

NATURE PROTECTION ACT, 1991

Principal Act

Act. No. 1991-11	<i>Commencement</i>	9.5.1991
	<i>Assent</i>	9.5.1991
Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
Act. 1992-08	ss. 5(1)(d)(e)(f), (4), 10(1)(d)(e)(f),(2),3(a) and (6)	9.7.1992
LN. 1995/118	ss. 2(1)(3A), 2A, 3(1)(d)(c), 5(1)(e)(ee), 17A to Z, 17AA, 17BB, 17CC, 17DD, 18(1) and Schs 4 to 7	1.9.1995
Act. 1997-15	Sch 5	10.4.1997
2001-23	s. 24A	12.7.2001
2005-41	ss. 2, 5(1)(e) and (ee), 17S, 17W, 17XA, 17Y, 23, Sch. 5, Sch. 7 and Sch. 8	14.7.2005
2007-12	ss. 2, 2A, 3(1)(bb), 17M, 17PA, 17RA, 17RB, 17T, 17U, 17V, 17VA, 17VB, 17VC, 17X, 17Y, 17Z, 17AB, 17EE, 17FF, 17GG, 17HH, 18(1)-(10), 20, 24, 24A, Schs. 4, 5, 7 & 9	30.4.2007*

Transposing:

Directive 79/409/EEC

Directive 92/43/EEC

* Commencement notice LN. 2007/062

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS AND FOR THE DESIGNATION AND PRESERVATION OF PROTECTED AREAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO.

PART I. **PRELIMINARY.**

Title and commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Nature Protection Act 1991 and shall come into effect on a date to be appointed by the Governor by notice in the Gazette and different days may be so appointed for different purposes.

Interpretation and application.

2.(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“advertisement” includes a catalogue, circular or pricelist;

“animal of a European protected species” means an animal listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive;

“aviculture” means the breeding and rearing of birds in captivity;

“destroy”, in relation to an egg, includes doing anything to the egg which is calculated to prevent it from hatching, and “destruction” shall be construed accordingly;

“European site” and “European marine site” have the meanings given them in section 17E;

“firearm” has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Firearms Act;

“habitat” means an area used in relation to wild birds and animals for feeding, breeding and nesting and in relation to wild plants the area in which normal growth occurs;

“Habitats Directive” means Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora as the same may from time to time be amended (which is reproduced in Schedule 5 for information purposes);

“marine nature area” means an area designated under section 18(2);

“Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for the Environment;

- “Nature Conservancy Council” means such Nature Conservancy Council as may be established under section 20, as a scientific authority and as the Minister may specify as the Nature Conservancy Council for the purposes of this Act;
- “nature conservation area” means an area designated under section 18(1);
- “pick”, in relation to a plant, means gather, cut or pluck any part of the plant without uprooting it;
- “plant of a European protected species” means a plant listed in either Annex II(b) or Annex IV(b) to the Habitats Directive;
- “poultry” means domestic fowls, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons, quails and turkeys;
- “sale” includes hire, barter and exchange and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;
- “special area of conservation” or “SAC” means a site designated under section 17C;
- “uproot”, in relation to a plant, means dig up or otherwise remove the plant from the land or other medium on which it is growing;
- “vehicle” includes aircraft, hydrofoil, hovercraft and boat;
- “wild animal” means any animal (other than a bird) of a kind which is or (before it was killed or taken) was resident in or a visitor to Gibraltar in a wild state;
- “wild bird” means any bird of a kind which is ordinarily resident in or a visitor to Gibraltar in a wild state but does not include poultry;
- “Wild Birds Directive” means means Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds as the same may from time to time be amended;
- “wild bird of European origin” means any bird of a species which is ordinarily resident in or a visitor to the European territory of another member State;
- “wild plant” means any plant which is or (before it was picked, uprooted or destroyed) was growing wild and is of a kind which grows in Gibraltar in a wild state.

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(2) A bird shall not be treated as bred in captivity for the purpose of this Act unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg was laid.

(3) Any reference in this Act to an animal or bird or any species includes, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to an egg, larva, pupa, or other immature stage of an animal or bird of that species.

(3A) Unless the context otherwise requires expressions used in Part IIA and in the Habitats Directive have the same meaning as in that Directive.

(4) The provisions of this Act extend to the territorial waters adjacent to Gibraltar.

PART II

PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS, WILD ANIMALS AND WILD PLANTS.

Disapplication.

2A. Unless otherwise stated, this Part shall not apply in respect of an animal of a European protected species or to a plant of a European protected species.

Protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs.

3.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally—

- (a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
- (b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird by any method while that bird's nest is in use or being built;
- (bb) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird included in Schedule 9;
- (c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird; or
- (d) deliberately disturbs any wild birds,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person has in his possession or control—

- (a) any live or dead wild bird or any part of, or anything derived from, such a bird; or
- (b) any egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that—

- (a) the bird or egg had not been killed or taken, or had been killed or taken otherwise than in contravention of the provisions of this Part; or
- (b) the bird or egg or other thing in his possession or control had been sold (whether to him or any other person) otherwise than in contravention of those provisions.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the Part, if any person intentionally—

- (a) disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- (b) disturbs dependent young of such a bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) In this section “wild bird” does not include any bird which is shown—

- (a) to have been bred in captivity; or
- (b) to have been imported into Gibraltar in accordance with the requirements of any other relevant Act.

Exceptions to section 3.

4.(1) Notwithstanding anything in the provisions of section 3, a person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of—

- (a) the taking of any wild bird, if he shows that the bird had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act and was taken solely for the purpose of passing that bird within a period of 12 hours to a person licensed under section 13(1) to tend it and release it when no longer disabled;
- (b) the killing of any wild bird, if he shows that the bird had been so seriously disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act that there was no reasonable chance of its recovering; or

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- (c) any act made unlawful by those provisions, if he shows that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the provisions of section 3, a person licensed under section 13 shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of—

- (a) the killing or taking of a wild bird or the injuring of such bird in the course of an attempt to kill it;
- (b) the taking, damaging or destruction of the nest of a wild bird;
- (c) the taking or destruction of any egg of a wild bird; or
- (d) the disturbance of a wild bird or dependent young of such a bird,

where that act was carried out in accordance with and for the purposes of the licence.

Prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild birds.

5.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—

- (a) sets in position any of the following articles, being an article which is of such a nature and is so placed as to be calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild bird coming into contact therewith, that is to say, any spring, traps, gin, snare, hook and line, any electrical device for killing, stunning or frightening or any poisonous, poisoned or stupefying substance;
- (b) uses for the purpose of killing or taking any wild bird any such article as is specified in paragraph (a), whether or not of such a nature and so placed as specified in paragraph (a), or any net, baited board, bird-lime or substance of a like nature to bird-lime;
- (c) uses for the purpose of killing or taking any wild bird —
 - (i) any bow or crossbow, sling or catapult;
 - (ii) any explosive;
 - (iii) any automatic or semi-automatic weapon;
 - (iv) any shotgun;
 - (v) any device for illuminating a target or any sighting device for night shooting;

- (vi) any form or artificial lighting or any mirror or other dazzling device;
 - (vii) any gas or smoke not falling within paragraphs (a) or (b);
 - (viii) any chemical wetting agent; or
 - (ix) any live animal or bird;
- (d) uses as a decoy, for the purpose of killing or taking any wild bird, any sound recording or any live bird or other animal whatever which is tethered, or which is secured by means of braces or other similar appliances, or which is blind, maimed or injured;
- (e) uses any mechanically propelled vehicle in immediate pursuit of a wild bird for the purpose of killing or taking that bird; or
- (f) knowingly causes or permits to be done an act which is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this subsection,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The Governor may by order, either generally or in relation to any kind of wild bird specified in that order, amend subsection (1) by adding any method of killing or taking wild birds, or by omitting any such method which is mentioned in that subsection.

(3) In any proceedings under subsection (1)(a), it shall be a defence for a person charged thereunder to show that the article was set in position for the purpose of killing or taking, in accordance with a licence granted under section 13, any wild animals which could be lawfully killed or taken by those means and that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent injury thereby to wild birds.

(4) In any proceedings under sub-section (1)(f) relating to an act which is mentioned in sub-section (1)(a), it shall be a defence for a person charged thereunder to show that the article was set in position for the purpose of killing or taking, in accordance with a licence granted under section 13, any wild animals which could be lawfully killed or taken by those means and that he took or caused to be taken all reasonable precautions to prevent injury thereby to wild birds.

Sale etc. of wild or dead wild birds, egg etc.

6.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—

- (a) sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports the purpose of sale, any live wild bird or an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg; or
- (b) publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any of those things,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person shows or causes or permits to be shown for the purposes of any competition or in any premises in which a competition is being held—

- (a) any live wild bird; or
- (b) any live bird one of whose parents was such a wild bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) In this section “wild bird” does not include any bird which is shown—

- (a) to have been bred in captivity; or
- (b) to have been imported into Gibraltar in accordance with the requirements of any other Act.

Protection of captive birds.

7.(1) If any person keeps or confines any bird whatever in any cage or other receptacle which is not sufficient in height, length or breadth to permit the bird to stretch its wings freely, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to poultry, or to the keeping or confining of any bird—

- (a) while that bird is in the course of conveyance, by whatever means;
- (b) while that bird is being shown for the purpose of any public exhibition or competition, if the time during which the bird is kept or confined for those purposes, does not in the aggregate exceed 72 hours; or
- (c) while that bird is undergoing examination or treatment by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner.

- (3) Every person who—
- (a) promotes, arranges, conducts, assists in, receives money for, or takes part in, any event whatever at or in the course of which captive birds are liberated by hand or by any other means whatever for the purpose of being shot immediately after their liberation; or
 - (b) being the owner or occupier of any land, permits that land to be used for the purposes of such an event,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Protection of certain wild animals.

8.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally kills, injures or takes any wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person has in his possession or control any live or dead wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1, or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that—

- (a) the animal had not been killed or taken, or had been killed or taken otherwise than in contravention of the provisions of this Part; or
- (b) the animal or other thing in his possession or control had been sold (whether to him or any other person) otherwise than in contravention of those provisions.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally—

- (a) damages or destroys, or obstructs access to, any structure or place which any wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1 uses for shelter or protection; or
- (b) disturbs any such animal while it is occupying the structure or place which it uses for that purposes,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

- (5) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—
- (a) sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild animal (other than such an animal shown to have been imported into Gibraltar in accordance with the provision of any other relevant law) of a kind specified in Schedule 1, or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal; or
 - (b) publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any of those things,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) In any proceedings for an offence under subsections (1), (2) or (5)(a), the animal in question shall be presumed to have been a wild animal unless the contrary is shown.

Exceptions to section 8.

9.(1) Nothing in subsection (4) of section 8 shall make unlawful anything done within a dwelling house.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 8, a person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of—

- (a) the taking of any such animal if he shows that the animal had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act and was taken solely for the purpose of tending it and releasing it when no longer disabled;
- (b) the killing of any such animal if he shows that the animal had been so seriously disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act that there was no reasonable chance of it recovering; or
- (c) any act made unlawful by that section if he shows that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 8, a person licensed under section 13(2) shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of the killing or injuring of a wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1, if he shows that his actions are in accordance with the terms of that licence.

Prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild animals.

10.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—

- (a) sets in position any self-locking snare which is of such a nature and so placed as to be calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild animal coming into contact therewith;
- (b) uses for the purpose of killing or taking any wild animal any self-locking snare, whether or not of such a nature or so placed as aforesaid, any bow or crossbow, any sling or catapult, any explosive, and electrical device for killing or stunning, any seine or gill net, any pot or device for raking of sea-bed, any automatic or semi-automatic weapon, any shotgun, any device for illuminating a target or sighting device for night shooting, any form of artificial light or any mirror or other dazzling device or any gas or smoke;
- (c) uses as a decoy, for the purpose of killing or taking any wild animal, any live animal or bird whatever or any sound recording;
- (d) uses any mechanical propelled vehicle in immediate pursuit for the purpose of driving, killing or taking any wild animal;
- (e) uses any live bird, mammal for the purpose of killing or taking any wild animal; or
- (f) knowingly causes or permits to be done an act which is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this subsection,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person sets in position or knowingly causes or permits to be set in position any of the following articles, being an article which is of such a nature and so placed as to be calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1 which comes into contact therewith, that is to say, any trap or snare or any poisonous, poisoned or stupefying substance, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—

- (a) sets in position or knowingly causes or permits to be set in position any snare which is of such a nature and so placed as to be calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild animal coming into contact therewith; and
- (b) while the snare remains in position fails, without reasonable excuse, to inspect it, or cause it to be inspected, at least once every day,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The Governor may be order, either generally or in relation to any kind of wild animal specified in that order, amend sub-section (2) by adding any method of killing or taking wild animals, or by omitting any such method which is mentioned in that sub-section.

(5) In any proceedings for an offence under this section the animal in question shall be presumed to have been a wild animal unless the contrary is shown.

(6) In any proceedings for an offence under sub-section (2) it shall be a defence for a person charged thereunder to show that the article was set in position for the purpose of killing or taking in accordance with a licence granted under section 13(2), any wild animals which could be lawfully killed or taken by those means and that he took or caused to be taken all reasonable precautions to prevent injury thereby to any wild animals of a kind specified in Schedule 1.

Protection of wild plants.

11.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally picks, cuts, uproots or destroys any wild plant (other than a plant specified in schedule (2) otherwise than in accordance with the licence granted under section 13 he shall be guilty of an offence.

- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person—
- (a) sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild plant (other than a plant specified in Schedule 2), or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant; or
 - (b) publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any of those things,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), a person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of any act made unlawful by that sub-section if he shows that the act was an incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided.

(4) In any proceedings for an offence under sub-section (1) or (2)(a), the plant in question shall be presumed to have been a wild plant unless the contrary is shown.

Introduction of new species.

12.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person releases or allows to escape into the wild any animal which is of a kind which is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Gibraltar in a wild state, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any plant which does not ordinarily grow in the wild in Gibraltar, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Subject to sub-section (4), it shall be a defence to a charge of committing an offence under sub-section (1) or (2) to prove that the accused took all reasonable steps and exercised all diligence to avoid committing the offence.

(4) Where the defence provided by sub-section (3) involves an allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or default by another person, the person charged shall not, without leave of the Court, be entitled to rely on the defence unless, within a period ending 7 clear days before the hearing, he has served on the prosecutor a notice giving such information identifying or assisting in the identification of the other person as was then in his possession.

Power to grant licences.

13.(1) Sections 3,4,5,6(2) and 7 do not apply to anything done—

- (a) for scientific or educational purposes;
- (b) for the purpose of ringing or marking, or examining any ring or mark on, wild birds;
- (c) for the purpose of conserving wild birds;
- (d) for the purpose of tending a disabled wild bird and releasing it when no longer disabled;
- (e) for the purposes of preserving public health or public or air safety;
- (f) for the purpose for preventing the spread of disease;

if it is done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Governor after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council.

(2) Sections 8(1), (2) and (4), 10(1) and (2) and 11(1) do not apply to anything done—

- (a) for scientific or educational purposes;
- (b) for the purpose of ringing or marking, or examining any ring or mark on, wild animals;
- (c) for the purpose of conserving wild animals or wild plants or introducing them to particular areas;
- (d) for the purpose of preserving public health or public safety;
- (e) for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease;

if it is done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Governor after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council.

(3) Subject to sub-section (4), a licence under the foregoing provisions of this section—

- (a) may be, to any degree, general or specific;
- (b) may be granted either to persons of a class or to a particular person;
- (c) may be subject to compliance with any specified conditions;
- (d) may be modified or revoked at any time by the Governor after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council; and
- (e) subject to paragraph (d), shall be valid for the period stated in the licence;

and the Governor may charge therefor such reasonable sum (if any) as he may determine.

(4) A licence under sub-sections (1) or (2) which authorises any person to kill wild birds or wild animals shall specify the area within which the methods by which the wild bird or wild animals may be killed.

(5) No licence may be granted under this section which may have the effect of causing the extinction in Gibraltar of any wild birds, wild animals or wild plants specified in Schedule 3.

(6) A licence granted for the purpose of allowing disabled wild birds to be tended shall specify the arrangements to be made for registering with the Nature Conservancy Council any bird so tended and for recording the release or otherwise of such bird.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section the Governor shall grant to a public officer such licence as may be necessary to enable that officer to carry out his duties under any other Act.

False statements made for obtaining a licence.

14. A person who, for the purposes of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the grant of a licence under section 13—

- (a) makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information, which he knows to be false in a material particular; or
- (b) recklessly makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information, which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence.

Attempts to commit offences.

15.(1) Any person who attempts to commit an offence under the foregoing provisions of this Part, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable in like manner as for the said offence.

(2) Any person who for the purposes of committing an offence under the foregoing provisions of the Part, has in his possession anything capable of being used for committing the offence, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable in like manner as for the said offence.

Enforcement.

16. If a Police officer or a person appointed for the purpose of enforcing this Act under section 21 suspects with reasonable cause that any person is committing or has committed an offence under this Part, the officer or person appointed may without warrant—

- (a) stop and search that person;
- (b) search or examine any thing or vehicle which that person may then be using or have in his possession;

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- (c) seize and detain for purposes of proceedings under this Part, anything which may be evidence of the commission of the offence or may be liable to be forfeited under section 17.

Penalties, forfeitures etc.

17.(1) Subject to sub-section (3), a person guilty of an offence under sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 or 15 shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine at level 5 on the standard scale or 6 months imprisonment or both; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 2 years and to a fine.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), a person guilty of an offence under sections 7, 12 or 14 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 4 on the standard scale or 6 months imprisonment or to both.

(3) Where an offence to which sub-sections (1) or (2) applies was committed in respect of more than one bird, nest, egg, other animal, plant or other thing, the fine which may be imposed under that subsection shall be determined as if the person convicted had been convicted of a separate offence in respect of each bird, nest, egg, animal, plant or thing.

(4) The Court by which any person is convicted of an offence under this Part—

- (a) shall order the forfeiture of any bird, nest, egg, other animal, plant or thing in respect of which the offence was committed; and
- (b) may order the forfeiture of any vehicle, animal, weapon or other thing which was used to commit the offence and, in the case of an offence under section 12, any animal or plant which is of the same kind as that in respect of which the offence was committed and was found in his possession.

PART IIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE

Application etc..

17A. (1) This Part makes provision for the purpose of transposing into the law of Gibraltar the Habitats Directive.

(2) Where this Act creates a function (including a power or duty) to be carried out by any person, that person shall carry out that function so as to secure compliance with the Habitats Directive.

Selection of sites eligible for identification as of Community importance.

17B. (1) On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) to the Habitats Directive, and relevant scientific information, the Minister shall propose a list of sites indicating with respect to each site —

- (a) which natural habitat types in Annex I to the Directive the site hosts, and
- (b) which species in Annex II to the Directive that are native to Gibraltar the site hosts.

(2) Where appropriate after having carried out surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species in Gibraltar the Minister may propose modification of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance.

(3) The list shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State for sending to the Commission as soon as practicable together with information on each site including—

- (a) a map of the site,
- (b) its name, location and extent, and
- (c) the data resulting from application of the criteria specified in Annex III (Stage 1),

provided in a format established by the Commission.

Adoption of list of sites: designation of special areas of conservation.

17C.(1) Once a site of Community importance in Gibraltar has been adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Habitats Directive, the Minister shall designate that site as a special area of conservation as soon as possible and within six years at most.

(2) The Minister shall establish priorities for the designation of sites in the light of—

- (a) the importance of the sites for the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of —

- (i) a natural habitat type in Annex I to the Habitats Directive, or
- (ii) a species in Annex II to the Directive,

and for the coherence of Natura 2000; and

- (b) the threats of degradation or destruction to which those sites are exposed.

(3) In this section “Natura 2000” means the European network of special areas of conservation and special protection areas under the Wild Birds Directive provided for in Article 3(1) of the Habitats Directive.

Consultation as to inclusion of site omitted from the list.

17D. If consultation is initiated by the Commission in accordance with Article 5(1) of the Habitats Directive with respect to a site in Gibraltar hosting a priority natural habitat type or priority species and—

- (a) the Minister agrees that the site should be added to the list transmitted in accordance with section 17B, or
- (b) the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Habitats Directive, so decides,

the site shall be treated as added to the list as from the date of that agreement or decision.

Meaning of “European site” and “European Marine site”.

17E. (1) In this Act a “European site” means—

- (a) a special area of conservation,
- (b) a site of Community importance which has been placed on the list referred to in the third sub-paragraph of Article 4(2) of the Habitats Directive,
- (c) a site hosting a priority natural habitat type or priority species in respect of which consultation has been initiated under Article 5(1) of the Habitats Directive, during the consultation period or pending a decision of the Council under Article 5(3), or

- (d) an area classified pursuant to Article 4(1) or (2) of the Wild Birds Directive,

(2) In this Act a European marine site means a European site which consists of, or so far as it consists of, marine areas.

