnungen (25-35 %) und den Fenstern (55-65 %) zu finden (Georgiev 2014).

Bei der Analyse der Marktstruktur im Bereich Gebäudeenergieeffizienz ist eine Unterscheidung zwischen öffentlichen und privaten Gebäuden sinnvoll, da hier unterschiedliche gesetzliche Vorgaben greifen. Besitzer öffentlicher Gebäude (bspw. Schulen, kommunale Krankenhäuser oder Verwaltungsgebäude) sind durch das Gesetz zur Energieeffizienz dazu verpflichtet, den Energieverbrauch zu reduzieren, was dazu führt, dass sich die Energieeffizienz im öffentlichen Sektor vergleichsweise gut entwickelt (Genova 2013). Allerdings lässt die nachfolgende Abbildung vermuten, dass Artikel 5 der EU-Richtlinie 2012/27/EU zur Energieeffizienz¹ noch nicht in ausreichendem Maße umgesetzt wird. Die geforderten Renovierungen von jährlich 3 % der Gesamtfläche des öffentlichen Gebäudebestandes werden in diesem Maße nicht umgesetzt, da in über 72 % der öffentlichen Wohngebäude bisher keine Maßnahmen zur Steigerung der Energieeffizienz umgesetzt wurden (Manchev et al. 2016).

¹ Artikel 5 der Richtlinie 2012/27/EU zur Energieeffizienz befasst sich mit dem Vorbildcharakter öffentlicher Gebäude und besagt dass jährlich mindestens 3 % der beheizten oder gekühlten Gesamtfläche öffentlicher Gebäude nach den Mindestanforderungen an die Gesamtenergieeffizienz, die in Artikel 4 der Richtlinie 2010/31/EU festgelegt wurden, renoviert werden müssen.

Abb. 15: Stand der Sanierungen an öffentlicher Wohngebäuden (Manchev et al. 2016), eigene Darstellung



Besitzer privater (Wohn-)Gebäude sind nicht von Artikel 5 der EU-Richtlinie 2012/27/EU betroffen, allerdings hat Bulgarien die Vorgaben der EU-Richtlinie zur Gesamtgebäudeenergieeffizienz (Richtlinie/2010/31/EU)¹ in nationale Gesetze implementiert. Entsprechend des Energieeffizienzgesetztes (SG No. 24/12.03.2013, Inkrafttreten 12. März 2013) und des Gesetzes über die Raumplanung

“Any investment project must meet the energy efficiency requirements. Contracting entities are obliged to obtain an EPC of the building. This applies to new building projects, and to cases of reconstruction, major renovation, overhaul and refurbishment of existing buildings.” (Concerted Action EPBD 2015).

Die Entwicklung der Energieeffizienz bei privaten Gebäuden bleibt jedoch hinter den Fortschritten im öffentlichen Bereich zurück (Genova 2013). Die Regelungen zur Energieeffizienz für den Bereich der Neubauten und bei umfassenden Renovierungen greifen für Bestandswohnungen nicht, so dass bisher bislang keine flächenhaften Sanierungen an Wohngebäuden durchgeführt werden (Genova 2013).

Der Energiemarkt wurde wie oben bereits erwähnt offiziell liberalisiert, allerdings werden die Energiepreise noch immer nicht vollständig nach marktwirtschaftlichen Grundsätzen gebildet und sind nicht vollkommen transparent. Zudem haben die großen Energieerzeuger kaum Interesse an sinkenden Energieverbräuchen und fördern eine Entwicklung in diese Richtung entsprechend nicht. Gleichzeitig bieten die vergleichsweise niedrigen Energiepreise kaum Anreize zum Energiesparen bzw. für Investitionen in die Energieeffizienz. Andererseits wird in bulgarischen Haushalten aufgrund finanzieller Zwänge bereits Energie, vor allem für die Beheizung der Wohnung, eingespart und kann nicht weiter

¹ Die Richtlinie 2010/31/EU über die Gesamtenergieeffizienz von Gebäuden legt Mindestanforderungen fest, die eingehalten werden müssen bei: neuen Gebäuden und Gebäudeteilen, umfassende Renovierungen von Gebäuden und Gebäudeteilen, Austausch oder Einbau von gebäudetechnischen Systemen und weiterem. Außerdem werden die Mindestanforderungen für die Erstellung von Energieausweisen für Gebäude und Gebäudekomponenten sowie für Kontrollsysteme für die Ausweise festgelegt.

reduziert werden. Effiziente Heizungsanlagen und energieeffizient sanierte Wohnungen würden dazu beitragen, dass bei gleichem Energieverbrauch der Wohnkomfort auf ein angemessenes Niveau angehoben werden kann. Tatsächliche Energieeinsparungen sind dadurch allerdings nicht zu erwarten, da das Ausgangsniveau bereits recht niedrig ist (Manchev et al. 2016).

Politische und wirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen

Georgiev (2014) fordert vor allem die Rahmenbedingungen für die HOAs zu verbessern werden, damit energieeffiziente Sanierungen an Mehrfamilienhäusern unkomplizierter durchgeführt werden können und entsprechende Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten hierfür bereitstehen. Insbesondere müsse eine stärkere Aufklärung bzw. Information der Eigentümer stattfinden, damit das Thema energieeffiziente Sanierung einer breiten Öffentlichkeit bekannt ist und auch als wichtig wahrgenommen wird. In Zusammenhang mit bislang eher mangelnden Finanzierungsinstrumenten für Eigentümer erschwert dies die flächendeckende energieeffiziente Sanierung von Wohngebäuden. Des Weiteren fehlen Mechanismen zur Kontrolle der vorgegebenen Ziele und Maßnahmen bzw. der Einhaltung der Standards bei energieeffizienten Sanierungen (Genova 2013).

2.3.3

Notwendige und umgesetzte Maßnahmen

Auf Grundlage des Zensus 2011 verfügen 15,5 % der bewohnten Wohnungen über eine Außenwärmédämmung (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2011). Nach Csoknyai et al. (2016) sind 30 % mit energieeffizienten Fenstern ausgestattet. Gewöhnlich sanieren Eigentümer Schritt für Schritt, wobei zuerst die Fenster ausgetauscht werden und anschließend eine Wärmedämmung angebracht wird. Aufgrund der oben angesprochenen Umstände, gibt es nur wenige umfassende Sanierungen, die von Csoknyai et al. (2016) auf 50 bis 60 jährlich in den letzten Jahren beziffert werden und mit Unterstützung von nationalen oder EU-Förderungen durchgeführt wurden.

Laut Marktanalyse der Deutsch-Bulgarischen Industrie- und Handelskammer (Genova 2013) werden in Bulgarien bislang vor allem folgende Maßnahmen zur Steigerung der Energieeffizienz von Gebäuden umgesetzt:

- Die am weitesten verbreitete Maßnahme ist der Austausch der alten Fenster, die zur Reduzierung von Wärmeverlusten beiträgt und sowohl im öffentlichen als auch privaten Sektor durchgeführt wird. Der Markt ist gut entwickelt und eine große Produktvielfalt an Fenstern ist vorhanden.
- Die Wärmedämmung der Gebäudehülle von außen ist ebenfalls weit verbreitet und „besonders attraktiv für das bulgarische Klima“ (Genova 2013), weil im Winter damit bis zu 40 % der Heizkosten eingespart werden können. Aufgrund der Eigentümerstruktur wird diese Maßnahme jedoch vorrangig an öffentlichen Gebäuden durchgeführt, da die gesamte Gebäudehülle betroffen ist. Auf dem Markt sind vielfältige Dämmstoffe zu finden. Eine weitere Stellschraube ist die Effizienz der genutzten Heizkessel sowie Heizräume (Optimierung der Einstellung der Kessel, Erneuerung mit höherem Wirkungsgrad). Dieses Vorgehen ist weit verbreitet und für Verbraucher vor allem deshalb interessant, weil sich die Amortisierung nach relativ kurzer Zeit einstellt. Diese Marktnische ist ebenfalls gut besetzt.
- Kontrolle der gebäudetechnischen Systeme, Anpassungen der Einstellungen zur Automatisierung, Steuerung und Überwachung der Beleuchtungs-, Heizungs-, Lüftungs- und Klimaanlagen steigern auch die Energieeffizienz. Allerdings sind diese Maßnahmen nicht so verbreitet wie die vorherigen Maßnahmen, obwohl es ein ausreichendes Angebot auf dem Markt gibt.
- Der Umbau und die Sanierung von gebäudetechnischen Systemen, hierbei vor allem von Klimaanlagen und Heizungssystemen, tragen ebenfalls zur Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz bei. Dabei wird bspw. der Luftdurchfluss durch das Gebäude verändert und damit Energie eingespart. Dies ist eine nicht besonders populäre Maßnahme, wird jedoch in allen Bereichen außer den privaten Wohngebäuden durchgeführt.

- Weitere Maßnahmen zählen zum Energiemanagement, mit dem Ziel Energieressourcen effizient zu verwalten. So können durch das ständige Reduzieren der Verluste, die Kosten gesenkt werden. Dies sind relativ populäre Maßnahmen, die in Nichtwohngebäuden vor allem in den letzten Jahren mit guten Ergebnissen durchgeführt wurden.
- Erneuerbare Energien haben ein großes Potential zur Senkung der Energiekosten, werden aber aufgrund der hohen Investitionskosten kaum eingesetzt. Allgemein sind in Bulgarien die klimatischen Bedingungen geeignet, um bspw. Fotovoltaikanlagen oder Solarthermie zur Warmwassererzeugung einzusetzen. Hierfür sind allerdings verbesserte Finanzierungsinstrumente notwendig.

Politische und wirtschaftliche
Rahmenbedingungen

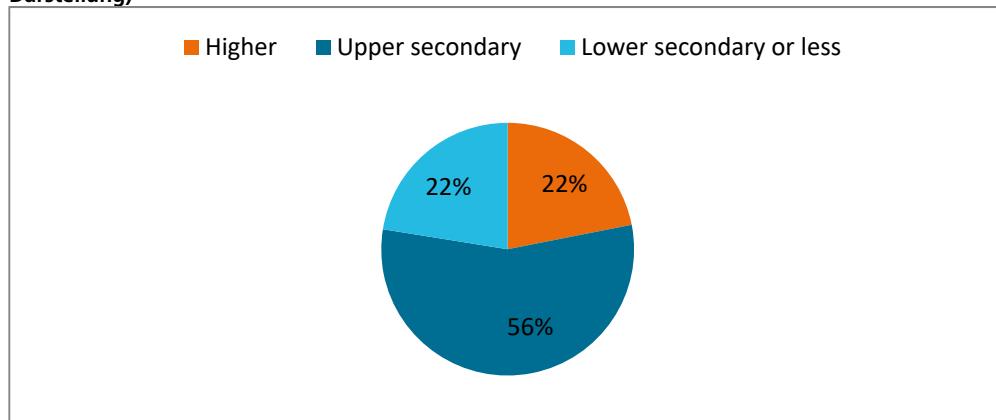
Um zu analysieren, inwiefern und in welchen Regionen die dezentrale Produktion des Typhaboard in Bulgarien prinzipiell machbar ist, werden im Folgenden die Faktoren Bildung, Beschäftigung nach Wirtschaftssektoren sowie Arbeitslosigkeit auf Bezirksebene untersucht.

3.1

Bildung

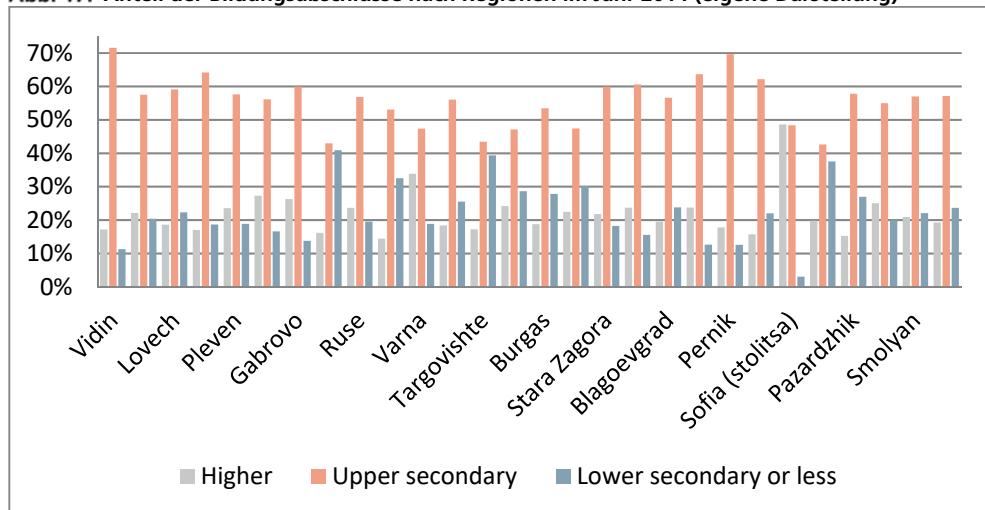
Die Daten des Nationalen Statistikamtes Bulgariens zum Bildungsniveau beziehen sich auf die 25-64 Jährigen zum Stand 2014. Unterschieden wird zwischen der Sekundarstufe I und niedriger), Sekundarstufe II sowie Hochschulabschluss und höher. Im Durchschnitt haben 22 % der Bevölkerung einen Abschluss der Sekundarstufe I, 56 % der Sekundarstufe II und 22 % einen höheren Bildungsabschluss (siehe Abb. 16).

Abb. 16: Durchschnittliches Bildungsniveau der 25-64 Jährigen in Bulgarien im Jahr 2014 (eigene Darstellung)



Regional betrachtet sind besonders viele höhere Bildungsabschlüsse (Anteil an allen Bildungsabschlüssen $\geq 24\%$) in den Regionen Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo, Gabrovo, Ruse, Varna, Shumen, Yambol, Plovdiv, Kyustendil und der Hauptstadt Sofia (höchster Wert mit 49 %) zu finden. Die beiden zuletzt genannten haben dabei gleichzeitig einen sehr geringen Anteil an niedrigen Abschlüssen. Auffallend hohe Anteile an niedrigen Bildungsabschlüssen sind in den Regionen Razgrad (41 %), Silistra, Dobrich, und Targovishte zu finden. Die anderen Regionen liegen nahe am nationalen Durchschnitt.

Abb. 17: Anteil der Bildungsabschlüsse nach Regionen im Jahr 2014 (eigene Darstellung)



Angebot und
Produktionsmöglichkeiten

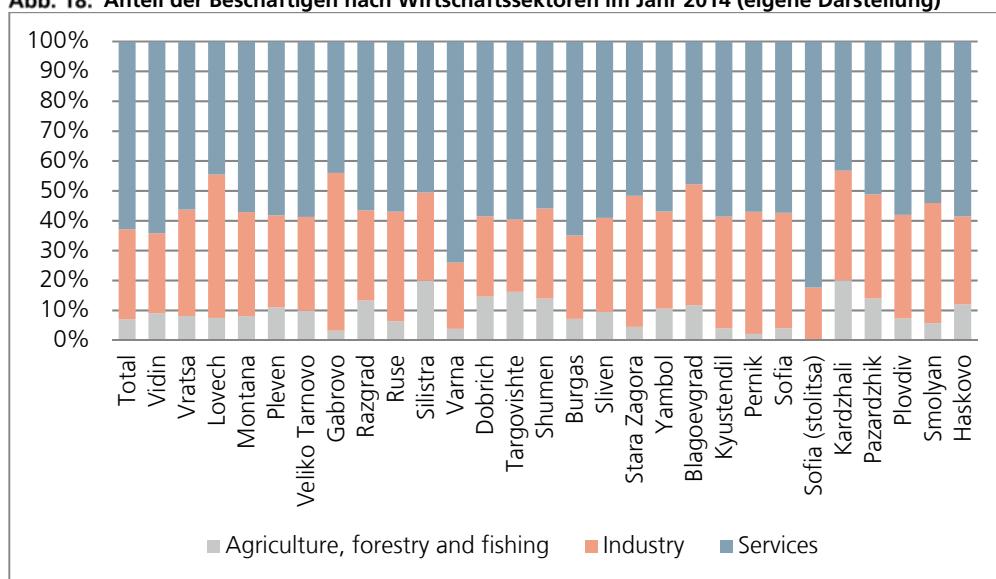
3.2

Beschäftigte nach Wirtschaftssektoren

Die meisten Beschäftigten in Bulgarien arbeiten im Dienstleistungssektor (63 %), 30 % in der Industrie und 7 % im primären Sektor. Im EU-28-Durchschnitt sind rd. 74 % aller Beschäftigten im tertiären Sektor tätig, d.h. in Bulgarien sind mehr Beschäftigte in der Industrie und im primären Sektor beschäftigt, als durchschnittlich in der EU.

