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Huitième réunion des Points Focaux Nationaux pour les ASP

Palerme, Italie, 6-9 juin 2007

**Synthèse des Rapports Nationaux sur la Mise en Œuvre du
Protocole Relatif aux Aires Spécialement Protégées
et à la Diversité Biologique en Méditerranée,
pour la Période Mars 2005 – Mars 2007**

*Pour des raisons d'économie, ce document sera
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I. INTRODUCTION

En prévision de la Huitième Réunion des Points Focaux pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (ASP), dont la tenue est prévue du 6 au 9 juin 2007, à Palerme (Italie), le Centre d'Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (CAR/ASP) a invité les Points Focaux pour les ASP à fournir un rapport sur l'application, au niveau de leurs pays respectifs, du Protocole relatif aux Aires Spécialement Protégées et à la Diversité Biologique en Méditerranée (Protocole ASP/DB). Les rapports présentent les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du Protocole depuis la dernière réunion des Points Focaux, qui s'était tenue à Séville, en juin 2005.

Le format du rapport, envoyé par le CAR/ASP aux points focaux correspond au format amélioré, adopté lors de la Treizième Réunion des Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone (Catane, novembre 2003). A ce format standard ont été ajouté deux tableaux concernant respectivement les espèces de l'annexe 2 du Protocole et la liste des ASP notifiées au CAR/ASP. Ces tableaux ont été envoyés pour vérification et actualisation par les pays.

Les rapports des pays s'articulent suivant trois axes principaux, à savoir :

- Les mesures administratives et législatives, adoptées durant la période intersession (2005-2007) ;
- Les informations sur le degré d'application du Protocole au plan technique ;
- Les problèmes et contraintes rencontrés par les parties, lors de l'application du Protocole.

Dix-huit pays ont envoyé leur rapport au CAR/ASP, avant la finalisation du présent rapport, sachant que pour l'un des pays, le rapport reçu ne couvrait pas l'ensemble de la période intersession. Le présent document constitue une synthèse des informations, recueillies à partir de ces rapports nationaux. Il suit la même structure que ceux-ci et présente les activités menées par les pays, au cours de la période intersession, pour mettre en application le Protocole ASP/DB, Pour améliorer la lisibilité, certaines informations sont regroupées par thème et placées en annexes (Annexes 1 et 2), mais il convient de se reporter aux rapports nationaux (Annexe 3) pour avoir une description précise des activités. Enfin, les informations déjà évoquées dans le rapport du précédent biennium n'ont en principe pas été reprises.

II. INFORMATIONS GENERALES

Les informations générales indiquent que les rapports ont été établis par des personnes relevant des institutions et organismes nationaux en charge de la protection de l'environnement et qu'il y a eu peu de modifications institutionnelles au niveau des pays, par rapport à 2005.

III. MESURES JURIDIQUES ET/OU ADMINISTRATIVES PRISES AUX TERMES DU PROTOCOLE

Pour les dix-huit pays considérés, plusieurs mesures juridiques ou administratives ont été prises aux termes des articles 3, 5 et 6 du Protocole ASP/DB durant la période intersession (Annexe 1).

La plupart des pays ont œuvré pour améliorer leur cadre juridique quand à la protection des espaces ou des espèces avec en particulier des mesures concernant :

- La ratification du Protocole ASP/DB,
- L'actualisation et la création de lois relatives à l'environnement, la protection des espaces naturels et des espèces,

- L'adoption de mesures juridiques pour désigner de nouvelles ASP et étendre des ASP existantes ou identifier des Aires Spéciales de Conservation d'Importance Internationale, des Aires Spéciales de Conservation d'Importance Nationale et des Aires de Protection Spéciale
- La création d'une Réserve de Biosphère Intercontinentale de la Méditerranée dans le cadre d'une coopération bilatérale, l'inscription de sites nationaux dans des réseaux internationaux (Ramsar) ou des démarches en cours

En parallèle sept pays signalent des avant-projets de lois relatifs aux aires ou aux espèces protégées et/ou des démarches pour le classement de nouveaux sites, l'extension de sites déjà classés ou la mise en place d'une structure institutionnelle chargée des ASP.

Concernant le renforcement de l'application des autres Protocoles de la Convention de Barcelone, les mesures prises concernent :

- La promulgation de législations relatives aux plans d'urgence et aux mesures compensatoires en cas de dommages causés à l'environnement marin par les hydrocarbures et autres substances dangereuses, le contrôle et la prévention des pollutions, de la gestion des déchets, des nuisances sur l'environnement et la mise en place de procédures d'études d'impacts; des informations complémentaires sur les procédures d'étude d'impact sont présentées dans le document d'information UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.308/Inf6.
- La préparation d'un plan d'action pour lutter contre la marée noire qui a touché une ASP, de Méditerranée orientale, durant l'été 2006;
- L'adoption d'un nouveau dispositif de séparation des trafics, adopté dans le cadre de l'OMI, afin d'assurer la protection de zones protégées
- La mise en place de contrôles ou de restrictions quant à la circulation des navires dans plusieurs aires marines ou côtières;
- La préparation d'une stratégie nationale pour la gestion intégrée de la zone côtière.

Concernant la planification, la gestion et le suivi des ASP (Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB), cinq pays ont élaborés des plans de gestion ou sont en train de le faire, et deux pays ont initié des procédures de suivi. Deux pays ont également publié des documents de planification qui fixent un cadre pour la protection de l'environnement et la gestion du littoral et prévoient une augmentation de la superficie en ASP (14 % d'ici 2011 pour le premier et 10 %, d'ici 2009, pour le second). Enfin un pays a entrepris une analyse des études menées dans ses ASP afin de disposer d'un état de référence actualisé.

Concernant la protection des espèces (Article 11 du Protocole ASP/DB), six pays ont actualisé leurs listes d'espèces protégées et deux pays ont adopté de nouvelles mesures en ce sens.

Plusieurs mesures réglementaires concernant la chasse, la pêche (durée, espèces) ou l'exploitation des espèces sont également rapportées, ainsi qu'un renforcement de la protection des sites de pontes d'oiseaux et de tortues.

Cinq pays font état de mesures réglementaires, en projet ou réalisées, visant à une meilleure application de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES).

Concernant l'introduction d'espèces non-indigènes (Article 13 du Protocole ASP/DB), plusieurs pays précisent que l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes est interdite dans les ASP. La mobilisation vis-à-vis de ces espèces s'exprime par des actions d'inventaire, de veille réglementaire, voire même pour un pays par des procédures d'éradications, Un bilan plus précis des actions menées est présenté dans le document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.308/Inf.9.

En outre huit pays évoquent des actions, en cours ou en préparation, visant à l'application du Protocole de Carthagène avec notamment des projets de loi sur la biosécurité et les OGM.

Concernant les dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection (Articles 12 et 18 du Protocole ASP/DB), plusieurs pays n'ont pas complété cette rubrique. En revanche, huit pays précisent qu'aucune dérogation n'a été accordée pendant la période biennale et un mentionne qu'aucune dérogation n'a été accordée à l'intérieur d'ASP. Seulement deux pays font état de dérogations, données pour des projets de développement ayant fait l'objet d'études d'impact préalables ou à des fins de recherche scientifique.

IV. APPLICATIONS TECHNIQUES DU PROTOCOLE

IV.1. Liste des Aires Spécialement Protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5

Au cours de la période intersession, trois pays ont créé de nouvelles ASP et deux ont étendues la superficie de certaines de leurs ASP déjà existantes. Un accord de la Communauté Européenne pour le classement de cinq sites nationaux, au titre du réseau Natura 2000, est attendu. Enfin, cinq pays ont engagé des démarches pour le classement en ASP de plusieurs sites d'intérêt pour la biodiversité.

IV.2. Propositions faites pour l'inscription d'aires relevant de la juridiction nationale sur la liste des ASPIM

Aucune proposition d'inscription sur la liste des ASPIM n'a été demandée, selon la procédure adoptée lors de la Septième réunion des Points focaux durant la période intersession.

IV.3. Liste des ASPIM

Suite à la Quatorzième Conférence des Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone (Portoroz, 8-11 novembre 2005), les îles Habibas et le banc des Kabyles, pour l'Algérie, et l'aire de Portofino, pour l'Italie, ont été inscrits sur la liste des ASPIM.

Les plans de gestion du Sanctuaire International pour les mammifères marins (France, Italie, Monaco) et de l'archipel de Cabrera, des fonds marins du Levant d'Almeria, de l'île d'Alboran, pour l'Espagne, ont été adoptés au cours de la période intersession. Des procédures d'actualisation sont en cours dans d'autres ASPIM.

IV.4. Modification du régime juridique des espèces protégées

Durant la période intersession, plusieurs pays ont révisé leur liste d'espèces protégées :

Albanie : Règlement du 23 février 2005 du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation fournissant en annexe une liste mise à jour des espèces de faune strictement protégées.

Algérie : Publication le 15 juillet 2006 d'un Ordonnance relative à la protection de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition.

Croatie : Publication de l'Ordonnance sur la Proclamation des taxons sauvages protégés ou strictement protégés (Journal Officiel No 7/2006)

Egypte : Révision de la liste des espèces protégées.

Israël : Révision de la liste des espèces protégées en 2005.

Malte : Mise à jour des listes d'espèces protégées lors de la parution de la réglementation sur la protection de la faune, de la flore et des habitats naturels (Avis légal 311 de 2006).

Monténégro : mise à jour d'un décret de protection d'espèces faunistiques et floristiques, 37 espèces considérées par le Protocole ASP/DB sont donc protégées par la législation nationale.

Tunisie : Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006 fixant la liste des espèces de faune et flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction.

IV.5. Nouvelles données concernant des espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages

Quatre pays n'ont pas fourni de réponse pour cette rubrique et sept font état d'une absence de données ou tout au moins de données nouvelles sur la période concernée. L'arrivée de nouvelles espèces lessepsiennes est mentionnée par trois pays et deux ont annexé à leur rapport une liste d'espèces non indigènes. Trois pays font état d'études visant à recenser les espèces non indigènes, dont une synthèse qui référence 128 espèces. Ces études confirment que la source d'introduction de ces espèces est préférentiellement le Canal de Suez alors que les autres détroits (Gibraltar, Dardanelles) et l'aquaculture semblent jouer un rôle moins important.

IV.6. Inventaires des éléments sur la diversité biologique

Six pays sur les dix-huit indiquent qu'aucun inventaire n'a été réalisé durant la période intersession. Les activités d'inventaires menées par les autres pays s'établissent comme suit :

Albanie : Publication d'un livre rouge sur la faune et la flore ; suivi des habitats rares ou menacés (processus permanent).

Algérie : Elaboration d'un Système d'Information Géographique sur la biodiversité marine et côtière.

Chypre : Mise à jour (en 2004 et 2006) d'une base de données incluant les espèces et les habitats, développée entre 1998 et 2000 dans le cadre d'un projet Life « Aires de conservation » ; Actualisation d'inventaires lors de l'élaboration de plans de gestion pour 3 sites.

Croatie : Démarrage d'un processus d'inventaire des espèces en danger suite à un Projet Life (2002-2005) ; Etablissement de Livres Rouges dédiés à plusieurs taxons ; Plusieurs programmes d'inventaire dans des ASP en partenariat avec des ONG nationales.

Espagne : Finalisation d'un inventaire national des habitats et des espèces marines ; Inventaire national de *Patella ferruginea* afin de définir une stratégie de conservation.

Italie : Fin du programme d'inventaire (FSD) et de suivi des zones centrales des AMP ; Préparation d'un manuel de description et d'identification des habitats marins méditerranéens (habitats benthiques prioritaires) et des espèces des Annexes 2 et 3 du Protocole ASP/DB ; Mise à jour des listes de faune et de flore marines.

Liban : Réalisation de 2 inventaires (FSD sur les sites de Damour et de Naqoura) ; Suivi des oiseaux dans la Réserve naturelle de Palm Islands (processus permanent) ; Etude sur la population de tortues marines et la conservation des plages de ponte du Liban Sud (2005).

Libye : Inventaire des espèces d'oiseaux d'eau (janvier 2005, janvier 2006, février 2007) ; Inventaire de grottes marines ou côtières (Tolmitah à Susa ; mai-juin 2006) ; Utilisation du FSD dans le cadre d'inventaires des herbiers (Farwa, Ain-Ghazala ; mai 2006) et des sites de ponte de tortues marines.

Malte : Inventaire des habitats en cours avec cartographie des types d'habitat importants ; Inventaire de la faune endémique menacée (hors oiseaux et cétacés) en cours dans le cadre du plan d'action national sur la biodiversité ; Inventaire préliminaire des zones humides (à compléter) ; Projet d'étude des biotopes marins (hors herbiers de Posidonies) pour 2007-2008.

Monténégro : Inventaire des espèces de faune et de flore en danger (2006) ; Mise en place d'une base de données sur les aires d'intérêt spécial.

Slovénie : Inventaire d'un site, en utilisant le FSD ; Publication d'un livre sur les espèces en danger et les types habitats (2006).

Turquie : Inventaire de l'ASP de Gökova (Décembre 2006).

IV.7. Dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection

Les dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection constituent des opérations exceptionnelles avec seulement deux pays ayant utilisés ces procédures.

IV.8. Mise en œuvre des plans d'action adoptés dans le cadre du PAM

Sept plans d'action ont été mis en place dans le cadre du Protocole ASP/DB. Il s'agit du :

- Plan d'action pour la gestion du phoque moine de Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines en Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des cétacés en Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation de la végétation marine en Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux inscrites en Annexe II du Protocole ASP/DB
- Plan d'action pour la conservation de poissons cartilagineux (chondrichthyens) en mer Méditerranée
- Plan d'action relatif aux introductions d'espèces et aux espèces envahissantes en mer Méditerranée.

La mise en œuvre des différents plans d'action est très hétérogène d'un plan d'action à l'autre mais aussi d'un pays à l'autre. Ainsi un pays n'apporte pas d'information sur la manière dont ces plans d'actions ont été mis en œuvre. En outre, il convient de rappeler que certains plans d'actions ne concernent pas la totalité des pays, du fait de l'absence des espèces ciblées.

Les plans d'actions qui ont suscité le plus d'activité au cours de la période intersession sont ceux pour la conservation des tortues marines, pour la gestion du phoque moine et pour la conservation de la végétation marine.

La synthèse des différents rapports fait également ressortir le rôle prépondérant des ONG nationales pour la conservation de certaines espèces (tortues et cétacés) et pour la sensibilisation du public. De même on remarque que les activités de suivi des populations comme des habitats sont préférentiellement menées dans des ASP existantes, associant parfois scientifiques et gestionnaires. Enfin, bien qu'aucun pays n'ait élaboré de plan d'action national sur la période intersession, plusieurs envisagent de le faire.

Concernant le plan d'action pour la gestion du phoque moine, les actions ont concernés, dans sept pays, la prospection et la cartographie des habitats potentiels. Un pays indique qu'il a poursuivi ses activités, telles qu'identifiées dans son Programme National de Protection du phoque moine, et mené des actions au sein de ses ASP. Un phoque moine orphelin, sauvé par un centre de soin, a été équipé d'une balise satellite et relâché. En complément, des études ont été menées dans le cadre d'un projet Life-Nature sur les interactions phoques/pêche dans sept zones. Un guide de recommandations pour secourir des phoques blessés a été publié et une formation des acteurs locaux est en cours, (projet Life-Nature).

Concernant le plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines, les activités ont concerné le suivi des sites de ponte et leur protection, le suivi des populations (bagage, comptage des jeunes, suivi par satellite d'adultes équipés de balise), la création de centre de soins, la recherche de systèmes permettant d'éloigner les tortues des filets afin de réduire les captures accidentelles, la participation à des sessions de formation à Chypre, l'information et la sensibilisation des pêcheurs et du grand public (affiches, guides, groupes de travail...). Onze pays ont développé des activités dans ce domaine, avec une participation active de plusieurs ONG sur cette problématique. Un rapport plus détaillé a été fourni par les pays dans le cadre de l'évaluation du plan d'action (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.308/Inf.5).

Concernant le plan d'action pour la conservation des cétacés, les activités mises en œuvre se concentrent autour du suivi des populations, des études sur les interactions avec les activités de pêche avec, en particulier, les systèmes acoustiques visant à limiter ces interactions et le recueil d'informations auprès des pêcheurs, et des activités de sensibilisation. Plusieurs de ces actions sont conduites en partenariat avec des ONG. Un pays a initié des actions en vue de signer l'accord ACCOBAMS et de mettre en œuvre des activités de protection des dauphins et cétacés. Enfin un pays rappelle qu'il assure le soutien logistique de la base de données régionale sur l'échouage des cétacés méditerranéens (MEDACES), depuis plusieurs années.

Concernant le plan d'action pour la conservation de la végétation marine, les actions menées sont : l'approche de la distribution des herbiers de Posidonies, la cartographie des habitats prioritaires et la mise en place de systèmes de surveillance ou de suivi (en particulier dans les ASP). Plusieurs pays soulignent leur participation active au Troisième Symposium sur la végétation marine en Méditerranée (2007). Un pays signale la production de matériel d'information et de sensibilisation ainsi que sa participation au programme *MedPosidonia*. Enfin, un pays souligne une action en cours relatif au renforcement de sa législation pour la protection des herbiers de Posidonies vis-à-vis du chalutage.

Concernant le plan d'action pour la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux inscrites en Annexe II du Protocole ASP/DB, les actions concernent principalement le recensement des oiseaux (migrateurs ou non) dans les ASP, la participation au symposium méditerranéen sur les oiseaux marins (2006) et la production de matériel d'information. Même si les oiseaux ne bénéficient pas forcément d'un statut de conservation, deux pays rappellent qu'ils sont protégés dans leurs ASP. Un pays signale des actions de conservation des populations (éradication des rats sur les îlots, suivi de la reproduction ou de l'hivernage...) dans le cadre d'un programme Life. Des informations complémentaires sont reportées dans le document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.308/Inf.7.

Concernant le plan d'action pour la conservation des poissons cartilagineux, nombre de pays évoquent un manque de données. Deux pays font état de recensements de poissons cartilagineux dans leurs eaux et pour l'un des deux, la mise en place d'un programme de suivi et de protection de la zone où des observations de requins ont été effectuées. Un pays prépare une collection sur les poissons cartilagineux et en particulier une étude scientifique sur les différentes espèces de requins.

Concernant le plan d'action relatif aux introductions d'espèces et aux espèces envahissantes, le manque de données sur le sujet est évoqué ponctuellement. Quatre pays ont établi ou actualisé leurs listes d'espèces envahissantes et/ou initié des programmes de recherche les concernant. Parmi ceux-ci un souligne le renforcement du contrôle réglementaire et la création d'un réseau d'experts. Les activités spécifiques à cette thématique sont détaillées dans le document d'information UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.308/Inf.9.

IV.9. Mise en œuvre des autres recommandations pertinentes des Parties contractantes

Un pays indique avoir mis en œuvre les recommandations relatives aux lignes directrices sur le bagage des tortues, un autre détaille comment il a satisfait aux recommandations, faites lors de la Quatorzième réunion ordinaire des Parties contractantes (Portoroz, 2005), enfin un autre indique avoir publié une série de documents traitant des différents types d'habitats et de leur biodiversité.

V. BREVE DESCRIPTION DES PROBLEMES ET CONTRAINTES RENCONTREES DANS L'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE

Quatre pays n'ont pas fourni d'information sur ce point et un pays précise qu'il n'a pas rencontré de problèmes particuliers sur la période intersession. Huit pays évoquent le manque de moyens humains, techniques et financiers comme une contrainte rencontrée dans l'application du Protocole. Le contexte institutionnel et juridique national est parfois cité comme une source de contraintes par certains pays, en particulier lorsque les responsabilités concernant les questions sur l'environnement marin sont séparées entre plusieurs institutions nationales insuffisamment coordonnées ou que le cadre législatif n'est pas complet. Un pays mentionne l'absence de plan de gestion et de système de suivi et le manque de taxonomistes nationaux est relevé par trois pays. Un pays évoque également des problèmes politiques (marée noire de l'été 2006).

VI. CONCLUSION

Cette période intersession a vu la réalisation de progrès dans la mise en œuvre du Protocole ASP/DB.

Considérant les mesures juridiques ou administratives prises au terme du Protocole, sur la période intersession considérée (avril 2005 à mars 2007), il est important de souligner la ratification par un pays, en 2006, du Protocole ASP/DB. Trois pays ont créé de nouvelles ASP et cinq pays ont engagé les démarches nécessaires à de futures désignations. Douze pays ont fait porter leur effort sur l'amélioration ou la mise en place d'un cadre juridique à même de permettre une meilleure mise en œuvre du Protocole. Sept pays ont actualisé leur liste d'espèces protégées.

Les actions ont également porté sur la mise en place ou l'amélioration de mesures de gestion : réalisation ou actualisation de plans de gestion concernant des ASPIM et des ASP, réglementations quant à l'exploitation des ressources naturelles. Enfin neuf pays ont initié ou poursuivis des inventaires réguliers de leur biodiversité.

Cette synthèse montre également que l'Union Européenne peut être considérée comme un véritable moteur en particulier pour les pays nouvellement entrés. En effet, même si l'Union Européenne impose un cadre juridique assez strict en terme d'environnement (Directive concernant l'évaluation des incidences de certains projets publics et privés sur l'environnement, Directive Habitat, Directive Cadre sur l'Eau, Future Directive sur la stratégie marine), elle accompagne ces mesures de soutiens techniques et financiers destinés à faciliter leur adoption par les pays concernés.

Considérant la mise en œuvre des différents plans d'action, il apparaît que le Plan d'action pour la gestion du phoque moine de Méditerranée, le Plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines en Méditerranée et le Plan d'action pour la conservation de la végétation marine en Méditerranée donnent lieu au plus grand nombre d'activités. Peu d'éléments sont disponibles pour expliquer cet intérêt toutefois, considérant les deux premiers, les ONG apparaissent très dynamiques, tant au niveau du suivi des populations que des aspects de sensibilisation des professionnels de la mer et du grand public. Pour les autres plans d'action, le manque de données

est souvent évoqué, en lien avec le manque de moyens (humain, technique et financier) comme difficultés pour leur mise en oeuvre. La date, relativement récente d'adoption du Plan d'action pour la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux inscrites en Annexe II du Protocole ASP/DB, du Plan d'action pour la conservation de poissons cartilagineux (chondrichthyens) en mer Méditerranée et du Plan d'action relatif aux introductions d'espèces et aux espèces envahissantes en mer Méditerranée peut également expliquer cet état de fait.

Il est clair que malgré ces progrès, des efforts importants sont encore à mener pour atteindre les objectifs fixés par la communauté internationale pour l'échéance 2010-2012, concernant « Au moins 10% de chacune des régions écologiques de la planète effectivement conservées »¹. Au regard de la Stratégie Méditerranéenne pour le Développement Durable², l'accent devrait porter prioritairement sur les aires marines et côtières, avec 10% de ces dernières protégées d'ici 2010, et la mise en place d'un réseau écologique représentatif, d'ici 2012³. L'enjeu reste donc d'actualité si l'on veut parvenir à stopper la perte de biodiversité mis en évidence depuis le sommet de Rio.

¹ Rapport de la Sixième Réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique, La Haye, 2002.

² Stratégie Méditerranéenne de développement durable, 2005.

³ Rapport de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique sur les travaux de sa Huitième Réunion, Curitiba, 2006.

VII. ANNEXE 1

Mesures juridiques ou administratives prises par les pays au terme du protocole ASP/DB pendant la période intersession

ALBANIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décision du Conseil des Ministres N°682 (2 novembre 2005) sur la "Désignation de la rivière Buna et des zones humides alentours comme un Paysage Protégé" - Décision du Conseil des Ministres N°684 (2 novembre 2005) sur la "Désignation du lac Shkodra comme une Réserve naturelle gérée" - Décision du Conseil des Ministres N°693 (11 novembre 2005), sur la "Désignation de Butrini comme Parc National avec une superficie étendue" - Loi N°9587 sur la "Protection de la biodiversité" (20 juillet 2006), définissant le concept d'Aire Spécialement Protégée et réglementant l'introduction d'espèces et les activités de recherche - Décision du Conseil des Ministres N°683 (2 novembre 2005) pour l'inscription sur la liste Ramsar du complexe de zones humides du lac de Shkodra et de la rivière Buna - Projet de la Banque Mondiale pour la Gestion Intégrée de la Zone Côtière (en cours), principalement au Sud de l'Albanie intégrant des mesures juridiques/administratives - Approbation des plans de gestion de la zone humide de Narta et du Parc National de Llogora et Karaburun ; Elaboration (en cours) des plans de gestion du Parc National de Butrini et la zone humide de Kune-Vaini - Règlement du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation (23 février 2005), sur la "Gestion, la protection de la faune sauvage et les procédures de chasse", avec en annexes une liste des espèces de faune strictement protégées et des méthodes de chasse interdites. - Plan officiel, approuvé par le Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts et par l'Administration de l'Eau, pour atteindre 14% du territoire en aires protégées sur la période 2006-2011 - Entrée en vigueur du Protocole de Carthagène (mai 2005) et élaboration d'un cadre national sur la biosécurité
ALGERIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avant-projet de loi sur les aires protégées (en cours de discussion) - Loi n°05-03 (6 février 2005) relative aux semences, aux plants et à la protection de l'obtention végétale - Décret exécutif n°06-216 (18 juin 2006) fixant les conditions de classement et les modalités de certification des semences et plants - Décret exécutif n°06-217(18 juin 2006) fixant les conditions de stockage, d'emballage et d'étiquetage des semences et plants - Ordonnance n°06-05 (15 juillet 2006) relative à la protection et à la préservation de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition - Décret n°06-405 (14 novembre 2006) portant ratification du protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée, signé à Barcelone le 10 juin 1995 (JO n°74 du 22 novembre 2006) - Projets d'extension de plusieurs parcs nationaux à l'étude
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de nouvelles mesures juridiques ou administratives prises pendant la période biennale

CHYPRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Élaboration de plans de gestion (en cours) pour plusieurs sites - 5 sites marins ou côtiers soumis à la Communauté Européenne comme sites NATURA 2000 (fin 2004) sont en attente de classement - Protection du Lac salé de Larnaca vis-à-vis de la pollution (projet Life)
CROATIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promulgation de l'Acte de Protection de la Nature (Official Gazette No. 70/2005) - Publication de l'Ordonnance sur la Proclamation des taxons sauvages protégés ou strictement protégés (Official Gazette No 7/2006) - Publication de l'Ordonnance sur les types d'habitats, la cartographie des habitats, les types d'habitats rares ou en danger et les mesures de sauvegarde pour la conservation des types d'habitat (Official Gazette No 7/2006) - Promulgation de l'Acte sur les Organismes Génétiquement Modifiés (Official Gazette No 70/05) - Publication de l'Acte de Proclamation du Parc Naturel de l'Archipel Lastovo (Official Gazette No 111/06) - Publication de la Réglementation sur l'établissement du "Parc Naturel de l'Archipel de Lastovo" (Official Gazette No 130/06) - Publication de l'Ordonnance sur les Mouvements Transfrontaliers et le Commerce des Espèces Protégées (Official Gazette No 34/2006) - Publication de l'Ordonnance sur le contenu et l'étendu de l'évaluation des risques de transfert volontaire dans l'environnement d'OGM, la méthodologie d'évaluation des risques et les exigences attendues par la personne légale réalisant l'évaluation des risques (Official gazette No 136/06) - Publication de l'Ordonnance sur le contenu des mesures des plans appliqués dans le cas d'une dissémination incontrôlée d'OGM dans l'environnement et la manière d'exécuter ces mesures planifiées (Official gazette No 5/07) - Publication du livre Réseau Ecologique National des aires importantes pour les oiseaux en Croatie(2005), du Livre Rouge sur la flore vasculaire croate (2005), du Livre Rouge des poissons d'eau douce croates (2006), du Livre Rouge des mammifères croates (2006), du Livre Rouge des amphibiens croates (2006), du Livre Rouge des reptiles croates (2006), du Livre Rouge des poissons marins croates (sous presse), du Livre Rouge des coraux croates (sous presse)
EGYPTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication de l'arrêté exécutif de la loi 4 de 1994 pour la protection de l'environnement (liste révisée des espèces protégées) - Mise en œuvre des plans de gestion de 3 sites - Création d'une aire marine protégée à Sallum (études préliminaires en cours) - Avant-projet de loi sur la biosécurité - Actualisation d'une liste des espèces envahissantes - Mise en place d'un groupe de travail pour préparer un programme et un plan d'action sur les espèces envahissantes
ESPAGNE	- Pas de nouvelles mesures juridiques ou administratives signalées dans le rapport reçu, qui ne concerne que la période 2004-2005
FRANCE	- Aucune information reçue au moment de l'édition du rapport
GRECE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Désignation des lagunes de Messolonghi-Aetoliko, des estuaires de Acheloos et Evinos et des îles Echinades comme Parc National - Désignation des zones terrestres, marines et humides de Psalidi dans l'île de Kos comme Aire de Protection de la Nature

<p>GRECE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décision ministérielle conjointe pour la protection de la nature et du paysage des aires terrestres et marines de la partie occidentale de l'île de Milos - Renouvellement officiel des Conseils d'Administration des organismes de gestion du Parc Marin National d'Alonissos, du Parc Marin National de Zakynthos et du Parc National de Samaria - Renouvellement officiel des organismes de gestion de 6 sites Ramsar (Delta de Evrou, Delta de Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon, Delta de Nestos et lacs de Vistonis-Imaris, lagunes de Messolonghi-Aetolikon, zones humides du golfe de Amvrakikos, forêt et zones humides de Kotychi-Strofyliia) - Renouvellement officiel des organismes de gestion de 3 aires protégées (zone humide de Mt Parnon-Moustos, gorges et estuaires des rivières Kalamas et Acherontas, îles de Karpathos et Saria) - Support financier des organismes de gestion (3^{ème} programme cadre de Support Communautaire) - Désignation de 2 Refuges pour la vie sauvage et modification de 2 aires existantes (aire dans laquelle la chasse est interdite et la collecte d'espèces réglementée) - Décret Présidentiel sur la réglementation de la pêche dans l'aire marine des îles de Kalymnos et Kos (P.D. 228/2006, OJ 229 A) - Décret Présidentiel sur la réglementation de la pêche dans les estuaires des rivières Evinos et Acheloos (P.D. 68/2006, OJ 71 A) - Décision Ministérielle relative à la restriction de l'exploitation des formations coralligènes dans une zone interdite et réglementation de cette exploitation renforcée pour la période 2006-2010 - Décisions Ministérielles publiées dans le cadre de l'exécution du Règlement CE 1967/2007 concernant la réglementation de la pêche à la seine de plage et au chalut (OJ 60 B 2007 et OJ 164 B 2007) - Avant-projet de Décision Ministérielle pour le renforcement du Règlement CE 1967/2006 pour la protection des herbiers de Posidonies du chalutage (en attente de la signature finale) - Désignation du golfe de Amvrakikos comme Parc National (en attente de la signature finale) - Etude Environnementale Spécifique pour la désignation de la forêt esthétique de Vai (prévue prochainement) - Étude Environnementale Spécifique pour le Parc National de Samaria (en cours) - Mise en place d'un système de contrôle de la navigation au niveau des aires marines de Kerkyra-Igoumenitsa, Patras-Antirion, Peiraias, Rafina et Lavrion, et extension prévue pour de grandes zones de la mer Egée (préparation de l'appel d'offre) - Activité permanente du Comité National, mis en place en 2002, pour la réglementation de l'introduction d'espèces en aquaculture - Suivi des espèces et des habitats pour les aires d'Alonissos, Amvrakikos et Samaria (support CE ; (préparation des appels d'offre) - Participation à l'élaboration d'un règlement (CE) pour l'usage en aquaculture d'espèces non-indigènes et d'espèces localement absentes
<p>ISRAEL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise à jour de la liste des espèces protégées par la loi sur les parcs nationaux

ITALIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Création d'une base de données sur les recherches conduites dans les AMP italiennes (résultats et produits) afin de disposer d'un état écologique des aires marines et côtières actualisé - Adoption du plan de gestion pour le "Sanctuaire International pour les mammifères marins", approuvé par les Parties en 2004 (Elbe-septembre 2004) lors de la Réunion extraordinaire des Parties Contractantes (Gênes, 6-7 décembre 2005) - Projets d'ASP (en cours)
LIBAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalisation du plan de gestion de la Réserve Naturelle "Tyre Coast" (projet MedWetCoast – 2005) - Élaboration des documents légaux, techniques et administratifs pour la déclaration comme aires spécialement protégées de la plage de Naqoura et du bassin de la rivière Damour - Préparation d'un plan d'action pour aider les autorités libanaises au nettoyage des côtes de la Réserve Naturelle de Palm Islands, suite à la marée noire de l'été 2006 - Mise en place d'un cadre national de biosécurité - Avant-projet de loi pour la définition des mécanismes de régulation et de contrôle de l'introduction d'espèces génétiquement modifiées (Protocole de Carthagène)
LIBYE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Etudes de plusieurs zones humides et aires d'importance pour les oiseaux en vue d'un classement comme ASP et/ou sites Ramsar - Avant-projet de loi relatif à la mise en œuvre de la Convention CITES sur le commerce des espèces en danger - Établissement d'un programme sur les tortues marines afin de protéger plusieurs plages de ponte - Préparation du cadre de protection légale pour 2 aires marines protégées pilotes (Farwa lagoon et Geziret Ghara) - Avant-projet de loi sur les espèces protégées et la réglementation de la chasse (adoption espérée en janvier 2008) - Mise en œuvre du Cadre sur la biosécurité - Accord de quelques dérogations par l'Autorité Générale de l'Environnement pour des projets de développement à proximité de Tripoli
MALTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réglementation sur la protection de la faune, la flore et les habitats naturels (Avis légal 311 de 2006) : transposition et mise à jour de la loi nationale en fonction des cadres juridiques européens et des traités internationaux, désignation d'aires spéciales de conservation et d'aires de protection spéciale - Réglementation sur la protection de la faune, la flore et les habitats naturels (Déclaration d'aires spéciales de conservation et d'aires de conservation spéciale) (Avis du Gouvernement 112 de 2007) : désignation de 32 aires spéciales de conservation d'importance internationale, de 7 aires spéciales de conservation d'importance nationale et 12 aires de protection spéciale - Réglementation sur la protection de la faune, la flore et les habitats naturels (Déclaration) (Avis du Gouvernement 161 de 2007) : déclaration de l'aire de Dwejra comme une Aire Spéciale de Conservation d'Importance Nationale

<p>MALTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réglementation sur la Conservation des oiseaux sauvages (Avis légal 79 de 2006) : abroge et remplace la précédente réglementation pour la protection des oiseaux, complétée par des mesures auxiliaires relatives à la chasse, la capture et aux autres activités - Réglementation sur les évaluations stratégiques environnementales (Avis légal 418 de 2005) : intègre des considérations environnementales et de santé dans la préparation et l'adoption de plans et programmes afin de promouvoir le développement durable - Réglementation sur les plans et programmes (participation du public) (Avis légal 74 de 2006) : assure la participation du public dans l'élaboration de certains plans ou programmes relatifs à l'environnement - Projet ERDF (financement UE) : évaluation de l'aire marine autour de l'île de Filfla finalisée, avant-projet d'un plan de gestion (en cours) - Projet MedPAN (financement UE Interreg IIIC) : réseau d'aires marines protégées - Projet de réseau de parcs (financement UE Interreg IIIC) : réseau d'aires protégées terrestres - Projet de jumelage avec l'Autriche (financement CE Fonds Transitoire Natura2000) - Restrictions au passage des navires en fonction des ASP
<p>MAROC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poursuite du processus de développement organisationnel concernant les aires protégées - Publication des arrêtés annuels portant réglementation de la pêche dans les eaux continentales et fixant les réserves de pêche - Publication de la réglementation annuelle relative à l'ouverture et à la clôture de la chasse - Révision de la loi sur la chasse - Projet de loi relatif au commerce des espèces au titre de la convention CITES - Projet de loi relatif au contrôle de l'utilisation et la dissémination des OGM
<p>MONACO</p>	<p>Aucune information reçue au moment de l'édition du rapport</p>
<p>MONTENEGRO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable publiée en 2006 fixant un cadre général pour la protection de la biodiversité. Objectifs prioritaires : augmenter les aires naturelles protégées jusqu'à 10% du territoire et protéger un minimum de 10% des côtes en 2009, établir un système efficace de gestion des aires naturelles protégées et améliorer le cadre juridique pour la protection de la biodiversité - Préparation d'une Stratégie Nationale pour la Gestion Intégrée de la Zone Côtière (adoption prévue à la fin 2007) - Adoption d'une loi sur l'étude d'impact environnemental (2005) - Adoption d'une loi sur l'étude d'impact stratégique (2005) - Adoption d'une loi sur le contrôle et la prévention des pollutions (2005) - Adoption d'une loi sur la gestion des déchets (2005) - Adoption d'une loi sur les nuisances environnementales (2005) - Programme de suivi de la biodiversité conduit par l'Institut de protection de la nature (phase de démarrage) - Rédaction d'une nouvelle loi de protection de la nature en se basant sur les standards européens des Directives Habitats et Oiseaux - Préparation d'une nouvelle loi sur la mer qui traitera des questions de rejets de déchets - Démarrage d'un Programme de suivi de la biodiversité - Identification préliminaire de sites pour un réseau Émeraude

MONTENEGRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décision d'une liste de contrôle pour l'export, l'import et le transit de biens réglementant les questions pour les espèces en danger des listes de la convention CITES (Journal Officiel n°28/06) - Mise à jour d'un décret de protection d'espèces faunistiques et floristiques (Journal Officiel n°76/06), 417 plantes et 423 espèces animales sont protégées
SLOVENIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projet de plan de gestion pour le Parc naturel de Secovlje Salina - Démarrage des travaux de restauration dans la Réserve Naturelle de Skocjanski Zatok
SYRIE	Aucune information reçue au moment de l'édition du rapport
TUNISIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006 fixant la liste des espèces de faune et flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction - Loi n°2005-13 du 22 janvier 2005 modifiant et complétant le Code Forestier (articles nouveaux 210, 216, 219) - Avant-projet de loi sur les Aires Protégées Marines et Côtières finalisé, adoption prévue en 2007 - Nouveau dispositif de séparation des trafics adopté par l'OMI en 2006 relatif à la protection de l'archipel de Zembra - Décret du 3 octobre 2005 portant ratification de l'amendement de Gaborone de 1983 à la convention CITES - Plusieurs aires protégées nationales disposent de plan de gestion - Un projet de loi sur les OGM est en cours d'approbation
TURQUIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avant-projet de loi sur la protection de la nature et de la biodiversité - Loi n° 5312 relative aux principes de plan d'urgence et de mesures compensatoires dans le cas des dommages causés à l'environnement marin par les hydrocarbures et autres substances dangereuses publiée en mars 2005 (Journal Officiel n°25752 du 11 mars 2005) - Règlement sur l'exécution des principes de plan d'urgence et de mesures compensatoires dans le cas de dommages causés à l'environnement marin par les hydrocarbures et autres substances dangereuses - Réglementation sur les procédures d'obtention pour les principes de plan d'urgence et de mesures compensatoires dans le cas de dommages causés à l'environnement marin par les hydrocarbures et autres substances dangereuses - Réglementation de la chasse publiée chaque année - Décision du Conseil des Ministres en date du 9 décembre 2006 concernant l'extension des ASP de Kas-Kekova, de Göksu et de Fethiye-Göcek - Projet de loi sur les OGM

VIII. ANNEXE 2 - ESPECES DE L'ANNEXE 2 DU PROTOCOLE ASP/DB BENEFICIANT D'UNE PROTECTION

Protection nationale (X) ou subnationale (x). Al : Albanie ; Alg : Algérie ; Bo : Bosnie ; Chy : Chypre ; Cr : Croatie ; Eg : Egypte ; Esp : Espagne ; Fr : France ; Gr : Grèce ; It : Italie ; Is : Israël ; Lb : Liban ; Lib : Libye ; Mal : Malte ; Mar : Maroc ; Mo : Monaco ; Mon : Monténégro ; Sl : Slovénie ; Sy : Syrie ; Tu : Tunisie ; Tur : Turquie

Espèces / Pays	Al.*	Alg.*	Bo.*	Chy.	Cr.*	Eg.*	Esp.	Fr*	Gr.*	It.*	Is.	Lb.*	Lib.	Mal.*	Mar.	Mo.	Mon.	Sl.	Sy.	Tu.	Tur.
Magnoliophyta																					
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	X			X	X		X	X	X	X				X			X	X			X
<i>Zostera marina</i>	X			X	X			X	X	X				X			X				
<i>Zostera noltii</i>				X	X		X	X	X	X				X			X				X
Chlorophyta																					
<i>Caulerpa ollivieri</i>	X							X		X				X							
Phaeophyta																					
<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> (var. <i>stricta</i> & var. <i>spicata</i>)	X				X			X		X				X			X				
<i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i>	X				X			X		X				X			X				
<i>Cystoseira sedoides</i>	X							X		X				X							
<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i> (inclu <i>C. adriatica</i>)	X				X			X		X				X							
<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i>	X				X			X		X				X							
<i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>	X				X			X		X											
Rhodophyta																					
<i>Goniolithon byssoides</i>	X							X		X				X							
<i>Lithophyllum lichenoides</i>	X							X		X				X							
<i>Ptilophora mediterranea</i>	X							X		X											
<i>Schimmelmannia schousboei</i>	X							X		X											
Porifera																					
<i>Asbestopluma hypogea</i>								X		X											
<i>Aplysina sp. plur.</i>								X		X				X			X				
<i>Axinella cannabina</i>					X			X		X				X			X				
<i>Axinella polypoides</i>					X			X		X				X			X				
<i>Geodia cydonium</i>					X			X		X				X				X			
<i>Ircinia foetida</i>								X		X				X							
<i>Ircinia pipetta</i>								X		X				X							
<i>Petrobiona massiliana</i>								X		X				X							
<i>Tethya sp. plur.</i>					X			X		X				X			X				

Pisces	Al.*	Alg.*	Bo.*	Chy.	Cr.*	Eg.*	Esp.	Fr*	Gr.*	It.*	Is.	Lb.*	Lib.	Mal.*	Mar.	Mo.	Mon.	Sl.	Sy.	Tu.	Tur.
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>				X	X			X	X	X				X			X	X			X
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>				X	X			X	X	X				X			X	X			X
<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>				X	X			X	X	X				X				X			
<i>Aphanius iberus</i>				X				X		X				X				X			
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X	X			X
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X	X			
<i>Hippocampus ramulosus</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X	X			
<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X	X			X
<i>Huso huso</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X				
<i>Lethenteron zanandreae</i>					X			X		X				X				X			
<i>Mobula mobular</i>					X			X	X	X				X			X				
<i>Pomatoschistus canestrinii</i>				X	X			X		X				X				X			
<i>Pomatoschistus tortonesei</i>					X			X		X							X				
<i>Valencia hispanica</i>				X				X		X				X				X			
<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>								X	X	X				X				X			
Reptiles																					
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X	
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>				X			X	X		X		X	X	X				X		X	
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>				X				X		X		X	X	X				X		X	
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>				X	X			X		X		X	X							X	
Aves																					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	X			X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X	X
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X				X		X	X
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X			X	X			X
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	X			X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X			X
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	X			X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X			X

IX. ANNEXE 3 - RAPPORT DES PAYS CONCERNANT LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROTOCOLE ASP/DB

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**ALBANIA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Give the name of the country submitting the report.

Albania

2. Period covered by the report.

This is the period going from the last report up to March 2007.

March 2007-March 2007

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

Indicate the title and address of the national organisation that drew up the present report including the names and titles of the persons responsible for actually drafting the report.

**Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration,
Nature Protection Policies Directorate,
Dr. Zamir Dedej – Director e-mail: zdedej@moe.gov.al
Msc. Elvana Ramaj expert, e-mail: eramaj@moe.gov.al**

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

List the names and addresses of the bodies others than those mentioned above under point 3 that contributed to the present report by providing information and data.

N/A

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Indicate what legislation has been promulgated or what administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas considered of particular natural or cultural value and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered marine and coastal species.

During the biennial 3/2003-3/2007, the following legislation has been drafted,

mainly designation of new protected areas, the major part of them in coastal areas.

- Decision of the Council of Minister's No. 682, dated 02.11.2005 "On the designation of Buna River and wetland areas around it as Protected Landscape" covering an area of 23027 ha of which 346 ha of wetland area;
- Decision of the Council of Minister's No. 684, date 02.11.2005 "On the designation of Shkodra Lake area – Managed Nature Reserve" covering an area of 26535 ha;
- Decision of the Council of Minister's no. 693, dated 10.11.2005 "On the designation of Butrinti as National Park with extended area" extending the NP area from 2509 ha to 8591,2 of which 2509 ha is sea area;
- Law "On biodiversity protection" no.9587, dated 20.07.2006;

For the management of the coastal areas there is a big efforts made through the WB project for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management, concentrated mostly on the South of Albanian (Jonian coast). Also there are two management plans approved, ones for Narta wetland areas and the other for the National Park of Llogora and Karaburun. Efforts are made for the management plan of Butrinti National Park area and Kune-Vaini wetland system.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

During the reporting period the third Ramsar site was designated in Albania namely:

- Decision of the Council of Minister's No. 683, dated 02.11.2005 "On the designation of the wetland complex of Shkodra Lake and the territory of Buna river as a Specially Protected Area and its inclusion in the list of wetland of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat" covering an area of 49562 ha of which 15719 ha is water and 346 ha is wetland area.

Albanian legislation just recognizes the category of special protected areas on the national legislation so we for the moment identify with the protected areas category the SPA. The answer in point 6 can be considered.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning:

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);
- b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;
- c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

- d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;
- e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;
- f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;
- g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

The following legislative and administrative measures were taken during the reporting biennium, respectively:

- **The introduction for the first time in the Albanian legislation (June 2006) of the Specially Protected Areas and species concept in the text of the Law “On biodiversity protection”.**
- **Regulation of the introduction of the species and regulation of scientific research activities (including marine and coastal areas) – The law “On biodiversity protection” no. 9587, dated 20.07.2006 provides dispositions related to both issues.**
- **Regulation of hunting and taking of animals – Regulation No. 1, dated 23.02.2005 “On the management, protection of wild fauna and hunting procedures” of the Minister of Agriculture and Food, provides detailed dispositions on both issues and it lists in its Annexes the updated list of Strictly Protected Fauna Species in Albania as well as prohibited methods of hunting.**

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Indicate and briefly describe what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas.

An official plan for the increasing the surface of protected areas in the period 2006-2011 is approved by the Minister of Environment, Forests and Water Administration, identifying all new PA-s some of which are coastal areas such as the enlargement of Divjake-Karavasta National Park. The figure is expected to go up to 14 % in order to be compared with EU requirement. However there are still no plans for the designation of marine protected areas.

Referring to the management plans it is important to underline the elaboration and of the first three management plans for PA-s, one of which is the Protected Landscape of the wetland complex Vjose-Narte. The setting-up of the management committees for some PA-s, a major part of which are coastal PA-s is another development to be noticed.

Monitoring has continued on the flora and fauna of coastal lagoons by the Museum of Natural Sciences, the Institute of Biological Research and the Botanical Garden.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the measures under article 11 of the Protocol, in particular

measures aimed at regulating or prohibiting : a)the taking, possession,, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts and products, b) the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and c) the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

Legal and administrative measures include the Regulation No.1, dated 23.02.2005 “On the management, protection of wild fauna and hunting procedures” which provides dispositions on all issues touched by Article 11 of the Protocol. Administrative measures include efforts to eliminate the illegal hunting of birds in coastal lagoons of Albania by strengthening of the Forestry Police capacities.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to regulate the voluntary or accidental introduction into nature of non-indigenous or genetically modified species and prohibit those that could have adverse effects on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this protocol applies. Also indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to ensure the eradication of harmful species already introduced.

The entering into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in May 2005 for Albania was followed by the implementation of the GEF Project for the elaboration of the National Biosafety Framework in Albania. Furthermore a draft law On biosafety is compiled.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

N/A

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Actualise the list of the specially protected areas (attached table), established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this table, please verify the information given (data from previous reports) and indicate with appropriate annotations, which areas were established during the period under review.

The SPA list in Albania can be considered on the basis of the previous studies in three coastal lagoons important especially as waterfowl habitat and in the same time Ramsar sites for Albania as follows: Karavasta Lagoon, Butrinti Lagoon and Shkodra Lake and Buna River area (accepted as Ramsar site in February 2006 by the Ramsar Convention). In any case this process need more time.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

a) Date of the proposal/s

b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted.

No proposals made for the period under review from Albania.

14. SPAMI list

a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)

b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review.

There are no SPAMI-s designated in Albania yet.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

*Complete the **attached table**, indicating which of the species are protected. If yes, please indicate the date and the nature of their legal protection.*

You find the table for species we sent in the beginning of February to Dr. Cristine Pergent-Martini.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

N/A

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;

c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.

d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question (if the occurred during the period under review).

The main development for the period under review is the updating list of

threatened species of flora and fauna in Albania and the publication of Red Book of flora and fauna species. Meanwhile the monitoring of rare and threatened habitats from the Botanical Garden is ongoing starting from 2004.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

N/A

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

Describe the developments that occurred during the period under review in the implementation of action plans (in case of no action, please indicate the reasons for lack of action).

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

The monitoring of marine turtles from the experts of the Museum of natural Sciences is a priority and from last year's results 266 species of marine turtles are recorded in Albania. A rough estimation for the Posidonia meadows had been made by the Albanian specialist and we are still waiting to start a project for mapping this meadows for the Albanian coast.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

N/A

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Briefly state any specific problems or constraints that impeded the application of measures taken under the provisions of the Protocol during the period under review. If applicable, specify what measures were taken to correct them. Put forward summarily any other pertinent remarks or observations of a general nature concerning the measures taken to ensure the application of the Protocol.

As mentioned in previous reports the lack of financial and human resources is the main constraint for the implementation of the protocol.

**RAPPORT NATIONAL DE L'ALGERIE
SUR L'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE RELATIF AUX AIRES SPECIALEMENT
PROTEGEES ET A LA DIVERSITE BIOLOGIQUE EN MEDITERRANEE**

I. Information Générale

1. Pays

Algérie

2. Période couverte par le rapport.

2006-2007

3. Organisme national chargé de l'établissement du rapport.

**Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement.
Nadia Chenouf, sous directrice chargée de la biodiversité.**

4. Organisme national et autres organisations et/ou institutions ayant communiqué des données en vue de l'établissement du rapport

Direction de l'Environnement de wilaya, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement, la Direction Générale des Forêts et le Ministère de la pêche et des ressources halieutiques.

II. Mesures juridiques et/ou administratives prises aux termes du Protocole:

5. Pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers ayant une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières qui sont en danger ou menacées (article 3);

- **Loi n° 91-20 du 02 décembre 1991 modifiant et complétant la loi 84-12 du 23 Juin 1984 portant régime général des forêts;**
- **Loi n° 98-04 du 15 juin 1998 relative à la protection du patrimoine culturel;**
- **Loi n° 98-05 du 25 juin 1998 modifiant et complétant l'ordonnance n° 76-80 du 23 octobre 1976 portant code maritime;**
- **Loi n° 01-10 du 03 juillet 2001 portant loi minière;**
- **Loi n° 01-11 du 3 Juillet 2001 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture ;**
- **Loi n°01-20 du 12 décembre 2001 relative à l'aménagement et au développement durable du territoire (article 22 et 24) ;**
- **Loi n°02-02 relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral ;**
- **Loi n°03-02 du 17 février 2003 fixant les règles générales d'utilisation et d'exploitation des plages ;**
- **Loi n°03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement**

dans le cadre du développement durable;

- **Loi n° 04-07 du 14 Août 2004 relative à la chasse ;**
- **Loi n°04-03 du 23 juin 2004 relative à la protection des zones de montagne dans le cadre du développement durable ;**
- **Loi n° 05-03 du 6 février 2005 relative aux semences, aux plants et à la protection de l'obtention végétale ;**
- **Un avant projet de loi sur les aires protégées est en cours de discussion;**
- **Décret n° 83-74 du 08 janvier 1983 portant création du conseil supérieur de la chasse ;**
- **Décret 83-458 du 23 juillet 1983 fixant le statut type des parcs nationaux;**
- **Décret présidentiel n°85-13 du 26 janvier 1985 fixant les conditions d'utilisation des plages ;**
- **Décret n°87-91 du 21 avril 1987 relatif à l'étude d'impact d'aménagement du territoire ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°95-323 du 21 octobre 1995 réglementant l'exploitation des ressources corallifères ;**
- **Décret exécutif n° 95-201 du 25 octobre 1995 portant création de la Direction Générale des Forêts ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°95-429 du 16 décembre 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de délivrance d'autorisation pour la production, la détention, la cession, l'utilisation, le transport, l'importation et l'exportation des espèces végétales non cultivées ;**
- **Décret présidentiel n°98-232 du 18 juillet 1998 portant création du Haut Conseil de la Mer et fixant ses missions, son organisation et son fonctionnement. Ce HCM est chargé notamment d'évaluer régulièrement la mise en œuvre des dispositifs législatifs et réglementaire relatifs à la mer et de décider des mesures appropriées, et de fixer les mesures nécessaires à prendre et les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour une gestion intégrée et durable des espaces maritimes sous juridiction nationale et du littoral;**
- **Décret exécutif n°02-115 du 3 avril 2002 portant création de l'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du développement durable ;**
- **Décret exécutif n° 02-371 du 11 Novembre 2002 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du centre du développement des ressources biologiques CDRB, modifié et complété;**
- **Décret exécutif n° 04-113 du 13 avril 2004 portant organisation, fonctionnement et missions du commissariat national du littoral ;**
- **Décret n°04-189 du 7 juillet 2004 fixant les mesures d'hygiène et de salubrité applicable aux produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°06-216 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de classement et les modalités de certification des semences et plants ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°06-217 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de stockage, d'emballage et d'étiquetage des semences et plants ;**
- **Décret n° 83-509 du 20 Août 83 relatif aux espèces animales non domestiques protégées, complété par l'arrêté du 17 Janvier 95.**
- **Décret n°93-285 du 23 novembre 1993 fixant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées.**
- **Décret n° 95-252 du 26 Août 95, complétant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées fixées par le décret exécutif n° 93-285.**

- Ordonnance n°06.05 du 15 Juillet 2006 relative à la protection et à la préservation de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition.
- Circulaire ministérielle portant sur la mise en œuvre de la loi n° 02-02 du 05 février 2002 relative à la protection et la valorisation du littoral dans le cadre du plan d'aménagement côtier;
- Arrêté du 18 juin 1997 fixant les conditions et les modalités de pêche aux coquillages vivants;

6. Pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières (article 5);

- Loi n°02-02 relatives à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral ;
- Loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable;
- Un avant projet de loi sur les aires protégées est en cours de discussion;
- Décret n°83-462 du 23 juillet 1983 portant création du parc national d'El Kala (wilaya d'El Tarf) ;
- Décret n°84-327 du 3 novembre 1984 portant création du parc national de Gouraya (wilaya de Béjaia) ;
- Décret n°84-328 du 3 novembre 1984 portant création du parc national de Taza (wilaya de Jijel) ;
- Décret n°206-405 du 14 novembre 2006 portant ratification du protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées de la Méditerranée, signé à Barcelone le 10 juin 1995
- Décret n°87-143 du 16 juin 1987 fixant les règles et modalités de classement des parcs nationaux et réserves naturelles ;
- Décret n° 87-144 du 16 juin 1987 fixant les modalités de création et de fonctionnement des réserves naturelles ;
- Décret n°03-147 du 29 Mars 2003 portant classement de la réserve naturelle marine des îles Habibas (wilaya d'Oran);
- Décret n°06-405 du 14 novembre 2006 portant ratification du protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées de la Méditerranée,(J.O n° 74 du 22 novembre 2006, signé à Barcelone le 10 juin 1995);
- Circulaire ministérielle portant sur la mise en œuvre de la loi n° 02-02 du 05 février 2002 relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral dans le cadre du plan d'aménagement côtier.

