



Miscellaneous

Nikolay Boev and Nature Conservation in Bulgaria

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Abstract. The various aspects of the nature conservation work of ornithologist Nikolay Boev are presented, covering the period from his student years (1942–1947) to the end of his life. Among his most significant contributions are the creation of the Bulgarian emblem of nature conservation (1951); his participation in drafting the Nature Protection Act (1967) and its implementing regulations (1969); his role in changing the attitudes of hunters and the general public toward birds of prey (1960s); his efforts leading to the prohibition of inhumane hunting practices targeting marsh game birds (1955–1965); his lecture course “Ecological Foundations of Environmental Protection” delivered at Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski” (1973–1976); his initiation (1975–1981) of the publication of the Red Data Book of Bulgaria (1984–1985); his contribution to the establishment of the Institute of Ecology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (1989–1995); and his involvement in founding the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (1988). According to his colleagues, he is regarded as the “father of modern ornithology and nature conservation in Bulgaria.”

Keywords: Nature conservation, History of nature conservation, Zoology, National Museum of Natural History

Introduction

Bulgarian nature conservation originated at the Natural History Museum of the King of All Bulgarians, as the present-day National Museum of Natural History at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was then known. The Union for the Protection of Native Nature was founded there and initially housed its headquarters in the museum. Its first chairman was the prominent conservationist Kiril Rizov (1910–2000).

In May 1951, the 29-year-old Nikolay Boev (1922–1985; Fig. 1) was elected secretary of the Union. Aware of his exceptional drawing skills, K. Rizov assigned him the task of creating an emblem (logo) for the organization, to be used on official documents. Boev chose as his subject one of the most majestic birds of the Bulgarian fauna—the bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), which was already nearly extinct at that time. He produced a black-and-white line drawing adapted to the printing capabilities of the period. This design later became the basis of the widely used emblem of Bulgarian nature conservation today: a black profile of a bearded vulture enclosed within the outline of a gabled nest box (Fig. 2).

The species disappeared from Bulgaria in 1961. On 17 May 2025, as part of a large-scale reintroduction project led by the conservation organization “Green Balkans,” three

young male bearded vultures were released into the wild in the area of the Sinite Kamani (“Blue Stones”) Nature Park. Nearly a year later, only one of them—named Boev (No. BG1256)—continues to soar above the mountain ridges in the eastern part of the country (Fig. 3).

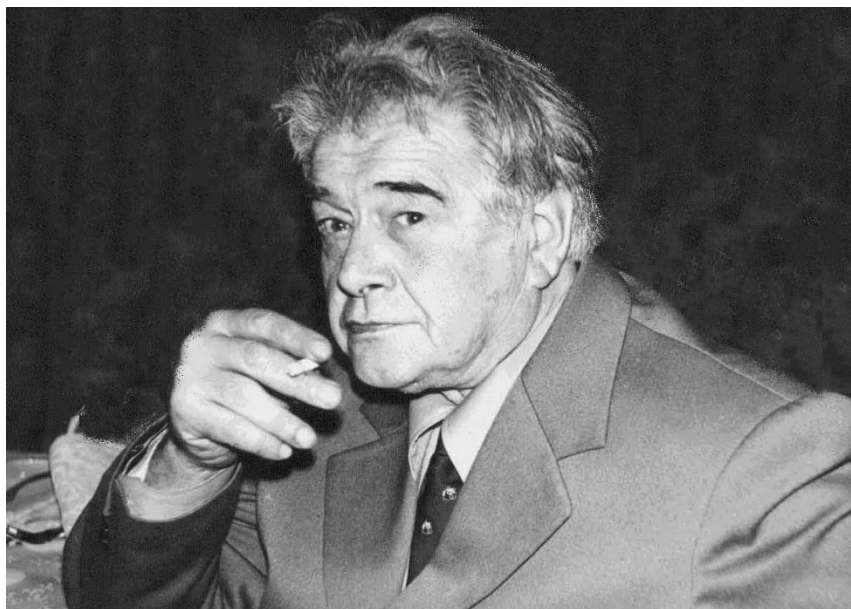


Fig. 1. Nikolay Boev. Around 1980.



Fig. 2. Graphic drawing of a bearded vulture by Nikolay Boev from 1949 (left), which served as a prototype for the widespread modern emblem of Bulgarian nature conservation (right).