Vom nationalen bulgarischen Durchschnitt weichen einige Regionen stark ab, hierunter Vratsa, Lovech, Gabrovo, Ruse, Stara Zagora, Kyustendil, Oblast Sofia, Kardzhali und Smolyan, die mit einem Anteil von über 35 % im Bereich der Industriebeschäftigten auffallen. Dabei sind in den meisten dieser Regionen vergleichsweise wenige jüngere Arbeitnehmer zu finden. Eine überdurchschnittliche Beschäftigung in der Landwirtschaft (mehr als 14 %) gibt es in den Regionen Siliстра, Targovishte und Kardzhali, die tendenziell durch eher niedrigere Bildungsabschlüsse gekennzeichnet sind. In Vidin, Varna, Burgas sowie der Hauptstadt Sofia sind besonders viele Beschäftigte (mehr als 65 %) im tertiären Sektor angestellt.

Abb. 18: Anteil der Beschäftigten nach Wirtschaftssektoren im Jahr 2014 (eigene Darstellung)



3.3

Arbeitslosigkeit

Angebot und
Produktionsmöglichkeiten

Die Arbeitslosigkeit in Bulgarien ist in den letzten Jahren, nachdem sie bis zum Jahr 2012 anstieg, wieder gefallen und lag im Jahr 2015 bei 9,4 % (vgl. Deutschland: 4,6 %) und entspricht damit dem EU28-Durchschnitt. Die Jugendarbeitslosigkeit (bis 25 Jahre) ist ebenfalls zurückgegangen, liegt aber immer noch bei 21,5 % und damit leicht höher als der EU28-Durchschnitt (vgl. Deutschland: 7,3 %).

Besonders überdurchschnittliche Arbeitslosenquoten (15 % und höher) sind in den Regionen Vidin, Vratsa, Montana (im Nordwesten); Razgrad, Silistra, Shumen (im Nordosten); sowie Yambol und Smolyan zu verzeichnen. Vergleichsweise niedrig ist die Arbeitslosigkeit hingegen in Pleven, Gabrovo, Varna und in der Hauptstadt Sofia (vgl. Abb. 19 und 20).

Insgesamt lässt sich feststellen, dass die eher städtisch geprägten Regionen geringere Arbeitslosenquoten haben, mehr Jobs im Dienstleistungssektor zu finden sind und das Ausbildungsniveau eher höher ist. Hierzu zählen neben der Hauptstadt Sofia vor allem die Bezirke Varna, Burgas, Pernik, Gabrovo und Ruse. Die nordwestlichen Bezirke Vidin, Montana und Vratsa weisen ebenso wie die die nordöstlichen Regionen Silistra, Razgrad und Targovishte eine hohe Arbeitslosigkeit auf. All diese Bezirke sind ländlich und landwirtschaftlich geprägt und weisen einen überdurchschnittlichen Anteil niedrigerer Bildungsabschlüsse auf.

Abb. 19: Arbeitslosenquote im Jahr 2014 in Prozent (*unzureichende Datengrundlage)

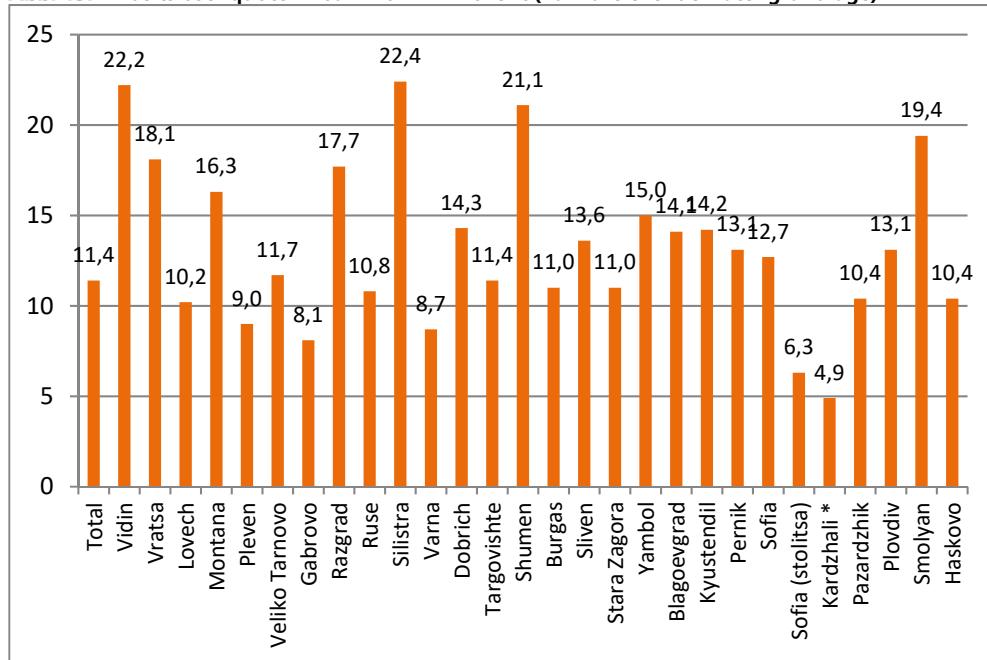
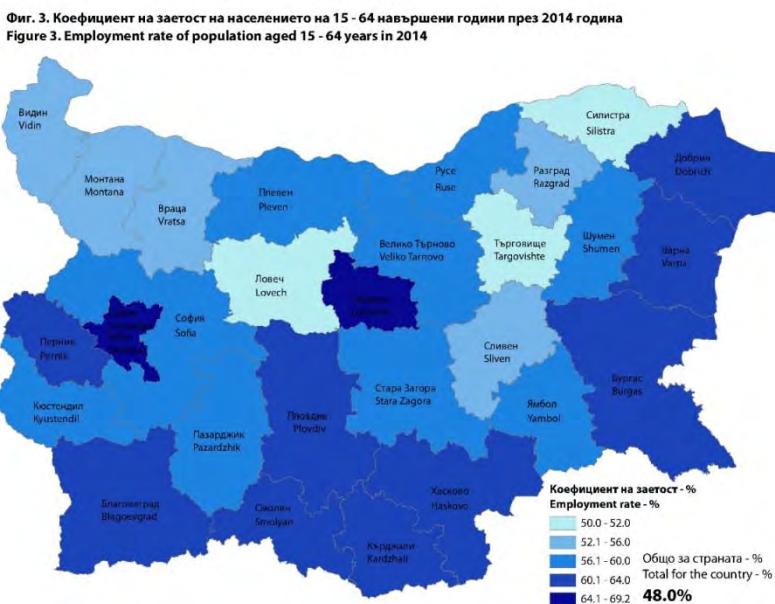


Abb. 20: Beschäftigungsrate der 15-64 Jährigen im Jahr 2014 (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2014)



Angebot und
Produktionsmöglichkeiten

3.4 Zwischenfazit Produktion

Für einen möglichen den Anbau des Rohstoffes Typha und die Produktion des Typhaboard lassen sich folgende regionale Schwerpunkte identifizieren

1) Entlang der Donau, vor allem in den nordöstlichen Bezirken Razgrad und Siliстра. Hier sind die naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten für den Anbau der Pflanze ebenso wie die erforderliche Infrastruktur und Standorte für mögliche Produktionsbetriebe gegeben. Aufgrund der Bevölkerungsstruktur und des Bildungsniveaus, liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass auch genügend und entsprechend ausgebildete Arbeitskräfte zur Verfügung stünden. Die geographische Nähe zum Nachbarland Rumänien und die Lage an der Donau als Transportweg, sprechen ebenfalls für die Herstellung des Typhaboard in diesen Bezirken. Zudem wird der Aufbau von wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten in diesen strukturschwachen Regionen im Nordosten des Landes durch Gelder aus dem europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) unterstützt. Somit könnte der Aufbau einer dezentralen Produktion des Typhaboard im Rahmen eines Pilotprojektes gefördert werden. Allerdings ist zu berücksichtigen, dass die genannten Regionen stark vom Bevölkerungsrückgang betroffen sind und es zum aktuellen Stand nicht möglich ist, darüber Aussagen zu treffen, ob auch in Zukunft die benötigten Arbeitnehmer zur Verfügung stehen werden. Ein Aufbau der dezentralen Typhaboard-Produktion könnte jedoch wiederum dazu beitragen, Menschen in der Region eine Perspektive zu geben. Die Nachfrage nach einem Dämmstoff ist in dieser Region aufgrund der Schrumpfung als eher gering und tendenziell abnehmend einzuschätzen.

2) Aber auch in der oberthrakischen Tiefebene entlang des Flusses Maritsa, also den Regionen Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Yambol und Smolyan sind die naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen für den Anbau von Typha und die Produktion des Boards gegeben. Hier ist insbesondere die Region um Plovdiv, der zeitgrößten Stadt des Landes, relevant. Die Bildungsabschlüsse, die Wirtschaftsstruktur sowie vor allem die prognostizierte vergleichsweise positive Bevölkerungsentwicklung stellen gute Voraussetzungen für einen möglichen Produktionsstandort für das Typhaboard dar. Hinzu kommt die gute Anbindung an

die (Verkehrs)-Infrastruktur und möglicherweise auch eine (zumindest begrenzte) Nachfrage nach dem Produkt vor Ort aufgrund der relativ hohen Einkommen und der positiven Bevölkerungswanderungen, insbesondere der jüngeren Generation, in die Region Plovdiv. Nicht zuletzt bestehen in dieser Region bereits gute Netzwerke der deutschen und vor allem bulgarischen Projektpartner in die regionale Politik und Wirtschaft, die den Aufbau einer Pilotanlage in dieser Region realistischer erscheinen lassen als in den nordöstlichen Bezirken entlang der Donau, in die bislang kaum persönliche Bindungen der Beteiligten bestehen. Die Bedeutung der persönlichen Kontakte für einen erfolgversprechenden Aufbau der Typhaproduktion wurde auch ausdrücklich im Expertenworkshop in Sofia im Juli 2016 hervorgehoben.

Angebot und
Produktionsmöglichkeiten

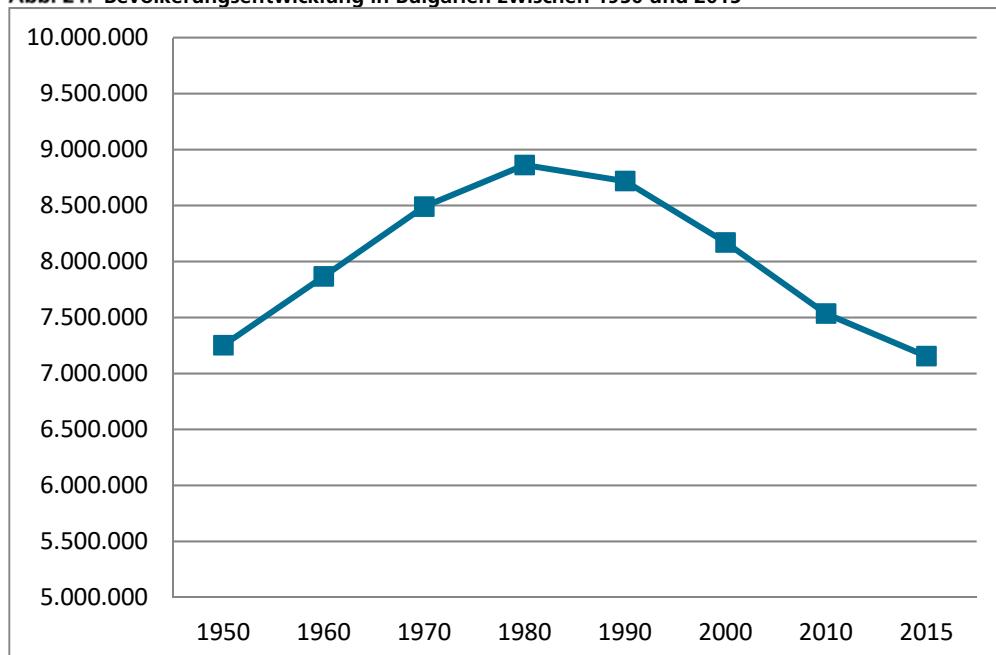
Nachfrage und Absatzmöglichkeiten

4.1

Bevölkerungsentwicklung und -prognose

Bis zum Jahr 1989 stieg die Zahl der Einwohner Bulgariens kontinuierlich an und fällt seit der Öffnung des Eisernen Vorhangs kontinuierlich ab (Abb. 21.). Von 1989 bis 2015 schrumpfte die Bevölkerung um ca. 1,7 Mio. Personen, das sind ca. 19 % Verlust. Damit hatte Bulgarien im Jahr 2015 mit -6,7 Personen pro 1.000 Personen eine der größten Schrumpfungsrationen in Europa (Eurostat 2015a). Diese Schrumpfung ist in Bulgarien zu zwei Dritteln durch das negative natürliche Bevölkerungswachstum (mehr Sterbefälle als Geburten) und zu einem Drittel durch internationale Immigration zu erklären (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2011). Im Jahr 2015 lebten 7,15 Mio. Menschen in Bulgarien, das sind weniger als im Jahr 1950.

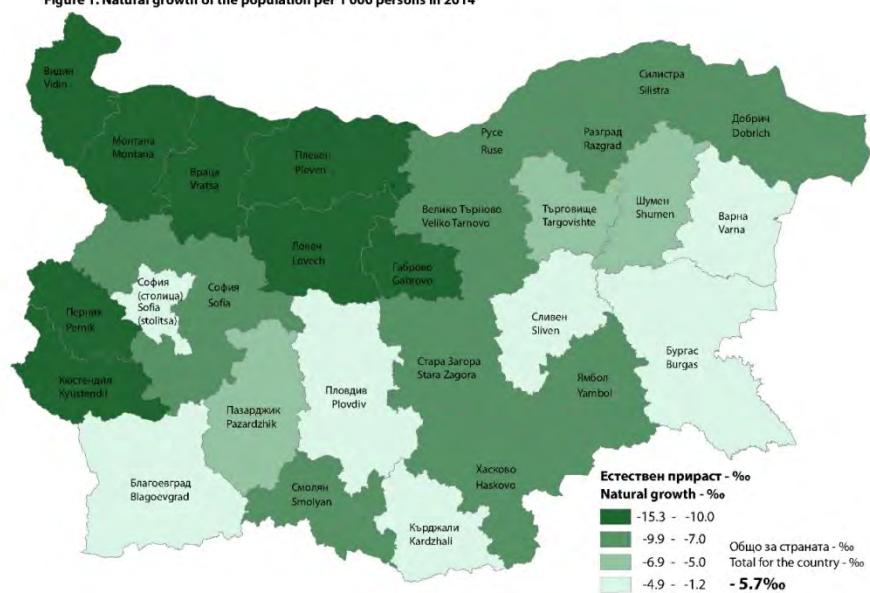
Abb. 21: Bevölkerungsentwicklung in Bulgarien zwischen 1950 und 2015



Der Bevölkerungsrückgang unterscheidet sich jedoch regional deutlich, wie Abbildung 22 zeigt. Sehr stark ausgeprägt ist der Rückgang in den nördlichen Regionen entlang der Donau (Oblasten Vidin, Montana, Vratsa, Pleven, Lovech, Gabrovo) aber auch im Westen des Landes entlang der serbischen und mazedonischen Grenze (Oblasten Pernik, Kyustendil). Hier liegt der Bevölkerungsrückgang im Jahr 2014 bei über 10 Promille im Vergleich zum Vorjahr.