Notice to landowners, relevant persons, etc..

17F. (1) As soon as practicable after a site is designated as a European site, or ceases to be so designated, or there is any change in the designation the Minister shall give notice of this to—

- (a) every owner or occupier of land within the site;
- (b) the Nature Conservancy Council; and
- (c) such other persons or bodies as it may determine.

(2) A notice required to be issued by virtue of sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the document by which the site has been designated as a European site in so far as it relates to land owned or occupied by or, as the case may be, to land within the area of responsibility of the person or body to whom the notice is given.

(3) The Government may make rules as to the form and content of notices to be given under this section.

Management agreements.

17G.(1) The Nature Conservancy Council may enter into an agreement (a “management agreement”) with every owner, lessee and occupier of land forming part of a European site, or land adjacent to such a site, for the management, conservation, restoration or protection of the site, or any part of it with the purpose of attaining the objectives of the Habitats Directive.

(2) A management agreement may impose such restrictions as may be expedient for the purposes of the agreement on the exercise of rights over the land by the persons who can be bound by the agreement.

- (3) A management agreement—
 - (a) may provide for the management of the land in such manner, the carrying out thereon of such work and the doing thereon of such other things as may be expedient for the purposes of the agreement;

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- (b) may provide for any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) being carried out, or for the costs thereof being defrayed, either by the said owner or other person or by the Nature Conservancy Council, or partly in one way and partly in another;
- (c) may contain such other provisions as to the making of payments by the Nature Conservancy Council, and in particular for the payment by the Council of compensation for the effect of the restrictions mentioned in sub-section (2) as may be specified in the agreement.

(4) Where land is subject to a management agreement, the Nature Conservancy Council shall, as respects the enforcement of the agreement against persons other than the original contracting party, have the like rights as if—

- (a) they had at all material times been the absolute owners in possession of ascertained land adjacent to the land subject to the agreement and capable of being benefited by the agreement; and
- (b) the management agreement had been expressed to be for the benefit of that adjacent land.

Notification of potentially damaging operations.

17H.(1) Any designation made under section 17C(1) in relation to a European site may specify—

- (a) the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features by reason of which the land is of special interest, and
- (b) any operations appearing to the Nature Conservancy Council to be likely to damage that flora or fauna or those features.

(2) The Minister may, for the purpose of securing compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive, at any time amend the designation with respect of any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (1) and shall notify those persons to whom he gave notification of the original designation of the amendment.

Restriction on carrying out operations specified in notification.

17J.(1) The owner or occupier of any land within a European site shall not carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, on that land any operation specified in relation to the site under section 17H unless—

- (a) one of them has given the Nature Conservancy Council written notice of a proposal to carry out the operation, specifying its nature and the land on which it is proposed to carry it out, and
 - (b) one of the conditions specified in sub-section (2) is fulfilled.
- (2) The conditions referred to in sub-section (1)(b) are—
- (a) that the operation is carried out with the written consent of the Nature Conservancy Council;
 - (b) that the operation is carried out in accordance with the terms of a management agreement.
- (3) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes sub-section (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 4 on the standard scale.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-section (3) it is a reasonable excuse for a person to carry out an operation—
- (a) that the operation was an emergency operation particulars of which (including details of the emergency) were notified to the Nature Conservancy Council as soon as practicable after the commencement of the operation; or
 - (b) that the operation was authorised by a planning permit granted on an application under the Town Planning Act.

Supplementary provisions as to consents.

17K.(1) Where it appears to the Nature Conservancy Council that an application for consent given in accordance with section 17J(2)(a) relates to an operation which is or forms part of a plan or project which —

- (a) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, and
- (b) is likely to have a significant effect on the site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects),

the Council shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

(2) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, the Nature Conservancy Council may give consent for the operation only after having

ascertained that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

(3) The Nature Conservancy Council shall give notice of its decision in respect of an application for consent to the owner and the occupier of the land to which the application relates and where the Nature Conservancy Council does not give consent for the operation the Council shall give to those persons reasons for its decision.

- (4) The owner or the occupier of the land in question may—
- (a) within two months of receiving notice of the refusal of consent, or
 - (b) if no notice of a decision is received by him within three months of an application for consent being made,

by notice in writing to the Nature Conservancy Council require the Council to refer the matter forthwith to the Minister.

(5) If on the matter being referred to the Minister he is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions, the plan or project should be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to sub-section (6), may be of a social or economic nature), he may direct the Nature Conservancy Council to give consent to the operation.

(6) Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, the reasons referred in sub-section (5) shall be either—

- (a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment, or
- (b) other reasons which in the opinion of the European Commission are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

(7) Where the Minister directs the Nature Conservancy Council to give consent under this section, he shall secure that such compensatory measures are taken as are necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.

(8) This section does not apply in relation to a site which is a European site by reason only of section 17E(1)(c).

Provisions as to existing notices and consents.

17L.(1) Any notice or consent previously given under section 18 in relation to land which on or after the commencement of this Part becomes land within a European site shall have effect, subject to the provisions of this section, as if given in accordance with section 17J(1)(a) or (2)(a).

(2) The Minister shall review any such consent as is referred to in subsection (1) to assess its compatibility with the conservation objectives of the site, and—

- (a) to the extent that it is not so compatible may modify the consent, or
- (b) if in the opinion of the Minister the consent cannot by modification be made compatible with the conservation objectives of the site, may withdraw it.

(3) Notice of any such modification or withdrawal of consent shall be given to every owner and occupier of land within the site who in the opinion of the Nature Conservancy Council may be affected by it, and the modification or withdrawal shall come into effect in relation to an owner or occupier upon such notice being given to him.

(4) The modification or withdrawal of a consent shall not affect anything done in reliance on the consent before the modification or withdrawal takes effect.

Power to make special nature conservation order.

17M. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council make in respect of any land within a European site or marine area within a European marine site a special nature conservation order specifying operations which appear to it to be likely to destroy or damage the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features by reason of which the land is a European site or in relation to the sea a European marine site.

(2) A special nature conservation order may be amended or revoked by a further order.

(3) Schedule 4 has effect with respect to the making, amending or revoking of special nature conservation orders.

Restriction on carrying out operations specified in a special nature conservation order.

17N.(1) No person shall carry out on any land within a European site in respect of which a special nature conservation order is in effect any operation

specified in the order, unless the operation is carried out, or caused or permitted to be carried out, by the owner or occupier of the land and—

- (a) one of them has, after the making of the order, given the Nature Conservancy Council written notice of a proposal to carry out the operation, specifying its nature and the land on which it is proposed to carry it out, and
 - (b) one of the conditions specified in sub-section (2) is fulfilled.
- (2) The conditions referred to in sub-section (1)(b) are—
- (a) that the operation is carried out with the written consent of the Nature Conservancy Council;
 - (b) that the operation is carried out in accordance with the terms of a management agreement.
- (3) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes sub-section (1) commits an offence and is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine at level 5 on the standard scale;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-section (3) it is a reasonable excuse for a person to carry out an operation—
- (a) that the operation was an emergency operation particulars of which (including details of the emergency) were notified to the Nature Conservancy Council as soon as practicable after the commencement of the operation; or
 - (b) that the operation was authorised by a planning permit granted on an application under the Town Planning Act.

Supplementary provisions as to consents.

17P.(1) Where it appears to the Nature Conservancy Council that an application for consent in accordance with section 17N(2)(a) relates to an operation which is or forms part of a plan or project which—

- (a) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, and
- (b) is likely to have a significant effect on the site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects),

the Council shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of the conservation objectives the Council considers appropriate to that site.

(2) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment referred to in sub-section (1), the Nature Conservancy Council may give consent for the operation only after having ascertained that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

(3) The Nature Conservancy Council shall give notice of its decision in respect of an application for consent to the person making that an application and where the Nature Conservancy Council does not give consent for the operation the Council shall give to that person reasons for its decision.

(4) The owner or occupier, as the case may be, of the land in question may—

- (a) within two months of receiving notice of the refusal of consent, or
- (b) if no notice of a decision is received by him within three months of an application for consent being made,

by notice in writing to the Nature Conservancy Council require the Council to refer the matter forthwith to the Minister.

(5) If on the matter being referred to the Minister he is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions, the plan or project should be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to sub-section (6), may be of a social or economic nature), he may direct the Nature Conservancy Council to give consent to the operation.

(6) Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, the reasons referred to in sub-section (5) shall be either—

- (a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment, or
- (b) other reasons which in the opinion of the European Commission are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

(7) Where the Minister directs the Nature Conservancy Council to give consent under this section, he shall secure that such compensatory measures are taken as are necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.

(8) This section does not apply in relation to a site which is a European site by reason only of section 17E(1)(c).

Prevention of deterioration.

17PA.(1) Where the natural habitat or the habitat of a species for which a site has been designated a European site or a European marine site is deteriorating or is likely to deteriorate, the Government must make an order specifying the steps which are to be taken in order to prevent that deterioration in so far as such deterioration could be significant in relation to the objectives of the Habitats Directive.

(2) An order under subsection (1) shall be addressed to the owner or occupier of land within such a site or where the deterioration results from or is likely to arise as a result of an operation outside that site, to the person undertaking that operation.

(3) An order under subsection (1) shall state the time for compliance with the terms of the order.

(4) An order under subsection (1) shall be consistent with but shall not exceed the obligations under Article 6(2) of the Habitats Directive.

(5) A person to whom an order is addressed and who within the time stated in the order fails to comply with a provision of that order is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and to a further fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale for every day or part of every day in respect of which the order has not been complied with.

(6) Upon receipt of representations from a person who is affected by or has an interest in an order made under subsection (1) the Government may subject to subsection (4) amend, vary or revoke that order.

European Marine Site.

17Q.(1) The Minister may install markers indicating the existence and extent of a European marine site.

(2) As soon as possible after a site becomes a European marine site, the Minister shall publish in the Gazette —

- (a) the conservation objectives for that site, and
- (b) any operations which may cause deterioration of natural habitats or the habitats of species, or disturbance of species, for which the site has been designated.

Management scheme for European Marine Site.

17R.(1) The Minister may by notice in the Gazette establish a management scheme for a European marine site.

(2) The scheme may, in particular —

- (a) appoint the Nature Conservancy Council to co-ordinate the establishment of the scheme;
- (b) set time limits within which any steps by the Nature Conservancy Council are to be taken;
- (c) require the Nature Conservancy Council to supply to the Minister such information concerning the establishment of the scheme as may be specified in the notice.

(3) The Government may amend a management scheme for a European marine site, either generally or in any particular respect.

Surveillance of conservation status of habitats and species.

17RA. The Minister shall make arrangements for the surveillance of the conservation status of natural habitats of Community interest and species of Community interest, and in particular priority natural habitat types and priority species.

(2) The Minister shall, from time to time review the arrangements he has made under subsection (1) and if he thinks it appropriate, revise those arrangements

Protection of certain animals from exploitation.

17RB.(1) If the Minister considers it necessary in the light of information derived from the surveillance arranged under section 17RA or otherwise arranged for the purpose of Article 11 of the Habitats Directive, he must ensure that measures are taken to ensure that—

- (a) the taking in the wild of specimens of a species of animal listed in Annex V to the Habitats Directive; and
- (b) the exploitation of such specimens,

is compatible with that species being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

(2) Where the Minister considers that measures are necessary under subsection (1) he must make arrangements for surveillance for the purpose of establishing whether the taking in the wild of specimens of the species concerned, and the exploitation of specimens of that species, are compatible with it being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

17S. *Repealed.*

Protection of certain wild animals.

17T.(1) It is an offence—

- (a) deliberately to capture injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species;
- (b) deliberately to disturb such an animal—
 - (i) if the disturbance is such as is likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young, hibernate or migrate; or
 - (ii) if the disturbance is such as is likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young; or
- (c) deliberately to take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; or
- (d) to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

(2) It is an offence for any person—

- (a) to have in his possession or control;
- (b) to transport;
- (c) to sell or exchange; or
- (d) to offer for sale or exchange,

anything to which subsection (3) applies.

(3) This subsection applies to—

- (a) any live or dead animal or part of an animal—
 - (i) which has been taken from the wild; and

(ii) which is of a species or subspecies listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive; and

(b) to any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal or such a part of an animal.

(4) The offences in subsections (1) and (2) apply to all stages of the life of the animals to which they apply.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the animal or part of the animal in question, or the animal or part of the animal from which the part or the thing in question is derived, was lawfully taken from the wild.

(6) The defence under subsection (5) does not apply–

(a) in the case of the offences in subsection (2)(a) and (b) if–

(i) the animal in question is an animal of a European protected species or the part or thing in question is derived from such an animal; and

(ii) that the animal, part or thing in question was in the defendant's possession, or transported by the defendant, for the purpose of sale or exchange;

(b) in the case of the offences in subsection (2)(c) and (d) if the animal in question is an animal of a European protected species or the part or thing in question is derived from such an animal.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) an animal, or part of an animal, shall be treated as having been lawfully taken from the wild if–

(a) it was taken from the wild in the European territory of a member State to which the EC Treaty applies, without contravention of the law of that member State and before the implementation date; or

(b) it was taken from the wild elsewhere.

(8) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the animal, or the animal from which the part or thing in question is derived is of a species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive and–

(a) was from a population occurring in a country or area which appears next to the name of that species in that Annex;

- (b) is of the species *Capra aegagrus* and was not from a naturally occurring population;
- (c) is of the subspecies *Ovis gmelini musimon* and was not from a naturally occurring population in Corsica or Sardinia; or
- (d) is of the species *Coregonus oxyrinchus* and either was from Finland or was not from an anadromous population.

(9) Unless the contrary is shown, in any proceedings under subsection (1) the animal in question is presumed to have been a wild animal.

(10) In any proceedings under subsection (2) it is to be presumed unless the contrary is shown—

- (a) that the animal in question was taken from the wild;
- (b) that the part of an animal in question is from an animal which was taken from the wild or that it was taken from the wild; or
- (c) the thing in question (if it is not part of an animal) was derived from an animal taken from the wild.

(11) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(12) In deciding upon the sentence for a person convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(d), the court shall in particular have regard to whether that person could reasonably have avoided the damage to or destruction of the breeding site or resting place concerned.

(13) In this section—

“the EC Treaty” means the Treaty establishing the European Community;

“the implementation date” means—

- (a) where the relevant State became a member State before 10th June 1994, the 10th June 1994; and
- (b) in any other case, the date on which the relevant State became a member State;

“relevant State” means the State in whose territory the animal, or part of it, was taken from the wild.

Exceptions from section 17T.

17U.(1) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) of deliberately capturing a wild animal of a European protected species, or an offence under section 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question—

- (a) was in relation to an animal that had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act; and
- (b) was done solely for one or more of the purposes of—
 - (i) tending and releasing it when no longer disabled; or
 - (ii) releasing it after it had been tended.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) (a) or (b) or under 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question—

- (a) was in relation to an animal that had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act and that there was no reasonable chance of it recovering; and
- (b) was done solely for one or more of the purposes of—
 - (i) ending the animal's life; or
 - (ii) disposing of it (otherwise than by sale or exchange) as soon as practicable after it was dead.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) by reason of the injuring of an animal of a European protected species if he shows that this was done solely for the purpose—

- (a) of taking a sample by virtue of section 13 or section 17Y; or
- (b) of taking a sample for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act or the Criminal Offences Act.

(4) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question was done for the purposes of—

- (a) investigating whether an offence is being or has been committed;

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- (b) bringing, conducting, or giving evidence in, any criminal proceedings in respect of any such offence; or
- (c) giving effect to an order under section 17.

Prohibition of certain methods of taking or killing wild animals.

17V. (1) This section applies in relation to the taking or killing of a wild animal—

- (a) of any of the species listed in Annex V(a) to the Habitats Directive, and to which Article 15 applies, whose natural range includes any area of Gibraltar, or
- (b) of a European protected species, where the taking or killing of such animals is permitted in accordance with this Part.

(2) It is an offence to use for the purpose of taking or killing any such wild animal as is referred to in sub-section (1)—

- (a) any of the means listed in sub-section (3) or (4), or
- (b) any form of taking or killing from the modes of transport listed in sub-section (5); or
- (c) any other means of taking or killing which is indiscriminate and capable of causing the local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, animals of a species referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The prohibited means of taking or killing of mammals are the use of—

- (a) blind or mutilated animals used as live decoys;
- (b) tape recorders;
- (c) electrical and electronic devices capable of killing or stunning;
- (d) artificial light sources;
- (e) mirrors and other dazzling devices;
- (f) devices for illuminating targets;
- (g) sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- (h) explosives;

- (j) nets which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use;
 - (k) traps which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use;
 - (l) crossbows;
 - (m) poisons and poisoned or anaesthetic bait;
 - (n) gassing or smoking out;
 - (p) semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition.
- (4) The prohibited means of taking or killing fish are the use of—
- (a) poison;
 - (b) explosives.
- (5) The prohibited modes of transport are—
- (a) aircraft;
 - (b) moving motor vehicles.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 5 on the standard scale.

Monitoring incidental capturing and killing.

17VA(1). The Minister shall make arrangements to establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and incidental killing, of animals of the species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive which takes place in Gibraltar.

(2) In the light of the information obtained under subsection (1) the Minister may review the arrangements he has made under subsection (1) and if he thinks it appropriate, revise those arrangements.

Protection from incidental capture and killing.

17VB.(1) If the Minister considers it necessary, in the light of the information derived from the monitoring arranged under section 17VA or otherwise arranged for the purpose of Article 12(4) of the Habitats Directive, he must

make arrangements for further research for, or ensure that conservation measures are taken for, the purpose specified in subsection (2).

(2) The purpose referred to in subsection (1) is to ensure that the incidental capture and incidental killing of animals of a species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive does not have a significant negative impact on that species.

Minister may make Regulations.

17VC. The Minister may make regulations to implement or require the implementation of conservation measures to ensure that the incidental capture and incidental killing of animals of the species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive does not have a negative impact on the species concerned or for the implementation of sections 17VA and 17VB.

17W. *Repealed.*

Protection of certain wild plants.

17X.(1) It is an offence deliberately to pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a European protected species.

(2) It is an offence for any person to—

- (a) have in his possession or control;
- (b) transport;
- (c) sell or exchange; or
- (d) offer for sale or exchange,

anything to which subsection (3) applies.

(3) This section applies to—

- (a) any live or dead plant, or part of a plant—
 - (i) which has been taken in the wild; and
 - (ii) which is of a species or subspecies listed in Annex II(b) (other than any bryophyte) or IV(b) to the Habitats Directive; and
- (b) to any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant or such part of a plant.

(4) The offences in subsections (1) and (2) apply to all stages of the biological cycle of the plants to which they apply.

(5) Subject to subsection (6) a person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the plant or part of the plant in question, or the plant or part of the plant from which the part or thing in question is derived, was lawfully taken in the wild.

(6) The defence in subsection (5) does not apply—

(a) in the case of the offences in subsection 2(a) and (b) if—

- (i) the plant in question is of a European protected species, or the part or thing in question is derived from such a plant; and
- (ii) the plant, part or thing in question was in the defendant's possession or control, or transported by the defendant, for the purpose of sale or exchange;

(b) in the case of the offences in subsection 2(c) and (d) if—

- (i) the plant in question is of a European protected species; or
- (ii) the part or thing in question is derived from such a plant.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) a plant, or part of a plant, shall be treated as having been lawfully taken in the wild if—

- (a) it was taken in the wild in the European territory of a member State to which the EC Treaty applies, without contravention of the law of that member State and before the implementation date; or
- (b) it was taken in the wild elsewhere.

(8) A person shall not be guilty of the offence under subsection (1) of picking or cutting of a wild plant of a European protected species if he shows that this was done solely for the purpose—

- (a) of taking a sample by virtue of section 13 or section 17Y;
- (b) of taking a sample for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal proceedings.

(9) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17X(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question was done for the purposes of—

- (a) investigating whether an offence is being or has been committed;
- (b) bringing, conducting, or giving evidence in, any criminal proceedings in respect of any such offence; or
- (c) giving effect to an order under section 17.

(10) Unless the contrary is shown, in any proceedings under subsections (1) and (2), a plant or any part of it or anything derived from a plant shall be presumed to be or to have been a part of or derived from a plant taken from the wild.

(11) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.

(12) In this section—

“the EC treaty” means the treaty establishing the European Community;

“the implementation date” means—

- (a) where the relevant State became a member State before 10th June 1994, the 10th June 1994; and
- (b) in any other case, the date on which the relevant State became a member State; and

“relevant State” means the State in whose territory the plant, or part of it, was taken in the wild.

Protection of wild birds of European origin.

17XA.(1) Subject to subsection (2) a person who sells or offers for sale, transports for sale or keeps for sale any live or dead wild birds of European origin or any readily recognisable parts or derivatives thereof is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale.