Fig. 3. The young male bearded vulture (named Boev, No BG1256) in flight over the Kotel Balkan Mnt. Autumn 2025. Photo by Lyubomir Hristov – Lupy.

Early involvement with the idea of nature conservation

N. Boev had strong environmental protection views since his early childhood. Throughout his life and throughout his activities as a naturalist, he steadfastly followed his principles of caring for natural diversity and until the end he propagated and popularized the protection of nature. Even during his student years, he clearly demonstrated his empathy and strong commitment to the protection of nature. At only 19 years old, he wrote and presented to the owner and publisher Georgi Hristovich (1863-1926) of the oldest Bulgarian magazine – “Priroda” (“Nature”) – the manuscript of his first publication, entitled “Cursed Birds”. The article is dedicated to the extinct bird species exterminated by man in the historical era. It is the first on this topic in the Bulgarian press. The manuscript was approved and highly appreciated and was published in the magazine (Boev, 1942). With it, Boev in his own way made a statement about his environmentalist orientation, and in the following years his environmental conservation articles appeared one after another (Boev, 1945, 1946, 1949, 1951). Unfortunately, some of them have been lost over the years. Although N. Boev notes in his notes that he has over 750 publications, only 670 of them have been found and digitized so far (all available at: <https://www.nmnh.com/e-natura/staff-publications/boev-nikolay-bg-p-1.html>).

Large-scale environmental protection activity in the system of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Nikolay Boev's entire scientific career was spent in the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and over the years he worked for five of them: the Natural History Museum, the Sofia Zoo, the Institute of Zoology with a Museum, the Commission for Nature Protection (which existed from 1964 to 1976), and which became a Scientific

Coordination Center for the Protection and Reproduction of the Environment (SCCPRE, which existed from 1976 to 1989), and in the last years of its existence it has been transformed into a Scientific Research and Coordination Center for Ecology and Environmental Conservation.

He also initiated the creation of an Institute for Ecology and Nature Protection (Fig. 4), such as already exist in a number of Eastern European countries. He believed that the SCCPRE could grow into such a scientific institution at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He prepared a concept and detailed plans with which he proposed its construction to the leadership of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and higher state institutions. This idea of his was realized, but for a short time from 1989 to 1995, and soon the institute was demoted to the rank of the Central Laboratory of General Ecology (which existed from 1996 to 2010). The latter in 2010 was merged with the former Institute of Zoology and the Institute of Botany into the current Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

In 1947, N. Boev was appointed as a laboratory assistant at the Natural History Museum, and in 1949 – as a junior research associate at the Sofia Zoo. And in the first years of his scientific career, he was a zealous defender of nature. Most of his publications are on nature conservation topics.



Fig. 4. The building that successively housed the former Nature Protection Commission, Scientific Coordination Center for Environmental Protection and Reproduction, Institute of Ecology and Central Laboratory for General Ecology. 18.05.2016. Photo by Z. Boev.

On December 13, 1967, Nikolay Boev won a competition and, in 1970, was appointed senior research associate at the Commission for Nature Protection (CNP) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, chaired by Prof. Georgi Paspalev (1895–1967), where Boev also served as scientific secretary. Following the merger of the CNP with the Commission for Productive Forces and the establishment of the SCCPRE at the Bulgarian

Academy of Sciences, he became head of the Section “Protected Natural Areas and Protected Genetic Fund.” In this role, his work focused primarily on the study and management of protected natural areas—including national parks, reserves, protected sites, and natural monuments—as well as the implementation of specific measures for the protection of rare and endangered species (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Nikolay Boev with a rescued Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) chick that fell from its nest on the rocks in the Beli Lom valley. Around 1971

During this period, Boev participated in evaluating several major national projects. Notably, he contributed to the revision of Bulgaria’s Unified Water Management Plan, first adopted in 1964, which was the country’s initial comprehensive strategy for dam construction, irrigation and drainage systems, water supply, hydropower development, and river basin management. He emphasized the importance of protecting and restoring natural reservoirs.

Boev also studies some critical species conservation issues, including the reintroduction and protection of extinct or extremely rare birds and mammals in Bulgaria, such as the Eurasian lynx, Eurasian beaver, black grouse, mute swan, great white pelican, bearded vulture, great bustard, little bustard, common crane, demoiselle crane, and greater flamingo.