Abb. 22: Natürliches Wachstum pro 1.000 Personen im Jahr 2014 (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2014)

Фиг. 1. Естествен прираст на 1 000 души от населението през 2014 година
Figure 1. Natural growth of the population per 1 000 persons in 2014

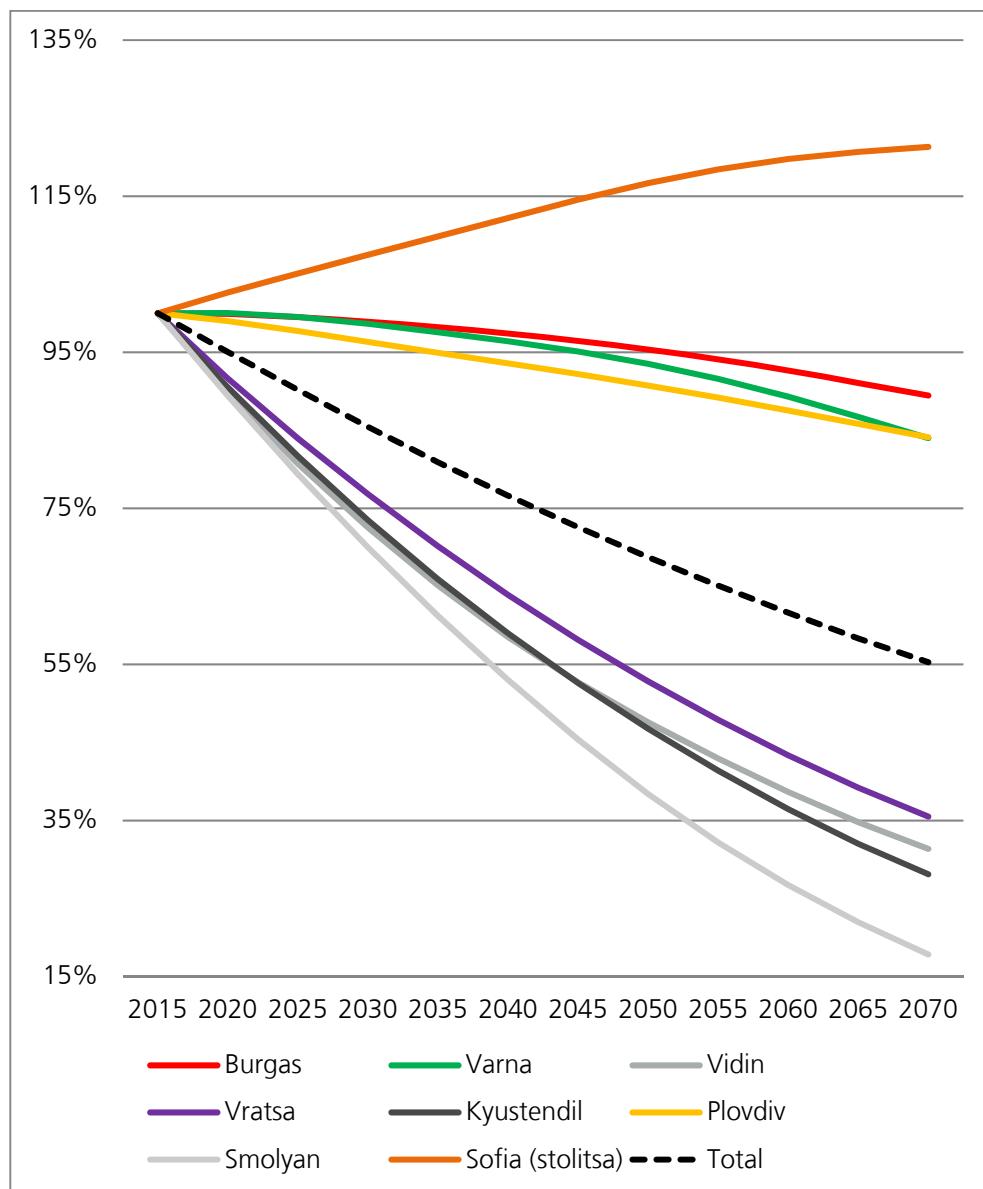


Nachfrage und
Absatzmöglichkeiten

Abbildung 23 zeigt die prognostizierte Bevölkerungsentwicklung in den kommenden Jahrzehnten. Das Jahr 2015 wird als Ausgangspunkt für die Berechnungen angesetzt (100 %) und die Entwicklung anteilig daran dargestellt. Deutlich wird der sich fortsetzende allgemeine und teilweise dramatische Trend des Bevölkerungsrückgangs. In den städtischen Regionen Burgas, Varna und Plovdiv tritt der Rückgang erst ab ca. 2030 und dann auch weniger stark ein. Die absolute Ausnahme bildet die Hauptstadt Sofia, die mit einem kontinuierlichen Bevölkerungswachstum bis 2050 und darüber hinaus rechnen kann. Die anderen Regionen haben unterschiedlich stark mit Bevölkerungsverlusten zu kämpfen. Besonders dramatisch wird der Rückgang in Smolyan ausfallen, wo bereits im Jahr 2025 nur noch 79 % der heutigen Bevölkerung erwartet wird.

Abb. 23: Bevölkerungsprognose 2015-2070 für ausgewählte Bezirke, Szenario I1 (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2015, eigene Darstellung).

Nachfrage und
Absatzmöglichkeiten



¹ Szenario I wird als realistisches Szenario angenommen und wird in Übereinstimmung mit EU-Regularien vorbereitet.

4.2

Altersstruktur

Nachfrage und
Absatzmöglichkeiten

In Bulgarien leben (Dezember 2014) ca. 7,2 Mio. Menschen, wobei es etwas mehr Frauen (rd. 200.000) als Männer im Land gibt. Durchschnittlich leben 73 % der Bulgaren in städtischen¹ Gebieten. Zu den eher städtisch geprägten Bezirken zählen Burgas, Varna, Gabrovo, Pernik, Plovdiv, Ruse und Sofia. Stark ländlich geprägt sind die Bezirke Vratsa, Blagoevgrad, Pazardijk, Smolyan, Kardzhali, Targovishte, Shoumen, Razgrad und Silistra.

Die Aufteilung nach Altersgruppen und urbanem bzw. ländlichem Wohnsitz zeigt teilweise deutliche Unterschiede zwischen und innerhalb der Regionen. Besonders dramatisch weichen die Bezirke Vidin (serbisch-rumänische Grenze), Gabrovo (Landesinnere), Kyustendil (serbisch-mazedonische Grenze), Lovech, Smolyan (griechische Grenze) sowie Yambol (türkische Grenze) vom Landesdurchschnitt diesbezüglich ab, dass der Anteil der 20-34-Jährigen deutlich geringer (~14-16%) ist, während der Anteil der Altersgruppe 65+ deutlich höher ist (~26-28%). Im Gegensatz dazu ist der Anteil der ältesten Altersgruppe in den Bezirken Sliven, Varna (Schwarzes Meer), Burgas (Schwarzes Meer) und Blagoevgrad (mazedonisch-griechische Grenze) besonders gering (~17-18%).

Dass sich ländliche und städtisch geprägte Regionen unterscheiden, ist nicht erstaunlich, jedoch unterscheidet sich die Verteilung der Altersgruppen innerhalb der Regionen. So ist tendenziell zu beobachten, dass die älteste Gruppe eher in als ländlich eingestuften Orten wohnt und die Jüngeren eher in städtischen.

4.3

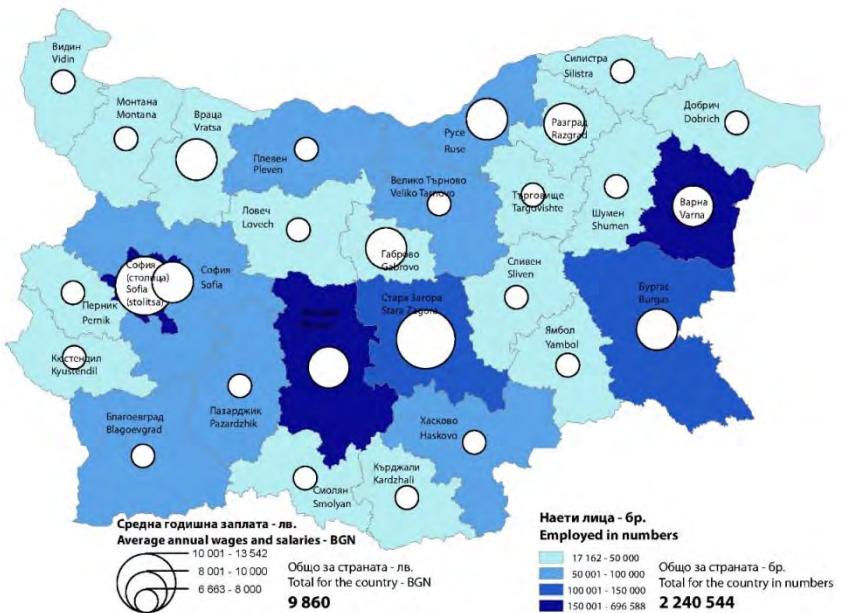
Einkommen

Die Verteilung der Einkommen von Angestellten (siehe Abbildung 24) ist regional ebenfalls sehr unterschiedlich. Besonders die städtischen Regionen fallen durch überdurchschnittliche Einkommen auf. Hier sind auch die meisten Angestellten zu finden.

¹ Unterscheidung zwischen städtisch und ländlich anhand der Rohdaten des Nationalen Statistikamtes Bulgariens. Keine Definition vorhanden.

Abb. 24: Angestellte und durchschnittliches Einkommen im Jahr 2014 (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria 2014)

Nachfrage und
Absatzmöglichkeiten



4.4 Zwischenfazit Absatz

Zusammenfassend ergeben diese Auswertungen, dass die jüngere Bevölkerung in städtischen Regionen finanziell besser ausgestattet ist, als die ältere auf dem Land. Da in den Stadtregionen mittel- und langfristig zudem mit Bevölkerungswachstum bzw. zumindest geringerer Schrumpfung in der Bevölkerung zu rechnen ist, kann davon ausgegangen werden, dass sich Investitionen in die Gebäude wirtschaftlich lohnen könnten, da mit einer anhaltenden bzw. sogar steigenden Nachfrage nach Wohnraum zu rechnen ist. Dies erhöht auch die Chancen für die zukünftige Nachfrage nach Produkten zur energieeffizienten Sanierung. Zudem sind in den von (starker) Schrumpfung betroffenen Regionen weniger Menschen im erwerbsfähigen Alter und damit weniger potentielle Arbeitskräfte wie auch Kunden zu finden. Daher sollte der Fokus der Aktivitäten für potenzielle Kunden des Typhaboard auf den städtisch geprägten Bezirken liegen. Zu nennen sind hier vor allem die Hauptstadt Sofia (stolitsa) sowie die Bezirke Burgas, Varna und Plovdiv.

Die Nachfrage nach Materialien und Methoden zur energieeffizienten Sanierung von Gebäuden ist in den letzten Jahren gestiegen und auf nationaler Ebene ein wichtiges Ziel Bulgariens. Der Bedarf an diesen Produkten ist prinzipiell groß, da die Mehrzahl der Gebäude in den letzten Jahrzehnten kaum oder nicht in ausreichendem Maße energieeffizient saniert wurde. Verschiedene gesetzliche Vorgaben sowie Förderprogramme sollen diese Entwicklung vorantreiben. Allerdings sind die meisten Gebäude im Besitz privater Eigentümer und werden auch von diesen zum größten Teil selbst genutzt. Ein großer Teil der bulgarischen Bevölkerung ist arm und verfügt nur über geringe Einkommen. Da sich das Land noch immer nicht vollständig von der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise in den Jahren 2008/2009 erholt hat und damit einhergehend mit Blick auf verschiedene Wirtschaftsindikatoren (z.B. Arbeitslosigkeit, Kaufkraft oder materielle Deprivation) deutlich negative Werte aufzeigt, kann davon ausgegangen werden, dass die energetische Sanierung von Gebäuden für die meisten Menschen keine Priorität hat. Hinzu kommen massive Migrationsbewegungen ins Ausland in Kombination mit starken inneren Wanderungsbewegungen vom Land in die Ballungszentren. Aufgrund der damit einhergehenden Bevölkerungsverluste für die ländlichen Räume, ist dort kaum von einer hohen Nachfrage nach dem Typhaboard zu rechnen, da sich Investitionen in die energieeffiziente Sanierung kaum rechnen werden, wenn es mittel- und langfristig wenige Käufer für diese Gebäude gibt. Daher wird sich der potenziell größte Absatzmarkt für das Typhaboard auf die städtischen Regionen fokussieren. Hier könnte in den nächsten Jahren der Bedarf langsam steigen. Zudem könnte eine ähnlich gelagerte Nachfrage aus den Nachbarstaaten für einen gewissen Absatz des Typhabards sorgen.

Für einen möglichen Anbau des Rohstoffes Typha und die Produktion des Typhaboard lassen sich regionale Schwerpunkte entlang der Donau, vor allem in den nordöstlichen Bezirken Razgrad und Silistra identifizieren. Hier sind die naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten für den Anbau der Pflanze ebenso wie die erforderliche Infrastruktur und Standorte für mögliche Produktionsbetriebe gegeben. Aufgrund der Bevölkerungsstruktur und des Bildungsniveaus, liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass auch genügend und entsprechend ausgebildete Arbeitskräfte zur Verfügung stünden. Die geographische Nähe zum Nachbarland Rumänien und die Lage an der Donau als Transportweg, sprechen ebenfalls für die Herstellung des Typhaboard in diesen Bezirken. Zudem wird der Aufbau von wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten in diesen strukturschwachen Regionen im Nordosten des Landes durch den europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) unterstützt. Somit könnte der Aufbau einer dezentralen Produktion des Typhaboard im Rahmen eines Pilotprojektes gefördert werden. Allerdings ist zu berücksichtigen, dass die genannten Regionen stark vom Bevölkerungsrückgang betroffen sind und es zum aktuellen Stand nicht möglich ist, darüber Aussagen zu treffen, ob auch in Zukunft die benötigten Arbeitnehmer zur Verfügung stehen werden. Ein Aufbau der dezentralen Typhaboard-Produktion könnte jedoch wiederum dazu beitragen, Menschen in der Region eine Perspektive zu geben. Die Nachfrage nach einem Dämmstoff ist in dieser Region aufgrund der Schrumpfung als eher gering und tendenziell abnehmend einzuschätzen.

Aber auch in der oberthrakischen Tiefebene entlang des Flusses Maritsa, also den Regionen Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Yambol und Smolyan sind die naturräumlichen Voraussetzungen für den Anbau von Typha und die Produktion des Boards gegeben. Hier ist insbesondere die Region um Plovdiv, der zeitgrößten Stadt des Landes, relevant. Die Bildungsabschlüsse sowie ein relativ hoher Anteil der Beschäftigten im sekundären Sektor und vor allem die vergleichsweise positive Bevölkerungsentwicklung stellen gute Voraussetzungen für einen möglichen Produktionsstandort für das Typhaboard dar. Hinzu kommt die gute Anbindung an die (Verkehrs-) Infrastruktur und möglicherweise auch die Nachfrage nach dem Produkt vor Ort aufgrund der relativ hohen Einkommen und der Wanderungen in die Stadt.

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16.4. A4: Bauphysikalische und –technische Studie

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1 Berechnungen zum Typhaboard als Innendämmung für typische Gebäude in Bulgarien

Im Gegensatz zur Wohnungssituation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland befindet sich in Bulgarien die mehrzahl an Wohnungen in privatem Besitz. Mietwohnungen sind nur mit einem sehr geringen Anteil vorhanden. Dabei befindet sich der größte Anteil der Wohnung in größeren mehrgeschossigen Gebäuden. Gleichzeitig besteht aber aufgrund des Alters und des Zustands dieser Gebäude dringender Bedarf einer energetischen Sanierung, wobei sich aufgrund des äußerst niedrigen Dämmstandards vor allem der Einsatz einer Zusatzdämmung anbietet. Eine Außendämmung scheidet aber in der Mehrzahl der Fälle aufgrund der speziellen Eigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien aus, da es sehr schwer sein wird, für ein derartiges Gebäude die zum Teil sehr große Anzahl an Eigentümern von einer derartigen Sanierungsmaßnahmen zu überzeugen. Eine wohnungsweise einzelne Applikation einer Außendämmung wurde in Bulgarien zwar teilweise durchaus ausgeführt, verunstaltet aber das Erscheinungsbild des Gebäudes in nicht hinnehmbarer Weise und ist inzwischen auch per Gesetz verboten.

Damit bleibt in den allermeisten Fällen als Lösung nur die bauphysikalisch anspruchsvollere Innendämmung. Deren Einsatz kann jeder Eigentümer unabhängig von den Eigentümern der anderen Wohnungen des Gebäudes für sich entscheiden. Hinzu kommt, dass deren Einbau, sofern ein Innendämm-system mit ausreichender Fehlertoleranz gewählt wird, im Gegensatz zur Außendämmung, durchaus kostengünstig im Do-it-yourself-Verfahren möglich ist. Hierbei stellt sich natürlich die Frage, bei welchen für Bulgarien typischen Gebäudekonstruktionen und unter welchen Außenklimabedingungen der Einbau einer Innendämmung aus dem Typhaboard möglich ist, ohne Risiko eines Feuchteschadens.

1.1 Praxisprobleme der Innendämmung

Die Innendämmung ist eine aus bauphysikalischer Sicht durchaus kritische Fragestellung, da sie zahlreiche Aspekte aufweist, die es für eine dauerhafte und schadensfreie Umsetzung zu beachten gilt.

Einbindende Decken bzw. Innenwände

Eine nachträgliche Innendämmung führt bei niedrigen Außentemperaturen zu einer Absenkung der Temperatur der Außenwand. Da im Altbaubereich die Decken und Innenwände meist ohne thermische Trennung an diese Außenwand angebunden sind, ist damit in Außenwandnähe auch deren Temperatur zum Teil deutlich erniedrigt. In Bild 1 ist dies am Beispiel einer angrenzenden Innenwand veranschaulicht (stationäre Betrachtung). Die Innendämmung bewirkt eine Absenkung der Oberflächentemperatur auf der Innenseite des Mauerwerks. Da die Innenwandoberfläche über die Außenwand abgekühlt wird,

ergibt sich dagegen am Übergang zum gedämmten Bereich eine deutlich abgesenkte Temperatur mit der Folge von Schimmelpilzwachstum.

