The establishment of the Kobuleti Protected Areas aimed to preserve natural heritage of international significance, particularly unique wetland ecosystems recognized by the Ramsar Convention as suitable habitats for waterbirds.

Since 1996, the Kobuleti Protected Area has been protected under the Ramsar Convention, which focuses on conserving wetlands suitable for migratory and waterbird species. It provides important habitats for migratory, resident, and wintering waterbirds. Since 2021, the Kobuleti Protected Areas have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List.

The Kobuleti Protected Areas are one of the most remarkable and unique wetland sites in western Georgia. Here, visitors can observe migratory birds from specially arranged observation towers.

The Kobuleti Protected Areas are the Sphagnum peat bogs of Ispani 1 and Ispani 2, where boreal species such as Sphagnum (white moss) and the insectivorous Drosera can be found.

The Kobuleti Protected Areas were established in 1998, covering a total area of 782.7 ha, located just 2 km from the Kobuleti coastline.



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Kobuleti Protected Areas

NATIONAL PARKS GEORGIA

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Agency of Protected Areas of Georgia

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KOBULETI
NATIONAL PARK



ECOTOURISM

Visiting the Kobuleti Protected Areas is possible year-round.

There are two easy-level walking trails in the Kobuleti Protected Areas:

- "Ispani 2" – Distance: 1 km, Duration: 2 hours
- "White Moss" and "Drosera" – Distance: 1 km, Duration: 2 hours

Along the walking trails, during birdwatching and educational-scientific tours, visitors can observe yellow and white water lilies, peat moss creating domes as high as 4 meters, insectivorous Drosera and swamp turtle.

The Kobuleti Protected Areas are especially popular among birdwatching enthusiasts. Binoculars rentals are also available on site. The best time for observing migratory birds is spring and autumn.





BIODIVERSITY

The Kobuleti Protected Areas feature living sphagnum peat bogs, relict forests with peat cover, lakes, wetlands, species listed in the Red List, and pristine wild nature.

These territories provide critical habitats for migratory, resident, and wintering waterbird species. Particularly notable are sphagnum moss (white moss) and the insectivorous Drosera.

The Colchic forests and wetlands stand out for their unique ecosystems and rich biodiversity. On this basis, since 2021, the Kobuleti Protected Areas, along with Mtirala, Kolkheti, and Kintrishi Protected Areas, have been recognized as part of UNESCO's World Natural Heritage.





NEARBY TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Pichvnari Archaeological Site | An ancient settlement from the classical period located on the seashore, south of the Choloki River, known for the discovery of the famous "Pichvnari Treasure" (ancient coins).

Tetrosani | A historic monastic and cultural site from the 5th–6th centuries, once home to a complex dedicated to Saint George. The original church was replaced by a new one in the 1990s.

Kobuleti Museum of Local Lore | Houses more than 10,000 artifacts, including archaeological finds, ethnographic objects, historical items, and natural fossils.

Petra Fortress | A historic Byzantine-era citadel, also known in Georgian as "Kajeti Fortress", located on the Black Sea coast near Tsikhisdziri village, 9 km from Kobuleti and 440 meters above sea level.

Melor Verulidze House-Museum | Located in the central park of Kobuleti, it displays ceramic souvenirs and 10,000-year-old wooden and stone ornaments found in the Kobuleti and Kintrishi Protected Areas.

"Gvara" Wine House | A wine gallery and ethnographic corner featuring local handicrafts. Visitors can view artifacts found near Khikhani Fortress, taste Georgian wines, and purchase unique local products.