He worked to prevent encroachments on the Baltata Nature Reserve caused by infrastructure development, including the construction of a first-class asphalt road through the Longos forest and the Albena Resort Complex. For the nature conservation of Bulgaria and Europe, Baltata was of particular importance. It was the northernmost longose forest in the world (Figs. 6-7). Thanks to his efforts in laying the new road

through the forest, special channels were built under the road, allowing water and animals to pass through to the other side of the forest, which otherwise was doomed to drying out and inevitable death. Then N. Boev turned directly to the then First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov (1911-1998), for assistance. Through the mediation of his son-in-law Ivan Slavkov (1940-2011), T. Zhivkov ordered the underpasses proposed by N. Boev to be built. Thus, at least part of the forest has been saved to this day after 57 years. Between 1960 and 1968, much of the reserve's territory was impacted by these projects, and although "Baltata" was declared a nature reserve in 1977, significant damage had already occurred.

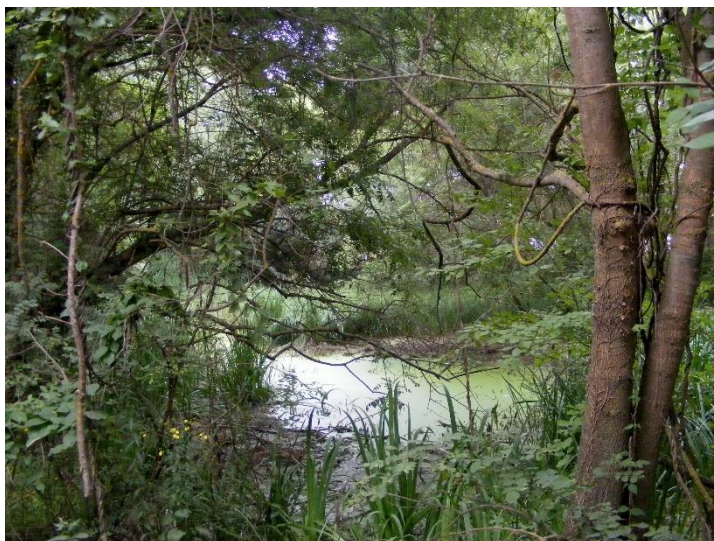


Fig. 6. Nook of the longose forest in the Baltata reserve, 20.07.2011 (Photo: Z. Boev).



Fig. 7. Nook of the longose forest in the Baltata reserve, 20.07.2011 (Photo: Z. Boev).

Other major tasks during this period included the conservation of Bulgaria's local Colchic subspecies of the Common pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus colchicus*), likely the last of its kind in Europe; strengthening the protective status of Ropotamo National Park (later re-categorized as a nature reserve in 1992 with an expanded area); the conservation of rare birds of prey and carnivorous mammals (Boev & Michev, 1982); and the development of hunting industry practices aligned with environmental protection and restoration, among many other initiatives.

Later, Nikolay Boev emerged as a leading figure in ending the “gun” era of Bulgarian ornithology, which had relied on shooting birds as “evidence” for scientific study. He advocated modern observation methods, insisting on the use of telescopes and binoculars—practices long established in Western ornithology—that allowed birds to be studied without harming their populations. Through these efforts, Boev not only modernized birdwatching in Bulgaria but also emphasized ethical and sustainable approaches to ornithology.

Among his notable achievements was the elimination of outdated and unethical practices in which organized hunters, under the Bulgarian Hunting and Fishing Union (BHFU), reported their activities in “controlling harmful game” by presenting severed legs of eagles, hawks, and falcons, or by using hides from hunted marsh birds (Boev, 1972). During these decades, Boev served on the editorial board of the widely circulated magazine *Hunting and Fishing (Lov i ribolov)* and gradually persuaded leaders in Bulgarian forestry and game reserve management of the need for change. These practices were phased out in the late 1950s and early 1960s, with the system of state rewards for killing “harmful” birds abolished, reflecting the growing scientific understanding of the ecological role of birds of prey and the adoption of stricter wildlife protection regulations. Until then, eagles, hawks, harriers, falcons, and owls had been classified as “harmful” and were actively persecuted. After the 1960s, a gradual shift toward the protection of birds of prey began, later reinforced by modern environmental legislation.