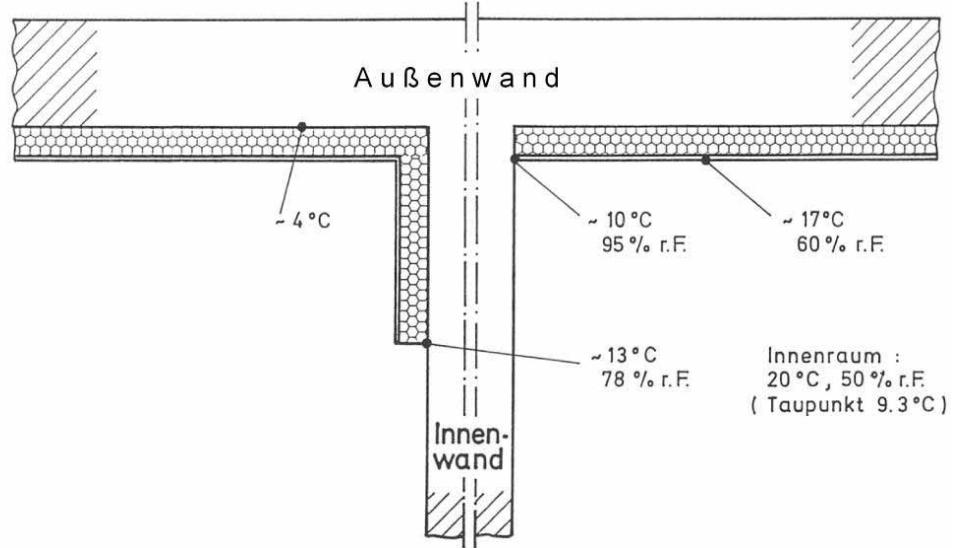


Bild 1: Schematische Darstellung der Wärmebrückenproblematik durch eine Innendämmung.

Nach gängiger Lehrmeinung ist deshalb der Übergangsbereich der Innendämmung zur einbindenden Wand oder Decke kritisch. Am Fraunhofer IBP mit dem instationären Berechnungsprogramm WUFI® durchgeführte Berechnungen zeigen aber, dass hier kein besonderes Problem vorliegt, weil umgekehrt die einbindende Wand bzw. Decke durch ihre auf der warmen Seite liegenden großen Oberflächen an dieser Stelle eher für eine höhere Temperatur und damit geringere Feuchte sorgt [1,2]. Sofern in dem Gebäude vor der Anbringung der Innendämmung im Übergangsbereich zur einbindenden Wand oder Decke keine Schimmelpilzprobleme aufgetreten sind, sind danach auch keine zu erwarten. Diese Aussage gilt allerdings nur unter der Voraussetzung, dass die sonstigen Randbedingungen unverändert bleiben. Liegt nach der thermischen Sanierung eine Nutzungsänderung mit höherer Feuchtelast oder ein verändertes Lüftungsverhalten (z.B. durch Einbau neuer dichter Fenster) vor, ist diese Fragestellung unter den neuen Randbedingungen zu überprüfen.

Tauwasser in bzw. hinter der Dämmung

Durch die Dämmmaßnahme kann die Temperatur hinter der Dämmung unter den Taupunkt der Raumluft sinken. Wasserdampfdiffusion oder Luftkonvektion aus dem Wohnraum führen dann zu einer Feuchteerhöhung in diesem Bereich. Aus diesem Grund eignen sich diffusionsoffene Standarddämmstoffe, wie z.B. Mineralwolle, als Innendämmung nur sofern der Dämmwert dieser Innendämmung im Vergleich zum Dämmwert des anschließenden Wandaufbaus gering ist oder raumseitig eine zusätzliche Dampfbremse angebracht wird. Bezuglich dieser Problematik könnten sich diffusionsoffene aber kapillaraktive Dämmstoffe auch ohne Dampfbremse als geeignet erweisen.

Fehlstellen bei Innendämmung

Bekanntermaßen sind gerade im Baubereich häufig Ausführungsfehler zu finden. Dies kann dazu führen, dass am Bauwerk eventuell durch die raumseitige Bekleidung und die Dämmung ein durchgehender diffusionsoffener Spalt auftritt. Auch bei korrekter Bauausführung ist aufgrund der Bewegungen im Mauerwerk oder Schrumpfungs- und Dehnvorgängen das Auftreten derartiger Fehlstellen nicht auszuschließen. Auch bezüglich dieser Fragestellung kann sich eine gewisse Kapillaraktivität des Dämmstoffes als fehlertoleranter erweisen, indem über kapillare Querleitung die örtliche Feuchtesituation entspannt wird.

1.2 Durchführung der rechnerischen Untersuchungen

Für die rechnerische Untersuchung von gekoppelten Wärme- und Feuchte-transportvorgängen liegt am IBP das erprobte und vielfach validierte ein-dimensionale EDV-Programm WUFI®-Pro vor [3]. Das Programm verknüpft dabei energetische und hygrothermische Bauteilberechnungen und liefert Temperatur- und Feuchteverläufe der Bauteile. WUFI® ist ein menügesteuertes Windowsprogramm, das die realitätsnahe Berechnung des instationären hygrothermischen Verhaltens von mehrschichtigen Bauteilen unter natürlichen Klimabedingungen erlaubt. Es basiert auf den neusten Erkenntnissen in Bezug auf Dampfdiffusion und Flüssigkeitstransport in Baustoffen. WUFI® arbeitet mit Standardstoffkennwerten sowie mit einfach zu bestimmenden Speicher- und Flüssigtransportfunktionen. Bisherige Beschreibungen des Feuchtentransportverhaltens von Baustoffen mit Hilfe dieses Verfahrens haben eine gute Übereinstimmung zwischen rechnerischer Aussage und praktischer Untersuchung am Objekt ergeben [4-10]. Die für die Berechnungen notwendigen Materialkennwerte entstammen der WUFI®-Materialdatenbank. Die Schadensbeurteilung erfolgt zusätzlich mit Hilfe des Prognosetools WUFI®-Bio [11; 12]. Da die Temperatur- und Feuchteverhältnisse wesentliche Einflussfaktoren für das Schimmelpilzwachstum darstellen, kann aus der Kenntnis der hygrothermischen Bedingungen und deren zeitlicher Veränderung eine Wachstumswahrscheinlichkeit für Schimmelpilze abgeleitet werden. Sogenannte Isoplethensysteme beschreiben die Abhängigkeit der Sporenecklung bzw. des Myzelwachstums von der Oberflächentemperatur und -feuchte. Um den Einfluss des Substrats, also des Untergrundes auf die Schimmelpilzbildung, berücksichtigen zu können, werden Isoplethensysteme für drei unterschiedliche Substratgruppen vorgeschlagen: 0 = optimaler Nährboden, I = biologisch gut verwertbar, II = biologisch kaum verwertbare Substrate. Aufbauend auf diesen Isoplethensystemen wurde, um die Wirkungsweise der wesentlichen Einflussgröße auf die Auskeimung der Sporen, nämlich die bei bestimmten Temperaturen verfügbare Feuchte, bauphysikalisch korrekt beschreiben zu können, ein biohygrothermisches Modell entwickelt. Dieses ist in der Lage, den Feuchtehaushalt einer Modellsapore in Abhängigkeit von instationären Randbedingungen rechnerisch zu ermitteln, also auch ein zwischenzeitliches Austrocknen der Pilzsporen zu berücksichtigen.

Ist ein bestimmter Wassergehalt (Grenzwassergehalt) im Sporeninneren erreicht, kann die Sporenkeimung als abgeschlossen betrachtet werden und das Schimmelpilzwachstum beginnt. Dieser Grenzwassergehalt wird mithilfe der Isoplethensysteme für Sporenauskeimung festgelegt.

Die Berechnungen erfolgen für den Regelquerschnitt für eine Wand mit Nordausrichtung, da dies aufgrund der sehr geringen solaren Einstrahlung die für eine Innendämmung ungünstigste Situation darstellt. Es wird außenseitig von einem Wärmeübergangskoeffizient von 17 W/m²K ausgegangen und innenseitig von 8 W/m²K. Das Innenklima wird jeweils gemäß dem ASHRAE Standard 160 [13] unter Verwendung des Außenklimas berechnet. Die Berechnungen werden für einen Zeitraum von drei Jahren durchgeführt. Um den Einfluss der Innendämmung aus Typha bewerten zu können, wird immer auch der Ausgangszustand ohne Zusatzdämmung berechnet. Dabei wird in allen Fällen von einer Innendämmung mit einem 6 cm dicken Typhaboard ausgegangen.

1.2.1 Auswahl der Standorte

Mit den Standorten Sofia, Plovdiv und Varna werden drei Standorte gewählt, die gut über Bulgarien verteilt sind (siehe Bild 2) und sich in ihren Klimabedingungen deutlich unterscheiden.



Bild 2: Lage der drei ausgewählten Standorte Sofia, Plovdiv und Varna in Bulgarien.

Die Hauptstadt Sofia liegt in den Bergen auf einer Höhe von fast 600 m, im Winter liegen dort Temperaturen von teilweise deutlich unter -10 °C und im Sommer von bis merklich über 30 °C vor. Bild 3 zeigt den Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte (Bild 3).

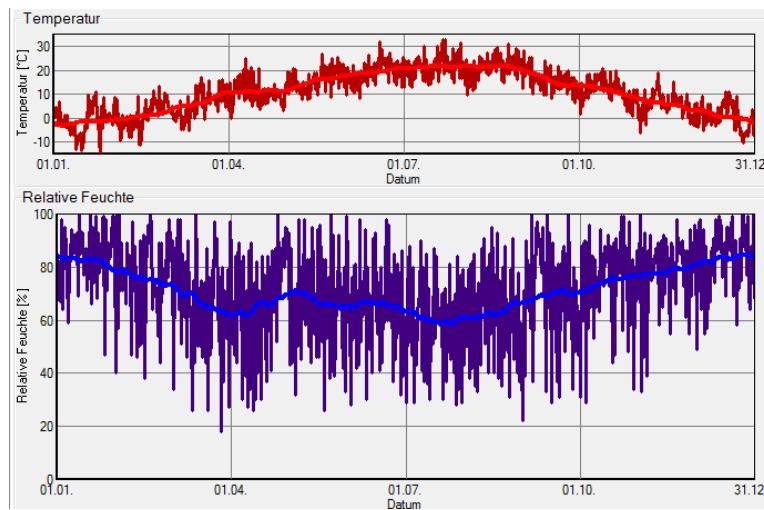


Bild 3: Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte von Sofia einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte.

Die Stadt Plovdiv liegt mit einer Höhe von 185 m deutlich niedriger und relativ zentral in Bulgarien. Erwartungsgemäß ergeben sich dort etwas höhere Außenlufttemperaturen. Bild 4 zeigt den Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte (Bild 4).

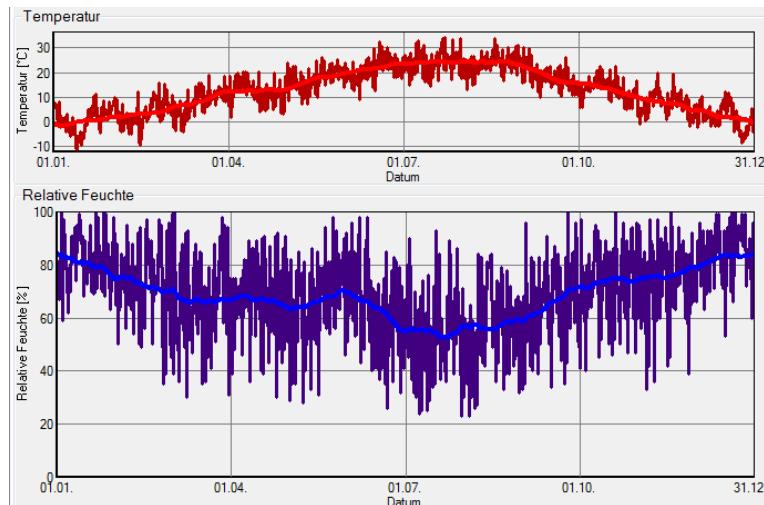


Bild 4: Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte von Plovdiv einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte.

Varna liegt am Schwarzen Meer und damit mit 14 m nur geringfügig über Meereshöhe. Trotzdem werden auch hier im Winter Temperaturen von unter -10 °C erreicht. Bild 5 zeigt den Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte.

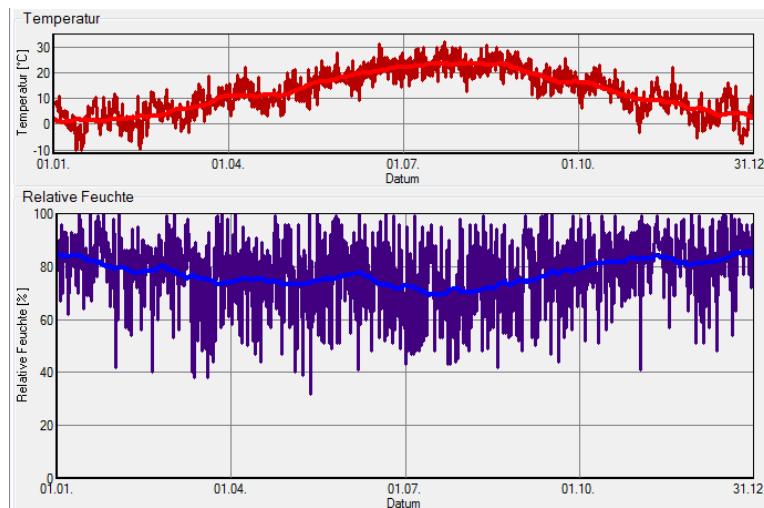


Bild 5: Jahresgang der Außenlufttemperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte von Varna einschließlich der jeweiligen Tagesmittelwerte.

Zum besseren Vergleich der Unterschiede der Klimata dieser drei Standorte sind in Tabelle 1 die jeweiligen Mittelwerte der Temperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte, die niedrigsten Temperaturen sowie die Niederschlagsmenge aufgelistet.

Tabelle 1: Mittelwerte der Temperatur und der relativen Luftfeuchte, die niedrigsten Temperaturen sowie die Niederschlagsmenge der drei Standorte Sofia, Plovdiv und Varna.

	Mean temperature	Lowest Temperature	Mean relative Humidity	Rain
	[°C]	[°C]	[%]	[mm]
Sofia	10,7	-15,0	71	672
Plovdiv	12,7	-12,1	69	542
Varna	12,4	-11,5	77	971

Man erkennt aus dieser Tabelle, dass das Klima in Sofia zwar im Mittel um 2 Grad kälter ist, sich Plovdiv und Varna temperaturmäßig aber kaum unterscheiden. Allerdings weist Varna, wohl aufgrund der Meeresnähe, eine deutlich höhere mittlere relative Luftfeuchte auf und hat vor allem eine wesentlich höhere Niederschlagsmenge.

1.2.2 Auswahl der Baukonstruktionen

Die sogenannten Plattenbauten stellen mit einem Anteil von 25% der Haushalte zwar nicht die häufigste Konstruktion dar, sie ist aber vor allem in den Großstädten stark vertreten. In Bild 6 ist eine Beispielhafte fotografische Aufnahme dieses Gebäudetyps dargestellt, zusammen mit einer Konstruktionszeichnung.

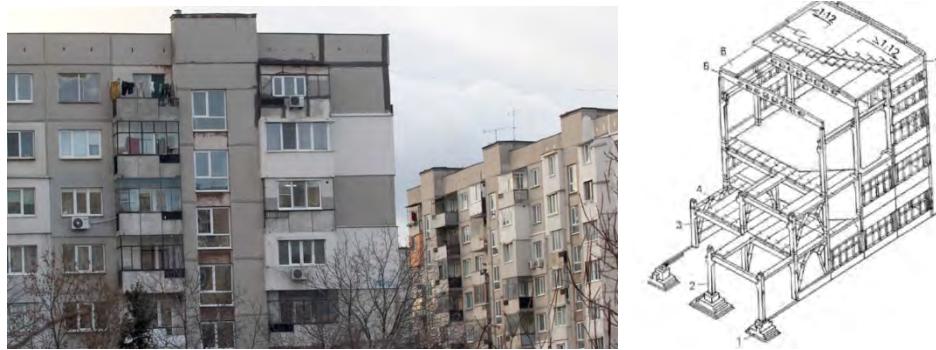


Bild 6: Fotografische Aufnahme eines Plattenbaus (links) und beispielhafte Konstruktionszeichnung (rechts).