(2) It shall not be an offence for a person to carry out an act specified in subsection (1) if the bird—

- (a) is listed in Annex III/1 of the Wild Birds Directive (which is reproduced in Schedule 8 for information purposes); and
- (b) has been captured, killed or otherwise acquired in another member State and in accordance with the laws of that member State.

Grant of licences for certain purposes.

17Y. (1) Sections 17T, 17V, 17X and 17XA do not apply to anything done for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (2) under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Minister.

- (2) The purposes referred to in sub-section (1) are—
 - (a) scientific or educational purposes;
 - (b) ringing or marking, or examining any ring or mark on, wild animals;
 - (c) conserving wild animals or wild plants or introducing them to particular areas;
 - (d) protecting any zoological or botanical collection;
 - (e) preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
 - (f) preventing the spread of disease.

(2A) The Minister may grant a licence to permit the taking or the possession or control of specimens of any of the species listed in Annex IV to the Habitats Directive for a purpose not falling within subsection (2).

(2B) The Minister shall only grant a licence under subsection (2A) where he is satisfied that the grant of the licence would be compatible with the restrictions in Article 16(1)(e) of the Habitats Directive.

(2C) Sections 17T, 17V and 17X do not apply to anything done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Minister under subsection (2A).

(3) The Minister shall not grant a licence under this section unless he is satisfied—

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- (a) that there is no satisfactory alternative, and
- (b) that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

(4) The Minister shall from time to time consult with the Nature Conservancy Council as to the exercise of his functions under this section, and he shall not grant a licence of any description unless he has been advised by that Council as to the circumstances in which, in the opinion of the Council licences of that description should be granted.

Licences: supplementary provisions.

17Z. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a licence granted under section 17Y–

- (a) may be, to any degree, general or specific;
- (b) may be granted either to persons of a class or to a particular person; and
- (c) may be subject to compliance with any specified conditions.

(1A) A licence granted under section 17Y(2A) shall be valid only in relation to such persons as are named in the licence.

(2) For the purposes of a licence under section 17Y the definition of a class of persons may be framed by reference to any circumstances whatever including, in particular, their being authorised by any other person.

(3) A licence under section 17Y may be modified or revoked at any time by the Minister but otherwise shall be valid for the period stated in the licence.

(4) A licence under section 17Y which authorises any person to kill wild animals shall specify the area within which and the methods by which the wild animals may be killed and shall not be granted for a period of more than two years.

(4A) A licence granted under section 17Y(2A) shall specify–

- (a) the species of animal or plant of the specimens which the person authorised by the licence may take or have in his possession or under his control;
- (b) the maximum number of specimens which the person authorised by the licence may take or have in his possession or

under his control or which particular specimens that person may take or have in his possession or under his control;

- (c) the conditions subject to which the action authorised by the licence may be taken and in particular—
 - (i) the methods, means or arrangements by which the specimens may be taken or be in the possession or control of the person authorised by the licence;
 - (ii) when or over what period the action authorised by the licence may be taken; and
 - (iii) where it authorises any person to take specimens, the area from which they may be taken.

(5) The Government may by notice in the Gazette prescribe such reasonable fees (if any) as it may determine in respect of applications for and the grant of a licence under section 17Y, and for renewal or amendment of such a licence.

False statements made for obtaining licence.

17AA. (1) A person commits an offence who, for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the grant of a licence under section 17Y—

- (a) makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information, which he knows to be false in a material particular, or
- (b) recklessly makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information, which is false in a material particular.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 4 on the standard scale.

Offence of breaching a licence condition.

17AB.(1) It is an offence for any person authorised by virtue of a licence to which subsection (4) applies to contravene or fail to comply with any condition which the licence requires him to comply with.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (1) if he shows—

- (a) that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence; or

- (b) that the commission of the offence was otherwise due to matters beyond his control.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine up to level 4 on the standard scale or up to 3 months imprisonment.

(4) This section applies to a licence granted under section 17Y on or after 25 June 2007.

General provisions for protection of European sites.

17BB. (1) The Minister, or, as the case may be, a person empowered under any enactment to give any consent, permit or other authorisation for a plan or project or works or empowered to undertake a plan or project or carry out works shall if the plan, project or works —

- (a) is, or are, likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and
- (b) is, or are, not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,

shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), for the purpose of the Town Planning Act material considerations to be taken into account in granting permits shall include considerations which lead to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.

(3) A person applying for any consent, permit or other authorisation mentioned in sub-sections (1) or (2) shall provide such information as the Minister, or other person, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of the assessment.

(4) The Minister, or other person, as the case may be, shall for the purposes of the assessment consult the Nature Conservancy Council and have regard to any representations made by that Council within such reasonable time as the Minister, or other person, may specify.

(5) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to section 17CC, the Minister or other person, as the case may be, shall agree to the

plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site.

(6) In considering whether a plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site, the Minister, or other person, as the case may be, shall have regard to the manner in which it is proposed to be carried out or to any conditions or restrictions subject to which he proposes that the consent, permission or other authorisation should be given.

(7) This section does not apply in relation to a site which is a European site by reason only of section 17E(1)(c).

Considerations of overriding public interest.

17CC.(1) If the Minister is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions, the plan or project or works mentioned in section 17BB should be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to sub-section (2), may be of a social or economic nature), he may agree to the plan or project or works notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for the site.

(2) Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, the reasons referred to in sub-section (1) shall be either—

- (a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment, or
- (b) other reasons which in the opinion of the European Commission are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

(3) Where a person having sufficient interest desires to obtain the opinion of the European Commission as to whether reasons are to be considered imperative reasons of overriding public interest, he shall submit a written request to the Governor —

- (a) identifying the matter on which an opinion is sought, and
- (b) accompanied by any documents or information which may be required.

(4) The Governor shall thereupon forward such request to the Secretary of State who may if he thinks fit, seek the opinion of the Commission, and if he does so, and sends the Commission's opinion to the Government, the Governor shall make the opinion known to the person requesting the opinion.

Information for Commission.

17DD. (1) The Government shall as soon as practicable and thereafter as required by the timetable established under Article 23 of the Habitats Directive forward a report on the implementation of the Directive to the Secretary of State for onward transmission to the Commission.

(2) The report shall in particular include—

- (a) information concerning the conservation measures specified in Article 6(1) of the Habitats Directive;
- (b) an evaluation of the impact of those measures on the conservation status of the natural habitat types set out in Annex I, if appropriate, and the species referred to in Annex II of the Habitats Directive;
- (c) the main results of the surveillance carried out under section 17A(2) in compliance with obligations arising from Article II of the Habitats Directive.

PART IIB APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENTS FOR LAND USE PLANS

Interpretation for Part IIB.

17EE.(1) In this Part—

“land use plan” includes a spatial development strategy, a development plan or a waste plan;

“plan-making authority” means a person or body that is required by virtue of an enactment to compile or give effect to a land use plan.

(2) References in this Part to giving effect to a land use plan include the publication, approval, adoption, revision or replacement of a land use plan.

Assessment of implications for European site or European marine site.

17FF.(1) Where a land use plan—

- (a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site in or a European marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects); and
- (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,

the plan-making authority for that plan shall, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

(2) The plan-making authority shall, for the purposes of any appropriate assessment relating to a European site or a European marine site consult the Nature Conservancy Council and shall take into account any representations made by that body within such reasonable time as the authority specifies.

(3) The plan-making authority shall also, if it considers it appropriate, take the opinion of the general public, and in doing so, shall take such steps for that purpose as it considers appropriate.

(4) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to section 17GG, the plan-making authority shall give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not significantly adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European marine site (as the case may be).

(6) This section does not apply in relation to a site which is a European site by reason only of section 17E(1)(c).

Considerations of overriding public interest.

17GG.(1) If the plan-making authority is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions, the land use plan must be given effect to for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to subsection (2), may be of a social or economic nature), it may give effect to the land use plan notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for the European site or the European marine site (as the case may be).

(2) Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, the reasons referred to in subsection (1) must be either—

- (a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment; or
- (b) any other reasons of overriding public interest provided the plan-making authority has had due regard to the opinion of the European Commission in satisfying itself that there are such reasons.

(3) Where a plan-making authority, other than the Government, desires to obtain the opinion of the European Commission as to whether reasons are to be considered imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it shall submit a written request to the Government—

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- (a) identifying the matter on which an opinion is sought; and
- (b) accompanied by any documents or information which may be required.

(4) The Government may seek the opinion of the Commission and shall transmit the opinion to the plan-making authority.

(5) Where a plan-making authority other than the Government proposes to give effect to a land use plan under this section, it shall notify the Government.

(6) The plan-making authority shall not give effect to the land use plan before the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day notified to it Government as that on which its notification was received, unless the Government notifies it that it may do so.

(7) Without prejudice to any other power, the Government may give directions to the plan-making authority in any such case prohibiting it from giving effect to the land use plan, either indefinitely or during such period as may be specified in the direction.

Compensatory measures.

17HH. Where in accordance with section 17GG a land use plan is given effect, notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for a European site or European marine site, the Government shall secure that any necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.

PART III

NATURE CONSERVATION.

Areas of special interest protected for the purpose of nature conservation etc.

18.(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) where the Governor is of the opinion after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council that an area of land not being a European site is of special interest—

- (a) by reason of any of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features;
- (b) by reason of being the habitat of any wild bird, wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1 or wild plant (other than a plant specified in Schedule 2);

- (c) for the purpose of securing the survival in Gibraltar of any kind of wild bird, wild animal of a kind specified in Schedule 1 or wild plant (other than a plant specified in Schedule 2);
- (d) for the purpose of complying with any international obligation;
- (e) for the purpose of providing under suitable conditions and control, special opportunities for the study of, and research into, matters relating to flora and fauna and the physical conditions in which they live, or the study of geological and geophysical features of special interest in the area,

it may by order designate that area to be a nature conservation area.

(2) Where the Governor is of the opinion after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council that any land covered (continuously or intermittently) by waters or parts of the sea within territorial waters is of special interest for the purpose of—

- (a) conserving marine flora or fauna or geological or physiographical features of special interest in the area;
- (b) providing under suitable conditions and control, special opportunities for the study of, and research into, matters relating to marine flora and fauna and the physical conditions in which they live, or for the study of geological and physiographical features of special interest in the area;
- (c) for the purpose of complying with any international obligation;

it may by order designate such an area as a marine nature area.

(3) Subject to sub-section (4) no person shall carry out on any land to which this sub-section applies any operation which—

- (a) appears to the Governor to be likely to destroy or damage the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features by reason of which the land is land which paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) applies; and
- (b) is specified in the order applying this sub-section to the land.

(4) Sub-section (3) shall not apply in relation to any operation carried out, or caused or permitted to be carried out, by the owner or occupier of the land if—

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- (a) one of them has, after the commencement date, given the Nature Conservancy Council notice of a proposal to carry out the operation, specifying its nature and the land on which it is proposed to carry it out; and
 - (b) the operation is carried out with the written consent of the Nature Conservancy Council.
- (5) The Governor may, after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council, make regulations for the protection of any area designated as a marine nature area under sub-section (2) and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such regulations may provide—
- (a) for prohibiting or restricting, either absolutely or subject to any exceptions—
 - (i) the entry into or movement within the area of persons and vessels;
 - (ii) the killing, taking, destruction, molestation or disturbance of animals or plants of any description in the area, or the doing anything therein which will interfere with the sea bed or damage or disturb any object in the area, or
 - (iii) the depositing of rubbish in the area;
 - (b) for the issue, on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the regulations, of permits authorising entry into the area or the doing of anything which would otherwise be unlawful under the regulations; and
 - (c) may be so made as to apply either generally or with respect to particular parts of the area or particular times of the year.
- (6) Nothing in the regulations made under sub-section (5) shall—
- (a) prohibit or restrict the exercise of any right of passage by a vessel other than a pleasure boat; or
 - (b) prohibit, except with respect to particular parts of the area at particular times of the year, the exercise of any such right by a pleasure boat.
- (7) Nothing in regulations made under sub-section (5) shall make unlawful—

- (a) anything done for the purpose of securing the safety of any vessel, or of preventing damage to any vessel or cargo, or of saving life;
- (b) anything done more than 30 metres below the sea bed; or
- (c) the exercise by a relevant authority of any powers given to that authority under any enactment.

(8) In this section “vessel” includes a hydrofoil, hovercraft and any aircraft capable of landing on water and “pleasure boat” shall be construed accordingly.

(9) References in this section to birds, animals or plants of any description include references to eggs, seeds, spores, larva or other immature stages of birds, animals or plants of that description.

Penalties etc. in relation to nature conservation areas and marine nature areas.

19.(1) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes sub-section (4) of section 18, shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine at level 4 on the standard scale or 3 months imprisonment or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to 2 years imprisonment and a fine.

(2) Where an operation in respect in respect of which a person is convicted of an offence under sub-section (1) has destroyed or damaged any part of the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features by reason of which the land on which it was carried out is of special interest, the Court by which he is convicted, in addition to dealing with him in any way, may make an order requiring him to carry out, within such period as may be specified in the order, such operations for the purpose of restoring the land to its former condition as may be so specified.

(3) In the case of an order under sub-section (2) made by the Magistrates’ Court, the period specified in the order shall not begin to run—

- (a) in any case until the expiration of the period for the time being prescribed by law for the giving of notice of appeal against the decision of the Magistrates’ Court;
- (b) where notice of appeal is given within the period so prescribed, until the determination of the appeal.

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(4) At any time before an order under sub-section (2) has complied with or fully complied with, the Court by which it was made may, on the application of the person against whom it was made, discharge or vary the order if it appears to the Court that a change in circumstance has made compliance or full compliance with the order impracticable or unnecessary.

(5) If, within the period specified in an order under this section, the person against whom it was made fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with it, he shall be liable on summary conviction—

- (a) to a fine at level 4 on the standard scale or 3 months imprisonment or both; and
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one tenth of the maximum fine under (a) above for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) If, within the period specified in an order under this section, any operations specified in the order have not been carried out, the Nature Conservancy Council may enter the land and carry out these operations and recover from the person against whom the order was made any expenses reasonably incurred by them in doing so.

(7) Regulations made under section 18(6) may provide, in relation to offences created by those regulations—

- (a) on summary conviction for a fine not exceeding the maximum fine at level 4 on the standard scale and a period of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months;
- (b) on conviction on indictment for a period of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years and a fine.

PART IV MISCELLANEOUS

Scientific Authorities.

20.(1) The Minister may by Regulations establish any body or bodies for the purpose of advising the Governor in relation to any matter including but not limited to—

- (a) the environment;
- (b) terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna;

- (c) the exploitation (whether commercial or otherwise) of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

(2) A body established under subsection (1) shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by regulations made thereunder.

(3) A reference in this Act to a scientific authority is a reference to a body which is established under subsection (1).

Wildlife Warden.

21.(1) The Governor may, after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council appoint by notice any person to be a Wildlife Warden or an honorary Wildlife Warden for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of determining the powers and duties of any person appointed under sub-section (1).

Offences by bodies corporate etc.

22.(1) Where body corporate is guilty of an offence under this Act and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who is purporting to act in any such capacity he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of the body corporate are managed by its members, sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

Amendment of Schedules.

23. The Minister may amend the Schedules by notice in the Gazette.

Regulations.

24. The Governor may, after consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council, make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such regulations may provide for—

- (a) fees or charges payable in respect of any application, licence or other document under this Act, or any other matter in the administration of this Act;

- (b) the forms or contents of applications, licences, registers and other documents required for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) the procedure to be followed for the establishment of a nature conservation area or a marine nature area;
- (d) the protection and regulation of (subject to the provisions of section 18) nature conservation areas and marine nature areas;
- (e) the powers and functions of Wildlife Wardens appointed under section.22,
- (f) compliance with any European Union obligation.

Admission to and fees for entry into a nature conservation area.

24A. The Minister may by order published in the Gazette set–

- (a) the terms and conditions of entry, including times and dates; and
- (b) the fees for entry,

to a nature conservation area or tourist or other sites within or comprising that area in respect of different classes of persons and vehicles.

SCHEDULE 1.

Section 8

SPECIFIED WILD ANIMALS

NAME	COMMON NAME
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
Insectivora	Insectivores
Erinaceidae	hedgehogs
Talpidae	moles
Soricidae	shrews
Chiroptera	Bats
all species	all species
Primates	Apes & monkeys
Macaca sulvanus	Barbary Macaque
Carnivora	Carnivores
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox

Rodentia

Eliomys quercinus

Lagomorpha

Oryctolagus cuniculus

Pinnipedia

Monachus monachus

Cetacea

all species

AMPHIBIA

all species

REPTILIA

all species

PISCES

Hippocampus spp.

Syngnathus spp.

Thalassoma spp.

Blennius spp,

Gobius spp.

Chromogobius spp.

Thorogobius spp.

INSECTA**Lepidoptera**

Iphiclides podalinus

Euchloe tagis

Anthocaris belia

Gonepterix rhamni

Danaus chryssipus

Melanargia ines

Pyronia cecilia

Strymonidia spini

Tomares ballus

Zizeenia knysna

Carcharodus alceae

Spialia sertorius

Gegenes nostrodamus

Borbo borbonica

Zygaena fausta gibraltaria

Dictyoptera**Rodents**

Garden dormouse

Rabbits & hares

Rabbit

Seals

Monk Seal

Whales, porpoises and dolphins

all species

AMPHIBIANS

all species

REPTILES

all species

FISH

seahorses

pipefish

Turkish wrasse

blennies

gobies

gobies

gobies

INSECTS**Butterflies and Moths**

Scarce Swallowtail

Portuguese Dappled White

Morroco Orange Tip

Brimstone

Plain Tiger

Spanish Marbled White

Southern Gatekeeper

Blue-spot Hairstreak

Provence Hairstreak

African Grass Blue

Mallow Skipper

Red Underwing Skipper

Mediterranean Skipper

Zeller's Skipper

Bibraltar Burnet Moth

Mantids

This version is out of date

all species

ARACHNIDA

Macrothele calpetana

CRUSTACEA

Lepas anatifera

Maja spp.

CHILOPODA

Scholopendra cingulatus

MOLLUSCA

Bivalvia

Atrina pectinata

Pinna nobilis

PINNA RUDIS

Gastropoda

Haliotis tuberculata

Patella ferruginea

Monodonta spp.

Jujubinus spp.

Gibbula spp.

Acicula norrisi

Thais haemastoma

Aplysia spp.

Onchidella celtica

Lauria cylindracea

Truncatellina cylindrica

Pyramidula rupestris

Chondrina calpica

Granopupa granum

Ferussacia follicula

Charonia spp.

Epitonium spp.

Trivia spp.

Cypraea spp.

Mitra zonata

Bolinus brandaris

Hexaplex trunculus

Cecilioides spp.

Testacella maugei

Vitrea contracta

Oxychilus draparnaudi

Oxychilus hudatinus

Parmacella valencienii

all species

SPIDERS

Gibraltar Funnel-web Spider

CRUSTACEANS

Goose Barnacle

spider crabs.