Boev played a central role in drafting the Nature Protection Act (published in the *State Gazette*, issue 29 of 11 April 1967) and the Regulations for its Implementation (adopted in 1969). These landmark documents were the first comprehensive legal framework in Bulgaria for the protection of natural landmarks, reserves, national parks, and other protected areas. The Regulations detailed the procedures and conditions for declaring and managing protected areas, as well as enforcement mechanisms. Boev's contributions to these foundational laws were substantial.

Nature conservation is entering university education. Nature conservation events abroad

From 1973 to 1976, he also served as a lecturer on a voluntary basis at the Faculty of Biology, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski,” teaching and conducting exercises in the course *Ecological Foundations of Environmental Protection* for both full-time and part-time students.

Nikolay Boev was appointed Bulgaria's national correspondent to the Nature Conservation Section of the European Council in Strasbourg and served as a member of the Eastern European Committee of the Education Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

His international missions provided him with valuable insights into the organization and management of protected natural areas in Poland, France, and Great Britain. Of particular significance was his two-month work at the Camargue Ornithological Reserve in

Tour du Valat, in the Rhône River delta in France, at the invitation of Dr. Luc Hofman (1923–2016). During this period, Boev delivered a report on wildlife conservation in Bulgaria to over 300 naturalists in the Great Hall of the Natural History Museum in Paris, introducing the French scientific community to the state of Bulgarian nature conservation, which had been largely unknown in the West.

As curator of the Natural History Museum in Sofia, Boev organized two pioneering photographic exhibitions. On his initiative, the exhibition “Protection of Nature in England” was presented on May 25, 1966, at the Zoological Institute with Museum of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in front of the British Embassy in Bulgaria. Later, a reciprocal exhibition, “Protection of Nature in Bulgaria”, was held in London. The English exhibition, organized by the Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and other organizations, featured 96 photo panels showcasing diverse nature conservation activities in Great Britain. The opening was attended by the UK Ambassador, Sir William Harpham (1906–1999). The exhibition highlighted that “...not only tourists and scientists are nature conservationists, but the entire English public is a nature conservationist” (Veselinov, 1966).

The second exhibition, “Protection of Nature in Bulgaria”, opened at the Natural History Museum on 18 March 1968. It occupied three halls and was attended by cultural attachés, journalists, prominent natural scientists, and nature enthusiasts. Boev personally prepared the script and texts. This exhibition later traveled to Great Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands, featuring 291 original large-format photographs and 94 panels. It illustrated the relationship between humans and nature in Bulgaria from the Paleolithic period to the present, highlighting the country’s unique flora and fauna, geological formations (caves, rock bridges, stone mushrooms, etc.), and protected areas such as Ropotamo, Parangalitsa, Magurata Cave, Dzhendema, Boatın, Vitosha, Bayuvi Dupki, and Ostritsa nature reserves (Boev, 1968).

Nikolay Boev initiated the publication and co-authored the first textbook on nature protection in Bulgaria (Toshkov et al., 1964; Fig. 8). His active efforts to popularize nature conservation established him as one of Bulgaria’s foremost promoters of natural science and environmental awareness. Academician Ivan Buresh (1985–1980) wrote of him: "Read his brochure ‘The Flight of Birds’ or his articles ‘Tomorrow We Will Be Defended’ and ‘The Protection of Nature and Tourists’ to appreciate the beauty and persuasive voice of the nature protector Nikolay Boev—how deeply he understands the language of nature. This is his element, and his inclination and gift should be highly valued. Not everyone has this gift. He always seeks to transform his knowledge into public and educational value."

Although this topic has been previously discussed (Boev, Z. 1997), a remarkable episode from this period is worth highlighting. In the summer of 1968, Nikolay Boev sent a nature conservation letter to the President of the French Republic, General Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970), urging him to halt tank military maneuvers in the world-renowned Camargue Nature Reserve in the Rhône River delta. This wetland hosts the largest concentration of Greater flamingos (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) in Europe and serves as a crucial wintering ground for tens of thousands of waterfowl and water-dependent birds. The reserve also houses the famous Tour du Valat biological station, a center for ecological research later designated a Biosphere Reserve. In his letter, Boev emphasized the irreplaceable natural value of the Camargue marshes, contrasting it with the destructive impact of military exercises. He was a close friend of the prominent French ornithologist, conservationist, and public figure Jean Dorst (1924–2001), then director of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. Likely discussions with Mr. Dorst about threats to the

Camargue's wildlife may have inspired Boev to take this extraordinary step, reflecting his steadfast commitment to environmental protection. This case illustrates the principle that effective conservation transcends national borders and depends on international cooperation.