En parallèle, d'autres mesures ont été mises en place se traduisant par :

- La création d'un sanctuaire marin Algéro -Tunisien (en instance) ;
- L'étude d'extension du parc national d'El Kala (Est algérien) à la zone marine en vue de préserver l'écosystème et la biodiversité. Cette étude a été achevée ;
- La réalisation de l'étude de classement de l'île Rachgoun (Ain-Temouchent) en réserve naturelle marine dont l'objectif est la mise en place d'une MPA en vue de préserver l'écosystème et la biodiversité de cette île ;
- Le projet d'étude d'extension du parc national de Gouraya (Béjaia, Est algérien) à la zone marine ;
- Le projet d'étude d'extension du parc national de Taza (Jijel, Est algérien) à la zone marine ;
- Le projet du classement de la partie marine du mont Chenoua dans le cadre du PAC- région algéroise (Tipaza);

En outre, l'Algérie adhéra, dès 1982 à la convention de Ramsar relative aux zones humides d'importances internationales. Au niveau du littoral, des sites algériens ont été classés entre 1983 et 2001, il s'agit notamment de :

- **complexe de zones humides de Guerbes – Sanhadja (wilaya de Skikda) en 2001**
- **les marais de la Macta (wilaya de Mostaganem) en 2001**
- **la sebkha d'Oran (wilaya d'Oran) en 2001**
- **lac de Fetzera (wilaya de Annaba) en 2002**
- **marais de la Mekhada (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 2002**
- **lac de Réghaia (wilaya d'Alger) en 2002**
- **tourbière du lac noir (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 2002**
- **aulnaies de Ain Khiair (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 2002**
- **réserve naturelle du lac de Béni Belaid (wilaya de Jijel) en 2002**
- **lac Tonga (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 1983**
- **lac Oubiera (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 1983**
- **lac des oiseaux (wilaya d'El Tarf) en 1999**

Aussi, trois sites du littoral algérien, bénéficient du label UNESCO, en tant que réserves de la biosphère du réseau MAB (du programme Man and Biosphère). Il s'agit de :

- **Parc national d'El Kala (wilaya d'El Tarf)**
- **Parc national de Taza (de Jijel)**
- **Parc national de Gouraya (wilaya de Béjaia)**

7. Pour assurer la protection (l'article 6) :

a) **Le renforcement de l'application des autres Protocoles de la Convention et d'autres traités pertinents auxquelles elles sont parties (article 6 a);**

- **Mise en œuvre de la convention sur la diversité biologique ;**
- **Lancement du cadastre national du littoral qui permettra d'identifier les zones pertinentes prioritaires et les sites encore à l'état naturel.**

b) **L'interdiction de rejeter ou de déverser des déchets portant atteinte à des aires protégées (article 6 b) ;**

- **Loi n° 01-19 du 12 décembre 2001 relative à la gestion, au contrôle et à l'élimination des déchets ;**
- **Loi n°02-02 relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral ;**
- **Loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable;**
- **Décret n° 63-344 du 11 septembre 1963 portant ratification de la convention internationale pour la prévention de la pollution des eaux de la mer par les hydrocarbures (12 mai 1954 à Londres)**
- **Décret présidentiel n°81-02 du 17 janvier 1981 portant ratification du protocole relatif à la prévention de la pollution de la mer Méditerranée par les opérations d'immersion effectuées par les navires et aéronefs, fait à Barcelone le 16 février 1976 ;**

- Décret présidentiel n°81-03 du 17 janvier 1981 portant ratification du protocole relatif à la coopération en matière de lutte contre la pollution de la méditerranée par les hydrocarbures et autres substances nuisibles en cas de situation critique, fait à Barcelone le 16 février 1976 ;
- Décret n° 82-441 du 11 décembre 1982 portant adhésion de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire au protocole relatif à la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution d'origine tellurique, fait à Athènes le 17 mai 1980 ;
- Décret présidentiel n°83-580 du 22 octobre 1983 portant obligation de signalement aux capitaines de navires transportant des marchandises dangereuses, toxiques ou polluantes en cas d'événement en mer ;
- Décret présidentiel n°88-228 du 5 novembre 1988 définissant les conditions, procédures et modalités d'immersion de déchets susceptibles de polluer la mer, effectuées par les navires ou aéronefs (article 3);
- Décret exécutif n°90-79 du 27 février 1990 portant réglementant le transport de matières dangereuses (articles 1 et 32) ;
- Décret exécutif n°93-160 du 10 juillet 1993 réglementant les rejets d'effluents liquides industriels ;
- Décret exécutif n° 93-191 du 10 juillet 1993 réglementant le déversement des huiles et lubrifiants dans le milieu naturel ;
- Décret exécutif n°93-164 du 10 juillet 1993 définissant la qualité requise des eaux de baignade ;
- Décret exécutif n°94-279 du 17 septembre 1994 portant organisation de la lutte contre les pollutions marines et institutions de plans d'urgence ;
- Décret présidentiel n°94-290 du 30 septembre 1995 portant création d'un centre national et des centres régionaux des opérations de surveillance et de sauvetage en mer ;
- Décret présidentiel n°98-123 du 18 avril 1998 portant ratification du protocole de 1992, modifiant la convention internationale de 1969 sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures ;
- Décret présidentiel n° 98-158 du 16 mai 1998 portant ratification de la convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontaliers des déchets dangereux et leur élimination
- Circulaire ministérielle portant sur la mise en œuvre de la loi n° 02-02 du 05 février 2002 relative à la protection et la valorisation du littoral dans le cadre du plan d'aménagement côtier;
- Arrêté interministériel du 10 octobre 1998 portant définition des principes généraux devant régir l'élaboration du plan « TELBAHR ».

c) La réglementation du passage des navires (article 6 c) ;

- Loi n° 98-05 du 25 juin 1998 modifiant et complétant l'ordonnance n° 76-80 du 23 octobre 1976 portant code maritime.
- Décret présidentiel n°96-53 du 22 janvier 1996 portant ratification de la convention des Nations- Unies sur le droit de la mer.
- Décret exécutif n° 66-40 du 11 février 1966 relatif à la réglementation de la circulation des navires de commerce, de pêche et de plaisance.

d) La réglementation de l'introduction d'espèces (article 6 d) ;

- La loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de

l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable;

- **Décret exécutif n°95-429 du 16 décembre 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de délivrance d'autorisation pour la production, la détention, la cession, l'utilisation, le transport, l'importation et l'exportation des espèces végétales non cultivées ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°06-216 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de classement et les modalités de certification des semences et plants ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°06-217 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de stockage, d'emballage et d'étiquetage des semences et plants ;**
- **Arrêté interministériel du 24 février 1992 portant suspension de la cueillette et de l'exportation du corail;**
- **Arrêté ministériel n° 910 du 24 décembre 2000 interdisant l'importation des produits à base d'organisme génétiquement modifiés (OGM)**
- **Projet de loi sur les OGM**

e) La réglementation d'activités (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

- **Loi n°01-11 du 3 juillet 2001 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture ;**
- **Loi n°02-02 relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral ;**
- **Loi 03-10 du 19 juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable**
- **Décret n°95-38 du 28 janvier 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de pêche commerciale des grands migrateurs halieutiques par les navires étrangers dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale ;**
- **Décret n°96-121 du 6 avril 1996 fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche ;**

f) La réglementation des activités de recherche scientifique (article 6 f) ;

- **Décret exécutif n°95-322 du 18 octobre 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de capture d'animaux non domestiques et de leurs utilisation à des fins de recherche scientifique ;**
- **La loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.**

g) La réglementation de la pêche, de la chasse, de la capture d'animaux et de la récolte de végétaux ainsi que du commerce d'animaux ou de parties d'animaux, de végétaux ou de parties de végétaux provenant d'aires protégées.

- **La loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable;**
- **Décret n°82-440 du 11 décembre 1982 portant ratification de la convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles, signée à Alger le 15 septembre 1968 ;**
- **Décret n° 82-498 du 25 décembre 1982 portant adhésion à la convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faunes et de flores sauvages menacées d'extinction.**
- **Décret n°83-458 du 23 juillet 1983 fixant le statut-type des parcs nationaux ;**
- **Décret n°202-400 du 25 novembre 2002 portant ratification à la convention internationale pour la protection des**

végétaux;

- **Décret exécutif n° 04-373 du 21 novembre 2004 fixant les conditions et modalités d'octroi de la concession pour la création d'un établissement d'aquaculture.**

8. Concernant la planification, la gestion, la surveillance et le contrôle des aires spécialement protégées (article 7);

- **Loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.**
- **Décret n°83-458 du 23 juillet 1983 fixant le statut-type des parcs nationaux ;**

9. Pour la protection et la conservation des espèces (article 11);

- **La loi n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.**
- **Décret n°83-509 du 20 août 1983 relatif aux espèces animales non domestiques complété par l'arrêté du 17 janvier 1995 ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°93-285 du 23 novembre 1993 fixant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°95-252 du 26 août 1995, complétant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées fixée par le décret exécutif n° 93-285 ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°95-429 du 16 décembre 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de délivrance d'autorisation pour la production, la détention, la cession, l'utilisation, le transport, l'importation et l'exportation des espèces végétales non cultivées ;**
- **Décret exécutif n° 97-493 du 21 décembre 1997 définissant les différents types d'établissements de la pêche et fixant les conditions de leur création et les règles de leur exploitation;**
- **Ordonnance n°06-05 du 15 juillet 2006 relative à la protection et à la préservation de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition;**
- **Arrête du wali du 20.02.2002, interdisant la collecte et la destruction des œufs et des nids des oiseaux de l'île rachgoun (Ain Temouchent).**

10. Pour réglementer l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées (article 13);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour réglementer l'introduction volontaire ou accidentelle dans la nature d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées et interdire celles qui pourraient entraîner des effets nuisibles sur les écosystèmes, habitats ou espèces dans la zone d'application du Protocole. Indiquer aussi quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour faire en sorte que soient éradiquées les espèces nuisibles déjà introduites.

- **Arrêté ministériel n° 910 du 24 décembre 2000 interdisant l'importation des produits à base d'organisme génétiquement modifiées (OGM)**
- **Projet de loi sur les OGM ;**
- **Décret exécutif n°06-216 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de classement et les modalités de certification des semences et plants ;**

- **Décret exécutif n°06-217 du 18 juin 2006 fixant les conditions de stockage, d'emballage et d'étiquetage des semences et plants ;**
- **Arrêté interministériel du 24 février 1992 portant suspension de la cueillette et de l'exportation du corail;**

11. Pour accorder des dérogations aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18).

Indiquer quelles dérogations aux interdictions prescrites dans les annexes ont été accordées au cours de la période considérée.

III. Application technique du Protocole

12. Liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5

- **Réserve marine de Cap de Garde située à Annaba**
- **Réserve naturelle marine des îles Habibas située à Oran.**
- **L'île Rachgoun située à Ain Temouchent.**
- **Le banc des Kabyles (Jijel).**
- **Le parc national côtier de Gouraya situé à Bejaïa.**
- **Le parc national côtier de Taza situé à Jijel.**
- **Le domaine marin d'El Kala situé à El-Taref.**

13. Propositions faites pour l'inscription d'aires relevant de la juridiction nationale sur la liste des ASPIM (Article 9 a)

Néant.

14. Liste des ASPIM :

- **Réserve naturelle marine des îles Habibas située à Oran.**
- **Le banc des Kabyles (Jijel).**

15. Toute modification dans le régime juridique des espèces protégées.

Sur le plan juridique, il y a la nouvelle loi sur l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable (n° 03-10 du 19 Juillet 2003), qui stipule que :

la liste des espèces animales non domestiques et des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées est fixées, en tenant compte des conditions de reconstitution des populations naturelles, en cause ou de leurs habitats et des exigences de protection de certaines espèces animales, pendant les périodes et les circonstances où elles sont généralement vulnérables. (Article 41).

sont interdits en vertu de l'article 40 :

- **la destruction ou l'enlèvement des oeufs ou des nids, la mutilation, la destruction, la capture ou l'enlèvement, la naturalisation d'animaux de ces espèces ou, qu'ils soient vivants ou morts, leur transport, leur colportage, leur utilisation, leur mise en vente, leur vente ou leur achat;**
- **la destruction, la coupe, la mutilation, l'arrachage, la cueillette ou l'enlèvement de végétaux de ces espèces ou de leurs fructifications, ou de**

toute autre forme prise par ces espèces au cours de leur cycle biologique, leur transport, leur colportage, leur utilisation, leur mise en vente, leur vente ou leur achat, ainsi que la détention des spécimens prélevés dans le milieu naturel;

- **la destruction, l'altération ou la dégradation du milieu particulier à ces espèces animales ou végétales.**

Un décret d'application fixera la liste des espèces protégées (animale et végétale). En attendant cela, certains textes restent en vigueur. Il s'agit :

- **Décret exécutif n°95-429 du 16 décembre 1995 fixant les conditions et les modalités de délivrance d'autorisation pour la production, la détention, la cession, l'utilisation, le transport, l'importation et l'exportation des espèces végétales non cultivées**
- **Décret n° 83-509 du 20 Août 83 relatif aux espèces animales non domestiques protégées, complété par l'arrêté du 17 Janvier 95.**
- **Décret n°93-285 du 23 novembre 1993 fixant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées.**
- **Décret n° 95-252 du 26 Août 95, complétant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées fixées par le décret exécutif n° 93-285.**
- **Décret n°95-323 du 21 octobre 1995 réglementant l'exploitation des ressources corallifères.**
- **Ordonnance n°06.05 du 15 Juillet 2006 relative à la protection et à la préservation de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition.**

16. **Nouvelles données concernant des espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages (article 13.2).**

17. **Inventaires des éléments de la diversité biologique (article 15)**

- **Un inventaire sur les espèces faunistiques et floristiques et les écosystèmes a été élaboré dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale de conservation et d'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique.**
- **Un état a été également fait dans le cadre du plan d'action stratégique pour la biodiversité marine (PAS BIO).**
- **Un système d'information géographique (SIG) sur la biodiversité marine et côtière a été élaboré.**

18. **Déroghations accordées aux mesures de protection (articles 12, 18, 23 c).**

19. **Mise en œuvre des plans d'action adoptés dans le cadre du PAM :**

Exposer les développements intervenus au cours de la période considérée dans la mise en œuvre des plans d'action (en cas d'absence d'action, veuillez indiquer les raisons de cette absence)

- **Mise en place d'un réseau de surveillance de l'herbier à posidonie ;**
- **Elaboration du programme de collecte de données sur le phoque moine**
- **Mise en place d'un dispositif de concentration de poissons pour réduire**

l'impact de la pêche ;

- **Inventaire et mise en place d'aires marines d'intérêt pour la biodiversité.**

20. Mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations pertinentes des Parties contractantes

Exposer brièvement la mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations des Parties contractantes se rapportant au Protocole.

IV. Brève description de tous problèmes ou contraintes rencontrés dans l'application du Protocole

Consigner brièvement les problèmes ou contraintes spécifiques qui ont gêné l'application de toute mesure prise en vertu de dispositions du Protocole au cours de la période considérée. S'il y a lieu, spécifier quelles mesures ont été prises pour y remédier. Formuler succinctement d'autres remarques ou observations pertinentes d'ordre général concernant les mesures prises en vue de l'application du Protocole.

**BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H)

2. Period covered by the report.

This is the period going from the last report up to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

**MAP Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
*Stjepana Tomica 1***

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

**Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry in Federation of B&H
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Titova 15**

**Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Federation of B&H
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Titova 9A**

**Ministry of Civil Engineering, Physical Planning and Environmental Protection –
Herzegovina Neretva Canton
Mostar, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
*Stjepana Radića 3***

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Indicate what legislation has been promulgated or what administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas considered of particular natural or cultural value and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered marine and coastal species.

Law on Nature Protection (federal and cantonal) regulates ways and conditions of the restoration, protection, conservation and sustainable development of

landscape, natural areas, plants, animals and their habitats, minerals and fossils and of other components of the nature on the area of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina competent bodies which will cover nature protection, planning of nature protection, the general and special measures for nature protection, information system, supervision, funding of nature protection and sanctions for legal and natural persons.

Administrative measures are still in the early stage of development.

No legislation has been developed for the protection, preservation and management of threatened and endangered species of marine and coastal flora and fauna

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

Articles 25 and 26 of the Law on Nature Protection define specially protected areas.

This article defines that: “A protected area is an area of land and/or sea, which has been specifically dedicated in order to protect and maintain biological diversity and natural and associated cultural resources.

Protected areas shall be established in form of:

- **Nature protection areas protected areas managed mainly for reasons of science or wilderness protection;**
- **National parks protected areas managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation;**
- **Natural monuments protected areas managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features,**
- **Landscape protection areas protected areas managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation”.**

Law on proclamation on Hutovo blato area as natural parks was made in 1995. Hutovo blato area is defined as regions with pronounced /obvious esthetical, ecological, tourist and recreational values by this law. Public enterprises «Hutovo blato» was founded in 1996.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning :

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

No measures taken.

- b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the

protected areas (article 6 b) ;

No, measures are still in the early stage of development.

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

No measures taken.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

No measures taken.

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

Article 6 e - the regulation or prohibition of any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil or the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part, the seabed or its subsoil.

Cantonal Law on Nature Protection defines that all activities, which can cause modification and damage within specially protected areas, are not allowed. For all other activities it is necessary to obtain an urban consent by which nature protection conditions will be defined.

Federal Law on Nature Protection defines that any plan or project which is not directly connected with or necessary for 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 (species and/or habitats of community interest).

The approval of the plan or project shall be carried out only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned.

Article 6 h - the regulation and if necessary the prohibition of any other activity or act likely to harm or disturb the species or that might endanger the state of conservation of the ecosystems or species or might impair the natural or cultural characteristics of the specially protected area

No, measures are still in the early stage of development

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

Legal measures – yes, administrative measures – no.

Law on Nature Protection defines that a permit issued by responsible body is obligatory for scientific research activities within specially protected areas.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

Legal measures – yes, administrative measures – no.

Law on Nature Protection defines within chapter “Protection of wild animals and plants” that wild plants, which do not have protected status, shall not be deliberately damaged or destroyed, misused or excessively used. Failing special reason for so doing, wild animals, which do not have protected status shall not be disturbed, tracked or killed. Failing special reason, it is further prohibited to relocate, damage or destroy their breeding sites (nests or spawning grounds) and to disturb, destroy or change their habitats (resting places etc.).

Wild species, which do not have status mentioned above shall be protected in accordance with the “Red List”.

The Law defines some exemptions and in that case the special regulation shall define those wild animal species for hunting and fishing (angling), as well as the time, number of exemplars and methods therefore.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Indicate and briefly describe what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas.

Generally, Law on Nature Protection (federal) defines that the Nature Protection Strategy shall define tasks and policies connected with the protection of nature and biodiversity, to ensure the surveying, protection and other parts of the natural heritage.

The Strategy shall among other contain:

- **A general description of the country's natural areas, the definition of processes and activities which are important from the viewpoint of the protection and conservation of biodiversity;**
- **The general requirements as well as the sectorial and inter-sectorial tasks for the protection and conservation of natural areas, landscape and other values (species, habitats, minerals, fossils);**
- **The long-term and medium-term aspects of the protection and conservation of protected species, minerals and areas and of the establishment of new protected areas;**
- **The long-term and medium-term aspects of the establishment and maintenance of an ecological network and ecological (green) corridors;**
- **The long-term and medium-term aspects of the maintenance of environmentally sensitive areas (ESA-s) and systems, etc.**

Law on Nature Protection defines that the cantonal nature protection plan and municipal nature protection program are the main nature protection documents. This Law defines the content of the mentioned documents and procedure for their preparation and adoption.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the measures under article 11 of the Protocol, in particular measures aimed at regulating or prohibiting: a) the taking, possession, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts and products, b) the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and c) the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

Cantonal Law on Nature Protection defines that, with respect to protected species of fauna, the following has been prohibited:

- **taking, possessing and killing of protected species of fauna,**
- **taking their eggs,**

- the disturbance of wild fauna during sensitive periods.

Law on Nature Protection defines within chapter “Protection of wild animals and plants” that wild plants, which do not have protected status, shall not be deliberately damaged or destroyed, misused or excessively used.

Failing special reason for so doing, wild animals, which do not have protected status shall not be disturbed, tracked or killed. Failing special reason, it is further prohibited to relocate, damage or destroy their breeding sites (nests or spawning grounds) and to disturb, destroy or change their habitats (resting places etc.).

Wild species, which do not have status mentioned above shall be protected in accordance with the “Red List”.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to regulate the voluntary or accidental introduction into nature of non-indigenous or genetically modified species and prohibit those that could have adverse effects on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this protocol applies. Also indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to ensure the eradication of harmful species already introduced.

The Law on Nature Protection forbids the introduction of foreign species.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

No exemptions have been granted.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Actualise the list of the specially protected areas (attached table), established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this table, please verify the information given (data from previous reports) and indicate with appropriate annotations, which areas were established during the period under review.

- **Hutovo Blato is a natural park and it was declared as a protected area on 30th March 1995.**
- **Blidinje is a natural park and it was declared as a protected area on 30th March 1995.**
- **On Cantonal level, in May 2005, a Draft Law on declaration of Prokosko lake as a protected area has been adopted.**

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

a) Date of the proposal/s

b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted.

No proposals made.

14. SPAMI list :

a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)

b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review.

Not applicable.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Complete the attached table, indicating which of the species are protected. If yes, please indicate the date and the nature of their legal protection.

In the last National Report B&H for MAP we have stated that the Law on Nature protection defines a status of protected species including the species from the Red list. There have been no changes of the legal status of those protected species during the period under review.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

No data available.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;

c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.

d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question (if they occurred during the period under review).

Two action plans have been proposed within the framework of the SAP BIO Project, and by their implementation inventories of the components of biological diversity would be made and data for threatened or endangered flora and fauna would be collected for existing and future specially protected areas in B&H. But nothing has been done so far regarding implementation of those action plans.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

No data available.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

Describe the developments that occurred during the period under review in the implementation of action plans (in case of no action, please indicate the reasons for lack of action)

No action plans have been implemented.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

No data available.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Briefly state any specific problems or constraints that impeded the application of measures taken under the provisions of the Protocol during the period under review. If applicable, specify what measures were taken to correct them. Put forward summarily any other pertinent remarks or observations of a general nature concerning the measures taken to ensure the application of the Protocol.

- **Lack of precautionary and proactive measures**

- **Inadequate capacity, institutional weakness**
- **Lack of accessible knowledge and information**
- **Lack of Public education and awareness at all levels**
- **Lack of financial, human and technical resources**
- **Lack of synergies at national and international level**
- **Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders**
- **Lack of engagement of scientific research**
- **Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation with the relevant stakeholders**

**CROATIA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

The Republic of Croatia

2. Period covered by the report.

This is the period going from the April 2005 up to April 2007

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

**Ministry of Culture
Nature Protection Directorate
Runjaninova 2
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4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

**Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction
Directorate for Strategic and Integration Processes
Ulica Republike Austrije 20
HR-10000 Zagreb**

**State Institute for Nature Protection
Savska 41
HR-10 000 Zagreb
Croatia**

**Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries
Šetalište I. Meštrovića 63
HR - 21000 Split
Croatia**

**Croatian Natural History Museum
Demetrova 1
HR-10000 Zagreb
Croatia**

**Croatian Academy of Sciences and Art
Department for Ornithology
Gundulićeva 24
HR-10 000 Zagreb
Croatia**

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

The following relevant legislation was enacted:

- **The Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No. 70/2005)**
- **Ordinance on Proclamation of Wild Taxa as Protected or Strictly Protected (Official Gazette No 7/2006)**
- **Ordinance on Sorts of Habitat Types, Habitat Map, Endangered and Rare Habitat Types as well as Safeguard Measures for Conservation of Habitat Types (Official Gazette No 7/2006)**
- **The Act on Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No 70/05).**

Ordinance on Proclamation of Wild Taxa as Protected or Strictly Protected is implementing regulations of the Nature Protection Act. It contains list of protected and strictly protected mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, starfish, insects, crustaceans, bivalves, snails, cnidarians, sponges, algae, lichens, mossy, ferns, seedplants and fungi which are selected according to Red List of endangered animal species, plant and fungi species and expert estimation of the State Institute for Nature Protection.

Ordinance on Sorts of Habitat Types, Habitat Map, Endangered and Rare Habitat Types as well as Safeguard Measures for Conservation of Habitat Types is implementing regulations of the Nature Protection Act aimed to protect ecologically important areas. Ecologically important areas within the meaning of this Act are areas of exceptional biological diversity or well conserved areas of international importance by standards of international agreement the Republic of Croatia is a party to, areas that significantly contribute to the conservation of biological and landscape diversity in the Republic of Croatia, areas of habitat types that are endangered at a global, European or national level, habitats of species that are endangered at a global, European or national level; habitats of species endemic to the Republic of Croatia, areas that significantly contribute to genetic interrelatedness between the populations of biological species (ecological corridors), migratory routes of animals and conserved forest entities. The system of mutually interrelated or contiguous ecologically important areas, which by their balanced biogeographic distribution substantially contribute to conservation of

natural balance and biological diversity will constitute the National ecological network. Within the National ecological network its parts will communicate via natural or artificial ecological corridors. International ecologically important area of National Ecological Network will become part of the EU ecological network NATURA 2000.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

The following directly relevant legislation was enacted:

- The Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No 70/05)
- The Act on the Proclamation of the Lastovo Archipelago Nature Park (Official Gazette No 111/06)
- The Regulation on the Establishment of the Public Enterprise “Nature Park Lastovo Archipelago” (Official Gazette No 130/06)

Lastovo Archipelago in the surface of approximately 196 km² has been proclaimed a nature park in September 2006 becoming thus the most recently proclaimed nature park in Croatia. The newly established Public Institution Nature Park “Lastovo Archipelago”, which has been managing this area since November 2006, is responsible for the protection, maintenance and promotion of the Nature Park Lastovo Archipelago. Lastovo Archipelago consists of 44 islands, islets and rocks, and belongs to the outer south Dalmatian island group encompassing the island Lastovo, the Lastovnjaci and Vrhovnjaci archipelago as well as the island of Sušac. It is distinguished by special flora and fauna features of the land as well as by the richness and diversity of the marine life and an extraordinary beauty of the landscape.

Lošinj-Cres Archipelago is in proclamation procedure – preventive protection in the category of special marine reserve.

The Neretva Delta, Ramsar Site, which is by today just partially protected according to the Nature Protection Act is planned to be protected as a nature park.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning :

a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

No special measures were taken.

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

Existing legislative and administrative measures regarding dumping or discharge of wastes are applied to specially protected areas:

- *Maritime Domain and Sea Harbours Act (Official Gazette No 158/2003)*
- *Maritime Code (Official Gazette No 17/1994, 74/1994, 43/1996, 181/04)*

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

Existing legislative and administrative measures regarding passage of ships are applied to specially protected areas:

- ***Maritime Domain and Sea Harbours Act (Official Gazette No 158/2003)***
- ***Maritime Code (Official Gazette No 17/1994, 74/1994, 43/1996, 181/04)***

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

According to Nature Protection Act it is forbidden to introduce alien wild taxa into nature on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and into ecological systems which they do not populate naturally. It is prohibited to introduce alien wild fish into natural and near-natural waters, as well as to transfer such species from fish farms into other wetland habitats.

Introduction of alien wild taxa into nature can be authorized if scientifically and technically founded and acceptable from the standpoint of nature protection and sustainable management. It is planned an adoption of new Ordinance on Assessing the Risk Resulting from Introducing Alien Wild Taxa into Nature which will regulate the method of producing the study and conducting the study on assessing the risk resulting from introducing alien wild taxa into nature.

Should incidental introduction of alien taxa into the territory of the Republic of Croatia occur, or if there is a grounded suspicion that such introduction is to occur, according to Nature Protection Act the Minister shall by an order prescribe the measures for proceeding with the scope of destroying or preventing further propagation of introduced alien species.

According to the Article 194 of the Nature Protection Act fine in the amount of HRK 100,000.00 to 500,000.00 for a misdemeanour shall be imposed on a legal person who introduces alien wild taxon in nature on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Introduction of alien wild taxa for each national and nature park is also regulated by the ordinance on the internal order which also doesn't allow its introduction.

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

The existing legislation stipulates further instruments to regulate activities in protected areas:

- **The Physical Plan for the Area of Special Characteristics**
- **The Management Plan**
- **The Ordinance on the Internal Order**
- **The Annual Programme of the Maintenance, Protection, Enhancement and Usage of the Park**

Still any protected area doesn't have its management plan, although three Croatian national parks in the coastal region (National Park Kornati, National Park Mljet, and National Park Brijuni) have valid physical plans, which offer certain level of protection.

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

- **The Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No. 70/2005)**

The regular procedure according to the Articles 67 and 127 of the Nature Protection Act is to issue a permit for scientific research activities within specially protected areas from the Ministry of Culture, Nature Protection Directorate.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting

of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

- **The Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No. 70/2005)**
- **Ordinance on Proclamation of Wild Taxa as Protected or Strictly Protected (Official Gazette No 7/2006)**
- **Ordinance on Sorts of Habitat Types, Habitat Map, Endangered and Rare Habitat Types as well as Safeguard Measures for Conservation of Habitat Types (Official Gazette No 7/2006)**
- **Ordinance on Transboundary Movement and Trade in Protected Wild Taxa (Official Gazette No 34/2006)**

According to the Nature Protection Act all commercial use of natural resources in national parks is prohibited, but farming, fishery and craft in a traditional way are permitted. In nature parks only those commercial activities are permitted that do not jeopardize their main characteristics and values. In the special nature reserve all acts and activities which could impair its characteristics owing to which the reserve was designated as such are not permitted (collecting and destroying plants, disturbing, capturing and killing animals, introducing new biological taxa, melioration undertakings, various forms of economic or other uses, etc.)

Protective measures for protected areas are an integral part of the physical plans and ordinances on internal order which regulate the issues of protection, conservation, improvement and use of the national park, nature park and other protected areas.

Articles 101-103 of the Nature Protection Act regulate transboundary trade in protected wild taxa.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

According to the Nature Protection Act protected areas are administered by public institutions. Public institutions in charge of administering a national park and nature park are founded by the Republic of Croatia by virtue of a regulation adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia. Each national park and nature park in Croatia has its own public institution which has its administration seat inside the park. Public institutions for administering other protected areas and/or other protected natural assets are founded by the regional self-government units by virtue of a decision by the county assembly.

Public institutions carry out the activity of protection, maintenance and promotion of protected area with the purpose of protection and conservation of authenticity of nature, safeguarding the undisturbed running of natural processes and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as control the enforcement of nature protection requisites and measures in the area they administer. Public institutions administering nature parks also control the method of carrying out authorized business activities with the aims of safeguarding rational and sustainable use of natural resources.

It is newly established (November 2006) public institution for managing Nature Park "Lastovo Archipelago" which is responsible for its protection, maintenance

and promotion.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

The following documents were issued:

- **Red Book of Croatian birds (2003)**
- **Red List of Croatian endangered plants and animals (2004)**
- **The book National Ecological Network areas important for birds in Croatia (2005)**
- **Red Book of Croatian vascular flora (2005)**
- **Red Book of Croatian freshwater fish (2006)**
- **Red Book of Croatian mammals (2006)**
- **Red Book of Croatian amphibians (2006)**
- **Red Book of Croatian reptiles (2006)**
- **Red Book of Croatian marine fish (in press)**
- **Red List of Croatian corals (in press)**

Protection of species in Croatia is regulated according to Nature Protection Act and its implementing regulation: Ordinance on Proclamation of Wild Taxa as Protected or Strictly Protected which divides wild taxa into strictly protected taxa and protected taxa.

Strictly protected taxa

It is forbidden to pick, collect, destroy, cut or uproot the wild growing strictly protected plants and fungi. It is forbidden also to hold and trade in the wild growing strictly protected plants and fungi. Strictly protected animals shall by prohibition not be deliberately captured, kept and/or killed, deliberately harmed and their evolution forms, nests or broods, as well as the reproduction or resting sites destroyed, deliberately disturbed, particularly during the time of breeding, rearing young, migration and hibernation, should such disturbance prove significant with regard to the objectives of protection, deliberately destroyed or their eggs picked up from natural environment or kept empty and hidden, kept, bred, traded in, imported, exported, transported and alienated or in any other way acquired and stuffed. For exploring strictly protected taxa it is necessary to secure a permit in the manner set out in this Act.

Protected taxa

Using protected wild taxa is authorized in a manner and in a quantity ensuring that their populations at national or at local level are not endangered. The Minister and the minister competent for agriculture, forestry and water management, each one within his/her competence, lay down the protective measures for protected wild taxa which include seasonal prohibition on use and other restrictions on the use of populations, temporary or local prohibition on use for the sake of regenerating populations to a satisfactory level, regulating trade, holding for commercial and transport purposes of live and dead specimens. The Ministry keep records of the method and intensity of use of protected wild taxa in order to establish and monitor the state of populations. Where established that owing to use, the protected wild taxon is under threat, the Minister may issue an order prohibiting or restricting the use of such taxon.

The use of any devices for capturing and killing wild animal taxa as well as the use of agents that may induce local vanishing or severe disturbance of populations of such species, and especially: legtraps, crossbows, electrical and electronic devices capable of killing or stunning, artificial light sources, except in fishing at sea, mirrors and other dazzling devices, sound transmitters (tape recorders, cassette recorders, etc) emitting sounds of call, pain or response, devices for illuminating the targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, explosives, poisons or dazing baits, semiautomatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, aircrafts, moving motor vehicles, and other means set out in international treaties in force which the Republic of Croatia is a party to.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

It is regulated through the following acts and ordinances:

- The Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No. 70/2005)
- The Act on Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 70/2005)
- Ordinance on the content and scope of the risk assessment of deliberate release into the environment of GMOs, the risk assessment methodology and the requirements to be met by the legal person carrying out the risk assessment (Official gazette No 136/06)
- Ordinance on the content of the plan of measures to be applied in the event of uncontrolled spread of GMOs in the environment and the manner of implementation of planned measures Official gazette No 5/07);

According to Nature Protection Act it is forbidden to introduce alien wild taxa into nature on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and into ecological systems which they do not populate naturally. It is prohibited to introduce alien wild fish into natural and near-natural waters, as well as to transfer such species from fish farms into other wetland habitats.

Revised National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological and Landscape Diversity, which comprises also management of IAS - in the process of adoption
National Strategy for IAS is planned in 2007/2008

It is planned (first half of 2007) an adoption of new Ordinance on Assessing the Risk Resulting from Introducing Alien Wild Taxa into Nature which will regulate the method of producing the study and conducting the study on assessing the risk resulting from introducing alien wild taxa into nature.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

No exemptions were granted in the reported period.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Established before reporting period (before 2006)

	Specially Protected Area	Established
1.	National Park Brijuni	1983
2.	National Park Kornati	1980
3.	National Park Mljet	1960
4.	Nature Park Telašćica	1988
5.	Nature Park Vransko jezero	1999
6.	Nature Park Velebit	1981
7.	Limski zaljev - special marine reserve	1979
8.	Malostonski zaljev – special marine reserve	1983
9.	Neretva delta – special reserve (ichthyological-ornithological)	1954

Established during reporting period

	Specially Protected Area	Established
1.	Nature Park Lastovsko otočje	2006

Preventive protection during reported period

	Specially Protected Area	Established
1.	Cres-Lošinj Archipelago special marine reserve	2006

Planned for protection

	Specially Protected Area	Established
1.	Nature Park Neretva Delta	

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

No proposals were made up to now to include any of above listed areas on SPAMI list, but it is planned for the following SPA's: National Park Kornati, National Park Mljet and Nature Park Telašćica.

14. SPAMI list :

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

All pointed species from attached table were protected according to the Ordinance on Proclamation of Wild Taxa as Protected or Strictly Protected (Official Gazette No 7/2006) from 16 January 2006.

But most of this species were protected initially between 1995 and 2002 according to previous regulations (specific ordinances for mammals, birds, holothurians,

reptiles, amphibians etc.).

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

In the north Adriatic is discovered tropical invasive red algae *Womersleyella setacea*.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

As a result of LIFE CRO NEN project (2002 – 2005) it was made a proposal of the National Ecological Network (NEN) as a system of mutually interrelated or contiguous ecologically important areas. International ecologically important areas of NEN will become part of the EU ecological network NATURA2000.

In this process were isolated also endangered and rare marine and coastal habitats as a beginning of inventarisation process (www.cro-nen.hr).

Inventarisation process of endangered species was partially carried out through the making of particular red books. In Croatia was already published Red Book of birds, Red Book of vascular flora, Red Book of freshwater fish, Red Book of mammals, Red Book of amphibians and Red Book of reptiles. Red Book of Croatian marine fish and Red List of Croatian corals are in press.

With the project “Amphibians and reptiles in National Park Mljet” NGO “Hyla” started inventarisation of reptiles and amphibians in this SPA. In National Park Mljet started also inventarisation of birds, it is implemented by NGO “Eleonora”.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

There were no exemptions.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- **Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea Project “*Identification of critical habitats and analyses of future management of marine protected area Lošinj-Cres*” started in 2005. The project is implemented by Blue World NGO and financed by the State institute of Nature Protection. The aim of the project is collection of the whole existing data about marine biodiversity (dolphins, marine turtles, marine flowers, marine birds etc.), further dolphin investigation, analysis of biodiversity relations (particularly dolphin population) with economic activity of local people (tourism, fishing), GIS processing and valuation of collected data and definition of key problems in protection of future protected area.**

In 2005 started project “*Survey and protection of bottlenosed dolphin community*”. The project is implemented by Blue World NGO and financed by the State institute of Nature Protection.

- **Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean Project “*Determination of Monk Seal (Monachus monachus) Presence in Lošinj Archipelago*” started in 2006 and is implemented by Blue World NGO. The project started after series of notification of monk seal appearance in Lošinj archipelago.**

▪ Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
It was already explained in questionnaire.

▪ Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

▪ Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
It was already explained in questionnaire.

▪ Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (*chondrichthyans*) in the Mediterranean sea

▪ Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

It was already explained in questionnaire.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

- lack of management plans
- no monitoring system
- lack of knowledge (there are only 10 marine biologist in Croatia)
- it isn't implemented complete inventarisation
- need for systematic investigations of dolphins in Adriatic
- furher spreading of invasive species (*Caulrpa racemosa* and *Caulerpa taxifolia*)
- problem of uncontrolled anchoring
- illegal building
- mass tourism
- unsustainable fishing
- litoralization

**CYPRUS NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General Information

1. Country

Cyprus

2. Period Covered by the Report:

June 2005 – March 2007

3. National Body responsible for drawing up the report:

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Eolou 13, Nicosia 2416, Cyprus.

Author: Myroula Hadjichristophorou, Senior Fisheries and Marine Research Officer

4. National body and other organizations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report

List the names and addresses of the bodies others than those mentioned above under point 3 that contributed to the present report by providing information and data.

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research only.

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Of six marine and/or marine/coastal areas, which were identified in an earlier study (1998-2000) aimed at implementing the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, as potential Natura 2000 sites, five were proposed to the EC towards the end of 2004 as Natura 2000 sites. These were Nisia, Cape Greco, Cape Aspro, Moulia and Polis – Yialia (Polis/Limni area). This was done on the basis of the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Law, 153(I)/2003 (This law implements the Habitats Directive and partly the Birds Directive). A sixth area, Akamas, is still pending, though the Lara/Toxeftra Coastal and Marine Reserve, within the Akamas area, is already protected on the basis of the Fisheries legislation. In addition to these marine/coastal areas a seventh area, the Larnaca Salt Lakes area (a coastal wetland) was proposed to the EC to be listed as a Natura 2000 site.

The management plans for Cape Greco, Moulia and Akamas have been drafted through the MedMPA project and are now in the process of being finalised/implemented. The management plan for the Larnaca Salt Lake Natura

2000 site, originally approved by the Council of Ministers in 1997 and the Polis/Limni site are being elaborated through a Life funded project.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

See 6 above. The Fisheries Law was amended in 2004 giving powers to the Minister of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment to declare marine protected areas, where fishing, the passage of vessels etc is prohibited, for marine species conservation purposes. None have been declared as yet.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning:

a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and other treaties (article 6 a);

The other Protocols are not relevant to the particular existing marine protected areas.

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

There are no discharges or dumping in the Lara/Toxeftra area. The protection of the Larnaca Salt Lake site from pollution is being looked at the present time through the Life project.

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

The Lara/Toxeftra Reserve area is patrolled in the nesting season and boats of any kind are prohibited in the area. Fishing is prohibited in the Polis/Limni site in waters shallower than 5 metres, in the summer season. These are being implemented.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

The Fisheries legislation provisions on imports of live aquatic animals was implemented

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

No regulation proved necessary

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

These were strictly controlled by the DFMR in the Lara/Toxeftra by the existing legislation. This Law prohibits any interference with turtles on the nesting beaches and at sea. The Law on the “Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife” 153(I)/2003, also requires a permit for any research on protected species and habitats

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

The existing regulations on prohibitions under the Fisheries legislation on fishing etc in the Lara/Toxeftra Reserve during the nesting season were implemented. (see below). Hunting is prohibited in the Larnaca Salt lakes by the provisions of the Game and Wildlife Law; also the collection of Artemia and their cysts is prohibited under the Fisheries legislation. Implementation of CITES is also relevant.

8. Concerning planning and management of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Indicate and briefly describe what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas.

Of the seven areas mentioned above as potential Natura 2000 sites, three have already been studied under the MedMPA project and management plans have been proposed. The Akamas management plan already prepared is also being deliberated, although this area has not as yet been proposed to the EC. A tender award has been made in 2006 for the drafting, within 2007, of the management plan for the Larnaca Salt Lakes site and the Polis – Yialia Natura 2000 site.

The protection and management of the Lara/Toxeftra Reserve was implemented, as in the past, by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research on the basis of the existing Regulations (Fisheries Regulations, 1989).

In the Polis/Limni area, which so far has the status of a Coastline for Ecological Protection, on the basis of the Town and Country Planning Legislation, the Fisheries Department also undertook the implementation of some management measures, which in combination with the Fisheries Law provisions in the marine area provided some, though incomplete, protection.

In addition the Law on the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Law, 153(I)/2003, has provisions that are relevant *inter alia* to the conservation and management of marine/coastal habitats. This law was passed on the 03/10/2003 and in effect implements the Habitats Directive (and partly the Birds Directive) and the habitats listed are those protected/listed under the Habitats Directive.

See also “6” above.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the measures under article 11 of the Protocol, in particular measures aimed at regulating or prohibiting : a)the taking, possession,, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts and products, b) the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and c) the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

There are a number of provisions in the Fisheries legislation regarding the provisions of article 11 which have been implemented effectively for many years by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research. There relate to the taking, possession, killing, trade etc of marine turtles and eggs and their parts or derivatives. In the Lara/Toxeftra Turtle Reserve the main provisions are: no boats

or fishing is allowed in waters shallower than 20 m (about 1-1.5 km from the shore), the public is not allowed on the beaches at night, driving on the beaches is prohibited. All nests are protected by cages. The DFMR enforced these regulations during the period under review. This is also largely applicable (and was applied) in the Polis – Yialia site. Also Trawling is prohibited in Cyprus in shallow waters (less than 50m) where the Posidonia beds are and this was strictly applied by the DFMR.

In addition the Law on the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Law, 153(I)/2003, has provisions that are relevant to marine/coastal species that are protected under this law. This law implements the Habitats Directive (and partly the Birds Directive) and the species listed are those protected/listed under the Habitats Directive.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to regulate the voluntary or accidental introduction into nature of non-indigenous or genetically modified species and prohibit those that could have adverse effects on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this protocol applies. Also indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to ensure the eradication of harmful species already introduced.

The Fisheries legislation provides for the control of all imported aquatic species and the DFMR implemented the provisions of this legislation during the period under review. Emphasis was given to the prevention of introductions. The eradication of alien species in the marine environment is not considered feasible. The Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Law, 153(I)/2003, also has provisions that are relevant to introductions of species. This was also applied to the degree possible.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

None.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Provide a list of the specially protected areas established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this list, indicate with the appropriate annotations, which areas had already been established at the beginning of the period, and which were established during the actual period under review.

- **Lara/Toxeftra Reserve (Established 1989)**
- **Seven other areas have been submitted to the EC and are still in the pipeline awaiting the European Commissions approval. Two of these, the Larnaca Salt Lakes and Polis/Yialia, already have the status of partially**

protected areas through other legislation (Fisheries, Game and Town and Country Planning legislation and/or Decisions of the Council of Ministers)

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted.

None as yet

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)

None

- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b)

None

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review.

None

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Indicate if any changes have been made to the legal status of protected species during the period under review. If there have been, describe them briefly.

No change. The appendices of the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Law, 153(I)/2003, list the species that are protected under this law. This law was passed on the 03/10/2003 and implements the Habitats Directive (and partly the Birds Directive) and the species listed are those protected/listed under the Habitats Directive.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

There have been several new Lessepsian immigrants. Some are proving a nuisance and are potentially harmful, such as *Lagocephalus sceleratus* the population of which has recently exploded. This fish is toxic. Whether the other Lessepsian species recorded recently are "liable to be harmful," or not, remains to

be seen and cannot be predicted. However all non-indigenous species are considered as harmful to biodiversity. No GMS were introduced to our knowledge.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;
- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;
- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.
- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question.

Under the Life project “Areas of Conservation” an identification of potential areas and species (terrestrial and marine) was undertaken in 1998-2000. This has been refined further in 2004 and 2006. A database exists (BioCyprus) which includes both terrestrial and marine species and habitats of fauna and flora. These inventories are being updated in the context of the elaboration of the management plans currently being elaborated for the Cape Greco, the Polis – Yialia and the Larnaca Salt Lakes sites

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12,18,23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption:

None

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

Describe the developments that occurred during the period under review in the implementation of action plans (in case of no action, please indicate the reasons for lack of action).

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
Cetaceans are protected in Cyprus since 1971. In the period under review experiments with different kinds of acoustic pingers have been experimented with, aiming at minimising damage to fishing nets and reduce reactions by fishermen. These studies are still ongoing.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
In the framework of the MedMPA project for protected areas in Cyprus, the presence of Monk seal in Akamas was confirmed by marine scientists. Given the importance of the existence of a Cypriot population of this species for its survival in the region, monitoring of sea caves, with a training component, was jointly

proposed by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research and the Cyprus Wildlife Society and was approved by RAC/SPA. The monitoring of sea caves sites was undertaken in 2005/2006 and the current presence of monk seals was confirmed. The survey is ongoing.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

In the period under review the turtle conservation project was continued and training courses for UNEP/MAP (RAC/SPA) sponsored trainees were carried out by the DFMR in cooperation with the Cyprus Wildlife Society.

Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation.

Trawling was controlled in water deeper than 50m. As of November 2004 the VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) was implemented aiding the enforcement of the law. The use of the VMS was covered by amendments of the Fisheries Law and Regulations. In the period under review the number of trawlers fishing in Cyprus was reduced from 8 to 4 after a licence buy-back system was implemented.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea:

This is under study at the present time especially as regards sharks.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea:

All imports of aquatic species were controlled by the DFMR through its import licence legislation.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

The CP recommendations on turtle tagging guidelines are being implemented.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

No serious problems were faced.

**EGYPT NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country :

Egypt

2. Period covered by the report :

March 2005 – March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report :

Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA) – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) – Nature Conservation Sector (NCS).

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA) – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) – Nature Conservation Sector (NCS), 30 Missr Helwan El Zyraee St, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt.

General Authority for Development of Fish, 4 El Tirran St, Nasser City, Cairo, Egypt.

National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, 101 Kasr El Aini st., Cairo, Egypt

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Executive regulations, of Law 4 for protection of the Environment have been approved by the Prim Minister. They include the revised list of protected species that have been developed by experts from universities, research institutions and relevant authorities such as the General Authority for Development of Fish Resources, and the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. A national workshop on the Red list of species was held based on the IUCN Red data book criteria. (See attached)

Management plans for the three protected areas along the Mediterranean coast are being implemented with focus on bird migration, endangered animals (e.g. turtles), rangland management, ecotourism, and sustainable use of the natural resources (e.g. fisheries).

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Field work and socioeconomic studies have been carried out in support of establishment of a marine protected area at Sallum, along the Mediterranean coast.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

Egypt has been party to a number of international and regional conventions concerning nature conservation and sustainable development. According to Article 151 of the “ Egyptian constitution “ any international convention to which Egypt is a party becomes the law in the land of Egypt and takes precedence over Egyptian legislation.

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

Egypt signed this protocol Dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas are prohibited by Law 102/1983 and Law 4/1994.

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

None.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6)

Introduction of species are prohibited by Law (the introduction of non-indigenous plant and animal species is prohibited)

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

All the activities inside or near the buffer zone of PAs are regulated under the Law and the management plan of the PAs.

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

All scientific research activities are regulated in the PAs. Any research has to submit a scientific proposal which then accepted according to criteria and policies prepared by NCS. Then they have to sign MOU that specimens collected are restricted only for monitored scientific purposes. There are by Pas management.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

All fishing, hunting, taking of animals, harvesting of plants, the trade in animals or parts of animals, from the protected areas are prohibited.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Management plans were carried out and implemented by MedwetCoast project Egypt for specially protected areas (Zaranik, Burullus and Omayed). These

management plans goals are :

- Preparation and execution of necessary studies and programs to enhance protectorates.
- Surveying and monitoring natural features and wildlife within the protectorates.
- Managing and coordinating activities related to the protectorates.
- Educating the public about the natural resources within protectorates, and the objectives and reasons for creating protectorates
- Monitoring of water.
- Encourage local community for participation in Protected Areas activities.
- Exchanging information and experiences relevant to the protectorates and natural resources with other countries and international organizations.
- Annual reports are presented to NCS by each PA managers.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

New list of protected species have been prepared to be included in the executive regulation of law 4 for 1994. Management plans for the three protected areas along the Mediterranean coast are being implemented. Emphasis are given to turtles, birds, plants, and fishes.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13:

- A final draft of the national legislation for biosafety was prepared by national experts under EEAA, NCS and will be under the consideration of the People Assembly. This legislation will regulate the use of genetically modified organisms all over the country.
- Establishment a core group for preparing an Egyptian programme and action plan for the invasive species, which is adopted with CBD clarifications.
- Updating the list of invasive species in Egypt.
- Review the existing literature of invasive species with world situation.
- Encouragements NGO'S, Scientific institutions, Local community, for participant and providing solutions.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

No exemptions from protection measures inside the PAs

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5

No new specially protected area was established during the period of the Report. However, work is being conducted for declaration of a new protected area at sallum.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

Non

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a) :

Areas are protected by Law 102 of 1983 for protected areas.

- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

There is no modification or delimitation of the legal status of the SPAMI list of Egypt.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

No

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

No

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;
- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;
- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.
- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

The last inventories were made during 2003 and were sent in the previous national report. Components of biological biodiversity are being monitored regularly. Their reports have been sent separately.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

There is no exemption from protection measure.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea

There is no action plan on cetaceans, however efforts are being made to participate in ACCOBAMS expedition at the Eastern Mediterranean during summer 2007.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

No observation of the monk seal

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

A programme of monitoring of marine turtles' egg-laying areas was carried out. All nesting areas are protected, Hatchlings are taken care by the Zaranik staff to ensure their survival along the shore and the sea.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

There is no yet action for vegetation

▪ Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
Migratory birds (species listed in Annex II to the Protocol) are protected by law 102/1983 for protected areas.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

Cartilaginous fish are not caught at the protected areas. Their catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast is accidental (0.02 – 0.4% of the catch). Our records has shown that there are 22 species of cartilaginous fish in the Egyptian Mediterranean.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

A list of invasive species has been prepared (see attached)

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Recommendations of the contracting parties are being implemented slowly because of the limited funds and resources.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Problems :

- **Limited numbers of specialists on species taxonomy and Mediterranean coastal of marine environmental issues**
- **Weakness in institutional and human capacity for implementing**
- **limited funding for management, research and monitoring.**
- **limited management of protected and coastal areas need reform to cope with new emerging issues such as invasive species.**
- **limited awareness at both public and governmental level**
- **Insufficient participation, involvement of the general public and stakeholders**
- **limited incentives**

- **Gaps and conflicts in legislation**
- **Urban pollution: untreated sewage discharge (via rivers or outfalls), solid waste disposal (dumping)**
- **Industrial effluent: persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, compounds, and hazardous waste**
- **Floating plastic objects and debris, mainly affecting sea turtles and marine mammals.**
- **Excessive hunting of wetland and coastal birds can lead to their populations, dwindling markedly**
- **Overgrazing of coastal areas can also result in the complete disappearance of some important vegetation.**
- **Filling wetlands to obtain buildings, or establish fish farms.**

Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Egypt's Protected Areas have been conducted during 2006. Participants in the evaluation identified immediate actions to be taken by the director of Nature Conservation, and others were sent to CEO of EEAA and HE Minister of State for Environmental Affairs.

The immediate actions needed include modernizing the NCS into an autonomous authority, the need for well defined policies for NCS, management plans for all PAs, and more management resources (e.g. transport, infrastructures, and equipment). An institutional reform was prepared and being considered by authorities.