CENTIPEDES & MILLIPEDES

MOLLUSCS

Bivalves

Brittle Pen Shell

Noble Pen Shell

Rough Pen Shell

Gastropods

Sea Ormer

Ribbed Mediterranean Limpet

toothed topshells

top shells

top shells

Rock Shell

sea hares

Chrysalis Snails

Cylindrical Whorl Snail

Rock Snail

tritons

wentletraps

cowries

cowries

Zoned Mitre Shell

Purple Dye Murex

Banded Murex

Mauge's slug

Glass Snail

This version is out of date

Milax nigricans	Black slug
Deroceras ponsonbyi	Ponsonby's slug
Trichia hispida	Hairy snail
Helicella apicina	
Helicella conspurcata	
Candidula intersecta	Wrinkled snail
Cernuella virgata	Striped snail
Cochlicella acuta	Pointed snail
Caracollina lenticula	
Osteophora calpeana	
Cumbium olla	
Cephalopoda	Cephalopods
Argonauta argo	Paper Nautilus
Eledone spp.	Lesser Octopus
ECHINOIDEA	SEA URCHINS
Echinus actutus	Common Sea Urchin
ANTHOZOA	ANEMONES, CORALS,
Madreporaria	
Balanophyllia regia	Regal Coral
Clodocora cespitosa	Carpet Coral
Dendrophyllia ramea	Yellow Coral
Lophelia pertusa	coral
Leptopsammia pruroti	Yellow Cup Coral
Astroides calcycularis	Star Coral
Alcyonacea	
Alcyonium palmatum	Deadman's fingers
Parerythropodium corralloides	soft coral
Gorgonacea	
Eunicella cavolinii	Yellow Gorgonian
Eunicella clavata	Violet Sea Whip
Eunicella singularis	gorgonian
Eunicella verrucosa	White Gorgonian
Corallium rubrum	Red Coral

This version is out of date

SCHEDULE 2

Section 11

<i>Name</i>		<i>Common Name</i>
	GYMNOGRAMMACEAE	
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>		Annual Gymnogram
	ASPLENIACEAE	
<i>Ceterach offfinarum</i>		Rusty-back Fern
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>		Maidenhair Spleenwort
	POLYPODIACEAE	
<i>Polypodium australe</i>		Southern Polypody
	EPHEBRACEAE	
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>		Joint Pine
	MORACEAE	
<i>Ficus carica</i>		Fig
	URTICACEAE	
		Nettle
		Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Urtica dubia</i>		
<i>Parietaria diffusa</i>		
<i>Parietaria lusitanica</i>		
	SANTALACEAE	
<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>		
	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	
<i>Aristolochia baetica</i>		Pipe Vine
	POLYGONACEAE	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		Common Knotgrass
<i>Rumex intermedius</i>		
<i>Emex spinosa</i>		
	CHENOPODIACEAE	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>		Beet
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>		
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>		Nettle-leaved Goosefoot
<i>Chenopodium album</i>		Fat Hen
	AMARANTHACEAE	
<i>amaranthus blitoides</i>		
<i>amaranthus lividus</i>		
<i>Achyranthes</i>		
	NYCTAGINACEAE	
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>		Four o'clock Plant
	AIZOACEAE	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		Hottentot Fig
	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
<i>Arenaria leptoclados</i>		Lersser Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>		Fine-leaved Sandwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>		Chickweed
<i>Stellaria pallida</i>		Lesser Chickweed
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>		Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed
<i>Sagia apetala</i>		Common Pearlwort
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>		

This version is out of date

<i>Herniaria lusitancia</i>		Ciliate Rupture-wort
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>		Four-leaved All-seed
<i>Spergularia marina</i>		
<i>Silene obtusifolia</i>		
<i>Silene obtusifolia</i>		
<i>Silene colorata</i>		Pink Mediterranean Catchfly
<i>Silene nocturna</i>		
	RANUNCULACEAE	
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>		Virgin's Bower
<i>Ranunculus bullatus</i>		Bullate Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>		Fan-leaved Buttercup
	PAPAVERACEAE	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>		Corn Poppy
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>		Yellow Horned Poppy
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>		Ramping Fumitory
<i>Fumaria sepium</i>		
	CRUCIFERAE	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>		Hedge Mustard
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		Hairy Bittercress
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>		Sweet Alison
<i>Biscutella</i>		Bucklet Mustard
<i>Diplotaxis siifolia</i>		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>		Hoary Mustard
<i>Cakile maritima</i>		Sea Rocket
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		Wild Raddish
	RESEDACEAE	
<i>Reseda luteola</i>		Dyers Rocket
<i>Reseda alba</i>		Upright Mignonette
	CRASSULACEAE	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>		Wall Pennywort
<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>		
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>		
<i>Sedum album</i>		White Stonecrop
<i>Sedum rubens</i>		
	ROSACEAE	
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>		
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>		Salad Burnet
	LEGUMINOSAE	
<i>Albizia lophantha</i>		
<i>Calicotome villosa</i>		Thorny Broom
<i>Teline linifolia</i>		
<i>Astragalus boeticus</i>		
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>		Pitch Trefoil
<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i>		Slender-leaved Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>		Common Vetch
<i>Vicia lutea</i>		Yellow Vetch
<i>Lothyrus clymenum</i>		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>		Pea
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>		Small Restharrow

This version is out of date

<i>Ononis viscosa</i>		
<i>Melilotus indica</i>		Small-flowered Melilot
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>		
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>		
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>		Hairy Medick
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>		Clustered Clover
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>		Woolly Trefoil
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>		Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>		Rough Trefoil
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>		Star Clover
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>		Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Lotus edulis</i>		
<i>Lotus ornhithopodioides</i>		
<i>Lotus creticus</i>		Southern Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Coronilla valentina</i>		Shrubby Scorpion Vetch
<i>Hippocrepis</i>		
<i>Scorpiurus</i>		
	OXALIDACEAE	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>		Bermuda Buttercup
	GERANICAEAE	
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>		Round-leaved Cranesbill
<i>Geranium molle</i>		Dovesfoot Cranesbill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>		Lesser Herb Robert
<i>Erodium laciniatum</i>		
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>		Soft Storksbill
<i>Erodium moschantum</i>		Musk Storksbill
	TROPAEOLACEAE	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>		Nasturtium
	LINACEAE	
<i>Linum strictum</i>		Upright Yellow Flax
	EUPHORBIACEAE	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>		Actual Mercury
<i>Euphorbia squamigera</i>		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>		
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>		
<i>Euphorbia medicaginea</i>		
	RUTACEAE	
<i>Ruta angustifolia</i>		Fringed Rue
	ANACARDIASEAE	
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>		Terebinth; Turpentine Tree
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>		Lentisc
<i>Schinus molle</i>		Californian Pepper Tree
	RHAMNACEAE	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>		Mediterranean Buckthorn
	MALVACEAE	
<i>Malva hispanica</i>		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>		Common Mallow
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>		Smaller Tree Mallow
	CUCURBITACEAE	
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>		Squirting Cucumber
	CACTACEAE	

This version is out of date

<i>Opuntia fleus-indiea</i>		Prickly Pear
<i>Opuntia tuna</i>		
	MYRTACEAE	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>		Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>		Blue Gum
	THELIGONACEAE	
<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>		
	ARALIACEAE	
<i>Hedera helix</i>		Ivy
	UMBELLIFERAE	
<i>Smyrniolus satrum</i>		Alexanders
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>		Rock Samphire
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		Fennel
<i>Kundmannia sicula</i>		
<i>Elaeoselinum foetidum</i>		
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>		
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>		Spreading Hedge Parsley
<i>Daucus carota</i>		Wild carrot
	PRIMULACEAE	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>		Pimpernel
	OLEACEA	
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>		Wild Jasmine
<i>Olea europaea</i>		Olive
	GENTIANACEAE	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>		Yellow Wort
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>		Common Centaury
	APOCYNACEAE	
<i>Vinca difformis</i>		Intermediate Periwinkle
	RUBIACEAE	
<i>Shersardia arvensis</i>		Field Madder
<i>Galium aparine</i>		Cleavers
<i>Galium verrucosum</i>		
<i>Galium murale</i>		
<i>Valantina muralis</i>		
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>		Wild Madder
	CONVOLVULACEAE	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		Field Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>		Mallow-leaved Bindweed
	BORAGINACEAE	
<i>Heliotropium eurooaem</i>		
<i>Echium creticum</i>		
<i>Borago officinalis</i>		Borage
	VERBENACEAE	
<i>Limtana camara</i>		
	LABIATAE	
<i>Teucrium fruticans</i>		Tree Germander
<i>Teucrium polium</i>		Felty Germander
<i>Prasium majus</i>		
<i>Phlomis purpurea</i>		Purple Jerusalem Sage
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>		
<i>Micromeria graeca</i>		

This version is out of date

<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		Rosemary
<i>Lavandula dentata</i>		Toothed Lavender
	SOLANACEAE	
<i>Solanum luteum luteum</i>		
<i>Solanum luteum alatum</i>		
<i>Solanum sodomaeum</i>		False Sodom
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>		Apple Shrub Tobacco
	SCROPHULARIACEAE	
<i>Antirrhinum majus cirrhigerum</i>		Snapdragon
<i>Antirrhinum majus tortuosum</i>		Snapdragon
<i>Misopates orontium</i>		Weasel's Snout
<i>Linaria amethystea</i>		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>		Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>		Pale Speedwell
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>		Wall Speed well
	ACANTHACEAE	
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>		Bear's Breech
	OROBANCHACEAE	
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>		Branched Broomrape
<i>Orobanche minor</i>		Lesser Broomrape
<i>Orobanche crenata</i>		
<i>Orobanche sanguinea</i>		
	PLANTAGINACEAE	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>		Buckshorn Plantain
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>		Haresfoot Plantain
<i>Plantago afra</i>		Branched Plantain
	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>		Honeysuckle
	VALERIANACEAE	
<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i>		
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>		
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>		Red Valerian
	DIPSACACEAE	
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>		Mournful Widow
	CAMPANULACEAE	
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		Annual Bellflower
	COMPOSITE	
<i>Aster squamatus</i>		
<i>Conyza albida</i>		
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>		
<i>Helichrysum rupestre</i>		
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>		
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>		Aromatis Inula
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i>		Sea Aster
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>		Crown Daisy
<i>Senecio bicolor</i>		Silver Ragwort; Cineraria
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		Groundsel
<i>Calendula suffruticosa</i>		
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>		Marigold

This version is out of date

<i>Carlina corymbosa</i>		Flat-topped Carline Thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>		
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>		
<i>Centaurea sonchifolia</i>		
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>		Maltese Star Thistle
<i>Centaurea pullata</i>		
<i>Carthamus arborescens</i>		
	CHICORIOIDEAE	
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>		Spanish Oyster Plant
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>		
<i>Hedypnois arenaria</i>		
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>		
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>		
<i>Reichardia intermedia</i>		
<i>Lenotondon taraxacoides</i>		
<i>Aetheorhiza bulbosa</i>		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		Common Sow-Thistle
<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i>		
<i>Lactuca tenerrima</i>		
<i>Andryala intergrifolia</i>		
	LILIACEAE	
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>		White Asphodel
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>		Asphodel
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>		
<i>Colchicum lusitanum</i>		
<i>Urginea maritima</i>		Sea Squill
<i>Allium roseum</i>		Rose Garlic
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>		Triquetous Garlic
<i>Allium ampleoprasum</i>		Wild Leek
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>		Round-headed Leek
<i>Nothoscordum inodorum</i>		
<i>Asparagus albus</i>		Spiny asparagus
<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>		Smilax
	AMARYLLIDACEAE	
<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>		Paper-white Narcissus
	DIOSCOREAGEAE	
<i>Tamus communis</i>		Black Bryony
	IRIDACEAE	
<i>Iris germanica</i>		Fleur-de-Lis
<i>Gynandriris sisyrrinchium</i>		Barbary Nut
<i>Freesia refracta</i>		Freesia
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>		
	GRAMINEAE	
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		Italian Rye Grass
<i>Vulpia geniculata</i>		
<i>Vulpia ciliata</i>		
<i>Desmazeria rigida</i>		Hard Poa
<i>Desmazeria marina</i>		Stiff Sand-grass; Darnel Poa
<i>Poa annua</i>		Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa infirma</i>		

This version is out of date

<i>Dactyllis glomerata</i>		Cacosfoot
<i>Melica minuta</i>		
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>		Freat Brome
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>		Compact Brome
<i>Brachypodium distachion</i>		
<i>Trisetum paniceum</i>		
<i>Elymus farctus farctus x</i>		Hybrid Sea Couch
<i>Elymus repens</i>		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>		Bread Sea Couch
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>		
<i>Avena barbata</i>		Bread Wheat
<i>Avena sterilis</i>		Wall Barley
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>		
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>		Anumated Oat
<i>Piptatherum coerulescens</i>		Hare's Tail
<i>Stripa tenacissima</i>		
<i>Arundo donax</i>		Giant Reed; Cane
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		Bermuda Grass
<i>Panicum repens</i>		
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>		
<i>Phalaris canarensis</i>		Canary Grass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		Hairy Finger-grass
	ARACEAE	
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>		Friar's Cowl
	CYPERACEAE	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>		

SCHEDULE 3.

Wild Birds, Wild Animals and Wild Plants in respect of which no licence shall be issued under section 13 which may result in the extinction in Gibraltar of that wild bird, wild animal or wild plant.

Name	Common Name
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>	Western Mediterranean Shag
<i>Falconiformes</i>	any bird of prey
<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Barbary Partridge
<i>Tytonidae and Strigiade</i>	any owl
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox
<i>Macaca sylvanus</i>	Barbary macaque
<i>Acicula norris</i>	(Gibraltar endemic snail)
<i>Osteophora calpeana</i>	(Gibraltar endemic snail)
<i>Cecilioides spp.</i>	(Gibraltar endemic snail)
<i>Macrothele calpetana</i>	Gibraltar Funnel-web Spider
<i>Cerastium gibraltanicum</i>	Gibraltar Chickweed
<i>Silene tomentosa</i>	Gibraltar Sea Champion
<i>Iberis gibraltarca</i>	Gibraltar Candytuft
<i>Saxifraga glodulifera</i>	Gibraltar Saxifrage
<i>Ononis natrrix</i>	Gibraltar Restharrow
<i>Limonium emarginatum</i>	Gibraltar Sea Lavender
<i>Thymus wildenowii</i>	Gibraltar Thyme
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley
<i>Ferula tingitana</i>	Giant Tangier Fennel
<i>Succowia balearica</i>	

SCHEDULE 4

Section 17M

**PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH ORDERS UNDER
SECTION 17M**

Coming into operation.

1. An order takes effect on its being made.

Publicity for orders.

2.(1) The Government shall, as soon as practicable after making an order, publish in the Gazette a notice setting out the order (or describing its general effect) and stating that it has taken effect.

(2) The notice shall —

- (a) name a place in the area in which the land to which the order relates is situated where a copy of the order may be inspected free of charge at all reasonable hours; and
- (b) specify the time (not being less than 14 days from the date of the first publication of the notice) within which, and the manner in which, representations or objections with respect to the order may be made.

(3) A copy of the notice shall be served on —

- (a) every owner and occupier of that land (subject to paragraph 4);
- (b) the Development and Planning Commission; and
- (c) the Nature Conservancy Council.

Procedures when orders opposed.

3. (1) If any representation or objection is duly made within the period specified in accordance with paragraph 2(2)(b) with respect to an order and is not withdrawn, then, as soon as practicable the Minister shall either —

- (a) cause an inquiry to be held; or

- (b) afford any person by whom a representation or objection has been duly made and not withdrawn an opportunity of being heard by a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose.

(2) On considering any representations or objections duly made and the report of any person appointed to hold the inquiry or to hear representations or objections, the Government shall decide either to take no action on the order, or to make an order amending or revoking it as it thinks appropriate in the light of the report, representations or objections.

(3) An amending or revoking order made by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) takes effect immediately and no representation or objection with respect to it shall be entertained.

Restriction on power to amend orders or confirm them with modifications.

4. The Government shall not by virtue of paragraph 3(2) amend an order which has taken effect so as to extend the area to which the order applies.

Notice of final decision on order.

5. (1) The Minister shall as soon as practicable after making an order by virtue of paragraph 3(2) give notice —

- (a) setting out the order (or describing its effect) and stating that it has taken effect; and
- (b) naming a place in the area in which the land to which the order relates is situated where a copy of the order may be inspected free of charge at all reasonable hours.

(2) The Minister shall give notice as soon as practicable of a decision under paragraph 3(2) to take no action on an order which has already taken effect.

Proceedings for questioning validity of orders.

6. (1) In this paragraph the “relevant date” is, in the case of an order —

- (a) in respect of which no representations have been made under paragraph 3, 15 days from the publication of the notice under paragraph 2(1); and
- (b) in respect of which representations have been made, the date on which the Minister gives notice under paragraph 5.

This version is out of date

(2) If any person is aggrieved by an order to which this paragraph applies and desires to question its validity on the grounds that it is not within the powers of section 17M or that any of the requirements of this Schedule have not been complied with in relation to it, he may within six weeks from the date of the relevant date made an application to the Supreme Court under this paragraph.

(3) On any such application the court may, if satisfied that the order is not within those powers or that the interests of the applicant have been substantially prejudiced by a failure to comply with any of those requirements, quash the order, or any provision of the order, either generally or in so far as it affects the interests of the applicant.

(4) Except as provided by this paragraph, the validity of an order shall not be questioned in any legal proceedings whatsoever.

Interpretation.

7. In this Schedule —

“amending order” and “revoking order” mean an order which amends or, as the case may be, revokes a previous order;

“order” means an order under section 17M.

Schedule 5**THIS SCHEDULE REPRODUCES THE CONSOLIDATED TEXT OF
THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE AS AT 1 MAY 2004.**

Section 2

**COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC
of 21 May 1992****on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 130s thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽³⁾,

Whereas the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, are an essential objective of general interest pursued by the Community, as stated in Article 130r of the Treaty;

Whereas the European Community policy and action programme on the environment (1987 to 1992)⁽⁴⁾ makes provision for measures regarding the conservation of nature and natural resources;

Whereas, the main aim of this Directive being to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements, this Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; whereas the maintenance of such biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities;

Whereas, in the European territory of the Member States, natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened; whereas given that the threatened habitats and species form part of the Community's natural heritage and the threats to them are often of a transboundary nature, it is necessary to take measures at Community level in order to conserve them;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 247, 21. 9. 1988, p. 3 and OJ No C 195, 3. 8. 1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 75, 20. 3. 1991, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 31, 6. 2. 1991, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 328, 7. 12. 1987, p. 1.

Whereas, in view of the threats to certain types of natural habitat and certain species, it is necessary to define them as having priority in order to favour the early implementation of measures to conserve them;

Whereas, in order to ensure the restoration or maintenance of natural habitats and species of Community interest at a favourable conservation status, it is necessary to designate special areas of conservation in order to create a coherent European ecological network according to a specified timetable;

Whereas all the areas designated, including those classified now or in the future as special protection areas pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds⁽⁵⁾, will have to be incorporated into the coherent European ecological network;

Whereas it is appropriate, in each area designated, to implement the necessary measures having regard to the conservation objectives pursued;

Whereas sites eligible for designation as special areas of conservation are proposed by the Member States but whereas a procedure must nevertheless be laid down to allow the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a Member State but which the Community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species;

Whereas an appropriate assessment must be made of any plan or programme likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is designated in future;

Whereas it is recognized that the adoption of measures intended to promote the conservation of priority natural habitats and priority species of Community interest is a common responsibility of all Member States; whereas this may, however, impose an excessive financial burden on certain Member States given, on the one hand, the uneven distribution of such habitats and species throughout the Community and, on the other hand, the fact that the 'polluter pays' principle can have only limited application in the special case of nature conservation;

Whereas it is therefore agreed that, in this exceptional case, a contribution by means of Community co-financing should be provided for within the limits of the resources made available under the Community's decisions;

Whereas land-use planning and development policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora;

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 103, 25. 4. 1979, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 91/244/ECC (OJ No L 115, 8. 5. 1991, p. 41).

Whereas a system should be set up for surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species covered by this Directive;

Whereas a general system of protection is required for certain species of flora and fauna to complement Directive 79/409/EEC; whereas provision should be made for management measures for certain species, if their conservation status so warrants, including the prohibition of certain means of capture or killing, whilst providing for the possibility of derogations on certain conditions;

Whereas, with the aim of ensuring that the implementation of this Directive is monitored, the Commission will periodically prepare a composite report based, *inter alia*, on the information sent to it by the Member States regarding the application of national provisions adopted under this Directive;

Whereas the improvement of scientific and technical knowledge is essential for the implementation of this Directive; whereas it is consequently appropriate to encourage the necessary research and scientific work;

Whereas technical and scientific progress mean that it must be possible to adapt the Annexes; whereas a procedure should be established whereby the Council can amend the Annexes;

Whereas a regulatory committee should be set up to assist the Commission in the implementation of this Directive and in particular when decisions on Community co-financing are taken;

Whereas provision should be made for supplementary measures governing the reintroduction of certain native species of fauna and flora and the possible introduction of non-native species;

Whereas education and general information relating to the objectives of this Directive are essential for ensuring its effective implementation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Definitions

Article 1

For the purpose of this Directive:

(a) *conservation* means a series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status as defined in (e) and (i);

(b) *natural habitats* means terrestrial or aquatic areas distinguished by geographic, abiotic and biotic features, whether entirely natural or semi-natural;

(c) *natural habitat types of Community interest* means those which, within the territory referred to in Article 2:

- (i) are in danger of disappearance in their natural range; or
- (ii) have a small natural range following their regression or by reason of their intrinsically restricted area; or
- (iii) present outstanding examples of typical characteristics of one or more of the seven following biogeographical regions: Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean and Pannonian.

Such habitat types are listed or may be listed in Annex I;

(d) *priority natural habitat types* means natural habitat types in danger of disappearance, which are present on the territory referred to in Article 2 and for the conservation of which the Community has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory referred to in Article 2; these priority natural habitat types are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Annex I;

(e) *conservation status of a natural habitat* means the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within the territory referred to in Article 2.

The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as ‘favourable’ when:

- its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined in (i);

(f) *habitat of a species* means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle;

(g) *species of Community interest* means species which, within the territory referred to in Article 2, are:

- (i) endangered, except those species whose natural range is marginal in that territory and which are not endangered or vulnerable in the western palearctic region; or
- (ii) vulnerable, i.e. believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating; or
- (iii) rare, i.e. with small populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. The species are located within restricted geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range; or
- (iv) endemic and requiring particular attention by reason of the specific nature of their habitat and/or the potential impact of their exploitation on their habitat and/or the potential impact of their exploitation on their conservation status.