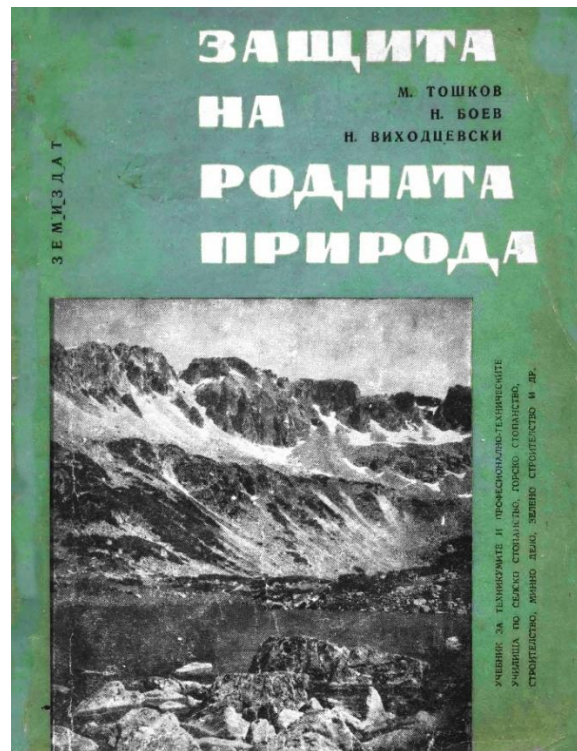


Fig. 8. Front cover of the first Bulgarian textbook on nature protection (Toshkov et al. 1968).

Scientific popularization of nature conservation

Boev's book "While the Larks Sing" (Boev, 1971) was the first Bulgarian environmental popular science book to inspire generations of ecologists. In 2022, on the 100th anniversary of his birth, it was republished (Boev, 2022). One story from the book, "Blagunat" (Boev, 1967), dedicated to a majestic Hungarian oak (*Quercus frainetto*) near his hometown of Aytos, received first prize from the Ministry of Forestry in 1967. Due to its strong impact on forest protection, it was published separately twice more. The book's 18 stories and essays combine emotive, richly expressive language with scientific data that support vivid descriptions of animals, creating a unique blend of literary and scientific narrative that had not previously appeared in Bulgarian popular science or fiction. Five years later, in 1976, Boev reviewed and scientifically edited Nikolay Khaitov's (1919–2002) "The Thorny Rose", a work similar in spirit to "While the Larks Sing", which later saw two more editions (Boev, 1976).

Another of Boev's nature conservation books, "Birds Love Too" (Boev, 1967), was awarded second prize by the Ministry of Forestry and Forest Industry as the best popular science book. In recognition of his lifelong dedication to environmental protection, Boev

received numerous awards from the former National Committee for Nature Protection under the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Republican Commission for Nature Protection, the Bulgarian Tourist Union, the Bulgarian Naturalists' Society, and other organizations.

Bulgarian Red Data Book and the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds

Boev was also the initiator, editor-in-chief, and co-author of the first edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Bulgaria in two volumes (Velchev, 1984; Botev, Peshev, 1985; Fig. 9), a landmark project for the conservation of rare and endangered plant and animal species in Bulgaria (Boev, 2026). He personally developed one-sixth of the bird species entries (16 species). A decade earlier, he had advocated for and popularized this initiative both nationally and internationally (Boev, 1977; Bojew & Mitchew, 1980; Boew, 1981). The Red Data Book became one of Bulgaria's most important biodiversity documents. Although Boev did not live to see the completion of this work, his contributions were pivotal in safeguarding the country's natural heritage. Thus, Bulgaria became one of the first country in the former Eastern Block (after the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia) to be able to mobilize its scientific community and publish its national Red Data Book of endangered and threatened species of plants and animals.

Between 1960 and 1985, Nikolay Boev represented Bulgaria at numerous international scientific forums across Europe, primarily focusing on nature conservation, wildlife protection, and especially the study and safeguarding of birds. He was also a regular participant in national scientific conferences of various levels. His final plenary presentation took place in May 1985 at the National Student Conference with International Participation "*Research of Ecosystems and Protection of the Natural Environment*", held at the Faculty of Biology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" (Fig. 10).