Annexe report Egypt

قائمة أنواع الطيور المحمية و المحظور صيدها و المدرجة في اللائحة التنفيذية للقانون 4 لسنة 1994

Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	نعامة شمال إفريقيا
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	زهوت
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	غطاس متوج
Pied Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	غطاس أسود الرقبة
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	جلم الماء الكبير
Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	جلم الماء الأسحم
Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	رنيس البحر
Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>	الأطيش الأبيض
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	الأطيش البني
Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	غراب البحر الأفيقي
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	غراب البحر الأخضر
Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	زق
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	البيجع الأبيض
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	البيجع الرمادي
Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	بيجع بلقاني
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	بط أبيض الوجه
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	التم الأبيض
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	التم الصافر
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	الأوز أبيض الجبهة الكبير
Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	الأوز أبيض الجبهة الصغير
Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	أوز أحمر الصدر
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	أبو فروة
Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	شرشير مخطط
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	ونس
Ferruginous Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	زرقاي أحمر
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	بط أبيض الوجه
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	بشاروش
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	البشون الصغير
Western Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	بشون بحري
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	البشون الرمادي
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	بشون جبار
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	البشون الأرجواني
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	بشون أبيض كبير
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	أبو قردان
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	واق أبيض
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	واق أخضر
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	غراب الليل
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	واق صغير
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	واق
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	أبو منجل الأسود
Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	أبو منجل هرمت
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	أبو منجل المقدس
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	أبو ملعقة
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	لقلق أصفر المنقار
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	لقلق أسود
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	لقلق أبيض
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	منسوري
European Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	حوام النحل
Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	كوهية

Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	حداية حمراء
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	حداية سوداء
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus parasitus</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	عقاب السمك الأفريقي
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	عقاب البحر
Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	أبو لحية
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	رخمة مصرية
Rueppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>	نسر أبقع
Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	نسر أسمر
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	نسر أسود
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	أبو ودان
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	عقاب أبيض
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	عقاب حكيم
Western Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	مرزة دريعة
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	مرزة الدجاج
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	مرزة باهتة
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	أبو شردة
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Melierax gabar</i>	باز جبار
Levant Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	بيدق
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	باشق
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	باز
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	صقر حوام
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	صقر جراح
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	عقاب سعفاء صغيرى
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	عقاب سعفاء كبيرى
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	عقاب لموعة
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	عقاب السهول
Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	عقاب ملكى
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	عقاب دهني
Verreaux's Eagle	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	عقاب سوداء
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	عقاب مسيرة كبيرى
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	عقاب مسيرة صغيرة
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	صقر الجراد
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	صقر الجراد
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	لزيق
Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	صقر أسحم
Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>	صقر الغروب
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	أبو رياح
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	كونج
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	صقر شاهن
Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	صقر حر
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	صقر الطير
Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	شاهين مغربى
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	شمار مغربى
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	فرخة الماية
Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>	مرعة الغلة
Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>	مرعة صغيرة
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	مرعة بليون
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	مرعة منقطة
Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	دجاجة سلطانية
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	كركى
Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>	رهو
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	حبارى صغيرة

Houbara Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	حبارى
Macqueen's Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	حبارة ماكويين
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	بكاشين مزوق
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	ديك الغابة
Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	بكاشين كبير
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	بكاشين
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	بكاشين صغير
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	بقويقة سلطانية سوداء الذنب
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	بقويقة مخطط الذنب
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	كروان الماء الصغير
Slender-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	كروان الماء رفيع المنقار
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	كروان الماء
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	طيوطى أحمر الساق أرقط
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	طيوطى أحمر الساق
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	طيوطى المستنقع
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	طيوطى أخضر الساق
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	طيوطى أخضر
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	طيوطى الغياض
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	طيوطى نكات
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	طيوطى
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	قنبرة الماء
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	درجة الشمال
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	مدروان
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	قطيرة
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	قطيرة تمنك
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	درجة
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	درجة كروانية
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	طيوطى أصفر الصدر
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	طيوطى عريض المنقار
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	حجولة
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	فلاروب أحمر العنق
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	فلاروب رمادى
Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	حنكور
Eurasian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	كروان جبلى
Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	كروان سنغالى
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	أكل المحار
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	ابو مغازل
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	نكات
Egyptian Plover	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	قطقاط مصرى
Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	الجليل
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	أبو اليسر
Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	أبو اليسر أسود الجناح
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	
European Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	قطقاط ذهبى
Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	قطقاط رمادى
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	قطقاط متوج كبير
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	قطقاط متوج صغير
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	قطقاط بنى
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	قطقاط أبو الروس

Lesser Sandplover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	قطقاط الرمل الصغير
Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	قطقاط الرمل الكبير
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	قطقاط قزويني
Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	قطقاط أغير
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	زقزاق شامي
Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	زقزاق
Sociable Plover	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	زقزاق إجتماعي
White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	زقزاق أبيض الذنب
White-eyed Gull	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	نورس عجمة
Sooty Gull	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	نورس أسحم
Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	نورس أودين
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	ورس أصفر القدم
Armenian Gull	<i>Larus armenicus</i>	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	نورس دغبة
Great Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	نورس السمك
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	نورس قرطبي
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	نورس البحر المتوسط
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	نورس صغير
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	نورس أسود القدم
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	خطاف أبيض الخد
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	خطاف أبيض الجناح
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	خطاف أسود
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	خطاف نورسي المنقار
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	خطاف أبو بلحة
Great Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	خطاف سريع
Lesser Crested-Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	خطاف متوج
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	خرشنة
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	خطاف البحر
White-cheeked Tern	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	خطاف أبو بطن
Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	خطاف أسحم
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	خطاف صغير
Saunders' Little Tern	<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	خطاف البحر الأحمر
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	كركر
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	كركر قطبي
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	كركر طويل الذنب
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	بو مقص افريقي
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	قطا مصري
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	قطا أسود البطن
Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i>	قطا نوبي
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	قطا طويل الذنب
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	يمام الكاب
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	وقواق أرقط
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	وقواق
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	كوكو
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	بومة مصاصة
Bruce's Scops-Owl	<i>Otus brucei</i>	ثييج مخطط
European Scops-Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	ثييج
Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	بعفة
Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>	بومة بقرون

Hume's Owl	<i>Strix butleri</i>	بومة خيل
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	أم قويق
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	بومة طويلة الأذان
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	بومة قصيرة الأذان
Eurasian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	سبد أوروبي
Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	سبد مصرى
Nubian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nubicus</i>	سبد نوبى
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	سميمة
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	سمامة الصرود
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	سمامة
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	سمامة باهتة
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	سمامة صغيرة
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	صياد السمك
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	قاوند
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	صياد السمك الأبقع
Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	وروار مصرى
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	وروار أزرق الخد
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	وروار أوروبى
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	غراب زيتونى
Abyssinian Roller	<i>Coracias abyssinica</i>	غراب زيتونى حبشى
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	هدهد
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	أم الواء
Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	نقار الخشب السورى
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	الغراب النوحى
Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>	غراب مروحى الذنب
Eurasian Golden-Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	صفيير
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	دقناش كحل
Rufous-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	دقناش أشحب
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	دقناش صردى
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	دقناش البادية
Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	دقناش نبلى
Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	الدقناش القبطى
Rosy-patched Bushshrike	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	دقناش وردى الصدر
Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	سكلة
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	حمامة زرقاء
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	دج مطوق
Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	شحرور
Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	دج أسود الزور
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	دج الغيط
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	سمنة حمراء الجناح
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	سمنة مطربة
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	دج الدباق
Tristram's Grackle	<i>Onychognathus tristramii</i>	سوادية
Rose-coloured Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	زرزور وردى
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	خاطف الذباب الأنقط
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	خاطف الذباب الأبقع
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	خاطف الذباب المطوق
Semicollared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	خاطف الذباب شبه المطوق
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	خاطف الذباب أحمر الصدر
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	أبو الحناء
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	عندليب
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	هزار

Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	حسينى
White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	ابو الحناء ابيض الزور
Rufous Bush-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	دخاله
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	حميراء سوداء
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	حميراء
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	قلبيى احمر
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	قلبيى
Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maura</i>	
White-tailed Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>	ابو سليمان
Hooded Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe monacha</i>	ابلق ابو طاقية
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	ابلق ابو بليق
Mourning Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>	ابلق حزين
Finch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	ابلق عربى
Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>	ابلق احمر العجز
Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	ابلق ابقع
Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cyriaca</i>	ابلق قبرصى
Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	ابلق اسود الانن
Red-tailed Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>	ابلق احمر الذنب
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	ابلق الصحراء
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	ابلق اشهب
Blackstart	<i>Cercomela melanura</i>	قلبيى اسود الذنب
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	الرن
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	سنونو
Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	سنونو الصخر
Pale Rock-Martin	<i>Hirundo obsoleta</i>	سنونو الصخر الباهت
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	عصفور الجنة
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	عصفور الجنة احمر العجز
Common House-Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	سنونو ابيض البطن
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	صعو اصفر العرف
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	صعو احمر العرف
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	بلبل شاع
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	بلبل عربى
Gray Hypocolius	<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	خناق رمادى
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	مغنى ستى
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	فصية مروحية الذنب
Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	نمنمة الشجر
Graceful Prinia	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	فصية
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	مغنى الجندب
Eurasian River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	هازجة النهر
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	هازجة المستقع
Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	هازجة ام شارب
Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	هازجة الماء
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	هازجة السعد
Eurasian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	هازجة الغاب
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	هازجة البطائح
Blyth's Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	
Great Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	هازجة القصب الكبيرة
Clamorous Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	هازجة القصب الصياحة
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	
Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	خنشع زيتونى
Olive-tree Warbler	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	خنشع الزيتون الكبير
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	خنشع ليمونى
Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>	

Booted Warbler	<i>Hipolais caligata</i>	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	نقشارة الصفصاف
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	سكسكة
Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	نقشارة صفراء العجز
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	نقشارة الشجر
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	نقشارة صفراء الحاجب
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	أبو قنوسة
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	دخلة البساتين
Greater Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	دخلة فيراني
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	دخلة فيراني صغيرة
Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia nana</i>	دخلة الصحراء
Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	دخلة مخططة
Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	دخلة مغنية
Arabian Warbler	<i>Sylvia leucomelaena</i>	دخلة البحر الأحمر
Rueppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	دخلة روبل
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	دخلة رأساء
Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	دخلة قبرصية
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	دخلة الصرود
Menetries' Warbler	<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	دخلة آسياوية
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	دخلة أم نظارة
Marmora's Warbler	<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	دخلة مرمرية
Arabian Babbler	<i>Turdoides squamiceps</i>	ثرثارة عربية
Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulvus</i>	ثرثارة الشجر
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	قرقف كبير
Eurasian Penduline-Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	قرقف البندول
Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>	قنبرة سوداء متوجة
Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cincturus</i>	قنبرة الصحراء موثمة الذنب
Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>	قنبرة الصحراء
Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>	مكاء
Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>	قنبرة مغربية
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	قنبرة الغرب الكبيرة
Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	قنبرة الشرق الكبيرة
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	قنبرة قصيرة الأصابع
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	قنبرة قصيرة الأصابع صغيرة
Dunn's Lark	<i>Eremalauda dunnii</i>	
Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	قنبرة طويلة المنقار
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	قنبرة متوجة
Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	قنبرة متوجة صغيرة المنقار
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	قنبرة الغياض
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	قنبرة الغبط
Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	
Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>	قنبرة الصحراء
Dead Sea Sparrow	<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	عصفور البحر الميت
Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>	عصفور الصحراء
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	عصفور الشجر
Sudan Golden-Sparrow	<i>Passer luteus</i>	عصفور ذهبي
Pale Rock-Sparrow	<i>Carospiza brachydactyla</i>	عصفور الصخر الباهت
Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	عصفور أحمر هندي
African Silverbill	<i>Lonchura cantans</i>	عصفور فضي المنقار
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	أبو فصادة أبيض
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	أبو فصادة أبقع
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	أبو فصادة أصفر

Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	ابو فصادة رمادي
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	أبو فصية
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	ابو فصية الصحراء
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	ابو فصية الشجر
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	ابو فصية الغيط
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	ابو فصية أحمر الزور
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	ابو فصية الماء
Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus japonicus</i>	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	عصفور الشوك
Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	عصفور نساج
Nile Valley Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes metallicus</i>	تمير وادي النيل
Palestine Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia osea</i>	تمير عربي
Shining Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia habessinica</i>	تمير حبشي
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	عصفور ظالم
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	عصفور زغاري
Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	نعار أحمر الجبهة
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	عصفور نعار
Syrian Serin	<i>Serinus syriacus</i>	نعار سوري
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	عصفور خضيري
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	عصفور سميلي
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	عصفور حسون
Eurasian Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	عصفور تقاحي
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Rhodopechys githaginea</i>	زمير
Desert Finch	<i>Rhodopechys obsoleta</i>	
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	عصفور وردي
Sinai Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i>	عصفور وردي سينائي
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	بلبل زيتوني
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	درسة سوداء الزور
Cinereous Bunting	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	درسة شامية
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	درسة الشعير
Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	درسة زرقاء الرأس
House Bunting	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>	درسة مخططة
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	درسة صغيرة
Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	درسة صدفية
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	درسة صفراء الصدر
Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	درسة سوداء الرأس
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	درسة الغاب
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	درسة

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	Arabic name	Status no.	Eviden.	Habitat
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	شيتا/فهد صياد			
Addax	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	بقر الوحش			
Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>				
Four-toed Jerboa	<i>Allactaga tetradactyla</i>	العفل			
Barbary Sheep, Aoudad	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	أروي/كيش جبلي			
Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>				
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>				
Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>				
Nubian Ibex	<i>Capra nubiana</i>	تيتل نوبي			

Caracal	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	أم ريشات			
Flower's Shrew	<i>Crocidura floweri</i>	زباب الزهور			
Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>				
Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>				
Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>				
Middle Eastern (or Asian Garden) Dormouse	<i>Eliomys melanurus</i>	فأر الشجر			
African Wild Ass	<i>Equus asinus</i>	الحمار البري النوبي			
Swamp Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	قط بري			
Sand Cat	<i>Felis margarita</i>				
Wild Cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	قط جبلي لبيبي			
Dorcas Gazelle	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	عفري/غزال			
Mountain Gazelle	<i>Gazella gazella</i>				
Slender-horned or Rhim Gazelle	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	ريم/غزال أبيض			
Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	رتم/زريقاء			
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>				
Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>				
Striped Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	الضبع المخطط			
Egyptian Desert Pipistrelle	<i>Hypsugo ariel</i>				
Bodenheimer's Pipistrelle	<i>Hypsugo bodenheimeri</i>				
Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	شهييم/دلدل/نبيص			
Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	شهييم/دلدل/نبيص			
Saharan Striped Polecat	<i>Ictonyx libyca</i>	أبو منتن			
Striped Polecat	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>				
Greater Egyptian Jerboa	<i>Jaculus orientalis</i>	القرقتي			
African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>				
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>				
Negev Jird	<i>Meriones sacramenti</i>				
Tristram's Jird	<i>Meriones tristrami</i>				
Mediterranean Monk Seal	<i>Monachus monachus</i>				
Narwhal	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>				
Scimitar-horned Oryx	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	المها/أبو حراب			
Fat-tailed Jird	<i>Pachyuromys duprasi</i>	أبو ليه			
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	نمر			
Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	خفاش كولي			
Aardwolf	<i>Proteles cristata</i>	ديب/عسبار			
False Killer Whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>				
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>				
Mehely's Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i>				
Humpback Dolphin	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>				
Lesser Molerat	<i>Spalax ehrenbergi</i>				
Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>				
Spinner Dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>				
Rough-toothed Dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>				
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>				
European Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	أبو برنيطة الكبير			
Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				
Marbled Polecat	<i>Vormela peregusna</i>				
Blanford's Fox	<i>Vulpes cana</i>				
Fennec Fox	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	الفنك			

Plants

Common name	Scientific name	Arabic name	Status	Evidence	Habitat
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	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf.				
	<i>Ophioglossum polyphyllum</i> A. Braun				
	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> (L.) Link				
	<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i> (Reichard) C. Chr.				
	<i>Cheilanthes coriacea</i> Decne.				
	<i>Onychium divaricatum</i> (Por.) Alston				
	<i>Actiniopteris semiflabellata</i> Pic.				
	<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.				
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> L.				
	<i>Marsilia minuta</i> L.				
	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> L.				
	<i>Ephedra pachyclada</i> Boiss. (= <i>Ephedra sinaica</i> Riedl)				
	<i>Populus euphratica</i> Oliv.				
	<i>Ficus carica</i> L./subsp. <i>rupestris</i> (Hauskn.) Browicz				
	<i>Parietaria debilis</i> G. Forster (= <i>Parietaria lusitanica</i> L.)				
	<i>Plicosepalus curviflorus</i> (Benth. ex Oliv.) Tiegh.				
	<i>Atraphaxis spinosa</i> L./var. <i>sinaica</i> (Jaub. & Spach) Boiss.				
	<i>Oxygonum sinuatum</i> (Meisn.) Dammer				
	<i>Rumex aegyptiacus</i> L.				
	<i>Limeum obovatum</i> Vicary				
	<i>Dianthus sinaicus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Dianthus guessfeldtianus</i> Muschl.				
	<i>Petrohagia illyrica</i> (Ard.) P. W. Ball & Heywood				
	<i>Bolanthus hirsutus</i> (Labill.) Barkoudah				
	<i>Silene fruticosa</i> L.				
	<i>Silene leucophylla</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Silene schimperiana</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Silene oreosinaica</i> Chowdhari				
	<i>Bufonia multiceps</i> Decne.				
	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> L./subsp. <i>glutinosum</i> (M. Bieb.)				
	<i>Loeflingia hispanica</i> L.				
	<i>Sphaerocoma hookeri</i> T. Anderson/subsp. <i>hookeri</i> &				
	<i>Sclerocephalus arabicus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Cometes surattensis</i> L.				
	<i>Krascheninnikovia ceratoides</i> (L.) Gueldenst.				
	<i>Salsola tetragona</i> Delile				
	<i>Seidlitzia rosmarinus</i> Bunge ex Boiss.				
	<i>Haloxylon persicum</i> Bunge				
	<i>Haloxylon negevensis</i> (Iljin & Zohary) Boulos				
	<i>Anabasis syriaca</i> Iljin				
	<i>Cornulaca ehrenbergii</i> Asch.				
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss./var. <i>velutina</i> (Moq.) Hook. f.				
	<i>Psilotrichum gnaphalobryum</i> (Hochst.) Schinz				
	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> L.				
	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> L.				
	<i>Nigella deserti</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Delphinium bovei</i> Decne.				
	<i>Consolida flava</i> (DC.) Schrödinger				
	<i>Leontica loentopetalum</i> L.				
	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L.				
	<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i> Savigny				
	<i>Aristolochia maurorum</i> L.				
	<i>Hypericum sinaicum</i> Hochst. & Steud. ex Boiss.				
	<i>Papaver macrostomum</i> Boiss. & A. Huet				
	<i>Papaver humile</i> Fedde				

	<i>Glaucium arabicum</i> Fresen.				
	<i>Fumaria microstachys</i> Hausskn.				
	<i>Hypecoum dimidiatum</i> Delile				
	<i>Hypecoum aequilobum</i> Viv.				
	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> L.				
	<i>Cadaba rotundifolia</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Cadaba glandulosa</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Boscia senegalensis</i> Poir.				
	<i>Boscia angustifolia</i> A. Rich.				
	<i>Maerua oblongifolia</i> (Forssk.) A. Rich.				
	<i>Maerua crassifolia</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Dipterygium glaucum</i> Decne.				
	<i>Cleome droserifolia</i> (Forssk.) Delile				
	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.				
	<i>Sisymbrium polyceratium</i> L.				
	<i>Robeschia schimperii</i> (Boiss.) O.E. Schulz				
	<i>Nasturtiopsis coronopifolia</i> (Desf.) Boiss.				
	<i>Malcolmia crenulata</i> (DC.) Boiss.				
	<i>Neotorularia aculeolata</i> (Boiss.) Hedge & J. Léonard				
	<i>Arabidopsis kneuckeri</i> (Bornm.) O.E. Schulz				
	<i>Rorippa integrifolia</i> Boulos				
	<i>Arabis verna</i> (L.) R. Br.				
	<i>Isatis microcarpa</i> J. Gay ex Boiss.				
	<i>Ochthodium aegyptiacum</i> (L.) DC.				
	<i>Schimpera arabica</i> Hochst. & Steud.				
	<i>Morettia parviflora</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Diceratella elliptica</i> (DC.) Jonsell				
	<i>Matthiola arabica</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Notoceras bicorne</i> (Aiton) Amo				
	<i>Leptaleum filifolium</i> (Willd.) DC.				
	<i>Anastatica hierochuntica</i> L.				
	<i>Fibigia clypeata</i> (L.) Medik.				
	<i>Ricotia lunaria</i> (L.) DC.				
	<i>Alyssum marginatum</i> Steud. ex Boiss.				
	<i>Lobularia arabica</i> (Boiss.) Muschl.				
	<i>Sinapis allionii</i> Jacq.				
	<i>Randonia africana</i> Coss.				
	<i>Brassica deserti</i> Danin & Hedge				
	<i>Zilla spinosa</i> (L.) Prantl/subsp. biparmata (O.E. Schulz)				
	<i>Aethionema carneum</i> (Banks & Sol.) Fedtsch.				
	<i>Biscutella didyma</i> L./var. <i>elbensis</i> (Chrtek) El-Naggar				
	<i>Reseda stenostachya</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Moringa peregrine</i> (Forssk.) Fiori				
	<i>Rosularia lineate</i> (Boiss.) A. Berger				
	<i>Umbilicus botryoides</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.				
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy				
	<i>Vahlia digyna</i> (Retz.) Kuntze				
	<i>Vahlia dichotoma</i> (Murray) Kuntze				
	<i>Rubus sanctus</i> Schreb.				
	<i>Rosa arabica</i> Crep.				
	<i>Cotoneaster orbicularis</i> Schldl.				
	<i>Crataegus x sinaica</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Ebenus armitagei</i> Schweinf. & Taub.				
	<i>Vicia articulate</i> Hornem.				

	<i>Vicia sinaica</i> Boulos				
	<i>Anagyris foetida</i> L.				
	<i>Crotalaria impressa</i> Nees ex Walp.				
	<i>Lupinus palaestinus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Lupinus digitatus</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Trigonella occulta</i> Ser.				
	<i>Trigonella media</i> Delile				
	<i>Trigonella schlumbergeri</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Medicago hypogaea</i> E. Small				
	<i>Melilotus serratifolius</i> Täckh. & Boulos.				
	<i>Trifolium dasyurum</i> C. Presl				
	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> L./var. <i>curvisepalum</i> (Täckh.) Tiéb.				
	<i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i> L.				
	<i>Lotus hebranicus</i> Hochst. ex Brand				
	<i>Coronilla repanda</i> (Poir.) Guss.				
	<i>Colutea istria</i> Mill.				
	<i>Astragalus intercedens</i> Sam. ex Rech. f.				
	<i>Astragalus camelorum</i> Barbey				
	<i>Astragalus sanctus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Astragalus fresenii</i> Decne.				
	<i>Astragalus sparsus</i> Decne.				
	<i>Astracantha echinus</i> (DC.) Podlech				
	<i>Taverniera lappacea</i> (Forssk.) DC.				
	<i>Tephrosia kassasii</i> Boulos				
	<i>Tephrosia quartiniana</i> Cuf. ex Greuter & Burdet				
	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Roth				
	<i>Indigofera sessiliflora</i> DC.				
	<i>Indigofera argentea</i> Burm. f.				
	<i>Indigofera spiniflora</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Indigofera coerulea</i> Roxb./var. <i>coerulea</i>				
	<i>Indigofera tritoides</i> (Baker) Schrire				
	<i>Lathyrus annuus</i> L.				
	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble				
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> L.				
	<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.				
	<i>Acacia mellifera</i> (Vahl) Banth.				
	<i>Acacia asak</i> (Forssk.) Willd.				
	<i>Acacia pachyceras</i> O. Schwartz/var. <i>najdensis</i>				
	<i>Acacia oerfota</i> (Forssk.) Schweinf./var. <i>oerfota</i>				
	<i>Acacia seyal</i> Delile				
	<i>Acacia etbaica</i> Schweinf.				
	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.				
	<i>Tristicha trifaria</i> (Bory ex Willd.) Spreng.				
	<i>Oxalis anthelmintica</i> A. Rich.				
	<i>Geranium trilophum</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Erodium arborescens</i> (Desf.) Willd.				
	<i>Monsonia senegalensis</i> Guill. & Perr.				
	<i>Tetradiclis tenella</i> (Ehrenb.) Litv.				
	<i>Fagonia taeckholmiana</i> Hadidi				
	<i>Fagonia latifolia</i> Delile				
	<i>Fagonia tenuifolia</i> Steud. & Hochst. ex Boiss.				
	<i>Seetzenia lanata</i> (Willd.) Bullock				
	<i>Zygophyllum propinquum</i> Decne.				
	<i>Zygophyllum migahidii</i> Hadidi/var. <i>isthmia</i> Hosny				
	<i>Zygophyllum dumosum</i> Boiss.				

	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.				
	<i>Tribulus kaiseri</i> Hosni				
	<i>Linum pubescens</i> Banks & Sol.				
	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (Willd.) Voigt/subsp. <i>Virosa</i>				
	<i>Chrozophora brocchiana</i> Vis.				
	<i>Jatropha glauca</i> Vahl				
	<i>Euphorbia grossheimii</i> (Prokh.) Prokh.				
	<i>Euphorbia hierosolymitana</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Euphorbia erinacea</i> Boiss. & Kotschy				
	<i>Euphorbia parvula</i> Delile				
	<i>Euphorbia polyacantha</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> L.				
	<i>Euphorbia pterococca</i> Brot.				
	<i>Euphorbia punctata</i> Delile				
	<i>Euphorbia obovata</i> Decne.				
	<i>Euphorbia sanctae-catharinae</i> Fayed				
	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.				
	<i>Commiphora quadricincta</i> Schweinf.				
	<i>Commiphora gileadensis</i> (L.) C. Chr.				
	<i>Polygala sinaica</i> Botsch.				
	<i>Polygala irregularis</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Rhus tripartita</i> (Ucria) Grande				
	<i>Rhus abyssinica</i> Hochst.				
	<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i> Stocks				
	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i> Desf.				
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (L.) Jacq.				
	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Exell				
	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> L.				
	<i>Rhamnus dispermus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Sageretia thea</i> (Osbeck) M.C. Johnston				
	<i>Ziziphus lotus</i> Lam.				
	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.				
	<i>Triumfetta flavescens</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.				
	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd.				
	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> L.				
	<i>Abutilon bidentatum</i> A. Rich.				
	<i>Abutilon figarianum</i> Webb				
	<i>Malvella sherardiana</i> (L.) Jaub. & Spach.				
	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i> All.				
	<i>Althaea ludwigii</i> L.				
	<i>Alcea acaulis</i> (Cav.) Alef.				
	<i>Lavatera cretica</i> L.				
	<i>Pavonia kotschy</i> Hochst. ex Webb				
	<i>Sterculia africana</i> (Lour.) Fiori				
	<i>Melhania denhamii</i> R. Br.				
	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.				
	<i>Viola scorpiuroides</i> Coss.				
	<i>Viola etbaica</i> Schweinf.				
	<i>Helianthemum ventosum</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Helianthemum sancti-antonii</i> Schweinf. ex Boiss.				
	<i>Helianthemum schweinfurthii</i> Grosser				
	<i>Helianthemum sphaerocalyx</i> Gauba & Janch.				
	<i>Fumana arabica</i> (L.) Spach				
	<i>Reaumuria negevensis</i> Zohary & Danin				
	<i>Bryonia syriaca</i> Boiss.				

	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey				
	<i>Zehneria anomala</i> C. Jeffrey				
	<i>Kedrostis gijef</i> (J.F. Gmel.) C. Jeffrey				
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt				
	<i>Coccinia abyssinica</i> (Lam.) Cogn.				
	<i>Corallocarpus schimperi</i> (Naudin) Hook. f.				
	<i>Cucumis dipsacus</i> Ehrenb.				
	<i>Cucumis pustulatus</i> Naudin ex Hook. f.				
	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Lam.				
	<i>Cynomorium coccineum</i> L.				
	<i>Pycnocycla tomentosum</i> Decne.				
	<i>Astoma sesselifolium</i> DC.				
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> L.				
	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> L./subsp. <i>exaltatum</i> (M. Bieb.) H.				
	<i>Brachypodium dichotomum</i> (L.) Maire				
	<i>Ridolfia segetum</i> (L.) Moris				
	<i>Apium crassipes</i> (Koch ex Rchb.) Rchb. f.				
	<i>Pimpinella schweinfurthii</i> Asch.				
	<i>Pimpinella etbaica</i> Schweinf.				
	<i>Ammoides pusilla</i> (Brot.) Breistr.				
	<i>Ducrosia ismaelis</i> Asch.				
	<i>Zosima absinthifolia</i> (Vent.) Link				
	<i>Daucus sahariensis</i> Murb.				
	<i>Ferula sinaica</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Ammodaucus leucotrichus</i> Coss. & Durieu				
	<i>Primula boveana</i> Decne. ex Duby				
	<i>Asterolinon linum-stellatum</i> (L.) Duby				
	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i> L.				
	<i>Limonium mareoticum</i> El Garf				
	<i>Limonium echioides</i> (L.) Mill.				
	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.				
	<i>Euclea racemosa</i> Murray/subsp. <i>schimperi</i> (A. DC.) F.				
	<i>Olea europaea</i> L./subsp. <i>cuspidate</i> (Wall. ex G. Don)				
	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L./subsp. <i>floribundum</i> (R. Br. ex				
	<i>Jasminum fluminense</i> Vell./subsp. <i>gratissimum</i> (Deflers)				
	<i>Centaurium malzacianum</i> Maire				
	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> (Lam.) Raynal				
	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> L. (= <i>Carissa edulis</i> (Forssk.) Vahl)				
	<i>Glossonema boveanum</i> (Decne.) Decne./subsp.				
	<i>Pleurostelma schimperi</i> (Vatke) Linde (= <i>Podostelma</i>				
	<i>Asclepias sinaica</i> (Boiss.) Muschl.				
	<i>Caralluma edulis</i> (Edgew.) Benth. & Hook. f. (= <i>Caralluma</i>				
	<i>Caralluma acutangula</i> (Decne.) N. E. Br. (= <i>Caralluma</i>				
	<i>Callipeltis cucullaris</i> (L.) Steven				
	<i>Galium mollugo</i> L.				
	<i>Galium ceratopodium</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i> d'Urv.				
	<i>Covolvulus oleifolius</i> Desr.				
	<i>Covolvulus palaestinus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Convolvulus prostratus</i> Forssk. (= <i>Covolvulus austro-</i>				
	<i>Convolvulus schimperi</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> (L.) Griseb.				
	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) (L.) Ker Gawl.				
	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urb.				
	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> (L.) L.				

	<i>Seddera latifolia</i> Hochst. & Steud.				
	<i>Seddera arabica</i> (Forssk.) Choisy				
	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.				
	<i>Cordia sinensis</i> Lam.				
	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.				
	<i>Heliotropium aegyptiacum</i> Lehm.				
	<i>Heliotropium bovei</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Paracaryum rugulosum</i> (DC.) Boiss.				
	<i>Paracaryum bungei</i> (Boiss.) Brand				
	<i>Brandella erythraea</i> (Brand) R. R. Mill.				
	<i>Ogastemma pusillum</i> (Coss. & Durand ex Bonnet &				
	<i>Lappula sinaica</i> (DC.) Asch. & Schweinf.				
	<i>Aspergo procumbens</i> L.				
	<i>Buglossoides tenuiflora</i> (L. f.) I. M. Johnst.				
	<i>Alkanna strigosa</i> Boiss. & Hohen				
	<i>Podonosma galalensis</i> Schweinf. ex Boiss.				
	<i>Nonea ventricosa</i> (Sm.) Griseb.				
	<i>Lantana viburnoides</i> (Forssk.) Vahl				
	<i>Priva adhaerens</i> (Forssk.) Chiov. (= <i>Priva cordifolia</i> sensu				
	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (Forssk.) Vierh.				
	<i>Clerodendron acerbianum</i> (Vis.) Benth. & Hook. f.				
	<i>Ocimum forsskaolii</i> Benth. (= <i>Plectranthus hadiensis</i>				
	<i>Orthosiphon pallidus</i> Royle ex Benth.				
	<i>Origanum syriacum</i> L./subsp. <i>sinaicum</i> (Boiss.) Greuter &				
	<i>Origanum isthmicum</i> Danin				
	<i>Thymus bovei</i> Benth.				
	<i>Micromeria serbaliana</i> Danin & Hedge (= <i>Satureja</i>				
	<i>Micromeria sinaica</i> Benth. (= <i>Satureja sinaica</i> (Benth.)				
	<i>Thymus decussatus</i> Benth.				
	<i>Ziziphora capitata</i> L.				
	<i>Salvia palaestina</i> Benth.				
	<i>Nepeta septemcrenata</i> Ehrenb.				
	<i>Ballota saxatilis</i> Sieb. ex J. Presl				
	<i>Ballota kaiseri</i> Täckh.				
	<i>Leucas inflata</i> Benth.				
	<i>Leucas neuflizeana</i> Courbai				
	<i>Phlomis aurea</i> Decne.				
	<i>Otostegia fruticosa</i> (Forssk.) Schweinf. ex Penzel				
	<i>Eremostachys laciniata</i> (L.) Bunge				
	<i>Prasium majus</i> L.				
	<i>Teucrium decaisnei</i> C. Presl				
	<i>Teucrium leucocladum</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Teucrium brevifolium</i> Schreb.				
	<i>Lallemantia royleana</i> (Benth.) Benth.				
	<i>Ajuga chameapitys</i> (L.) Schreb./Subsp. <i>tridactylites</i>				
	<i>Solanum villosum</i> Miller/subsp. <i>miniatum</i> (Benth. ex Willd.)				
	<i>Solanum sinaicum</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L./var. <i>elbaensis</i> Täckh. & Boulos				
	<i>Solanum forsskaolii</i> Dunal (= <i>Solanum albicaule</i> Dunal)				
	<i>Solanum schimperianum</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.				
	<i>Withania obtusifolia</i> Täckh.				
	<i>Hyoscyamus pusillus</i> L.				
	<i>Verbascum sinaicum</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Verbascum fruticosum</i> Post				
	<i>Verbascum decaisneanum</i> Kuntze (= <i>Celsia parviflora</i>				

	<i>Anticharis linearis</i> (Benth.) Hochst. ex Asch.				
	<i>Anarrhinum pubescens</i> Fresen. (= <i>anarrhinum forsskaohlii</i>				
	<i>Kickxia macilenta</i> (Decne.) Danin				
	<i>Kickxia heterophylla</i> (Schousb.) Dandy (= <i>Kickxia gracilis</i>				
	<i>Linaria tenuis</i> (Viv.) Spreng.				
	<i>Scrophularia sinaica</i> Benth.				
	<i>Veronica kaiseri</i> Täckh. (= <i>Veronica musa</i> Täckh. &				
	<i>Veronica campylopoda</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) O. Kuntze				
	<i>Barleria acanthoides</i> Vahl				
	<i>Ruellia patula</i> Jacq.				
	<i>Justicia ladanooides</i> Lam (= <i>Justicia schimperii</i> (Hochst.)				
	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forssk.) Brummitt				
	<i>Sesamum alatum</i> Thonn.				
	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.				
	<i>Utricularia gibba</i> L.				
	<i>Plantago squarrosa</i> Murray (= <i>Plantago sarcophylla</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Plantago commutata</i> Guss. (= <i>Plantago weldenii</i> sensu				
	<i>Valerianella petrovitchii</i> Asch. ex Rohlf.				
	<i>Scabiosa prolifera</i> L.				
	<i>Scabiosa aucheri</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Pteroccephalus arabicus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Wahlenbergia campanuloides</i> (Delile) Vatke				
	<i>Campanula dulcis</i> Decne.				
	<i>Asynaeuma rigidum</i> (Willd.) Grossh.				
	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> Gaertn.				
	<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i> L.				
	<i>Echinops galalensis</i> Schweinf.				
	<i>Echinops taeckholmiana</i> Amin				
	<i>Echinops macrochaetus</i> Fresen.				
	<i>Atractylis aristida</i> Batt.				
	<i>Onopordum ambiguum</i> Fresen.				
	<i>Zoegea purpurea</i> Fresen.				
	<i>Centaurea ammocyanus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Volutaria sinaica</i> (DC.) Wagentiz (= <i>Amberboa leucantha</i>				
	<i>Carthamus nitidus</i> Boiss.				
	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass.				
	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.) Poir.				
	<i>Ceruana pratensis</i> Forssk.				
	<i>Filago prolifera</i> Pomel				
	<i>Filago mareotica</i> Delile				
	<i>Phagnalon sinaicum</i> Bornm. & Kneuk.				
	<i>Gnaphalium crispatum</i> Delile				
	<i>Pegolettia senegalensis</i> Cass.				
	<i>Pulicaria petularis</i> Jaub. & Spach				
	<i>Blainvillea acmella</i> (L.) Philipson				
	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L.				
	<i>Anthemis hebronica</i> Boiss. & Kotschy				
	<i>Tripleurospermum auriculatum</i> (Boiss.) Rech. f.				
	<i>Chlamidophora tridentate</i> (Delile) Ehrenb.				
	<i>Cotula anthemoides</i> L.				
	<i>Senecio belbeysius</i> Delile				
	<i>Senecio aegyptius</i> L.				
	<i>Leontodon simplex</i> (Viv.) Widder				
	<i>Picris longirostris</i> Sch. Bip. (= <i>Picris damascene</i> Boiss.)				

	<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i> Avé-Lall (= <i>Tragopogon</i>			
	<i>Scorzonera mollis</i> M. Bieb/var. <i>longifolia</i> Boiss. (=			
	<i>Scorzonera schweinfurthii</i> Boiss.			
	<i>Scorzonera drarii</i> Täckh.			
	<i>Heteroderis pusilla</i> (Boiss.) Boiss./var. <i>leucocephala</i>			
	<i>Sonchus macrocarpus</i> Boulos & C. Jeffrey			
	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.			
	<i>Lactuca undulate</i> Ledeb.			
	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.			
	<i>Damasonia alisma</i> Mill.			
	<i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> (Solms) Asch.			
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L. (= <i>Potamogeton panormitanus</i>			
	<i>Syringodium isoetifolium</i> (Asch.) Dandy			
	<i>Colchium guessfeldtianum</i> Asch. & Schweinf.			
	<i>Colchium cornigerum</i> (Schweinf. ex Sickenb.) Täckh. &			
	<i>Gagea dayana</i> Chodat & Beauverd			
	<i>Gagea fibrosa</i> (Desf.) Schult. & Schult. f.			
	<i>Tulipa stylosa</i> Stapf			
	<i>Scilla hanburyi</i> Baker			
	<i>Bellevalia eigii</i> Feinbrun			
	<i>Bellevalia flexuosa</i> Boiss./var. <i>galalensis</i> Täckh. & Drar			
	<i>Bellevalia salah-eidii</i> Täckh. & Boulos			
	<i>Muscari commutatum</i> Guss.			
	<i>Muscari longipes</i> (Boiss.) Losinsk/subsp. <i>negevensis</i>			
	<i>Muscari salah-eidii</i> (Täckh. & Boulos) Hosni			
	<i>Allium sinaiticum</i> Boiss.			
	<i>Allium mareoticum</i> Bornm. & Gauba			
	<i>Allium barthianum</i> Asch. & Schweinf.			
	<i>Allium myrianthum</i> Boiss.			
	<i>Allium blomfeldianum</i> Asch. & Schweinf.			
	<i>Allium crameri</i> Asch. & Boiss.			
	<i>Dracaena ombet</i> Kotschy & Peyr.			
	<i>Ixiolirion tataricum</i> (Pall.) Herb.			
	<i>Pancratium arabicum</i> Sickenb.			
	<i>Iris mariae</i> Barbey			
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L./var. <i>subauriculatus</i> Buchenau			
	<i>Juncus punctorius</i> L.f.			
	<i>Cyanotis barbata</i> D.Don			
	<i>Aneilema aequinoctiale</i> (P. Beauv.) Kunth			
	<i>Commelina forsskaolii</i> Vahl			
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L. (= <i>Bromus javorkae</i> Penzes)			
	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C. C. Gmel.			
	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i> (L.) C. E. Hubbard			
	<i>Desmazeria philistaea</i> (Boiss.) H. Scholz/subsp. <i>rohlfiana</i>			
	<i>Eragrostis sarmentosa</i> (Thunb.) Trin.			
	<i>Halopyrum mucronatum</i> (L.) Stapf.			
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L.			
	<i>Melica persica</i> Kunth/subsp. <i>inaequiglumis</i> (Boiss.) Bor			
	<i>Schmidia pappophoroides</i> Steud.			
	<i>Aegilops crassa</i> Boiss.			
	<i>Hordium spontanium</i> K. Koch			
	<i>Trisetaria koelerioides</i> (Bornm. & Hack.) Meldris			
	<i>Rostraria rohfsii</i> (Asch.) Holub			
	<i>Rostraria obtusifolia</i> (Boiss.) Holub			
	<i>Phleum subulatum</i> (Savi) Asch. & Graebn.			

	<i>Stipagrostis drarii</i> (Täckh.) De Winter				
	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> (L.) Gaertn.				
	<i>Oryzopsis holciformis</i> (M. Bieb.) Hack.				
	<i>Poa sinaica</i> Steud.				
	<i>Cynosurus coloratus</i> Lehm. ex Nees				
	<i>Medemia argun</i> (Mart.) Württemb. ex H. Wendl.				
	<i>Biarum olivieri</i> Blume				
	<i>Typha elephanthina</i> Roxb.				
	<i>Carex pachystylis</i> J. Gay				
	<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl				
	<i>Furirena ciliaris</i> (L.) Roxb.				
	<i>Pycreus polystachyos</i> (Rottb.) P. Beauv.				
	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i> Vahl				
	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i> L.				
	<i>Epipactis veratrifolia</i> Boiss. & Hohen.				

Fish

Common name	Scientific name	Arabic name	Status no.	Evidence	Habitat
Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>				
Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>				
Sand tiger shark	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>				
Great white shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>				
Gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>				
Humphead wrasse	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>				
Dusky grouper	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>				
Tope shark	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>				
Snaggletooth shark	<i>Hemipristis elongata</i>				
Spotted seahorse	<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>				
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>				
Devil fish	<i>Mobula mobular</i>				
Tawny nurse shark	<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>				
Sicklefin lemon shark	<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>				
Common seabream	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>				
Pale dottedback	<i>Pseudochromis pesi</i>				
Whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>				
Giant guitarfish	<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>				
African butter catfish	<i>Schilbe mystus</i>				
Piked dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>				
Sawback angelshark	<i>Squatina aculeata</i>				
Smoothback angelshark	<i>Squatina oculata</i>				
Angelshark	<i>Squatina squatina</i>				
Zebra shark	<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i>				

قائمة أنواع الزاحف المحمية و المحظور صيدها و المدرجة في اللائحة التنفيذية للقانون 4 لسنة 1994

Arabic name	English name	Scientific name
برص قفاز (نطاط)	Semaphore Gecko	<i>Pristurus flavipunctatus</i>
	Savigny's Agama	<i>Trapelus savignii</i>
ضب مصري	Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i>
ضب سيناء مزوق	Spotted Spiny-tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastyx ocellata</i>
ضب سيناء مزوق	Ornate Spiny-tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastyx ornata</i>
حرباء افريقية	African Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i>

حرباء	Common Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>
سقتقر جلد النمر	Leopard Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus pardalis</i>
	Grass Loving Lizard	<i>Philochortus zolii</i>
سحلية طويلة الذيل	Long-tailed Lizard	<i>Latastia longicaudata</i>
	Short-snouted Lizard	<i>Mesalina brevirostris</i>
	Saharan Lizard	<i>Mesalina pastueri</i>
	Red Sea Lizard	<i>Mesalina martini</i>
سحلية جبل علبة ثعبانية العين	Elba Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops elbaensi</i>
سحلية ثعبانية العين	Elegant Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops elegans</i>
	Western Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops occidentalis</i>
	Anseba Lizard	<i>Pseuderemias mucronata</i>
ورل صحراوي	Desert Monitor	<i>Varanus griseus</i>
ورل نيلي	Nile Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>
	Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus rueppellii</i>
ام الحيات	Gold Skink	<i>Eumeces schneiderii</i>
باح دودي	Worm Snake	<i>Typhlops vermicularis</i>
دساس صعيدي	African Sand Boa	<i>Eryx colubrinus</i>
دساس بلدي	Egyptian Sand Boa	<i>Eryx jaculus</i>
فارغة	Egg-eating Snake	<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>
	Algerian Whip Snake	<i>Hemorrhhis algirus</i>
	Coin-marked Snake	<i>Hemorrhhis nummifer</i>
	Whip Snake	<i>Dolichophis jugularis</i>
	Sinai-banded Snake	<i>Platyceps sinai</i>
بسباس أسود الرأس	Hooded Snake	<i>Macroprotodon cucullatus</i>
ثعبان السلام المتوج	Peace Snake	<i>Eirenis coronella</i>
هرسين	Speckled Sand Snake	<i>Psammophis punctulatus</i>
ثعبان فلسطيني أسود الرأس	Black-headed Snake	<i>Rhynchocalamus melanocephalus</i>
ثعبان هوجستروول	Hoogstraal's Cat Snake	<i>Telescopus hoogstraali</i>
ثعبان ذئبي	Wolf Snake	<i>Lycophidion capense</i>
برجيل	Black Cobra	<i>Walterinnesia aegyptia</i>
	Black-necked Cobra	<i>Naja nubiae</i>
حفار سيناء	Mole Viper	<i>Atracataspis engaddensis</i>
حية مقرنة كاذبة	False Horned Viper	<i>Pseudocerastes fieldi</i>
	Carpet Viper	<i>Echis pyramidum</i>
تمساح نيلي	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
سحلفاة مصرية	Egyptian Tortoise	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>
ترسة	Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
سحلفاة بحرية خضراء	Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
سحلفاة صفراء	Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
ترسة	Olive Riddly	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
سحلفاة بحرية جلدية الظهر	Leatherback Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
سحلفاة نيلي	Nile Soft-shelled Turtle	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are one of the major causes of species extinction and biodiversity loss. They also have considerable socioeconomic and health impacts. The Convention of

Biological Diversity (CBD) has requested its parties, regional and international agencies, to address this issue by preparing and implementing programs on invasive species. During the last three years, Egypt, through the NCS, has made considerable progress through consultations, workshops, and specific projects. Government institutions, universities, research centers, NGOs, stakeholders and the media were invited to discuss the guidelines proposed by the CBD and the Global Invasive Species Program. Meanwhile, a task force was formed at the NCS of national experts, supported by the Biomap Project.

The task force was assigned to review invasive species in Egypt through literature available from the Global Invasive Species Program, communication with experts, and interviews with government institutions. A database was established at the Biodiversity Department. Table 1 lists the results of this data collection on invasive species in Egypt. (Table I)

Table I : A list of invasive species in Egypt

S	Common name	Species
Aquatic plant		
1	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
2	Hypnea (alga/seaweed)	<i>Hypnea musciformis</i>
Land plant		
3	Brazilian pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebenthifolius</i>
4	Cogon grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
5	Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
6	Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
7	Honey mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>
8	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
9	Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>
10	Lemon guava- Guava	<i>Psidium Guajava</i>
11	Reed Canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
12	Redstem filaree- Pin weed	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
13	Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
14	Russian tumbleweed	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
15	Mediterranean turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
16	Canota	<i>Panicum repens</i>
17	African foxtail grass	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>
Aquatic invertebrate		
18	Green crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>
19	The freshwater crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkia</i>
20	White River Crawfish	<i>Procambarus zonangulus</i> <i>Procambarus acutus</i>
Land invertebrate		
21	Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
22	Khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
23	Sweet potato whitefly	<i>Bemista tabaci</i>
24	Castor whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes ricini</i> (Misra 1924)
25	Red palm weevil	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>
Fish		
26	Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
27	Nile perch	<i>Lates niloticus</i>
28	Western mosquito fish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
29	Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> <i>Oreochromis korogwe</i> <i>Tilapia mossambica</i>

30	Large mouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
31	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
32	Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
33	Bighead Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> <i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>
34	Black or Snail Carp	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>
35	Sabaki tilapia	<i>Oreochromis spilurus</i>
36	Red Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambica</i>
37	House mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
38	Ship rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
39	House shrew - Asian musk shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
Reptile		
40	Red- eared slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
Amphibian		
41	Cane toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>
Micro- organism		
42	Banana bunchy top virus	<i>Banana bunchy top virus</i>
43	Rinderpest virus	<i>Rinderpest virus</i>
Invertebrate (Nematodes)		
44	Rat-lung Nematode	<i>Angiostrongylus malaysiensis</i>
Invertebrate (Mollusca)		
45		<i>Helisoma duryi</i>
46	Blood fluke planorb	<i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>
47		<i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>
48		<i>Bulinus truncates</i>
Invertebrate (Echinodermata)		
49	Crown of thorn starfish	<i>Acanthaster planci</i>

**GREECE NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Hellas (Greece)

2. Period covered by the report

March 2005 - March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, Directorate General for the Environment, Environmental Planning Division, Nature Management Section

Persons responsible: Eleni Tryfon

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Directorate for Marine Fisheries
Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Directorate for Aquaculture and Inner Waters
Ministry of Merchant Marine, Directorate for Port Police
Ministry of Merchant Marine, Directorate for Security in Vessel Traffic
Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Institute of Oceanography

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Recent developments in the operation and management of the existing coastal and marine protected areas, as well as in the setting up of new protected areas have as follows:

- **The Messolonghi – Aetoliko lagoons, estuaries of Acheloos and Evinos and Echinades islands was designated according to the national legislation as National Park.**
- **The land, marine and wetland areas of Psalidi in Kos island were designated as Nature Protection Area.**
- **For the land and marine areas of western Milos island, measures for the protection of nature and landscape were taken in a Joint Ministerial Decision.**
- **The Administrative Councils of the Management Bodies of the National Marine Park of Alonissos Northern Sporades, of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos and of the National Park of Samaria have been officially renewed.**
- **The Administrative Councils of the Management Bodies of 6 coastal Ramsar sites have also been renewed (Delta Evrou, Delta of Axios- Loudias –Aliakmon, Nestos Delta and Vistonis –Imaris lakes, Messolonghi-Aetolikon lagoons, Amvrakikos gulf wetlands, Kotychi – Strofylia forest and wetlands).**
- **The Administrative Councils of the Management Bodies in 3 protected areas, which include marine and coastal elements, have also been renewed (Mt Parnon- Moustos wetland, the gorges and estuaries of rivers Kalamas and Acherontas, and the Aegean islands of Karpathos and Saria).**
- **The Administrative Councils of the Management Bodies were financially supported through the third Community Support Framework.**
- **Two Wildlife Refugees with coastal / marine parts were designated and two existent were modified. In Wildlife Refuges, among other provisions, hunting is prohibited and collection of species is regulated.**

As regards the species, a number of studies and projects were carried out, including actions for the monk seals, marine turtles, endangered sea birds. 46 of the species listed in Annex 2 to the Protocol are protected by various national legal texts. All the endangered bird species of Annex 2 to the Protocol that are

present in Greece are already strictly protected from the Joint Ministerial Decision 414985/85. Bird species benefit further from the designation during the reporting period of 4 coastal / marine Wildlife Refugees. For the protection and management of the species mentioned above, very important is the activation of NGOs. Information in Natura 2000 database was updated with regard to recent information on certain species.

Fishing, collecting and trading of specific species is regulated by national as well as by European Community legislation. For sensitive areas, specific provisions have been issued in addition to the European Community legislation. For example, midwater otter trawls and pelagic pair trawl are not allowed in Greece, though they are allowed in the rest of EU under certain obligations. Drift nets were prohibited since 1993, though they are used in the remaining EU under restrictions. Enforcing of national and EC legislation is monitored by the competent services of the Ministry of Merchant Marine. During the reporting period two new Presidential Decrees have been issued: one for the regulation of fishing in the marine area of Kalymnos and Kos islands (P.D. 228/2006, OJ 229 A), one for the regulation of fishing in the estuaries of Evinos and Acheloos rivers (P.D. 68/ 2006, OJ 71 A). Through a Ministerial decision, restriction of the exploitation of the coralligenous formations in a restricted area and regulation of this exploitation was enforced for the period 2006-2010 (OJ B 801/2006).

Two Ministerial Decisions were also issued in the frame of implementation of EC Regulation 1967/2007, concerning the regulation of fishing with beach seines and trawlers in the Greek territory (OJ 60 B 2007 and OJ 164 B 2007). Further on, a draft Ministerial Decision for the enforcement of EC Regulation 1967/2006 for the protection of Posidonia meadows from trawlers is on the procedure of receiving the final signature.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

The list of designated specially protected areas has not been changed within the period in concern.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

A number of measures and actions have been directed for the majority of the items of article 6 mostly at a national horizontal level, which also affects the areas in concern. Specific measures within the specially protected areas have been taken only for Alonissos Northern Sporades National Marine Park that has a draft management plan accompanying its designation act. For the area of Amvrakikos Gulf, the outlines of a Joint Ministerial Decision determining management practices (which however expired in 1994) and for the areas of Samaria National Park and Vai Aesthetic Forest, provisions of the Specific Environmental Studies under elaboration or at various stages of enforcement, are taken into consideration at the environmental impact assessment procedure. Designation of Amvrakikos Gulf as a National Park is at the stage of receiving final signatures.

The Alonissos Northern Sporades National Marine Park is divided in a core and a peripheral area. Specific provisions regulate fisheries, passage of ships (special

permission from the Management Body is demanded for entrance in the core area), visitor disembarking and passing of the night. Highest speed limit for ships passing at a distance of less than half nautical mile from the coastline of the core area is 10 nautical miles / hour. Passage of tankers holding cargoes over 500 tn as wells as ships carrying toxic or radioactive cargoes is prohibited.

Protection at horizontal level has as follows:

Dumping or discharge of wastes is subject to legislation acts already valid since 1977, 1982 and 1998. For the implementation of the above, permanent circulars were issued from the Ministry of Merchant Marine in 1988 (for the MARPOL Convention), 1998, 1999 and 2003 with instructions for the management of wastes in the ships. Further on, with the JMD 3418/07/2002/30-5-02 the European Community Directive 2000/59/EC concerning the port installations for wastes, was transposed to the national legislation.

A vessel traffic system is present in selected marine areas (Kerkyra – Igoumenitsa, Patras – Antirrion, Peiraias, Rafina and Lavrion), whereas a project for extension of the present system in big areas of the Aegean is at the stage of preparation for call of tenders.

The national authorised committee established in 2002 for the regulation of the introduction of species for aquaculture, continued functioning during the reporting period.

A complex of legislative acts regulates permissions for scientific research activities and taking of animals. Competent authority for the edition of the permissions for protected species is in general the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food. Trading and taking of animals included in the Annexes of CITES is regulated according to the provisions of the respective convention. Hunting is prohibited for all avifauna species of annex 2 to the Protocol by Annual Hunting Regulations. Fishing and trading of specific species is regulated by national as well as by European community legislation

Environmental Impact Assessment of works and activities is subject to relatively recent national legislation (L. 3010/02, JMD 15393/2332/02, JMD 11014/703/F104/03) transposing the respective European Community Legislation. Specifically for the specially protected areas of Sporades, Samaria, Lesvos, Skiathos, Sounion, Vai and Amvrakikos Gulf that are also designated in the European Ecological Network Natura 2000, the assessment of environmental impact and the issuing of environmental terms follows a specific procedure so that the protection of their important natural elements is further safeguarded.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Within the period in concern, in National Marine Park of Alonissos Northern Sporades, provisions described in the legal act of renewing the designation of the area as National Marine Park were applied. The Administrative Council of its Management Body was also renewed. For another two areas (Amvrakikos wetlands and Samaria National Park) the Administrative Councils of their

Management Bodies were also renewed. These Councils, which are responsible for both the land and marine parts of the areas, are comprised by representatives of Central and Local Services as well as by representatives of local stakeholders, NGO's and scientists with knowledge over the site. The Administrative Councils are given various powers and responsibilities, including the compilation of management plans and operating regulations, monitoring and assessment of the application of the regulations, assistance in control over human activities, delivery of opinions concerning preliminary planning authorisation and adoption of environmental conditions for projects and activities, implementation of technical or other projects For Amvrakikos Gulf, the legislative text for its designation is at the stage of final signatures. For Vai aesthetic forest, the Specific Environmental Study (SES) for its designation according to L. 1650/86 is to be approved in the near future. For Samaria National Park, the SES for its designation according to L. 1650/86 is under elaboration. A project of monitoring of species and habitat types in the areas of Aloniso, Amvrakikos and Samaria, under the support of the 3rd Community Support Framework, is at the stage of preparation for call of tenders. Activities and projects are regulated as regards their environmental impact according to the national legislation. For seven of the submitted specially protected areas which have been included in the Natura 2000 European Ecological Network, legislation provides for the stricter examination of the possible impact of planned activities on their environment.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

The majority of Greek vertebrates species that are listed in Annexes to the Protocol (12 birds and 25 other flora and fauna species of Protocol 2) are also included in the Annexes of European Directives 92/43/EC and 79/409/EC and are considered protected at national level (LMD 414985/85, 33318/3028/98). Magnoliophyta listed in Annex 2 to the Protocol are found in habitat types of Annex I to the Directive 92/43/EC, present in Greece, which are considered protected. A number of the species of both annexes to the Protocol were protected already since 1981 with the P.D. 67/81.

Permissions for scientific research activities and taking of animals are regulated by a complex of legislative acts. Competent authority for the edition of the permissions for protected species is in general the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food. Trading and taking of animals included in the Annexes of CITES is regulated according to the provisions of the respective convention and its ratification (L. 2637/98) and the respective EC Regulations. Hunting is prohibited for all avifauna species of annex 2 to the protocol by Annual Hunting Regulations. Fishing and exploitation of a number of species is regulated with a number of legislative documents (Presidential Decrees, Laws, Ministerial Decisions) issued in between 1980 and 1996. As regards fishing in particular, according to EU regulations trawlers are not allowed to fish on Posidonia prairies and the use of driftnets is prohibited. The establishment of aquaculture units is subject to environmental impact assessment.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Since 2002 a Committee has been established for the regulation of the introduction of non-indigenous species for aquaculture, by a Joint Ministerial Decision from the Ministers of Agriculture and the Environment (147703/4-7-02). The representatives of the Committee were renewed in 2005 and the committee continued its functioning during the reporting period. Greece is participating also in the drafting of an EC Regulation for the use in aquacultures non indigenous species and locally absent species. However, no measures have been taken so far for the evaluation and eradication of possible harmful species already introduced. As regards the genetically modified species, the International and the European Community legislative framework of the Biosafety Protocol are followed.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

No exemptions have been granted during the period under review

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

	Specially Protected Areas	Designation
1	<i>Aesthetic Forest of Nikopolis – Mytikas</i>	*
2	<i>Aesthetic Forest of Pefkias – Xylokastron</i>	*
3	<i>National Marine Park of Northern Sporades</i>	*
4	<i>Samaria National Park</i>	*
5	<i>Petrified Forest of Sigrí in Iesvos</i>	*
6	<i>Aesthetic Forest of Skiathos Island</i>	*
7	<i>Sounio National Park</i>	*
8	<i>Aesthetic Forest of Vai</i>	*
9	<i>Wetlands of Amvrakikos Gulf</i>	*

* = Already established at the beginning of the reporting period

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

No proposal was made to include areas on the SPAMI list within the period in concern.

14. SPAMI list :

No site has been included in the SPAMI list within the period in concern

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

There has been no modification to the legal status of protected species in the

national legislation. See the attached table.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

An update of the list of marine alien species in Hellenic waters was published by researchers of the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Institute of Oceanography (M.A. Pancucci - Papadopoulou, A. Zenetos, M. Corsini - Foka and C.-Y. Politou, Mediterranean Marine Science, 6/2, 2005, 147-158). The number of the alien species in Hellenic waters has increased to 128. Most of them are zoobenthic species followed by fish and macroalgae. Their main pathway of introduction seems to be the Suez Canal followed by shipping, whereas the Straits of Gibraltar, aquaculture and the Straits of Dardanelles appear to play a less important role in their invasion of Hellenic waters. Recordings for 7-8 new species has taken place since the publication.

Many of the reported non indigenous species are potentially harmful (e.g. *Caulerpa racemosa* at depths up to 100m modifies the benthic associations and causes anoxic conditions in the bottom, fact that has unpredictable impacts on the fisheries) but there has not been a concrete study on the possible impacts of the non indigenous species.

As regards the genetically modified organisms, all imported or cultivated species have been licensed according to the above mentioned framework (question no 11)

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

An inventory of sites with ecological importance was firstly created in 1995, in preparation for the European Ecological Network NATURA 2000 and has a strong marine and coastal component. Specific data of this inventory for the flora and fauna of the sites that were finally proposed to the Network were updated in the coming years and partly also within the reporting period. Mapping of habitat types (as defined in the Directive 92/43/EC and in a more detailed approach) in areas of interest for the conservation of nature was completed in 2001. During the period in concern there was no overall updating of the above mentioned inventories. Most of the requested information on marine and coastal sites, habitats and species, included in the SDF of the Protocol is included in the database of sites included in the Natura 2000 ecological network. It is not foreseen that a separate inventory and database will be created in the near future.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

No exemptions have been granted within the period in concern.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea

Data from strandings have continued to be gathered by competent public Services, Research Institutes and NGOs (Ministry of Merchant Marine, Veterinary School of the University of Thessaloniki, ARION, Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Fisheries Research Institute, Tethys Research Institute). Research on cetaceans is being conducted mainly by NGOs, Research Institutes and Universities. Port police cooperates tightly with the competent authorities for the enforcing of the EC and national legislation. Harmful fishing instruments like midwater otter trawls and pelagic pair trawls are not allowed in Greece though they are allowed in the rest of EU under certain obligations. Drift nets were prohibited since 1993, though they are used in the remaining EU under restrictions. Bottom set gillnets are following the EC Regulation 1626/94. In the areas of National marine Park of Alonnison – Northern Sporades and National marine Park of Zakynthos regulation of fishing provides also for the protection of small cetaceans.

Further on, Greece is on the procedure of ratification of the International Convention for the regulation of Whaling. Sites holding an importance for these species have been included in the NATURA 2000 European ecological network.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

The implementation of the National Programme for the Protection of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Archipelagos and Mom, 1996) has been continued. Activities include actions directed to reduce adult mortality, establishment of a network of marine reserves, research – data collection, rescue and rehabilitation and information – public awareness programmes. The operation of the National Marine Park of Alonissos- Northern Sporades has continued to contribute to the conservation of the largest population of the species. An orphan rescued in Karpathos was treated in the rehabilitation centre of Alonissos and was then released and monitored through satellite for 10 months. The Management Body of Kimolos Polyaiagos is planning actions for the conservation of the species.