Such species are listed or may be listed in Annex II and/or Annex IV or V;

(h) *priority species* means species referred to in (g) (i) for the conservation of which the Community has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory referred to in Article 2; these priority species are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Annex II;

(i) *conservation status of a species* means the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within the territory referred to in Article 2;

The *conservation status* will be taken as 'favourable' when:

— population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and

— the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and

— there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis;

(j) *site* means a geographically defined area whose extent is clearly delineated;

(k) *site of Community importance* means a site which, in the biogeographical region or regions to which it belongs, contributes significantly to the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of a natural

This version is out of date

habitat type in Annex I or of a species in Annex II and may also contribute significantly to the coherence of Natura 2000 referred to in Article 3, and/or contributes significantly to the maintenance of biological diversity within the biogeographic region or regions concerned.

For animal species ranging over wide areas, sites of Community importance shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction;

(l) *special area of conservation* means a site of Community importance designated by the Member States through a statutory, administrative and/or contractual act where the necessary conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of the natural habitats and/or the populations of the species for which the site is designated;

(m) *specimen* means any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Annex IV and Annex V, any part or derivative thereof, as well as any other goods which appear, from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be parts or derivatives of animals or plants of those species;

(n) *the committee* means the committee set up pursuant to Article 20.

Article 2

1. The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.

2. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.

3. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.

Conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species

Article 3

1. A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. This network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall enable the natural habitat types and the species'

habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

The Natura 2000 network shall include the special protection areas classified by the Member States pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC.

2. Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

3. Where they consider it necessary, Member States shall endeavour to improve the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 by maintaining, and where appropriate developing, features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, as referred to in Article 10.

Article 4

1. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11.

The list shall be transmitted to the Commission, within three years of the notification of this Directive, together with information on each site. That information shall include a map of the site, its name, location, extent and the data resulting from application of the criteria specified in Annex III (Stage 1) provided in a format established by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21.

2. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 2) and in the framework both of each of the seven biogeographical regions referred to in Article 1 (c) (iii) and of the whole of the territory referred to in Article 2 (1), the Commission shall establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.

Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory.

The list of sites selected as sites of Community importance, identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species, shall be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21.

3. The list referred to in paragraph 2 shall be established within six years of the notification of this Directive.

4. Once a site of Community importance has been adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 2, the Member State concerned shall designate that site as a special area of conservation as soon as possible and within six years at most, establishing priorities in the light of the importance of the sites for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of a natural habitat type in Annex I or a species in Annex II and for the coherence of Natura 2000, and in the light of the threats of degradation or destruction to which those sites are exposed.

5. As soon as a site is placed on the list referred to in the third subparagraph of paragraph 2 it shall be subject to Article 6 (2), (3) and (4).

Article 5

1. In exceptional cases where the Commission finds that a national list as referred to in Article 4 (1) fails to mention a site hosting a priority natural habitat type or priority species which, on the basis of relevant and reliable scientific information, it considers to be essential for the maintenance of that priority natural habitat type or for the survival of that priority species, a bilateral consultation procedure shall be initiated between that Member State and the Commission for the purpose of comparing the scientific data used by each.

2. If, on expiry of a consultation period not exceeding six months, the dispute remains unresolved, the Commission shall forward to the Council a proposal relating to the selection of the site as a site of Community importance.

3. The Council, acting unanimously, shall take a decision within three months of the date of referral.

4. During the consultation period and pending a Council decision, the site concerned shall be subject to Article 6 (2).

Article 6

1. For special areas of conservation, Member States shall establish the necessary conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans specifically designed for the sites or integrated into other development plans, and appropriate statutory, administrative or contractual measures which correspond to the ecological requirements of the natural habitat types in Annex I and the species in Annex II present on the sites.
2. Member States shall take appropriate steps to avoid, in the special areas of conservation, the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species as well as disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated, in so far as such disturbance could be significant in relation to the objectives of this Directive.
3. Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.
4. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Article 7

Obligations arising under Article 6 (2), (3) and (4) of this Directive shall replace any obligations arising under the first sentence of Article 4 (4) of Directive 79/409/EEC in respect of areas classified pursuant to Article 4 (1) or similarly recognized under Article 4 (2) thereof, as from the date of implementation of this Directive or the date of classification or recognition by a Member State under Directive 79/409/EEC, where the latter date is later.

Article 8

1. In parallel with their proposals for sites eligible for designation as special areas of conservation, hosting priority natural habitat types and/ or priority species, the Member States shall send, as appropriate, to the Commission their estimates relating to the Community co-financing which they consider necessary to allow them to meet their obligations pursuant to Article 6 (1).
2. In agreement with each of the Member States concerned, the Commission shall identify, for sites of Community importance for which co-financing is sought, those measures essential for the maintenance or re-establishment at a favourable conservation status of the priority natural habitat types and priority species on the sites concerned, as well as the total costs arising from those measures.
3. The Commission, in agreement with the Member States concerned, shall assess the financing, including co-financing, required for the operation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2, taking into account, amongst other things, the concentration on the Member State's territory of priority natural habitat types and/or priority species and the relative burdens which the required measures entail.
4. According to the assessment referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Commission shall adopt, having regard to the available sources of funding under the relevant Community instruments and according to the procedure set out in Article 21, a prioritized action framework of measures involving co-financing to be taken when the site has been designated under Article 4 (4).
5. The measures which have not been retained in the action framework for lack of sufficient resources, as well as those included in the abovementioned action framework which have not received the necessary co-financing or have only been partially co-financed, shall be reconsidered in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 21, in the context of the two-yearly review of the action framework and may, in the meantime, be postponed by the Member States pending such review. This review shall take into account, as appropriate, the new situation of the site concerned.
6. In areas where the measures dependent on co-financing are postponed, Member States shall refrain from any new measures likely to result in deterioration of those areas.

Article 9

The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, shall periodically review the contribution of Natura 2000 towards achievement of the objectives set out in Article 2 and 3. In this context, a special area of conservation may be considered for declassification where this

is warranted by natural developments noted as a result of the surveillance provided for in Article 11.

Article 10

Member States shall endeavour, where they consider it necessary, in their land-use planning and development policies and, in particular, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.

Such features are those which, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure (such as rivers with their banks or the traditional systems for marking field boundaries) or their function as stepping stones (such as ponds or small woods), are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

Article 11

Member States shall undertake surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species referred to in Article 2 with particular regard to priority natural habitat types and priority species.

Protection of species

Article 12

1. Member States shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the animal species listed in Annex IV (a) in their natural range, prohibiting:

- (a) all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens of these species in the wild;
- (b) deliberate disturbance of these species, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration;
- (c) deliberate destruction or taking of eggs from the wild;
- (d) deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places.

2. For these species, Member States shall prohibit the keeping, transport and sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange, of specimens taken from the wild, except for those taken legally before this Directive is implemented.

3. The prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 2 shall apply to all stages of life of the animals to which this Article applies.

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4. Member States shall establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of the animal species listed in Annex IV (a). In the light of the information gathered, Member States shall take further research or conservation measures as required to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species concerned.

Article 13

1. Member States shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the plant species listed in Annex IV (b), prohibiting:

(a) the deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destruction of such plants in their natural range in the wild;

(b) the keeping, transport and sale or exchange and offering for sale or exchange of specimens of such species taken in the wild, except for those taken legally before this Directive is implemented.

2. The prohibitions referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) shall apply to all stages of the biological cycle of the plants to which this Article applies.

Article 14

1. If, in the light of the surveillance provided for in Article 11, Member States deem it necessary, they shall take measures to ensure that the taking in the wild of specimens of species of wild fauna and flora listed in Annex V as well as their exploitation is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

2. Where such measures are deemed necessary, they shall include continuation of the surveillance provided for in Article 11. Such measures may also include in particular:

- regulations regarding access to certain property,
- temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation of certain populations,
- regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens,
- application, when specimens are taken, of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations,
- establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas,
- regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens,

— breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species, under strictly controlled conditions, with a view to reducing the taking of specimens of the wild,

— assessment of the effect of the measures adopted.

Article 15

In respect of the capture or killing of species of wild fauna listed in Annex V (a) and in cases where, in accordance with Article 16, derogations are applied to the taking, capture or killing of species listed in Annex IV (a), Member States shall prohibit the use of all indiscriminate means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of such species, and in particular:

- (a) use of the means of capture and killing listed in Annex VI (a);
- (b) any form of capture and killing from the modes of transport referred to in Annex VI (b).

Article 16

1. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):

- (a) in the interest of protecting wild fauna and flora and conserving natural habitats;
- (b) to prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property;
- (c) in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
- (d) for the purpose of research and education, of repopulating and reintroducing these species and for the breedings operations necessary for these purposes, including the artificial propagation of plants;
- (e) to allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens of the species listed in Annex IV in limited numbers specified by the competent national authorities.

2. Member States shall forward to the Commission every two years a report in accordance with the format established by the Committee on the derogations applied under paragraph 1. The Commission shall give its opinion on these derogations within a maximum time limit of 12 months following receipt of the report and shall give an account to the Committee.

3. The reports shall specify:

(a) the species which are subject to the derogations and the reason for the derogation, including the nature of the risk, with, if appropriate, a reference to alternatives rejected and scientific data used;

(b) the means, devices or methods authorized for the capture or killing of animal species and the reasons for their use;

(c) the circumstances of when and where such derogations are granted;

(d) the authority empowered to declare and check that the required conditions obtain and to decide what means, devices or methods may be used, within what limits and by what agencies, and which persons are to carry out the task;

(e) the supervisory measures used and the results obtained.

Information

Article 17

1. Every six years from the date of expiry of the period laid down in Article 23, Member States shall draw up a report on the implementation of the measures taken under this Directive. This report shall include in particular information concerning the conservation measures referred to in Article 6 (1) as well as evaluation of the impact of those measures on the conservation status of the natural habitat types of Annex I and the species in Annex II and the main results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. The report, in accordance with the format established by the committee, shall be forwarded to the Commission and made accessible to the public.

2. The Commission shall prepare a composite report based on the reports referred to in paragraph 1. This report shall include an appropriate evaluation of the progress achieved and, in particular, of the contribution of Natura 2000 to the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3. A draft of the part of the report covering the information supplied by a Member State shall be forwarded to the Member State in question for verification. After submission to the committee, the final version of the report shall be published by the Commission, not later than two years after receipt of the reports

referred to in paragraph 1, and shall be forwarded to the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee.

3. Member States may mark areas designated under this Directive by means of Community notices designed for that purpose by the committee.

Research

Article 18

1. Member States and the Commission shall encourage the necessary research and scientific work having regard to the objectives set out in Article 2 and the obligation referred to in Article 11. They shall exchange information for the purposes of proper coordination of research carried out at Member State and at Community level.

2. Particular attention shall be paid to scientific work necessary for the implementation of Articles 4 and 10, and transboundary cooperative research between Member States shall be encouraged.

Procedure for amending the Annexes

Article 19

Such amendments as are necessary for adapting Annexes I, II, III, V and VI to technical and scientific progress shall be adopted by the Council acting by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Such amendments as are necessary for adapting Annex IV to technical and scientific progress shall be adopted by the Council acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission.

Committee

Article 20

The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.

Article 21

1. Where reference is made to this Article, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC⁽¹⁾ shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23).

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The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

2. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Supplementary provisions

Article 22

In implementing the provisions of this Directive, Member States shall:

(a) study the desirability of re-introducing species in Annex IV that are native to their territory where this might contribute to their conservation, provided that an investigation, also taking into account experience in other Member States or elsewhere, has established that such re-introduction contributes effectively to re-establishing these species at a favourable conservation status and that it takes place only after proper consultation of the public concerned;

(b) ensure that the deliberate introduction into the wild of any species which is not native to their territory is regulated so as not to prejudice natural habitats within their natural range or the wild native fauna and flora and, if they consider it necessary, prohibit such introduction. The results of the assessment undertaken shall be forwarded to the committee for information;

(c) promote education and general information on the need to protect species of wild fauna and flora and to conserve their habitats and natural habitats.

Final provisions

Article 23

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within two years of its notification. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. When Member States adopt such measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 24

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX I

**NATURAL HABITAT TYPES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF
SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION**

Interpretation

Guidance on the interpretation of habitat types is given in the 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats' as approved by the committee set up under Article 20 ('Habitats Committee') and published by the European Commission⁽¹⁾.

The code corresponds to the NATURA 2000 code.

The sign '*' indicates priority habitat types.

1. COASTAL AND HALOPHYTIC HABITATS

11. Open sea and tidal areas

- 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120 * *Posidonia* beds (*Posidonion oceanicae*)
- 1130 Estuaries
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- 1150 * Coastal lagoons
- 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170 Reefs
- 1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

12. Sea cliffs and shingle or stony beaches

- 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
- 1240 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic *Limonium* spp.
- 1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

13. Atlantic and continental salt marshes and salt meadows

- 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
- 1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)
- 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

⁽¹⁾ 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats, version EUR 15/2' adopted by the Habitats Committee on 4 October 1999 and 'Amendments to the "Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats" with a view to EU enlargement' (Hab. 01/11brev. 1) adopted by the Habitats Committee on 24 April 2002 after written consultation, European Commission, DG ENV.

1340 * Inland salt meadows

14. Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic salt marshes and salt meadows

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)

1420 Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*)

1430 Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (*Pegano-Salsoletea*)

15. Salt and gypsum inland steppes

1510 * Mediterranean salt steppes (*Limonietalia*)

1520 * Iberian gypsum vegetation (*Gypsophiletalia*)

1530 * Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

16. Boreal Baltic archipelago, coastal and landupheaval areas

1610 Baltic esker islands with sandy, rocky and shingle beach vegetation and sublittoral vegetation

1620 Boreal Baltic islets and small islands

1630 * Boreal Baltic coastal meadows

1640 Boreal Baltic sandy beaches with perennial vegetation

1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets

2. COASTAL SAND DUNES AND INLAND DUNES

21. Sea dunes of the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic coasts

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')

2130 * Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')

2140 * Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*

2150 * Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*)

2160 Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*

2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)

2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region

2190 Humid dune slacks

21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)

22. Sea dunes of the Mediterranean coast

2210 *Crucianellion maritimae* fixed beachdunes

2220 Dunes with *Euphorbia terracina*

2230 *Malcolmietalia* dune grasslands

2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals

2250 * Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.

2260 *Cisto-Lavenduletalia* dune sclerophyllous scrubs

2270 * Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*

23. Inland dunes, old and decalcified

2310 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Genista*

2320 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Empetrum nigrum*

2320 Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands

2340 * Pannonic inland dunes

3. FRESHWATER HABITATS

31. Standing water

3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)

3120 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals generally on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with *Isoetes* spp.

3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*

3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.

3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* – type vegetation

3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

3170 * Mediterranean temporary ponds

3180 * Turloughs

3190 Lakes of gypsum karst

31A0 * Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds

32. Running water – sections of water courses with natural or seminatural dynamics (minor, average and major beds) where the water quality shows no significant deterioration

3210 Fennoscandian natural rivers

3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks

3230 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*

3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos*

3250 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation

3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation

3280 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba*

3290 Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion*

4. TEMPERATE HEATH AND SCRUB

4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

- 4020 * Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica ciliaris* and *Erica tetralix*
- 4030 European dry heaths
- 4040 * Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with *Erica vagans*
- 4050 * Endemic macaronesian heaths
- 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths
- 4070 * Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti)
- 4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. Scrub
- 4090 Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse
- 40A0 * Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub

5. SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB (MATORRAL)**51. Sub-Mediterranean and temperate scrub**

- 5110 Stable xerothermophilous formations with *Buxus sempervirens* on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)
- 5120 Mountain *Cytisus purgans* formations
- 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
- 5140 * *Cistus palhinhae* formations on maritime wet heaths

52. Mediterranean arborescent matorral

- 5210 Arborescent matorral with *Juniperus* spp.
- 5220 * Arborescent matorral with *Zyziphus*
- 5230 * Arborescent matorral with *Laurus nobilis*

53. Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe brush

- 5310 *Laurus nobilis* thickets
- 5320 Low formations of *Euphorbia* close to cliffs
- 5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub

54. Phrygana

- 5410 West Mediterranean clifftop phrygas (*Astragalo-Plantaginetum subulatae*)
- 5420 *Sarcopoterium spinosum* phrygas
- 5430 Endemic phrygas of the *Euphorbio-Verbascion*

6. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND FORMATIONS**61. Natural grasslands**

- 6110 * Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alyso-Sedion albi*
- 6120 * Xeric sand calcareous grasslands
- 6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*
- 6140 Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands
- 6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
- 6160 Oro-Iberian *Festuca indigesta* grasslands
- 6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
- 6180 Macaronesian mesophile grasslands
- 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*)

62. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies

- 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
- 6220 * Pseudo-steppe withgrasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea
- 6230 * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
- 6240 * Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
- 6250 * Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
- 6260 * Pannonic sand steppes
- 6270 * Fennoscandian lowland species-richdry to mesic grasslands
- 6280 * Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks
- 62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneratalia villosae*)
- 62B0 * Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus

63. Sclerophyllous grazed forests (dehesas)

- 6310 Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp.

64. Semi-natural tall-herb humid meadows

- 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
- 6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*
- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
- 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
- 6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows
- 6460 Peat grasslands of Troodos

65. Mesophile grasslands

- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)
- 6250 Mountain hay meadows
- 6530 * Fennoscandian wooded meadows

7. RAISED BOGS AND MIRES AND FENS

71. Sphagnum acid bogs

- 7110 * Active raised bogs
- 7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
- 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
- 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
- 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
- 7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

72. Calcareous fens

- 7210 * Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*
- 7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)
- 7230 Alkaline fens
- 7240 * Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

73. Boreal mires

- 7310 * Aapa mires
- 7320 * Palsa mires

8. ROCKY HABITATS AND CAVES

81. Scree

- 8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)
- 8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifolii*)
- 8130 Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree
- 8140 Eastern Mediterranean screes
- 8150 Medio-European upland siliceous screes
- 8160 * Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels

82. Rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

- 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
- 8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
- 8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*
- 8240 * Limestone pavements

83. Other rocky habitats

- 8310 Caves not open to the public
- 8320 Fields of lava and natural excavations
- 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
- 8340 Permanent glaciers

9. FORESTS

(Sub)natural woodland vegetation comprising native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and meeting the following criteria: rare or residual, and/or hosting species of Community interest

90. Forests of Boreal Europe

- 9010 * Western Taïga
- 9020 * Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*Quercus*, *Tilia*, *Acer*, *Fraxinus* or *Ulmus*) rich in epiphytes
- 9030 * Natural forests of primary succession stages of landupheaval coast
- 9040 Nordic subalpine/subarctic forests with *Betula pubescens* ssp. *czerepanovii*
- 9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with *Picea abies*
- 9060 Coniferous forests on, or connected to, glaciofluvial eskers
- 9070 Fennoscandian wooded pastures
- 9080 * Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods

91. Forests of Temperate Europe

- 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beechforests
- 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*)
- 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beechforests
- 9140 Medio-European subalpine beechwoods with *Acer* and *Rumex arifolius*
- 9150 Medio-European limestone beechforests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*
- 9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*
- 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests
- 9180 * *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines
- 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains
- 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- 91B0 Thermophilous *Fraxinus angustifolia* woods
- 91C0 * Caledonian forest
- 91D0 * Bog woodland
- 91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmion minoris*)

- 91G0 * Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
- 91H0 * Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*
- 91I0 * Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.
- 91J0 * *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles
- 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*)
- 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*)
- 91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests
- 91N0 * Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*)
- 91P0 Holy Cross fir forest (*Abietetum polonicum*)
- 91Q0 Western Carpathian calcicolous *Pinus sylvestris* forests
- 91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (*Genisto januensis-Pinetum*)
- 91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests
- 91U0 Sarmatic steppe pine forest
- 91V0 Dacian Beechforests (*Symphyto-Fagion*)

92. Mediterranean deciduous forests

- 9210 * Apennine beechforests with *Taxus* and *Ilex*
- 9220 * Apennine beechforests with *Abies alba* and beechforests with *Abies nebrodensis*
- 9230 Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pyrenaica*
- 9240 *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods
- 9250 *Quercus trojana* woods
- 9260 *Castanea sativa* woods
- 9270 Hellenic beechforests with *Abies borisii-regis*
- 9280 *Quercus frainetto* woods
- 9290 *Cupressus* forests (*Acero-Cupression*)
- 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries
- 92B0 Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Salix* and others
- 92C0 *Platanus orientalis* and *Liquidambar orientalis* woods (*Platanion orientalis*)
- 92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

93. Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests

- 9310 Aegean *Quercus brachyphylla* woods
- 9320 *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests
- 9330 *Quercus suber* forests
- 9340 *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests
- 9350 *Quercus macrolepis* forests
- 9360 * Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus*, *Ocotea*)
- 9370 * Palm groves of *Phoenix*
- 9380 Forests of *Ilex aquifolium*
- 9390 * Scrub and low forest vegetation with *Quercus alnifolia*
- 93A0 Woodlands with *Quercus infectoria* (*Anagyro foetidae-Quercetum*)

infectoriae)

94. Temperate mountainous coniferous forests

9410 Acidophilous *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*)

9420 Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests

9430 Subalpine and montane *Pinus uncinata* forests (* if on gypsum or limestone)

95. Mediterranean and Macaronesian mountainous coniferous forests

9510 * Southern Apennine *Abies alba* forests

9520 *Abies pinsapo* forests

9530 * (Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines

9540 Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines

9550 Canarian endemic pine forests

9560 * Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp.