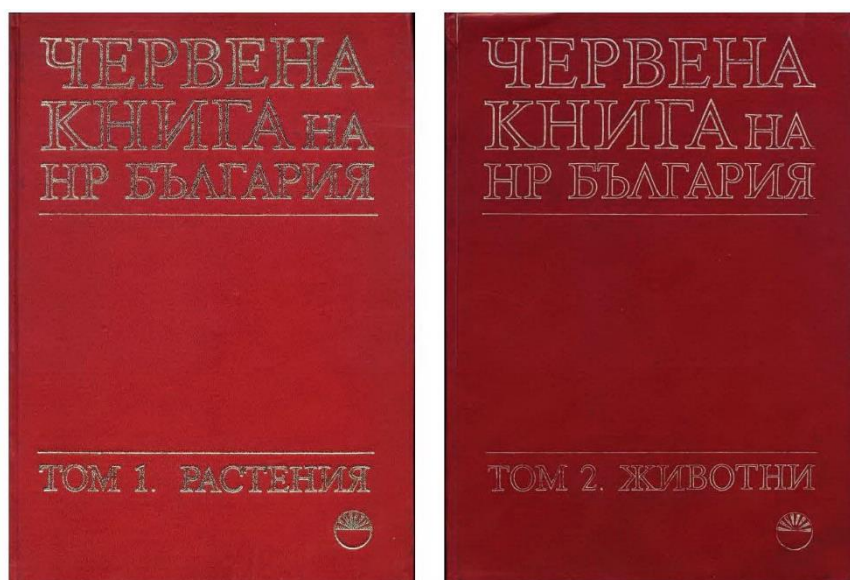


Fig. 9. Front covers of the two volumes of the first edition of the Red Book of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (1984-1985).



Fig. 10. Nikolay Boev delivers a plenary report at the National Student Conference with International Participation "Research of Ecosystems and Protection of the Natural Environment", Faculty of Biology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", May 1985.

Three years after his passing in 1985, the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BSPB) was founded in 1988 on his initiative. This was a remarkable breakthrough in the system at the time. The society was the first non-governmental organization in Bulgaria, the establishment of which was authorized by the Bulgarian Communist Party a year and a half before the change in the country's socio-political structure (November 1989). Today, BSPB stands as one of Bulgaria's most active environmental NGOs. One of the BSPB's statutes notes: "*... Nikolay Boev carried this idea most vividly throughout his life – the man for whom birds and their fate were above all else.*" (BSPB, 1991)

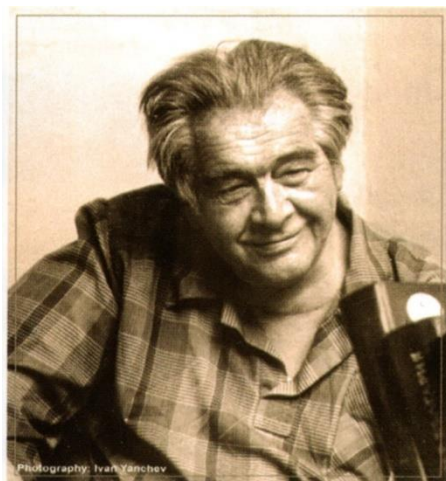
Conclusion

Through his scientific work and his extensive efforts to popularize nature conservation, Boev is recognized as the founder of modern nature protection in Bulgaria (Georgiev & Nikolov, 2008; Fig. 11). The authoritative British ornithological journal *The Ibis*—the oldest ornithological journal in the world—wrote of him: "*[Boev] is the father of modern ornithology and nature conservation in Bulgaria. ... It is a privilege to have known him.*" (Roberts, 1986). In honor of his legacy, May 8, his birthday, has been designated in the Bulgarian nature conservation calendar as a national nature conservation day (Aladzhem, 1998).

Thanks to N. Boev and his tireless, zealous, well-reasoned and fascinating popularization in those years, Bulgarian society opened up to nature conservation. From some abstract idea of enthusiasts abroad, it turned into a conscious necessity, without which the survival of the country's natural resources and the well-being of the people in it are inextricably linked. The school of ornithologists and nature conservationists (their list is

long) created by N. Boev (Boev, 2026) inherited the nature conservation enthusiasm, which in its far-reaching projection after the past 4-5 decades brought Bulgaria to one of the first places in the European Union in terms of the share of declared conservation-important territories from the European ecological network “Natura 2000” and today they constitute 34.9% of the country's territory.