Diese Plattenbauten unterscheiden sich je nach Erbauungszeitraum und Aufbauort vor allem im Aufbau des Wandquerschnittes. Allen gemein ist eine bewehrte Betonaußenplatte mit einer Dicke von 6 cm mit einer darauf folgenden Kerndämmung aus EPS mit 5 cm. Der Hauptunterschied besteht in der tragenden Wand, die, vor allem abhängig von der Bauhöhe, eine Dicke von 8 cm bis 25 cm betragen kann und ebenfalls aus Stahlbeton besteht. Außerdem ist zu berücksichtigen, dass aufgrund des Alters und der mangelhaften Pflege des Gebäudes und vor allem der Fugen in vielen Fällen die Kerndämmung verrottet ist, bis hin zum Totalverlust. Um die ganze Bandbreite der Bausituationen abzudecken, werden deshalb zahlreiche Varianten berechnet. In Tabelle 2 sind die berechneten Varianten des Wandaufbaus aufgelistet. Mit dargestellt ist auch die durch die Innendämmung erreichte Verbesserung des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten des Regelquerschnitts.

Tabelle 2: Für die Berechnungen variierte Details des Wandaufbaus bei der Plattenbaukonstruktion, einschließlich der sich daraus ergebenden Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten und deren prozentualer Verbesserung.

Type	Outside panel Concrete [cm]	Core insulation Polystyrene [cm]	Main Wall Concrete [cm]	Insulation Typhaboard [cm]	Resulting U-Value [W/m ² K]	Improvement [%]	Remarks
1	6	5	8	-	0,70		Initial State Worse Case
2	6	5	8	6	0,37	47	With Internal Insulation
3	6	-	8	-	2,10		With Lost Core Insulation
4	6	-	8	6	0,58	72	No Core but Internal Insulation
5	6	5	25	-	0,66		Initial State Normal Case
6	6	5	25	6	0,36	45	With Internal Insulation
7	6	5	8	6 Mineral wool	0,33	52	With Internal insulation made of mineral wool

Als zusätzliche Variante wurde auch der Einsatz einer Mineralwolleldämmung mit innenseitiger Gipskartonbeplankung berechnet, um zu zeigen, dass die Wahl des Dämmstoffs einen entscheidenden Einfluss auf das Ergebnis hat. Unter Ansatz der drei Standorte ergeben sich somit allein für diese Plattenbaukonstruktion insgesamt 21 Variationsrechnungen.

Am weitesten sind mit einem Anteil von etwa 70 % die massiven Gründerzeithäuser und Genossenschaftshäuser verbreitet. Diese sind monolithisch

aufgebaut und bestehen zumeist aus Natursandstein mit typischer Wanddicke von 50 cm oder aus Ziegel mit einer Wanddicke von 30 cm. In Bild 7 ist eine beispielhafte fotografische Aufnahme dieses Gebäudetyps dargestellt und in Tabelle 3 sind die berechneten Varianten dieses Wandaufbaus aufgelistet.



Bild 7: Fotografische Aufnahme eines Gründerzeithauses.

Tabelle 3: Für die Berechnungen variierte Details des Wandaufbaus der Gründerzeit- oder Genossenschaftshäuser, einschließlich der sich ergebenden Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten und deren prozentualer Verbesserung.

Type	Rendering [cm]	Massive Wall [cm]	Wall Material	Inside Plaster [cm]	Insulation Typhaboard [cm]	Resulting U-Value [W/m²K]	Improvement [%]	Remarks
1	1,5	50	Sandstone	1	-	1,86		Initial State Sandstone
2	1,5	50	Sandstone	1	6	0,56	70	With Internal Insulation
3	1,5	30	Brick	1	-	1,20		Initial State Brick
4	1,5	30	Brick	1	6	0,50	58	With Internal Insulation
5	1,5	30	Brick	8	6 Mineral wool	0,43	63	With Internal Insulation made of mineral wool

Die sogenannten Schwarzmeerbauten stellen eine besondere regionale Baukonstruktion dar, die auch ganz maßgeblich das Ortsbild der Region prägt, mit häufig unter Denkmalschutz stehenden Gebäuden. Diese Baukonstruktion findet sich beispielsweise auch in der Türkei wieder. Vom Aufbau her ist sie dem Fachwerkbau ähnlich, wie er z.B. im deutschen Raum zu finden ist. Das Hauptunterscheidungsmerkmal ist die äußere Beplankung mit Holz, die anstelle des in der BRD üblichen Putzes die Aufgabe des Regenschutzes übernimmt. In Bild 8 ist eine beispielhafte fotografische Aufnahme dieses Gebäudetyps dargestellt und in Tabelle 4 sind die berechneten Varianten dieses Wandaufbaus aufgelistet.



Bild 8: Fotografische Aufnahme eines typischen Schwarzmeerhauses.

Tabelle 4: Für die Berechnungen variierte Details des Wandaufbaus des Schwarzmeerhauses, einschließlich den sich ergebenden Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten und deren prozentualer Verbesserung.

Type	Massive Wall [cm]	Wall Material	Inside Plaster [cm]	Insulation Typhaboard [cm]	Resulting U-Value [W/m²K]	Improvement [%]	Remarks
1	16	Wood, Infill	2	-	1,67		Initial State Sandstone
2	16	Wood, Infill	2	6	0,54	68	With Internal Insulation
3	16	Wood, Infill	2	6 cm mineral wool	0,44	74	With Internal Insulation made of mineral wool

1.3 Ergebnisse der Berechnungen

Im Folgenden werden die Berechnungsergebnisse für die jeweiligen Bautypen dargestellt. Wo sinnvoll, erfolgt auch eine kurze Erläuterung.

1.3.1 Plattenbau

In Bild 9 ist für die Variante des Plattenbaus mit nur 8 cm Tragschale aus Beton für den Bestandsbau ohne Zusatzdämmung der implementierte Wandaufbau dargestellt. Bild 10 zeigt die Feuchtesituation an der Innenputzoberfläche. Die Oberflächentemperaturen variieren im Jahresverlauf zwischen 17 °C und 31 °C, die Oberflächenfeuchten zwischen etwas unterhalb 40 % und bis etwa 78 % relativer Feuchte.

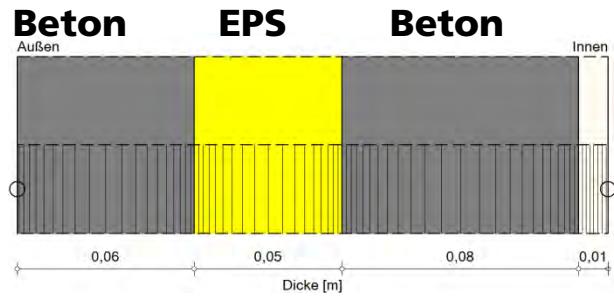


Bild 9: Für die Berechnungen implementierter Wandaufbau des Bestandsbaus ohne Zusatzdämmung.

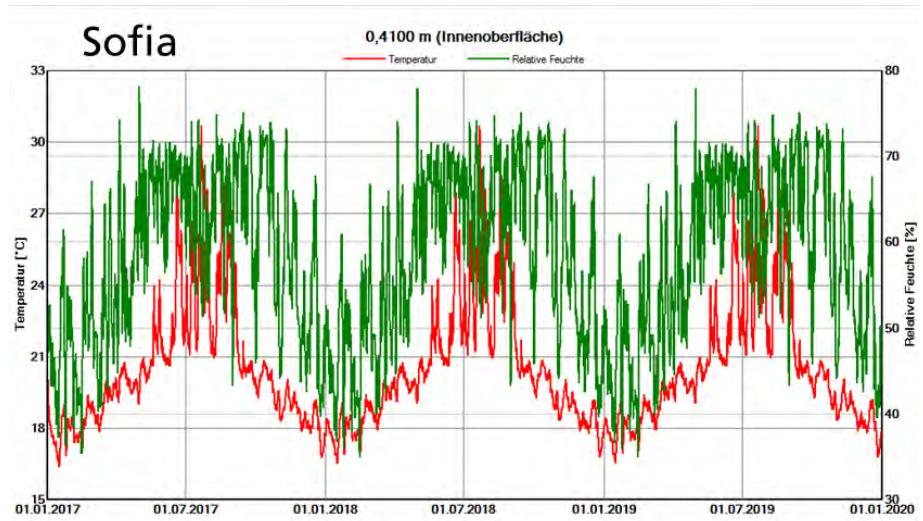


Bild 10: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf an der Innenputzoberfläche des unrenovierten Plattenbaus in Sofia.

In Bild 11 ist das Ergebnis der Berechnung mit WUFI®-Bio unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche, wie sie in Bild 10 dargestellt sind, abgebildet. Der berechnete Wassergehalt der Modellsprore liegt dauerhaft deutlich unter dem Grenzwassergehalt, ab dem eine Keimung abgeschlossen ist und das Schimmelpilzwachstum beginnen kann.

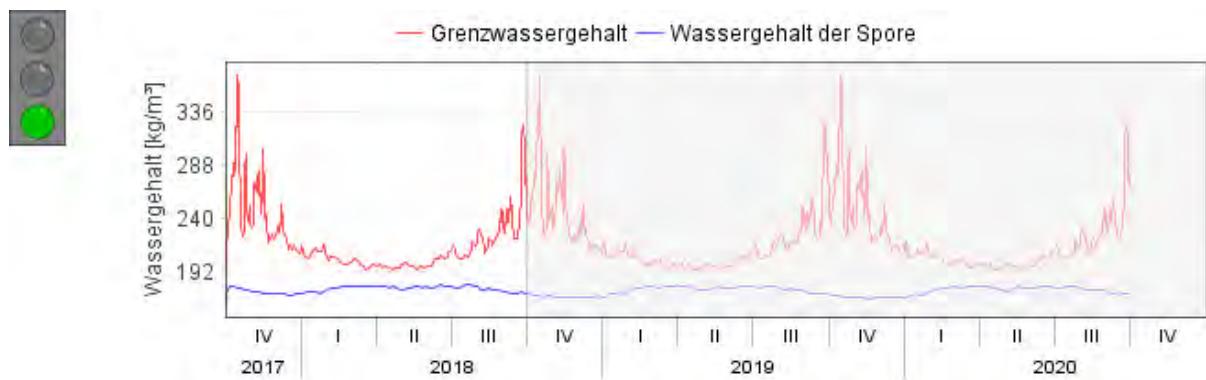


Bild 11: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für den unrenovierten Plattenbau in Sofia unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche.

Die für die beiden anderen Standorte Plovdiv und Varna durchgeföhrten Berechnungen ergeben Ergebnisse, die mit denen in Sofia sehr vergleichbar sind, also ebenfalls völlig unkritisch. Auf eine grafische Darstellung dieser Ergebnisse wird deshalb hier verzichtet.

In Bild 12 ist der implementierte Wandaufbau mit Innendämmung aus Typha und innenseitigem Lehmputz dargestellt. Besonders interessant ist hierbei die Feuchtesituation hinter der Dämmung, an der mit dem blauen Pfeil gekennzeichneten Stelle (auf dem neuen innenseitigen Lehmputz kann sich nur eine im Vergleich zur Ausgangssituation noch unkritischere Situation einstellen). Aus diesem Grund ist bei der Berechnung für diese Stelle eine Monitorposition angesetzt, deren Feuchte- und Temperaturverläufe für die weiteren Betrachtungen herangezogen werden.

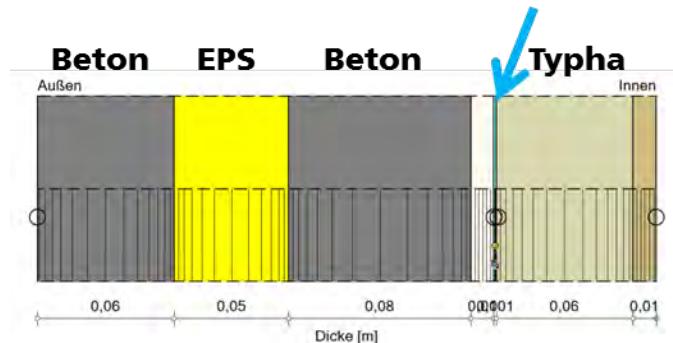


Bild 12: Für die Berechnungen implementierter Wandaufbau des Bestandsbaus mit Zusatzdämmung aus Typha.

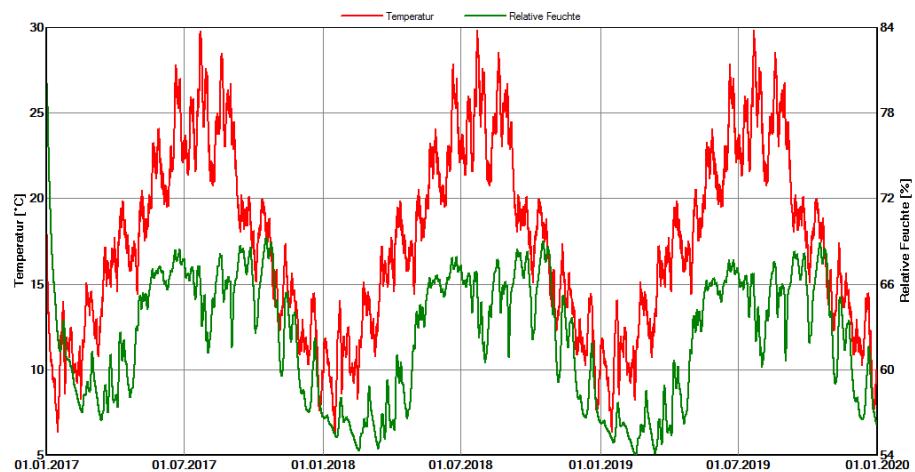


Bild 13: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus in Sofia.

Bild 13 zeigt die Feuchtesituation an der ursprünglichen Innenputzoberfläche hinter der Typhadämmung. Durch die Zusatzdämmung ergeben sich im Winter auf der Originaloberfläche niedrigere Temperaturen, die bis auf etwa 7 °C runtergehen. Die Oberflächenfeuchten erreichen hier noch nicht einmal 70 % relativer Feuchte, weshalb eine Schimmelpilzbildung ausgeschlossen ist.

Ein großer Vorteil der Innendämmung mit den Typhaboarden besteht darin, dass, wie auch bereits in der Anwendung im Erdgeschoss beim Nürnberger Fachwerkhaus gezeigt, die Platten statt vollflächig aufgeklebt, einfach mit etwa drei Dübeln pro Quadratmeter verschraubt werden können. Eine Hinterströmung mit warmfeuchter Raumluft kann dann nicht sicher ausgeschlossen werden (Dies gilt übrigens auch bei nicht sachgemäßer Verklebung). Um die dadurch ergebende Feuchtesituation berechnen zu können, wurde für den potentiellen Luftspalt hinter der Dämmung eine Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Raumluft angesetzt. Bild 14 zeigt das Ergebnis dieser Berechnung. Wie zu erwarten, ergeben sich durch die Hinterlüftung höhere Oberflächenfeuchten an der Oberfläche des Bestandputzes.

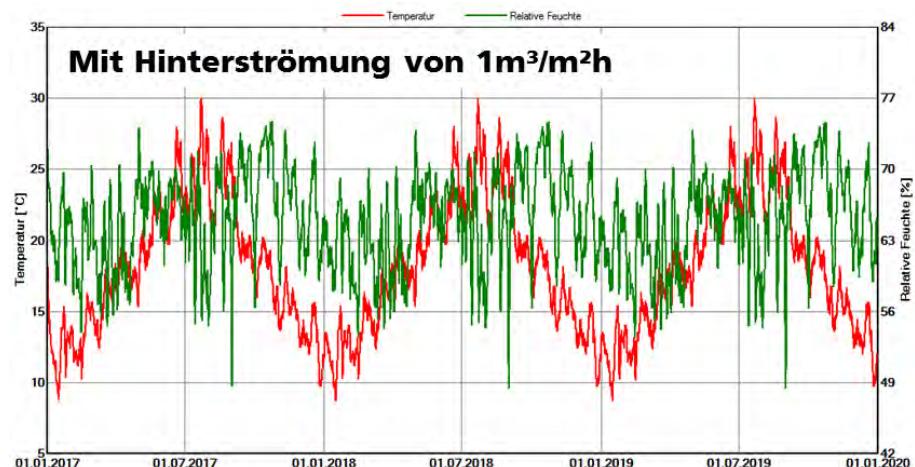


Bild 14: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus in Sofia bei Hinterströmung von $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ mit der Raumluft.

In Bild 15 ist das Ergebnis der Berechnung mit WUFI®-Bio unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche, wie sie in Bild 14 dargestellt sind, abgebildet. Der berechnete Wassergehalt der Modellspore liegt auch hier dauerhaft deutlich unter dem Grenzwassergehalt, ab dem eine Keimung abgeschlossen ist und das Schimmelpilzwachstum beginnen kann.

Der berechnete Wassergehalt der Modellspore liegt auch bei Hinterströmung mit Raumluft dauerhaft deutlich unter dem Grenzwassergehalt, ab dem eine Keimung abgeschlossen ist und das Schimmelpilzwachstum beginnen kann. Dies belegt die hohe Fehlertoleranz bei Verwendung des Typhaboard als Innendämmung.