9570 * *Tetraclinis articulata* forests

9580 * Mediterranean *Taxus baccata* woods

9590 * *Cedrus brevifolia* forests (*Cedrosetum brevifoliae*)

ANNEX II

ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

Interpretation

(a) Annex II follows on from Annex I for the establishment of a consistent network of special areas of conservation.

(b) The species listed in this Annex are indicated:

— by the name of the species or subspecies, or

— by all the species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon. The abbreviation ‘spp.’ after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.

(c) Symbols

An asterisk (*) before the name of a species indicates that it is a priority species.

Most species listed in this Annex are also listed in Annex IV. Where a species appears in this Annex but does not appear in either Annex IV or Annex V,

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the species name is followed by the symbol (o); where a species which appears in this Annex also appears in Annex V but does not appear in Annex IV, its name is followed by the symbol (V).

(a) **ANIMALS**

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae

Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae

Rhinolophus blasii
Rhinolophus euryale
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
Rhinolophus hipposideros
Rhinolophus mehelyi

Vespertilionidae

Barbastella barbastellus
Miniopterus schreibersi
Myotis bechsteini
Myotis blythii
Myotis capaccinii
Myotis dasycneme
Myotis emarginatus
Myotis myotis

Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

* *Marmota marmota latirostris*
 * *Pteromys volans* (*Sciuropterus russicus*)
Spermophilus citellus (*Citellus citellus*)
 * *Spermophilus suslicus* (*Citellus suslicus*)

Castoridae

Castor fiber (except the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Swedish populations)

Microtidae

Microtus cabrerai
 * *Microtus oeconomus arenicola*
 * *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi*
Microtus tatricus

Zapodidae

Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae

* *Alopex lagopus*
 * *Canis lupus* (except the Estonian population; Greek populations: only south of the 39th parallel; Spanish populations: only those south of the Duero; Latvian, Lithuanian and Finnish populations).

Ursidae

* *Ursus arctos* (except the Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish populations)

Mustelidae

- * *Gulo gulo*
- Lutra lutra*
- Mustela eversmannii*
- * *Mustela lutreola*

Felidae

- Lynx lynx* (except the Estonian, Latvian and Finnish populations)
- * *Lynx pardinus*

Phocidae

- Halichoerus grypus* (V)
- * *Monachus monachus*
- Phoca hispida bottnica* (V)
- * *Phoca hispida saimensis*
- Phoca vitulina* (V)

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

- * *Cervus elaphus corsicanus*
- Rangifer tarandus fennicus* (o)

Bovidae

- * *Bison bonasus*
- Capra aegagrus* (natural populations)
- * *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*
- Ovis gmelini musimon* (*Ovis ammon musimon*) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia)
- Ovis orientalis ophion* (*Ovis gmelini ophion*)
- * *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)
- Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*
- * *Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica*

CETACEA

- Phocoena phocoena*
- Tursiops truncatus*

REPTILES

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae

- Testudo graeca*
- Testudo hermanni*
- Testudo marginata*

Cheloniidae

- * *Caretta caretta*
- * *Chelonia mydas*

Emydidae

- Emys orbicularis*
- Mauremys caspica*
- Mauremys leprosa*

SAURIA

Lacertidae

- Lacerta bonnali* (*Lacerta monticola*)
- Lacerta monticola*
- Lacerta schreiberi*
- Gallotia galloti insulanagae*
- * *Gallotia simonyi*
- Podarcis lilfordi*
- Podarcis pityusensis*

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Scincidae

Chalcides simonyi (*Chalcides occidentalis*)

Gekkonidae

Phyllodactylus europaeus

OPHIDIA (SERPENTES)

Colubridae

* *Coluber cypriensis*
Elaphe quatuorlineata
Elaphe situla
* *Natrix natrix cypriaca*

Viperidae

* *Macrovipera schweizeri* (*Vipera lebetina schweizeri*)
Vipera ursinii (except *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*)
* *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
Mertensiella luschani (*Salamandra luschani*)
* *Salamandra aurorae* (*Salamandra atra aurorae*)
Salamandrina terdigitata
Triturus carnifex (*Triturus cristatus carnifex*)
Triturus cristatus (*Triturus cristatus cristatus*)
Triturus dobrogicus (*Triturus cristatus dobrogicus*)
Triturus karelinii (*Triturus cristatus karelinii*)
Triturus montandoni

Proteidae

* *Proteus anguinus*

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes (Speleomantes) ambrosii
Hydromantes (Speleomantes) flavus
Hydromantes (Speleomantes) genei
Hydromantes (Speleomantes) imperialis
Hydromantes (Speleomantes) strinatii
Hydromantes (Speleomantes) supramontes

ANURA

Discoglossidae

* *Alytes muletensis*
Bombina bombina
Bombina variegata
Discoglossus galganoi (including *Discoglossus jeanneae*)
Discoglossus montalentii
Discoglossus sardus

Ranidae

Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

* *Pelobates fuscus insubricus*

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Eudontomyzon spp. (o)
Lampetra fluviatilis (V) (except the Finnish and Swedish populations)

Lampetra planeri (o) (except the Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish populations)
Lethenteron zanandreae (V)
Petromyzon marinus (o) (except the Swedish populations)

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

* *Acipenser naccarii*
 * *Acipenser sturio*

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. (V)

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Hucho hucho (natural populations) (V)
Salmo macrostigma (o)
Salmo marmoratus (o)
Salmo salar (only in freshwater) (V) (except the Finnish populations)

Coregonidae

* *Coregonus oxyrhynchus* (anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea)

Umbridae

Umbra krameri (o)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Alburnus albidus (o) (*Alburnus vulturius*)
Anaecypris hispanica
Aspius aspius (V) (except the Finnish populations)
Barbus comiza (V)
Barbus meridionalis (V)
Barbus plebejus (V)
Chalcalburnus chalcoides (o)
Chondrostoma genei (o)
Chondrostoma lusitanicum (o)
Chondrostoma polylepis (o) (including *C. willkommi*)
Chondrostoma soetta (o)
Chondrostoma toxostoma (o)
Gobio albipinnatus (o)
Gobio kessleri (o)
Gobio uranoscopus (o)
Iberocypris palaciosi (o)
 * *Ladigesocypris ghigii* (o)
Leuciscus lucumonis (o)
Leuciscus souffia (o)
Pelecus cultratus (V)
Phoxinellus spp. (o)
 * *Phoxinus phoxinus*
Rhodeus sericeus amarus (o)
Rutilus pigus (V)
Rutilus rubilio (o)
Rutilus arcasii (o)
Rutilus macrolepidotus (o)
Rutilus lemmingii (o)
Rutilus frisii meidingeri (V)
Rutilus alburnoides (o)
Scardinius graecus (o)

This version is out of date

Cobitidae

- Cobitis elongata* (o)
- Cobitis taenia* (o) (except the Finnish populations)
- Cobitis trichonica* (o)
- Misgurnus fossilis* (o)
- Sabanejewia aurata* (o)
- Sabanejewia larvata* (o) (*Cobitis larvata* and *Cobitis conspersa*)

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

- Silurus aristotelis* (V)

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

- Aphanius iberus* (o)
- Aphanius fasciatus* (o)
- * *Valencia hispanica*
- * *Valencia letourneuxi* (*Valencia hispanica*)

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

- Gymnocephalus baloni*
- Gymnocephalus schraetzer* (V)
- Zingel* spp. ((o) except *Zingel asper* and *Zingel zingel* (V))

Gobiidae

- Knipowitschia* (*Padogobius*) *panizzae* (o)
- Padogobius nigricans* (o)
- Pomatoschistus canestrini* (o)

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

- Cottus gobio* (o) (except the Finnish populations)
- Cottus petiti* (o)

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

Decapoda

- Austropotamobius pallipes* (V)
- * *Austropotamobius torrentium* (V)

Isopoda

- * *Armadillidium ghardalamensis*

INSECTA

Coleoptera

- Agathidium pulchellum* (o)
- Bolbelasmus unicornis*
- Boros schneideri* (o)
- Buprestis splendens*
- Carabus hampei*
- Carabus hungaricus*
- * *Carabus menetriesi pacholei*
- * *Carabus olympiae*
- Carabus variolosus*
- Carabus zawadzskii*
- Cerambyx cerdo*
- Corticaria planula* (o)

Cucujus cinnaberinus
Dorcadion fulvum cervae
Duvalius gebhardti
Duvalius hungaricus
Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Leptodirus hochenwarti
Limoniscus violaceus (o)
Lucanus cervus (o)
Macrolea pubipennis (o)
Mesosa myops (o)
Morimus funereus (o)
 * *Osmoderma eremita*
Oxyporus mannerheimii (o)
Pilemia tigrina
 * *Phryganophilus ruficollis*
Probaticus subrugosus
Propomacrus cypriacus
 * *Pseudogaurotina excellens*
Pseudoseriscius cameroni
Pytho kolwensis
Rhysodes sulcatus (o)
 * *Rosalia alpina*
Stephanopachys linearis (o)
Stephanopachys substriatus (o)
Xyletinus tremulicola (o)

Hemiptera

Aradus angularis (o)

Lepidoptera

Agriades glandon aquilo (o)
Arytrura musculus
 * *Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria* (o)
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Clossiana improba (o)
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris (o)
Eriogaster catax
Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (o)
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Graellsia isabellae (V)
Hesperia comma catena (o)
Hypodryas maturna
Leptidea morsei
Lignyopectera fumidaria
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanargia arge
 * *Nymphalis vaualbum*
Papilio hospiton
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Xestia borealis (o)
Xestia brunneopicta (o)

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* *Xylomoia strix*

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Coenagrion hylas (o)
Coenagrion mercuriale (o)
Coenagrion ornatum (o)
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii
Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii

Orthoptera

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya stysi
Myrmecophilus baronii
Odontopodisma rubripes
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
Pholidoptera transsylvanica
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae (o)

MOLLUSCS

GASTROPODA

Anisus vorticulus
Caseolus calculus
Caseolus commixta
Caseolus sphaerula
Chilostoma banaticum
Discula leacockiana
Discula tabellata
Discus guerinianus
Elona quimperiana
Geomalacus maculosus
Geomitra moniziana
Gibbula nivosa
* *Helicopsis striata austriaca* (o)
Hygromia kovacsi
Idiomela (Helix) subplicata
Lampedusa imitatrix
* *Lampedusa melitensis*
Leiostyla abbreviata
Leiostyla cassida
Leiostyla comeocostata
Leiostyla gibba
Leiostyla lamellosa
* *Paladilhia hungarica*
Sadleriana pannonica
Theodoxus transversalis
Vertigo angustior (o)
Vertigo genesii (o)
Vertigo geyeri (o)
Vertigo moulinsiana (o)

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

- Margaritifera durrovensis* (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) (V)
- Margaritifera margaritifera* (V)
- Unio crassus*

Dreissenidae

- Congerina kusceri*

(b) **PLANTS****PTERIDOPHYTA**

Aspleniaceae

- Asplenium jahandiezii* (Litard.) Rouy
- Rouy *Asplenium adulterinum* Milde

Blechnaceae

- Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm.

Dicksoniaceae

- Culcita macrocarpa* C. Presl

Dryopteridaceae

- Diplazium sibiricum* (Turcz. ex Kunze) Kurata
- * *Dryopteris corleyi* Fraser-Jenk.
- Dryopteris fragans* (L.) Schott

Hymenophyllaceae

- Trichomanes speciosum* Willd.

Isoetaceae

- Isoetes boryana* Durieu
- Isoetes malinverniana* Ces. & De Not.

Marsileaceae

- Marsilea batardae* Launert
- Marsilea quadrifolia* L.
- Marsilea strigosa* Willd.

Ophioglossaceae

- Botrychium simplex* Hitchc.
- Ophioglossum polyphyllum* A. Braun

GYMNOSPERMAE

Pinaceae

- * *Abies nebrodensis* (Lojac.) Mattei

ANGIOSPERMAE

Alismataceae

- * *Alisma wahlenbergii* (Holmberg) Juz.
- Caldesia parnassifolia* (L.) Parl.
- Luronium natans* (L.) Raf.

Amaryllidaceae

- Leucojum nicaeense* Ard.
- Narcissus asturiensis* (Jordan) Pugsley
- Narcissus calcicola* Mendonça
- Narcissus cyclamineus* DC.
- Narcissus fernandesii* G. Pedro
- Narcissus humilis* (Cav.) Traub
- * *Narcissus nevadensis* Pugsley
- Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L. subsp. *nobilis* (Haw.) A. Fernandes
- Narcissus scaberulus* Henriq.

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Narcissus triandrus L. subsp. *capax* (Salisb.) D. A. Webb.
Narcissus viridiflorus Schousboe

Asclepiadaceae

Vincetoxicum pannonicum (Borhidi) Holub

Boraginaceae

* *Anchusa crispa* Viv.
Echium russicum J.F. Gmelin
* *Lithodora nitida* (H. Ern) R. Fernandes
Myosotis lusitanica Schuster
Myosotis rehsteineri Wartm.
Myosotis retusifolia R. Afonso
Omphalodes kuzinskyanae Willk.
* *Omphalodes littoralis* Lehm.
* *Onosma tornensis* Javorka
Solenanthus albanicus (Degen & al.) Degen & Baldacci
* *Symphytum cycladense* Pawl.

Campanulaceae

Adenophora liliifolia (L.) Ledeb.
Asyneuma giganteum (Boiss.) Bornm.
* *Campanula bohemica* Hruby
* *Campanula gelida* Kovanda
* *Campanula sabatia* De Not.
* *Campanula serrata* (Kit.) Hendrych
Campanula zoysii Wulfen
Jasione crispa (Pourret) Samp. subsp. *serpentinica* Pinto da Silva
Jasione lusitanica A. DC.

Caryophyllaceae

Arenaria ciliata L. subsp. *pseudofrigida* Ostenf. & O.C. Dahl
Arenaria humifusa Wahlenberg
* *Arenaria nevadensis* Boiss. & Reuter
Arenaria provincialis Chater & Halliday
* *Cerastium alsinifolium* Tausch
Cerastium dinaricum G. Beck & Szysz.
Dianthus arenarius L. subsp. *arenarius*
* *Dianthus arenarius* subsp. *bohemicus* (Novak) O. Schwarz
Dianthus cintranus Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter
* *Dianthus diutinus* Kit.
* *Dianthus lumnitzeri* Wiesb.
Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.
* *Dianthus moravicus* Kovanda
* *Dianthus nitidus* Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay
Dianthus rupicola Biv.
* *Gypsophila papillosa* P. Porta
Herniaria algarvica Chaudhri
* *Herniaria latifolia* Lapeyr. subsp. *litardierei* Gamis
Herniaria lusitanica (Chaudhri) subsp. *bertengiana* Chaudhri
Herniaria maritima Link
* *Minuartia smejkalii* Dvorakova
Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.
Moehringia tommasinii Marches.
Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl
Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.
Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.
Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas
Silene furcata Rafin. subsp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters
* *Silene hicesiae* Brullo & Signorello
Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.
* *Silene holzmanii* Heldr. ex Boiss.
Silene longicilia (Brot.) Otth.
Silene mariana Pau
* *Silene orphanidis* Boiss
* *Silene rothmaleri* Pinto da Silva

* *Silene velutina* Pourret ex Loisel.

Chenopodiaceae

* *Bassia (Kochia) saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott
 * *Cremnophyton lanfrancoi* Brullo et Pavone
 * *Salicornia veneta* Pignatti & Lausi

Cistaceae

Cistus palhinhae Ingram
Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen
Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday
Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.
 * *Tuberaria major* (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

Compositae

* *Anthemis glaberrima* (Rech. f.) Greuter
Artemisia campestris L. subsp. *bottnica* A.N. Lundström ex Kindb.
 * *Artemisia granatensis* Boiss.
 * *Artemisia laciniata* Willd.
Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror
 * *Artemisia pancicii* (Janka) Ronn.
 * *Aster pyrenaeus* Desf. ex DC
 * *Aster sorrentinii* (Tod) Lojac.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
 * *Carduus myriacanthus* Salzm. ex DC.
 * *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal
 * *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler
 * *Centaurea akamantis* T. Georgiadis & G. Chatzikyriakou
 * *Centaurea attica* Nyman subsp. *megarensis* (Halacsy & Hayek) Dostal
 * *Centaurea balearica* J. D. Rodriguez
 * *Centaurea borjae* Valdes-Berm. & Rivas Goday
 * *Centaurea citricolor* Font Quer
Centaurea corymbosa Pourret
Centaurea gadorensis G. Blanca
 * *Centaurea horrida* Badaro
 * *Centaurea kalambakensis* Freyn & Sint.
Centaurea kartschiana Scop.
 * *Centaurea lactiflora* Halacsy
Centaurea micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link subsp. *herminii* (Rouy) Dostál
 * *Centaurea niederi* Heldr.
 * *Centaurea peucedanifolia* Boiss. & Orph.
 * *Centaurea pinnata* Pau
Centaurea pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca
Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál
Centaurea vicentina Mariz
Cirsium brachycephalum Juratzka
 * *Crepis crocifolia* Boiss. & Heldr.
Crepis granatensis (Willk.) B. Blanca & M. Cueto
Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxmüller
Crepis tectorum L. subsp. *nigrescens*
Erigeron frigidus Boiss. ex DC.
 * *Helichrysum melitense* (Pignatti) Brullo et al
Hymenostemma pseudanthemis (Kunze) Willd.
Hyoseris frutescens Brullo et Pavone
 * *Jurinea cyanoides* (L.) Reichenb.
 * *Jurinea fontqueri* Cuatrec.
 * *Lamyropsis microcephala* (Moris) Dittrich & Greuter
Leontodon microcephalus (Boiss. ex DC.) Boiss.
Leontodon boryi Boiss.
 * *Leontodon siculus* (Guss.) Finch & Sell
Leuzea longifolia Hoffmanns. & Link
Ligularia sibirica (L.) Cass.
 * *Palaeocyanus crassifolius* (Bertoloni) Dostal
Santolina impressa Hoffmanns. & Link
Santolina semidentata Hoffmanns. & Link
Saussurea alpina subsp. *esthonica* (Baer ex Rupr) Kupffer
 * *Senecio elodes* Boiss. ex DC.

This version is out of date

Senecio jacobea L. subsp. *gotlandicus* (Neuman) Sterner
Senecio nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
 * *Serratula lycopifolia* (Vill.) A. Kern
Tephrosieris longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. *moravica*

Convolvulaceae

* *Convolvulus argyrothamnus* Greuter
 * *Convolvulus fernandesii* Pinto da Silva & Teles

Cruciferae

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.
 * *Arabis kennedyae* Meikle
Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.
Arabis scopoliana Boiss
 * *Biscutella neustriaca* Bonnet
Biscutella vincentina (Samp.) Rothm.
Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux
Brassica glabrescens Poldini
Brassica hilarionis Post
Brassica insularis Moris
 * *Brassica macrocarpa* Guss.
Braya linearis Rouy
 * *Cochlearia polonica* E. Fröhlich
 * *Cochlearia tatrae* Borbas
 * *Coincya rupestris* Rouy
 * *Coronopus navasii* Pau
Crambe tataria Sebeok
Diplotaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo
 * *Diplotaxis siettiana* Maire
Diplotaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.
Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman
Draba cinerea Adams
Erucastrum palustre (Pirona) Vis.
 * *Erysimum pieninicum* (Zapal.) Pawl.
 * *Iberis arbuscula* Runemark
Iberis procumbens Lange subsp. *microcarpa* Franco & Pinto da Silva
 * *Jonopsidium acaule* (Desf.) Reichenb.
Jonopsidium savianum (Caruel) Ball ex Arcang.
Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. *cintrana*
 (Coutinho) Franco & P. Silva (*Coincya cintrana* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)
Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo
Sisymbrium supinum L.
Thlaspi jankae A. Kern.

Cyperaceae

Carex holostoma Drejer
 * *Carex panormitana* Guss.
Eleocharis carniolica Koch

Dioscoreaceae

* *Borderea chouardii* (Gaussen) Heslot

Droseraceae

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

Elatinaceae

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo et al

Ericaceae

Rhododendron luteum Sweet

Euphorbiaceae

* *Euphorbia margalidiana* Kuhbier & Lewejohann
Euphorbia transtagana Boiss.