Through a Life-Nature project undertaken by Mom, WWF and the Institute for Fisheries Research, studies for the evaluation of the interaction of monk seals and fisheries have been carried out in the Greek seas and specifically in seven selected areas (Alonissos National Marine Park, Kimolos, Karpathos, Zakynthos, Kithira, Chios and Kalymnos). A handbook with instructions for the rescuing of wounded monk seals was produced and training at local level took place in the framework of the above Life-Nature project. Specific actions (monitoring, production of educational material, evaluation of refugees) have been implemented in Kimolos – Polyaiagos by Mom through financing by the Regional Environmental Programme of Southern Aegean Region and Leader+. Other NGOs (e.g. Archipelagos Aegeou) are activated in the Aegean sea for the protection of the species. All sites holding an importance for the species have been included in the NATURA 2000 ecological network of the European Communities.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

Greece is also an important host of sea turtle nesting activities and the implementation of conservation actions has continued. The most important nesting beach for marine turtles (Laganas Bay in Zakynthos) has been designated

as National Marine Park already since 1999. Activities include protection and management of critical habitats, reducing mortality at sea, information – education and training, scientific research and monitoring. A Life-Nature project undertaken by the NGO ARCHEON contributed significantly to the reduction of losses of individuals of the species from incidental capture.

In the marine area of the National Marine Part of Zakynthos, fishing regulations are enforced for the protection of the marine turtles. These regulations are described in the relevant Presidential Decree for the designation of the Park. A Sea Turtle Rescue Centre with nation-wide intervention zone, created by the NGO ARCHELON's in Glyfada, Attiki, in cooperation with the local municipality is still functioning. A nationwide Sea Turtle Stranding Network is run by ARCHELON in co-operation with the Ministry of Merchant Marine. There are also two first aid stations in Amvrakikos and Rethymno areas, created in the frame of a Life-Nature project. Groups working on tagging projects are 1) ARCHELON, the Sea Turtle Society of Greece, (Nesting areas of Zakynthos, Kyparissia Bay, Rethymno, Amvrakikos Bay, Rescue Centre) (Types of tag: Plastic Rototag, MONEL Metal, PIT, satellite) 2) KATELIOS (Kefalonia Island, MONEL tags). As regards public awareness, the Management Body of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos runs a number of activities in the area of the Park. ARCHELON runs public awareness activities on the monitored nesting areas (Zakynthos, Crete, Peloponnesus), the Sea Turtle Rescue Centre and the Education Centres of Kyparissia, Lakonikos and Rethymno, as well as a nationwide environmental education programme. MEDASSET runs public awareness for the impacts of small garbage on the marine fauna species, as well as other awareness activities (through the euroturtle.org, collecting public opinion, project "Mediterranean sea – a source of life" etc). All sites holding an importance for the species have been included in the NATURA 2000 ecological network of the European Communities.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

The implementation of this Action Plan has been limited, however activities with regard to monitoring and conservation have been implemented and specific importance has been attached to it in the procedure of evaluating impact assessments in the coastal zone. A draft Ministerial Decision for the enforcement of EC Regulation 1967/2006 for the protection of Posidonia meadows from trawlers is on the procedure of receiving the final signature. The most important and representative locations for marine vegetation have been included in the NATURA 2000 ecological network of the European Communities.

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol

All bird species of Annex II of the specially protected areas and biodiversity protocol are strictly protected at national level since 1985 (JMD 414985/85) and their hunting is prohibited by Annual Hunting Regulations. The avifauna of Greek wetlands is monitored since 1982 during the annual mid-winter countings that are being carried out by the Hellenic Ornithological Society under the supervision of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food.

Initiated by a Life-Nature project, counts of the breeding populations of Pygmy Cormorant in Lakes Prespa and Kerkini are undertaken annually, and occasionally in other sites, while ringing schemes are irregular. Through another Life-Nature project, complete census of population of Falco eleonora, monitoring of breeding colonies, rat eradication on islets, habitat enhancement actions, toxicological

analyses, public awareness, etc. has taken place. Pelican populations have been studied by a number of organisations and individuals in both breeding and wintering sites since the 1980's including monitoring and censuses of breeding populations, ringing, studies on survival, foraging, site use, movements etc. During the IBA review in 2000 by HOS, breeding populations of *Sterna sandvicensis* and *Sterna albifrons* were censused, while their populations are occasionally monitored in certain wetlands during other projects. Many breeding sites of the Annex 2 bird species are protected to a certain extent. The majority of sites holding an importance for the species have been included in the NATURA 2000 ecological network of the European Communities.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

No specific actions have been carried out for the implementation of the action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish, mostly due to heavy load of other commitments of the competent Services. Cartilaginous fish in Greek waters are protected from CITES convention.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

Limited actions have been carried out for the implementation of the action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea. Actions include: 1) the renewal in 2005 of the Committee for the regulation of the introduction of non-indigenous species for aquaculture. 2) The financial support from the General Secretariat for Research of a Doctorate for the identification of species being introduced by fouling of ships in four big ports. 3) The functioning of the Elnais Network of researchers working on marine invasive species from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (www.ncmr.gr/elnaais/index.html). Eight research Institutes/Universities and more than 17 Greek scientists are currently carrying out research related to Aquatic (marine) Invasive Species. 4) The publishing of an update of marine alien species in Hellenic waters, by researchers of the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research. Lack of further coordinated action is attributed mainly to heavy load of other commitments of the competent Services.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

No information available

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

A step by step approach is followed aiming at observing the Protocol provisions to the extent of availability of resources (e.g. funding)

**ISRAËL NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Give the name of the country submitting the report.

Israel

2. Period covered by the report.

This is the period going from the last report (March 2005) up to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

Indicate the title and address of the national organisation that drew up the present report including the names and titles of the persons responsible for actually drafting the report.

**Israel Ministry of Environment
Division of International Relations
5 Kanfey Nesharim St., Jerusalem, Israel**

Report prepared by Dr. Eliezer Frankenberg

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

List the names and addresses of the bodies others than those mentioned above under point 3 that contributed to the present report by providing information and data.

**Israel Nature and Parks Authority
3 Am VeOlamo St., Jerusalem, Israel
Dr. Reuven Ortal**

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Indicate what legislation has been promulgated or what administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas considered of particular natural or cultural value and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered marine and coastal species.

The National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998

(“National Parks Law”) is the main piece of local legislation that acts as a basis for the protection of natural assets, and the preservation and management of specially protected areas. According to this law, the list of protected assets within the Mediterranean Sea was updated to include fish and other organisms that deserve protection.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

No such measures were implemented.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning :

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);
- b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;
- c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;
- d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;
- e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;
- f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;
- g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

Regarding the following sections, there is little to report as no specially protected areas in Israel have been declared under the new Protocol. Israel’s local protected areas are governed by the National Parks Law for which the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) is the responsible implementing body. The law protects these areas from changes and makes any activity with potential impacts subject to a permit from the INPA. In these areas, the law thus prevents any dumping or discharge, passage of ships, introduction of non-indigenous species, hunting and harvesting, or any activity likely to impair the natural or cultural characteristics of the site. Plans for scientific research with the potential to bring about detrimental impacts to the site must receive prior approval via an INPA permit.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Indicate and briefly describe what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas.

Under the National Parks Law, the INPA is charged with developing and implementing management plans for every protected area.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the measures under article 11 of the Protocol, in particular measures aimed at regulating or prohibiting : a) the taking, possession, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts and products, b) the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and c) the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

Under the National Parks Law, all “natural assets” (defined as “any thing or class of things in nature, whether animal, vegetable or mineral, whose preservation, in the opinion of the Minister of Agriculture, is of value”)

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to regulate the voluntary or accidental introduction into nature of non-indigenous or genetically modified species and prohibit those that could have adverse effects on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this protocol applies. Also indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to ensure the eradication of harmful species already introduced.

Committees convened by the Ministry of Agriculture aim to prevent the introduction of any new species to the wild that pose a risk of ecological problems. The focus is on prevention rather than eradication of harmful species

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

No exemptions were granted.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Actualise the list of the specially protected areas (attached table), established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this table, please verify the information given (data from previous reports) and indicate with appropriate annotations, which areas were established during the period under review.

No specially protected areas as under the protocol were declared in the reporting period

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted

No proposals yet.

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review

Not applicable

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Complete the attached table, indicating which of the species are protected. If yes, please indicate the date and the nature of their legal protection

A revision of the list of protected species that are protected was made and became a regulation in 2005

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

No new data.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;
- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;

- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.
- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question (if they occurred during the period under review).

No new inventories were made within the reporting period.

As for the status of protected areas:

**There are two marine protection areas of 11.9 sq.Km
Two islet reserves, 11 marine and coastal nature reserves and 8 coastal national parks that are fully declared.**

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

No exemptions were granted in the reporting period

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea
- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

Describe the developments that occurred during the period under review in the implementation of action plans (in case of no action, please indicate the reasons for lack of action)

Participation in the Cyprus training courses continues regularly, and a rehabilitation center was established and operating.

All elasmobranchs fishes are now protected by regulations

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

Not applicable.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Briefly state any specific problems or constraints that impeded the application of measures taken under the provisions of the Protocol during the period under review. If applicable, specify what measures were taken to correct them. Put forward summarily any other pertinent remarks or observations of a general nature concerning the measures taken to ensure the application of the Protocol.

The responsibilities related to the sea and marine life are divided between the INPA and the Ministry of Agriculture, the former controlling protected areas and the latter working in all other marine aspects. This resulted in some difficulties in updating the list of protected assets.

**ITALY NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General Information

1. Country

Give the name of the country submitting the report.

Italy

2. Period covered by the report.

June 2005 to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

Indicate the title and address of the national organisation that drew up the present report including the names and titles of the persons responsible for actually drafting the report.

The report is compiled by Prof. G. Relini, NFP, with the help of Dr. Sandro La Posta, dr.^{ssa} Teresa Gagliardi, dr.^{ssa} Patrizia De Angelis, dr. Oliviero Montanaro, dr.^{ssa} Cristina Tombolini, dr.^{ssa} Renata De Ponte, Dr. Eugenio Duprè, officers of the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Territory and Sea (acronym: IMETS), General Directorate for Nature Protection.

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

National Organizations that provided data are:

- **ICRAM: Istituto Centrale per la Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica Applicata al Mare**
- **SIBM: Società Italiana di Biologia Marina**
- **CSC: Centro Studi Cetacei onlus**

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas (article 3);

No new legislation or administrative measures have been taken sine 2005.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

No new SPAs have been established. Several SPAs will be established in the next future.

See point 12 and annex 1.

7. To provide protection (article 6);

a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

No new generally applicable measures were adopted specifically targeted on the strengthening the application of other Protocols within specially protected areas. It is possible to confirm what was outlined in the last report: “As far as the “Pelagos Sanctuary” is concerned, a specific provision of the treaty (art. 6) provides for the obligation of contracting States to exercise a specific control in the area and to strengthen the fight against land based and marine sources of pollution that are able to have an impact on the conservation status of marine mammals. Parties also commit themselves to adopt national strategies for the progressive reduction of toxic substances in the area, giving priority to substances listed in Annex I of LBS Protocol. These measures are useful also for coastal marine areas and SPAs.”

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

No new generally applicable measures were adopted on prohibition of dumping or discharge affecting protected areas. It is confirmed what was said in the previous report.

“According to frame law on protected areas (Law n. 394/1991), the discharge of any solid or liquid waste is prohibited within marine protected areas.

Other economic and human activities are regulated by specific legislation: e.g. the 1996 Ministerial Decree limits the dumping of dredged materials in protected areas. Consistently, ICRAM technical standards for harbour dredging activities recommend special conditions for the management of such materials in the whole International Sanctuary area.”

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

There is an agreement between Italy and France for the control of the strait between isle of Sardinia (Italy) and isle of Corsica (France) which falls within the boundaries of the Pelagos Sanctuary.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

No legislation nor administrative measures were adopted specifically addressing the problem of introduction of non indigenous species in protected areas.

Since 1998, the Italian Society for Marine Biology (SIBM) set up a working group with the aim of studying the problem of marine allochthonous species in Italy and collaborating with ICRAM and in particular with the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms (WGITMO) and the ICES/IOC/IMO Study Group on Ballast and other Ship Vectors (SGBOSV). The chair of the Italian Group attends each year the ICES Meeting and presents the Italian report (non official). The last meeting is hosted by Croatia (Dubrovnik-March 19-21, 2007).

The scientific community, in particular SIBM, has proposed the official adoption of international tools such as the ICES-IMO Code of Practice on the Introductions

and Transfer of Marine Organisms.

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

Each Italian SPA must have a management plan and IMETS is enforcing the observance of regulations. The parties of “Pelagos Sanctuary” agreement have approved a management plan.

The “Pelagos Sanctuary” Agreement, foresees that Parties shall ensure a favourable state of conservation for every marine mammal species and will protect their habitat from direct and indirect negative impacts (Art. 4). The Agreement prohibits any deliberate “taking” (defined as “hunting, catching, killing or harassing of marine mammals, as well as the attempting of such actions”) or disturbance directed at marine mammals. Non-lethal catches may be authorized in urgent situations or for in-situ scientific research purposes (Art. 7, a). The Agreement foresees that Parties shall conform with international and EC regulations with regard to the use and detention of driftnets (Art. 7, b).

At national level, Law n. 391 of 11/10/2001 prohibits, in article 5.1, speed boat racing within Italian territorial waters falling within the Sanctuary.

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

Scientific research is regulated in all SPA. The above mentioned management plan for the “Pelagos Sanctuary”, is dealing with program for research and monitoring activities and their regulations.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

No new generally applicable measures were adopted in this last period targeted for protected areas. As said in the previous report the Italian Frame Law on protected areas (n. 394 of 06/12/1991) prohibits capture, collection and destruction of animal and plant species and usage of fire arms, explosives and any other destructive means or capture.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Some work was done or is in progress regarding planning, management, supervision and monitoring of specially protected areas.

After two-year census 2004-2005, CoNISMA created a database of research projects, results and products carried out in the Italian AMPs. Principles followed to build up the database were related to recent national and international documents, in order to bring up to date information on “health status” of coastal marine areas. Such activities regarded not only the 26 founded AMPs (included Marine Mammals Sanctuary and marine areas of two National Parks), but also other 25 AMPs provided for Italian Law. Information comes mainly from IMETS financed projects in marine protected areas and from articles and scientific papers since 1980. It's possible to consult information in database by direct links to text and cartography.

Until now database consists of 1748 articles and scientific papers, and 220

research projects.

The aims of this project (getting on until 2008) are:

- to know all the research activities carried out in AMPs
- to bring up up to date information on marine environment
- to spread and promote of research projects on protection and conservation of the sea
- to improve AMP national network.

The database is available only on IMETS intranet at the moment. Further advances could allow the access to other customers such as AMPs, administrations, agencies and citizens.

To help in the preparation of the inventories, ICRAM, in collaboration with SIBM, has provided for the preparation of a manual for the description and identification of Mediterranean marine habitat (benthic priority habitat) and species of annex 2 and 3 of the Protocol.

For each species and habitat a fact sheet was prepared with drawings and/or colour photos, as well as descriptions of the main characteristics to enable identification.

The management plan for the “International Sanctuary for Marine Mammals”, has been formulated and approved during the meeting of Parties held in Elba Island (Sept. 2004 and adopted during the extraordinary meeting of Contracting Parties held in Genoa 6-7 December 2005). The plan encompasses the management of human activities, research and monitoring, education and capacity building, administration activities. During the above mentioned last meeting of COP it was decided that the Secretariat will be based in Genoa (Palazzo Ducale, P.zza De Ferrari) and the Secretary will be a French person.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

There are no new legal or administrative measures dealing with the protection and conservation of species.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Italy signed the “International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Waters and Sediments” (London, 2004).

As far as the Adriatic sea is concerned, Italy is a member of the trilateral ballast water management sub commission for the Adriatic sea (Italy-Slovenia-Croatia).

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (Article 12,18).

No new generally applicable measure were adopted dealing with this subject.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

No new SPAs have been established in the last period but many proposals are in progress and are examined by IMETS. (see enclosed 1).

The list of established MPA is in the enclosed 2.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9a)

During the last NFP meeting in Seville (June 2005), the MPA (SPA) of Portofino was proposed as SPAMI. The inclusion of Portofino in the SPAMI list was adopted by COP 14 of Barcellona Convention during the meeting in Slovenia (Portoroz 8-11 November 2005).

Proposals for other Italian MPAs to be included in the SPAMI list are in progress. The Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the Conisma (the Interuniversity Consortium for Marine Sciences), started a project to evaluate the knowledge of species and habitat distribution inside all the Italian MPAs, to obtain a national inventory of marine natural sites of conservation interest.

The project, initiated in June 2006, will end in July 2007, and has taken into account all scientific, economic and legal aspects of each MPA, also including all information which would be useful for the acquisition of the SPAMI status. The MPAs and National Parks evaluated are: Asinara, Capo Caccia, Capo Carbonara, Capo Gallo-Isola delle Femmine, Capo Rizzuto, Cinque Terre, Isole di Ventotene e Santo Stefano, Isole Tremiti, Miramare, Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre, Plemmirio, Porto Cesareo, Punta Campanella, Secche di Tor Paterno, Tavolara, Torre Guaceto, Ustica, Arcipelago de La Maddalena, Arcipelago Toscano.

For each MPA, lists of habitats, SIC and species have been compiled, adopting the criteria suggested by RAC/SPA (2000) for the Standard Entry Forms (SDF).

Particular attention has been paid to the collection of information regarding socio-economical data and the available thematic maps, GIS and iconographic documents (video, photo ect.).

The aims of the project are to give all the Italian MPAs the necessary information, critically analysed, useful to a correct management and to compile the RAC/SPA Standard Forms.

A first analysis of data suggests that some MPAs (Miramare, Torre Guaceto, Plemmirio, Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo) have reached a good organisation in terms of management and control activities and can aspire to obtain the SPAMI status and they will be proposed during the Palermo meeting.

14. Spami list.

At present, Portofino MPA is the only Italian littoral MPA with the SPAMI status, which was obtained in 2006.

After this recognition, the activities linked to the SPAMI protocol have been reinforced thanks to the close collaboration of Genova University (Dipartimento per lo Studio del Territorio e delle sue Risorse, Dip.Te.Ris.) which is also a member of the management board.

During 2006, a complex number of researches and monitoring activities were carried out using funding obtained from the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Partially, these scientific activities have been funded by the Conisma (the Interuniversity Consortium for Marine Sciences), Regione Liguria (Interreg III - B - SUBMED *Strategie de developpement durable du tourism sous-marin en Mediterranee*), ARPAL (Ligurian Agency for Environment), the NATO NURC Center

of La Spezia, RAMOGE, and private companies (such as Cressi Sub). Using these possibilities and collaborations, the following researches have been carried out.

Evaluation of the structure and dynamics of the benthic communities in fixed points, using non-destructive methods.

Evaluation of the structure and dynamics of the main physical and chemical variables (temperature, salinity, nutrients, Chl-a) along the water column in two fixed points, every fortnight.

As a consequence of the above, the Genova University and the Portofino MPA possess a long term set of data (7 years) regarding the water column dynamics. This has enabled the MPA to request the admission to the LTER – Italian network (Long Term Ecological Research) coordinated by the Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry. The analysis of these data show a positive annual trend in the sea water temperature in the last five years.

Other studies regard the evaluation of the protection effect and the human impact on benthic communities.

A national programme, *Evaluation of the spillover inside the MPAs and effects on the local fisheries* underlined that, in the last years, the A and B zones started to be a source for a group of fishes, such as groupers and breams (sparids), of commercial interest.

The good environmental balance and pristine conditions inside the MPA have allowed the choice of this area as a control site for two other projects: *The impact of the overgrazing by the sea urchins Paracentrotus lividus and Arbacia lixula on benthic communities* and the *Identification of biological indices for the marine water quality*, following the WFD 60/2000/EU directive.

The adopted indices (CARLIT and EQR, based on the presence of macroalgae) showed a good relationship with microbiological indices and underline that the MPA water characteristics are the best in the Ligurian Sea.

The INTERREG project allowed to analyse the environmental impact and the social and economical data linked to the diving tourism considering that, every year, about 50.000 divers frequent the area.

Portofino MPA is a blank point to evaluate the dynamics of the *Ostreopsis ovata* blooms that have hit the Ligurian coastline in the last two years (2005-2006).

Regarding divulgation activities, Portofino MPA organises a set of conferences in the secondary schools of the area and publishes informative books for students of the primary and secondary school.

Finally Portofino MPA has accepted to participate on SPAMI evaluation organized by UICN

The second SPAMI is Pelagos.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

No changes of the delimitation and legal status of protected species were made.

The list of protected species in Italy is in the enclosed 3.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful (Article 13.2).

ICRAM is continuing the project concerning the identification of alien species in

Italian seas and in the Mediterranean, funded by IMETS. The project also foresaw the creation of an inventory and atlas of non-indigenous and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) utilized in aquaculture and the aquaria industries.

The project about Italian coasts record the presence of 149 species. Algae are represented by 70 species, while animals taxa are 8 and are represented by 8 species of enidaria, 6 bryozoa, 7 Ascidiacean, 34 Mollusca, 20 Crustacea, 29 Anellida, 22 Fishes.

The study in all the Mediterranean Sea indicated the presence of 132 species of micro and macrophytes; 25 cnidarians; 141 molluscs; 58 anellids; 60 crustaceans; 16 bryozoans; 11 ascidiaceans; 120 fish.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (art.15)

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems.

ICRAM and CONISMA have devised, funded and coordinated a scientific programme called "Sistema Afrodite" for the inventory and monitoring of the core zones (Zona A) of Italian Marine Protected Areas. In addition to the main goal of helping the creation of national MPA network, the objectives of "Afrodite" include the creation of a shared, standardised base of knowledge, the promotion of a higher level of cooperation among scientists in Italy and in Mediterranean countries.

To help in the preparation of the inventories, ICRAM, in collaboration with SIBM, has provided for the preparation of manual for the description and identification of Mediterranean marine habitat (benthic priority habitat). SIBM with the coordination of Catania University prepared the inventory with geographical distribution in Italy on the basis of literature data, of 60 of 61 priority benthic habitat following SPABIO Protocol.

SIBM was recently charged with the task of publishing the volume in Italian and English dealing with 60 out of 61 habitats of the Protocol, with information available on their distribution along the Italian coasts and seas.

- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna.

The endangered or threatened marine species in Italy are those listed in the annexes 2 and 3 of the Protocol and protected by Italian law (see enclosed 3). A manual for description and identification of these species was prepared by ICRAM and SIBM and will be published in Italian and English, thanks to funds provided by IMETS.

- c) Attach the inventories unless they have already been submitted in a special report.

Except Pollicipes cornucopia facies (II 4.2.59 all the main benthic marine habitats are present in Italy).

The first checklist of all Italian fauna was performed between 1993 and 1995 (110 volumes published by Calderini). At present the checklist is available on the website of IMETS: <http://checklist.faunaitalia.it>

SIBM has been entrusted by the IMETS with the task of update (2005) the checklist

of Italian marine fauna and flora. The list of marine fauna and macrophyta is available in the web site of SIBM :

<http://www.sibm.it/CHECKLIST/principalechecklist.htm>.

More than 10,000 animal species are listed (see enclosed 4) and 914 species of macroalgae and 5 Spermatophyta. The seas around Italy were divided in 9 biogeography areas for which the presence of animal and plants of the checklist is recorded. The checklist is also aimed at inventorying the presence of threatened, endangered and endemic fauna. SIBM through the Laboratorio di Biologia Marina di Trieste prepared the checklist (will be available in web-site as soon as possible and then published) of microphytoplankton of Italian seas with some data on distribution in different areas. In total 1740 species of which 750 Bacillariophyceae, 597 Dinophyceae, 174 Prymnesiophyceae (Cocolithophorids) are listed. Recently SIBM has been entrusted by IMETS with the task of preparing the checklist of microphytobenthos and so completing the list of all unicellular and pluricellular organisms (animals and plants, fungi excluded) living in Italian marine and/or brackish environments.

Recently IMETS has also funded the publication by SIBM in English and Italian of all the checklist, that will be an important reference tool for any study of marine biodiversity at least in the Central Mediterranean sea.

The ICRAM as been charged by the IMETS of the task of preparing and publishing sheets for the identification of phyto and zooplankton species used for monitoring the quality of the sea: Guida al riconoscimento del plancton dei mari italiani, 3 volumes (phitoplancton 503 pages, neritic zooplankton, 232 pages of text and 198 pages of tables.

d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF).

Among several activities carried out by CONISMA and ICRAM during the “Sistema Afrodite” project (see points 13 and 17) habitat and species inventories was performed through first national-wide application of standard Data Entry Forms.

18. Exemptions granted from protection measures (articles 12,18,23c).

There is no available information concerning this item.

19. Implementation of the action plans for threatened species adopted within the framework of MAP.

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea

Draft guidelines for the formulation of national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans, monk seal, sharks and marine turtles have been elaborated by ad hoc groups of experts coordinated by ICRAM. The cetacean guidelines were handed in to IMET in 2000, the remaining guidelines remain in a draft form.

Conservation of Cetaceans.

The preparation of a management plan for Pelagos Sanctuary is a very important implementation of conservation of Cetaceans.

In the report dealing with this plan, there is a summary review of the knowledge on the area prepared by scientists of three countries. A special volume on Pelagic environment and Pelagos Sanctuary of the series “Italian Habitats” prepared by SIBM and edited by Ministry of Environment, Friuli Museum of Natural History was

printed both in Italian and English.

In June 2006, the Centre for Cetacean Studies o.n.l.u.s. and Natural History Museum of Milan published the 20th Report on stranded cetaceans in Italy. The report is dealing with 85 specimens which were found stranded, rammed or incidentally caught in fishing gear along the coasts during 2005. The list of 85 specimens included: 3 *Balaenoptera physalus*; 5 *Physeter macrocephalus*; 4 *Ziphius cavirostris*, 2 *Grampus griseus*; 21 *Tursiops truncatus*; 25 *Stenella coeruleoalba* and 25 unidentified cetaceans.

There are many private organisations interested in cetaceans studies and observation. Whale watching is increasing in particular along the Ligurian coast. It is urgent a national, and if possible international, coordination of scientific activity to avoid the loss of important information and it is equally important that measures be enacted to ensure the respect of a whale watching Code of Conduit at Sea.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

During the last two years, single animal monk seal sightings were reported several times along the coasts of the Sicilian islands of Pantelleria and Egadi.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

ICRAM was encharged by IMETS to coordinate a technical working group composed by representatives of two Italian Scientific Societies and various NGOS and research institutes, whose aim was to formulate the technical standards of marine turtle rehabilitation centres as well as draw a protocol involving the handling of marine turtles for scientific purposes. This protocol foresees the set-up of a centrally coordinated database involving marine turtle handling rehabilitation.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

At present, there is no proposal for national action plan for marine vegetation though the mapping of Posidonia beds all around Italy is in progress. Most of the marine SIC (Site of Community Interest) were established because of the presence of Posidonia meadow. Some regional Authorities promulgated important local laws with the aim to protect Posidonia and other sensitive habitats. In particular defining the technical standards for the activities to protect the coastline and the standards requirement for the material to be used for nourishing the sandy beaches. Another important point is the definition of criteria for evaluation of the "status" of Posidonia meadow. Regione Liguria has recently published the Atlas of Marine Habitats of Liguria with nice colour maps.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

The national plan prepared several years ago is not yet approved. Inside SIBM there is an active group of scientists working on condrichtyans in collaboration with FAO experts and the European Elasmobranch Association. They are working in particular on a guide for identification of skates and rays that is still a problem. A proposal for a guide is available on the website of SIBM.

Scientific data on the catch of demersal species are still collected during the trawl surveys (Medit and Grund) all around Italy, while very few data are available for pelagic sharks. In the last twenty years a dramatic decrease in species and

individuals occurred.

- Action plan concerning species introductions and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea

There is no national plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean, but a lot of work and research was carried out or is in progress.

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
- There is no national plan dealing with birds protection but Italy is very active in protection of bird also because of EC Directive 409/79.**

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties.

To improve knowledge of Italian biodiversity IMETS has published some books useful for all stakeholders not only for experts. An nice series of volumes dealing with Italian Habitats are published by IMETS in collaboration with Friuli Museum of Natural History, Udine. The volumes interesting for Barcellona Convention are: Sand dunes and beaches, The Mediterranean maquis, Sea cliffs and rocky coastlines, Brackish coastal lakes, Pelagic domain (Palagos Sanctuary). Among the next volumes there are Posidonia and other phanerogames, Coralligenous and other calcareous biogenic concretions. A review of the knowledge on biodiversity in Italy was published in the volume C. Blasi et al. (edit.) 2005, Stato della Biodiversità in Italia, contributo alla strategia nazionale per la biodiversità, 466 p., supported by IMETS. An other interesting look is Wildlife in Italy, published by Italian Touring Club and IMETS.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Not applicable.

Enclosed:	Annex 1	Proposal for new SPA in Italy
	Annex 2	List of Italian MPA (SPA)
	Annex 3	List of protected species in Italy
	Annex 4	Checklist of marine animal species : number of species per taxon

Annex 1: Proposals for new SPA in Italy

MPA to be established in short time

Name of Marine area	Regio	Province	Municipality	Law	Iter for establishment
Isola di Bergeggi	Liguria	Savona	Bergeggi	L. 394/91	Ministerial decree at Signature of Minister
Torre del Cerrano	Abruzzo	Teramo	Pineto e Silvi	L. 344/97	DM di istituzione e di approvazione del Regolamento con pareri favorevoli degli Enti territoriali. La gestione sarebbe affidata ad un Consorzio di Gestione della Regione, Provincia e Comuni
Secche della Meloria	Toscana	Livorno	Livorno	L. 979/82	Ministerial Decree (MD) and approval of the regulations ready for signature
Costa degli Infreschi e della Masseta	Campania	Salerno	Marina di Camerota, San Giovanni a Piro	L. 394/91	MD and regulations not yet totally approved
S. Maria di Castellabate	Campania	Salerno	Agropoli, Castellabate, Ogliastro, Montecorice, Casalvelino e Ascea	L. 394/91	Proposal for MD and regulations sent for approval to Territorial Authorities
"Regno di Nettuno" (Isole di Ischia, Vivara e Procida)	Campania	Napoli	Casamicciola Terme, Lacco Ameno, Barano, Ischia Porto, Serrara Fontana, Forio, Procida	L. 394/91	Proposal for MD and regulations sent for approval to Territorial Authorities
Costa del Piceno	Marche, Abruzzo	Ascoli Piceno, Teramo	Porto Sant'Elpidio, Fermo, Porto San Giorgio, Altidona, Pedaso, Campofilone, Massignano, Cupra Marittima, Grottamare, S. Benedetto del Tronto (AP), Martinsicuro e Alba Adriatica (TE).	L. 394/91	Almost definitive proposal for zonation boundaries and restrictions sent to Local (territorial) Authorities.

MPA whose proposal are in advanced stage of preparation

Name of Marine area	Regio	Province	Municipality	Law	Iter for establishment
Costa del Monte Conero	Marche	Ancona	Sirolo, Numana	L. 394/91	Second proposal for zonation, boundaries, restrictions sent to Local Authorities
Capo Testa - Punta Falcone	Sardegna	Sassari	Santa Teresa di Gallura	L. 394/91	Proposal for zonation, boundaries, restrictions sent to Local Authorities
Arcipelago Toscano	Toscana	Livorno e Grosseto	Capraia, Campo nell'Elba, Capoliveri, Isola del Giglio, Livorno, Marciana, Marciana Marina, Porto Azzurro, Portoferraio, Rio Marina, Rio nell'Elba	L. 979/82 DPR 22/7/1996 DM 19/12/1997	Second proposal for zonation, boundaries, restrictions sent to Local Authorities for Elba island sent to Local Authorities

MPA whose proposal are in advanced stage of preparation and studies in progress

Name of Marine area	Regio	Province	Municipality	Law	Iter for establishment
Isola di Gallinara	Liguria	Savona	Albenga	L. 394/91	General studies finished

Annex 2 List of Italian SPAs

<p>Type : Please indicate if the area concerns coastal - COASTAL, marine - MARINE and/or wetland - WETLAND habitats Type : Indiquez s'il vous plait, si l'aire concerne des habitats côtiers - COASTAL, marins - MARINE et/ou des zones humides - WETLAND Int.Cat : Please indicate the international categories (IUCN) of the area (if known) : Strictly natural reserve/Scientific reserve - 1; National Park - 2; Nature Monument - 3; Natural managed reserve - 4; Protected landscape/seascape - 5; Reserve of manag Cat. Int : Indiquez SVP la catégorie internationale (IUCN) de l'aire (si connue) : Réserve naturelle intégrale, Réserve scientifique - 1; Parc national - 2; Monument naturel - 3; Réserve de conservation de la nature, Sanctuaire pour la faune et/ou la fl Int.Status : Please indicate the international status of the area : Biosphere reserve - MAB; Ramsar Site - Ramsar; World heritage Site - WH; European diploma - ED; Natura 2000 - Natura; Emerald network - Emerald; specially protected area of Mediterranean Statut Int. : Indiquez SVP, le statut international de l'aire : Réserve de Biosphère - MAB; Site Ramsar - Ramsar; Site du patrimoine mondial - WH; Dipôme européen - ED; Site Natura 2000 - Natura; Site du réseau Emeraude - Emerald; Aire spécialement protégé</p>													
Name / Nom	Country / Pays	Type	Int. Cat/ Cat. Int.	Int. Status/ Statut Int;	Nat.Categ.	Land Area / Surface terrestre (km ²)	Sea Area / Surface marine (km ²)	Wetland Area (km ²) / Surface zones humides	Total Area / Surface Totale (km ²)	Coastline / Linéaire côtier (km)	Year establ. / Année de création	Longitude	Latitude
ARCHIPELAGO TOSCANO	ITALY	COASTAL/MARINE	2		NATIONAL PARK	169	568	0	736	50	1989	E 10 25	N 42 52
CAPO CARBONARA	ITALY	MARINE	4;5		MARINE PARK	0	86	0	86	0	1998	E 9 30	N 39 06
CAPO RIZZUTO	ITALY	MARINE	4		NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	147	0	147	0	1991	E17 05	N 38 57
CASTELLABATE	ITALY	MARINE	8		FISHERY RESERVE	0	44	0	44	0	1972	E 14 56	N 40 16
CINQUE TERRE	ITALY	MARINE	4;5		MARINE PARK	0	27	0	27	0	1997	E 9 37	N 44 08
PORTOFINO	ITALY	MARINE	4;5	SPAMI	MARINE PARK	0	3	0	3	0	1998	E 9 12	N 44 18
ISOLE CICLOPI	ITALY	MARINE	4		NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	6	0	6	5	1989	E 15 10	N 37 33
ISOLE EGADI	ITALY	MARINE	4		NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	540	0	540	22	1991	E 12 13	N 37 57
ISOLE TREMITI	ITALY	MARINE	4		NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	15	0	15	18	1989	E 15 36	N 42 09
ISOLE DI VENTOTENE E SANTO STEFANO	ITALY	MARINE			MARINE PARK	0	28	0	28		1997	E 13 25	N 40 47
MIRAMARE GOLFO DI TRIESTE	ITALY	MARINE	4	MAB	NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	0,3	0	0,3	0	1986	E 13 42	N 45 42
ORBETELLO AND FENIGLIA	ITALY	COASTAL/WETLAND	4		MANAGED NATURE RESERVE	5	0		5	0	1971	E 11 10	N 42 25

Name / Nom	Country / Pays	Type	Int. Cat/ Cat. Int.	Int. Status/ Statut Int;	Nat.Categ.	Land Area / Surface terrestre (km²)	Sea Area / Surface marine (km²)	Wetland Area (km²) / Surface zones humides	Total Area / Surface Totale (km²)	Coastline / Linéaire côtier (km)	Year establ. / Année de création	Longitude	Latitude
PENISOLA DEL SINIS - ISOLA DE MAL DI VENTRE	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK	0	329	0	329	0	1997	E 8 23	N 39 54
PORTO CESAREO	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK	0	167	0	167	0	1997	E 17 50	N 40 13
TAVOLARA - PUNTA CODA CAVALLO	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK	0	154	0	154	0	1997	E 9 45	N 40 52
TORRE GUACETO	ITALY	MARINE	4		NATURE MARINE RESERVE	0	22	0	22	6	1991	E 17 49	N 40 43
USTICA	ITALY	MARINE	4		MARINE RESERVE	0	160	0	160	1	1986	E 13 10	N 38 42
PELAGOS SANCTUARY	ITALY/ Monaco/ France	MARINE/HIGH SEA	4:5	SPAMI	MARINE RESERVE		25573		25573		1999	E 06 05 90 E 8 12 00 E 9 31 18 E 11 31 00	N 43 01 70 N 40 58 00 N 41 09 18 N 42 21 24
SECICHE DI TOR PATERNO	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		14		14		2000	E 12 19	N 41 35
BAIA	ITALY	MARINE			(1)		1,8		1,8		2002	E 14 04	N 40 49
GAIOLA	ITALY	MARINE			(1)		0,4		0,4		2002	E 14 11	N 40 47
CAPO GALLO - ISOLA DELLE FEMMINE	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		22		22		2002	E 13 15	N 38 12
ISOLA DELL'ASINARA	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		107		107		2002	E 8 18	N 41 03
CAPO CACCIA - ISOLA PIANA	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		26		26		2002	E 8 10	N 40 34
ISOLE PELAGIE	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		32		32		2002	E 12 38	N 35 30
PLEMMIRIO	ITALY	MARINE	4:5		MARINE PARK		24		24		2004	E 15 20	N 37 10
ARCIPELAGO MADDALENA	ITALY	MARINE	2		NATIONAL PARK	51	150		201		1994	E 9 30	N 41 15

(1) Submerged archaeological park

Annex 3: List of strictly protected species in Italy (Annex II of SPA/BIO protocol)

COUNTRY: ITALY

	National Protection / Protection nationale	Sub-national protection/ Protection régionale	Date of Protection/ Date de protection	Legal Text reference/ Référence du texte légal
Magnoliophyta				
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Zostera marina</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Zostera noltii</i>	yes			P2
Chlorophyta				
<i>Caulerpa ollivieri</i>	yes			P2 B1
Phaeophyta				
<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> (inclus <i>var. stricta</i> et <i>var. spicata</i>)	yes			P2 B1
<i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Cystoseira sedoides</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i> (inclu <i>C. adriatica</i>)	yes			P2 B1
<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>	yes			P2 B1
Rhodophyta				
<i>Goniolithon byssoides</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Lithophyllum lichenoides</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Ptilophora mediterranea</i>	yes			P2 B1
<i>Schimmelmannia schousboei</i>	yes			P2 B1
Porifera	yes			
<i>Asbestopluma hypogea</i>	1			P2
<i>Aplysina sp. plur.</i>	yes			P2
<i>Axinella cannabina</i>	yes			P2
<i>Axinella polypoides</i>	yes			P2 B2
<i>Geodia cydonium</i>	yes			P2
<i>Ircinia foetida</i>	yes			P2
<i>Ircinia pipetta</i>	yes			P2
<i>Petrobiona massiliana</i>	yes			P2 B2
<i>Tethya sp. plur.</i>	yes			P2
Cnidaria				
<i>Astroides calycularis</i>	yes			P2 B2
<i>Errina aspera</i>	yes			P2
<i>Gerardia savaglia</i>	yes			P2 B2
Echinodermata				
<i>Asterina pancerii</i>	yes			P2 B2
<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	yes			P2 B2 H4
<i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>	yes			P2 B2
Bryozoa				
<i>Hornera lichenoides</i>	yes			P2
Mollusca				
<i>Ranella olearia</i> (= <i>Argobuccinum olearium</i> = <i>A. giganteum</i>)	yes			P2 B2

<i>Charonia lampas</i> (= <i>Ch. rubicunda</i> = <i>Ch. nodifera</i>)	yes		P2 B2
<i>Charonia tritonis</i> (= <i>Ch. sequenziae</i>)	yes		P2 B2
<i>Dendropoma petraeum</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Erosaria spurca</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Gibbula nivosa</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	yes		P2 B2 H4
<i>Luria lurida</i> (= <i>Cypraea lurida</i>)	yes		P2 B2
<i>Mitra zonata</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Patella ferruginea</i>	yes		P2 B2 H4
<i>Patella nigra</i>	1		P2
<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	yes		P2 H4
<i>Pinna rudis</i> (= <i>P. pernula</i>)	yes		P2
<i>Schilderia achatidea</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Tonna galea</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Zonaria pyrum</i>	yes		P2 B2
Crustacea			
<i>Ocyropode cursor</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Pachylasma giganteum</i>	yes		P2
Pisces			
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	yes		P2 B2 C B H2 H4
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	yes		P2 B2 C A H2 H4
<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>	yes		P2 B2 H2
<i>Aphanius iberus</i>	1 2		P2
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Hippocampus ramulosus</i>	yes		P2 CD
<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	yes		P2 CD
<i>Huso huso</i>	yes		P2 B3 C B H5
<i>Lethenteron zanandreaei</i>	2		P2 B2 H2 H5
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	yes		P2 B2
<i>Pomatoschistus canestrinii</i>	yes		P2 B3 H2
<i>Pomatoschistus tortonesei</i>	yes		P2
<i>Valencia hispanica</i>	1 2		P2
<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	1 2		P2
Reptiles			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	yes		P2 B2 CA D1 H2 H4
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	yes		P2 B2 CA D11 H4
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	yes		P2 B2 CA D1 H4
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	yes		P2 B2 CA D1 H4
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	yes		P2 B2 CA D1 H4
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	1		P2
Aves			
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B3 CA D2
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B2 CA D2
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B2 D1 D2

<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2 CA D1
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	yes		P2 L2 B3
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2 D2
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B2
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B2 CA D1 D2
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	yes		P2 L2 A1 B2 CA D2
<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	yes		P2 L1 B2
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2 D2
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	yes		P2 L1 B3
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	yes		P2 L1 A1 B2
Mammalia			
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	1		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 C A H4
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA D1 H4
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Kogia simus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	1		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA D1 D2 H2 H4
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	1		P2 L2 B2 CA H2 H4
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H2 H4
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	yes		P2 L2 B2 CA H4

1 : species not yet recorded in Italy

2 : fresh water species

SPA-BIO Annex II

79/409 CEE Annex 1

BERNA Annex 1

BERNA Annex 2

BERNA Annex 3

CITES Annex A

CITES Annex B

CITES Annex D

HABITAT Annex 2

HABITAT Annex 4

HABITAT Annex 5

BONN Annex 1

BONN Annex 2

L. 157/92

L. 157/92 art.2

P2	law n°175, 27/05/99 (G.U. n°140, 17/06/99)
A1	law n°157 del 11/02/92 (G.U. n°46, 25/02/92)
B1	law n°503 del 05/08/81 (G.U. n°250, 11/09/81)
B2	+ amendment (G.U. n°212, 11/09/97)
B3	» » »
CA	law n°874, 19/12/75 (G.U. n°49, 4/02/76)
CB	» » »
CD	» » »
H2	DPR 357, 08/09/97 (G.U. n°248, 23/10/97)
H4	» » »
H5	» » »
D1	law n°42, 25/01/83 (G.U. n°48, 18/02/83)
D2	» » »
L1	law n°157, 11/02/92 (G.U. n°46,25/02/92)
L2	» » »

The species of annex III of the protocol are not listed in this table.

Annex 4 Checklist of marine animal species : number of species per taxon

N° of volume Taxon	Author	Tot. Species checklist 1994	Tot. Species checklist 2005
1 – PROTOZOA	Dini F., Banchetti R., Gradoni L.	1047	1073
2 – PORIFERA	Pansini M., Longo C.	472	495
3 – CTENOPHORA	Redazione e C. Mills	32	33
3 – CNIDARIA		457	495
Anthozoa	Pessani D., Morri C., Esposito F.	125	128
Hydrozoa	Boero F., Gravili C., Licandro P.	315	349
Scyphozoa	Avian M.	16	17
Cubozoa	Avian M.	1	1
4 – TURBELLARIA	Curini Galletti M.	322	379
4 – GNATHOSTOMULIDA	Redazione	6	9
4 – ORTHONECTIDA	Bello G.	2	2
4 – DICYEMIDA	Bello G.	13	14
4 – NEMERTEA	Redazione	93	231
5 – DIGENEA	Paggi L., Orecchia P., Ortis M.	188	199
6 – CESTODA	Paggi L., Orecchia P.	70	75
6 – MONOGENEA	Di Cave D.	86	88
7 – GASTROTRICHA	Todaro M.A., Balsamo M., Tongiorgi P.	138	153
8 – ROTIFERA	Fontaneto D., Ricci C.	7	40
9 - NEMATODA ADENOPHOREA		308	532
non parassiti	Semprucci F., Sandulli R., de Zio Grimaldi S.	303	524
Parassiti	Paggi L., Orecchia P.	5	8
10 - NEMATODA RHABDITIA	Paggi L., Orecchia P.	6	6
11 - NEMATODA SPIRURIA	Paggi L., Orecchia P.	63	57
12 – NEMATOMORPHA	Redazione	1	1
12 – KINORHYNCHA	Sandulli R., de Zio Grimaldi S.	22	47
12 – LORICIFERA	Todaro M.A.	4	5
12 – PRIAPULIDA	Redazione	2	3
12 – KAMPTOZOA	Balduzzi A., Chimenz C., Rosso A.	17	17
13 – CAUDOFOVEATA	Salwini-Plawen L.	4	6
13 – SOLENOGASTRES	Salwini-Plawen L.	12	16
13 – MONOPLACOPHORA	Dell'Angelo B.	1	1
13 – POLYPLACOPHORA	Dell'Angelo B.	24	27
14 - GASTROPODA PROSOBRANCHIA	Sabelli B., Oliverio M., Spada G. e coll. (1)	601	633
14 - HETEROBRANCHIA HETEROSTROPHA	Sabelli B.	128	146
15 - GASTROPODA OPISTOBRANCHIA	Cattaneo-Vietti R., Giovine F.	355	371
16 - GASTROPODA PULMONATA	Manganelli G.	6	6
17 – BIVALVIA	Schiaparelli S.	316	336
17 – SCAPHOPODA	Steiner G.	13	13
18 – CEPHALOPODA	Bello G.	58	58
19 - ANNELIDA POLYCHAETA	Castelli A. e coll. (2)	800	866
19 – POGONOPHORA	Redazione	1	1
19 – ECHIURA	Redazione	5	5
19 – SIPUNCULA	Pancucci-Papadopoulou M.A.	18	25
20 - ANNELIDA CLITELLATA		38	44

Hirudinea	Minelli A.	7	7
Oligochaeta	Rota E.	31	37
24 – ACARI	Carriglio D.	58	62
25 – PYCNOGONIDA	Chimenz Gusso C., Bartolino V.	44	44
26 - CRUSTACEA BRANCHIOPODA	Margaritora F.G.	5	6
27 - CRUSTACEA OSTRACODA	Aiello G., Barra D.	345	376
28 - CRUSTACEA MAXILLOPODA		797	869
Copepodi plantonici	Mazzocchi M.G.	234	234
Copepodi iperbentonici	Zagami G.	-	9
Copepodi parassiti	Mariniello L.	334	334
Copepodi Ciclopoidi Bentonici	Stoch F.	-	10
Harpacticoida	Todaro M.A., Ceccherelli V.U.	179	221
Mystacocarida	Redazione	1	1
Cirripedia	Relini G.	49	60
29 - CRUSTACEA MALACOSTRACA I		149	129
Phyllocarida	Frogliola C.	3	5
Hoplocarida	Frogliola C.	8	8
Mysidacea	Ariani A.P., Wittmann K.J.	66	81
Cumacea	Petrescu I.	72	35
30 - CRUSTACEA MALACOSTRACA II		698	714
Tanaidacea	Riggio S., Lorenti M.	47	48
Isopoda	Argano R., Campanaro A.	191	194
Amphipoda	Ruffo S.	447	459
Eufausiacea	Guglielmo L.	13	13
31 - CRUSTACEA MALACOSTRACA III (Decapoda)	Frogliola C.	268	290
107 – TARDIGRADA	Sandulli R., de Zio Grimaldi S.	53	77
108 - PHORONIDA BRACHIOPODA	Emig Ch.	15	19
108 – BRYOZOA	Balduzzi A., Chimenz C., Rosso A.	308	339
109 - DEUTEROSTOMA (escl. Vertebrata)		307	341
Chaetognata	Ghirardelli E.	18	20
Echinodermata	Matarrese A.	118	121
Asciacea	Mastrototaro F., Tursi A.	113	128
Hemichordata	Redazione	5	6
Appendicularia	Licandro P.	30	41
Thaliacea	Licandro P.	22	24
Cephalochordata	Redazione	1	1
110 - VERTEBRATA AGNATHA	Relini G.	3	3
110 – CHONDRICHTHYES	Vacchi M., Serena F.	74	78
110 – OSTEICHTHYES	Relini G.	429	436
110 – REPTILIA	Mo G.	5	5
110 – MAMMALIA	Mo G.	15	17
TOTALE		9309	10313

(1) Gli altri collaboratori del fascicolo 14 Prosobranchia sono Manganelli G., Giovine F., Giannuzzi-Savelli R., Pusateri F.

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**LEBANON NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Lebanon

2. Period covered by the report.

**This is the period going from the last report up to March 2007.
March 2005- March 2007**

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

Ministry of Environment

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4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

List the names and addresses of the bodies others than those mentioned above under point 3 that contributed to the present report by providing information and data.

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II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

Indicate what legislation has been promulgated or what administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas considered of particular natural or cultural value and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered marine and coastal species.

The Code of Environment issued by Law No: 444/2002 making the environmental impact assessment mandatory for any development project and applying polluter pays principle. The code also includes guidelines for sustainable coastal zone management and conservation of biological diversity

The Hunting Law No: 580/2004 that regulates hunting in Lebanon in terms of season amount and type along with a permit system based on regular testing. This Law hasn't been enforced yet awaiting for the issuance of its implementation decrees.

A Management plan for Tyre Coast Nature Reserve was finalized in 2005 and prepared within the framework of the Regional MedWet Coast project executed by the Ministry of Environment aiming at developing national policies and capacities for the conservation of endemic and endangered species of flora and fauna of the nature reserve and their habitats.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

Within the framework of the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)-Lebanon Project, The thematic activity for "Marine Conservation Areas" has been implemented that includes the elaboration of the technical, administrative and legal documents for the declaration of Naqoura Beach and Damour River Basin as specially protected areas at national and Mediterranean levels. Submission of legal documents to Council of Ministers is posed awaiting for a more stable political situation in the country

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning :

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

An action plan to assist authorities in Lebanon with the clean up of coastal oil pollution triggered by Israeli's bombs striking the Jiyah power utility south of

Beirut, which reached the Specially Protected Area Palm Islands Nature Reserve, was prepared by experts working group for Lebanon under the supervision of UNEP'MAP's Regional Marine Pollution Emergency response Center for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) and Ministry of Environment in Lebanon. REMPEC provided technical assistance in coordination, shoreline surveys and response through CEDRE.

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

Dumping of wastes in the Palm Islands SPA and within a boundary of 500 meters is prohibited by Law of establishing the Nature reserve.

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

Sailing of ships is regulated by the Ministry of Transportation. All ships follow a way that is at least three kilometers away from Palm Islands. This is partly due to the shallow water nature around the reserve. The lighthouse of Ramkine island (one of the three islands of the reserve) and other floating light signals in the sea help keeping ships on their traced way.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

Species of plants and animals which are not native to the islands are prohibited to be introduced to the reserve according to the management plan of the reserve

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

All activities within the specially protected areas are in accordance of the management plan approved by the Ministry of Environment, and all developmental proposals are assessed and evaluated before approval.

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

Scientific research activities are promoted and facilitated through a research permit, with conditions, based on a research agenda. The management of the SPA maintains permanent collections of all research results. Also there are specified zones for research on the reserve, representing the different types of available habitats.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

The Law of establishment of Palm Islands Nature Reserve prohibits all activities having negative effects on the biodiversity in the reserve.

Consequently, all species of fauna and flora within the site are fully protected and all activities such as fishing, hunting, plant picking, introduction of alien species, domestic and commercial trading or use of plant and animals are prohibited.

A new committee from local municipalities, community, and experts was appointed by the Minister of Environment in 2006 to strengthen the application of the National laws and the provisions of the Protocol and inter-related treaties at Palm Islands SPA.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

Indicate and briefly describe what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas.

Scientific research and visitation activities are regulated in Palm Islands Nature Reserve (PINR); The Ministry of Environment provided within the financial allocation to PINR a contribution to update the management plan and monitor the site in accordance with a detailed annual work plan.

As a result of Israel's bombs that hit the fuel storage of power plant in July 2006, fuel oil was drifted to the Lebanese coastal areas and hit PINR. International assistance was mobilized to carry out cleaning operations under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Environment.

The oil polluted shoreline has been divided into sectors which have been attributed to the different donor countries in function of the technical and operational capabilities and resources they brought to Lebanon.

Switzerland has agreed to support the emergency clean up operation on Palm Islands Nature Reserve through the Swiss Agency for the Development and Cooperation (SDC), supporting as such the Ministry of Environment in its efforts to mitigate the impact of the oil spill on the physical and biological aspects of the eastern Mediterranean basin, including its coastline and islands.

IUCN (WESCAN) widely contributed through its staff and experts, to the assessment and follow up of the oil spill impact in Lebanon

The Ministry of Environment and IUCN Center for Mediterranean Cooperation is presently co-managing a Project which is technically supported by the American University of Beirut and the IUCN Mediterranean Program aiming to assess the effect of the oil spill on the biophysical environment of the PINR through conducting terrestrial and marine surveys with ecotoxicological laboratory analysis and to set a long term monitoring plan of indicator/key species and physical parameters of PINR.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the measures under article 11 of the Protocol, in particular measures aimed at regulating or prohibiting : a)the taking, possession,, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts and products, b) the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and c) the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

In Palm Islands Nature Reserve, the regulated visitation becomes prohibited during the nesting seasons of birds and marine turtles.

In Tyre Coast Nature Reserve the number of kiosks in the tourism zone reduced from over 100 to 50, which has reduced the impact on the nesting and hatching activities of the marine turtles

Kiosks pushed back 60 m from high tide sea level which has reduced the impact on the nesting and hatching activities of the marine turtles

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to regulate the voluntary or accidental introduction into nature of non-indigenous or genetically modified species and prohibit those that could have adverse effects on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this protocol applies. Also indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to ensure the eradication of harmful species already introduced.

No measures have been undertaken at the national level to regulate the introduction of non-indigenous species. On the other hand, and within the context of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Ministry of Environment has developed a National Biosafety Framework in collaboration with UNDP-UNEP/GEF. According to this framework a draft law was prepared that defines the mechanism for regulating and control the introduction of genetically modified species.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

No exemptions have been granted

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Actualise the list of the specially protected areas (attached table), established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this table, please verify the information given (data from previous reports) and indicate with appropriate annotations, which areas were established during the period under review.

No Specially protected areas have been established during the review period

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted.

No sites have been proposed

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review.

No areas have been proposed during the review period

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Complete the attached table, indicating which of the species are protected. If yes, please indicate the date and the nature of their legal protection.

No changes have been made

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

No new data is present

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question (if they occurred during the period under review).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

On Palm Islands SPA, the survey of birds is an ongoing process.

- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;

In 2005, report on Population Status and Conservation Activities on Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches in South Lebanon, was prepared, This activity was conducted within a collaboration between Ministry of Environment, RAC/SPA and MEDASSET.

- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.

- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

The final report submitted to Ministry of Environment in 2006 pertaining to the implementation of thematic activity for marine conservation areas in Lebanon included the inventory of 2 sites: Damour and Naqoura using standard data format

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

No exemptions has been granted

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

Describe the developments that occurred during the period under review in the implementation of action plans (in case of no action, please indicate the reasons for lack of action)

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea

No action plan has been carried out. Activities are limited to gathering information on Cetaceans caught by Fishermen. Activities are carried out by the National Center for Marine Sciences

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

No Action plan has been carried out. To the knowledge of experts, no monk seals are observed at present in Lebanon

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

A Project is being executed by the University of Balamand aiming at marine turtle tagging and monitoring activities in terms of species, nesting behavior, survival and recruitment. Students from the Environmental Sciences Department and the rangers from the Palm Island Nature Reserve (PINR) has been providing the necessary human resources for the implementation of this activity. Activities take place during the turtle nesting season spanning from the end of May until End of August.

Marine turtle monitoring in South of Lebanon including Tyre Coast Nature Reserve was conducted in 2005 in collaboration with RAC/SPA-MEDASSET

In Palm Islands Nature Reserve, protection and monitoring of Loggerheads nesting is undertaken, awareness activities were performed by management teams of the reserve which included lecturing in schools, NGOs and fishermen Orders, distribution of posters about sea turtles.

In TyreCoast Nature Reserve (TCNR), the reserve staff was trained on marine turtle monitoring covering both the nesting and hatching seasons. Practical monitoring of biodiversity manual was developed to be used by the management team to monitor the ecological status of the site. In addition, awareness activities were performed by management teams of TCNR targeting the municipality of Tyre and Kiosk owners in the reserve. Awareness campaigns included lecturing in schools, NGOs and fishermen Orders, distribution of posters about sea turtles.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

Monitoring of micro algae is being conducted continuously since 1999 in two sites in North Lebanon (Batroun Region) and at different levels

A catalogue on ciliates of the Lebanese coastal waters is being finalized within the framework of memorandum of understanding between RAC/SPA and the National Council of Scientific Research/National Center of Marine Sciences

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol

There is no conservation status assessed for the species listed in annex 2 of the

Protocol. On the other hand, All bird species in marine and coastal protected areas are legally protected and are continuously monitored,

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

No action due to the lack of resources.

The University of Balamand launched in September 2004 a Marine Resources and Coastal Zone Management Programme under the Environmental studies with the aim of launching a multidisciplinary unit to implement and to contribute to national, regional and international efforts towards promoting management strategies of the coastal zone and the associated marine resources.