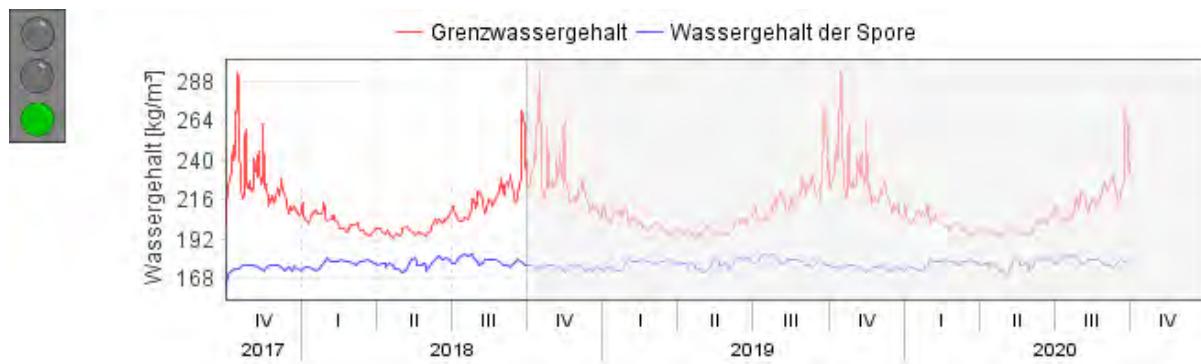


Bild 15: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für die Monitorposition hinter der Dämmung des Plattenbaus in Sofia.

Die für die beiden anderen Standorte Plovdiv und Varna durchgeföhrten Berechnungen ergeben auch hier Ergebnisse, die mit denen in Sofia sehr vergleichbar sind, also ebenfalls völlig unkritisch. Auf eine grafische Darstellung dieser Ergebnisse wird deshalb verzichtet. Wie aus Tabelle 2 ersichtlich, führt der Einsatz dieser Innendämmung aus Typha rechnerisch zu einer Reduktion des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten um 47%, also nahezu eine Halbierung.

Bei den Plattenbauten mit größerer Wandstärke ergeben die Berechnungen erwartungsgemäß eine ähnliche, leicht günstigere Feuchtesituationen, weshalb auch hierfür auf eine gesonderte Darstellung verzichtet wird.

Aufgrund der zum Teil mangelhaften Pflege der Plattenbauten ist in einigen Fällen, wie bereits beschrieben, die Polystyroldämmung inzwischen vollständig verloren gegangen. Um dies zu berücksichtigen, wird beim in Bild 9 für die Variante des Plattenbaus mit nur 8 cm Tragschale aus Beton die EPS-Schicht durch eine Luftschicht ersetzt.

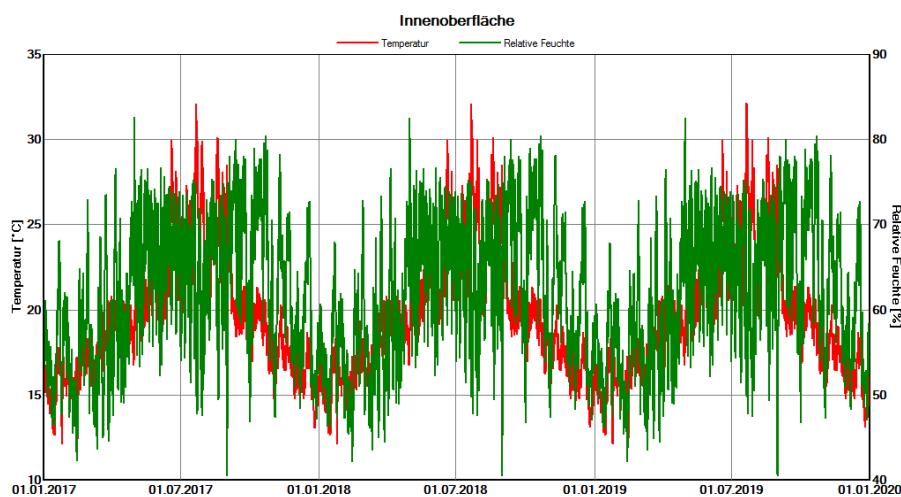


Bild 16: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf an der Innenputzoberfläche des unrenovierten Plattenbaus in Sofia bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung.

Bild 16 zeigt die Feuchtesituation des unsanierten Aufbaus an der Innenputzoberfläche für den Standort Sofia. Die Oberflächentemperaturen variieren im Jahresverlauf zwischen 13 °C und 33 °C, die Oberflächenfeuchten zwischen etwas oberhalb 40 % und gehen rauf bis etwa 83 % relativer Feuchte.

In Bild 17 ist das Ergebnis der Berechnung mit WUFI®-Bio unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche, wie sie in Bild 16 dargestellt sind, abgebildet. Der berechnete Wassergehalt der Modellspore liegt trotz fehlender Dämmung unter dem Grenzwassergehalt, ab dem eine Keimung abgeschlossen ist und das Schimmelpilzwachstum beginnen kann.



Bild 17: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für den unrenovierten Plattenbau in Sofia bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung, unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche.

Bild 18 zeigt die Feuchtesituation an der ursprünglichen Innenputzoberfläche nach der energetischen Sanierung hinter der Typhadämmung.

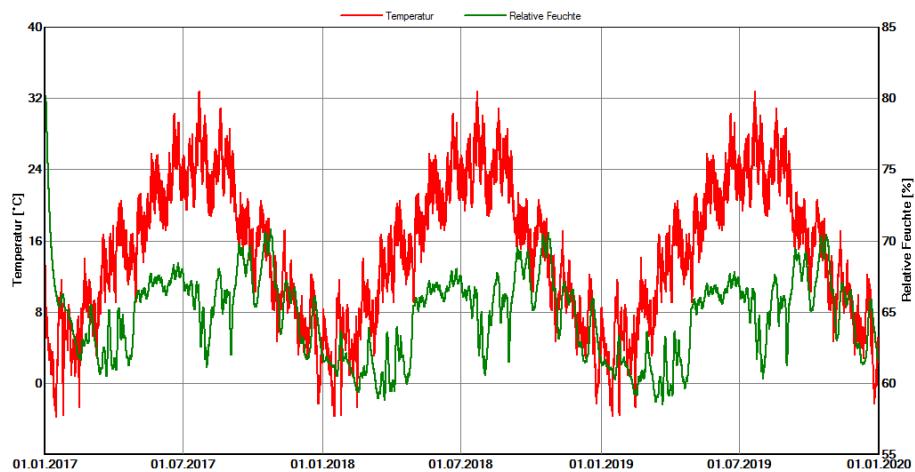


Bild 18: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Sofia.

Die Zusatzdämmung hat die Situation deutlich verbessert. Es ergeben sich im Winter auf der Originaloberfläche niedrigere Temperaturen, die bis knapp unter den Gefrierpunkt gehen. Die Oberflächenfeuchten überschreiten dabei nur kurzfristig geringfügig 70 % relative Feuchte, weshalb eine Schimmelpilzbildung ausgeschlossen ist.

Bild 19 zeigt das Ergebnis bei Hinterlüftung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Raumluft. Durch die Hinterlüftung erhöhen sich die Oberflächenfeuchten an der Oberfläche des Bestandsputzes und überschreiten auch 80 %. In Bild 20 ist das Berechnungsergebnis mit WUFI®-Bio dargestellt. Auch in diesem Anwendungsfall kommt es trotz Hinterströmung bei Applikation des Typhaboard nicht zu einer kritischen Situation bezüglich des Schimmelpilzrisikos.

With infiltration of $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$

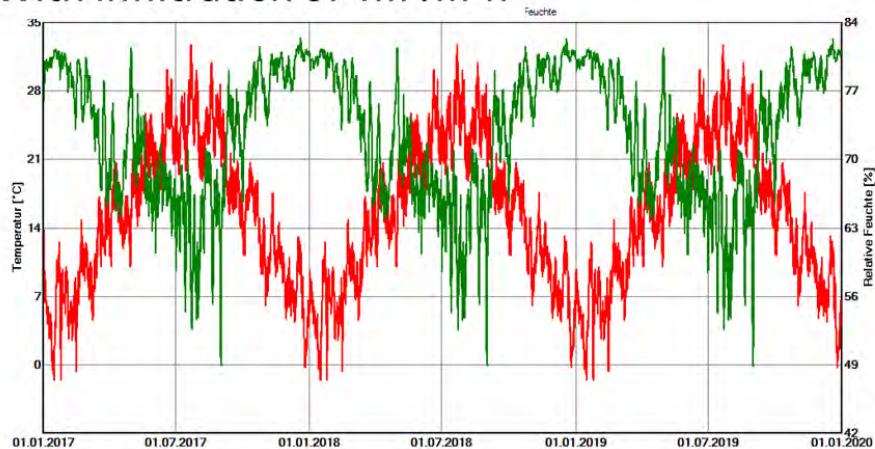


Bild 19: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Sofia bei Hinterströmung von $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ mit der Raumluft.

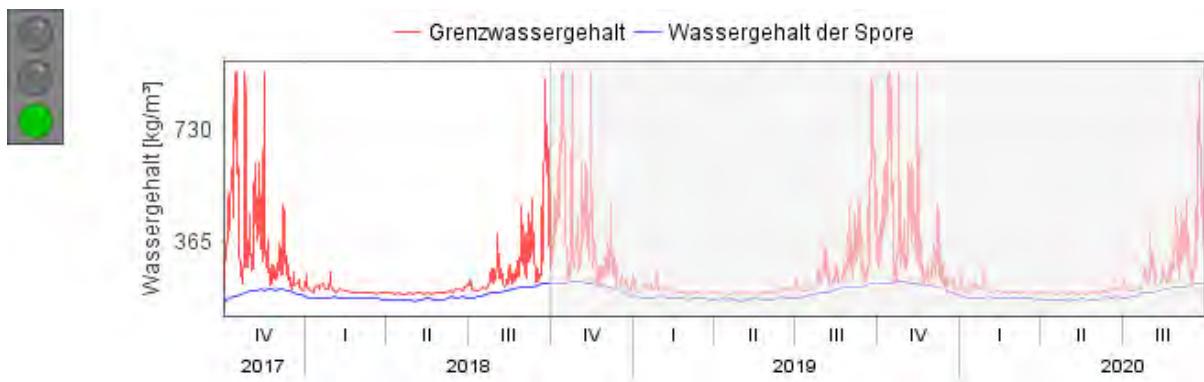


Bild 20: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für den unrenovierten Plattenbau bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Sofia unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung hinter der Dämmung.

Für den Standort Plovdiv ergeben die Berechnungen eine sehr vergleichbare Situation, weshalb auf eine gesonderte Darstellung verzichtet wird. Dies gilt

aber nicht für Varna. Ohne Hinterströmung ergibt sich bei Dämmung mit Typha zwar ebenfalls eine unkritische Situation, mit nur geringfügig oberhalb von 70 % liegenden, maximalen Feuchten hinter der Dämmschicht (siehe Bild 21). Mit Hinterströmung werden dagegen hinter der Dämmung Feuchten deutlich oberhalb von 80 % relativer Feuchte erreicht, wie aus Bild 22 ersichtlich.

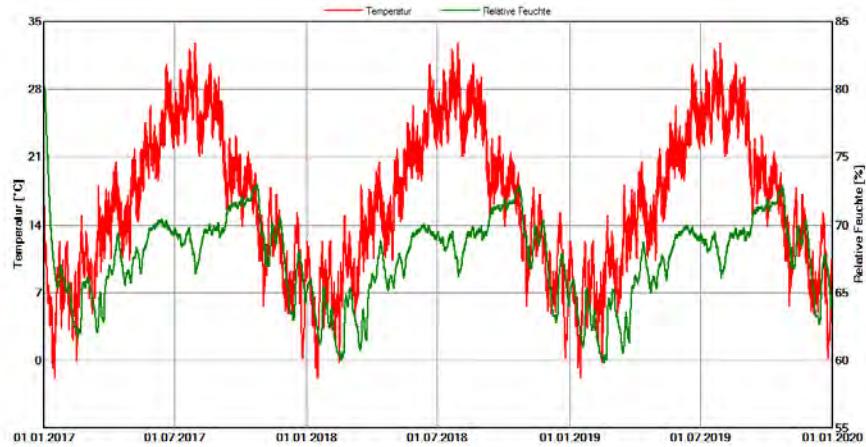


Bild 21: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Varna.

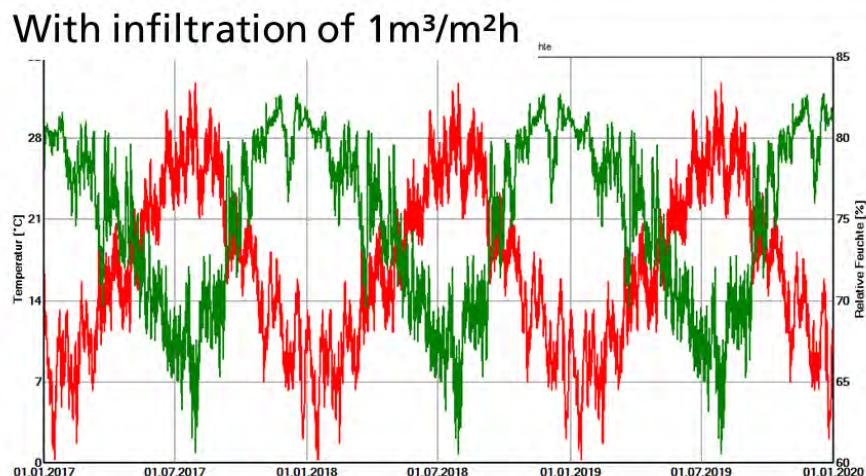


Bild 22: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf hinter der Innendämmung aus Typha des Plattenbaus bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Varna bei Hinterströmung von $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ mit der Raumluft.

Legt man diese Daten für WUFI®-Bio zugrunde, ist durchaus ein gewisses Wachstumsrisiko gegeben, wie aus der in Bild 23 gezeigten Ergebnisdarstellung ersichtlich. Dass an diesem Standort trotz höheren winterlichen Temperaturen ein Schimmelpilzrisiko gegeben ist, wird in der höheren Feuchte des Klimas in Varna begründet sein. Dies bedeutet, dass bei diesem Standort eine vollflächige Verklebung des Dämmstoffs unbedingt zu empfehlen ist, um eine Hinterströmung zu vermeiden.

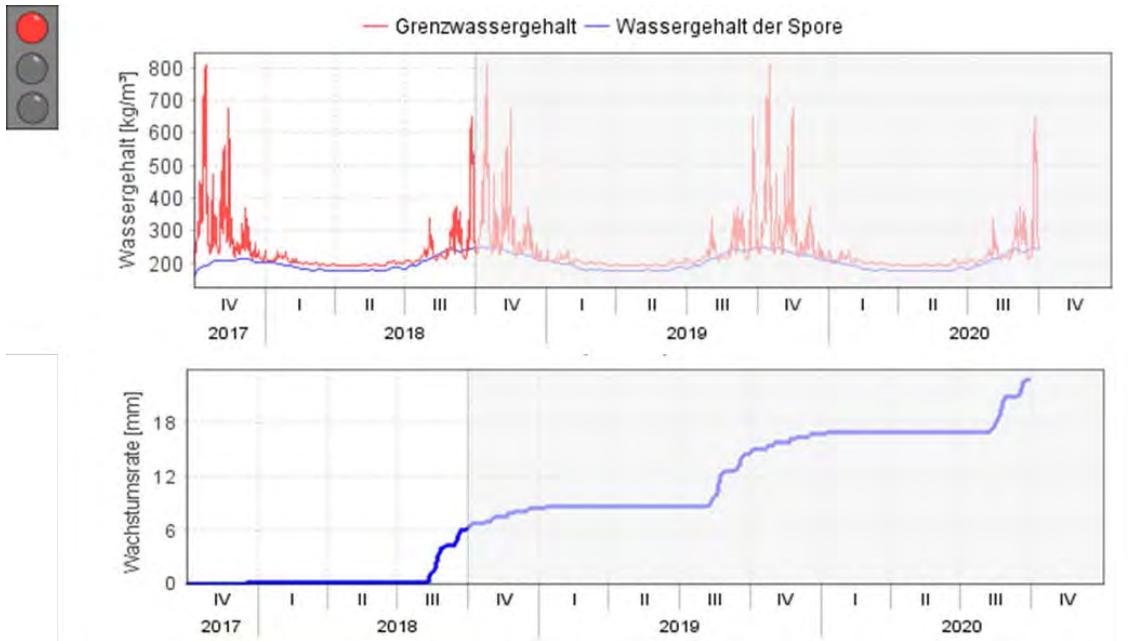


Bild 23: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für den unrenovierten Plattenbau bei verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung in Varna unter Verwendung der berechneten Randbedingung an der Innenoberfläche. Das obere Diagramm zeigt den Verlauf des Sporenwassergehaltes im Vergleich zum Grenzwassergehalt, das untere die berechnete prognostizierte Wachstumsrate.

