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Ecological consequences of the development of tourism in Bulgaria

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Ecological consequences of tourism

Tourism in most cases is a threat to the environment and especially nature. Tourism contributes to the destruction and destruction of the same natural resources that originally attracted tourists to this area. The ecological consequences of the development of tourism can be divided into several groups:

- 1) Depletion and depletion of natural resources such as land, water and other local resources;
- 2) Pollution of air, water and soil. Disposal of solid waste, spills. Landscape degradation and architectural pollution;
- 3) High noise levels;
- 4) Loss of biodiversity;
- 5) Climate change associated with increasing greenhouse effects and ozone depletion.

The seven Rila lakes

- The Seven Rila Lake are a group of glacial lakes situated in the northwestern Rila Mountain in Bulgaria. The lakes are situated between 2,100 and 2,500m elevation of above sea level. Their names are The Tear, The Eye, The Kidney , The Twin, The Trefoil, Fish Lake, The Lower Lake.



- Environmentalists warn that the Seven Rila Lakes are endangered due to mass tourism. More than 200,000 people board them every year since a lift was built. Before that, they only reached 10,000 on foot.

The ecological consequences of the seven Rila lakes

POLLUTION

- The devastation is now visible to the naked eye - vegetation is disappearing, and erosion and pollution, which turn lakes into swamps, are growing. Unique biological species are finally disappearing, the living conditions of rare and protected birds and mammals are being destroyed.





Protected animals and plants in Rila

- Around the 7 Rila lakes there are species that are endangered, due to the pollution. There are plants and animals that are in the Red Book of Bulgaria. There are over 500 species of birds and plants that are endangered.

VITOSHA

- Vitosha Nature Park is the oldest park in Bulgaria and on the Balkan Peninsula. It is also the second announced in Europe. The park protects more plants than can be found in the whole of the Netherlands or Great Britain. Vitosha is the place where over 200 species of birds and large mammals such as deer, bear, wolf meet.



ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS

- Vitosha Nature Park is also one of the most difficult to manage protected areas in Bulgaria because of its proximity to the capital and because of the desire to realize investment intentions related to the development of skiing in the mountains. The unceasing investment interests in Vitosha in order to develop ski tourism, the construction of tourist and residential buildings, the desire to turn it into an Olympic destination, the felling of its natural forests and the destruction of moraines, make nature conservation in the mountains a challenge. generations in a row.



Sunny beach

- Sunny Beach is a Bulgarian resort located between the northern and southern part of the Bulgarian Black Sea Riviera, in the Municipality of Nessebar. Its rapid growth makes it the largest resort on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.
- The resort runs ecologically clean internal transport - mini trains, rickshaws and bicycles, as well as a park environment is built within the resort.
- After the construction of the Black Sea Highway, Sunny Beach has established itself as one of the major socio-economic centers in Eastern Bulgaria.



Egological consequences in sunny beach

- The fame of Sunny Beach as a paradise for a family vacation, as well as peace and quiet are already history and the reconstruction is obvious. The fabulous landscape of millennial dunes with attractions of camels and long forests has been irretrievably destroyed, and the redevelopment has turned Sunny Beach into an ordinary coastal city. The fact about the redevelopment in Sunny Beach is that it has already merged with the new town of Nessebar.

Microplastics

- The pollution of the Bulgarian Black Sea coast with microplastics is similar to that in the Baltic Sea and the Northwestern Mediterranean - one of the most polluted water basins in the world. Calculations show that in August 2017 in the study area between Burgas and Cape Kaliakra microplastic elements number an average of 429,000 particles per square kilometer. The study shows the current state for the respective period. According to the collected data, the largest share of the microplastics found in the study have the fibers - probably the remains of ropes and nets.



Ecological consequences

- Intensive development of tourism and urbanization, pollution of the beach and dunes, degradation and entry of atypical ruderal species in the natural coenoses, illegal sand quarries, natural dynamics of the coastal sandy strip.



Embryonic dunes

- Embryonic dunes are located in the transition zone between the typical sandy beaches on the one hand, and on the other - on the mobile or stabilized dune complexes. They are usually a few meters wide strip of the dune "forehead", raised to about 1-1.5 m above the drift zone, which "forehead" faces the sea with a slope of 5-10 °. In embryonic dunes, an initial process of stabilization and compaction of sand from the roots and rhizomes of perennial grasses is observed.