These and many other successes of modern nature conservation in Bulgaria are a reality today thanks to the boundless devotion of Nikolay Boev and his numerous followers to the nature conservation idea.



Prof. Nikolay Boev - pioneer of
Nature Conservation in Bulgaria

Fig. 11. Nikolay Boev. Photo from the leaflet of the Central Laboratory of General Ecology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. By: Georgiev & Nikolov (2008).

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- Boev N. 1984a. The winged barking guard. *Otechestven front*, 11965/ 14.09.1984: 8. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1984b. An ancient mammal is setting. *Otechestven front*, 11794/ 11.02.1984: 9. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1985a. The best hydroengineer among animals. *Otechestven front*, 12221/ 13.09.1985: 8.
- Boev N. 1985b. The strange fox roommate. *Otechestven front*, 12271/ 22.11.1985: 10. (in Bulgarian).

Appendix

List of selected popular science articles by Nikolay Boev on nature conservation topics

(The full list and all publications are available at: <https://www.nmnhs.com/e-natura/staff-publications/boev-nikolay-bg-p-1.html>.)

- Anonymous [Boev, N.] 1957. Don't ruin the nests of useful birds! *Lov i ribolov*, 5: 21. (in Bulgarian).
- Anonymous [Boev, N.] 1967. Let's stop their decline! *Vecherni novini*, 4874/20.05.1967. (in Bulgarian).
- Anonymous [Boev, N.] 1968. Hunters, know them, protect them! Bulgarian Hunting and Fishing Association. *Anniversary edition of Bulgarian Hunting and Fishing Association*, 28.05.1968, 1-15. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. & Michev T. 1982. State and conservation of the avifauna in Bulgaria. In: *National theoretical conference on environmental protection*. 01.-05.1982, Sunny Beach, Reports, vol. 1, 322-326. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. & Petrov Ts. 1978. The protection of nature and natural history museums. *Muzei i pametnitsi na kulturata*, 3: 17-20. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1946. Let's help the songbirds in winter. *Bodra smyana*, 3: 18-19. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1949. Let's build houses for the songbirds. *Septemvriyche*, 32 (187)/ 21.04.1949: 7. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1951. In protection of some of our mammals and birds. *Lov i ribolov*, 6-7: 14-15. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1955. Do not spoil the nests of useful birds! Swallow. Published by the National Hunting and Fishing Union. State Printing House Dimitrov, No. 4959, p. 1 sheet. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1955. Protect the useful owls that exterminate harmful rodents! Owls. Published by the National Hunting and Fishing Union. State Printing House Dimitrov, No. 4959, p. 1 sheet. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1955. Winter feeding of birds. *Priroda i znanie*, 9: 12-13. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1957. Let's protect our native nature! *Vecherni novini*, 23.02.1957: 4.
- Boev N. 1957. Let's protect useful birds. *Pionerski rakovoditel*, 3: 24-25. (+ 8 figs.) (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1960. Let's protect the waterfowl. *Lov i ribolov*, 4: 14-15. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1962. Protect nature. *Lov i ribolov*, 4: 11. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1962. Protect the cranes! *Vecherni novini*, 3291/31.03.1962. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1962. Protect the kestrels! *Vecherni novini*, 3379/ 14.07.1962: 4. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1964. Hunters and anglers - protectors of nature. *Lov i ribolov*, 4: 12-13. (in Bulgarian).

- Boev N. 1965. Let's preserve the birds of prey. *Priroda i znanie*, 10. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1965. They must not disappear. *Lov i ribolov*, 4: 11-12. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1965. Worrying thoughts about nature and our beautiful land. *Nasha Rodina*, 11 (143): 3; 6. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1966. Let's not blind our land. *Turist*, 4: 16-17-18. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1966. Let's preserve the Black Sea seal. *Otechestven front*, 6885/ 30.10.1966. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1966. Man - friend or enemy of dolphins. *Pogled*, 20/ 16.05.1966. (in Bulgarian).
- Boev N. 1966. Protection of nature - everyone's duty. *Vecherni novini*, 4467/ 22.01.1966. (in Bulgarian).
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- Boev N. 1970. Our duty to nature. *Lov i ribolov*, 8-9: 5-7. (in Bulgarian).
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- Boev N. 1976. A kind word for the bushes. *Eho*, 16/16.04.1976: 3. (in Bulgarian).
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