Gentianaceae

* *Centaurium rigualii* Esteve

- * *Centaurium somedanum* Lainz
- Gentiana ligustica* R. de Vilm. & Chopinet
- Gentianella anglica* (Pugsley) E. F. Warburg
- * *Gentianella bohemica* Skalicky

Geraniaceae

- * *Erodium astragaloides* Boiss. & Reuter
- Erodium paularense* Fernandez-Gonzalez & Izco
- * *Erodium rupicola* Boiss.

Globulariaceae

- * *Globularia stygia* Orph. ex Boiss.

Gramineae

- Arctagrostis latifolia* (R. Br.) Griseb.
- Arctophila fulva* (Trin.) N. J. Anderson
- Avenula hackelii* (Henriq.) Holub
- Bromus grossus* Desf. ex DC.
- Calamagrostis chalybaea* (Laest.) Fries
- Cinna latifolia* (Trev.) Griseb.
- Coleanthus subtilis* (Tratt.) Seidl
- Festuca brigantina* (Markgr.-Dannenb.) Markgr.-Dannenb.
- Festuca duriotagana* Franco & R. Afonso
- Festuca elegans* Boiss.
- Festuca henriquesii* Hack.
- Festuca summilusitana* Franco & R. Afonso
- Gaudinia hispanica* Stace & Tutin
- Holcus setiglumis* Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *duriensis* Pinto da Silva
- Micropyropsis tuberosa* Romero - Zarco & Cabezudo
- * *Poa riphaea* (Ascher et Graebner) Fritsch
- Pseudarrhenatherum pallens* (Link) J. Holub
- Puccinellia phryganodes* (Trin.) Scribner + Merr.
- Puccinellia pungens* (Pau) Paunero
- * *Stipa austroitalica* Martinovsky
- * *Stipa bavarica* Martinovsky & H. Scholz
- * *Stipa styriaca* Martinovsky
- * *Stipa veneta* Moraldo
- * *Stipa zaleskii* Wilensky
- Trisetum subalpestre* (Hartman) Neuman

Grossulariaceae

- * *Ribes sardoum* Martelli

Hippuridaceae

- Hippuris tetraphylla* L. Fil.

Hypericaceae

- * *Hypericum aciferum* (Greuter) N.K.B. Robson

Iridaceae

- Crocus cyprius* Boiss. et Kotschy
- Crocus hartmannianus* Holmboe
- Gladiolus palustris* Gaud.
- Iris aphylla* L. subsp. *hungarica* Hegi
- Iris humilis* Georgi subsp. *arenaria* (Waldst. et Kit.) A. et D. Löve

Juncaceae

- Juncus valvatus* Link
- Luzula arctica* Blytt

Labiatae

- Dracocephalum austriacum* L.
- * *Micromeria taygetea* P. H. Davis
- Nepeta dirphya* (Boiss.) Heldr. ex Halacsy
- * *Nepeta sphaciotica* P. H. Davis
- Origanum dictamnus* L.
- Phlomis brevibracteata* Turill

This version is out of date

Phlomis cypria Post
Salvia veneris Hedge
Sideritis cypria Post
Sideritis incana subsp. *glauca* (Cav.) Malagarriga
Sideritis javalambrensis Pau
Sideritis serrata Cav. ex Lag.
Teucrium lepicephalum Pau
Teucrium turredanum Losa & Rivas Goday
* *Thymus camphoratus* Hoffmanns. & Link
Thymus carnosus Boiss.
* *Thymus lotocephalus* G. López & R. Morales (*Thymus cephalotos* L.)

Leguminosae

Anthyllis hystrix Cardona, Contandr. & E. Sierra
* *Astragalus algarbiensis* Coss. ex Bunge
* *Astragalus aquilanus* Anzalone
Astragalus centralpinus Braun-Blanquet
* *Astragalus macrocarpus* DC. subsp. *lefkarensis*
* *Astragalus maritimus* Moris
Astragalus tremolsianus Pau
* *Astragalus verrucosus* Moris
* *Cytisus aeolicus* Guss. ex Lindl.
Genista dorycnifolia Font Quer
Genista holopetala (Fleischm. ex Koch) Baldacci
Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser. subsp. *fallax* Franco
* *Ononis hackelii* Lange
Trifolium saxatile All.
* *Vicia bifoliolata* J.D. Rodriguez

Lentibulariaceae

* *Pinguicula crystallina* Sm.
Pinguicula nevadensis (Lindb.) Casper

Liliaceae

Allium grosii Font Quer
* *Androcymbium rechingeri* Greuter
* *Asphodelus bento-rainhae* P. Silva
* *Chionodoxa lochia* Meikle in Kew Bull.
Colchicum arenarium Waldst. et Kit.
Hyacinthoides vicentina (Hoffmans. & Link) Rothm.
* *Muscari gussonei* (Parl.) Tod.
Scilla litardierei Breist.
* *Scilla morrisii* Meikle
Tulipa cypria Stapf

Linaceae

* *Linum dolomiticum* Borbas
* *Linum muelleri* Moris (*Linum maritimum muelleri*)

Lythraceae

* *Lythrum flexuosum* Lag.

Malvaceae

Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.

Najadaceae

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L. Schmidt
Najas tenuissima (A. Braun) Magnus

Orchidaceae

Anacamptis urvilleana Sommier et Caruana Gatto
Calypto bulbosa L.
* *Cephalanthera cucullata* Boiss. & Heldr.
Cypripedium calceolus L.
Gymnigritella runei Teppner & Klein
Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann
Himantoglossum caprinum (Bieb.) V. Koch

Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.
 * *Ophrys kotschyi* H. Fleischm. et Soo
 * *Ophrys lunulata* Parl.
Ophrys melitensis (Salkowski) J et P Devillers-Terschuren
Platanthera obtusata (Pursh) subsp. *oligantha* (Turez.) Hulten

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche densiflora Salzmann ex Reuter in DC.

Paeoniaceae

Paeonia cambessedesii (Willk.) Willk.
Paeonia clusii F.C. Stern subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoudakis
Paeonia officinalis L. subsp. *banatica* (Rachel) Soo
Paeonia pamassica Tzanoudakis

Palmae

Phoenix theophrasti Greuter

Papaveraceae

Corydalis gotlandica Lidén
Papaver laestadianum (Nordh.) Nordh.
Papaver radicum Rottb. subsp. *hyperboreum* Nordh.

Plantaginaceae

Plantago algarbiensis Sampaio (*Plantago bracteosa* (Willk.) G. Sampaio)
Plantago almogravensis Franco

Plumbaginaceae

Armeria berlengensis Daveau
 * *Armeria helodes* Martini & Pold
Armeria neglecta Girard
Armeria pseudarmeria (Murray) Mansfeld
 * *Armeria rouyana* Daveau
Armeria soleirolii (Duby) Godron
Armeria velutina Welw. ex Boiss. & Reuter
Limonium dodartii (Girard) O. Kuntze subsp. *lusitanicum* (Daveau) Franco
 * *Limonium insulare* (Beg. & Landi) Arrig. & Diana
Limonium lanceolatum (Hoffmans. & Link) Franco
Limonium multiflorum Erben
 * *Limonium pseudolaetum* Arrig. & Diana
 * *Limonium strictissimum* (Salzmann) Arrig.

Polygonaceae

Persicaria foliosa (H. Lindb.) Kitag.
Polygonum praelongum Coode & Cullen
Rumex rupestris Le Gall

Primulaceae

Androsace mathildae Levier
Androsace pyrenaica Lam.
 * *Cyclamen fatrense* Halda et Sojak
 * *Primula apennina* Widmer
Primula carniolica Jacq.
Primula nutans Georgi
Primula palinuri Petagna
Primula scandinavica Bruun
Soldanella villosa Darracq.

Ranunculaceae

* *Aconitum corsicum* Gayer (*Aconitum napellus* subsp. *corsicum*)
Aconitum firmum (Reichenb.) Neill subsp. *moravicum* Skalicky
Adonis distorta Ten.
Aquilegia bertolonii Schott
Aquilegia kitaibelii Schott
 * *Aquilegia pyrenaica* D.C. subsp. *cazorlensis* (Heywood) Galiano
 * *Consolida samia* P.H. Davis

This version is out of date

- * *Delphinium caseyi* B.L.Burt
- Pulsatilla grandis* Wenderoth
- Pulsatilla patens* (L.) Miller
- * *Pulsatilla pratensis* (L.) Miller subsp. *hungarica* Soo
- * *Pulsatilla slavica* G. Reuss.
- * *Pulsatilla subslavica* Futak ex Goliassova
- Pulsatilla vulgaris* Hill. subsp. *gotlandica* (Johanss.) Zaemelis & Paegle
- Ranunculus kykkoensis* Meikle
- Ranunculus lapponicus* L.
- * *Ranunculus weyeri* Mares

Resedaceae

- * *Reseda decursiva* Forssk.

Rosaceae

- Agrimonia pilosa* Ledebour
- Potentilla delphinensis* Gren. & Godron
- * *Pyrus magyarica* Terpo
- Sorbus teodorii* Liljefors

Rubiaceae

- Galium cracoviense* Ehrend.
- * *Galium litorale* Guss.
- * *Galium sudeticum* Tausch
- * *Galium viridiflorum* Boiss. & Reuter

Salicaceae

- Salix salvifolia* Brot. subsp. *australis* Franco

Santalaceae

- Thesium ebracteatum* Hayne

Saxifragaceae

- Saxifraga berica* (Beguinot) D.A. Webb
- Saxifraga florulenta* Moretti
- Saxifraga hirculus* L.
- Saxifraga osloënsis* Knaben
- Saxifraga tombeanensis* Boiss. ex Engl.

Scrophulariaceae

- Antirrhinum charidemi* Lange
- Chaenorhinum serpyllifolium* (Lange) Lange subsp. *lusitanicum* R.

Fernandes

- * *Euphrasia genargentea* (Feoli) Diana
- Euphrasia marchesettii* Wettst. ex Marches.
- Linaria algarviana* Chav.
- Linaria coutinhoi* Valdés
- Linaria loeselii* Schweigger
- * *Linaria ficelhoana* Rouy
- Linaria flava* (Poiret) Desf.
- * *Linaria hellenica* Turrill
- Linaria pseudolaxiflora* Lojaco
- * *Linaria ricardoi* Cout.
- Linaria tonzigii* Lona
- * *Linaria tursica* B. Valdes & Cabezudo
- Odontites granatensis* Boiss.
- * *Pedicularis sudetica* Willd.
- Rhinanthus oesilensis* (Ronninger & Saarsoo) Vassilcz
- Tozzia carpathica* Wol.
- Verbascum litigiosum* Samp.
- Veronica micrantha* Hoffmanns. & Link
- * *Veronica oetaea* L.-A. Gustavsson

Solanaceae

- * *Atropa baetica* Willk.

Thymelaeaceae

- * *Daphne arbuscula* Celak
- Daphne petraea* Leybold
- * *Daphne rodriguezii* Texidor

Ulmaceae

- Zelkova abelicea* (Lam.) Boiss.

Umbelliferae

- * *Angelica heterocarpa* Lloyd
- Angelica palustris* (Besser) Hoffm.
- * *Apium bermejoi* Llorens
- Apium repens* (Jacq.) Lag.
- Athamanta cortiana* Ferrarini
- * *Bupleurum capillare* Boiss. & Heldr.
- * *Bupleurum kakiskalae* Greuter
- Eryngium alpinum* L.
- * *Eryngium viviparum* Gay
- * *Ferula sadleriana* Lebed.
- Hladnikia pastinacifolia* Reichenb.
- * *Laserpitium longiradium* Boiss.
- * *Naufraga balearica* Constans & Cannon
- * *Oenanthe coniooides* Lange
- Petagnia saniculifolia* Guss.
- Rouya polygama* (Desf.) Coincy
- * *Seseli intricatum* Boiss.
- Seseli leucospermum* Waldst. et Kit
- Thorella verticillatinundata* (Thore) Briq.

Valerianaceae

- Centranthus trinervis* (Viv.) Beguinot

Violaceae

- * *Viola hispida* Lam.
- Viola jaubertiana* Mares & Vigineix
- Viola rupestris* F.W. Schmidt subsp. *relicta* Jalas

LOWER PLANTS

Bryophyta

- Bruchia vogesiaca* Schwaegr. (o)
- Bryhnia novae-angliae* (Sull & Lesq.) Grout (o)
- * *Bryoerythrophyllum campylocarpum* (C. Müll.) Crum. (*Bryoerythrophyllum machadoanum* (Sergio) M. O. Hill) (o)
- Buxbaumia viridis* (Moug.) Moug. & Nestl. (o)
- Cephalozia macounii* (Aust.) Aust. (o)
- Cynodontium sueticum* (H. Arn. & C. Jens.) I. Hag. (o)
- Dichelyma capillaceum* (Dicks) Myr. (o)
- Dicranum viride* (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb. (o)
- Distichophyllum carinatum* Dix. & Nich. (o)
- Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus* (Mitt.) Warnst. (o)
- Encalypta mutica* (I. Hagen) (o)
- Hamatocaulis lapponicus* (Norrl.) Hedenäs (o)
- Herzogiella turfacea* (Lindb.) I. Wats. (o)
- Hygrohypnum montanum* (Lindb.) Broth. (o)
- Jungermannia handelii* (Schiffn.) Amak. (o)
- Mannia triandra* (Scop.) Grolle (o)
- * *Marsupella profunda* Lindb. (o)
- Meesia longiseta* Hedw. (o)
- Nothothylas orbicularis* (Schwein.) Sull. (o)
- Ochyraea tatrensis* Vana (o)
- Orthothecium lapponicum* (Schimp.) C. Hartm. (o)
- Orthotrichum rogeri* Brid. (o)
- Petalophyllum ralfsii* (Wils.) Nees & Gott. (o)
- Plagiomnium drummondii* (Bruch & Schimp.) T. Kop. (o)
- Riccia breidlerii* Jur. (o)
- Riella helicophylla* (Bory & Mont.) Mont. (o)

This version is out of date

Scapania massolongi (K. Müll.) K. Müll. (o)
Sphagnum pylaisii Brid. (o)
Tayloria rudolphiana (Garov) B. & S. (o)
Tortella rigens (N. Alberts) (o)

SPECIES FOR MACARONESIA

PTERIDOPHYTA

Hymenophyllaceae

Hymenophyllum maderensis Gibby & Lovis

Dryopteridaceae

* *Polystichum drepanum* (Sw.) C. Presl.

Isoetaceae

Isoetes azorica Durieu & Paiva ex Milde

Marsileaceae

* *Marsilea azorica* Launert & Paiva

ANGIOSPERMAE

Asclepiadaceae

Caralluma burchardii N. E. Brown
 * *Ceropegia chrysantha* Svent.

Boraginaceae

Echium candicans L. fil.
 * *Echium gentianoides* Webb & Coincy
Myosotis azorica H. C. Watson
Myosotis maritima Hochst. in Seub.

Campanulaceae

* *Azorina vidalii* (H. C. Watson) Feer
Musschia aurea (L. f.) DC.
 * *Musschia wollastonii* Lowe

Caprifoliaceae

* *Sambucus palmensis* Link

Caryophyllaceae

Spergularia azorica (Kindb.) Lebel

Celastraceae

Maytenus umbellata (R. Br.) Mabb.

Chenopodiaceae

Beta patula Ait.

Cistaceae

Cistus chinamadensis Banares & Romero
 * *Helianthemum bystropogophyllum* Svent.

Compositae

Andryala crithmifolia Ait.
 * *Argyranthemum lidii* Humphries
Argyranthemum thalassophyllum (Svent.) Hump.
Argyranthemum winterii (Svent.) Humphries
 * *Atractylis arbuscula* Svent. & Michaelis
Atractylis preauxiana Schultz.
Calendula maderensis DC.
Cheirolophus duranii (Burchard) Holub
Cheirolophus ghomerytus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus massonianus (Lowe) Hansen & Sund.
Cirsium latifolium Lowe

Helichrysum gossypinum Webb
Helichrysum monogynum Burt & Sund.
Hypochoeris oligocephala (Svent. & Bramw.) Lack
 * *Lactuca watsoniana* Trel.
 * *Onopordum nogalesii* Svent.
 * *Onopordum carduelinum* Bolle
 * *Pericallis hadrosoma* (Svent.) B. Nord.
Phagnalon benettii Lowe
Stemmacantha cynaroides (Chr. Son. in Buch) Ditt
Sventenia bupleuroides Font Quer
 * *Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum* Webb & Berth

Convolvulaceae

* *Convolvulus caput-medusae* Lowe
 * *Convolvulus lopez-socasii* Svent.
 * *Convolvulus massonii* A. Dietr.

Crassulaceae

Aeonium gomeraense Praeger
Aeonium saundersii Bolle
Aichryson dumosum (Lowe) Praeg.
Monanthes wildpretii Banares & Scholz
Sedum brissemoretii Raymond-Hamet

Cruciferae

* *Crambe arborea* Webb ex Christ
Crambe laevigata DC. ex Christ
 * *Crambe sventenii* R. Petters ex Bramwell & Sund.
 * *Parolinia schizogynoides* Svent.
Sinapidendron rupestre (Ait.) Lowe

Cyperaceae

Carex malato-belizii Raymond

Dipsacaceae

Scabiosa nitens Roemer & J. A. Schultes

Ericaceae

Erica scoparia L. subsp. *azorica* (Hochst.) D. A. Webb

Euphorbiaceae

* *Euphorbia handiensis* Burchard
Euphorbia lambii Svent.
Euphorbia stygiana H. C. Watson

Geraniaceae

* *Geranium maderense* P. F. Yeo

Gramineae

Deschampsia maderensis (Haeck. & Born.) Buschm.
Phalaris maderensis (Menezes) Menezes

Globulariaceae

* *Globularia ascanii* D. Bramwell & Kunkel
 * *Globularia sarcophylla* Svent.

Labiatae

* *Sideritis cystosiphon* Svent.
 * *Sideritis discolor* (Webb ex de Noe) Bolle
Sideritis infernalis Bolle
Sideritis marmorea Bolle
Teucrium abutiloides L'Hér.
Teucrium betonicum L'Hér.

Leguminosae

* *Anagyris latifolia* Brouss. ex. Willd.
Anthyllis lemnniana Lowe

This version is out of date

- * *Dorycnium spectabile* Webb & Berthel
- * *Lotus azoricus* P. W. Ball
- Lotus callis-viridis* D. Bramwell & D. H. Davis
- * *Lotus kunkelii* (E. Chueca) D. Bramwell & al.
- * *Teline rosmarinifolia* Webb & Berthel.
- * *Teline salsoloides* Arco & Acebes.
- Vicia dennesiana* H. C. Watson

Liliaceae

- * *Androcymbium psammophilum* Svent.
- Scilla maderensis* Menezes
- Semele maderensis* Costa

Loranthaceae

- Arceuthobium azoricum* Wiens & Hawksw.

Myricaceae

- * *Myrica rivas-martinezii* Santos.

Oleaceae

- Jasminum azoricum* L.
- Picconia azorica* (Tutin) Knobl.

Orchidaceae

- Goodyera macrophylla* Lowe

Pittosporaceae

- * *Pittosporum coriaceum* Dryand. ex. Ait.

Plantaginaceae

- Plantago malato-belizii* Lawalree

Plumbaginaceae

- * *Limonium arborescens* (Brouss.) Kuntze
- Limonium dendroides* Svent.
- * *Limonium spectabile* (Svent.) Kunkel & Sunding
- * *Limonium sventenii* Santos & Fernandez Galvan

Polygonaceae

- Rumex azoricus* Rech. fil.

Rhamnaceae

- Frangula azorica* Tutin

Rosaceae

- * *Bencomia brachystachya* Svent.
- Bencomia sphaerocarpa* Svent.
- * *Chamaemeles coriacea* Lindl.
- Dendriopoterium pulidoi* Svent.
- Marcetella maderensis* (Born.) Svent.
- Prunus lusitanica* L. subsp. *azorica* (Mouillef.) Franco
- Sorbus maderensis* (Lowe) Dode

Santalaceae

- Kunkeliella subsucculenta* Kammer

Scrophulariaceae

- * *Euphrasia azorica* H.C. Watson
- Euphrasia grandiflora* Hochst. in Seub.
- * *Isoplexis chalcantha* Svent. & O'Shanahan
- Isoplexis isabelliana* (Webb & Berthel.) Masferrer
- Odontites holliana* (Lowe) Benth.
- Sibthorpia peregrina* L.

Solanaceae

- * *Solanum lidii* Sunding

Umbelliferae

Ammi trifoliatum (H. C. Watson) Trelease
Bupleurum handiense (Bolle) Kunkel
Chaerophyllum azoricum Trelease
Ferula latipinna Santos
Melanoselinum decipiens (Schrader & Wendl.) Hoffm.
Monizia edulis Lowe
Oenanthe divaricata (R. Br.) Mabb.
Sanicula azorica Guthnick ex Seub.