One of the main objectives of the programme is the protection of marine and coastal species with specific emphasis on endangered ones.

Under this programme a research project on: "The assessing of commercial fish species" is being implemented since January 2005 for the Northern Governate of Lebanon with a potential for expansion all over the Lebanese coast if funding is secured.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

No action Plan has been taken. Awareness and knowledge of alien species is limited to the scientific community due to the lack of continuous studies.

No formal measures has been taken to monitor the alien species.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Briefly describe the implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relative to the Protocol.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Briefly state any specific problems or constraints that impeded the application of measures taken under the provisions of the Protocol during the period under review. If applicable, specify what measures were taken to correct them. Put forward summarily any other pertinent remarks or observations of a general nature concerning the measures taken to ensure the application of the Protocol.

Activities related to the implementation of the Protocol were ceased during summer 2006 due to Israeli attack, and later due to unstable political situation in the country. On July 13th and 15th, 2006, the fuel storage of power plant at Jihah located 30 km South of Beirut was hit. An estimated 10,000-15,000 tons of fuel oil was drifted into the Mediterranean sea and has contaminated 150 km of coastline of both public and private rocky and sandy beaches causing an environmental catastrophe with severe effects on health, biodiversity and tourism. Accordingly the Ministry of Environment managed to mobilize resources through REMPEC as well as from national and international bodies for technical and financial assistant, preparation of clean up and clean up monitoring plans, execution of clean up

plans, as well as on site training of local staff. The National Center for Marine Sciences is currently conducting an impact assessment and sampling on different parts of the shoreline.

One of the priorities at the national level is to carry out a full marine biodiversity assessment, including benthic, fish and mammal diversity, distribution and abundance, and to develop and implement a monitoring program to assess the potential impacts of pollutants resulting directly or indirectly from war on marine ecosystem (ecosystem revival and toxin removal from ecosystem)

**LIBYA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Libya

2. Period covered by the report.

July 2005 to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

**Abdulmaula Abdulmagid HAMZA,
Head, Marine Conservation Department
Natural Resources and Biodiversity Directorate
Environment general Authority.
Al Gheeran- Tripoli
Libya**

**Ali Rajab Alkilki
Director, Natural Resources and Biodiversity Directorate
Environment general Authority.
Al Gheeran- Tripoli
Libya**

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

**Environment general Authority.
Al Gheeran- Tripoli
Libya**

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

The report period witnessed several actions taken by EGA to promote the implementation of the protocol, of which:

The establishment of Libyan sea turtle program LibSTP to protect marine turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting beaches, in Sirte (3 sites), Benghazi (3 sites), Al Jabal Al Akhdar coastline (3 sites), Surman (3 sites) and Misratah (13 sites).

Several wetlands and important bird areas were subject to detailed survey 2005-

2007 to rank its national importance to be SPA and /or Ramsar sites (wintering waterbird census 2005-2007, in collaboration with RAC/SPA, AEWA, Wetlands International, ONCFS-France and INFS-Italy).

Signing of several MoU's with national institutes to protect forests (coastal) and other floral species, i.e. MoU with the National Program of Plant Cover Protection aiming to conduct several joint activities, e.g. forestation national campaign 2006-2008 and organizing joint workshops and awareness activities.

In implementation to CITES convention on trade of endangered species, EGA has finalized the draft law regulating this issue; the final issue of this law is expected this summer.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

Several sites along the Libyan coast are under assessment and study to be declared as marine and/or coastal specially protected areas. MoU was established including UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA, WWF MedPo, IUCN-Med and EGA to help the later in surveying and selecting sites of conservation interest to be declared later as SPA's.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning:

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);
- b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;
- c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;
- d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;
- e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;
- f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;
- g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

No new legal and or administrative changes reported.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

EGA in collaboration with MBRC and RAC/SPA have started an initiative to study and prepare the legal protection framework for two pilot sites to be the first two marine protected areas in Libya. Farwa Lagoon (180 km W Tripoli) and Geziret Ghara (at the NE side of Gulf of Sirte). Technical zoning report for the second site is ready and communications with local authorities are underway.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

EGA is preparing a draft law on protected species and hunting law, where lists of protected species and hunting regulations will be detailed. The law is expected to be adopted by January 2008.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Under the framework of cartagena protocol implementation, Libya have started in January 2007 a national project to setup the biosafety framework. Under this project several workshops, meetings media coverage will be achieved aims to widening the awareness of Libyans on biosafety, invasive species topic. The action plan on introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species will be a vital source of information and guidance to this project's implementation. A full time national coordinator was appointed by EGA as well as National coordinating committee for the project.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

EGA gave few number of exemptions for developing projects in the vicinity of Tripoli, in spots where the coastline is under severe conditions and the exemption for building was given under clear conditions about guaranteeing the safety of seagrass bed and other benthic communities due to improper water and wastewater discharge. EGA is very careful in giving such exemptions and the developer should present EIA study revised and adopted by EGA before starting any site works or asking for exemptions.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

No new protected areas were established during the report period, however many sites appeared to have a high conservation values, and an initiative to establish MPA's in Farwa and Geziret Ghara are under processing.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

N/A

14. SPAMI list :

N/A

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Non

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

About 22 species of Red sea fish species were recorded. More research and resources should be allocated to assess the situation of other invasive/genetically modified taxa.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing **rare or fragile ecosystems**;

- **January 2005, 2006 and Feb 2007: inventory of important waterbird species, during the national waterbird census.**
- **May-June 2006: Inventory of marine and coastal caves between Tolmitah and Susa**
- **May 2006, Inventory of segrass habitats in Farwa and Ain Ghazala lagoons.**
- **June-Sep (2005, 2006) inventory of nesting beaches of sea turtles in Sirte, Misratah, Surman, Farwa, Benghazi and Beida.**

b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ; (see: 18 a)

c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report. All inventories were conducted with cooperation of RACSPA, technical reports were submitted to the centre)

d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

- **Selected wetland sites.**
- **Turtle nesting sites in Sirte.**
- **Marine vegetation sites (Farwa and Ain Ghazala)**

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

See point 12 of this report.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
 - **Organisation of a regional meeting/workshop on cetacean conservation and tissue banks, Tajura: 28 May- 2 June 2004, in cooperation between EGA and MBRC (Libya), ACCOBAMS and UNEP-MAP-RACSPA.**
 - **Organisation of field mission for an expert from RACSPA to Libya (11-16 November 2004) to discuss and edit the national action Plan for**

conservation of cetaceans in Libya. EGA, MBRC, ACCOBAMS and RACPSA. The final document (AP) was approved and EGA have translated to Arabic. Setting up implementation program of activities with MBRC and national universities and NGO's is underway.

- Participation to the regional workshop on cetacean conservation, Bezirte 2006.
- Participation of two Libyan young researchers in training course on cetacean monitoring in Kalamos Island, with support of ACCOBAMS.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

After the success of 2002 mission to cyrenican coast, EGA, MBRC with support of ICRAM and RACSPA have conducted the second phase of the activities listed in the MoU between those parties, to study monk seal habitats in the north-eastern coast of Libya. From 20 May till 5 June the coastline between Tolnitah and Sussa was surveyed, 13 suitable caves for seals were mapped. Further development of the MoU would be necessary to finalise the rest of NE coastal survey and setting up training and monitoring system.

Results on status of monk seal population and habitats were presented during the international conference on monk seal conservation, held in Antalya, turkey: Sep. 2006.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

During the report period EGA (SPA focal point in Libya) have organised several initiatives and studies for conservation of sea turtles, as follows:

- Release of the first ever male loggerhead sea turtle from Libyan shores, equipped with satellite transmitter from Tajura (collaboration between EGA, MBRC, Stazione Zoologica of Anton Dhorn Napoli and RACSPA).
- Participation in training sessions for rescue and rehabilitation techniques for sea turtles (SZN and RACSPA), two researchers was trained.
- Participation in training sessions for management of nesting beaches, organised by RACSPA and Cyprus Wildlife Society.
- Starting of long monitoring of sea turtle nesting program in selected beaches on the Libyan coast (July 2005).
- Participation in the 26th international seaturtle symposium (April 2006) to present the results of monitoring conducted in summer 2005, with support of the centre.
- Release of three satellite tracked loggerheads from Tajura and Misrata. In collaboration with SZN, MBRC and RACSPA.
- Release of six re-habilitated sea turtles in Misratak, with collaboration of MBRC.
- Establishing of the Libyan Seaturtle Program (May 2006) to further study and setting up conservation projects for sea turtles.
- Protection of more than 200 nests in Sirte sites, resulting of 14000 hatchlings.
- Production of LibSTP newsletter and LibSTP documentary for 2005 and 2006 seasons.
- Training of Libyan volunteers and researches at the LibSTP sites in Sirte, Surman, Benghazi, Misratak and Beida.
- Organisation of local and national workshops on sea turtle conservation.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
 - **Organisation of field surveys of marine vegetation in Farwa and Ain Ghazala (May 2006), resulted cartography of main assemblages.**
 - **Participation in the project MedPosidonia funded by TOTAL foundation.**
 - **Participation in the third workshop on marine vegetation Marseilles, France: 27-29 March 2007.**
 - **Translation co-authoring of information leaflet on the AP on marine vegetation.**
 - **Prpducing awareness material for the importance and fragility of marine vegetation habitats.**

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
 - **Organisation of the national midwinter waterbird census, in collaboration with RACSPA, AEWA and Wetlands international. (2005, 2006 and 2007).**
 - **Participation to the Mediterranean symposium on marine birds' conservation, Spain 2006.**
 - **Production of a Poster on wetland and coastal sites/ birds of Libya.**

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea
 - **Preparation of cartilaginous fish scientific collection in EGA.**
 - **The Centre appointed a specialist to visit Libya in October 2005, to discuss the possibilities of conduction a scientific survey of shark species of Libya. Work and coordination are still underway to start the field activities.**
 - **EGA will produce soon an information poster on cartilaginous fish diversity in Libyan waters.**

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

N/A

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

- **Need of speeding the updates for regulatioans and laws and enforce the applications of those laws on national and local level.**
- **Need for more harmonisation between different stake holders.**
- **Need for establishing a special Authority for Protected areas and National Parks.**
- **Lack of enough funding for some conservation projects.**
- **Need of more intensive training programs for several nature conservation aspects.**

**MALTA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Malta

2. Period covered by the report.

April 2005 to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

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4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

N/A

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol¹

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

During the period under review, the following legal measures were adopted:

***Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations* [Legal Notice 311 of 2006]**

¹ All legislation cited is available in digital form from the MEPA website, www.mepa.org.mt. However, reference to legal documents includes a hyperlink. To open the legal text it is necessary to press the 'Ctrl' button and click on the selected law.

These regulations, published on the 7th December 2006, transpose and update national law in relation to the European Union nature acquis and relevant international treaties, contributing to the conservation of natural habitats, flora and fauna by affording legal protection to endemic and threatened flora and fauna, and by designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection (Declaration of Special Areas of Conservation & Special Protection Areas) Regulations [Government Notice 112 of 2007]

These regulations, published on the 9th February 2007, designate 32 areas as Special Areas of Conservation of International Importance, 7 Special Areas of Conservation of National Importance, and 12 Special Protection Areas (SPAs). All sites are coastal (since all the Maltese Islands are coastal) and one site, namely the area between Rdum Majjiesa and Ras ir-Raheb, is a marine Special Area of Conservation of International Importance.

Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection (Declaration) Regulations [Government Notice 161 of 2007]

These regulations, published on the 27th February 2007, designate the marine area in the Dwejra area (along the western coast of the island of Gozo) as a Special Area of Conservation of National Importance.

Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations [Legal Notice 79 of 2006, as amended]

These regulations, published on the 29th March 2006, repeal and replace the 1993 'Protection of Birds and Wild Rabbit Regulations' [Legal Notice 146 of 1993 as amended]. By virtue of these regulations, legal protection is afforded to bird species in the Maltese Islands, with the ancillary measures related to hunting, trapping and related activities.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations [Legal Notice 418 of 2005]

These regulations, published on the 30th December 2005, contribute to the integration of environmental and health considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with these regulations, a strategic environmental assessment is carried out on plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Plans and Programmes (Public Participation) Regulations [Legal Notice 74 of 2006]

These regulations, published on the 30th December 2005, providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment.

Moreover, amendments of a number of other regulations, and the scheduling ² of

² Article 46 (1) of the [Development Planning Act](#) [Cap. 356] requires MEPA to prepare, and from time to time review, "a list of areas, buildings, structures and remains of geological, palaeontological, cultural, archaeological, architectural, historical, antiquarian, or artistic or landscape importance, as well as areas of natural beauty, ecological or scientific value [referred to as "scheduled property"] ...which are to be scheduled for conservation and may in respect of all or any one or more of the scheduled property make conservation orders to regulate their conservation".

protected areas have continued. More information is available on MEPA's website, www.mepa.org.mt.

A list of relevant legislation and Malta's status in connection with international treaties has been provided with the report from May 2003 to March 2005.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

In terms of protected areas, Malta has designated 32 sites as Special Areas of Conservation of International Importance, 8 Special Areas of Conservation of National Importance, and 12 Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The sites are all coastal (the Maltese Islands being entirely coastal), and include 2 marine protected areas, namely Rđum Majjiesa to Ras ir-Raheb and the Dwejra area, first protected in 2005 and 2007 respectively. Further work on marine protected areas is currently ongoing. Most of the protected areas in question house species listed in Annexes II and III of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol.

The 32 SACs of International Importance and the 12 SPAs were proposed as sites forming part of the EU Natura 2000 Network.

Furthermore, the EU-funded ERDF project aimed at assessing the marine area around the island of Filfla has been finalised, resulting in scientific data and a draft management plan for the area. MEPA is also involved in a number of other projects related to coastal and marine protected areas, including the EC Interreg IIC MedPAN Project on a network of marine protected areas, the EC Interreg IIC Parks Network Project on a network of terrestrial protected areas, and the EC Transitional Funds Natura 2000 Twinning Project with Austria.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a):

The main competent authority for nature treaties is the Malta Environment and Planning Authority itself, rendering co-ordination matters relatively straightforward. With respect to the other Protocols of the Convention, MEPA shares some of its competence with the Police, the Malta Maritime Authority (MMA) and the Malta Resources Authority (MRA), on which there is close collaboration. A memorandum of understanding with MRA has been finalised in 2005, in view of the competence enlisted in the national Water Policy Framework Regulations.

Management plans for protected areas have to take into account relevant environment legislation, including national and international law.

b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b):

Dumping of waste is regulated through the Deposit of Waste and Rubble (Fees) Regulations [LN 128/97 as amended], the Waste Management Permit and Control Regulations [LN 337/01] and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations [LN 340/01].

c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c):

Regulation of shipping activities and maritime transport is regulated through the Malta Maritime Authority Act (ACT XVII of 1991 as amended, Cap. 352). A number of restrictions occur in relation to a number of coastal and marine protected areas, or areas which are targeted for marine protection. An example relates to the island of Filfla, where mooring, berthing, anchoring and other activities connected with underwater diving or sea sport, except for fishing carried out ‘directly from a vessel’, are not allowed within an area of a one nautical mile radius around the Filfla Nature Reserve, except by permission issued from the Director of Ports of the Malta Maritime Authority.

Other recent restrictions relate to restrictions on commercial vessels and/or vessels over 50mts from the Malta/Filfla and the North-South Comino channel, and to restrictions to navigation in the Merkanti Reef area, in conjunction with a scientific project carried out jointly by University of Malta and MEPA.

d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d):

Regulation 28 (1) of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations empowers the Competent Authority to prohibit the importation and/or keeping of any species of flora and fauna if in its opinion may potentially endanger local biodiversity, whilst Regulation 29 of the same regulations requires that prior to reintroduction of native species, a study shall be commissioned by the Competent Authority to assess whether such action would contribute to the conservation status of the species concerned.

Regulation 34 of the same regulations calls for the promotion of *ex-situ* conservation measures as well as the establishment of facilities for carrying out activities of research, rehabilitation and recovery of threatened and endangered species for eventual reintroduction into their original natural habitats.

With respect to GMOs, the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations [LN 170/02] establishes rules on the control, management and regulation of the introduction of genetically modified organisms into the environment.

e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) :

Various activities are regulated through the Environment Protection Act and the Development Planning Act and their subsidiary legislation, as well as through the Sand Preservation Act [Cap. 127], the Fertile Soil Preservation Act [Cap. 236], the Filfla Nature Reserve Act, the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act [Cap. 425], the Malta Resources Authority Act [Cap. 423], the Malta Maritime Authority Act [Cap. 352] and the Code of Police Laws [Cap. 10]. Moreover, **Regulation 6 (1) of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations requires “natural habitat types and the species’ habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”.**

According to Regulations 14 and 19 of the same regulations, appropriate steps are to be taken to avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the species and also its disturbance in such areas, and thus to carry out appropriate assessment for projects which may have significant effect on these.

Environment impact assessments or other appropriate ecological assessments are also required for various activities, as specified by the Environment Impact Assessment Regulations [LN 204/01] and the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations respectively. Moreover, in view of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations [LN 418/05], a strategic environmental assessment is

required on plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f):

Part X of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations states that MEPA is to promote and encourage national and international research. Since most of the research activities carried out involve protected species and/or habitats, Part XI of the same Legal Notice includes provisions for the regulation of such scientific research activities, indicating the necessity of a permit in order to carry out such activities. This section also indicates that a report is to be forwarded to the Competent Authority in relation to the research that would have been carried out.

A number of studies have been carried out, the results of which are publicised through an annual national seminar carried out by the Department of Biology of the University of Malta (DOB/UOM) with financial support from MEPA, the proceedings of which are jointly published by the DOB/UOM and MEPA. Two such books have been published, in November 2005 and December 2006 in the period covered by this report. Results are also available as dissertations or as papers in scientific peer-reviewed journals.

g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

The taking, handling, possession, transport and trade of protected species is strictly regulated by a permitting system under the provisions of a number of subsidiary legislation of the Environment Protection Act. Part XI of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations sets out a permitting system, where applications are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This is stricter in case of Nature Reserves, where all flora and fauna are protected, and where access is also prohibited (e.g. Fungus Rock and the island of Filfla) or regulated (e.g. the St. Paul's Islands). For further reference, please refer to the Filfla Nature Reserve Act [Cap. 323], the Selmunett Islands (St. Paul Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations [LN 25/93] and the Fungus Rock (il-Gebli tal-General) Nature Reserve Regulations [LN 22/92].

In terms of non-protected species, MEPA may also take any measures to ensure that the taking in the wild of species of wild fauna and flora listed in Schedules VII and VIII of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, as well as their exploitation, is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

Fishing and hunting activities are regulated by licences, which are issued by the Veterinary, Fisheries and Aquaculture Division and the Commissioner of Police respectively; the main legal provisions for these are set by the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act and the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations. The Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations also regulate trade.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

The current Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands, drawn up in 1990, provides strategic guidance on land-use in the Maltese Islands. It contains 320 policies on settlements, the built environment, housing, social and community facilities,

commerce and industry, agriculture, minerals, tourism and recreation, transport, urban and rural conservation, ecology and public utilities. More recently, Part III and Part IX of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations deal with the management and monitoring of protected areas respectively.

In terms of management, supervision and monitoring, the Fungus Rock Nature Reserve, the St. Paul's Islands Nature Reserve and the Filfla Nature Reserve are directly administered by MEPA through the strict provisions of the provisions of the Filfla Nature Reserve Act [Cap. 323], the Selmunett Islands (St. Paul Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations [LN 25/93] and the Fungus Rock (il-Ġebbla tal-General) Nature Reserve Regulations [LN 22/92].

The coastal protected areas of the Ġhajj Tuffieħa area, L-Ġhadira, Is-Simar (on the island of Malta) and Ir-Ramla l-Ħamra (on the island of Gozo) are managed by non-governmental organisations on the basis of a management agreement set by MEPA, the Ministry for Rural Affairs & the Environment, and the respective managing NGO, on the basis of the provisions of Part III of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations. Other sites administered by NGOs include Dwejra (Gozo), Il-Ballut ta' Marsaxlokk, Ir-Ramla tat-Torri and Wied Ġholliġa, all coastal protected areas.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

Various subsidiary legislation of the Environment Protection Act protected species at varying degrees and regulate activities on such protected species. The latest set of regulations is provided by the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, issued in the period covered by this report. Part IV of such regulations sets out the regulating system for protected species declared under the same regulations, as well as for the incidental capture and killing of animal species listed in Schedules VII and VIII and the control of exploited species to render it is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Refer to reply to question 8(d). Regulations 28 and 33 of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations state that MEPA is to take all necessary measures to prevent, control, monitor and/or eradicate the introduction of organisms belonging to alien species with the potential to establish populations into the environment or which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, and requires MEPA to develop eradication or control plans to address alien species. In order to prioritise such work, MEPA has commissioned two studies to provide a detailed list of alien flora and fauna in the Maltese Islands, to identify the alien species of the Maltese islands, their invasiveness and extent, the threats they pose on local biodiversity, their present exploitation and other uses, and suggest ways how to control or eradicate and the implications resulting from such measures, provided they are feasible.

In cases where sufficient information was/is available, emergency actions have initiated, particularly concerning the eradication of *Carpobrotus edulis* from sand dunes, where it was successfully eradicated from Ir-Ramla tat-Torri (northern

coast of the island of Malta) and Ir-Ramla I-Ħamra (along the northern coast of the island of Gozo). Other ongoing activities include the removal of the invasive *Arundo donax* and *Vitis vinifera* from Ramla I-Ħamra, the non-native *Acacia saligna* from Għajn Tuffieħa (western coast of the island of Malta) and the invasive *Rattus norvegicus* from the St. Paul's Islands Nature Reserve (the islands are located off the north-eastern coast of the island of Malta).

With respect to the introduction of GMOs into the environment, three main regulations are in place, namely the Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-Organisms Regulations [LN 169/02 as amended], the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations [LN 170/02] and the Biosafety Coordinating Committee Regulations [LN 290/02].

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

The following exemptions have been granted during the period under review:

Species	Annex	Purpose	Number Permits Issued	Permit holders
<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>	II	Scientific Research	5	2
<i>Gibbula nivososa</i>	II	Scientific Research	3	2
<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	II	Scientific Research	2	2
Marine Mammals	II	Scientific Research; Treatment of Stranded Individuals	5	2
Turtles	II	Scientific Research; Treatment of Stranded Individuals	3	2

All of these exemptions were for scientific research, mostly for conservation purposes, and with respect to cetaceans and turtles, the permits also covered treatment of stranded and/or beached individuals.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

Kindly refer to file 'MAP-SPA-Sites-Final-NPU-04Apr07.xls'. Detailed maps with boundaries and habitat types within the protected areas are available on the MEPA website, www.mepa.org.mt.

However, a complete list of all the protected sites across the Maltese Islands has been compiled through the CDDA (Common Database on Designated Areas), which is updated on an annual basis. The list and maps can be found at <http://cdr.eionet.eu.int/mt/eea/cdda1>.

Kindly also refer to the reply to questions 7 and 14.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

Malta has four sites designated as specially protected areas (SPAs) under the previous protocol, namely the Fungus Rock Nature Reserve, L-Ghadira, the St. Paul's Islands Nature Reserve and the Filfla Nature Reserve. No areas have been proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, but the aforementioned SPAs are receiving the necessary attention for submission on the SPAMI List.

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a);
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

N/A.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

No changes have been made to the legal status of already protected species during the period under review, except that the number of protected species has increased since the latest submission by Malta (for the period 2003-2005) through the issuing of the new Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (Legal Notice 311 of 2006).

Moreover, a number of species not reported from the Maltese Islands and surrounding waters are also protected in the Maltese Islands in view of their inclusion in Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive or Annex I of the EC Wild Birds Directive, as well as species which have been recorded in old literature and not found again, on the basis of the precautionary approach (for further information, please refer to the questionnaire on protected species).

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

MEPA has commissioned two studies to provide a detailed list of alien flora and fauna in the Maltese Islands, to identify the alien species of the Maltese islands, their invasiveness and extent, the threats they pose on local biodiversity, their present exploitation and other uses, and suggest ways how to control or eradicate and the implications resulting from such measures, provided they are feasible. Data is still being compiled (refer to reply to question 11).

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

Various inventories have been or are being compiled in the Maltese Islands, the following being a summary of these:

- **the Habitat Inventorying Programme is proceeding, involving the mapping of**

important habitat types in the Maltese Islands. Selected habitat types have been mapped. Data can be viewed on the internet-based GIS-facility (known as Map Server) available on the MEPA web-site;

- an inventory with data sheets of threatened and endemic fauna, excluding birds and cetaceans, has been/is being compiled as part of the Biodiversity Action Plan Programme. The process commenced in 2001, and data is currently being inputted in the National Database on Biodiversity, which will be public once finalised;
- a complete list of all the protected sites across the Maltese Islands has been compiled through the CDDA (Common Database on Designated Areas), which is updated on an annual basis. The list and maps can be found at <http://cdr.eionet.eu.int/mt/eea/cdda1>;
- a preliminary wetlands inventory is also available, although this would require further updates. The mapped wetlands will be shortly available on the internet-based GIS-facility (known as Map Server) available on the MEPA web-site;
- as stated in the previous report, the baseline survey of the extent and character of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in the territorial waters of the Maltese Islands has been finalised in December 2003. The mapping of *Posidonia oceanica* and other marine habitats can be viewed on the internet-based GIS-facility (known as Map Server) available on the MEPA web-site;
- a survey on marine biotopes of Maltese waters other than *Posidonia* meadows is being planned for 2007-2008, although the main concern relates to financial resources.

Kindly also refer to the reply to question 7.

b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna;

Information on endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna is being collated by means of the following commissioned studies:

- Threatened Bats and Important Bat Sites – awarded, finalised 2004; pending publication;
- Threatened and/or Endemic Invertebrates, excluding Insects –awarded, finalised 2006; pending publication;
- Threatened and/or Endemic Insects – awarded, finalised 2006; pending publication;
- Threatened and/or Endemic Fish – awarded, finalised 2006; pending publication;
- Threatened and/or Endemic Vertebrates excluding Fish, Birds, Cetaceans and Bats – awarded, finalised 2006; pending publication.

The data is to be submitted in the form of data sheets that will be fed into the National Database on Biodiversity when the latter is set up. As per Regulation 39 of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, these inventories shall be, as far as practically possible, digitised and made freely available to the public, probably through the Clearing-House Mechanism, subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (LN 116/05).

Additional information is provided through environment impact assessments [reply to questions 8(e), q.v.], reports submitted in connection with authorised

scientific studies [reply to questions 8(f), 8(g), 10 and 12], and the reported strandings or beachings of cetaceans and/or turtles [reply to question 20].

c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.

Published information can be found on the MEPA website, www.mepa.org.mt, as indicated in earlier questions, particularly in relation to mapped information, which is available on the internet-based GIS-facility (known as Map Server) available on the aforecited website.

With respect to species inventories, as stated in the reply to question 18(c), the data has been/is being submitted in the form of data sheets that will be fed into the National Database on Biodiversity. As per Regulation 39 of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, these inventories shall be, as far as practically possible, digitised and made freely available to the public, probably through the Clearing-House Mechanism, subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (LN 116/05).

d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Refer to the reply to questions 17, 18 (a), (b) and (c).

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12,18,23 c).

Refer to the reply to question 12.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea

All Mediterranean cetaceans are protected via the aforementioned Marine Mammals Protection Regulations, Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations. The Fisheries Conservation and Management Act and various Environment Protection Act subsidiary legislation also provide direct and indirect protection.

With respect to cetacean strandings, a 24-hour mobile telephone system operated by MEPA exists to report such organisms beached or sighted at sea. The Armed Forces of Malta, the Malta Maritime Authority or the Administrative Law Enforcement Section of the Police also collaborate through the provision of sea-craft, when required. This network also involves veterinarians, biologists as well as local NGOs and volunteers. In this respect, a protocol for cetacean stranding has been adopted since 1999, which protocol is in the process of reviewing and updating. Through the provisions of the protocol, autopsies are carried out on dead cetaceans in collaboration with stakeholders and veterinary services in order to investigate the cause of the death. Efforts are being made in order to increase the practice of collecting samples on which tests may be carried out in order to gather data both on the contaminants load and population structures. In this respect, NGOs or individuals who handle or possess dead cetaceans submit a yearly report to MEPA with information on their research work as prescribed in the conditions of the permit. In this respect, also refer to the reply to questions 8(f),

8(g), 10, 12 and 18 (b).

With respect to awareness, MEPA continued publishing its posters on cetaceans.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean

The monk seal is now occasional in Maltese waters, and is not known to breed on the Maltese Islands. Nevertheless, it is strictly protected through the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and the Marine Mammals Protection Regulations.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean

Five species of marine turtles have been confirmed from the Maltese territorial waters, all of which are protected via the Reptiles Protection Regulations [LN 76/92], and/or the already cited Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations. The Fisheries Conservation and Management Act also provides for turtle protection, as does, indirectly, various Environment Protection Act subsidiary legislation dealing with pollution, run-off and waste management.

For further information, please refer to the reply submitted to the relevant questionnaire on this Action Plan.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

Legal protection has been afforded to various marine habitat types and species through the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations. With respect to inventorying and mapping, a considerable amount of data is being gathered through various sources, including commissioned studies, environment impact assessments and the implementation of the EC Water Framework Directive. Refer to the reply to question 18 for additional information. Other surveys are planned, subject to financial resources. For further information, please refer to the reply submitted to the relevant questionnaire on this Action Plan.

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol

All Annex II bird species are legally protected by the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations [LN 79/06]. The taking or shooting of such birds, their eggs or their nest is prohibited. For further information, please refer to the reply submitted to the relevant questionnaire on this Action Plan.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

Various cartilaginous fish species are covered through relevant provisions of the aforecited Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, as well as other relevant obligations of the EU *acquis* and international treaties. Work on action plans has also been carried out, mostly in connection with the SAP-BIO project, through financial and other support from RAC/SPA. Moreover, additional information is being assessed through the results of commissioned studies specified in the reply to question 18.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea

National legislation for controlling the introduction of non-native species has been

enacted through primary legislation (Environment Protection Act) and secondary legislation (various regulations). For further information, please refer to the reply submitted to the relevant questionnaire on this Action Plan.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

Recommendation II.B.1: Implementation of Action Plans

Please refer to replies to question 20, and to the reply submitted to the relevant questionnaire.

Recommendation II.B.2: Selecting, Establishing and Managing Specially Protected Areas

The management of protected areas is subject to the provisions of the aforementioned Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, and various sites are currently under different forms of management regimes (legal, administrative and contractual), as indicated in the State of the Environment Report of 2005.

With respect to the MedMPA project, although the project has terminated, it has continued at national level, with continued discussions with the stakeholders on the implementation of the management framework on the Rdum Majjiesa-Ras ir-Raheb marine protected area, including issues related to fisheries and shipping activities. The experience gained was also extended to other ongoing projects, including the identification of other marine protected areas, on which various activities are being carried out, as outlined in this report.

Recommendation II.B.3: Activities linked to Processing and Managing Biodiversity-Related Data

The inventory of species and sites of conservation interest, is continuing, mostly on the basis of existing information and the data commissioned by MEPA. All pertinent data is made available on the MEPA website, the latter acting as a national clearing-house mechanism on marine and coastal biodiversity.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are extensively used as tools for the management and data exchange on marine and coastal biodiversity, with most information being also public through the aforementioned online GIS service, known as MapServer, made available on the MEPA website.

A national database on biodiversity has been created, since most data to be included in Standard Data Entry Forms with the Natura 2000, Emerald and SPAMI List Networks are site-oriented.

Recommendation II.B.4: Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean region (SAP-BIO)

The SAP-BIO process is considered a useful tool for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity and for the implementation of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, and is also being used in connection with the setting up of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Recommendation II.B.5: Common Criteria for the choice of Species that could be included in or excluded from Annexes II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol

The need to modify the lists of species included in Annexes II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol on the basis of criteria to be established is agreed in

principle, although it is imperative that such process is coordinated with other regional institutions as the European Union (in view of the Annexes of the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives) and the Council of Europe (in view of the Bern Convention).

Recommendation II.B.6: Mediterranean Initiative on Taxonomy

Malta, being a small island state with relatively limited scientific expertise, can only benefit from such process. However, limited activity is carried out in this regard, at national level, with current work being mostly limited to individual bilateral or multilateral cooperation of national experts.

Recommendation II.B.7: Capacity-Building

Malta is participating to three EU-funded projects aimed at strengthening the national capacities in the field of the conservation of biodiversity. A brief summary of these is included below.

The twinning project, between the Nature Protection Unit of MEPA (Malta) and the Umweltbundesamt (Austria), but which also involved experts from other EU Member States as France, Germany, Italy and Spain, was funded through the EU Transition Fund, and aimed at 'Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of the Nature Protection Acquis'. It included an 18-month intensive training programme that also included issues related to marine and coastal biodiversity; for further information refer to [Malta-Austria twinning website](#).

The 'Rete dei Parchi' or Network of Parks Project, funded by the EU Interreg IIIC programme, addresses matters related to the management of rare and localised species, invasive species, forest management and tourism management; for further information refer to [Parks Network website](#).

Also funded through the EU Interreg IIIC programme is the 'MedPAN' Project, which focuses on the exchange of knowledge on Mediterranean marine protected areas; for further information refer to [MedPAN website](#).

Other training activities are provided by RAC/SPA, mostly in relation to the implementation of Action Plans issued under the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol.

Moreover, Environment Protection Directorate (EPD) within MEPA, which is essentially the competent authority implementing and/or coordinating the implementation of the various provisions of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, is currently undergoing a restructuring process aimed at increasing effectiveness and efficiency and reducing duplication of resources. An increase in human resources is also envisaged.

Recommendation II.B.8: Other Priority Mediterranean Habitats

With respect to the conservation of other priority Mediterranean habitats, a survey on marine biotopes of Maltese waters, other than *Posidonia meadows*, is being planned for 2007-2008, although the main concern relates to financial resources.

Regarding training courses, kindly refer to the implementation of Recommendation II.B.7.

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

Activities presently being undertaken are in line with the financial and human resources available in Malta. The availability of more resources will be an asset to

further increase and expand on such activities, especially with regards to the marine environment, where the expenses tend to be considerable.

Obligations related to the protection of marine organisms, most of which are either unnoticed (e.g. cetaceans and turtles – except for stranded individuals) or feared (e.g. cartilaginous fish), tend to attract little attention when compared to activities affecting socio-economic or legal considerations. Moreover, the interaction between different institutions working in this area needs to be increased, particularly in relation to the impacts of maritime traffic, fisheries and aquaculture on some marine species.

Increased collaboration and synergy with EU (e.g. in connection with the implementation of the nature directives as the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives, and the provisions identified within the proposed EC Marine Strategy Directive), is required, particularly in setting up common standards, and in the fields of reporting obligations, the clearing-house mechanism (with the Mediterranean CHM, the EC CHM, and the CBD CHM) and biodiversity sustainability indicators. This is even more relevant with respect to the interaction of policies concerning nature conservation and management and their interaction with issues related to fisheries, aquaculture and maritime activities at the Mediterranean level. This synergy could also be extended to European (e.g. Bern Convention, Florence Convention) and UN (e.g. Rio Conventions, Ramsar Convention, CMS, CITES, WHC) treaties.

Increased co-operation and coordination between countries on common issues related to migratory species as cetaceans or marine turtles, or invasive alien species, as well as some guidelines on related issues such as the impact on biodiversity of ballast water discharge and hull-cleaning operations may also help.

Compilation Date: 4th April 2007, this version: 12th April 2007

Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment & Planning Authority

	Nom du texte / Text name & date	Références / Legal references
Nature protection	Environment Protection Act	Act XX of 2001 (Chapter 435 of the Laws of Malta)
	Filfla Nature Reserve Act	Act XV of 1998 (Chapter 323 of the Laws of Malta)
	Development Planning Act, as amended	Act I of 1992 (Chapter 356 of Maltese Laws)
	Code of Police Laws	Chapter 10 of the Laws of Malta
	Civil Code	Chapter 16 of the Laws of Malta
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of the periods for Hunting and Taking of Turtledove and Quail) Regulations	Legal Notice 44 of 2007
	Conservation of Wild Birds (Amendment) Regulations	Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of the closing of the Open Season for Hunting and Taking of Wild Birds) Regulations	Legal Notice 15 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 311 of 2006
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of Open Season for Hunting and Taking of Wild Birds) Regulations	Legal Notice 187 of 2006
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations	Legal Notice 79 of 2006 as amended by Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations	Legal Notice 236 of 2004
	Water Policy Framework Regulations	Legal Notice 194 of 2004
	Marine Mammals Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 203 of 2003
	Convention on Biological Diversity (Incorporation) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 2002
	Importation of Skins of Certain Seal Pups and Derived Products	Legal Notice 335 of 2001
	Environment Impact Assessment Regulations	Legal Notice 204 of 2001
	Trees and Woodland (Protection) Regulations	Legal Notice 12 of 2001
	Motor Vehicles (Offroading) Regulations	Legal Notice 196 of 1997
	Rubble Walls and Rural Structures (Conservation and Maintenance) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 1997, as amended by Legal Notice 169 of 2004
The Protection of Birds and Wild Rabbit Regulations <i>(now applies for rabbits only)</i>	Legal Notice 146 of 1993	
Selmunett Islands (St. Paul Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 25 of 1993	

	Reptiles (Protection) Regulations	Legal Notice 76 of 1992
	Fungus Rock (il-Gebbla tal-General) Nature Reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 22 of 1992
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 161 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 112 of 2007
	Conifer Trees (Preservation) Regulations	Government Notice 328 of 1949
	List of Historical Trees having an Antiquarian Importance Order	Government Notice 269 of 1933
	Wild Thyme (Protection) Regulations	Government Notice 85 of 1932
Protected areas	Environment Protection Act	Act XX of 2001 (Chapter 435 of the Laws of Malta)
	Filfla Nature Reserve Act	Act XV of 1998 (Chapter 323 of the Laws of Malta)
	Conservation of Wild Birds (Amendment) Regulations	Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 311 of 2006
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations	Legal Notice 79 of 2006 as amended by Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Water Policy Framework Regulations	Legal Notice 194 of 2004
	Convention on Biological Diversity (Incorporation) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 2002
	Trees and Woodland (Protection) Regulations	Legal Notice 12 of 2001
	Selmunett Islands (St. Paul Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 25 of 1993
	Fungus Rock (il-Gebbla tal-General) Nature Reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 22 of 1992
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 161 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 112 of 2007
	All areas scheduled in terms of Article 46 of the Development Planning Act	Act I of 1992 (Chapter 356 of the Laws of Malta)
Marine protected areas	Environment Protection Act	Act XX of 2001 (Chapter 435 of the Laws of Malta)
	Fisheries Conservation and Management Act	Act II of 2001 (Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta)
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 311 of 2006
	Water Policy Framework Regulations	Legal Notice 194 of 2004
	Convention on Biological Diversity (Incorporation) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 2002
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 161 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 112 of 2007

Oceans & coasts	<i>Reference is made to the other sections (a significant number of protected areas are coastal; oceans not applicable)</i>	
Species protection	Environment Protection Act	Act XX of 2001 (Chapter 435 of the Laws of Malta)
	Filfla Nature Reserve Act	Act XV of 1998 (Chapter 323 of the Laws of Malta)
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of the periods for Hunting and Taking of Turtledove and Quail) Regulations	Legal Notice 44 of 2007
	Conservation of Wild Birds (Amendment) Regulations	Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of the closing of the Open Season for Hunting and Taking of Wild Birds) Regulations	Legal Notice 15 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 311 of 2006
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Declaration of Open Season for Hunting and Taking of Wild Birds) Regulations	Legal Notice 187 of 2006
	Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations	Legal Notice 79 of 2006 as amended by Legal Notice 39 of 2007
	Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations	Legal Notice 236 of 2004
	Marine Mammals Protection Regulations	Legal Notice 203 of 2003
	Convention on Biological Diversity (Incorporation) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 2002
	Importation of Skins of Certain Seal Pups and Derived Products	Legal Notice 335 of 2001
	Trees and Woodland (Protection) Regulations	Legal Notice 12 of 2001
	Motor Vehicles (Offroading) Regulations	Legal Notice 196 of 1997
	Rubble Walls and Rural Structures (Conservation and Maintenance) Regulations	Legal Notice 160 of 1997, as amended by Legal Notice 169 of 2004
	The Protection of Birds and Wild Rabbit Regulations (<i>now applies for rabbits only</i>)	Legal Notice 146 of 1993
	Marine Vegetation Licence Regulations	Legal Notice 66 of 1997
	Selmunett Islands (St. Paul Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 25 of 1993
	Reptiles (Protection) Regulations	Legal Notice 76 of 1992
	Fungus Rock (il-Gebbla tal-General) Nature reserve Regulations	Legal Notice 22 of 1992
	Prohibition of Sale of Sea-Food Regulations	Legal Notice 90 of 1973, as amended by Legal Notice 91 of 1973.
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 161 of 2007
	Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations	Government Notice 112 of 2007

	Conifer Trees (Preservation) Regulations	Government Notice 328 of 1949
	List of Historical Trees having an Antiquarian Importance Order	Government Notice 269 of 1933
	Wild Thyme (Protection) Regulations	Government Notice 85 of 1932
Fishing	Fisheries Conservation and Management Act	Act II of 2001 (Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta)
	Marine Vegetation Licence Regulations	Legal Notice 66 of 1997
	Aquaculture Regulations	Legal Notice 73 of 1990
	Prohibition of Sale of Sea-Food Regulations	Legal Notice 90 of 1973, as amended by Legal Notice 91 of 1973.

	Signature	Ratification	Nom Name /	Titre / Title	Organisation / Organization	Adresse / Address	Ville / City	Telephone	Fax	E Mail
Barcelona SPA & Biodiversity Protocol	10/06/1995	29/10/1999	Mr. Darrin T. Stevens	Team Manager Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravelin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	nature.protection@mepa.org.mt
Biodiversity Convention	12/06/1992	29/12/2000	Mr. Darrin T. Stevens	Team Manager Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravelin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	cbd.malta@mepa.org.mt or darrin.stevens@mepa.org.mt
UNCLOS	10/12/1982	20/05/1993								
CMS		Acceded 01/06/01	Mr. Alfred E. Baldacchino	Assistant Director Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravelin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	cms.malta@mepa.org.mt
Ramsar		Acceded 30/09/1988	Mr. Alfred E. Baldacchino	Assistant Director Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravelin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	ramsar.malta@mepa.org.mt
World Heritage Convention		14/11/1978 (Acceptance)								
Bern Convention	26/11/1993	26/11/1993	Mr. Alfred E. Baldacchino	Assistant Director Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravelin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	bern.malta@mepa.org.mt
ACCOBAMS	23/03/2001	23/03/2001	Mr. Alfred E. Baldacchino	Assistant Director Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	accobams.malta@mepa.org.mt
UN Convention on climate change	12/06/1992	17/03/1994	Mr. Marie Briguglio	Assistant Director EUMA	Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 1586	+356 2290 1533 (Attn. 'Name')	marie.briguglio@mepa.org.mt
African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)		Not Party			Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 1515	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	aewa.malta@mepa.org.mt

Convention to combat desertification	15/10/1994	30/01/1998	Ms. Christine M Tanti	Senior Environment Protection Officer	Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6007	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	unccd.malta@mepa.org.mt
Eurobats		Acceded 02/03/2001	Mr. Alfred E. Baldacchino	Assistant Director Nature Protection	Nature Protection Unit, Environment Protection Directorate, Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 6003	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	eurobats.malta@mepa.org.mt
The European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention)	20/10/2000	Not Party			Malta Environment and Planning Authority	St. Francis Ravellin	Floriana	+ 356 2290 1515	+356 2290 2295 (Attn. 'Name')	florence.malta@mepa.org.mt

**RAPPORT NATIONAL DU MAROC
SUR L'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE RELATIF AUX AIRES SPÉCIALEMENT
PROTÉGÉES ET À LA DIVERSITÉ BIOLOGIQUE EN MÉDITERRANÉE**

I. Information Générale

1. Pays

Royaume du Maroc

2. Période couverte par le rapport

1^{er} décembre 2005 au 31 mars 2007.

Le rapport comprend également certaines actions qui ont été entreprises durant le biennal précédent et que le premier rapport n'a pas relevées pour différentes raisons.

3. Organisme national chargé de l'établissement du rapport

Le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification.

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EL MASTOUR Abdellah

Chef du Service d'Aménagement des Parcs et Réserves Naturelles

4. Organisations nationales et autres organisations et/ou institutions ayant communiqué des données en vue de l'établissement du rapport

Énumérer les noms et adresses des organisations autres que celle mentionnée au point 3 ci-dessus qui ont contribué au présent rapport en communiquant des informations et des données. Pour chacune des organisations nationales mentionnées, spécifier à quelle partie du rapport elle a contribué.

II. Mesures juridiques et/ou administratives prises aux termes du Protocole:

5. Pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers ayant une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières qui sont en danger ou menacées (article 3);

Indiquer quelle législation a été promulguée ou quelles mesures administratives ont été mises en œuvre au cours de la période considérée pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers dont on estime qu'ils ont une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces menacées ou en danger de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières.

Les principales mesures prises aux termes du protocole s'articulent autour de

l'élaboration de textes législatifs et réglementaires, de développement d'outils de planification et d'inventaire ainsi que le renforcement de la surveillance et du contrôle de la biodiversité marine et côtière en Méditerranée. Grosso modo, il s'agit:

- de la poursuite, à l'échelle nationale, du processus de développement organisationnel au niveau des aires protégées. Ledit processus permettra d'instituer, notamment au niveau des Directions Régionales des Eaux et Forêts, une structure chargée des aires protégées.
- de la publication de l'arrêté annuel portant réglementation de la pêche dans les eaux continentales et fixant les réserves de pêche;
- de la publication de la réglementation annuelle relative à l'ouverture et à la clôture de la chasse;

6. Pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières (article 5);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été adoptées et/ou mises en œuvre au cours de la période considérée pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières.

Parmi les mesures prises pour la création des ASP on peut citer:

- L'établissement d'inventaires de sites au niveau de la région méditerranéenne, et ce dans le cadre de l'étude nationale sur les aires protégées. Le nombre de sites confirmés s'est élevé à 14 SIBE: Parc national d'Al Hoceïma, Cirque d'El Jebha, Côte de Ghomara, Embouchure de la Moulouya, Cap des Trois Fourches, Beni Snassen, Lagune de Nador et Jbel Gourougou, Sebkh Bou Arg, Perdicaris, Cap Spartel, Koudiat Taifour, Lagune de Smir et Jbel Moussa. Ces inventaires constituent un préalable pour la prise de mesures visant la création d'une ASP.
- L'élaboration d'un projet de loi sur les aires protégées qui institue une nouvelle procédure de création basée sur un classement des aires protégées conformément aux catégories de l'UICN. Le projet définit également le mode de gestion et d'administration de ces catégories.
- L'achèvement de la procédure de création du parc national d'Al Hoceïma (ASP) qui a été concrétisée par l'adoption et la publication du Décret n° 5255 du 11 octobre 2004.
- La mise en place, dans le cadre de partenariat entre le projet MedWetCoast et ENDA Maghreb d'actions de conservation de SIBE de la Moulouya.
- La création de la Réserve de Biosphère Intercontinentale de la Méditerranée dans le cadre de la coopération maroco-andalouse en matière de conservation des ressources forestières et du développement durable.

7. Pour assurer la protection conformément à l'article 6:

Indiquer, s'il y a lieu, quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 6 du Protocole au sein des aires spécialement protégées, et en particulier les mesures concernant:

- a) Le renforcement de l'application des autres Protocoles de la Convention et d'autres traités (article 6 a);
- b) L'interdiction de rejeter ou de déverser des déchets portant atteinte à

des aires protégées (article 6 b));

Hormis la loi organique sur les pêches maritimes du 23 novembre 1973 qui interdit les rejets intentionnels dans les eaux de mer de toutes les substances et appâts toxiques qui sont susceptibles de détériorer les écosystèmes marins, et dans une certaine mesure celles de juillet 2003 concernant les études d'impact et la protection et la mise en valeur de l'environnement, aucune nouvelle disposition n'a été introduite durant la période que couvre le présent questionnaire.

c) La réglementation du passage des navires (article 6 c));

Par rapport aux moyens décrits dans le précédent rapport et qui évoque le renforcement de la surveillance de l'espace marin du parc national d'Al Hoceïma, et ce en étroite collaboration avec les forces de l'ordre, le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification et le département des Pêches Maritimes, aucune nouvelle disposition n'a été ajoutée à l'arsenal existant.

d) La réglementation de l'introduction d'espèces (article 6 d));

Comme indiqué dans le premier rapport c'est toujours dans le cadre du plan de gestion du parc national d'Al Hoceïma qu'il faudrait se ressourcer pour répondre à cette question. En effet, le plan prévoit une série de recommandations spécifiques, en particulier celles relatives à l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes qui est strictement interdite.

e) La réglementation d'activités (articles 6 e, 6 h);

Application des dispositions prévues par le plan d'aménagement et de gestion du Parc National d'Al Hoceïma.

f) La réglementation des activités de recherche scientifique (article 6 f);

Toute activité de recherche scientifique à l'intérieur du parc est soumise à une autorisation préalable, appelée «permis scientifique», délivrée par le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification.

g) La réglementation de la pêche, de la chasse, de la capture d'animaux et de la récolte de végétaux ainsi que du commerce d'animaux ou de parties d'animaux, de végétaux ou de parties de végétaux provenant d'aires protégées (article 6 g);

Outre la législation en vigueur sur la pêche, le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification a élaboré et fait adopté une révision de la loi sur la chasse et a mis dans le circuit ses textes d'application.

Par ailleurs, et dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur le Commerce International des Espèces de Faune et de Flore Sauvages menacées d'Extinction (CITES), le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification, organe de gestion de ladite Convention, a élaboré et mis dans le circuit un projet de loi sur le commerce de ces espèces, en vue de l'intégration des dispositions de la convention dans la législation nationale. Ce projet est actuellement en cours d'étude par le Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement afin d'engager la procédure d'approbation définitive.

8. Concernant la planification, la gestion, la surveillance et le contrôle des aires spécialement protégées (article 7);

Indiquer et décrire brièvement quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour planifier, gérer et superviser les aires spécialement protégées.

Les mesures prises sont:

- La mise en place d'actions entreprises dans le cadre du projet GEF de gestion des aires protégées concernant les infrastructures de base, construction et équipement des laboratoires et de la Direction du parc, de véhicules et de matériel informatique, ainsi que la formation du personnel, en vue du renforcement de la surveillance et du contrôle au niveau du parc national d'Al Hoceïma.

Outre les mesures prises au niveau du parc national d'Al Hoceïma, il y a lieu de citer les activités entreprises au niveau des autres aires protégées marines et côtières de la façade méditerranéenne bénéficiant d'une importance particulière. Il s'agit de:

* SIBE de Jbel Moussa: financé par le projet GEF.

(i) réalisation des études de la biodiversité et des études relatives aux aspects socio-économiques en vue de l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan d'aménagement et de gestion du SIBE (ii) la construction de l'unité de gestion du SIBE (iii) l'achat de matériels de télécommunication et de matériels informatiques (vi) l'achat de panneaux signalétiques.

* SIBEs de l'Embouchure de la Moulouya, Cap des Trois Fourches, Beni Snassen, Lagune de Nador et Gourougou, financés dans le cadre du Projet MEDWETCOAST de conservation des zones humides et des écosystèmes côtiers de la région méditerranéenne. Les actions entreprises concernent des études de diagnostic de ces sites. Ces études ont servis, notamment, à l'établissement d'un avant projet des plans d'aménagement et de gestion des SIBE de la Moulouya et de Beni Snassen.

9. Pour la protection et la conservation des espèces (article 11);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 11 du Protocole, en particulier les mesures visant à réglementer ou à interdire: a) la capture, détention, mise à mort, le commerce, le transport et l'exposition à des fins commerciales des espèces protégées de faune, de leurs œufs, parties et produits, b) la perturbation de la faune sauvage pendant les périodes biologiques critiques et c) la destruction ou la perturbation d'espèces de flore protégées.

Les actions entreprises en faveur de la conservation des espèces concernent:

- L'inscription de 20 nouveaux sites sur la liste Ramsar des Zones Humides d'Importance Internationale, parmi lesquelles figurent les SIBEs de la Moulouya et du Cap des Trois Fourches, situés tous deux sur la façade méditerranéenne marocaine.
- Le Monitoring de deux espèces d'oiseaux: le Goéland d'audouin et le Balbuzard Pêcheur, espèces emblématiques du parc national d'Al Hoceïma; Les inventaires et suivi de ces espèces permettent de mieux connaître leurs statuts et de prendre les mesures de protection appropriées en leur faveur.

10. Pour réglementer l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement

modifiées (article 13);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour réglementer l'introduction volontaire ou accidentelle dans la nature d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées et interdire celles qui pourraient entraîner des effets nuisibles sur les écosystèmes, habitats ou espèces dans la zone d'application du Protocole. Indiquer aussi quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour faire en sorte que soient éradiquées les espèces nuisibles déjà introduites.

Un projet de loi, relatif au contrôle de l'utilisation et la dissémination des OGM, est en cours de préparation. Ce projet s'aligne sur les directives européennes, la loi française sur la biosécurité et le Protocole de Carthagène signé par le Maroc le 05 mai 2000.

11. Pour accorder des dérogations aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18).

Indiquer quelles dérogations aux interdictions prescrites dans les annexes ont été accordées au cours de la période considérée.

Aucune dérogation aux mesures de protection prises n'a été accordée durant la période considérée.

III. Application technique du protocole

12. Liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5

Fournir une liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5 du Protocole à la fin de la période considérée. Dans cette liste, indiquer au moyen d'annotations appropriées quelles aires avaient déjà été créées au début de cette période, et quelles aires ont été créées au cours de la période considérée proprement dite.

Le Parc National d'Al Hoceïma est l'aire protégée inscrite sur la liste des Aires Spécialement Protégées de la Méditerranée, depuis la signature par le Maroc du Protocole.

13. Propositions faites pour l'inscription d'aires relevant de la juridiction nationale sur la liste des ASPIM (Article 9 a))

a) Date de la ou des propositions

b) Aires proposées (liste jointe)

Fournir une liste des aires relevant de la juridiction nationale proposées pour inscription sur la liste des ASPIM au cours de la période considérée, avec la date de soumission de chacune de ces propositions.

Le parc national d'Al Hoceïma, doté actuellement d'un statut juridique de protection, et ce en vertu du décret du 11 octobre 2004 et des plans de gestion de ses parties terrestre et marine, fera l'objet dans, les plus brefs délais, d'une proposition d'inscription sur la liste des ASPIM.

14. Liste des ASPIM

a) Statut et état des aires sous juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM (article 23(a))

b) Toute modification de la délimitation ou du régime juridique des ASPIM (article 23 b).

Fournir une liste à jour indiquant le statut et la situation des aires relevant de la juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM au cours de la période considérée, et exposer brièvement tous les changements intervenus dans la délimitation ou le statut juridique des ASPIM en indiquant si elles ont été créées avant ou pendant la période considérée.

Néant

15. Toute modification dans la délimitation ou le régime juridique des espèces protégées.

Indiquer si des changements sont intervenus dans la délimitation ou le régime juridique des espèces protégées au cours de la période considérée. Dans l'affirmative, les exposer brièvement.

Néant

16. Nouvelles données concernant des espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages (article 13.2).

Fournir des informations sur la présence de nouvelle d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages.

Néant

17. Inventaires des éléments de la diversité biologique (article 15)

a) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des aires contenant des écosystèmes rares ou fragiles;

L'établissement de l'inventaire des aires protégées a été réalisé en 1996, lors de l'étude nationale sur les aires protégées.

b) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des espèces de flore et/ou de faune en danger ou menacées;

L'inventaire de la diversité biologique a été réalisé en 2003 au niveau du parc national d'Al Hoceima et des SIBEs de l'Embouchure de la Moulouya, du Cap des Trois Fourches, de Beni Snassen, de la Lagune de Nador et de Gourougou.

c) joindre le ou les inventaires, à moins qu'ils n'aient déjà été soumis dans un rapport spécial.

Fournir des informations sur les dates d'établissement ou d'actualisation des inventaires mentionnés aux paragraphes a) à c) ci-dessus au cours de la période considérée. Joindre des exemplaires des inventaires en question, à moins qu'ils n'aient déjà été soumis au CAR/ASP dans le cadre de rapports circonstanciels.

- **1996 et 2003**

- **Ces informations ont été consignées dans le rapport national élaboré dans le cadre de la réunion des Points Focaux, tenue à Marseille durant l'été 2003.**

18. Dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection (articles 12, 18, 23c)).

Fournir une liste des dérogations aux mesures de protection accordées aux termes des articles 12, 18 et 23 c) au cours de la période considérée. Dans chaque cas, indiquer brièvement les raisons de la dérogation.

Aucune dérogation n'a été accordée.

19. Mise en œuvre des plans d'action pour des espèces menacées adoptés dans le cadre du PAM.

Exposer les développements intervenus au cours de la période considérée dans la mise en œuvre, dans le cadre du PAM, des plans d'action pour les espèces menacées.