Um zu zeigen, welchen Einfluss die Auswahl des Dämmsystems auf das Feuchteschadensrisiko besitzt, wurde für die Plattenbaukonstruktion (mit intakter EPS-Kerndämmung) zusätzlich eine Berechnung durchgeführt, bei dem anstelle des Typhaboard mit Lehmputz eine Mineralwolle dämmung mit Gipskartonbeplankung eingesetzt wurde.

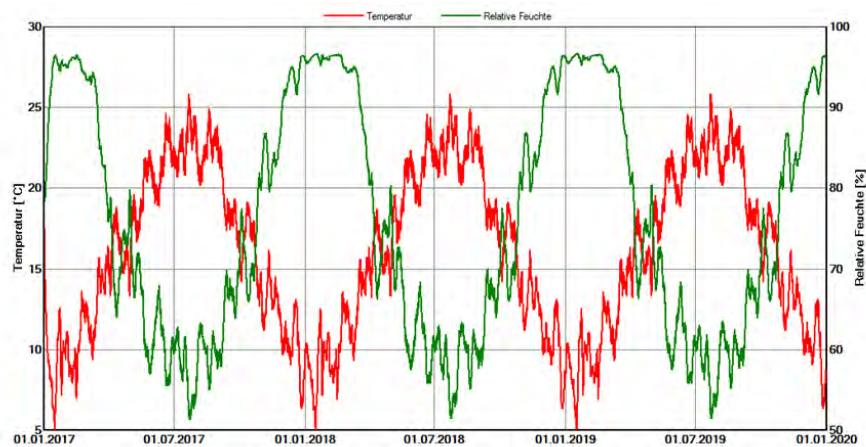


Bild 24: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf des Plattenbaus hinter der Innendämmung aus mit Gipskarton beplankter Mineralwolle.

Erwartungsgemäß führt dies hinter der Dämmung zu sehr hohen Feuchten, die auch längerfristig 95 % r.F. überschreiten. Dementsprechend ergibt die Beurteilung mit WUFI®-Bio auch ein entsprechend verheerendes Ergebnis (Bild 25). Der Einsatz einer diffusionsoffenen Mineralwolle dämmung erfordert unbedingt die Verwendung einer entsprechend ausgelegten Dampfbremse. Hier liegt aber dann auch ein erhöhtes Schadenspotential vor, da diese Dampfbremse sorgfältig eingebaut werden muss und nicht verletzt werden darf.

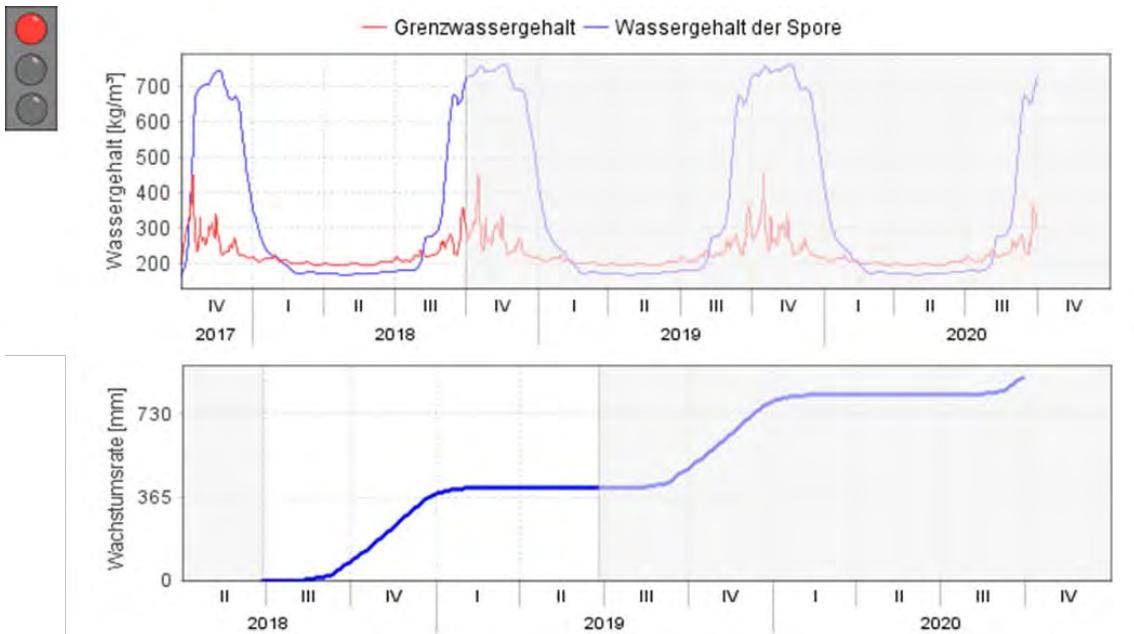


Bild 25: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für den renovierten Plattenbau unter Verwendung mit Gipskarton beplankter Mineralwolle. Das obere Diagramm zeigt den Verlauf des sporenwassergehaltes im Vergleich zum Grenzwassergehalt, das untere die berechnete prognostizierte Wachstumsrate.

1.3.2 Gründerzeithäuser und Genossenschaftshäuser

In Bild 26 ist für die Variante des Gründerzeithauses mit 50 cm Natursteinmauerwerk für den Bestandsbau ohne Zusatzdämmung die Feuchtesituation an der Innenputzoberfläche dargestellt. Dieser Wandaufbau weist, wie auch in Tabelle 3 (Type 1) aufgelistet, einen recht hohen Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten von immerhin 1,86 W/m²K auf. Bis auf einen Zeitpunkt im Jahr bleiben die Oberflächenfeuchten trotzdem immer deutlich unter 80 % r.F., sodass keine Gefahr von Schimmelpilzbildung zu erwarten ist.

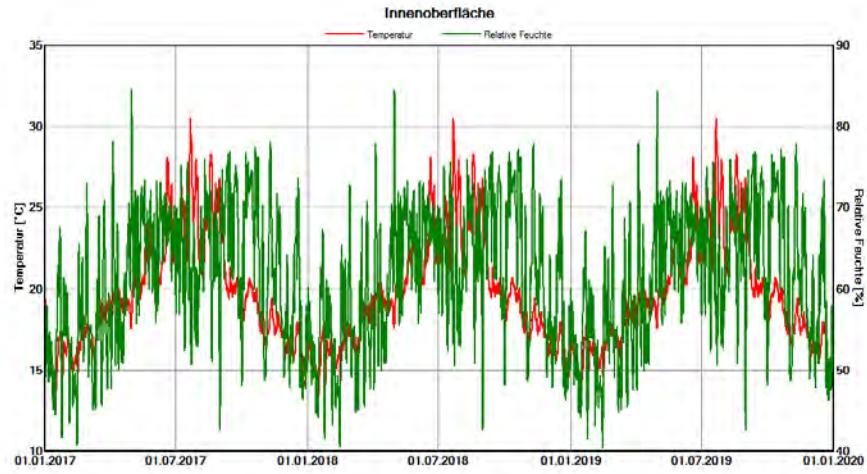


Bild 26: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des unsanierten Gründerhauses mit 50 cm dicker Sandsteinaußenwand.

Nach einer energetischen Sanierung mit dem Typhaboard (und somit einer Reduktion des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten um immerhin 70 %) ergeben sich bei allen drei Standorten hinter der Dämmung ohne Hinterströmung deutlich niedrigere rel. Luftfeuchten und damit keinerlei Feuchteschadensrisiken (nicht dargestellt). Mit einer Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ ergibt sich für den Standort Sofia hinter der Dämmung die in Bild 27 dargestellte Situation.

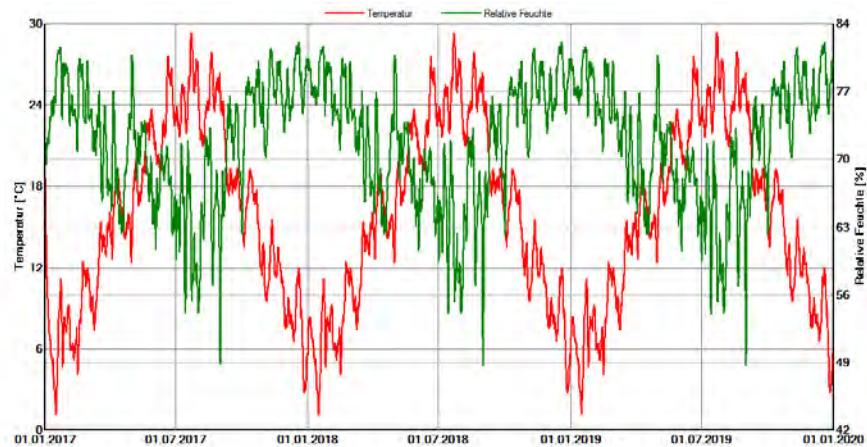


Bild 27: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhauses in Sofia mit 50 cm dicker Sandsteinaußenwand bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

Bild 28 zeigt dazu das Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio. Trotz zeitweiser Überschreitung von 80 % r.F. ergibt sich aufgrund der zu diesen Zeiten vorliegenden niedrigen Oberflächentemperaturen kein Schimmelpilzwachstumsrisiko.

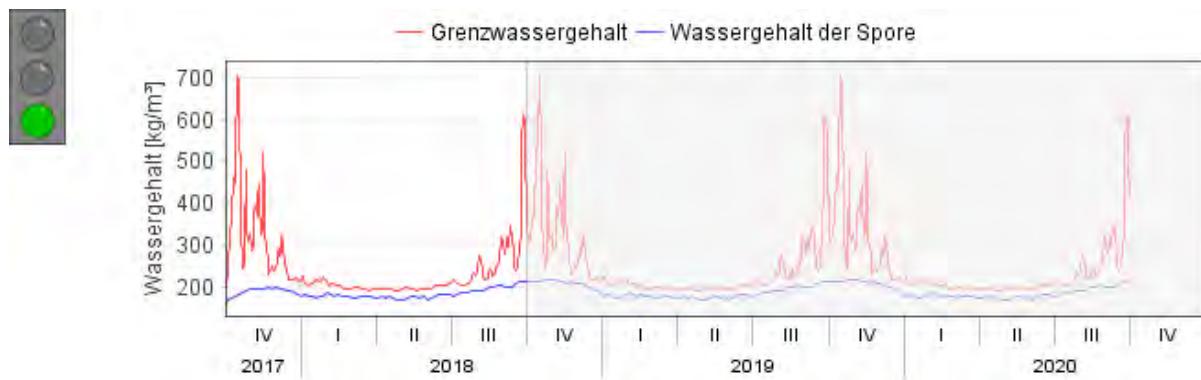


Bild 28: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für das mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhaus in Sofia mit 50 cm dicker Sandsteinaußenwand bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

Die für den anderen Standort Plovdiv durchgeführten Berechnungen ergeben Ergebnisse, die mit denen in Sofia sehr vergleichbar sind, also ebenfalls völlig unkritisch. Anders verhält es sich beim Standort Varna. Mit Hinterlüftung ergeben sich für Varna hinter der Dämmung Oberflächenfeuchten, die immer wieder deutlich oberhalb von 80 % r.F. liegen (Bild 29).

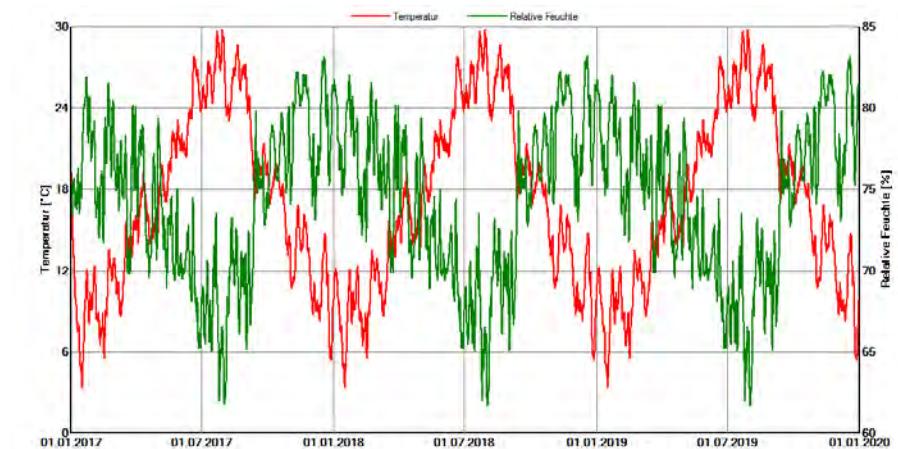


Bild 29: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhauses in Varna mit 50 cm dicker Sandsteinaußenwand bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

Der Ansatz mit WUFI®-Bio führt dementsprechend auch zu einem Ergebnis mit prognostiziertem Schimmelpilzwachstum (Bild 30). Auch hier muss deshalb unbedingt eine vollflächige Verklebung der Dämmstoffplatten empfohlen werden.

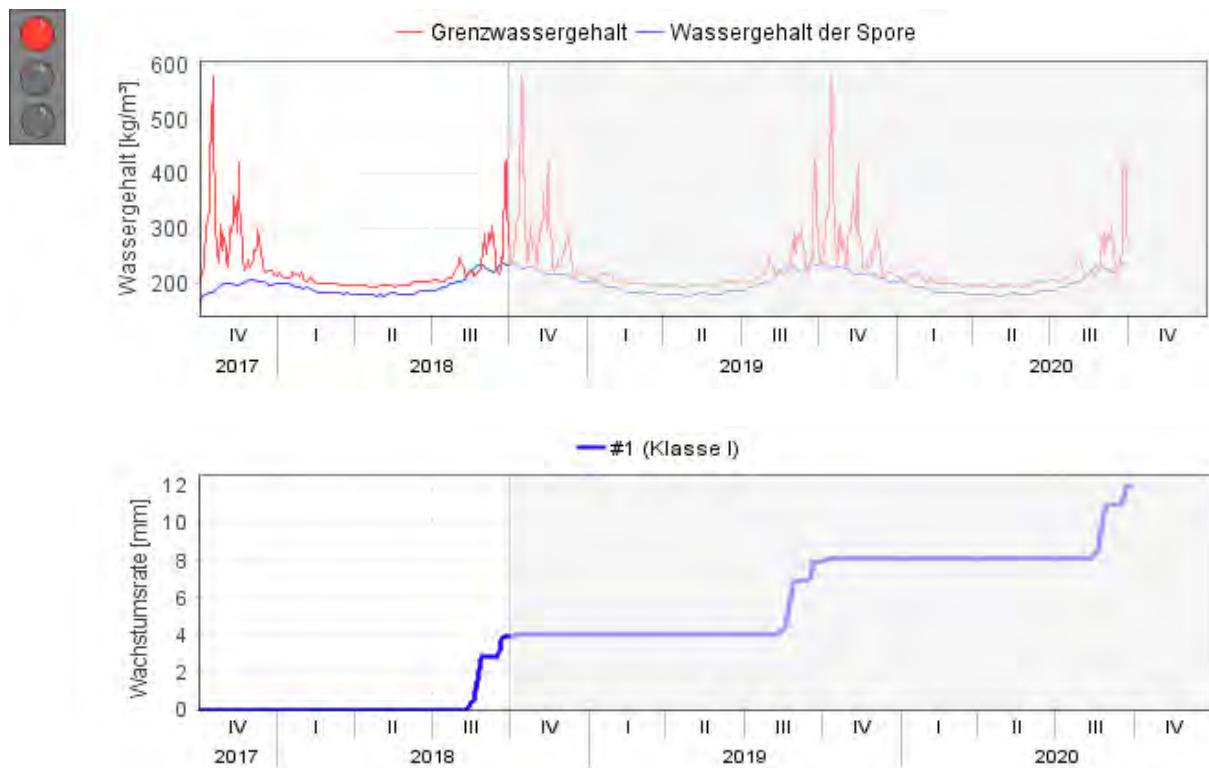


Bild 30: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für das mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhaus in Varna mit 50 cm dicker Sandsteinaußenwand bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft. Das obere Diagramm zeigt den Verlauf des Sporenwassergehaltes im Vergleich zum Grenzwassergehalt, das untere die berechnete prognostizierte Wachstumsrate.