Violaceae

Viola paradoxa Lowe

LOWER PLANTS

Bryophyta

* *Echinodium spinosum* (Mitt.) Jur. (o)
 * *Thamnobryum fernandesii* Sergio (o)

ANNEX III

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SITES ELIGIBLE FOR
 IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE
 AND DESIGNATION AS SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION**

STAGE 1: Assessment at national level of the relative importance of sites for each natural habitat type in Annex I and each species in Annex II (including priority natural habitat types and priority species)

A. Site assessment criteria for a given natural habitat type in Annex I

- (a) Degree of representativity of the natural habitat type on the site.
- (b) Area of the site covered by the natural habitat type in relation to the total area covered by that natural habitat type within national territory.
- (c) Degree of conservation of the structure and functions of the natural habitat type concerned and restoration possibilities.
- (d) Global assessment of the value of the site for conservation of the natural habitat type concerned.

B. Site assessment criteria for a given species in Annex II

- (a) Size and density of the population of the species present on the site in relation to the populations present within national territory.
- (b) Degree of conservation of the features of the habitat which are important for the species concerned and restoration possibilities.
- (c) Degree of isolation of the population present on the site in relation to the natural range of the species.

(d) Global assessment of the value of the site for conservation of the species concerned.

C. On the basis of these criteria, Member States will classify the sites which they propose on the national list as sites eligible for identification as sites of Community importance according to their relative value for the conservation of each natural habitat type in Annex I or each species in Annex II.

D. That list will show the sites containing the priority natural habitat types and priority species selected by the Member States on the basis of the criteria in A and B above.

STAGE 2: Assessment of the Community importance of the sites included on the national lists

1. All the sites identified by the Member States in Stage 1 which contain priority natural habitat types and/or species will be considered as sites of Community importance.

2. The assessment of the Community importance of other sites on Member States' lists, i.e. their contribution to maintaining or re-establishing, at a favourable conservation status, a natural habitat in Annex I or a species in Annex II and/or to the coherence of Natura 2000 will take account of the following criteria:

(a) relative value of the site at national level;

(b) geographical situation of the site in relation to migration routes of species in Annex II and whether it belongs to a continuous ecosystem situated on both sides of one or more internal Community frontiers;

(c) total area of the site;

(d) number of natural habitat types in Annex I and species in Annex II present on the site;

(e) global ecological value of the site for the biogeographical regions concerned and/or for the whole of the territory referred to in Article 2, as regards both the characteristic or unique aspect of its features and the way they are combined.

ANNEX IV

ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST IN NEED OF STRICT PROTECTION

The species listed in this Annex are indicated:

— by the name of species or subspecies, or

— by the body of species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon.

The abbreviation ‘spp.’ after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.

(a) **ANIMALS**

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Erinaceidae

Erinaceus algirus

Soricidae

Crocidura canariensis

Crocidura sicula

Talpidae

Galemys pyrenaicus

MICROCHIROPTERA

All species

MEGACHIROPTERA

Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

RODENTIA

Gliridae

All species except *Glis glis* and *Eliomys quercinus*

Sciuridae

Marmota marmota latirostris

Pteromys volans (*Sciuropterus russicus*)

Spermophilus citellus (*Citellus citellus*)

Spermophilus suslicus (*Citellus suslicus*)

Sciurus anomalus

Castoridae

Castor fiber (except the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Finnish and Swedish, populations)

Cricetidae

Cricetus cricetus (except the Hungarian populations)

Microtidae

Microtus cabrerai

Microtus oeconomus arenicola

Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Microtus taticus

Zapodidae

Sicista betulina

Sicista subtilis

This version is out of date

Hystricidae

Hystrix cristata

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Alopex lagopus

Canis lupus (except the Greek populations north of the 39th parallel; Estonian populations, Spanish populations north of the Duero; Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Slovak populations and Finnish populations within the reindeer management area as defined in paragraph 2 of the Finnish Act No 848/90 of 14 September 1990 on reindeer management)

Ursidae

Ursus arctos

Mustelidae

Lutra lutra

Mustela eversmanii

Mustela lutreola

Felidae

Felis silvestris

Lynx lynx (except the Estonian population)

Lynx pardinus

Phocidae

Monachus monachus

Phoca hispida saimensis

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus corsicanus

Bovidae

Bison bonasus

Capra aegagrus (natural populations)

Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica

Ovis gmelini musimon (*Ovis ammon musimon*) (natural populations — Corsica and Sardinia)

Ovis orientalis ophion (*Ovis gmelini ophion*)

Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata (*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)

Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica

Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica

CETACEA

All species

REPTILES

TESTUDINATA

Testudinidae

Testudo graeca

Testudo hermanni

Testudo marginata

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta

Chelonia mydas

Lepidochelys kempii

Eretmochelys imbricata

Dermodochelyidae

Dermodochelys coriacea

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis
Mauremys caspica
Mauremys leprosa

SAURIA

Lacertidae

Algyroides fitzingeri
Algyroides marchi
Algyroides moreoticus
Algyroides nigropunctatus
Gallotia atlantica
Gallotia galloti
Gallotia galloti insulanagae
Gallotia simonyi
Gallotia stehlini
Lacerta agilis
Lacerta bedriagae
Lacerta bonnali (Lacerta monticola)
Lacerta mnticola
Lacerta danfordi
Lacerta dugesi
Lacerta graeca
Lacerta horvathi
Lacerta schreiberi
Lacerta trilineata
Lacerta viridis
Lacerta vivipara pannonica
Ophisops elegans
Podarcis erhardii
Podarcis filfolensis
Podarcis hispanica atrata
Podarcis lilfordi
Podarcis melisellensis
Podarcis milensis
Podarcis muralis
Podarcis peloponnesiaca
Podarcis pityusensis
Podarcis sicula
Podarcis taurica
Podarcis tiliguerta
Podarcis wagleriana

Scincidae

Ablepharus kitaibelli
Chalcides bedriagai
Chalcides ocellatus
Chalcides sexlineatus
Chalcides simonyi (Chalcides occidentalis)
Chalcides viridianus
Ophiomorus punctatissimus

Gekkonidae

Cyrtopodion kotschy
Phyllodactylus europaeus
Tarentola angustimentalis
Tarentola boettgeri
Tarentola delalandii
Tarentola gomerensis

Agamidae

Stellio stellio

Chamaeleontidae

Chamaeleo chamaeleon

This version is out of date

Anguidae

Ophisaurus apodus

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

Coluber caspius
Coluber cypriensis
Coluber hippocrepis
Coluber jugularis
Coluber laurenti
Coluber najadum
Coluber nummifer
Coluber viridiflavus
Coronella austriaca
Eirenis modesta
Elaphe longissima
Elaphe quatuorlineata
Elaphe situla
Natrix natrix cetti
Natrix natrix corsa
Natrix natrix cypriaca
Natrix tessellata
Telescopus falax

Viperidae

Vipera ammodytes
Macrovipera schweizeri (*Vipera lebetina schweizeri*)
Vipera seoanni (except Spanish population)
Vipera ursinii
Vipera xanthina

Boidae

Eryx jaculus

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
Euproctus asper
Euproctus montanus
Euproctus platycephalus
Mertensiella luschani (*Salamandra luschani*)
Salamandra atra
Salamandra aurorae
Salamandra lanzai
Salamandrina terdigitata
Triturus carnifex (*Triturus cristatus carnifex*)
Triturus cristatus (*Triturus cristatus cristatus*)
Triturus italicus
Triturus karelinii (*Triturus cristatus karelinii*)
Triturus marmoratus
Triturus montandoni

Proteidae

Proteus anguinus

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *ambrosii*
Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *flavus*
Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *genei*
Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *imperialis*
Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *strinatii* (*Hydromantes* (*Speleomantes*) *italicus*)
Hydromantes (*Speleomantes*) *supramontes*

ANURA

Discoglossidae

Alytes cisternasii
Alytes muletensis
Alytes obstetricans
Bombina bombina
Bombina variegata
Discoglossus galganoi (including *Discoglossus 'jeanneae'*)
Discoglossus montalentii
Discoglossus pictus
Discoglossus sardus

Ranidae

Rana arvalis
Rana dalmatina
Rana graeca
Rana iberica
Rana italica
Rana latastei
Rana lessonae

Pelobatidae

Pelobates cultripes
Pelobates fuscus
Pelobates syriacus

Bufonidae

Bufo calamita
Bufo viridis

Hylidae

Hyla arborea
Hyla meridionalis
Hyla sarda

FISH

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser naccarii
Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES

Coregonidae

Coregonus oxyrhynchus (anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea, except the Finnish populations)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Anaecypris hispanica
Phoxinus phoxinus

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Valencia hispanica

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Zingel asper
Gymnocephalus baloni

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

Isopoda

Armadillidium ghardalamensis

INSECTA

Coleoptera

Bolbelasmus unicornis
Buprestis splendens
Carabus hampei
Carabus hungaricus
Carabus olympiae
Carabus variolosus
Carabus zawadzskii
Cerambyx cerdo
Cucujus cinnaberinus
Dorcadion fulvum cervae
Duvalius gebhardti
Duvalius hungaricus
Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Leptodirus hochenwarti
Pilemia tigrina
Osmoderma eremita
Phryganophilus ruficollis
Probaticus subrugosus
Propomacrus cypriacus
Pseudogaurotina excellens
Pseudoseriscius cameroni
Pytho kolwensis
Rosalia alpina

Lepidoptera

Apatura metis
Arytrura musculus
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Coenonympha hero
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia sudetica
Eriogaster catax
Fabriciana elisa
Glyphipterix loricatea
Gortyna borellii lunata
Hypodryas maturna
Hyles hippophaes
Leptidea morsei
Lignyopectera fumidaria
Lopinga achine
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea arion
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanagria arge

Nymphalis vaualbum
Papilio alexanor
Papilio hospiton
Parnassius apollo
Parnassius mnemosyne
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Proserpinus proserpina
Xylomoia strix
Zerynthia polyxena

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Aeshna viridis
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii
Leucorrhina albifrons
Leucorrhina caudalis
Leucorrhina pectoralis
Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii
Stylurus flavipes
Sympecma braueri

Orthoptera

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya stysi
Myrmecophilus baronii
Odontopodisma rubripes
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
Pholidoptera transsylvanica
Saga pedo
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

ARACHNIDA

Araneae

Macrothele calpeiana

MOLLUSCS

GASTROPODA

Anisus vorticulus
Caseolus calculus
Caseolus commixta
Caseolus sphaerula
Chilostoma banaticum
Discula leacockiana
Discula tabellata
Discula testudinalis
Discula turricula
Discus defloratus
Discus guerinianus
Elona quimperiana
Geomalacus maculosus
Geomitra moniziana
Gibbula nivosa
Hygromia kovacsi

This version is out of date

Idiomela (Helix) subplicata
Lampedusa imitatrix
Lampedusa melitensis
Leiostyla abbreviata
Leiostyla cassida
Leiostyla comeocostata
Leiostyla gibba
Leiostyla lamellosa
Paladilhia hungarica
Patella feruginea
Sadleriana pannonica
Theodoxus prevostianus
Theodoxus transversalis

BIVALVIA

Anisomyaria

Lithophaga lithophaga
Pinna nobilis

Unionoidea

Margaritifera auricularia
Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

ECHINODERMATA

Echinoidea

Centrostephanus longispinus

(b) PLANTS

Annex IV (b) contains all the plant species listed in Annex II (b)⁽¹⁾ plus those mentioned below:

PTERIDOPHYTA

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium hemionitis L.

ANGIOSPERMAE

Agavaceae

Dracaena draco (L.) L.

Amaryllidaceae

Narcissus longispathus Pugsley
Narcissus triandrus L.

Berberidaceae

Berberis maderensis Lowe

Campanulaceae

Campanula morettiana Reichenb.
Physoplexis comosa (L.) Schur.

Caryophyllaceae

Moehringia fontqueri Pau

Compositae

Argyranthemum pinnatifidum (L.f.) Lowe * subsp. *succulentum* (Lowe) C.
J. Humphries
Helichrysum sibthorpii Rouy

⁽¹⁾ Except bryophytes in Annex II (b).

Picris willkommii (Schultz Bip.) Nyman
Santolina elegans Boiss. ex DC.
Senecio caespitosus Brot.
Senecio lagascanus DC. subsp. *lusitanicus* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva
Wagenitzia lancifolia (Sieber ex Sprengel) Dostal

Cruciferae

Murbeckiella sousae Rothm.

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter

Gesneriaceae

Jankaea heldreichii (Boiss.) Boiss.
Ramonda serbica Pancic

Iridaceae

Crocus etruscus Parl.
Iris boissieri Henriq.
Iris marisca Ricci & Colasante

Labiatae

Rosmarinus tomentosus Huber-Morath & Maire
Teucrium charidemi Sandwith
Thymus capitellatus Hoffmanns. & Link
Thymus villosus L. subsp. *villosus* L.

Liliaceae

Androcymbium europeum (Lange) K. Richter
Bellevalia hackelli Freyn
Colchicum corsicum Baker
Colchicum cousturieri Greuter
Fritillaria conica Rix
Fritillaria drenovskii Degen & Stoy.
Fritillaria gussichiae (Degen & Doerfler) Rix
Fritillaria obliqua Ker-Gawl.
Fritillaria rhodocanakis Orph. ex Baker
Ornithogalum reverchonii Degen & Herv. -Bass.
Scilla beirana Samp.
Scilla odorata Link

Orchidaceae

Ophrys argolica Fleischm.
Orchis scopulorum Simsmerh.
Spiranthes aestivalis (Poiret) L. C. M. Richard

Primulaceae

Androsace cylindrica DC.
Primula glaucescens Moretti
Primula spectabilis Tratt.

Ranunculaceae

Aquilegia alpina L.

Sapotaceae

Sideroxylon marmulano Banks ex Lowe

Saxifragaceae

Saxifraga cintrana Kuzinsky ex Willk.
Saxifraga portosanctana Boiss.
Saxifraga presolanensis Engl.
Saxifraga valdensis DC.
Saxifraga vayredana Luizet

Scrophulariaceae

Antirrhinum lopesianum Rothm.
Lindernia procumbens (Krocker) Philcox

- Solanaceae
Mandragora officinarum L.
- Thymelaeaceae
Thymelaea broterana P. Cout.
- Umbelliferae
Bunium brevifolium Lowe
- Violaceae
Viola athois W. Becker
Viola cazortensis Gandoger
Viola delphinantha Boiss.

ANNEX V

**ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
WHOSE TAKING IN THE WILD AND EXPLOITATION MAY BE
SUBJECT TO MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

The species listed in this Annex are indicated:

- by the name of the species or subspecies, or
- by the body of species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon.

The abbreviation ‘spp.’ after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.

(a) **ANIMALS**

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

RODENTIA

Castoridae

Castor fiber (Finnish, Swedish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian and Polish populations)

Cricetidae

Cricetus cricetus (Hungarian populations)

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis aureus
Canis lupus (Spanish populations north of the Duero, Greek populations north of the 39th parallel, Finnish populations within the reindeer management area as defined in paragraph 2 of the Finnish Act No 848/90 of 14 September 1990 on reindeer management, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Polish and Slovak populations)

Mustelidae

Martes martes
Mustela putorius

Felidae

Lynx lynx (Estonian population)

Phocidae

All species not mentioned in Annex IV

Viverridae

Genetta genetta

Herpestes ichneumon

DUPLICIDENTATA

Leporidae

Lepus timidus

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae

Capra ibex

Capra pyrenaica (except *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*) *Rupicapra rupicapra* (except *Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*, *Rupicapra rupicapra ornata* and *Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica*)

AMPHIBIANS

ANURA

Ranidae

Rana esculenta

Rana perezi

Rana ridibunda

Rana temporaria

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Lampetra fluviatilis

Lethenteron zanandrai

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

All species not mentioned in Annex IV

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp.

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Thymallus thymallus

Coregonus spp. (except *Coregonus oxyrinchus* - anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea)

Hucho hucho

Salmo salar (only in freshwater)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Aspius aspius

Barbus spp.

Pelecus cultratus

Rutilus friesii meidingeri

Rutilus pigus

This version is out of date

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

Silurus aristotelis

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus schraetzer
Zingel zingel

INVERTEBRATES

COELENTERATA

Cnidaria

Corallium rubrum

MOLLUSCA

GASTROPODA - STYLOMMATOPHORA

Helix pomatia

BIVALVIA - UNIONOIDA

Margaritiferidae

Margaritifera margaritifera

Unionidae

Microcondylaea compressa
Unio elongatulus

ANNELIDA

HIRUDINOIDEA - ARHYNCHOBDELLAE

Hirudinidae

Hirudo medicinalis

ARTHROPODA

CRUSTACEA - DECAPODA

Astacidae

Astacus astacus
Austropotamobius pallipes
Austropotamobius torrentium

Scyllaridae

Scyllarides latus

INSECTA - LEPIDOPTERA

Saturniidae

Graellsia isabellae

(b) **PLANTS**

ALGAE

RHODOPHYTA

Corallinaceae

Lithothamnium coralloides Crouan frat.
Phymatholithon calcareum (Poll.) Adey & McKibbin

LICHENES

Cladoniaceae

Cladonia L. subgenus *Cladina* (Nyl.) Vain.

BRYOPHYTA

MUSCI

Leucobryaceae

Leucobryum glaucum (Hedw.) AAngstr.

Sphagnaceae

Sphagnum L. spp. (except *Sphagnum pylaisii* Brid.)

PTERIDOPHYTA

Lycopodium spp.

ANGIOSPERMAE

Amaryllidaceae

Galanthus nivalis L.
Narcissus bulbocodium L.
Narcissus juncifolius Lagasca

Compositae

Arnica montana L.
Artemisia eriantha Ten
Artemisia genipi Weber
Doronicum plantagineum L. subsp. *tournefortii* (Rouy) P. Cout.
Leuzea rhaponticoides Graells

Cruciferae

Alyssum pintadasilvae Dudley.
Malcolmia lacera (L.) DC. subsp. *gracilima* (Samp.) Franco
Murbeckiella pinnatifida (Lam.) Rothm. subsp. *herminii* (Rivas-Martinez)
 Greuter & Burdet

Gentianaceae

Gentiana lutea L.

Iridaceae

Iris lusitanica Ker-Gawler

Labiatae

Teucrium salviastrum Schreber subsp. *salviastrum* Schreber

Leguminosae

Anthyllis lusitanica Cullen & Pinto da Silva
Dorycnium pentaphyllum Scop. subsp. *transmontana* Franco
Ulex densus Welw. ex Webb.

Liliaceae

Lilium rubrum Lmk
Ruscus aculeatus L.

Plumbaginaceae

Armeria sampaio (Bernis) Nieto Feliner

Rosaceae

Rubus genevieri Boreau subsp. *herminii* (Samp.) P. Cout.

Scrophulariaceae

Anarrhinum longipedicelatum R. Fernandes
Euphrasia mendonçae Samp.
Scrophularia grandiflora DC. subsp. *grandiflora* DC.
Scrophularia berminii Hoffmanns & Link

Scrophularia sublyrata Brot.

ANNEX VI

**PROHIBITED METHODS AND MEANS OF CAPTURE AND
KILLING AND MODES OF TRANSPORT**

(a) Non-selective means

MAMMALS

- Blind or mutilated animals used as live decoys
- Tape recorders
- Electrical and electronic devices capable of killing or stunning
- Artificial light sources
- Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- Devices for illuminating targets
- Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- Explosives
- Nets which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use
- Traps which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use
- Crossbows
- Poisons and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- Gassing or smoking out
- Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

FISH

— Poison

— Explosives

(b) Modes of transport

— Aircraft

— Moving motor vehicles”.

This version is out of date

SCHEDULE 6

Section 17V

**ANIMALS WHICH MAY NOT BE TAKEN OR KILLED IN
CERTAIN WAYS**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barbel	Barbus barbus
Seal, Mediterranean Monk	Monachus monachus

NOTE. The common name or names given in the first column of this Schedule are included by way of guidance only; in the event of any dispute or proceedings, the common name or names shall not be taken into account.

SCHEDULE 7

Repealed

SCHEDULE 8

section 17XA

This Schedule reproduces Annex III/1 of the Wild Birds Directive

European Protected Birds

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas platyrhynchos

GALLIFORMES

Tetraonidae

Lagopus lagopus lagopus, scoticus et hibernicus

Phasianidae

Alectoris rufa

Alectoris barbara

Perdix perdix

Phasianus colchicus

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae

Columba palumbus

This version is out of date

SCHEDULE 9

section 3 (1)(bb)

WILD BIRDS WHICH RE-USE THEIR NESTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>

NOTE: The common name or names given in the first column of this Schedule are included by way of guidance only; in the event of any dispute or proceedings, the common name or names shall not be taken into account.