Les actions entreprises dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action pour les espèces menacées ont concerné la protection du phoque-moine de la méditerranée, et ce à travers la prospection des sites potentiels pouvant abriter cette espèce. Ces prospections ont abouti à l'observation d'un seul individu au niveau de la zone d'action du projet MedWetCoast (Cap des Trois Fourches). Au niveau du parc d'Al Hoceïma les prospections, entreprises en 2002, 2003 et 2004 ont abouti à la description des habitats potentiels du phoque-moine et la cartographie des grottes susceptibles d'abriter encore cette espèce. Les plans d'aménagement des SIBE précités seront élaborés incessamment. Quant aux espèces de cétacés, des tortues marines (*Careta careta*) ainsi que la végétation marine, plusieurs campagnes d'inventaire ont été entreprises dans le cadre du projet cité ci-dessus.

20. Mise en œuvre des autres recommandations pertinentes des Parties contractantes s'il n'en a pas déjà été fait mention dans le rapport national biennal sur l'application de la Convention et des Protocoles.

Exposer brièvement la mise en œuvre des autres recommandations des Parties contractantes se rapportant au Protocole. S'il en a déjà été fait mention dans la section du rapport biennal consacrée au Protocole (section 3.1.5), le signaler.

La mise en œuvre des autres recommandations des parties contractantes se rapportant au protocole ont déjà fait l'objet du rapport biennal communiqué au CAR/ASP.

IV. Brève description de tous problèmes ou contraintes rencontrés dans l'application du Protocole

Consigner brièvement les problèmes ou contraintes spécifiques qui ont gêné l'application de toute mesure prise en vertu de dispositions du Protocole au cours de la période considérée. S'il y a lieu, spécifier quelles mesures ont été prises pour y remédier. Formuler succinctement d'autres remarques ou observations pertinentes d'ordre général concernant les mesures prises en vue de l'application du Protocole.

Le renforcement de coordination entre les différentes institutions impliquées permettrait de créer une synergie entre les différentes actions entreprises et une planification plus efficiente des activités. Il est proposé à ce titre de constituer un comité qui regrouperait les différents points focaux des protocoles de la Convention de Barcelone ainsi que les institutions les plus concernées par les aires spécialement protégées.

**RAPPORT NATIONAL DE MONACO
SUR L'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE RELATIF AUX AIRES SPECIALEMENT
PROTEGEES ET A LA DIVERSITE BIOLOGIQUE EN MEDITERRANEE**

I. Information Générale

1. Pays.

Principauté de Monaco

2. Période couverte par le rapport.

Avril 2005 à mars 2007

3. Organismes nationaux chargés de l'établissement du rapport.

Point focal CAR/ASP :

**DIRECTION DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES
Délégation à l'Environnement International et Méditerranéen
Monsieur Patrick VAN KLAVEREN
Ministère d'Etat
Place de la Visitation
98000 MONACO
Tél : (+377) 93 15 21 22 pvanklaveren@gouv.mc**

Nouveau Point Focal CAR/ASP à partir de mai 2007 :

**Bruno BLANCHY
Chef de la Division « Patrimoine et Milieux »
Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction
23, avenue Albert II
B.P. 609
MC 98 013 MONACO
tél + 377 98 98 46 55 / fax + 377 98 98 88 02 bblanchy@gouv.mc**

Organisme technique et scientifique en charge du rapport :

**DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'URBANISME ET DE LA
CONSTRUCTION
« Les Terrasses de Fontvieille »
23, avenue Albert II
B.P. 609
MC 98013 MONACO
Tél. : (+377) 93.15.22.99 Fax : (+377) 93.15.88.02**

Contacts : Division Patrimoine et Milieux :

**Monsieur Bruno BLANCHY – Chef de Division bblanchy@gouv.mc
Madame Valérie DAVENET – Chef de Section vdavenet@gouv.mc
Monsieur Raphaël SIMONET – Chef de Section rsimonet@gouv.mc
Monsieur Patrick ROLLAND – Chef de Section prolland@gouv.mc**

Madame Astrid RUSIN – Administrateur Juridique arusin@gouv.mc

4. Organisme national et autres organisations et/ou institutions ayant communiqué des données en vue de l'établissement du rapport

Enumérez les noms et adresses des organismes autres que ceux mentionnés au point 3 ci-dessus qui ont contribué au présent rapport en communiquant des informations et des données.

II. Mesures juridiques et/ou administratives prises aux termes du Protocole

5. Pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers ayant une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières qui sont en danger ou menacées (article 3);

Indiquer quelle législation a été promulguée ou quelles mesures administratives ont été mises en oeuvre au cours de la période considérée pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers dont on estime qu'ils ont une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces menacées ou en danger de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières.

CADRE JURIDIQUE MONEGASQUE RELATIF AUX AIRES MARINES PROTEGEES ET A LA PREVENTION DE LA POLLUTION DES MILIEUX AQUATIQUES

Au niveau international :

- **Convention de Barcelone du 16 février 1976 pour la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution, rendue exécutoire le 30 septembre 1980 ;**
- **Protocole de Barcelone du 10 juin 1995, à la convention de Barcelone, relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la biodiversité en Méditerranée, rendu exécutoire le 23 avril 2001 ;**
- **Convention de Ramsar du 2 février 1971 sur les zones humides d'importance internationale particulièrement comme habitats des oiseaux d'eau, rendue exécutoire le 23 janvier 1998 ;**
- **Convention de Paris de novembre 1972 pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel, rendue exécutoire le 31 janvier 1979 ;**
- **Accord franco-italo-monégasque du 10 mai 1976 sur la protection des eaux du littoral méditerranéen – Accord RAMOGE, rendu exécutoire le 10 décembre 1980 ;**
- **Convention de Bonn du 23 juin 1979 sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage (CMS), rendue exécutoire le 12 mai 1993, amendée à Cap Town le 14 novembre 1999, rendue exécutoire le 30 mars 2000 ;**
- **Convention de Berne du 19 septembre 1979 sur la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel en Europe, rendue exécutoire le 29 avril 1994 ;**
- **Convention de Washington du 3 mars 1973 sur le commerce de la faune et de la flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, CITES, rendue exécutoire le 23 juin 1978 ;**
- **Convention de Rio de Janeiro sur la diversité biologique du 11 juin 1992, rendue exécutoire le 9 mai 1994 ;**
- **Accord de Monaco du 24 novembre 1996 sur la conservation des cétacés**

de la Mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente – ACCOBAMS, rendu exécutoire le 4 mars 2002 ;

- Accord tripartite du 25 novembre 1999 relatif à la création en Méditerranée du sanctuaire PELAGOS pour les mammifères marins, rendu exécutoire le 18 février 2002;

Depuis 2003 :

- Un nouveau texte de l'Accord RAMOGE est entré en vigueur à Monaco le 9 avril 2004 ;
- Protocole de la Convention de Barcelone relatif à la « Coopération en matière de prévention de la pollution par les navires et, en cas de situation critique, de lutte contre la pollution de la mer Méditerranée » rendu exécutoire le 6 mai 2004 (O.S. n°16.311) ;
- Amendements à la Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution, du 10 juin 1995 rendus exécutoires le 20 septembre 2004 (O.S. n°16.440);
- Convention de Stockholm sur les « Polluants Organiques Persistants » du 22 mai 2001 rendu exécutoire le 20 décembre 2004 (O.S. n°16.551) ;
- Convention de Washington (CITES) : l'Ordonnance Souveraine n°16720 du 21 mars 2005 rend exécutoire les amendements apportés aux Annexes I et II et à la version révisée de l'Annexe III, adoptés à Bangkok en octobre 2004.

Au niveau national :

- Ordonnance du 2 juillet 1908 sur le service de la marine et la police maritime;
- Loi n°1198 du 27 mars 1998 portant Code de la Mer : articles L.223-1, L.224-1 à 3, L. 230-1 et suivants, L.241-1 et suivants, L. 750-1 – et textes d'application.
- Ordonnance Souveraine n°16.456 du 7 octobre 2004 révisant le Code de la Mer par réglementation de la recherche scientifique dans les zones maritimes monégasques.

MESURES ADMINISTRATIVES :

Monaco dispose de deux aires marines protégées :

- « l'aire marine protégée du Larvotto » créée par Ordonnance Souveraine du 25 avril 1978 et ;
- « l'aire marine protégée des Spélugues » créée par Ordonnance Souveraine du 29 août 1986.

La gestion de ces sites est confiée à l'Association Monégasque de Protection de la Nature alors que la Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction en assure la maîtrise des opérations de surveillance et d'entretien et le Gouvernement Princier son financement.

La constatation des infractions est assurée par la Division de la Police Maritime et Aéroportuaire et la Direction des Affaires Maritimes.

6. Pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières (article 5);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été adoptées et/ou mises en oeuvre au cours de la période considérée pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières.

Sanctuaire PELAGOS pour les mammifères marins :

Le bassin s'étendant des côtes Toscannes aux côtes Provençales et au sud jusqu'à la Sardaigne en englobant la Corse est une zone pélagique méditerranéenne très riche attirant une population importante de cétacés. La volonté de préserver ce patrimoine biologique a conduit la Principauté de Monaco, la France et l'Italie à décider en 1993 d'un Accord sur la création d'un sanctuaire pour les mammifères marins, le Sanctuaire PELAGOS, signé en 1999 puis ratifié par les trois Etats pour entrer en vigueur en février 2002.

Le Sanctuaire PELAGOS est inscrit depuis 2001 sur la liste ASPIM de la Convention de Barcelone.

La zone géographique du Sanctuaire englobe l'espace maritime monégasque. La mise en œuvre de son plan de gestion est en phase de développement impliquant des mesures à prendre par chacune des Parties.

Monaco a participé à la 3^{ème} Réunion des Parties Contractantes à l'Accord PELAGOS les 30 et 31 octobre 2006 à Porquerolles et a accueilli la 1^{ère} Réunion du Comité Scientifique et Technique le 6 octobre 2006 ainsi que la 2^{ème} Réunion le 12 mars 2007.

7. Pour assurer la protection (l'article 6) :

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 6 du protocole au sein des aires spécialement protégées, et en particulier les mesures concernant :

- a) Le renforcement de l'application des autres Protocoles de la Convention et d'autres traités pertinents auxquelles elles sont parties (article 6 a);

L'Accord RAMOGE comprend le plan tripartite de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution, RAMOGEPOL, qui concerne une vaste zone englobant la Corse et la Sardaigne et au sein de laquelle se situe l'espace maritime monégasque et ses aires marines protégées, y compris le sanctuaire PELAGOS.

La surveillance aérienne et les échanges d'informations entre les trois pays, se font selon le mode opérationnel du nouveau plan RAMOGEPOL qui a été signé à Monaco le 11 janvier 2005.

- b) L'interdiction de rejeter ou de déverser des déchets portant atteinte à des aires protégées (article 6 b) ;

Interdiction de tout rejet susceptible de porter atteinte à la faune et la flore marine, article L.223-1, L224-1 du Code de la Mer.

- c) La réglementation du passage des navires (article 6 c) ;

**• Aires maritimes protégées du Larvotto et de la Réserve à Corail rouge :
Sont interdits la navigation moteur en marche et le mouillage.**

- **Ordonnance du 2 juillet 1908 sur le service de la marine et la police maritime.**
- **Loi n°1198 du 27 mars 1998 portant Code de la Mer – articles L. 230-2 et 3.**
 - d) La réglementation de l'introduction d'espèces (article 6 d) ;
 - e) La réglementation d'activités (article 6 e), 6 h) ;
 - f) La réglementation des activités de recherche scientifique (article 6 f) ;

La recherche scientifique marine ne peut s'effectuer qu'après avoir obtenu une autorisation délivrée par le Ministre d'Etat Article; L. 241-1 du Code de la Mer.

L'Ordonnance Souveraine n°16.456 du 7 octobre 2004 réglemente la recherche scientifique dans les zones maritimes monégasques.

g) La réglementation de la pêche, de la chasse, de la capture d'animaux et de la récolte de végétaux ainsi que du commerce d'animaux ou de parties d'animaux, de végétaux ou de parties de végétaux provenant d'aires protégées.

La pêche est interdite dans les Aires maritimes protégées (article 15 de l'Ordonnance de 1908, modifié le 29 janvier 1993 par O.S. n°10.779 et articles L. 230-2 et 3 du Code de la Mer) .

8. Concernant la planification, la gestion, la surveillance et le contrôle des aires spécialement protégées (article 7);

Indiquer et décrire brièvement quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour planifier, gérer et superviser les aires spécialement protégées.

Dans le cadre du groupe de travail sur la préservation de la biodiversité de l'accord RAMOGE, Monaco participe a des travaux portant sur des inventaires de site marins d'intérêt, l'établissement d'un réseau d'indicateur biologiques, et sur l'édition d'un guide concernant les espèces protégées.

Dans ce cadre un guide sur la gestion des phanérogames marines a de plus été publié en 2006.

9. Pour la protection et la conservation des espèces (article 11);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 11 du Protocole, en particulier les mesures visant à réglementer ou à interdire: a) la capture, détention, mise à mort, le commerce, le transport et l'exposition à des fins commerciales des espèces protégées de faune, de leurs oeufs, parties et produits, b) la perturbation de la faune sauvage pendant les périodes biologiques critiques et c) la destruction ou la perturbation d'espèces de flore protégées.

Des mesures juridiques existent réglementant :

- -la protection de certaines espèces marines, dont l'interdiction de pêcher le mérrou, le corb et d'autres espèces.
- la réglementation des pratiques et engins de pêche et la pêche sous-marine.

Des projets de texte pris en application du Code de la Mer sont en cours de

finalisation.

10. Pour réglementer l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées (article 13);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour réglementer l'introduction volontaire ou accidentelle dans la nature d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées et interdire celles qui pourraient entraîner des effets nuisibles sur les écosystèmes, habitats ou espèces dans la zone d'application du Protocole. Indiquer aussi quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour faire en sorte que soient éradiquées les espèces nuisibles déjà introduites.

11. Pour accorder des dérogations aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18).

Indiquer quelles dérogations aux interdictions prescrites dans les annexes ont été accordées au cours de la période considérée.

Aucune dérogation

III. Application technique du protocole

12. Liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5

Fournir une liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5 du Protocole à la fin de la période considérée. Dans cette liste, indiquer au moyen d'annotations appropriées quelles aires avaient déjà été créées au début de cette période, et quelles aires ont été créées au cours de la période considérée proprement dite.

- **L'aire marine protégée du Larvotto créée par Ordonnance Souveraine du 25 avril 1978;
Zone littorale balnéaire protégée couvrant 30hectares jusqu'à 35m de profondeur.**
- **L'aire marine protégée des Spélugues créée par Ordonnance Souveraine du 29 août 1986;
Zone protégée dite "tombant coralligène des Spélugues" au pied de la pointe Focinane, couvrant 1,9 hectare jusqu'à 38 m de profondeur.**

Il n'y a pas eu depuis création de nouvelles aires marines protégées.

13. Propositions faites pour l'inscription d'aires relevant de la juridiction nationale sur la liste des ASPIM (Article 9 a)

a) Date de la ou des propositions

b) Aires proposées (liste jointe)

Fournir une liste des aires relevant de la juridiction nationale proposées pour inscription sur la liste des ASPIM au cours de la période considérée, avec la date de soumission de chacune de ces propositions.

14. Liste des ASPIM:

- a) Statut et état des aires sous juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM (article 23 a)

Le Sanctuaire PELAGOS pour les mammifères marins créé en 1999 a été inscrit sur la liste ASPIM en 2001. Le texte juridique est entré en vigueur en février 2002.

- b) Toute modification de la délimitation ou du régime juridique des ASPIM (article 23 b).

Fournir une liste à jour indiquant le statut et la situation des aires relevant de la juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM au cours de la période considérée, et exposer brièvement tous les changements intervenus dans la délimitation ou le statut juridique des ASPIM en indiquant si elles ont été créées avant ou pendant la période considérée.

15. Toute modification dans le régime juridique des espèces protégées.

Indiquer si des changements sont intervenus dans le régime juridique des espèces protégées au cours de la période considérée. Dans l'affirmative, les exposer brièvement.

16. Nouvelles données concernant des espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages (article 13.2).

Par l'intermédiaire de l'accord RAMOGE, une nouvelle cartographie de l'espèce envahissante *Caulerpa Taxifolia* a débuté à l'automne 2006 sur une zone s'étalant de Cap d'ail au Cap Martin.

Cette étude va permettre de mettre à jour les taux de recouvrement par l'algue sur la zone, mais aussi, de caractériser la présence et le recouvrement d'une nouvelle espèce *Caulerpa Racemosa*, pas encore décrite sur ces fonds.

L'étude doit se terminer fin 2007 et un rapport d'étude sera remis courant 2008.

17. Inventaires des éléments de la diversité biologique (article 15)

- a) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des aires contenant des écosystèmes rares ou fragiles;

Depuis 1997 un programme systématique de suivi des biocénoses marines a été entrepris par la réalisation d'inventaires des différentes espèces de la faune et de la flore présentes dans les eaux de la Principauté.

- b) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des espèces de flore et/ou de faune en danger ou menacées;

L'herbier de Posidonie de l'aire marine protégée du Larvotto a fait l'objet à l'automne 2004 d'une opération innovante de balisage de précision (GPS) à grande envergure sur la totalité de la longueur de sa limite inférieure.

Ce balisage permet un suivi précis de l'état de l'herbier de Posidonie notamment vis-à-vis de l'algue *Caulerpa Taxifolia*.

Au cours des années 2003 et 2004 un inventaire programme d'études des invertébrés fixés sur substrats durs a été mené afin de réaliser un inventaire des spongiaires, des bryozoaires, des gorgonaires et des échinodermes avec suivi d'indicateurs biologiques et des espèces patrimoniales de Monaco.

Le programme de mise à jour concernant les échinodermes est poursuivi chaque année.

Le programme relatif aux gorgonaires (corail rouge et gorgone jaune) a été établi pour trois ans.

Depuis 2005, il a également été mis en place une étude sur la dynamique de la colonisation des cavités de la contre-jetée du Port de la Condamine par des espèces méditerranéennes cavernicoles. Le but est de dresser un inventaire de biodiversité de ces cavités, de caractériser le régime thermique et d'apprécier la stratification des masses d'eaux et de suivre la dynamique de colonisation de ces structures artificielles. Ce programme a été renouvelé en 2006 et se poursuit actuellement.

Le suivi des peuplements benthiques de la pointe Focinane, Tombant coralligène et petits fonds a été entrepris au cours de l'année 2005 et ce suivi est réactualisé chaque année.

En 1998 et 2002 un inventaire et une cartographie des macroalgues ont été effectués. Les divers peuplements de macroalgues présents au niveau de l'infralittoral superficiel ont permis de découper la côte monégasque en secteurs de qualité écologique (traduisant la qualité des eaux environnantes et la vulnérabilité du milieu).

Un inventaire de la faune ichtyologique, complétant celui de 1998 a été produit en 2005 et 2006. La faune de poissons présents dans les eaux monégasques se compose de 224 espèces réparties en 87 familles. 5 nouvelles espèces ont été répertoriées en 2006.

Parallèlement à cet inventaire un recensement de la population de mérrou brun a été effectuée en 2006. Tout le littoral monégasque a été prospecté suivant un protocole très précis. 83 mérrou bruns ont pu être identifiés (contre 7 en 1995 et 12 en 1997). Les effectifs de mérrou ont donc considérablement augmenté et pour tous les sites cette augmentation s'est accompagnée d'un rajeunissement du peuplement.

c) Joindre le ou les inventaires, à moins qu'ils n'aient déjà été soumis dans un rapport spécial.

« Inventaire d'invertébrés fixés de substrats durs à Monaco et suivi d'indicateurs biologiques », T.PEREZ, D.MASSIAS, J-G.HARMELIN, décembre 2004, Centre d'Océanologie de Marseille et GIS Posidonie. (rapport fourni précédemment au CAR/ASP).

Les rapports d'inventaires des études en cours de réalisation depuis 2005 seront fournis lorsque ces études seront terminées.

d) Inventaire utilisant le format standard de données (FSD)

Fournir des informations sur les dates d'établissement ou d'actualisation des inventaires mentionnés aux paragraphes a) à c) ci-dessus au cours de la période considérée. Joindre des exemplaires des inventaires en question.

Dans le cadre de RAMOGE, Monaco avait organisé avec le CAR/ASP la session de formation à l'utilisation des Formulaires Standards de Données (FSD) qui s'est tenue à Portofino du 4 au 6 novembre 2004.

Une mise en application de ce formulaire aux Aires Marines Protégées de Monaco pourra se faire après la participation de ses responsables à la prochaine session de formation.

18. Dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18,23 c).

Fournir une liste des dérogations aux mesures de protection accordées aux termes des articles 12,18 et 23 c au cours de la période considérée. Dans chaque cas, indiquer brièvement les raisons de la dérogation.

Aucune dérogation

19. Mise en oeuvre des plans d'action adoptés dans le cadre du PAM :

Exposer les développements intervenus au cours de la période considérée dans la mise en oeuvre des plans d'action (en cas d'absence d'action, veuillez indiquer les raisons de cette absence)

- Plan d'action pour la conservation des cétacés en mer Méditerranée.

Monaco mène toutes ses activités liées à la conservation des cétacés dans le cadre des travaux de l' Accord pour la Conservation des Cétacés de la Mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et des eaux Atlantiques adjacentes, UNEP/CMS/ ACCOBAMS. Il prend en charge, à Monaco, le Secrétariat Permanent qui organise régulièrement à Monaco des sessions d'études dépendant du Comité scientifique et technique de l'Accord.

- Plan d'action pour la gestion du phoque moine de Méditerranée

La Principauté a financé une étude par l'entremise de l'IFAW visant à identifier les zones propices à la survie du phoque moine dans des régions où il n'a été que rarement signalé.

- Plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines en Méditerranée

- Plan d'action pour la conservation de la végétation marine

L'herbier de Posidonie de l'Aire Marine Protégée du Larvotto a fait l'objet à l'automne 2004 d'une opération innovante de balisage de précision à grande envergure sur la totalité de la longueur de sa limite inférieure.

Ce balisage réalisé par l'Université de Nice à l'aide d'aquamètres à positionnement GPS, consistait à placer sur une longueur de 1 km une balise tous les 20 m avec une précision de l'ordre de quelques centimètres.

Ce balisage permet depuis un suivi précis de l'état de l'herbier de Posidonie notamment vis-à-vis de l'algue *Caulerpa Taxifolia*.

- Plan d'action pour la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux inscrites en Annexe II du Protocole

- Plan d'action pour la conservation des poissons cartilagineux (chondrichthyens) en mer Méditerranée.
- Plan d'action relatif aux introductions d'espèces et aux espèces envahissantes en mer Méditerranée.

La progression ou la régression de l'algue envahissante *Caulerpa Taxifolia* est étroitement surveillée notamment par des balisages de précision à positionnement GPS des herbiers de Posidonie et par l'étude cartographique actuellement en cours des taux de recouvrement de *Caulerpa taxifolia* ainsi que *Caulerpa racemosa* sur une zone s'étendant de Cap d'Ail Au Cap Martin.

20. Mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations pertinentes des Parties contractantes

Exposer brièvement la mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations des Parties contractantes se rapportant au Protocole.

La Principauté veille à obtenir un maximum de synergies et d'harmonisations avec les autres Accords pertinents pour la conservation de la biodiversité marine régionale, notamment avec les Accords RAMOGE, PELAGOS (Sanctuaire pour les mammifères marins) et ACCOBAMS . Elle développe des programmes de coopération avec certains pays de la zone Adriatique visant à la création d'aires protégées marines ou saumâtres.

La Principauté soutient les activités du réseau MEDWET.

IV. Brève description de tous problèmes ou contraintes rencontrés dans l'application du Protocole

Consigner brièvement les problèmes ou contraintes spécifiques qui ont gêné l'application de toute mesure prise en vertu de dispositions du Protocole au cours de la période considérée. S'il y a lieu, spécifier quelles mesures ont été prises pour y remédier. Formuler succinctement d'autres remarques ou observations pertinentes d'ordre général concernant les mesures prises en vue de l'application du Protocole.

**MONTENEGRO³ NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Montenegro

2. Period covered by the report.

This is the period going from the last report up to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

**Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Rimski trg 45, Podgorica
Ms. Ana Pajevic, senior advisor**

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

**Institute for the nature protection
Institute for marine biology**

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

In the period under review, Ministry of Tourism and Environment initiated preparation of most important documents in order to protect and conserve environment.

During 2006, in cooperation with UNEP MAP, UNDP, and with financial support of the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, Ministry prepare National Strategy for sustainable development. This is one of the most important strategic documents of Montenegro, as it allows compliance with and enforcement of the UN and EU directives and strategies, such as the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Mediterranean strategy for Sustainable Development and European Strategy for Sustainable Development. NSSD includes an action plan that defines priority activities, measures for their implementation, timeframe and implementing bodies/partners.

Priority tasks of NSSD in area of biodiversity protection are as follows: a) increase national protected areas of nature to 10% of the territory and protect minimum

³ Country considered as observer

10% of the coastal zone by 2009; in identifying the protected natural areas use European typology of habitats that should be protected (EMERALD, Natura 2000), making sure that all the representative eco-systems are included; b) establish an efficient system of management over protected natural areas (harmonized with the IUCN management categories, and securing participatory approach to management); and c) improve the legal framework for the protection of biodiversity; strengthen human resources and develop an effective system for monitoring of biodiversity.

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, in cooperation with GTZ has initiated the preparation of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This strategy shall define the measurements for achieving sustainable development of the coastal region, with the special emphasis on the areas that require interdisciplinary approach. It is anticipated that this document will be endorsed by the Montenegrin Government by the end of 2007.

During 2005, Montenegrin Assembly has adopted five legal acts: Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Law on Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA), Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC), Law on Waste Management, and Law on Environmental Noise, which are harmonized with the relevant EU directives, including those regarding public access to environmental information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice. This year, it has been planned to adopt the new Law on Nature Protection and to do the revision of the Law on Environment.

The Programme for Biodiversity Monitoring in Montenegro conducted by the Institute for the Protection of Nature during the past three years covers only a part⁴ of the Coastal Zone. In fact, this Programme is an attempt to produce data on biodiversity missing so far, but it is still in the starting phase.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

RAC/SPA and other bilaterally donors will assist in establishment of new marine protected areas in Montenegro.

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, in cooperation with Council of Europe realized project "Establish Emerald Network in Montenegro". National team identified 5 plant species, 157 animal species and 114 types of habitats according Resolution 4 and Resolution 6 Bern convention and Annex I and Annex II Habitat Directive. Also, national team proposed areas of special interest (Emerald areas) and fill data base for proposed sites. This site will be good base for potential NATURA 2000 sites.

Ministry of Tourism and Environment start drafting new Law on nature protection according to Habitat Directive and Birds Directive and EU standards.

⁴ Velika plaza an its rear in Commune Ulcinj

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

Indicate what legal and/or administrative measures have been taken during the period under review to apply the provisions of article 6 of the protocol within the specially protected areas, and in particular the measures concerning :

- a) Strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (article 6 a);

As a part of the previous federations with Serbia, Montenegro has signed, ratified and enforced a number of international environmental agreements, and has established membership in international organisations. However, since Montenegrin Independence, Serbia has become a successor of all such international agreements, while the status of Montenegro in that respect is at present unresolved. However, steps have been taken in order to resolve this issue.

- b) Prohibiting the dumping or discharge of wastes liable to harm the protected areas (article 6 b) ;

Ministry of Maritime, Transport and Telecommunication prepare a new Law on sea, which will prescribe this issues.

- c) Regulating the passage of ships (article 6 c) ;

n.n

- d) Regulating the introduction of species (article 6 d) ;

Law on national park prohibit introduction of plant and animal species in national park.

- e) Regulating activities (article 6 e), 6 h) ;

Law on nature protection proscribe nessecery permit for any kind of activities which are cause geomorphological and biological change as well as changing of shape and appirance of protected areas.

- f) Regulating scientific research activities (article 6 f) ;

Law Marine fishery (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 55/03, 44/04) proscribe regulation of scientific research activities and prohibit scientific research activities, which are usage hunting and collecting of fish and other marine organizes without permit of Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water supply.

- g) Regulating fishing, hunting, the taking of animals, and the harvesting of plants as well as the trade in animals or parts of animals, of plants or parts of plants coming from the protected areas.

The Law on Hunting ("Official Register of the Republic of Montenegro ", no. 47/99) determines breeding, protection, hunting and usage of game animals. Game animals, as natural assets and part of the biological diversity, enjoy particular protection and are exploited under conditions and in a way prescribed by the Law (Article 1). In order to conserve and improve game animals and their protection, it is forbidden to destroy, catch and take over young animals, as well as to damage and destroy nests, fledged young and eggs of protected game animals (Article

16); it is forbidden to poison game animals (Article 17).

Law on Marine fishery (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 55/03, 44/04) proscribes types of marine fishery (commercial and sports) and terms of under which fishing shall be performed, permitted manners and means as well as measures for protection of certain categorized fish and other marine animal species-young fish.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

New Physical Plan of Republic of Montenegro proposed increase national protected areas of nature to 10% of the territory and protect minimum 10% of the coastal zone by 2009. According that Physical Plan propose a new three marine protected areas and Ministry planned to prepared feasibility study for that areas.

Since 2003 the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has approved a grant to assist Republic of Montenegro and Republic of Albania in preparation of the Lake Skadar/Shkodra Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (LSIEMP). The overall objective of the LSIEMP is to assist the governments Montenegro of and Albania in achieving more sustainable use of the natural resources of Skadar/Shkodra Lake and its watershed. The global environment objective of the project is to reduce pollution and conserve lake and its biodiversity as an internationally important natural habitat, especially for water birds.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro ", no. 36/77, 2/89) protects the nature as a whole, and particularly areas of special natural values, nature landmarks and natural rarities, including protection of the areas important for plant and animal species. The Law defines the following principles, related to the protection and conservation of nature, i.e. of biological diversity: Interdiction of destroying and damaging of natural asset (Article 9), provision of special protection for wild plant and animal species rare, scarce or endangered, interdiction of removal, damaging, destroying or chasing, disturbing, coughing or killing of plant and animal species, their nests and developmental stages, interdiction of damaging or destroying of plant and animal habitats.

Decision of control list for export, import and transit of goods (Official Gazette RM no.28/06) regulate issues of permit for export, import and transit of endangered species of plant and animals from CITES List, as well as issuing of permit for export, import and transit species from national List of endangered, rare and endemic species.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

Law on Marine Fishery (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 55/03, 44/04) prohibited fish stocking, introduction of non-indigenous species and other marine organisms and/or genetically modifies species. According to this Law Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Supply issues a permit for over catch of fish and other marine organisms, and also for fish produce, mollusks and

produce of other marine organisms.

A research study conducted by Institute for marine biology determined *Caulerpa racemosa*, invasive species on Montenegrin coast. Ministry of tourism and environment allocate financial resources for this research and monitoring of *Caulerpa* and NGO sector publish brochure for fisheries and local people about this invasive species.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

n.n

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

1. a. UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage sites

- Kotor – Risan Bay. Commune: Kotor, Area: 15.000 ha, Altitudes: 0-766m above the sea, UNESCO site since 1979
- Town Kotor. Included on the List of Endangered World Natural and Cultural Heritage (UNESCO) since 1979

1. b. Ramsar sites

- Skadar Lake

2. National parks

- Lovcen

3. Special Nature Reserves - Ornithological Reserves

- Manastirska tapija - flooded forest near Vranjina on Skadar Lake,
- Pancova oka and Crni žar - marshlands on Skadar Lake,
- Grmožur island and Tanki rt cape on Skadar Lake and
- Botanical reserve Laurel-Oleander association above Sopot near Risan

4. Natural Monuments

- Trebjesa hill in Niksic (156 ha)
- Botanical Garden in Grahovo

4. a. Natural Sand Beaches

- Velika ulcinjska beach (600 ha),
- Mala ulcinjska beach (1,5 ha),
- Beach Valdanos (3 ha),
- Velji pijesak beach (0,5 ha),
- Beach Topolica (2 ha),
- Beach in Sutomore (4 ha),
- Lucice Beach (0,9 ha),
- Beach Canj (3,5 ha),
- Beach Pecin (1,5 ha),
- Beach Buljarica(4 ha),
- Beach in Petrovac (1,5 ha),
- Drobni pijesak beach (1 ha),

- **Sveti Stefan beach (4 ha),**
- **Milocer beach (1 ha),**
- **Becici beach (5 ha),**
- **Slovenska plaza beach (4 ha),**
- **Mogren beach (2 ha),**
- **Beach Jaz (4 ha),**
- **Przno beach (2 ha)**

4. b. City Parks:

- **"13 jul" (3.63 ha) and Njegošev park (4,20 ha) on Cetinje,**
- **Park near hotel "Boka" in Herceg Novi (1,20 ha);**
- **City park in Tivat (3,00 ha);**
- **Park of the Castle on Topolica in Bar (2,00 ha)**

4. c. Caves:

- **Lipska cave near Cetinje,**
- **Globocica, Babutuša and Špilja near Trnovo village -Virpazar;**
- **Duboki do hole in Njeguši – Cetinje,**

4. d. Recreational Area

- **Savinska dubrava hill in Herceg Novi (5 ha),**

4. e. Protected Landscapes / Seascapes:

- **Spas hill near Budva (131 ha),**
- **Ratac Cape including Zukotrljica (30 ha),**
- **Stari Ulcinj island (2,5 ha)**

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

n.n

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

n.n

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

Institute for nature protection update Decree on protection of certain plant and animals species (76/06) and proclaim 417 plant species and 423 animal species. 37 species from List of Protocol are protected by national legislation.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

n.n.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;
- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;
- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.
- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

New inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna prepared during 2006 and having proclaimed 417 flora species and 423 fauna species. In the Institute for nature protection installed data base for areas of special interest in Montenegro (Emerald areas). Data base include geographical, ecological information, habitat presence, site protection status, information of impacts and activities and site management.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

n.n

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
Till now very limited knowledge exist on cetaceans. No expertise available. Needs for research and training, prior action plan. Since 2005, Ministry of Tourism and Environment cooperate with ACCOBAMS in order to signing Agreement on the conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area and undertake some activities regarding protection of dolphins and cetaceans.

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
No recent record of Monk seal in Montenegro coastal and marine areas.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
In the framework of World bank project research program has been implemented recently in one important nesting site in Montenegro. Nesting areas are investigated. Implementation of public awareness programme for different target group.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
No action made yet, human, technical and financial are very limited.

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
Since 1991, National park "Skadar lake" annually monitor the number of winter census of bird species (IVC) in Skadar lake, Ramsar site. Also, every month in a

last 4 year on Skadar lake ornithologist monitor nesting and migratory species.

According to the Annex 2 of the Protocol 12 bird species in marine and coastal protected areas are legally protected.

In a framework of SAP/BIO Report we prepared Action plan for Dalmatian pelicans but till now we didn't find financial resources yet.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea

No action made yet, human, technical and financial are very limited.

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea

Research program has been conducted. Till now, there no action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

n.n

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

- **Limited funding for management, research and monitoring in coastal and marine protected areas**
- **Limited number of marine taxonomist.**
- **Habitat destruction, fragmentation, erosion or disturbance.**
- **Gaps in knowledge (scientific, technical, management).**
- **Weakness in institutional and human capacity for implementing, monitoring, assessing and updating in a field of nature protection**
- **Gaps and conflicts in legislation**
- **Urban pollution: untreated sewage discharge (via rivers or outfalls), solid waste disposal (dumping).**

LIST ON PROTECTED OF CERTAIN PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES IN MONTENEGRO

I PLANT**PTERIDOPHYTA**

- **Fam.: Lycopodiaceae**

Diphasiastrum alpinum (L.) J. Holub - Alpska prečica

- **Fam.: Marsileaceae**

Marsilea quadrifolia L. - Raznorotka

SPERMATOPHYTA

- **Fam.: Aceraceae**

Acer intermedium Panč. - Pančičev prelazni makljen

Acer marsicum Gussone - Klenić, suklen

Acer heldreichii - Grčki javor

- **Fam.: Alliaceae**

Allium phthioticum Boiss. & Heldr. - Grčki luk

- **Fam.: Alismataceae**

Caldesia parnasifolia (L.) Parl. - Kaldezija

- **Fam.: Amaryllidaceae**

Galanthus nivalis L. - Visibaba

Narcissus poeticus L. subsp. *radiiflorus* (Salisb.) Baker. - Dokoljen, narcis

Pancreatum maritimum L. - Balučka

Sternbergia colchiciflora Waldst. & Kit. - Babaluška, brnduša

Sternbergia lutea (L.) Ker.-Gawler - Babaluška, brnduša

- **Fam.: Aquifoliaceae**

Ilex aquifolium L. - Božikovina

- **Fam.: Asclepiadaceae**

Vincetoxicum huteri Vis. & Ascherson - Huterova divlja papričica

- **Fam.: Berberidaceae**

Gymnospermium scipetarum (Paparisto & Qosja) Mayer & Pulević - Albanski gimnospermijum

- **Fam.: Boraginaceae**

Alkanna scardica Griseb. - Šarska alkana

Omphalodes verna Moench. - Modrica

- **Fam.: Buxaceae**

Buxus sempervirens L. - Šimšir, buksa

- **Fam.: Campanulaceae**

Adenophora liliifolia (L.) Ledeb. ex A. DC. - Ljiljanolisna zvončica, žljezdača

Campanula abietina Griseb. & Schenk. - Zvončić

Campanula hercegovina Degen & Fiala

Campanula poscharskyana Degen - Zvončić

Campanula secundiflora Vis. & Pančić - Zvončić

Campanula thyrsoidea L. - Zvončić

Edraianthus glisicii Černj. & Soška - Glišičev zvončac

Edraianthus jugoslavicus Lakušić - Jugoslovenski zvončac

Edraianthus vesovicii Lakušić - Vešovičev zvončac

Edraianthus wettsteinii Hal. & Bald. subsp. *lovcenicus* Mayer & Blečić - Lovčenski zvončac

Edraianthus wettsteinii Hal. & Bald. subsp. *wettsteinii* - Vetštajnov zvončac

Edraianthus zogovicii Lakušić - Zogovičev zvončac

Phyteuma pseudorbiculare Pant. - Zečica dinarska

Protoedraianthus tarae Lakušić - Tarin zvončac

- **Fam.: Caprifoliaceae**

Lonicera formanekiana Halácsy subsp. *hectoderma* V. Blečić & Mayer - Formanekova kozokrvina

Lonicera glutinosa Vis. - Ljepljiva kozokrvina

Viburnum maculatum Pant. - Orjenska hudika

- **Fam.: Caryophyllaceae**

Arenaria halacsyi Baldacci - Halacijeva pjeskarica

Cerastium dinaricum G. Beck & Szysz. - Dinarski rožac

Dianthus freynii Vand. - Freinov karanfil

Dianthus knappii (Pant.) Ascher. & Kanitz ex Borbas - Knapov karanfil

Dianthus nitidus Waldst. & Kit. subsp. *lakusicii* T. Wraber - Lakušičev karanfil

Minuartia baldacci (Halácsy) Mattf. - Baldačijeva mišjakinja

Minuartia velenovskyi (Rohlena) Hayek - Mišjakinja velenovskog

Silene asterias Griseb. - Zvezdasta pucalina

Silene graminea Vis. - Pucalina

Silene macrantha (Pančić) Neumayer - Crvena pucalina

Spergularia salina J. & C. Presl - Koljeničica

- **Fam.: Chenopodiaceae**

Salicornia fruticosa L. - Solnjača

Salicornia herbacea L. - Solnjača, caklenjača

Salsola kali L. - Solnica

Salsola soda L. - Slanica

- **Fam.: Convolvulaceae**

Calistegia soladanella (L.) R. Br. - Morsko zelje

- **Fam.: Compositae**

Arnica montana L. - Brđanka

Artemisia petrosa (Baumg.) Jan subsp. *eriantha* Ten.

Aster alpinus L. subsp. *dolomiticus* (Beck) Hayek - Alpski zvjezdan

Aster tripolium L. - Zvezdan

Carduus ramosissimus Pančić - Stričak

Centaurea alpina L. - Alpska zečina

Centaurea gjuvasinii Bošnjak - Đurašinov različak

Centaurea glaberima Tausch - Goli različak

Centaurea incompta Vis. - Različak

Crepis albanica (Jáv.) Babcock - Albanski dimak

Crepis bertisceae Jáv. - Prokletijska čekinjaša

Hieracium bleicii Niketić - Blečićeva čekinjaša

Hieracium gusinjense Schefer & Zahn ex Rech. fil. - Gusinjska čekinjaša

Hieracium maglicense G. Beck & Zahn ex Zahn - Maglička čekinjaša

Hieracium montenegrinum Freyn - Crnogorska čekinjaša

Crepis pantocekii (Vis.) A. Latzel - Pantočekova čekinjaša

Leontopodium alpinum Cass. - Runolist

Leucanthemum chloroticum A. Kerner & Murb. - Zelenkasta ivančica

Petasites doerfleri - Derflerov lopuh

Phagnalon rupestre (L.) DC. - Busina

Senecio paludosus L. - Žablja trava

- **Fam.: Crassulaceae**

Sempervivum kosaninii Praeger - Košaninova čuvaručica

- **Fam.: Cruciferae**

Berteroa gintlilii Rohlena - Sivac

Biscutella laevigata L. subsp. *montenegrina* Rohlena - Crnogorska mahunka

Cakile maritima DC. - Morgruša

Cardamine pancicii Hayek - Pančićeva režuha

Draba bertisceae D. Lakušić & V. Stevanović - Prokletijska prkosnica

Lunaria telekiana Jáv. - Mjesečnica

Thlaspi dacicum Heuffel subsp. *montenegrinum* (F. K. Meyer) Greuter & Burdet - Kravlja trava

- **Fam.: Dioscoreaceae**

Dioscorea balcanica Košanin - Balkanska dioskoreja

- **Fam.: Dipsacaceae**

Cephalaria pastricensis Dörfler et Hayek - Glavatka, praskoč

Succisella petterii (J. Kerener & Murb.) G. Beck - Peterova preskočica

Knautia albanica Briq. - Albanska udovičica

Knautia sarajevensis Szabó - Sarajevska udovičica

Scabiosa fumarioides Vis. & Pančić - Rosničasti grintavec

- **Fam.: Ephedraceae**

Ephedra major Host - Vilina brada

- **Fam.: Ericaceae**

Bruckenthalia spiculifolia (Salisb.) Reich. - Crna trava

Erica carnea L. - Crnjuša

- **Fam.: Euphorbiaceae**

Euphorbia dendroides L. - Drvenasta mlječika

Euphorbia montenegrina (Bald.) K. Malý - Crnogorska mlječika

Euphorbia pancicii G. Beck. - Pančićeva mlječika

Euphorbia paralias L. - Mlječika

- **Fam.: Fagaceae**

Quercus robur L. subsp. *scutariensis* Černj. - Skadarski dub

- **Fam.: Gentianaceae**

Gentiana albanica (Jáv.) A. V. Hill - Albanska sirištara

Gentiana dinarica G. Beck - Dinarska sirištara

Gentiana levicalyx Rohlena - Lincura

Gentiana lutea L. subsp. *symphyandra* (Murb.) Hayek - Lincura

Gentiana punctata L. - Pjegava lincura, arnautski raven

Swertia perennis L. - Pikobojka

- **Fam.: Geraniaceae**

Geranium dalmaticum (G. Beck.) Rech. fil. - Dalmatinski zdravac, iglica

- **Fam.: Gesneriaceae**

Ramondia serbica Pančić - Srpska ramonda

- **Fam.: Iridaceae**

Crocus chrysanthus Herbert - Kačun

Gladiolus palustris Gaud. - Gladiola

Hermodactylus tuberosus (L.) Miller - Gomoljasta sabljica

Romulea linaresii Parl. subsp. *graeca* Béguinot - Kačunak

Iris sibirica L. - Perunika

- **Fam.: Juncaginaceae**

Triglochin maritimum L. - Morski trozubac

- **Fam.: Labiatae**

Salvia brachyodon Vandas - Veliki pelim

Satureja horvatii Šilić - Horvatov vrijesak

Satureja kernerii (Murb.) Fritsch - Kernerov vrijesak

Satureja inodora Host - vrijesak

Stachys serbica Pančić - Srpski čistac

Thymus bracteosus Vis. - Majčina dušica

- **Fam.: Leguminosae**

Astragalus angustifolius Lam. - Kozinac

Astragalus muelleri Steudel & Hochst - Mukozinac

Vicia montenegrina Rohlena - Crnogorska grahorica

- **Fam.: Lentibulariaceae**

Pinguicula balcanica Casper - Balkanska debeljača

Pinguicula hirtiflora Ten. - Debeljača, masnica

Utricularia minor L. - Mala mjehurača

Utricularia vulgaris L. - Mjehurača

• **Fam.: Liliaceae**

Colchicum hungaricum Janka - Mrazovac mađarski

Fritillaria montana Hoppe - Kockavica

Hyacinthella dalmatica (Baker) Chouard - Dalmatinski zumbulčić

Narthecium scardicum Košanin - Šarski kostolom

Scilla litardierei Breistr. - Litardierov procjepak

Scilla lakusicii Šilić - Lakušičev procjepak

Tulipa grisebachiana Pant. - Žuta šumska lala

• **Fam.: Linaceae**

Linum elegans Sprun. in Boiss. - Lan

• **Fam.: Malvaceae**

Kitaibelia vitifolia Willd. - Kadivka

• **Fam.: Menianthaceae**

Menianthes trifoliata L. - Vodena bokvica

• **Fam.: Najadaceae**

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W. L. E. Schmidt - Podvodnica

• **Fam.: Orchidaceae**

Aceras anthropophorum (L.) Aiton fil. - Bezostružka

Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) L. C. M. Richard - Vranjak, gorocvijet

Cephalanthera damasonium (Miller) Druce - Naglavakl

Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch - Naglavica

Cephalanthera rubra (L.) L. C. M. Rich. - Crvena naglavica

Coeloglossum viride (L.) Hartm. - Vučji jezik

Corallorhiza trifida Chatel. - Koroljuša

Cypripedium calceolus L. - Gospina papučica

Dactylorhiza cordigera (Fries) Soó - Kaćunak

Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó - Kaćunak

Dactylorhiza romana (Seb.) Soó - Kaćunak

Dactylorhiza saccifera (Brongn.) Soó - Kaćunak

Dactylorhiza sambucina (L.) Soó - Kaćunak

Epipactis atrorubens (Hoffm.) Besser - Kaluđarka, močvarnica

Epipactis helleborine (L.) Cr. - Kaluđarka, močvarnica

Epipactis microphylla (Ehrh.) Swartz - Kaluđarka, močvarnica

Epipactis palustris (L.) Cr. - Kaluđarka, močvarnica

Epipogium aphyllum Swartz - Nadbradac

Goodyera repens (R.) R. Br. - Oštropelutka, godijerka

Gymnadenia conopsea (R.) R. Br. - Vranjak

Himantoglossum caprinum (M. Bieb.) Sprengel - Kozonoška

Limodorum abortivum (L.) Swartz - Šiljorep, Ostružica

Listera cordata (L.) R. Br. - Srcasti čopotac

Listera ovata (L.) R. Br. - Čopotac, dvolist

Neotia nidus-avis (L.) L. C. M. Rich. - Kokoška, gnijezdovica

Nigritella nigra (L.) Rchb. fil. - Murka, crno smilje

Ophrys apifera Hudson - Pčelica

Ophrys araneola Rchb. - Kokica

Ophrys bertolonii Moretti - Šarenbubac, kokica

Ophrys beroloniiformis O. & E. Danesch - Kokica

Ophrys bombyliflora Link in Schrader - Mačje uho

Ophrys fusca Link - Pčelica

Ophrys holoserica (Burm. fil.) Greuter - Pčelica

Ophrys incubacea Bianca - Pčelica

Ophrys insectifera L. - Pčelica

Ophrys lutea (Gouan) Cav. - Žuta pčelica

Ophrys reinholdii Fleischmann - Pčelica

Ophrys scolopax Cav. subsp. *cornuta* (Steven) E. G. Camus - Pčelica

- Ophrys scolopax* Cav. subsp. *scolopax* - Pčelica
Ophrys sphegodes Miller subsp. *montenegrina* Bauman & Künkele - Crnogorska pčelica
Ophrys sphegodes Miller subsp. *sphogodes* - Pčelica
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willd. - Pčelica
Orchis coriophora L. - Kačunak smrdljivi
Orchis italica Poir. - Italijanski kačunak
Orchis laxiflora Lam. - Veliki kačunak
Orchis mascula L. subsp. *mascula* - Salep, kačunak
Orchis mascula L. subsp. *signifera* (Vest) Soó - Salep, kačunak
Orchis militaris L. - Kačunak, podrimunak
Orchis morio L. subsp. *morio* - Mirisni kačunak
Orchis morio L. subsp. *morio* versus subsp. *albanica* (Gözl & Reinhard) Buttler - kačunak
Orchis palustris L. - Kačunak
Orchis papilionacea L. subsp. *papilionacea* - Crveni kačunak
Orchis pauciflora Ten. - Kačunak
Orchis provincialis Balb. - Gorocvijet
Orchis purpurea Hudson - Purpurni kačunak
Orchis quadripunctata Cyr. ex Ten. - Kačunak
Orchis simia Lam. - Kačunak
Orchis spitzelii Sauter ex Koch - Kačunak, salep
Orchis tridentata Scop. - Mali kačunak
Orchis ustulata L. - Medeni kačunak
Platanthera bifolia (L.) L. M. C. Rich. - Vimenjak
Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb. - Vimenjak
Pseudorchis albida (L.) A. & D. Löve - Cretnjača
Pseudorchis frivaldii (Hampe ex Griseb.) P. F. Hunt - Cretnjača, cepelika
Serapias cordigera L. - Kukavica
Serapias lingua L. - Kukavica
Serapias vomeracea (Burm. fil.) Briq. subsp. *laxiflora* (Soó) Gözl & Reinhard - Kukavica
Serapias vomeracea (Burm. fil.) Briq. subsp. *vomeracea* - Kukavica
Spirantes spiralis (L.) Chevall - Zasukica
Traunsteinera globosa (L.) Rchb. - Kačun
- **Fam.: Pinaceae**
- Pinus heldreichii* Christ - Munika
Pinus peuce Gris. - Molika
- **Fam.: Plantaginaceae**
- Plantago reniformis* G. Beck - Bubrežasta bokvica
- **Fam.: Plumbaginaceae**
- Limonium angustifolium* Tausch. - Travulja, mrežica
- **Fam.: Polygonaceae**
- Polygonum maritimum* L. - Morski troskot
Polygonum salicifolium Brouss. - Troskot
Rumex balcanicus Rech. fil. - Balkanski tavelj, konjsko zelje
- **Fam.: Posidoniaceae**
- Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile - Morska trava
- **Fam.: Primulaceae**
- Androsace mathildae* Levier - Poplić
Cyclamen hederifolium Aiton - Klobučac
Cyclamen purpurascens Miller - Kolutka, konjska jabuka
Cyclamen repandum Sm. - Mali klobučac, skrž
- **Fam.: Ranunculaceae**
- Aquilegia bleicicii* Podobnik - Blečićeva kandilka
Aquilegia dinarica G. Beck - Dinarska kandilka
Aquilegia grata F. Malý ex Zimmeter - Prijatna kandilka
Paeonia mascula (L.) Miller - Planinski božur

Pulsatilla grandis Wend. - Pulzatila

Ranunculus lingua L. - Kaljužarka

Ranunculus seguieri Vill. subsp. *montenegrinus* (Halácsy) Tutin - Crnogorski ljukutić

Trollius europaeus L. - Jablan

- **Fam.: Rhamnaceae**

Rhamnus intermedius Steudel & Hochst - Primorska krkavina

- **Fam.: Rosaceae**

Alchemilla montenegrina Plocek - Crnogorski virak

Alchemilla rubidula Plocek - Virak

Alchemilla vincekii Plocek - Vincekov virak

Geum bulgaricum Panč. - Zečija stopa

Potentilla montenegrina Pant. - Crnogorska petoprsnica

Potentilla palustris (L.) Scop. - Zabijelnik

Prunus cocomila Ten. - Džanja, divlja šljiva

Prunus padus L. - Sremza

- **Fam.: Rubiaceae**

Asperula baldaccii (Halácsy) Ehrend. - Baldačijeva lazarkinja

Asperula doerfleri Wettst. - Derflerova lazarkinja

Asperula wettsteini Adamović - Vetštajnova lazarkinja

- **Fam.: Rutaceae**

Haplophyllum patavinum (L.) Boiss. - Gorska ruta, broćika

- **Fam.: Saxifragaceae**

Saxifraga stellaris L. - Zvjedasta kamenika

Saxifraga federici-augusti Biasol. - Federikova kamenika

- **Fam.: Scrophulariaceae**

Cymbalaria ebelii (Cufod.) Speta - Ebelov lanilist

Melampyrum doerfleri Ronninger - Derflerova urodica

Pedicularis ernesti mayeri V. Stevanović, D. Lakušić & M. Niketić - Majerov ušljivac

Scrophularia bosniaca G. Beck - Bosanski strupnik

Tozzia alpina L. - Tocija

Verbascum durmitoreum Rohlena - Durmitorska divizma

Verbascum nicolai Rohlena - Nikolina divizma

Wulfenia bleicicii Lakušić - Blečićeva vulfenija

- **Fam.: Tamaricaceae**

Myricaria ernesti-mayeri Lakušić - Majerova vresina

- **Fam.: Taxaceae**

Taxus baccata L. - Tisa

- **Fam.: Thymeleaceae**

Daphne blagayana Frey. - Jeremičak

Daphne cneorum L. - Cmilje

Daphne laureola L. - Jeremičak veliki

Daphne malyana Blečić - Malijev jeremičak

- **Fam.: Trapaceae**

Trapa natans L. - Kasoranja

- **Fam.: Umbelliferae**

Cachrys ferulacea (L.) Calest.

Chaerophyllum coloratum L. - Šarena krabljica

Daucus pumilus (Gou.) Ball. - Pitoma mrkva

Echinophora spinosa L. - Ježika, bodljivec

Eryngium alpinum L. - Alpski kotrljan

Eryngium maritimum L. - Morski kotrljan

Eryngium palmatum Vis. & Pančić - palmoliki kotrljan

Eryngium serbicum Pančić - Srpski kotrljan

Pancicia serbica Vis. - Srpska pančićija

- **Fam.: Valerianaceae**

Centranthus slavnicii Lakušić - Slavničev odoljen
Valeriana bertisceae Pančić - Prokletijski odoljen
Valeriana brauni-blanketi Lakušić - Brau-Blankeov odoljen
Valeriana dioica L. subsp. *simplicifolia* Rchb. - Odoljen
Valeriana dioscoridis S. S. - Dioskoridisov odoljen
Valeriana pancicii Hal. & Bald. - Pančičev odoljen

- **Fam.: Violaceae**

Viola elegantula Schott - Ljubičica
Viola orphanidis Boiss. subsp. *nicolai* (Pant.) Valentine - Nikolina ljubičica
Viola speciosa Pantocsek - Ljubičica
Viola vilaensis Hayek - Ljubičica

- **Fam.: Zannichelliaceae**

Cymodocea nodosa

- **Fam.: Zosteraceae**

Zoostera marina L. - Svilina morska
Zoostera noltii Hornem. - Noltijeva svilina

ALGAE

Klasa: PHAEOPHYCEAE

- **Fam.: Cystoseiraceae**

Cystoseira mediterranea (Ag.) Sauv.
Cystoseira mediterranea (Ag.) Sauv. var. *stricta*
Cystoseira mediterranea (Ag.) Sauv. var. *spicata* Erceg.
Cystoseira amentacea Valiante
Cystoseira amentacea Valiante var. *adriatica*

MARCHANTE

Klasa: MARCHANTIOIPSIDA

Red: MARCHANTIALES

- **Fam.: Aytoniaceae Cavers**

Mannia triandra (Scop.) Grolle

Red: JUNGERMANNIALES

- **Fam.: Cephaloziellaceae Douin**

Cephaloziella calyculata (Durieu et Mont) K. Müll.

- **Fam.: Lophoziaceae (Joerg.) Vanden Berghen**

Lophozia ascendens (Warnst.) Schust.

Klasa: BRYOPSISIDA

Red: HYPNALES (M.Fleisch.) W.R.Buck & Vitt

- **Fam.: Brachytheciaceae Schimp.**

Brachythecium geheebii Milde

- **Fam.: Amblystegiaceae Kindb.**

Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus (Brid.) R.S.Chopra

- **Fam.: Hypnaceae Schimp.**

Hypnum fertile Sendtn.

- **Fam.: Leskeaceae Schimp.**

Pseudoleskea saviana (De Not.) Latzel

- **Fam.: Neckeraceae Schimp.**

Homalia webbiana (Mont.) Schimp.

Neckera pennata Hedw.

Red: BUXBAUMIALES M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Buxbaumiaceae Schimp.**

Buxbaumia viridis (Moug. ex Lam. et DC.) Brid. ex Moug. & Nestl.

Red: DICRANALES H.Philib. ex M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Dicranaceae Schimp.**

Dicranum viride (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb.

Paraleucobryum sauteri (Bruch & Schimp.) Loeske

- **Fam.: Fissidentaceae Schimp.**

Fissidens curvatus Hornsch.

Red: POTTIALES M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Pottiaceae Schimp.**

Ephemerum recurvifolium (Dicks.) Boulay

Ephemerum sessile (Bruch) Müll. Hal.

Red: FUNARIALES M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Funariaceae Schwägr.**

Funaria microstoma Bruch. ex Schimp.

Funariella curviseta (Schwägr.) Sérgio

Red: GRIMMIALES M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Grimmiaceae Arn.**

Grimmia caespiticia (Brid.) Jur.

Grimmia fuscolutea Hook.