Bei der Wandkonstruktion mit 30 cm Ziegelmauerwerk ist die Ausgangssituation aufgrund dessen besseren Dämmwertes etwas günstiger, anstelle eines Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten von $1,86 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ liegt ein U-Wert von $1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ vor. Im unsanierten Zustand liegt deshalb hier entsprechend kein Schimmelpilzrisiko vor. Auch hier werden mit einer energetischen Sanierung mit dem Typhaboard ohne Hinterströmung keine Probleme resultieren. Ebenso ist für den Standort Sofia und Plovdiv kein Schimmelpilzrisiko zu erwarten, weshalb auf eine gesonderte Ergebnisdarstellung verzichtet wird. Für den Standort Varna ist bei einer Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ hinter der Dämmung die in Bild 31 dargestellte Situation gegeben. Die Oberflächenfeuchten liegen hinter der Dämmung etwas niedriger als bei dem berechneten Sandsteingründerzeithaus, was zur Folge hat, dass mit WUFI®-Bio für das mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhaus in Varna kein Schimmelpilzwachstum berechnet wird (Bild 32).

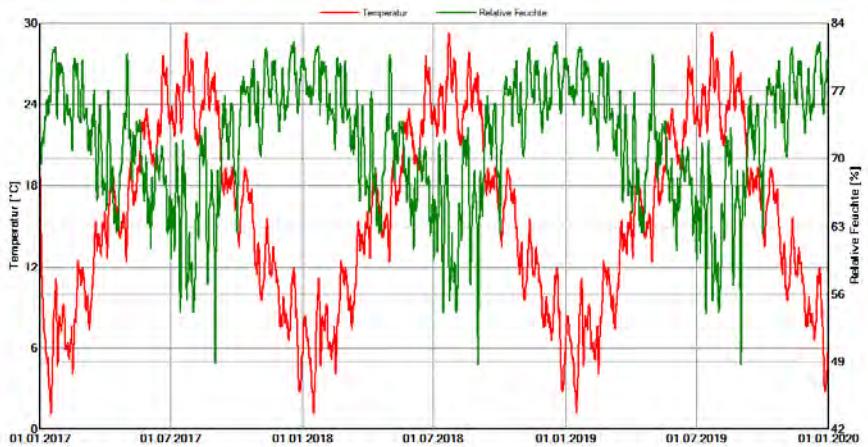


Bild 31: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhauses in Varna mit 30 cm dickem Ziegelmauerwerk bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

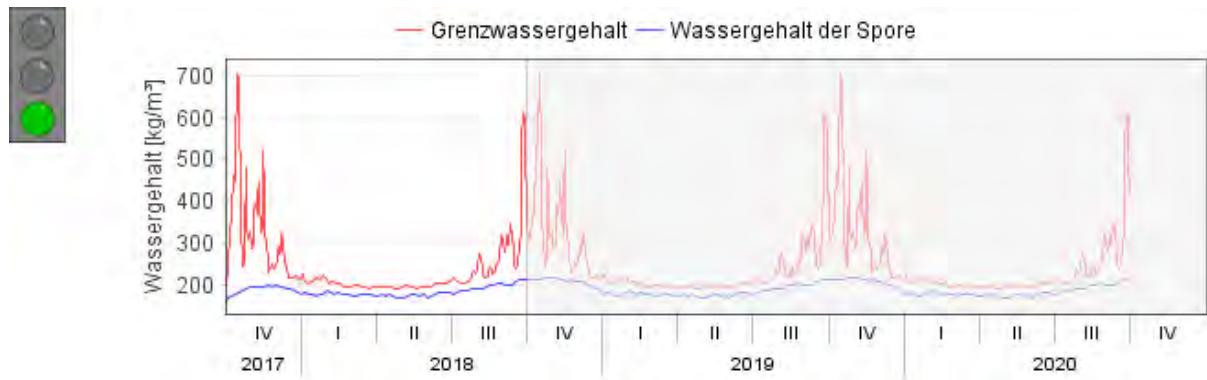


Bild 32: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für das mit dem Typhaboard sanierten Gründerhaus in Varna mit 30 cm dickem Ziegelmauerwerk bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

1.3.3 Schwarzmeerhaus

In Bild 33 ist für die Ausfachung des Schwarzmeerhauses ohne Zusatzdämmung die Feuchtesituation an der Innenputzoberfläche dargestellt. Dieser Wandaufbau weist, wie auch in Tabelle 4 (Type 1) aufgelistet, einen recht hohen Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten von $1,64 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ auf. Die Oberflächenfeuchten bleiben aber deutlich unter 80 % r.F., sodass keine Gefahr von Schimmelpilzbildung zu erwarten ist.

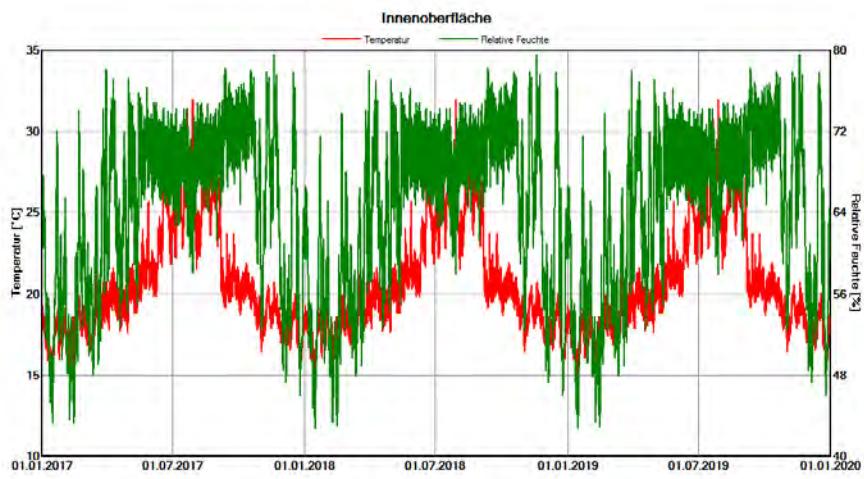


Bild 33: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des unsanierten Schwarzmeerhauses in Varna.

Nach einer energetischen Sanierung mit dem Typhaboard (und somit einer Reduktion des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten um fast 70 %; siehe Tabelle 4) ergeben sich hinter der Dämmung ohne Hinterströmung deutlich niedrigere rel. Luftfeuchten und damit keinerlei Feuchteschadensrisiken (nicht dargestellt). Mit einer Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ ergibt sich für Varna hinter der Dämmung die in Bild 34 dargestellte Situation.

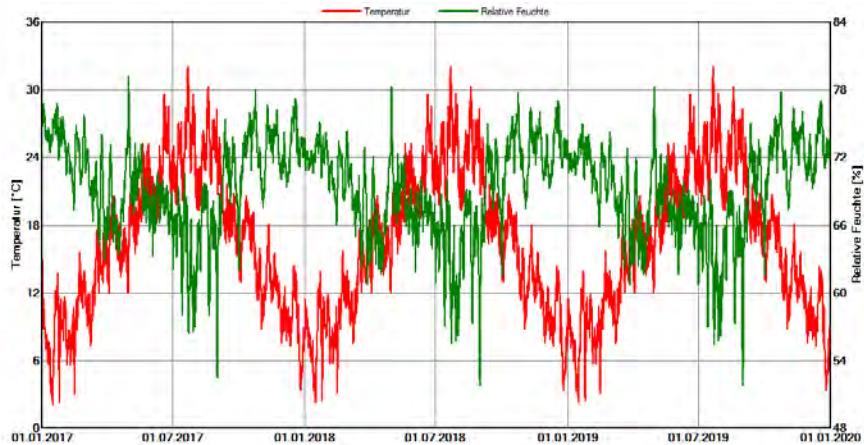


Bild 34: Temperatur- und Feuchteverlauf der Innenoberfläche des Schwarzmeerhauses in Varna bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

Bild 35 zeigt dazu das Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio. Trotz Hinterlüftung ergibt sich keinerlei Schimmelpilzwachstumsrisiko. Es ist durchgängig ein relativ großer Sicherheitsabstand zwischen dem berechneten Sporenwassergehalt und dem Grenzwassergehalt gegeben.

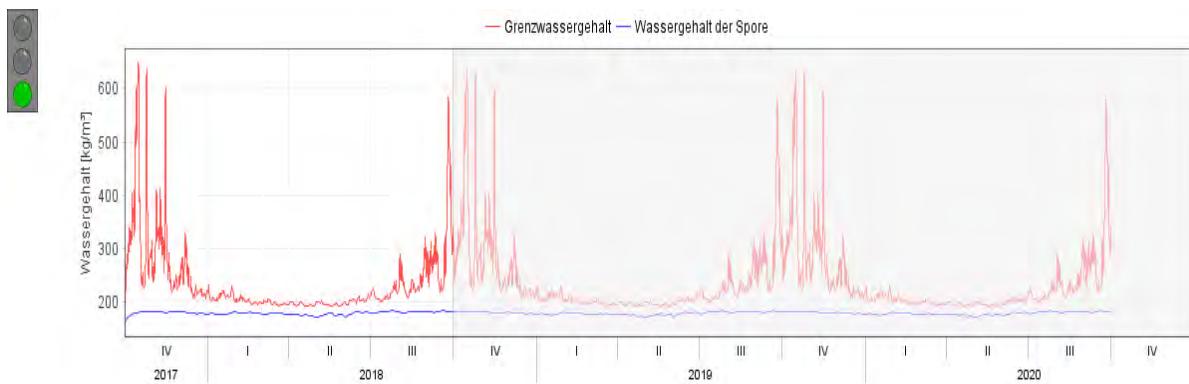


Bild 35: Berechnungsergebnis von WUFI®-Bio für das mit dem Typhaboard sanierte Schwarzmeerhaus in Varna bei Hinterströmung mit $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\text{h}$ Innenraumluft.

1.4 Zusammenfassung

Die Mehrzahl der Gebäude in Bulgarien weist einen außerordentlich niedrigen Dämmstandard auf. Eine Außendämmung als energetische Sanierungsmaßnahme scheidet aber in den meisten Fällen aufgrund der speziellen Eigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien aus. Aus diesem Grund bietet sich der Einbau einer Innendämmung an; deren Einsatz kann jeder Eigentümer unabhängig von den Eigentümern der anderen Wohnungen des Gebäudes für sich entscheiden. Hinzu kommt, dass deren Einbau durchaus kostengünstig, da sie vom Eigentümer selbst eingebaut werden kann. Allerdings handelt es sich bei der Innendämmung um eine bauphysikalisch anspruchsvolle Lösung, weshalb sich natürlich die Frage stellt, bei welchen für Bulgarien typischen Gebäudekonstruktionen und unter welchen Außenklimabedingungen der Einbau einer Innendämmung aus dem Typhaboard möglich ist, ohne Risiko eines Feuchteschadens. Dabei bietet das Typhaboard die Möglichkeit, dieses statt vollflächig zu verkleben, einfach an der Bestandswand mit Dübeln zu befestigen. Dies birgt allerdings das Risiko einer Hinterströmung der Innendämmung mit warmfeuchter Raumluft.

Die für Bulgarien erhobenen Daten zeigen, dass in den Städten am häufigsten die sogenannten Plattenbauten vertreten sind, über das ganze Land betrachtet aber die massiven Gründerzeitbauten oder Genossenschaftshäuser aus Sandstein oder Ziegel. Zu diesen beiden Bautypen wurde als besonders interessante Konstruktion noch das Schwarzmeerhaus in die rechnerischen Untersuchungen einbezogen. Mit den Standorten Sofia, Plovdiv und Varna werden drei Standorte gewählt, die gut über Bulgarien verteilt sind und sich in ihren Klimabedingungen deutlich unterscheiden.

Als energetische Sanierung wurde in allen Fällen der Einbau eines 6 cm dicken Typhabards mit innenseitig aufgebrachtem Lehmputz ausgewählt. Um den Einfluss der Sanierung auf die Feuchtesituation und den Dämmstandard

bestimmen zu können, wurde immer auch die unsanierte Konstruktion berechnet. Zusätzlich wurde für jede Konstruktionsart auch berechnet, welche Situation sich bei Einbau einer Innendämmung aus diffusionsoffener Mineralwolle mit Gipskartonbeplankung ergibt. Die dabei erzielten Ergebnisse sind in Tabelle 5 zusammengefasst.

Tabelle 5: Tabellarische Zusammenfassung der Rechenergebnisse.

Construction Type	Remarks	Energetic Improvement [%]	Fault Tolerance
Panel Homes "Plattenbau"	Standard with 8 cm Concrete	47	With Typhaboard excellent
	Solid ones with 25 cm concrete	45	With Typhaboard excellent
	With decomposed EPS	70	With Typhaboard mostly (limited in Varna)
	Standard with MW and Gypsumboard	52	With MW and Gypsumboard failed
„Gründerzeit“ Houses and Cooperative Houses	50 cm Sandstone walls	70	With Typhaboard mostly (limited in Varna)
	30 cm Brick walls	58	With Typhaboard excellent
	30 cm Brick walls with MW and Gypsumboard	63	With MW and Gypsumboard failed
Black Sea Houses	Half-timbered house with wooden cladding	68	With Typhaboard excellent
	with MW and Gypsumboard	74	With MW and Gypsumboard failed

Bei der Plattenbaukonstruktion ergibt der Einbau der Innendämmung aus Typha rechnerisch bei vorhandener Kerndämmung aus 5 cm dickem EPS eine Reduktion des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten von 45 bis 47 %. Sowohl die Konstruktion mit einer Tragschale aus 25 cm Beton als auch die mit nur 8 cm Beton ergeben bei Einbau der Typhadämmung hinter der Dämmschicht eine Feuchtesituation, die Schimmelpilzbildung ausschließt. Dies gilt auch dann, wenn aufgrund mangelhafter Verarbeitung eine Hinterströmung mit Innenraumluft mit insgesamt 1 m³ pro Quadratmeter und Stunde stattfindet. Selbst bei aufgrund nachlässiger Instandhaltung verlustig gegangener EPS-Dämmung und dem daraus resultierenden sehr hohen Wärmedurchlasskoeffizienten der unsanierten Baukonstruktion ist der Einbau der Typhadämmung bei vollflächiger Verklebung völlig unbedenklich. Im Gegensatz zu den Standorten Sofia und Plovdiv ist in Varna ein reines Verdübeln des Typhaboard aber nicht zu empfehlen, da aufgrund der höheren in Varna vorliegenden Feuchten bei Hinterströmung das Risiko von Schimmelpilzwachstum gegeben ist. Bei Einbau einer Innendämmung aus diffusionsoffener Mineralwolle mit Gipskartonbeplankung ergibt sich erwartungsgemäß an allen drei Standorten eine absolut kritische Feuchtesituation hinter der Dämmung. Dies erfordert unbedingt die Verwendung einer entsprechend ausgelegten Dampfbremse. Hier liegt aber dann auch ein erhöhtes Schadenspotential vor,

da diese Dampfbremse sorgfältig eingebaut werden muss und nicht verletzt werden darf.

Beim Gründerzeithaus mit einem Mauerwerk mit 30 cm Dicke lassen die Berechnungen aufgrund des vergleichsweise guten Dämmstandards bereits der unsanierten Konstruktion bei Applikation der Innendämmung an keinem der drei Standorte Feuchteprobleme erwarten. Dies gilt selbst bei Hinterströmung mit Innenraumluft aufgrund ungünstiger Verarbeitung. Bei den Sandsteingebäuden mit 50 cm dicker Außenwand ist allerdings am Standort Varna ebenfalls eine vollflächige Verklebung zu empfehlen, um eine Hinterströmung zu vermeiden. Bei der Wahl einer diffusionsoffenen Innendämmung aus Mineralwolle muss auch bei diesem Bautyp unbedingt eine Dampfbremse vor dem Dämmmaterial eingebaut werden.

Das Schwarzmeerhaus kann auch am Standort Varna ohne Schadensrisiko mit dem Typhaboard energetisch saniert werden. Naturgemäß gelten auch hier die für die beiden anderen Konstruktionen getroffenen Feststellungen bei Einbau einer diffusionsoffenen Mineralwollendämmung. Hier kommt dabei als besonderes Problem noch die mögliche Zerstörung der Holzbalken durch Holz zerstörende Organismen hinzu, weshalb vor allem bei diffusionsoffener Dämmung mit besonderer Sorgfalt vorgegangen werden muss.

Insgesamt zeigen die Ergebnisse, dass der Einbau einer Innendämmung aus Typha an allen untersuchten Standorten und Baukonstruktionen bei vollflächiger Verklebung schadensfrei funktioniert. Zumindest bei den Standorten Sofia und Plovdiv zeigt sich, dass selbst eine Hinterströmung mit Raumluft nicht zu einer kritischen Situation führen würde. Dieses positive Verhalten ist in den besonderen hygrischen Eigenschaften dieses Materials begründet. Das Typhaboard besitzt ein hohes Feuchtespeichervermögen, ist kapillaraktiv und hat einen ausreichend hohen Diffusionswiderstand, um auf die Anwendung einer Dampfbremse verzichten zu können. Diese Eigenschaften ermöglichen in den aufgeführten Beispielen die risikolose Anwendung als Innendämmung selbst bei nicht fachgerechtem Einbau durch den Laien.

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