Red: ORTHOTRICHALES Dixon

- **Fam.: Orthotrichaceae Arn.**

Orthotrichum patens Bruch ex Brid.

Red: POTTIALES M.Fleisch.

- **Fam.: Pottiaceae Schimp.**

Molendoa hornschuchiana (Hook.) Lindb. ex Limpr.

Tortula lingulata Lindb.

Syntrichia princeps (De Not.) Mitt.

Weissia levieri (Limpr.) Kindb.

Trichostomum triumphans De Not.

Red: ORTHOTRICHALES Dixon

- **Fam.: Orthotrichaceae Arn.**

Ulota crispa (Hedw.) Brid.

II FUNGI

Klasa: HYMENOMYCETES

Red: AGARICALES

- **Fam.: Agaricaceae**

Lepiota grangei (Eyre) Kühner

- **Fam.: Amanitaceae**

Amanita aspera (Fr.) Hook. (syn.: *A. franchetii* (Boud.) Fayod)
Amanita caesarea (Scop. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Schwein. - Blagva, knjeginja, jajača
Amanita solitaria (Bull.: Fr.) Mérat - Ježasta muhara (syn.: *A. echinocephala* (Vittad.) Quél.)
Amanita vittadini (Moretti) Vittad. - Kuštrava muhara
Limacella glioderma (Fr.) Maire
Limacella guttata (Pers.) Konrad et Maubl.

- **Fam.: Cortinariaceae**

Cortinarius bulliardii (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. - Plamenonoga koprenka
Cortinarius orellanus (Fr.: Fr.) Fr.
Cortinarius praestans (Corda) Gill. – Debelonoška
Cortinarius violaceus (L.: Fr.) Fr.

- **Fam.: Hygrophoraceae**

Hygrocybe citrinovirens (J. E. Lange.) Jul. Schäff. - Zelenkastožuta vlažnica
Hygrocybe intermedia (Pass.) Fayod - Suva vlažnica (syn.: *Hygrophorus inermidius* Pass.)
Hygrocybe obrussea (Fr.:Fr.) Wünsche (syn.: *H. quieta* (Kühner) Singer)
Hygrocybe ovina (Bull.) Kühner - Čmosmeđa vlažnica
Hygrocybe punicea (Fr.: Fr.) P. Kumm. - Velika vlažnica (syn.: *Hygrophorus puniceus* (Fr.: Fr.) Fr.)
Hygrocybe spadicea (Scop.: Fr.) P. Karst. - Žuto smeđa vlažnica, klipasta vlažnica
Hygrocybe subglobispora Orton
Hygrophorus gliocyclus Fr. (syn.: *H. ligatus* Fr.)
Hygrophorus hypothejus (Fr.: Fr.) Fr. - Kasna puževica
Hygrophorus marzuolus (Fr.) Bres. - Martovka
Hygrophorus nemoreus (Pers.: Fr.) Fr.
Hygrophorus poetarum R. Heim
Hygrophorus russula (Fr.: Fr.) Quél.

- **Fam.: Pluteaceae**

Volvariella bombycina (Schaeff.: Fr.) Singer - Svilenkasta tobličarka

- **Fam.: Tricholomataceae**

Catathelasma imperiale (Fr.) Singer - Velika dvoprstenka
Tricholoma acerbum (Bull.: Fr.) Quél.
Tricholoma aurantium (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Ricken - Zlatna vitezovka
Tricholoma sejunctum (J. Sowerby: Fr.) Quél.
Tricholoma squarrulosum Bres

Red: APHYLLOPHORALES (PORIALES)

- **Fam.: Bankeraceae**

Phellodon niger (Fr.: Fr.) P. Karst.
Phellodon tomentosum (L.: Fr.) Banker

- **Fam.: Cantharellaceae**

Cantharellus cinereus Fr.
Cantharellus friesii Quél. - Sitna lisičarka, frijesova lisičarka

- **Fam.: Clavariaceae**

Clavariadelphus truncatus (Quél.) Donk - Ravnotjemeni buzdovan

- **Fam.: Coriciaceae**

Aleurodiscus disciformis (Fr.) Pat.

- **Fam.: Ganodermataceae**

Ganoderma resinaceum Boud. in Pat.

- **Fam.: Gomphaceae**

Gomphus clavatus Gray - Ljubičasta lisičica, grimizna lisičica

- **Fam.: Hericiaceae**

Hericium clathroides (Pall.: Fr.) Pers. - Bukov igličar

- **Fam.: Hymenochetaceae**

Coltricia cinnomomea (Pers.) Murrill.

Hymenochaete cruenta (Pers.: Fr.) Donk

Onnia tomentosa (Fr.) P. Karst. - Jastučasti rupičar

- **Fam.: Poriaceae**

Trametes suavolens (Fr.) Fr.

- **Fam.: Ramariaceae**

Ramaria botrytis (Pers.) Ricken

Ramaria formosa (Fr.) Quél.

- **Fam.: Scutigerae**

Albatrellus ovinus (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Kotl. ex Pouzar - Ovčje vime

Albatrellus (*Scutigera*) *pes-capre* (Pers.: Fr.) Pouzar - Maglen

- **Fam.: Sparassidiaceae**

Sparassis laminosa Fr.

- **Fam.: Thelephoraceae**

Hydnellum aurantiacum (Batsch.: Fr.) Karst. - Narandžasta plutovka

Hydnellum caeruleum (Hornem.: Pers.) P. Karst.

Hydnellum concrescens (Pers.: Schwein.) Banker

Hydnellum ferrugineum (Fr.: Fr.) Karst. - Krvareća ježevica, rđasta plutovka

Hydnellum peckii Banker: Peck

Hydnellum suaveolens (Scop.: Fr.) Kars. - Mirisna ježevica

Sarcodon imbricatus (L.: Fr.) Karst. - Srnjača, crna ljuskavica

Sarcodon joeides (Pers.) Bat.

Sarcodon leucopus (Pers.) Maas Geest. et Nannf. - Glatki ježevac

Sarcodon scabrosus (Fr.) P. Karst.

Red: BOLETALES

- **Fam.: Boletaceae**

Boletus aereus Bull.: Fr. - Crni vrganj

Boletus appendiculatus Schaeff. - Šiljatonogi vrganj

Boletus fechtneri Velen. - Fechtnerov vrganj

Boletus impolitus Fr. - Pustenasti vrganj

Boletus queletii Schulzer

Boletus radicans Pers.: Fr. - Bijeli gorčak (syn.: *B. albidus* Roques)

Boletus regius Krombh. - Kraljevka

Boletus rhodoxanthus (Krombh.) Kallenb. - Žuta ruževača

Boletus satanas Lenz - Ludara

Boletus torosus Fr.

Gyroporus cyanescens (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél. (syn.: *Boletus cyanescens* Bull.: Fr.)

Gyrodon lividus (Bull.: Fr.) Sacc. - Žuti johovac (syn.: *G. sistotremoides* (Fr.) Opat.)

Suillus luteus (L.: Fr.) Roussel - Osinac, maslenka

Suillus sibiricus Singer ssp. *helveticus* Singer - Molikin vučji hlebac

- **Fam.: Paxillaceae**

Omphalotus olearius (DC. ex Fr.) Singer - Zavodnica

- **Fam.: Gomphidiaceae**

Gomphidius maculatus (Scop.) Fr.

- **Fam.: Strobilomycetaceae**

Porphyrellus porphyrosporus (Fr.) Gillet

Porphyrellus pseudoscaber (Secr.) Singer - Mrki vrganj

Phylloporus rhodoxanthus (Schw.) Bres. (syn.: *Ph. pelletieri* (Lév.) Quél.)

Strobilomyces floccopus (Vahl : Fr.) Karst. - Ljuskavi kuštravac (syn.: *S. strobilaceus* (Scop.: Fr.) Berk.)

Red: POLYPORALES

- **Fam.: Polyporaceae**

Lentinus adhaerens (Alb. et Schwein.: Fr.) Fr.

Polyporus umbellatus (Pers.: Fr.) Fr.

Red: RUSSULALES

- **Fam.: Russulaceae**

Lactarius acris (Bolton: Fr.) Gray - Oštra mliječnica

Lactarius controversus (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. - Topolova mliječnica

Lactarius mairei Malençon

Lactarius musteus Fr.

Klasa: GASTEROMYCETES

Red: LYCOPERDALES

- **Fam.: Geastraceae**

Geastrum fimbriatum Fr. - Trepavičava zvijezdača (syn.: *G. sessile* (Sow.) – Pouzar)

Geastrum coronatum Pers.: Pers.

Geastrum fornicatum (Huds.) Fr. - Izdignuta zvijezdača

Geastrum quadrifidum Pers.: Pers.

Geastrum minimum Schwein. - Sitna zvijezdača

Geastrum pectinatum Pers.

Geastrum schmidelii Vitt. (syn.: *G. nanum* Pers.)

Geastrum striatum DC. - Mrka zvijezdača

- **Fam.: Lycoperdaceae**

Bovista paludosa Lév.

Lycoperdon mammaeforme Pers. – Bradavičasta puhara

Red: PHALLALES

- **Fam.: Phallaceae**

Mutinus caninus (Huds.: Pers.) Fr. - Pasji stršak

Red: TULOSTOMATALES

- **Fam.: Tulostomataceae**

Tulostoma brumale Pers.: Pers.

Tulostoma fimbriatum Fr.

SCLERODERMATALES

- **Fam.: Pisolithaceae**

Pisolithus arhizus (Scop.: Pers.) Rauschert (syn.: *P. tinctorius* (Pers.: Pers.) Coker & Couch syn.:

P. arenarius Alb. et Schwein.)

Podrazdio: ASCOMYCOTINA

Klasa: DISCOMYCETES

Red: HELEOTIALES

- **Fam.: Geoglossaceae**

Geoglossum umbratile Sacc. (syn.: *G. nigratum* Cooke)

Cudonia circinans Persoon ex Fr.

Trichoglossum hirsutum (Fr.) Boud.

Red: PEZIZALES

- **Fam.: Helvellaceae**

Gyromitra gigas (Krombh.) Cooke – Golemi hrčak

Gyromitra mcknightii Harmaja

Helvella atra Holmskj.: Fr.

- **Fam.: Humariaceae**

Caloscypha fulgens (Pers.) Boud. - Žuto-narandžasta peharka

- **Fam.: Morchellaceae**

Morchella rotunda Pers.

Mitrophora semilibera (DC. ex Fr.) Lev. - Hibridni smrčak

Verpa conica (O. F. Müll.) Sw. - Konična smrčkovica

- **Fam.: Pezizaceae**

Otidea concinna (Pers.) Sacc.

Sarcosphaera coronaria (Jacq.) J. Schröt. - Ljubičasta krunašica

Red: PLECTASCALES

- **Fam.: Onygenaceae**

Onygena equina (Willd.) Persoon ex Fr. - Rožna stapkoglavka

III ANIMALS

Klasa: ANTHOZOA

- **Fam.: Madreporaria**

Madrepora oculata(L.) - Bijeli kameni koral

Cladocora caespitosa (L.) - Kamenj koral

- **Fam.: Anthipatharia**

Antipathes subpinata (El. et Sol.) - Crni koral

- **Fam.: Coralliidae**

Corallium rubrum (L.) - Crveni koral

- **Fam.: Pleksauridae**

Eunicella cavolinii(Koch) – Lažni žuti koral

Eunicella stricta(Bertoloni) – Lažni crveni koral

- **Familja: Gerardidae**

Gerardia savaglia (Bertoloni 1819)

Klasa: DEMOSPONGIAE

- **Fam.: Tethyidae**

Tethya aurantium (Pall.) – Morska narandža

- **Fam.: Verongiidae**

Aplysina aerophoba Schmidt, 1862 – Sumporača

360. *Aplysina cavernicola* Vacelet, 1959 – Sumporača

- **Fam.: Axinellidae**

Axinella cannabina (Esper, 1794)

Axinella damicornis (Esper, 1794)

Axinella polypoides (Schmidt, 1862)

Axinella verrucosa (Esper, 1794)

- **Fam.: Spongiidae**

Spongia officinalis (Linnaeus, 1759) – Pravi morski sunder

Hippospongia communis (Lamark, 1813) – Divlji morski sunder

Klasa HIRUDINEA – pijavice

- **Fam. Glossiphoniidae**

Batracobdelloides moogi Nesemann & Csanyi 1995

- **Fam. Hirudinidae**

Hirudo medicinalis L. 1758 – Medicinska pijavica

Hirudo verbana Carena 1820 – Madjarska pijavica

- **Fam. Erpobdellidae**

Dina lineata montana Sket 1968

Klasa: OLIGOCHAETA

- **Fam. Tubificidae**
Spirosperma scodraensis (Hrabe 1958)
- **Fam. Lumbriculidae**
Trichodrilus montenegrinus Karaman 1973

Klasa: ECHINOIDEA

- **Fam.: Diadematidae**
Centrostephanus longispinus (Phil.) – Jež

Klasa: ASTEROIDEA

- **Fam.: Ophiasteridae**
Ophiaster ophidianus Lamm – Zvijezda

Klasa: HOLOTHURIOIDEA

- **Fam.: Holothuriidae**
Holothuria forskali Delle Chiaje, 1823 – Morski krastavac
Holothuria impatiens (Forskal, 1775) - Morski krastavac
Holothuria polii Delle Chiaje, 1823 - Morski krastavac
Holothuria tubulosa Gmelin, 1788 - Morski krastavac

Klasa: CRUSTASTEA

Red: AMHIPODA

- **Fam.: Gammaridae**
Typhiogammarus mrazeki Schaferna 1906
Hadzia crispata G. Karaman 1969
Naphargus asper G. Karaman 1972
Naphargus carcerarius G. Karaman 1988

Klasa: ARACHNIDA

Red: ACARINA – grinje

- **Fam. Euthrombiidae - kopnene grinje**
Euthrombidium djordjevici Saboori & Pešić 2006
- **Fam. Microtrombididae - kopnene grinje**
Montenegtrombium milicae Saboori 2006
- **Fam. Hydrodromidae – vodene grinje**
Hydrodroma reinhardi Pešić 2002
- **Fam. Hygrobatidae – vodene grinje**
Atractides longisetus Pešić 2002
Stygohydracarus karanovici Pešić 2001

Klasa INSECTA

Red: ORTHOPTERA – pravokrilci

- **Fam.: Tetigonidae – konici, zrikavci**
Conocephalus ebneri Harz, 1966
Saga natoliae (Serv.)
Saga pedo (Pallas, 1771) – Sredozemni konjic

Red: COLEOPTERA

- **Fam. Dytiscidae - kozaci**

Hydroporus discretus Fairmaire & Brisout 1859

Scarodytes savinensis (Zimmermann, 1933)

- **Fam.: Lucanidae – jelenci**

Lucanus cervus L. – Običan jelenak

- **Fam.: Dynastinae – nosorožci**

Oryctes nasicornis L. – Običanosorožac

- **Fam.: Lampyridae - svitci**

Luciola novaki Muller, 1946 – Običan svitac

- **Fam.: Cerambycidae - strižibube**

Rosalia alpina (Linne 1758) – Alpska strižibuba

Red: LEPIDOPTERA - leptiri

- **Fam.: Papilionidae - lastinrepci**

Papilio machaon Linne 1758 – Običan lastin rep

Papilio podalirius Linne 1758 – Prugasto jedarce

Papilio alexanor Esp. – Sredozemni lastin rep

Parnassius apollo Linne 1758 – Crvenooki parnasovac

Red: HYMENOPTERA - opnokrilci

- **Famija: Formicidae – šumski mravi**

Formica rufa Line, 1758 – Rusi mrav

Klasa: BIVALVIA

- **Fam.: Mytilidae**

Lithophaga lithophaga (L.) – Prstac

- **Fam.: Pinnidae**

Pinna nobilis L. – Palastura

Klasa: GASTROPODA

- **Fam.: Milacidae**

Tandonia reuleaxi (Clessin, 1887)

- **Fam.: Limacidae**

Limax wohlberedti Simroth, 1900.

- **Fam.: Agriolimacidae**

Deroceras maasseni Wiktor, 1996

- **Fam.: Helicidae**

Helix vladica (Kobelt, 1898)

Helix dormitoris dormitoris (Kobelt, 1898)

- **Fam. Hydrobiidae**

Anagastina zetaevalis Radoman 1973

Anagastina scutarica Radoman 1973

Anagastina vidrovani (Radoman, 1973)

Anagastina matjasici (Bole, 1961)

Orientalina lacustris Radoman, 1983

Orientalina elongata Radoman, 1973

Bracenicia spiridoni Radoman 1973

- **Fam. Valvatidae**

Valvata montenegrina Glöer & Pešić (in press)

- **Fam.: Cypraeacidae**

Luria lurida (L.) – Bubica

- **Fam.: Mitridae**

Mitra zonata – Prugasti puž

- **Familja: Tonnidae**

Tonna galea (L.) - Puž bačvaš

Klasa: PISCES

Red: CLUPEIFORMES

- **Fam.: Salmonidae**

Salmothymus obtustirostris zetensis (Karaman) - Mekousna pastrmka, zetska mekousna

Red: ACIPENSERIFORMES

- **Fam.: Acipenseridae**

Acipenser naccarii Bonaparte, 1830 – Jadranska jesetra

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus, 1758 – Atlantska jesetra

Huso huso, Linnaeus 1758 – Moruna

Red: PLEUROTREMATA

- **Fam.: Cetorhinidae**

Cethorinus maximus Gunnerus, 1765 – Psina golema

- **Fam.: Lamnidae**

Carharodon carharias Linnaeus, 1758 – Bijela ajkula

Red: HYPOTREMATA

- **Fam.: Mobulidae**

Mobular mobular (Bonnaterre, 1788) – Golub, uhan

Red: SOLENICHTHYES

- **Fam.: Syngnathidae**

Hyppocampus ramulosus Leach, 1814 - Morski konjić

Hyppocampus hyppocampus Linnaeus, 1758 - Morski konjić

Red: PLECTOGHNATHI

- **Fam.: Molidae**

Mola mola Linnaeus 1758 - Bucanj, riba mjesec

Red: PECOMORPHI

- **Familije: Gobidae**

Pomatoschistus tortonesei Miller, 1968 - Glavoč

Klasa: AMPHIBIA – vodozemci

Red CAUDATA - repati vodozemci

- **Fam.: Proteidae**

Proteus anguinus Laurenti, 1768 - Čovječja ribica

- **Fam.: Salamandridae**

Salamandra atra (Laurenti 1768) - Crni daždevnjak

Salamandra salamandra (Laurenti 1768) - Šareni daždevnjak

Triturus alpestris Laurenti 1768 - Planinski mrmoljak

Triturus alpestris montenegrinus Rd., 1951

Triturus alpestris piperianus Rd., 1961

Triturus alpestris serdarus Rd., 1961

Triturus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758 - Mali mrmoljak

Triturus carnifex Laurenti, 1768 - Glavati mrmoljak

Red ANURA - repati vodozemci

- **Fam.: Pelobatidae**

Pelobates fuscus Laurenti, 1768 - Žaba češnjarka

- **Fam.: Bufonidae**

Bufo bufo Mertens & Müller 1928 - Krastača

Bufo viridis Laurenti, 1768 - Zelena krastača

- **Fam.: Hylidae**

Hyla arborea (Linnaeus, 1758) - Gatalinka

- **Fam.: Ranidae**

Rana ridibunda (Pallas 1771) - Zelena žaba

Rana graeca Boulenger, 1891 - Grčka žaba

Rana shqiperic Hotz et al., 1987 - Skadarska žaba

Klasa: REPTILIA - gmizavci

Red TESTUDINES - Kornjače

- **Fam.: Testudinidae**

Testudo hermanni (Gmelin 1788) - Šumska kornjača

- **Fam.: Emydidae**

Emys orbicularis (Linnaeus, 1758) - Barska kornjača

Mauremys caspica (Valen, 1833) - Riječna kornjača

- **Fam.: Cheloniidae**

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758) - Morska kornjača

Chelonia mydas – Zelena morska kornjača

Red LACERTILIA - gušteri

- **Fam.: Lacertidae**

Algyroides nigropunctatus (Dum. & Bibr., 1839) - Mediteranski gušter

Podarcis muralis (Laurenti, 1768) - Zidni gušter

Podarcis melisellensis Werner, 1853 - Kraški gušter

Podarcis sicula Taddei, 1950 - Primorski gušter

Lacerta oxycephala Dum. & Bibr., 1839 - Plavi gušter

Lacerta mosorensis Kolomb., 1886 - Mosorski gušter

Lacerta agilis Linnaeus, 1758 - Livadski gušter

Lacerta viridis (Laurenti, 1768) - Zelenbač

Lacerta trilineata Schr., 1912 - Veliki zelenbač

Lacerta vivipara (Jacquin 1787) - Planinski gušter

- **Fam.: Anguidae**

Ophisaurus apodus (Pallas 1775) - Blavor

Anguis fragilis (Linnaeus 1758) - Sljepić

Red SERPENTES - zmije

- **Fam.: Colubridae**

Coronella austriaca Laurenti, 1768 - Smukulja

Natrix natrix Linnaeus 1758 - Barska bjelouška

Natrix tessellata Laurenti 1768 - Riječna bjelouška

Coluber najadum Eichwald 1831 - Zmija šilac

Coluber gemonensis (Laurenti 1768) - Primorski smuk

Malpolon monspessulana (Hermann 1804) - Mrki smuk

Elaphe situla Linnaeus 1758 - Šareni smuk

Elaphe longissima Laurenti 1768 - Obični smuk

Elaphe quatuorelineata (Lacepede 1789) - Prugasti smuk

Klasa: AVES - ptice

- **Fam.: Gaviidae - morski gnjurci**

Gavia stellata (Pontopp.) - Morski gnjurac mali

Gavia arctica (L.) - Morski gnjurac srednji

Gavia immer (L.) - Morski gnjurac veliki

Gavia adamsii (Gray) - Morski gnjurac žutokljuni

- **Fam.: Podicipedidae - gnjurci**

Tachybaptus ruficollis (Pall.) - Mali gnjurac

Podiceps nigricollis Brehm - Crnovrati gnjurac

Podiceps auritus (L.) - Ušati gnjurac

Podiceps griseigena (Bodd.) - Riđogrlji gnjurac

Podiceps cristatus (L.) - Veliki šubasti gnjurac

- **Fam.: Procellariidae - zavoji**

Puffinus puffinus (Brünn.) - Obični zovoj

Puffinus yelkouan - Mali zovoj

Calonectris diomedea Scop. - Veliki zovoj

- **Fam.: Phalacrocoracidae - vranaci**

Phalacrocorax carbo (L.) - Vranac

Phalacrocorax aristotelis (L.) - Šubasti vranac

Phalacrocorax pygmeus (Pall.) - Fendak

- **Fam.: Pelecanidae - pelikani, panci, nesiti**

Pelecanus onocrotalus L. - Ružičasti pelikan

Pelecanus crispus Bruch - Panac, pelikan, nesit

- **Fam.: Ardeidae - čaplje**

Botaurus stellaris (L.) - Bukavac

Ixobrychus minutus (L.) - Bukavčić

Egretta garzetta (L.) - Mala bijela čaplja

Egretta gularis (Bosc.) - Afrička crna čaplja

Egretta alba (L.) - Velika bijela čaplja

Ardeola ralloides (Scop.) - Žuta čapljica

Nycticorax nycticorax (L.) - Gak

Bubulcus ibis (L.) - Afrička žuta čaplja

Ardea cinerea L. - Siva čaplja

Ardea purpurea L. - Crvena čaplja

- **Fam.: Ciconiidae - rode**

Ciconia ciconia (L.) - Bijela roda

Ciconia nigra (L.) - Crna roda

- **Fam.: Threskiornithidae - ražnjevi**

Plegadis falcinellus (L.) - Ibis, crni ražanj

Platalea leucorodia L. - Čaplja kašikara

- **Fam.: Phoenicopteridae - flaminzi, plamenci**

Phoenicopus roseus - Flamingos, plamenac

- **Fam.: Anatidae - plovke**

Cygnus cygnus - Žutokljuni labud

Cygnus olor - Crvenokljuni labud

Tadorna tadorna (L.) - Šarena utva

Tadorna ferruginea (Pall.) - Zlatokrila utva

Netta rufina (Pall.) - Plovka prevez

Melanitta fusca (L.) - Baršunasti turpan

Melanitta nigra (L.) - Crni turpan

Somateria mollissima (L.) - Sjeverna gavka

Clangula hyemalis (L.) - Plovka ledenjarka

Mergus albellus L. - Mali ronac

Mergus serrator L. - Srednji ronac

Mergus merganser L. - Veliki ronac
Oxyura leucocephala (Scop.) - Bjeloglava plovka
Aythya nyroca - Patka crnka
Aythya marila -
Branta ruficollis -

- **Fam.: Pandionidae - ribari**

Pandion haliaetus (L.) - Orao ribar

- **Fam.: Accipitridae - jastrebovi**

Pernis apivorus (L.) - Jastreb osičar
Milvus milvus (L.) - Crvenkasta lunja
Milvus korschun (Gm.) - Mrka lunja
Haliaetus albicilla (L.) - Orao bjelorepan
Accipiter gentilis^{*)} (L.) - Jastreb kokošar
Accipiter brevipes^{*)} (Severtz.) - Kratkoprsti kobac
Accipiter nisus^{*)} (L.) - Obični kobac
Buteo rufinus (Cretz.) - Ridji mišar
Buteo buteo (L.) - Obični mišar
Hieraaetus pennatus (Gm.) - Patuljasti orao
Hieraaetus fasciatus (Vieill.) - Planinski orao
Aquila clanga Pall. - Orao kliktač
Aquila pomarina C, L. Brehm - Orao klokotač
Aquila heliaca Sav. - Kraljevski orao
Aquila chrysaetos (L.) - Suri orao
Neophron percnopterus (L.) - Bijela kanja
Gypaetus barbatus (L.) - Orao bradač
Aegypius monachus (L.) - Crni strvinar
Gyps fulvus (Habl.) - Sup bjeloglavi
Circaetus gallicus (Gm.) - Orao zmijar
Circus cyaneus (L.) - Poljska eja
Circus macrourus (Gm.) - Stepska eja
Circus pygargus (L.) - Eja livadarka
Circus aeruginosus (L.) - Eja močvarica
Elanus caeruleus (Desf.) - Siva lunja

- **Fam.: Falconidae - sokolovi**

Falco cherrug Grey - Stepski soko
Falco biarmicus Temm. - Planinski soko
Falco peregrinus Tunst. - Sivi soko
Falco subbuteo L. - Soko lastavičar
Falco eleonora Gene - Mrki soko
Falco columbarius L. - Mali soko
Falco vespertinus L. - Siva vjetruška
Falco naumanni Fleicsh. - Stepska vjetruška
Falco tinnunculus L. - Obična vjetruška

- **Fam.: Tetraonidae - koke**

Bonasa bonasia (L.) - Lještarka
Tetrao urogallus L. - Veliki tetrijeb
Tetrao tetrix L. - Tetrijeb ruževac

- **Fam.: Turnicidae**

Turnix sylvatica - Andaluzijska kokica

^{*)} Zaštita kobaca i jastreba ne primjenjuje se u fazanerijama i neposrednoj okolini.

- **Fam.: Rallidae - barske koke**
Rallus aquaticus L. - Barski petlovan
Porzana porzana (L.) - Barski petlić
Porzana parva (Scop.) - Barski petlić srednji
Porzana pusilla (Pall.) - Mali barski petlić
Crex crex (L.) - Prdavac
Gallinula chloropus (L.) - Barska koka
- **Fam.: Gruidae - ždralovi**
Grus grus (L.) - Sivi ždral
- **Fam.: Otidae - droplje**
Otis tarda L. - Velika droplja
Otis tetrax L. - Mala droplja
- **Fam.: Haematopodidae - oštrigari**
Haematopus ostralegus L. - Šareni oštrigar
- **Fam.: Recurvirostridae - sabljarka**
Himantopus himantopus (L.) - Vlastelica
Recurvirostra avosetta L. - Sabljarka
- **Fam.: Burhinidae - potrci**
Burhinus oedicephalus (L.) - Noćni potrc
- **Fam.: Glareolidae - zijavci**
Glareola pratincola (L.) - Zijavac
- **Fam.: Charadriidae - zujavci**
Charadrius hiaticula L. - Zujavac blatarić
Charadrius dubius Scop. - Zujavac sljepić
Charadrius alexandrinus L. - Morski zujavac
Eudromias morinellus (L.) - Planinski zujavac
Pluvialis apricaria (L.) - Zujavac zlatar
Pluvialis squatarola (L.) - Sivi zujavac
Vanellus vanellus (L.) - Vivak
Vanellus spinosus (L.) - Vivak mamuzar
- **Fam.: Scolopacidae - šljuke**
Arenaria interpres
Calidris minuta (Leisl.) - Blatarić patuljak
Calidris alpina (L.) - Obični blatarić
Calidris canutus
Calidris ferruginea (Pontopp.) - Mrki blatarić
Philomachus pugnax (L.) - Prudnik ubojica
Tringa erythropus (Pall.) - Mrki prudnik
Tringa totanus (L.) - Crvenonogi prudnik
Tringa stagnatilis (Gunn.) - Krivokljuni prudnik
Tringa ochropus L. - Prudnik pijukavac
Tringa glareola L. - Prudnik migavac
Tringa hypoleucos L. - Mali prudnik
Tringa nebularia
Actitis hypoleucos
Limosa limosa (L.) - Obična muljača
Limosa lapponica (L.) - Crnorepa muljača
Numenius arquata (L.) - Carska šljuka
Numenius tenuirostris Vieill. - Zlovremenica tankokljuna
Numenius phaeopus (L.) - Zlovremenica srednja
- **Fam.: Stercoraridae**
Stercorarius parasiticus
- **Fam.: Laridae - galebovi**
Larus melanocephalus Temm. - Crnoglavi galeb
Larus genei

Larus minutus Pall. - Mali galeb

Larus ridibundus L. - Obični galeb

Larus canus L. - Sivi galeb

Larus cachinnans - Sinji galeb

Larus fuscus L. - Mrki galeb

Rissa tridactyla

Larus ichthyaetus

Larus audouinii

- **Fam.: Sternidae - čigre**

Gelochelidon nilotica (Gm.) - Debelokljuna čigra

Sterna sandvicensis Lath. - Dugokljuna čigra

Sterna hirundo L. - Obična čigra

Sterna albifrons Pall. - Mala čigra

Sterna caspia - Kaspijska čigra

Chlidonias niger (L.) - Crna čigra

Chlidonias leucopterus (Temm.) - Bjelokrila čigra

Chlidonias hybridus (Pall.) - Bjelobrada čigra

- **Fam.: Cuculidae - kukavice**

Cuculus canorus L. - Obična kukavica

Clamator glandarius (L.) - Kukavica afrička

- **Fam.: Tytonidae - kukuvije**

Tyto alba (Scop.) - Kukavija obična

- **Fam.: Strigidae - sove**

Bubo bubo (L.) - Velika ušara, buljina

Asio otus (L.) - Mala ušara

Asio flammeus (Pontopp.) - Ritska sova

Otus scops (L.) - Čuk

Aegolius funereus (L.) - Čuk gačasti

Athene noctua (Scop.) - Čuk obični

Strix aluco L. - Šumska sova

Strix uralensis Pall. - Dugorepa sova

Glaucidium passerinum - Mala sova

- **Fam.: Caprimulgidae - legnjevi**

Caprimulgus europaeus L. - Leganj

- **Fam.: Apodidae - Čiope**

Apus pallidus (Shell.) - Blijeda čiope

Apus apus (L.) - Crna čiope

Apus melba (L.) - Velika čiope

- **Fam.: Alcedinidae - vodomari**

Alcedo atthis (L.) - Vodomar

Ceryle rudis - Crno bijeli vodomar

- **Fam.: Meropidae - pčelarice**

Merops apiaster - Pčelarica

- **Fam.: Coraciidae**

Coracias garullus - Zlatovrana

- **Fam.: Upupidae - pupavci**

Upupa epops L. - Baljin kokot, pupavac

- **Fam.: Picidae - djetlići**

Jynx torquilla L. - Vijoglava

Picus viridis L. - Zelena žuna

Picus canus Gm. - Siva žuna

Dryocopus martius (L.) - Crni djetlić

Dendrocopos major (L.) - Veliki šareni djetlić

Dendrocopos syriacus (Hempr. & Ehrenb.) - Sirijski djetlić

Dendrocopos medius (L.) - Srednji djetlić

Dendrocopos leuctos

Dendrocopos minor (L.) - Mali djetlić

Picoides tridactylus (L.) - Troprsti djetlić

- **Fam.: Alaudidae - ševe**

Alauda arvensis - Poljska ševa

Calandrella brachydactyla (Gm.) - Kratkoprsta ševa

Melocorypha calandra (L.) - Velika ševa

Eremophila alpestris (L.) - Planinska ševa

Galerida cristata (L.) - Čubasta ševa

Lullula arborea (L.) - Šumska ševa

- **Fam.: Hirundinidae - laste**

Ptyonoprogne rupestris (Scop.) - Gorska lasta

Hirundo rustica L. - Seoska lasta

Hirundo daurica L. - Daurška lasta

Delichon urbica (L.) - Gradska lasta

Riparia riparia (L.) - Lasta bregunica

- **Fam.: Motacillidae - pliske**

Anthus campestris (L.) - Stepska trepteljka

Anthus trivialis (L.) - Šumska trepteljka

Anthus pratensis (L.) - Livadska trepteljka

Anthus cervinus (Pall.) - Ridjorgla trepteljka

Anthus spinoletta (L.) - Planinska trepteljka

Anthus novaeseelandiae (Gm.) - Velika trepteljka

Motacilla flava L. - Žuta pliska

Motacilla cinerea Tunst. - Planinska pliska

Motacilla alba L. - Pliska

- **Fam.: Bombicillidae - svilorepe**

Bombicilla garrulus (L.) - Svilorepa kugara

- **Fam.: Cinclidae - vodeni kosovi**

Cinclus cinclus (L.) - Vodeni kos

- **Fam.: Troglodytidae - carići**

Troglodytes troglodytes (L.) - Carić

- **Fam.: Prunellidae - popići**

Prunella modularis (L.) - Obični popić

Prunella collaris (Scop.) - Planinski popić

- **Fam.: Turdidae - drozdovi**

Saxicola rubetra (L.) - Obična travarka

Saxicola torquata (L.) - Crnoglava travarka

Oenanthe oenanthe (L.) - Cbična bjelka

Oenanthe hispanica (L.) - Mediteranska bjelka

Monticola saxatilis (L.) - Drozd kamenjar

Monticola solitarius (L.) - Drozd modrulj

Erithacus rubecula (L.) - Crvendać

Phoenicurus ochruros (Gm.) - Planinska crvenrepka

Phoenicurus phoenicurus (L.) - Obična crvenrepka

Luscinia megarhynchos C. L. Brehm. - Mali slavuj

Luscinia svecica (L.) - Modovoljka

Turdus pilaris L. - Drozd branjug

Turdus torquatus L. - Drozd orgličar

Turdus merula L. - Kos

Turdus iliacus L. - Drozd crvenih potkrila

Turdus philomelos C. L. Brehm. - Drozd pjevač

Turdus viscivorus L. - Drozd imelaš

- **Fam.: Sylviidae - grmuše**

Cettia cetti (Temm.) - Svilorepi cvrčić

Acrocephalus melanopogon (Temm.) - Ševarski cvrčić
Acrocephalus paludicola (Vieill.) - Trstenjak istočnjak
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (L.) - Trstenjak rogozar
Acrocephalus palustris (Bechst.) - Trstenjak mlakar
Acrocephalus scirpaceus (Herm.) - Trstenjak cvrkutić
Acrocephalus arundinaceus (L.) - Veliki trstenjak
Hippolais icterina (Vieill.) - Žuti voljić
Hippolais polyglota (Vieill.) - Kratkokrili voljić
Hippolais olivetorum (Strick.) - Voljić maslinar
Hippolais pallida (Hempr. & Ehrenb.) - Sivi voljić
Sylvia nisoria (Bechst.) - Pirgasta grmuša
Sylvia hortensis (Gm.) - Grmuša smokvarica
Sylvia borin (Bodd.) - Vrtna grmuša
Sylvia atricapilla (L.) - Crnoglava grmuša
Sylvia communis Lath. - Obična grmuša
Sylvia curruca (L.) - Grmuša čevrljinka
Sylvia melanocephala (Gm.) - Crnorepa grmuša
Sylvia cantillans (Pall.) - Ridjogrla grmuša
Phylloscopus trochilus (L.) - Zviždak kovačić
Phylloscopus bonelli (Vieill.) - Gorski zviždak
Phylloscopus collybita (Vieill.) - Obični zviždak
Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechst.) - Šumski zviždak
Regulus regulus (L.) - Običan kraljić
Regulus ignicapillus (Temm.) - Vatroglavi kraljić

- **Fam.: Muscicapidae - muharice**
Ficedula hypoleuca (Pall.) - Šarena muharica
Ficedula albicollis (Temm.) - Bjelovrata muharica
Ficedula parva (Bechst.) - Mala muharica
Muscicapa striata (Pall.) - Siva muharica
- **Fam.: Aegialidae - dugorepe sjenice**
Aedithalos caudatus - Dugorepa sjenica
- **Fam.: Paridae - sjenice**
Parus montanus Bald. - Planinska siva sjenica
Parus palustris L. - Obična siva sjenica
Parus lugubris Temm. - Mediteranska sjenica
Parus cristatus L. - Čubasta sjenica
Parus ater L. - Jelova sjenica
Parus caeruleus L. - Sjenica plavić
Parus major L. - Velika sjenica
- **Fam.: Tichodromadidae - puzgavci**
Tichodroma muraria (L.) - Puzgavac
- **Fam.: Sittidae - brgljezi**
Sitta europaea L. - Brgljev puzavac
Sitta neumayer Michah - Brgljev kamenjar
- **Fam.: Certhiidae - puzići**
Certhia familiaris L. - Kratkokljuni puzić
Certhia brachydactyla C. L. Brehm. - Dugokljuni puzić
- **Fam.: Remizidae - bijele sjenice**
Remiz pendulinus (L.) - Bijela sjenica
- **Fam.: Oriolidae - vuge**
Oriolus oriolus (L.) - Vuga, fuga
- **Fam.: Laniidae - svračci**
Lanius collurio L. - Svračak
Lanius senator L. - Crvenoglavi svračak
Lanius minor Lm. - Sivi svračak

Lanius excubitor L. - Veliki svračak

- **Fam.: Corvidae - vrane**

Corvus corax L. - Čkovran, gavran

Nucifraga caryocatactes (L.) - Lješnjakara

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (L.) - Crvenokljuna galica

Pyrrhocorax graculus (L.) - Žutokljuna galica

Corvus frugilegus L. - Gačac

Corvus monedula - Čavka

- **Fam.: Sturnidae - čvorci**

Sturnus vulgaris L. - Obični čvorak

Sturnus roseus (L.) - Ružičasti čvorak

- **Fam.: Passereidae - tkalje**

Passer domesticus (L.) - Domaći vrabac

Passer hispaniolensis (Temm.) - Španski vrabac

Passer montanus (L.) - Poljski vrabac

Petronia petronia (L.) - Vrabac kamenjar

Montifringilla nivalis (L.) - Sniježna zeba

- **Fam.: Fringillidae - zebe**

Fringilla coelebs L. - Obična zeba

Fringilla montifringilla L. - Planinska zeba

Serinus serinus (L.) - Divlja kanarinka

Carduelis chloris (L.) - Zelentarka

Carduelis spinus (L.) - Čižak

Carduelis carduelis (L.) - Štiglic

Acanthis cannabina (L.) - Konopljarka

Loxia curvirostra L. - Krstokljun

Pyrrhula pyrrhula - Zimovka

Coccothraustes coccothraustes (L.) - Trešnjak

- **Fam.: Emberizidae - strnadice**

Miliaria calandra L. - Velika strnadica

Emberiza citrinella L. - Obična strnadica

Emberiza cia L. - Planinska strnadica

Emberiza hortulana L. - Vrtna strnadica

Emberiza cirlus L. - Crnogrla strnadica

Emberiza melanocephala Scop. - Crnoglavka

Emberiza schoeniclus (L.) - Močvarna strnadica

Klasa: MAMMALIA - sisari

- **Fam.: Delphinidae**

Delphinus delphis Linneaus 1758 - Uskonosni delfin

Stenella coeruleoalba Meyen, 1833 - Prugasti delfin

Stenella frontalis Cuvier, 1829 – Delfin

Tursiops truncatus Montagu, 1821 – Delfin

Grampus griseus Cuvier, 1812 – Delfin-Beluga

- **Fam.: Balaenopteridae**

Balaenoptera physalus Linneaus, 1758 – Kit

- **Fam. Carnivora**

Monachus monachus Hermann - Sredozemna ili morska medvjedica

Spalax leucodon L. - Slijepo kuče

Mustela erminea L. – Hermelin

Lutra lutra L. – Vidra

Sve vrste iz reda Chiroptera - slijepi miševi

**SLOVENIA NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Slovenia

2. Period covered by the report.

June 2005 to March 2007.

3. National body responsible for drawing up the report.

**Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation,
Regional Unit Piran,
Robert Turk, M.Sc.,**

4. National body and other organisations and/or institutions that provided data for the establishment of the report.

List the names and addresses of the bodies others than those mentioned above under point 3 that contributed to the present report by providing information and data.

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

No new legislation has been promulgated or administrative measures taken during the period under review, to protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas considered of particular natural or cultural value and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered marine and coastal species.

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

No legal and/or administrative measures have been adopted and/or implemented during the period under review to establish marine and coastal specially protected areas.

7. To provide protection (article 6) :

The protection measures, which are listed in article 6 of the Protocol and should be implemented in specially protected areas, are included in the existing legal acts on the establishment of the Slovene coastal and marine protected areas. The mentioned legal acts were adopted mainly in 1990 and 1991. The implementation of the protection, provided for in the legal acts differs from one area to another

and it depends mainly on the existence of a management body. However, all the protection measures referred to in article 6 are included in the adopted legal acts on the establishment of single protected areas.

8. Concerning planning, management supervision and monitoring of the specially protected areas (article 7);

The planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures for the specially protected areas that do not have a management body are partly included in the guidelines that the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation is drafting in the spatial planning process. In order to be adopted, the spatial plans have to include the nature conservation measures, defined in the guidelines. However due to the absence of concrete management of these areas, the efficiency of the above mentioned measures is not satisfying.

During the period under review no special legal or administrative measures have been taken to plan, manage and control the specially protected areas. A draft management plan was elaborated for the Sečovelje salina nature Park and restoration works started in the area of the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve. Both areas already have management bodies and in both areas monitoring programmes are being implemented.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11);

All the needed legal and/or administrative measures concerning the protected species of fauna and flora are included in the two governmental decrees on protected animal and plant species from 2004. Both decrees include most of the species that are listed in the annexes to the Protocol and regulate or prohibit among others the taking, possession, killing, trade, transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species, their eggs, parts and products, the disturbance of wild fauna during critical biological periods and the destruction or disturbance of species of protected flora.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

The introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species is regulated by the Nature Conservation Act, adopted by the Slovene parliament in August 2004. According to the mentioned act the introduction of non-indigenous animal or plant species is prohibited. The introduction might be permitted in case that it does not have a negative impact on the elements of biodiversity.

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

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III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5.

The list of specially protected areas is annexed to the report. No new areas were established in the period, covered by the report.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

No proposals were submitted yet. There are two areas that could meet the criteria foreseen for the inclusion in the SPAMI list – the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park and the Škocjanski zatok Nature reserve. All the others areas are not yet managed. The two areas were not yet proposed for two different reasons. In the case of the Sečovlje salina Nature Park the reason is the undefined jurisdiction between R Slovenia and R Croatia over the southern part of the park while in the case of the Škocjanski zatok Nature reserve, restoration works for single habitat types and habitats of endangered species are currently underway.

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

/

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

No changes have been made to the legal status of protected species during the period under review.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

No information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species, liable to be harmful, is available during the period under review.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

Beside the specially protected areas, listed under paragraph 13, there are other areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems listed either in the Decree on Ecologically Important Areas or in the Regulation on the protection of valuable natural features (both from 2004 – see also the 2005 report). Beside that, activities have been carried out in order to complete the inventory of sites of conservation interest using the standard data format. The draft inventory was elaborated and it will be completed through the foreseen electronic version of the SDF. In 2006, a book on endangered species and habitat types was released and distributed to the NFP for SPA.

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

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19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

- Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea
There are currently three NGOs working on dolphins, mainly on the status of the dolphin population in the Slovene waters and on raising public awareness. In 2006, the NGO Morigenos played an important role in the monitoring of the population of the Slovenian waters on the occasion of a three day off-shore race. No national action plan was drafted yet (see also Chapter IV).

- Action plan for the management of the monk seal in the Mediterranean
No activities were undertaken since there are no monk seals in the Northern Adriatic.

- Action plan for the conservation of sea turtles in the Mediterranean
In the period, covered by this report, the activities included mainly the gathering information's on turtles caught by fishermen, their tagging and their release. The activities were carried out by the Piran Aquarium in collaboration with the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Regional Unit Piran and the Marine Biology Station. In addition the sea Turtle Handling Guidebook for Fishermen was translated into Slovenian and Italian language and distributed to all the professional fishermen. Together with the NGO Vivamar and the project Adriawatch, one of the released turtles was equipped with a satellite transmitter. The drafting of a national action plan is foreseen for the next biennium.

- Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
No national Action Plan was drafted yet. In the period covered by the report, activities were carried out in order to achieve DOF for the whole Slovenian coast and the cartography of the habitat types (linked mainly to the sea grass meadows and to algal associations) in the marine protected areas was carried out. In the three forthcoming years the cartography will be carried out throughout the Slovenian coast (see also Chapter IV).

- Action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 of the Protocol
No specific activities were undertaken in the period covered by this report. Beside the general problems mentioned in chapter IV, it has to be underlined that the Republic of Slovenia is a Contracting Party to all the relevant conventions concerning bird species protection and that is already implementing the due conservation measures.

- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean sea
No activities were undertaken on the subject yet. A first evaluation of the status of the endangered species of cartilaginous fish still has to be done in order to define activities to be included in the Action Plan (see also Chapter IV).

- Action plan concerning the introduction of species and invasive species in the Mediterranean sea
No major activities were undertaken concerning the drafting of an action Plan. A draft list concerning introduced species has been elaborated and there are activities concerning ballast waters in the framework of the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (see also Chapter IV).

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

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IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

The problems and constraints concerning the application of the Protocol and the Action Plans adopted within, have very different causes however, they are almost entirely due to the lack of personnel that would be able to work constantly on the issue.

As it was already discussed during the previous NFP meetings, the activities needed to be carried out in the framework of the Protocol are simply too numerous and too pretentious to be regarded only as an addition to the ordinary, everyday work of the institution (person) in charge for the implementation of the Protocol. The importance of the implementation of the Protocol and the Action Plans for the future of the Mediterranean calls for a different approach or status of the NFP or the institution in charge. A status that would allow greater intensity and continuity of different activities, including national and international coordination and cooperation.

**SPAIN NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General information

1. Country

Spain

2. Period covered by the Report.

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

**Deputy Directorate-General of Wildlife
Directorate-General for Biodiversity
Ministry of Environment
Gran Via de San Francisco, 4
E-28005-Madrid (Spain)**

Author of the report: Mr. Javier Pantoja. Head of the Marine Environment Protection Service.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

No any other Organizations.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

No assistance was required.

II. Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

6. List of Specially Protected Areas established in terms of Article 5 (unless already covered by national biennial report on implementation of Convention and protocols).

- List of Protected Areas based on national and regional legislation:

Note: Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

ANDALUSIA

<i>NAME</i>	<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>SURFACE</i>
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
Laguna de Adra	Natural Reserve	65
Punta Entinas-Sabinar	Natural Reserve	785
Cabo de Gata-Níjar	Natural Park	45.663
Punta Entinas-Sabinar	Natural Site	1.960

Estuario del río Guadiaro	Natural Site	27
Marismas del río Palmones	Natural Site	58
Playa de Los Lances	Natural Site	226
Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo	Natural Site	695
Delta del Guadalhorce	Natural Site	67
Arrecife-barrera de <i>Posidonia</i>	Natural Monument	1080,146
Isla de Terreros e isla Negra	Natural Monument	17,1
Islote de San Cristóbal	Natural Monument	-
Estrecho	Natural Park	18931
Alborán	Natural Site	26456,7
Dunas de Artola o Cabopino	Natural Monument	0,7
Isla de San Andrés	Natural Monument	

16 Areas

MURCIA REGION

NAME	CATEGORY	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
Cabo Cope-Puntas de Calnegre	Regional Park	2.936
Calblanque, Monte de las Cenizas y Peña del Águila	Regional Park	2.453
Cuatro Calas	Protected Landscape	240
Espacios Abiertos e Islas del Mar Menor	Protected Landscape	1.153,8
Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar	Regional Park	856
Las Moreras	Protected Landscape	1.960
Islas e islotes del mar Mediterráneo without any categorie	Natural Area	
La Muela y Cabo Tiñoso without any categorie	Natural Area	

8 Areas

VALENCIA REGION

NAME	CATEGORY	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
Cabo de San Antonio	Natural Reserve	
Isla de Tabarca	Natural Reserve	60
Islas Columbretes	Natural Reserve	2.500
Penyal d'Ifac	Natural Park	35
Montgó	Natural Park	2.200
L'Albufera	Natural Park	21.000
Salinas de Santa Pola	Natural Park	2.496,7
Prat de Cabanes-Torreblanca	Natural Park	812
Clot de la Mare de Dèu	Local Natural Site-	
Sierra de Irta	Natural Park	12000
Irta	Marine Natural Reserve	-
Serra Gelada (*)	Natural Park	-

12 Areas

CATALONIA

NAME	CATEGORY	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
Estación Biológica El Canal Vell	Wildlife Natural Reserve	
Punta del Fangar	Wildlife Natural Reserve	
Isla de Sant Antoni	Wildlife Natural Reserve	170
Delta del Ebre	Natural Park	7.736
Illa de Sapinya	Partial Natural Reserve	
Punta de la Banyà	Partial Natural Reserve	
Aiguamolls de l'Empordà	Natural Park	4.866
Els Estany	Integral Natural Reserve	
Illa de Caramany	Integral Natural Reserve	

Illa de Caramany (ribera)	Partial Natural Reserve	
Les Llaunes	Integral Natural Reserve	
Illes Medes	Marine Reserve	418
Remolar-Filipines (Delta del Llobregat)	Partial Natural Reserve	
Ricarda-Ca l'Arana (Delta del Llobregat)	Partial Natural Reserve	288
Llacuna de Tancada	Wildlife Natural Reserve	312
Illa de Buda y lagunas de Els Calaixos	Wildlife Natural Reserve	897
Delta del r�o Gaia	Wildlife Natural Reserve	
Cap de Creus	Natural Park	13.886
Cap Norfeu	Integral Natural Reserve	
Cap Gros-Cap de Creus	Natural Place of National Interest	
Punta Falconera- Cap Norfeu	Natural Place of National Interest	

21 Areas**BALEARIC ISLANDS**

NAME	CATEGORY	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
S'Albufera	Natural Park	1.708
Archipelago de Cabrera	National Park	10.021
Mondrag�o	Natural Park	785
Sa Dragonera	Natural Park	288
S'Albufera des Grau, Illa d'en Colom i		
Cap Fav�ritx	Natural Park	1.790
S'Albufereta	Natural Reserve	506,6
Cap des Freu	Natural Reserve	
Cap Farrutx	Natural Reserve	
Peninsula de Levant	Natural Park	
Estany Pudent y otros	Natural Reserve	836
Ses Salines de Eivissa y Formentera	Natural Park	1.076
Cala d'Hort, Cap Llentrisca y Sa Talaia	Natural Park	2.773,31
Es Vendr�a y Es Vendranell	Natural Reserve	79,39
Islotes de Ponent	Natural Reserve	154,94
L'Illa den Colom	Natural Reserve	55,21

15 Areas

TOTAL PROTECTED AREAS: 72

National Parks: 1

Natural Parks: 19
 Regional Parks: 3
 Natural Reserves: 22
 Natural Monuments: 5
 Protected Landscapes: 3
 Natural Sites: 10
 Other Categories: 9

- List of Sites of Community Importance (Directive 92/43/EC):**Note:** Areas proposed during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).**FEDERAL PROPERTY**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES6300001	Islas Chafarinas (*)	506,9

1 Site 506,9 Ha.**ANDALUSIA**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000046	Cabo de Gata-Nijar	49.547,1
ES0000048	Punta Entinas-Sabinar	1.944,7
ES6110001	Albufera de Adra	135,3

ES6110005	Sierra de Cabrera-Bédar	33.578,6
ES6110009	Fondos marinos de Punta Entinas - Sabinar	1.946,4
ES6110010	Fondos marinos del Levante Almeriense	6.313,4
ES6110012	Sierras Almagrera, de los Pinos y El Aguilón	5.885,9
ES6110015	Isla de Alborán	26.456,6
ES6110019	Arrecifes de Roquetas de Mar	204,5
ES6110020	Islote de San Andrés	35,4
ES6120003	Estuario del río Guadiaro	35,5
ES6120006	Marismas del río Palmones	57,5
ES6120007	Playa de los Lances	234,2
ES0000337	Estrecho	19.176,6
ES6140013	Fondos marinos Tesorillo - Salobreña	1.013,0
ES6140014	Acantilados y fondos marinos Calahonda – Castell de Ferro	971,3
ES6140016	Acantilados y fondos marinos de la Punta de la Mona	123,5
ES6170002	Acantilados de Maro - Cerro Gordo	1.789,6
ES6170030	Calahonda	483,8
ES6170036	Fondos marinos de la bahía de Estepona	552,6
ES6110006	Ramblas del Jergal, Tabernas y sur de Sierra Alhamilla (*)	22.309,1
ES6110008	Sierras de Gádor y Énix (*)	50.144,0
ES6110016	Rambla de Arejos (*)	2,1
ES6110017	Río Antas (*)	23,1
ES6110018	Río Adra (*)	80,2
ES6170017	Río de Castor (*)	7,4
ES6170019	Río Verde (*)	108,4
ES6170020	Río Guadaleza (*)	9,0
ES6170021	Río Guadalmina (*)	7,4
ES6170024	Río Guadalmanza (*)	7,1
ES6170025	Río Real (*)	9,7
ES6170026	Río del Padrón (*)	7,3
ES6170027	Arroyo de la Cala (*)	8,0
ES6170029	Río Manilva (*)	12,0

34 Sites 223.220,3 Ha.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000037	Es Trenc - Salobrar de Campos	1.451,8
ES0000038	S'albufera de Mallorca	2.152,4
ES0000073	Costa Brava de Mallorca	8.415,0
ES0000074	Cap de Cala Figuera	797,5
ES0000078	Es Vedrà - Es Vedranell	637,4
ES0000079	La Victoria	1.002,5
ES0000080	Cap Vermell	78,0
ES0000081	Cap Enderrocat - Cap Blanc	7.121,8
ES0000082	Tagomago	556,2
ES0000083	Arxipélag de Cabrera	20.664,1
ES0000084	Ses Salines d'Eivissa i Formentera	16.487,9
ES0000145	Mondragó	754,4
ES0000221	Sa Dragonera	1.278,5
ES0000222	La Trapa	433,7
ES0000225	Sa Costera	792,2
ES0000226	L'Albufereta	445,8
ES0000227	Muntanyes d'Artá	14.811,6
ES0000228	Cap de Ses Salines	3.751,3
ES0000229	Costa Nord de Ciutadella	688,6
ES0000230	La Vall	3.145,7
ES0000231	Dels Alocs a Fornells	2.705,3
ES0000232	La Mola i s'Albufera de Fornells	1.530,7
ES0000233	D'Addaia a s'Albufera	2.834,8
ES0000234	S'Albufera des Grau	2.561,0
ES0000235	De s'Albufera a la Mola	2.004,1
ES0000236	Illa de l'Aire	31,2
ES0000237	Des Canutells a Llucalari	1.829,0

ES0000238	Son Bou i Barranc de Sa Vall	1.184,6
ES0000239	De Binigaus a Cala Mitjana	1.855,0
ES0000240	Costa Sud de Ciutadella	1.134,3
ES0000241	Costa dels Amunts	696,1
ES0000242	Illots de Santa Eularia, Rodona i Es Cana	70,4
ES5310005	Badies de Pollença i Alcudia	30.951,8
ES5310023	Illots de Ponent d'Eivissa	2.543,8
ES5310024	La Mola	2.190,8
ES5310025	Cap de Barberia	2.484,2
ES5310029	Na Borges	4.022,1
ES5310030	Costa de Llevant	1.849,5
ES5310031	Purroig	113,7
ES5310032	Cap Llentrisca - Sa Talaia	3.099,2
ES5310033	Xarraca	775,3
ES5310035	Area marina del Nord de Menorca	5.151,9
ES5310036	Area marina del Sud de Menorca	2.253,5
ES5310053	Cova del Dimoni	0,8
ES5310065	Cova del Drac de Cala Santanyí	0,8
ES5310039	Cova de Sa Bassa Blanca (*)	0,8
ES5310068	Cap Negre (*)	743,1
ES5310069	Cala d'Algaiarens (*)	143,0
ES5310070	Punta Redona-Arenal den Castell (*)	1012,7
ES5310071	Cala en Brut (*)	40,43
ES5310072	Caleta de Binillautí (*)	162,0
ES5310073	Àrea Marina Punta Prima-Illa de l'Aire (*)	1.334,8
ES5310074	De Cala Llucalari a Cales Coves (*)	1.067,8
ES5310075	Arenal de Son Saura (*)	349,4
ES5310076	Serral den Salat (*)	105,4
ES5310077	Es Rajolí (*)	110,8
ES5310078	De Cala de Ses Ortigues a Cala Estellencs (*)	880,7
ES5310081	Port des Canonge (*)	619,3
ES5310082	S'Estaca-Punta de Deià (*)	1.007,9
ES5310084	Torre Picada (*)	123,5
ES5310087	Bàltx (*)	333,24
ES5310093	Formentor (*)	257,5
ES5310094	Cala Figuera (*)	66,4
ES5310095	Can Picafort (*)	45,5
ES5310096	Punta de N'Amer (*)	530,5
ES5310097	Àrea Marina Costa de Llevant (*)	2.013,3
ES5310098	Cales de Manacor (*)	591,3
ES5310099	Porto Colom (*)	76,2
ES5310100	Punta des Ras (*)	13,2
ES5310103	Àrea Marina Cap Cala Figuera (*)	129,2
ES5310104	Costa de l'Oest d'Eivissa (*)	1.277,2
ES5310105	Els Amunts d'Eivissa (*)	1.466,8
ES5310106	Àrea Marina de Ses Margalides (*)	98,1
ES5310107	Àrea Marina de Tagomago (*)	747,9
ES5310108	Àrea Marina del Cap Martinet (*)	554,8
ES5310109	Àrea Marina de Cala Saona (*)	444,3
ES5310110	Àrea Marina Platja de Tramuntana (*)	1.414,5
ES5310111	Àrea Marina Platja de Migjorn (*)	2.042,5
ES5310112	Nord de Sant Joan (*)	1.934,7

79 Sites 181.079,04 Ha.

CATALONIA

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES5110013	Serres del Litoral Central	13.606,4
ES5120006	Aiguàmolls del Baix Empordà	232,5
ES5120007	Cap de Creus	13.949,8
ES5120013	Massis de Cadiretes	8.603,2
ES5120015	Muntanyes de Begur	2.132,3
ES5120016	El Montgri - Illes Medes	5.140,1

ES0000019	Aigüamolls de l'Alt Empordà	4.760,5
ES0000146	Delta del Llobregat (*)	548,2
ES5140001	Cap de Santes Creus	216,9
ES5140007	Litoral tarragoni	467,6
ES5140013	Delta de l'Ebre	10.899,0

11 Sites 60.556,5 Ha.

CEUTA

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES6310001	Calamocarro – Benzú	601,8
ES6310002	Zona marítimo terrestre del Monte Hacho	864,9

2 Sites 1.466,7 Ha.

MELILLA

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES6320001	Zona marítimo terrestre de los Acantilados de Aguadú	56,1
ES6320002	Barranco del Nano	35,5

2 Sites 91,6 Ha.

MURCIA REGION

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000175	Salinas y arenas de San Pedro del Pinatar	825,7
ES6200001	Calblanque, Monte de las Cenizas y Peña del Águila	2.791,5
ES6200006	Espacios abiertos e islas del Mar Menor	1.182,7
ES6200007	Islas e islotes del litoral mediterráneo	40,9
ES6200010	Cuatro Calas	172,7
ES6200011	Sierra de las Moreras (*)	2.498,7
ES6200012	Calnegre	781,3
ES6200015	La Muela y Cabo Tiñoso	7.889,8
ES6200024	Cabezo de Roldán	1.270,1
ES6200025	Sierra de la Fausilla	865,2
ES6200029	Franja litoral sumergida de la Región de Murcia	12.828,3
ES6200030	Mar Menor	13.422,9
ES6200031	Cabo Cope	241,0
ES6200048	Medio marino	154.546,3

14 Sites 199.357,1 Ha.

VALENCIA REGION

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000023	L'Albufera	27.538,2
ES0000060	El Prat de Cabanes i Torreblanca	1.939,9
ES0000061	Les illes Columbretes	12.306,2
ES0000120	Les Salines de Santa Pola	2.504,1
ES0000148	La Marjal dels Moros	619,5
ES5211007	El Montgó	3.009,4
ES5211009	Ifac	993,6
ES5212005	L'Almadrava	2.239,5
ES5213018	Penyasegats de la Marina	3.262,2
ES5213020	Serres de Bèrnia i el Ferrer (*)	3.449,5
ES5213021	Serra Gelada i litoral de la Marina Baixa	5.552,9
ES5213024	L'Illa de Tabarca	14.573,3
ES5213025	Dunes de Guardamar	726,2
ES5213032	Cap de l'Horta	4.253,2
ES5213033	Cabo Roig	4.686,5
ES0000211	Desembocadura del Millars	345,8
ES5222002	La Marjal de Peñíscola (*)	105,6
ES5222005	La Marjal de Nules	644,3
ES5222006	Platja de Moncofa (*)	1,0
ES5222007	Alguers de Borriana – Nules - Moncofa	4.081,9
ES5223007	La Marjal d'Almenara	1.496,9
ES5223036	Serra d'Irta	9.797,5

ES5223037	Costa d'Orpesa i Benicàssim	1.325,9
ES5232010	Cap de Cullera	0,2
ES5233030	La Marjal de la Safor	1.244,8
ES5233038	Dunes de la Safor	66,0

26 Sites 106.764,1 Ha.

TOTAL MARINE AND COASTAL SCI: 169

TOTAL MARINE AND COASTAL SURFACE: 773.042,24 Ha.

- *Special Protected Areas for Birds (Directive 79/409/EC):*

Note: Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

FEDERAL PROPERTY

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000036	Islas Chafarinas	52,8
1 Area 52,8 Ha.		

ANDALUSIA

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000046	Cabo de Gata - Níjar	49.547,1
ES0000048	Punta Entinas - Sabinar	1.944,7
ES0000336	Isla de Alborán	7,8
ES0000337	Estrecho	19.176,5
ES6110001	Albufera de Adra	135,26
ES6120003	Estuario del río Guadiaro	35,5
ES6120006	Marismas del río Palmones	57,5
ES6170002	Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo (*)	1.789,5

8 Areas 72.693,86 Ha.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000037	Es Trenc - Salobrar de Campos	1.451,9
ES0000038	S'Albufera de Mallorca	2.149,5
ES0000073	Costa Brava de Mallorca	8.432,7
ES0000074	Cap de Cala Figuera	797,5
ES0000078	Es Vedrà - Es Vedranell	637,4
ES0000079	La Victòria	1.002,6
ES0000080	Cap Vermell	78,0
ES0000081	Cap Enderrocat - Cap Blanc	7.123,1
ES0000082	Tagomago	556,2
ES0000083	Arxipèlag de Cabrera	20.664,4
ES0000084	Ses Salines d'Eivissa i Formentera	16.487,0
ES0000145	Mondragó	754,3
ES0000221	Sa Dragonera	1.278,6
ES0000222	La Trapa	433,7
ES0000223	Sa Foradada	109,4
ES0000224	Muleta	163,9
ES0000225	Sa Costera	792,2
ES0000226	L'Albufereta	445,8
ES0000227	Muntanyes d'Artà	14.811,8
ES0000228	Cap de Ses Salines	3.751,4
ES0000229	Costa Nord de Ciutadella	688,5
ES0000230	La Vall	3.145,7
ES0000231	Dels Alocs a Fornells	2.705,4
ES0000232	La Mola i s'Albufera de Fornells	1.529,3
ES0000233	D'Addaia a s'Albufera	2.834,8
ES0000234	S'Albufera des Grau	2.561,0
ES0000235	De s'Albufera a la Mola	2.004,1
ES0000236	Illa de l'Aire	31,2

ES0000237	Des Canutells a Llucalari	1.829,0
ES0000238	Son Bou i barranc de Sa Vall	1.184,6
ES0000239	De Binigaus a Cala Mitjana	1.855,0
ES0000240	Costa Sud de Ciutadella	1.134,3
ES0000241	Costa dels Amunts	696,7
ES0000242	Illots de Santa Eulària, Rodona i Es Canà	70,4
ES5310023	Illots de Ponent d'Eivissa	2.543,7
ES5310024	La Mola	2.191,0
ES5310025	Cap de Barbaria	2.484,2

37 Areas 111.410,3 Ha.**CATALONIA**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000146	Delta del Llobregat	587,2
ES0000019	Aiguamolls de l'Alt Empordà	4.760,5
ES0000020	Delta de l'Ebre	7.831,8
ES5110013	Serres del Litoral Central (*)	13.616,4
ES5120007	Cap de Creus (*)	13.934,2
ES5120015	Muntanyes de Begur (*)	2.132,3
ES5120016	El Montgrí-Illes Medes (*)	4.853,4

7 Areas 47.715,8 Ha.**CEUTA**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES6310001	Calamocarro – Benzú	601,8
ES0000197	Acantilados del Monte Hacho	28,5

2 Areas 630,3 Ha.**MURCIA REGION**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000175	Salinas y arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar	836,9
ES0000199	Sierra de la Fausilla	791,4
ES0000200	Isla Grosa	18,5
ES0000256	Islas Hormigas	153,9
ES0000260	Mar Menor	14.409,3
ES0000261	Sierra de Almenara, Moreras y Cabo Cope	22.350,6
ES0000264	Sierra de la Muela y Cabo Tiñoso	10.925,4
ES0000270	Isla Cueva Lobos	28,2
ES0000271	Isla de las Palomas	28,2

9 Areas 49.542,4 Ha.**VALENCIA REGION**

CODE	NAME	SURFACE
<i>Maritime-terrestrial (Ha)</i>		
ES0000120	Salinas de Santa Pola	2.503,5
ES0000121	Islotes de Benidorm	9,7
ES0000214	Islotes de Tabarca	1
ES0000060	Prat de Cabanes - Torrealblanca	860,8
ES0000061	Illes Columbretes	12.306,2
ES0000211	Desembocadura del Mijares	351,8
ES0000023	L'Albufera	20.932,5
ES0000148	Marjal dels Moros	560,1

8 Areas 37.525,6 Ha.**TOTAL SPA Areas: 72****TOTAL marine and coastal SPA surface: 208.160,76 Ha.****- Coastal wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Sites) in the Spanish Mediterranean:****Note:** Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

ANDALUSIA

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Salinas de Cabo de Gata	300
Albufera de Adra	75
2 Sites	375 Ha

BALEARIC ISLANDS

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Salinas de Ibiza y Formentera	1.640
S'Albufera de Mallorca	1.700
2 Sites	3.340 Ha.

CATALONIA

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Aiguamolls de l'Empordà	4.784
Delta del Ebro	7.736
2 Sites	12.520 Ha.

MURCIA REGION

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Mar Menor	14.933
1 Site	14.933 Ha.

VALENCIA REGION

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Salinas de Santa Pola	2.496
Prat de Cabanes-Torreblanca	812
Albufera de Valencia	21.000
Lagunas de La Mata y Torrevieja	3.693
4 Sites	28.001 Ha.

TOTAL COASTAL RAMSAR SITES: 11
TOTAL COASTAL RAMSAR SURFACE: 59.169 Ha.

- **Coastal Biosphere Reserves in the Spanish Mediterranean (UNESCO):**

Note: Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

BALEARIC ISLANDS

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Menorca	70.200

ANDALUSIA

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Cabo de Gata-Nijar	49.624

TOTAL BIOSPHERE RESERVES: 2
TOTAL SUPERFACE: 119.824 Ha.

- **Coastal World (natural) Heritage in the Spanish Mediterranean (UNESCO):**

Note: Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

BALEARIC ISLANDS

NAME	COASTAL SURFACE (Ha.)
Ibiza, biodiversidad y cultura	8.564

TOTAL NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE: 1
TOTAL SURFACE: 8.564 Ha.

Marine Reserves for Fisheries in the Spanish Mediterranean coast:

Note: Areas declared during 2004-2005 are pointed out (*).

ANDALUSIA

NAME	YEAR OF DECLARATION	SURFACE (Ha.)
Cabo de Gata - Níjar	1995	12.200
Isla de Alborán	1997	429

2 Areas 12.629 Ha.

MURCIA REGION

NAME	YEAR OF DECLARATION	SURFACE (Ha.)
Cabo de Palos – Islas Hormigas	1995	1.898

1 Area 1.898 Ha.

VALENCIA REGION

NAME	YEAR OF DECLARATION	SURFACE (Ha.)
Isla de Tabarca	1986	1.400
Islas Columbretes	1990	4.400
Cabo de San Antonio	1993	250

3 Areas 6.050 Ha.

CATALONIA

NAME	YEAR OF DECLARATION	SURFACE (Ha.)
Islas Medas	1990	533
Cap Negre – Pa de Pessic	1993	15
Masía Blanca	1999	43,5

3 Areas 591,5 Ha.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

NAME	YEAR OF DECLARATION	SURFACE (Ha.)
Freus de Eivissa i Formentera	1999	13.617
Norte de Menorca	1999	5.119
S'Arenal - Cabo Regana	1999	2.394
Migjorn de Mallorca	2002	22.332
Illa del Toro (*)	2004	136,02
Islas Malgrats (*)	2004	88,85

6 Areas 43.686,87 Ha.

TOTAL Marine Reserves for Fisheries: 15

TOTAL SURFACE: 64855,37 Ha.

7. Proposals made for inclusion of areas under national jurisdiction in SPAMI list
(Article 9 (a))

a) Date of proposal/s

b) Areas proposed (attach list)

There are no new Spanish SPAMIs during the period of the report.

8. SPAMI list:

a) The status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included in the SPAMI list (Article 23(a))

NAME	REGION	CATEGORY	DATE
Isla de Alborán	Andalusia	Natural Place	17-11-2001
Cabo de Gata-Níjar	Andalusia	Natural Park and Marine Reserve	17-11-2001
Fondos marinos del Levante almeriense	Andalusia	Proposed SCI, including 2 Natural Monuments	17-11-2001
Cabo de Creus	Catalonia	Natural Park, including several Natural Reserves	17-11-2001
Islas Medes	Catalonia	Protected Area	17-11-2001
Islas Columbretes	Valencia Region	Natural Reserve and Marine Reserve	17-11-2001
Mar Menor y zona oriental mediterránea de la costa de la Región de Murcia	Murcia Region	Including several Protected Areas	17-11-2001
Archipiélago de Cabrera	Balearic Islands	National Park	14-11-2003
Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo	Andalusia	Natural Place	14-11-2003

A Spanish SPAMIs brochure (updated) has been elaborated during 2005.

b) Any changes in the delimitation or legal status of such SPAMIs (Article 23 (b)).

SPAMI Mar Menor:

Draft Management Plan for the SPAMI, sent to social participation on 28/7/2005.

SPAMI Levante Almeriense

Order 25 May 2005, adopting management measures for the SPAMI.

SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar

Government Agreement 27 January 2004, adopting Sustainable Development Plan for the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park (Official Journal 45/2004, 5-3-2004)

SPAMI Isla de Alborán

Order 25 May 2005, adopting management measures for the SPAMI.

9. Any changes in the legal status of protected species.

In relation with the marine species conservation, 1 species of flora, 11 invertebrates, 3 fishes, 4 reptiles and 17 mammals are included in the National Catalogue of Threatened Species; from these ones, nine of them are under the

“Extinction endangered” category. In addition, all cetacean species, several marine turtles and other marine species are included at the Directive 92/43/EEC and therefore under effective protection. The inclusion of any species at the National Catalogue implies the development of specific action plans where detailed conservation measures are designed to be subsequently enforced. These measures are lawfully enforced in order to stop the descended populations. During the period undertaken by this report, there has not been any change at legal status on the national marine species protection.

10. New records of non-indigenous or genetically modified species likely to cause damage (Article 13.2).

No information has been provided in this regard to the competent authorities.

11. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (Article 15).

a) Date of compilation or updating of inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

In order to accomplish with the Directive 92/43/CEE at the Spanish Territory, Spain undertook an inventory of the Habitats of Annex I distribution. Subsequently, and after an update of the cartography information, several habitats, such as *Posidonia oceanica* sea grasses were reviewed.

On the other hand, Spain finalise at the year 2004, an important research project that aimed to become the first approach for the future Marine Species and Habitat National Inventory. During that year, the work was focused on the elaboration of the technical and data framework that would be need for the future objectives. As a result, a number of areas were selected and distinguished as national priority biological areas for field research. These areas are shown at the following figure:



PATELLA FERRUGINEA

At the year 2004, Spain started the elaboration of the *Patella ferruginea* national inventory. This task was undertaken with the collaboration of the National Natural Science Museum. In addition, the National Natural Science Museum, was entrusted with the studies related with the biology of the species (reproduction studies, dispersal capacities, etc.), population dynamic and biological conservation (studies for its re-introduction and translocation). Finally, the task of producing a preliminary Conservation Strategy for the species in order to define different protection measures was also undertaken.

b) Date of compilation or updating of inventory of threatened or endangered flora and or fauna.

New projects incorporated within the National Inventory for Taxa and Habitats.

- Atlas and Red Book of Freshwater Fish in Spain (2000).
- Atlas and Red Book of Amphibian and Reptiles in Spain (2002).
- Atlas of Breeding Birds in Spain (2002).
- Red Book of Birds in Spain (2004).
- Atlas of plants in Spain las plantas Alóctonas en España (2004).
- Atlas of terrestrial Mammals in Spain (2002).
- Atlas and Manual of natural and seminatural habitats in Spain (2002).
- Atlas de Threatened Vascular Flora of Spanish peninsula, Balearic and Canary islands (2003).

c) Attach inventory/inventories, unless already previously submitted in *ad hoc* report.

12. Exemptions granted from protection measures (Articles 12, 18, 23(c)).

No information has been provided in this regard to the competent authorities.

13. Implementation of the action plans for threatened species adopted within the framework of MAP.

In order to accomplish the Action Plans approved by the MAP (monk seal, cetaceans, marine turtles, Annex II birds of the Protocol, cartilaginous fishes, introduced species and invasive species), Spain has undertaken a number of research and conservation measures during the period that is covered by this report. Among these, the following measures developed by the environment ministry are highlighted:

Project	Work undertaken	Significant results
Stranding Mediterranean Cetacean Database (MEDACES)	Finalising of the database and elaboration of an specific web page	Data unification in a single International system
Study of the interactions between dolphins and Andalusia and Murcia fisheries.	Genetics Analysis, Stomach contents analysis, population studies.	Important data gathering for future conservation measures.

Inventory and monitoring of <i>Patella ferruginea</i> .	Review of previous information.	Studies related with the biology of the species (reproduction studies, dispersal capacities, etc.), population dynamic and biological conservation (studies for its re-introduction and translocation). Preliminary Conservation Strategy for the species.
Organisation of the 2nd Conference of the Parties meeting in Spain for the ACCOBAMS Agreement.	Organisation of the 2nd Conference of the Parties meeting in Spain.	Adoption of several conservation measures for cetaceans.
Elaboration of the technical framework for the elaboration of the Spanish Habitat and Species Marine Inventory.	Gathering of the technical dataset for the Spanish Habitat and Species Marine Inventory.	Technical dataset for the Spanish Habitat and Species Marine Inventory.
Test of exclusion systems for marine turtles in Formentera.	Design and elaboration of exclusion devices. Test with the fishing fleet.	Available information related with the effectiveness of specific devices to avoid the bycatch of marine turtles with the Spanish

Among the projects mentioned above, the followings are highlighted:

DOLPHINS AND TURTLES CONSERVATION IN ANDALUSIA AND MURCIA

The Directorate-General for Biodiversity was the co-financial partner of the LIFE-Nature project for the “Conservation of *Tursiops truncatus*, *Caretta caretta* y *Phocoena phocoena* in Andalusia and Murcia”, undertaken by the Spanish Society of Cetaceans during the years 2002-2005. Among others Developer actions, a complete study of the interactions between dolphins and Andalusia and Murcia fisheries can be found.

TEST OF EXCLUSION DEVICES FOR MARINE TURTLES.

Different exclusion devices were explored in order to asses their effectiveness to avoid the by catch of marine turtles within the Spanish long liners fleet.

MEDACES

As part of the agreement signed with the Valencia University for the elaboration and maintenance of the Stranding Mediterranean Cetacean Database (MEDACES), Spain has been successful in the international data unification task, producing both the database and its specific web page.

ACCOBAMS

In November 2004 the Spanish Directorate-General for Biodiversity organised the 2nd Conference of the Parties for the ACCOBAMS Agreement, held in Spain.

14. Implementation of other relevant recommendations of Contracting Parties not already included in national biennial report on implementation of Convention and Protocols.

**RAPPORT NATIONAL DE LA TUNISIE
SUR L'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE RELATIF AUX AIRES SPECIALEMENT
PROTEGEES ET A LA DIVERSITE BIOLOGIQUE EN MEDITERRANEE**

I. Information Générale

1. Pays.

Tunisie

2. Période couverte par le rapport.

Mai 2005 à mars 2007.

3. Organisme national chargé de l'établissement du rapport.

Ministère de l'Environnement et du développement durable, Agence de protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral

4. Organisme national et autres organisations et/ou institutions ayant communiqué des données en vue de l'établissement du rapport

Institut National des sciences et Technologie de la Mer

II. Mesures juridiques et/ou administratives prises aux termes du Protocole:

5. Pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espaces marins et côtiers ayant une valeur naturelle ou culturelle particulière, et pour protéger, préserver et gérer les espèces de la faune et de la flore marines et côtières qui sont en danger ou menacées (article 3);

- **Loi 2005-13 du 226 janvier 2005 modifiant et complétant le code forestier.**
- **Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006, fixant la liste de la faune et de la flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction**

6. Pour créer des aires spécialement protégées marines et côtières (article 5);

Les procédures de promulgations de la loi sur aires protégées marines sont bien avancées. Le texte a été soumis aux différents départements qui ont donné leur avis. Les corrections finales sont faites. La prochaine étape est la soumission du texte au conseil ministériel. Son apparition en 2007 est très probable.

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7. Pour assurer la protection (l'article 6) :

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 6 du protocole au sein des aires spécialement protégées, et en particulier les mesures concernant :

- a) Le renforcement de l'application des autres Protocoles de la Convention et d'autres traités pertinents auxquelles elles sont parties (article 6 a);
- b) L'interdiction de rejeter ou de déverser des déchets portant atteinte à des aires protégées (article 6 b) ;
- c) La réglementation du passage des navires (article 6 c) ;

En 2006 un nouveau dispositif de séparation des trafics a adopté par l'OMI à la demande de la Tunisie. Parmi les fondement de ce nouveau DST l'aspect écologique relatif à la protection de l'archipel de Zembra qui une ASPIM.

- d) La réglementation de l'introduction d'espèces (article 6 d) ;

- **Décret N° 2005-2641 du 3 octobre 2005, portant ratification de l'amendement de Gaborone de 1983, à la convention de commerce international des espèces de faune et flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, adopté à Gaborone (Botswana) le 30 avril 1983**

- e) La réglementation d'activités (article 6 e), 6 h) ;
- f) La réglementation des activités de recherche scientifique (article 6 f) ;
- g) La réglementation de la pêche, de la chasse, de la capture d'animaux et de la récolte de végétaux ainsi que du commerce d'animaux ou de parties d'animaux, de végétaux ou de parties de végétaux provenant d'aires protégées.

8. Concernant la planification, la gestion, la surveillance et le contrôle des aires spécialement protégées (article 7);

Plusieurs aires protégées nationales dispose de plan de gestion. Certain sont actuellement mise en œuvre et d'autres en cours de mise en œuvre à l'instar des sites MedWetCoast (lagunes de la côte Est du Cap Bon, les forêts littorales de Haouaria et Dar Chichou, la Montagne littorale de Haouaria décrétés zones sensibles sont actuellement gérés par l'APAL conformément à des plans de gestion.

9. Pour la protection et la conservation des espèces (article 11);

Indiquer quelles mesures juridiques et/ou administratives ont été prises au cours de la période considérée pour appliquer les dispositions de l'article 11 du Protocole, en particulier les mesures visant à réglementer ou à interdire: a) la capture, détention, mise à mort, le commerce, le transport et l'exposition à des fins commerciales des espèces protégées de faune, de leurs oeufs, parties et produits, b) la perturbation de la faune sauvage pendant les périodes biologiques critiques et c) la destruction ou la perturbation d'espèces de flore protégées.

- **Article 219 210 et 216 (nouveau) de la loi 2005-13 du 226 janvier 2005**

modifiant et complétant le code forestier

- **Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006, fixant la liste de la faune et de la flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction**

10. Pour réglementer l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées (article 13);

Un projet de loi sur les OGM est en cours d'approbation

11. Pour accorder des dérogations aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18).

Aucune mesure législative n'a été prise pendant la période couverte par le présent rapport pour accorder des dérogations aux mesures de protection des espèces.

III. Application technique du Protocole

12. Liste des aires spécialement protégées créées aux termes de l'article 5

Mettre à jour la liste des aires spécialement protégées (tableau joint), créées aux termes de l'article 5 du Protocole à la fin de la période considérée. Dans ce tableau, veuillez vérifier les indications portées (données des biennium précédents) et indiquer au moyen d'annotations appropriées les aires créées au cours de la période considérée.

13. Propositions faites pour l'inscription d'aires relevant de la juridiction nationale sur la liste des ASPIM (Article 9 a)

- a) Date de la ou des propositions
- b) Aires proposées (liste jointe)

Les ASPIM Tunisiennes ont été inscrites depuis 2001. Aucune nouvelle ASPIM n'est proposée durant la période du rapport

14. Liste des ASPIM:

- a) Statut et état des aires sous juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM (article 23 a)

ASPIM	Statut	Etat
Archipel de la Galite	La partie marine est soumise à une protection légale. Un régime de protection plus élaboré est en cours dans le cadre de loi sur les APMC d'étude pour la mise en place d'un parc national marin Interdiction de la pêche sur 1,5 mile au tour de l'Archipel	Bon état de conservation Menaces potentielles toujours présentes d'où la nécessité de maintenir la protection qui sera renforcée par la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion en cours
Parc national de Zembra	La partie terrestre et la partie marine sont soumises à une protection légale (Parc national réserve de la biosphère) Interdiction	Bon état de conservation Réserve naturelle des îles. Elle sera renforcée par la mise en œuvre en cours du plan de

	de la pêche sur 1,5 mile au tour de l'Archipel	gestion
Kneiss	Les îles et les zones d'estran sont soumises à la protection légale	Bon état de conservation Le projet de protection du Golfe de Gabès en cours de réalisation, il permettra l'intégration des aspects socioéconomiques dans les objectifs de l'aire protégée

b) Toute modification de la délimitation ou du régime juridique des ASPIM (article 23 b).

Fournir une liste à jour indiquant le statut et la situation des aires relevant de la juridiction nationale inscrites sur la liste des ASPIM au cours de la période considérée, et exposer brièvement tous les changements intervenus dans la délimitation ou le statut juridique des ASPIM en indiquant si elles ont été créées avant ou pendant la période considérée.

15. Toute modification dans le régime juridique des espèces protégées.

Loi 2005-13 du 22 janvier 2005 modifiant et complétant le code forestier

16. Nouvelles données concernant des espèces non indigènes ou génétiquement modifiées susceptibles de causer des dommages (article 13.2).

Ci-joint la liste exhaustive des espèces indigènes présentes dans les eaux tunisiennes

17. Inventaires des éléments de la diversité biologique (article 15)

a) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des aires contenant des écosystèmes rares ou fragiles;

- **96- 2001 : Inventaires des zones naturelles sensibles dans le cadre des Schémas Directeurs d'Aménagement du Territoire tunisien (frange littorale).**

b) Date d'établissement ou d'actualisation de l'inventaire des espèces de flore et/ou de faune en danger ou menacées;

- **96- 99 : Inventaires des espèces dans le cadre de l'élaboration de la stratégie nationale de biodiversité (Inventaire national)**
- **99 – 2006 : Inventaires d'espèces et des habitats dans le cadre des études spécifiques de caractérisation des zones naturelles sensibles (25 sites)**

c) Joindre le ou les inventaires, à moins qu'ils n'aient déjà été soumis dans un rapport spécial.

d) Inventaire utilisant le format standard de données (FSD)

Fournir des informations sur les dates d'établissement ou d'actualisation des inventaires mentionnés aux paragraphes a) à c) ci-dessus au cours de la période considérée. Joindre des exemplaires des inventaires en question.

18. Dérogations accordées aux mesures de protection (articles 12,18, 23 c).

Aucune dérogation n'a été accordée

19. Mise en œuvre des plans d'action adoptés dans le cadre du PAM :

En 2002-2003, la Tunisie a initié la mise en oeuvre des actions préconisées par le calendrier d'exécution du plan d'action sur la végétation marine (cartographie des herbiers et inventaires des espèces) et des actions spécifiques au pays dans la plan d'action sur les tortues marines (suivi de la nidification à Kuriat et mise en place de centre de soins, études des interactions avec la pêche). Par ailleurs des prospections et enquêtes concernant le phoque moine ont été effectuées dans le nord du pays en collaboration avec le CAR/ASP et l'ICRAM (Italie). Des campagnes d'études en mer ont été effectuées ainsi que des études concernant l'amélioration du "tube dauphin" (instrument destiné à minimiser les interactions avec la pêche

Un rapport détaillé sur les études réalisées dans le cadre des ces plans d'action, réalisé par l'INSTM est ci-joint

- Plan d'action pour la conservation des cétacés en mer Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la gestion du phoque moine de Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des tortues marines en Méditerranée
- Plan d'action pour la conservation de la végétation marine
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux inscrites en Annexe II du Protocole
- Plan d'action pour la conservation des poissons cartilagineux (chondrichthyens) en mer Méditerranée
- Plan d'action relatif aux introductions d'espèces et aux espèces envahissantes en mer Méditerranée).

20. Mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations pertinentes des Parties contractantes

Exposer brièvement la mise en oeuvre des autres recommandations des Parties contractantes se rapportant au Protocole.

IV. Brève description de tous problèmes ou contraintes rencontrés dans l'application du Protocole

Consigner brièvement les problèmes ou contraintes spécifiques qui ont gêné l'application de toute mesure prise en vertu de dispositions du Protocole au cours de la période considérée. S'il y a lieu, spécifier quelles mesures ont été prises pour y remédier. Formuler succinctement d'autres remarques ou observations pertinentes d'ordre général concernant les mesures prises en vue de l'application du Protocole.

Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006, fixant la liste de la faune et de la flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction

Liste des animateurs des jardins d'enfants exerçant à la commune de Menzel Bourguiba à promouvoir au choix au grade d'animateur d'application des jardins d'enfants

Au titre de l'année 2005

Madame Nadia Tbarski.

Liste des animateurs des jardins d'enfants exerçant à la commune de Bou Mardas à promouvoir au choix au grade d'animateur d'application des jardins d'enfants

Au titre de l'année 2005

Madame Samira Achour.

MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

NOMINATIONS

Par décret n° 2006-2050 du 18 juillet 2006.

Est promu au grade de général de division, le général de brigade Rachid Ammar, à compter du 24 juin 2006.

Par décret n° 2006-2051 du 18 juillet 2006.

Est promu au grade de contre-amiral, le capitaine de vaisseau-major Tarek Faouzi Larbi, à compter du 24 juin 2006.

Par décret n° 2006-2052 du 18 juillet 2006.

Est promu au grade de général de brigade, le colonel-major Mohamed Meddeb, à compter du 24 juin 2006.

MINISTERE DES DOMAINES DE L'ETAT
ET DES AFFAIRES FONCIERES

NOMINATIONS

Par décret n° 2006-2053 du 19 juillet 2006.

Monsieur Imed Abassi, inspecteur de la propriété foncière, est chargé des fonctions de chef de service de la formation à la conservation de la propriété foncière.

Par décret n° 2006-2054 du 19 juillet 2006.

Mademoiselle Hadda Abidi Ganney, inspecteur de la propriété foncière, est chargée des fonctions de chef de service des archives, de la documentation et de l'exploitation informatique à la direction régionale de la propriété foncière du Kef.

Par décret n° 2006-2055 du 19 juillet 2006.

Monsieur Ridha Khmiri, inspecteur de la propriété foncière, est chargé des fonctions de chef de service de la gestion administrative et financière à la direction régionale de la propriété foncière du Kef.

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES

Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydrauliques du 19 juillet 2006, fixant la liste de la faune et de la flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction.

Le ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydrauliques,

Vu le code forestier refondu par la loi n° 88-20 du 13 avril 1988, tel que modifié et complété par la loi n° 2001-28 du 19 mars 2001 portant simplification des procédures administratives dans le secteur de l'agriculture et de la pêche et par la loi n° 2005-13 du 26 janvier 2005 et notamment l'article 210 du dit code,

Vu le décret n° 2003-2669 du 29 décembre 2003, fixant la composition et les modalités de fonctionnement de la commission consultative de la chasse et de la conservation du gibier,

Vu le décret n° 2001-419 du 13 février 2001, fixant les attributions du ministère de l'agriculture,

Vu le décret n° 2001-420 du 13 février 2001, portant organisation du ministère de l'agriculture.

Arrête :

Article unique. - La liste de la faune et de la flore sauvages rares et menacées d'extinction est fixée conformément aux deux tableaux annexés au présent arrêté.

Tunis, le 19 juillet 2006.

*Le ministre de l'agriculture
et des ressources hydrauliques*

Mohamed Habib Haddad

Vu

Le Premier ministre

Mohamed Ghannouchi

Tableau n° 1
Liste de la faune sauvage rare et menacée d'extinction

Nom Français	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe
Buffle d'eau	Bubalus bubalis	جاموس الماء
Cerf de berberie	Cervus elaphus barbarus	الأيل البربري
Addax	Addax nasomaculatus	المها الوضيحي
Oryx	Oryx dammah	أبو حراب
Gazelle dorcas	Gazella dorcas	غزال الدركاس
Gazelle mhorr	Gazella dama mhorr	غزال داما الحر
Gazelle Rim	Gazella leptoceros	ريم الصحراء
Gazelle de montagne	Gazella cuvieri	الأدم
Mouflon à manchettes	Ammotragus lervia	الأرو
Guépard	Acynonyx jubatus	الفهد
Loutre	Lutra lutra	ثعلب الماء (القضاعة)
Phoque moine	Monachus monachus	الفقمة
Fennec	Fennecus zerda	الفنك (ثعلب الصحراء)
Hyène rayée	Hyaena hyaena	الضبع المخطط
Belette	Mustela nivalis	ابن عرس
Serval	Leptailurus serval	البعج (القط النمر)
Lynx caracal	Lynx caracal caracal	عناق الأرض
Musaraigne étrusque	Cocidura russula	فأر السم
Porc-epic	Hystrix cristata	الشيهم (الضربان)
Goundi	Ctenodactylus goundi	القندي
Chauves souris	Toutes les espèces	الخفافيش
Chat sauvage	Felis lybica	القط البري
Rapaces diurnes	Toutes les espèces	الجوارح النهارية
Rapaces nocturnes	Toutes les espèces	الجوارح الليلية

Nom Français	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe
Avocettes	Recurvirostra avosetta	النكات
Becasseaux	Calidris	دجيجات الأرض
Chevaliers	Tringa	الطيوطي
Courvites	Cursorius	السيارة
Glareoles	Glareola	حجل الماء
Gravelots	Charadrius	الحصيايا
Huitriers	Himantopus	آكل المحار
Canards(chipeau) plongeurs	Anas strepera	البط الغواص
Tadornes	Tadorna Tadorna	الشهران
Canard	Anas platyrhynchos	البط القاضم
Cygnés	Cygnus	الإوز
Erismatures à tête blanche	Oxyra leucocephala	البط ذات الرأس الأبيض
Goelands	Larus	زنج الماء
Grebes	Larus	الغطاس
Harles	Mergus	البلقشة
Marouettes	Porzana marginalis	المرعة
Mouettes	Larus	النورس
Rales	Rallus	التفلق
Sternes	Sterna	خطاف البحر (الخرشنة)
Pelicans	Pelecanus	الجعج
Petrels	Hydrobates pelagicus	طائر النوء
Puffins	Puffinus puffinus	جلم الماء
Fou de bassan	Sula bassana	الأطيش
Aigrette	Egretta garzetta	البليشون
Cigogne	Coconia ciconia	اللقلق
Flamants	Phoenicopterus ruber	النحام
Grues	Grus grus	الكركي (البليشون الكبير)
Spatules	Platalea leucorodia	أبو منجل الملاعقي
Autruche de l'Afrique du nord	Struthio camelus camelus	نعامة شمال إفريقيا
Outarde	Outarde houbara	الحباري
Passeraux	Sauf les espèces nuisibles à l'agriculture indiqués dans l'arrêté de chasse	الجواثيم
Tritons	Pleurodeles poireti	سمندل الماء (الودعة)
Salamandres terrestres	Salamandra	السرفوت الأرضي
Crapauds	Bufo nidos ssp	العلاجيم
Rainettes	Hyla meridionalis	ضفادع الشجر (الشرفوف)
Grenouilles	Ranucula	صفادع أم قرقر
Tortues marines	Toutes les espèces	السلحفاة البحرية
Tortues terrestres	Testudo graeca graeca	السلحفاة الأرضية
Tortues d'eau douce	Emys orbicularis et Mauremis leprosa	سلحفاة المياه العذبة
Geckos	Toutes les espèces	الوزغيات
Agames	Toutes les espèces	الحرذونيات
Cameleons	Chamaeleo chamaeleo	الحرباء
Lezards	Toutes les espèces	العظايا
Scinques	Toutes les espèces	حوت الرمل
Couleuvres	Toutes les espèces	الحيات
Serpent à lunettes	Naja haje	حنش بو مغرف
Boa des sables	Eryx jaculus	الصلة (ثعبان الصحراء)
Mantes	Mantada ssp	المرغوفة (ناقة خوالي)
Phasmes	Phasma ssp	العصويات
Papillons	Papilio ssp	الفراشات
Lucanes	Lucanus ssp	المنضوب
Scarabees	Scarabaeus	الجمليات

Tableau n° 2
Liste de la flore sauvage rare et menacée d'extinction

Nom Français	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe
Chataignier à fruit comestible	Castanea sativa.M	القسطل
Chene afares	Quercus afares	الزان المقلوب
Cedre de l'atlas	Cedrus atlantica	الصنوبر الأطلسي
Cypres de maktar	Cupressus sempervverens	سرول مكتر
Erable	Acer monspessulanum	القيقب
Merisier	Prunus avium.L	كرز الطير
Micocoulier	Celtis australis.L	النشم
Orme champetre	Ulmus compestris.L	الدردار
Pistachier del'atlas	Pistacia atlantica	البطوم
Acacia gommier	Acacia radiana	الطلحة
Calligone azel	Calligonum azel	الأزال
Calligone arich	Calligonum arich	العريش
Cotoneaster à fleurs en bouquets	Cotoneaster racemiflora	القطنية
Genet du sahara	Genista saharae	المرخ أو سدر الصحراء
Maroubia du desert	Marrubium deserti	مروبية الصحراء
Periploca	Periploca laevigata	الحلاب
Pimprenelle epineuse	Poterium spinosum.L	الكزبرة
Poirier de syrie	Prunus syriaca	إجاصه سوريا
Sorbier	Sorbus aria.L	العبيره
Withania	Withania frutescens.P	الذنجان البري
Anthyllis	Anthyllis barba jovis.L	النفلة
Anthyllis	Anthyllis sericea	الفزدير
Atriplex	Atriplex mollis	القطف
Calligone chevelu	Calligonum comosum	الأرطة
Neprum bourdaine	Rhamnus frangula.L	اللبق
Oudneya	Oudneya africana	الملقة
Prosopis de stephan	Prosopis stephaniana	بروزوبيس

Nom Français	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe
Jujubier sauvage	Ziziphus spinachus.L	العناب
Rhus ou sumac	Rhus tripartitum	السماق أو الجداري
Aristide	Aristida pulmosa	السحمة
Aristide barbue	Aristida ciliata	اللماء
Aristide a touffes basses	Aristida obtusa	الصليان
Cymbopogon	Cymbopogon schoenanthus	شعرات التراب
Dactyle	Dactylis glomerata	القصبية الجالية
Digitaria courte	Digitaria commutata	بوصييع
Pennisetum courte	Pennisetum dichotomum	بوركية قصيرة
Penisetum crele	Pennisetum elatum.H	بوركية عويد
Penisetum orientale	Pennisetum sotaceum	بوركية
Penisetum ciliare	Cenchrus ciliaris.L	السحم
Tricholena	Tricholaena lanerife	النجلة
Panicum	Panicum turgidum	أم ركية
Alfa de montagne	Stipa fontasii.P	حلفاء الجبل
Asphodèle	Asphodelus acaulis	البرواق
Anarrhinum	Anarrhinum brevifolium	الجفجف
Colchique	Colchicum autonnale	الشميرة
Ephedra	Ephedra alata alenda	العنددة
Heliantheme	Helianthemum confertum	السمهري
Sporobole verte	Sporobolus marginatus	اليوغ الأخضر
Roses sauvages	Rosa ssp	الزهريات البرية
Violettes sauvages	Viola ssp	البنفسج البري
Orchidees	Orchis ssp	المحلبيات
Tulipes	Tulpa ssp	الزنبقيات
Cyclamens	Cyclamen ssp	بخور مريم
Iris	Iris ssp	السوسنيات

**TURKEY NATIONAL REPORT
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY
PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

I. General Information

1. Country

Turkey

2. Period covered by the Report

March 2005 to March 2007

3. National Organisation responsible for compiling report

Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry – Aybars ALTIPARMAK & Emrah MANAP

4. Assistance received towards the compilation of the present report

Environmental Protection Agency For Special Areas

II. Legal and or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol:

5. To protect, preserve and manage marine and coastal areas with a particular natural or cultural value, and to protect, preserve and manage endangered or threatened species of marine and coastal fauna and flora (article 3);

- **Water Product Circular which regular commercial and sporting fishing in marine and inland waters (numbered 37/1 and 37/2) published by the Ministry of Agriculture.**
- **Hunting prohibitions were determined by the Central Hunting Commission of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry every year.**
- **Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Law No: 5312/Official Gazette No: 25752 of March 11, 2005/Date of Enactment: March 3rd, 2005)**
- **Regulation on implementation for Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances**
- **Regulation on procurement procedures for Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances**
- **“The Law on protection of Nature and Biodiversity” was drafted (the framework on establishment of MPAs become much more clear)**

6. To establish marine and coastal specially protected areas (article 5);

Scientific studies were initiated to extend the boundary limits of Foça Specially Protected Areas in 2004. On December 9, 2006, the Official Gazette published

the Council of Ministers' decision that Kekova Specially Protected Area has been extended to include Kas and is renamed Kas-Kekova Specially Protected Area. Gökusu SPA also extended boundary limits and also. Fethiye-Göcek SPA boundary extended limits.

7. To provide protection (article 6);

a) Turkey ratified international conventions such as CBD, Bern, CITES, Barcelona, RAMSAR and Bucharest Conventions and actively gave support and contributes to all activities under these conventions.

CBD: "Strengthening the implementation of the CDB in Turkey" project was initiated in 2006.

RAMSAR: Studies on "establishment of Management plans for wetlands across country" are continuing.

Bucharest Convention: within this context, the CBD advisory group carries out the studies on establishing the protocol on biological diversity with annexes (describing the threatened species and their habitats).

b) Sewerage, waste water treatment systems and sanitary landfill areas of Köyceğiz-Dalyan was constructed, WWT system was completed in Göcek (Muğla), sanitary landfill area was finished in Göcek additionally this systems will be constructed in Akyaka in near future. In addition ordered administrative measures in item 6.

The Regulation of Waste Control and Waste Disposal from Ships (published in 26.12.2004 dated and 25682 dated Official Gazette)

c) The precautions are taken within the framework of national legal framework (regulation on CITES, Decisions of Central Hunting Commission, Hunting Law, Law on Fishery #1380 and "circular on sea and inland waters") and international agreements (Barcelona, CITES, Bern, CBD, Bucharest).

8. Regarding planning and conservation of specially protected areas.

The regulations were drawn up on Urban and Rural Settlement Areas, Tourism Development Area, Areas of Daily Use, Agricultural Areas, Public Organisation Areas, Controlled Sensitive Zone Borderline, Beaches, Coastal Zones are also available in the 1/25000 Special Environmental Protection Area Master Plan for all SPA's. In addition to this, general regulations have been enhanced according to scientific research and monitoring activities in revised plans.

9. For the protection and conservation of species (article 11)

No new legal and/ or administrative measures elucidated in item 6. In the framework of international and national legislations species and their habitats were protected.

10. To regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (article 13);

- **Law on GMO's is on the way.**
- **Biotechnology Advisory Committee is still actively working on related issues.**
- **Activities are taking place under Biosafety Protocol of CBD.**

11. To grant exemptions from protection measures (articles 12,18)

Indicate what exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes have been granted during the period under review.

III. Technical application of the protocol

12. List the specially protected areas established under the terms of article 5

Actualise the list of the specially protected areas (attached table), established under article 5 of the Protocol at the end of the period under review. In this table, please verify the information given (data from previous reports) and indicate with appropriate annotations, which areas were established during the period under review.

13. Proposals made to include the areas subject to national jurisdiction on the SPAMI list (Article 9 a)

- a) Date of the proposal/s
- b) Areas proposed (list attached)

Provide a list of areas subject to national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list during the period under review, with the date on which each of the proposals was submitted.

No proposals made for the period under review from Albania.

14. SPAMI list :

- a) Status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list (article 23a)
- b) Any modification in the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMI (article 23 b).

Provide an updated list indicating the status and situation of the areas subject to national jurisdiction included on the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any modifications made to the delimitation or the legal status of the SPAMIs indicating if they were established before or during the period under review.

15. Any modification to the legal status of protected species.

16. New data concerning non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful. (Article 13.2).

Provide information on the presence of new non-indigenous or genetically modified species liable to be harmful.

17. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (article 15).

- a) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

December 2006 Gökova SPA.

- b) Date of establishment or updating of the inventory of endangered or threatened species of flora and/or fauna ;
- c) Attach the inventory/s unless they have already been submitted in a special report.
- d) Inventory using the standard data format (SDF)

Provide information on the date of establishment or updating of the inventories mentioned in paragraphs a) to c) above, during the period under review. Attach copies of the inventories in question (if they occurred during the period under review).

18. Exemptions granted to protection measures articles 12, 18, 23 c).

Provide a list of exemptions to protection measures granted under the terms of articles 12, 18 and 23 c during the period under review. In each case, indicate briefly the reasons for the exemption.

19. Implementation of the action plans adopted within the framework of MAP:

Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Marine Vegetation, Cartilaginous Fishes Action Plans were used to reinforcing to built a national strategy and defining priorities at national level for the protection and management of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cartilaginous Fishes and Marine vegetation. In this sense, an intensive program of data collection, biology and ecology of seal, turtle, Cartilaginous Fishes and invasive species were carried out. Sea turtle and Monk seal National Committies have been implemented incessantly their usual studies in each year. Monitoring programmes of sea turtles have been carried out in nesting beaches (Provincial projects were supported by the Ministry. Projects were held for each of the 7 important nesting beaches and the final findings were published as booklets.) National Action Plan for Marine Turtles is nearly finalized. An inventory of Monk Seal caves was accomplished, breeding and nesting areas were determined by NGO's. and also Cartilaginous Fishes breeding areas were determined by NGO. Research study was conducted about the determination and distribution of marine vegetation species along the Gökova SPA.

- Action Plan for the conservation of sea turtles in Mediterranean
Regional projects were carried out for Dalyan, Patara, Belek, Fethiye, Ekincik and Göksu deltası SPA's and important nesting beaches of Demirtaş, Kazanlı, Alata, Anamur, Gazipaşa, Demirtaş and Kızılot Beaches. In this context, every beach is monitored, analyzed and detected with the help of related scientists and NGO members.

- Action Plan for the conservation of marine vegetation
In seven biodiversity cruises, which correspond to 75 working days, 309 SCUBA and 128 skin dives have been performed from the spray (supralittoral) zone to 55 m depth along the complete coastal line of the Gökova Specially Protected Area (marine part is 306 km²). Results of the studies revealed in determination of 725 macroscopic species; 73 Thallophyta, 6 Magnoliophyta, 2 Foraminifera, 41 Porifera, 30 Cnidaria, 3 Ctenophora, 11 Plathelminthes, 3 Nemertini, 1 Echiura, 3 Sipuncula, 236 Mollusca, 47 Arthropoda, 28 Polychaeta, 46 Bryozoa, 37 Echinodermata, 19 Tunicata, 136 Pisces, 2 Reptilia, 1 Mammalia

species have been identified.

Distribution of species that form facieses at the region was mapped and area coverage has been calculated. According to these calculations area of *Posidonia oceanica* was found to be 6.9 km², while *Cymodosea nodosa* 3.9 km² occupied, *Halophila stipulacea* 2.9 km² *Caulerpa racemosa* 0.68 km², *Osmundaria volubilis* 0.34 km² and *Flabellia petiolata* 0.16 km². Results clearly depicted that even distribution, healthy facieses and wide coverage of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows (which is among the most important species under protection at the Mediterranean Basin) is sufficient for announcement and continuity of SPA status of the region. The healthy, well conserved structure of the meadows at unpolluted and undestroyed areas also pointed out a healthy ecosystem at the region.

▪ **Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fishes**
Sandbar Sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) visiting the Boncuk Bay in the Gulf of Gökova during certain times of the year have been observed since 2002. The Boncuk Bay is the only area in the Meditteranean, and one of the only two areas in the world where Sandbar Sharks have been observed to reproduce. After the evaluation of data which have come out of the observations, Envorinmental Protection Agency for Special Areas has started a project to monitoring and protect the area.

Protected area has been created with swimming buoys (floats) over the section of the bay observed as being mostly visited by the sharks. Notice signs have been placed on the beach and the people living in the area have been informed about the protection. Moreover, all fishing activities within the protected area have been prohibited. It was reported that sharks could also be seen in other bays close to Boncuk Bay. This protection area may be expanded in accordance with the data obtained in the following years.

20. Implementation of other recommendations pertinent to the Contracting Parties

IV. Brief description of all problems or constraints encountered in the application of the Protocol

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. SITE CODE

T	R	4	8						
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1.2. IDENTIFICATION DATE

1	9	9	0		
Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.3. COMPILATION DATE

2	0	0	6	1	2
Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.4. UPDATE

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.5. RESPONDANT (S):

Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas (EPASA)
[Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı (ÖÇKK)] Alparslan Türkeş 31.sokak 10'lu bina 06510 Beştepe/Yenimahalle Ankara

Istanbul University, Institute of Marine Sciences and Management [İstanbul Üniversitesi Deniz Bilimleri ve İşletmeciliği Enstitüsü, Vefa İSTANBUL]

1.6. SITE NAME:

Gökova Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA) [Gökova Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi (Gökova ÖÇKB)]

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1. SITE CENTRE LOCATION

LONGITUDE

E	3	7	0	1	5	1		
E	3	6	4	7	2	5		

LATITUDE

N	2	8	0	0	2	9		
N	2	7	5	8	3	0		

2.2. AREA (ha):

Terrestrial area:			2	1	5	0	0
Marine area:			3	0	6	0	0
TOTAL AREA:			5	2	1	0	0

2.3. SITE LENGTH (Km):

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0

2.4. ALTITUDE/DEPTH (m):

	+/-	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN
Altitude:				
Depth:			2 0 0	

2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGION:

CODE	REGION NAME	% COVER
T R 4 8	Gökova Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi (Gökova ÖÇKB)	1 0 0
	Marine area not covered by a NUTS-region	

CODE	NAME	POPULATION					SITE ASSESMENT											
		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site								
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging												
	<i>Hippospongia communis</i>	X																
	<i>Ircinia muscarum</i>	X				X				X								
	<i>Ircinia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Oscarella sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Petrosia ficiformis</i>	X				X				A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Phorbasp.</i>	X				X				A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Spirastrella cunctatrix</i>	X				X				A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Spongia agaricina</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Spongia officinalis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Suberites domuncula</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Suberites sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Sycon sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Tethya aurantium</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Tethya sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Actinia equina</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Actinaria (sp.)</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Adamsia palliata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Aglaophenia pluma</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Aglaophenia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Anemonia viridis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Astroides sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Aurelia aurita</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Apolemia uvaria</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Balanophyllia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	X	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Bougainvillia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Bugula sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			
	<i>Caryophyllia smithii</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	X			

CODE	NAME	POPULATION					SITE ASSESMENT							
		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site				
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintrering	Staging								
	<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.	X												
	<i>Cerianthus membranacea</i>	X				X								
	<i>Cerianthus</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Eudendrium</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Gymnangium</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Madracis pharensis</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Madracis</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Nemertesia</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Parazoanthus axinellae</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Pennaria disticha</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Telmatactis cricoides</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Telmatactis forskalii</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Sertularella</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	Siphonophora (sp.)	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Tubularia</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Cestum veneris</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Beroe ovata</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Eurylopta</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Notoplana cf. alcinoi</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Notoplana</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Prostheceraeus giesbrechtii</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Prostheceraeus vittatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Prostheceraeus</i> sp.	X				A	B	C	D					
	<i>Pseudoceros maximum</i>	X				A	B	C	D					

CODE	NAME	POPULATION					SITE ASSESMENT										
		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site							
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging											
	<i>Jujubinus striatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Lamellaria latens</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Luria lurida</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mangelia attenuata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mangelia scabrida</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mangelia stossiciana</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mangelia vauquelini</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mangelia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Marshallora adversa</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Melanella polita</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mitra sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mitrella scripta</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Muricopsis cristata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Muricidae (sp.)</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Nassarius cuvierii</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Nassarius incrassatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Nassarius pygmaeus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Nassarius reticulatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Nassarius sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Natica dillwynii</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Natica hebraea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ocenebra erinacea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ocenebrina edwardsii</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ocenebrina sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Osilinus articulatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Osilinus turbinatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Patella caerulea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

CODE	NAME	POPULATION					SITE ASSESMENT										
		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site							
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging											
	<i>Patella rustica</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Patella ulyssiponensis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Patella sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Payraudeautia intricata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Phalium granulatum</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Phorcus mutabilis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pisania striata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Polia dorbignyi</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Polia scabra</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Polia scacchiana</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Potamides conicus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pusillina inconspicua</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pusillina lineolata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pusillina munda</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Raphitoma concinna</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Raphitoma leufroyi</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Raphitoma linearis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Raphitoma sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoa membranacea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoa monodonta</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoa splendida</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoa variabilis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoa sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Rissoina brugueri</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Serpulorbis arenarius</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Smaragdia viridis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Strombus persicus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

CODE	NAME	POPULATION					SITE ASSESMENT										
		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site							
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging											
	<i>Tectonatica filosa</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tenagodus obtusus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tricolia tenuis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Trochoidea (sp.)</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tonna galea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Vexillum ebenus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Vexillum granum</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Vitreolina sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Volvarina mitrella</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Aglaja tricolorata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Akera bullata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Aplysia fasciata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Aplysia punctata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Aplysiasp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Berthella stellata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Bulla striata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Caloria elegans</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chelidonura fulvipunctata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chromodoris krohni</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chromodoris luteorosea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chromodoris purpurea</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chromodoris sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Cratena peregrina</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Dendrodoris grandiflora</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Dendrodoris limbata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Discodoris atromaculata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Doriopsilla areolata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

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		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of Site							
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging											
	<i>Elysia flava</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Elysia timida</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Elysia viridis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Elysia sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Flabellina affinis</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Flabellina babai</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Flabellina pedata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Flabellina sp.</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Haminoea cyanomarginata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Hypselodoris picta</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Janolus cristatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Jorunna tomentosa</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Notarchus punctatus</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Paradoris indecora</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Philinopsis depicta</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Phyllidia flava</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Piseinotecus gabinieri</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Platydoris argo</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pleurobranchus testudinarius</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Piseinotecus gabinieri</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Polycera quadrilineata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Retusa leptoneilema</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tethys fimbria</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Thuridilla hopei</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tylodina perversa</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Umbraculum mediterraneum</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Acanthocardia tuberculata</i>	X				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

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		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population				Conservation			Endemism			Role of Site		
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintrering	Staging	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Acanthocardia sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Anomia ephippium</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Arca noae</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Arca tetragona</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Arcopagia balaustina</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Azorinus chamasolen</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Barbatia barbata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Brachidontes pharaonis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Cardita calyculata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chama gryphoides</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chama pacifica</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chama sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chlamys flexuosa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chlamys pesfelis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chlamys varia</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chlamys sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Corbula gibba</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Dendrostrea frons</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Gari depressa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Glans trapezia</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Gouldia minima</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Irus irus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Lima lima</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Limaria hians</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Limaria tuberculata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Lissopecten hyalinus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	

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		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging												
	<i>Modiolarca subpicta</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Modiolus adriaticus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Modiolus barbatus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Mytilaster minimus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	Mytilidae (sp.)	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ostrea</i> sp.	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ostreola stentina</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Ostreola</i> sp.	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	Ostreidae (sp.)	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pecten</i> sp.	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pinctada radiata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Pseudochama gryphina</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Saxicavella jeffreysi</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Spisula subtruncata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Spondylus gaederopus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Spondylus</i> sp.	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Striarca lactea</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Tellina incernata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Teredo navalis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Trimusculus mammularis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Venericardia antiquata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Venerupis aurea</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Venus verrucosa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Antalis vulgaris</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Antalis</i> sp.	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

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		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Cellepora pumicosa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Hornera frondiculata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Hornera cf. lichenoides</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Margaretta cereoides</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Membranipora membranacea</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Membranipora sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Myriapora truncata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Reteporella sp.1</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Reteporella sp.2</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Reptadeonella sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Bryozoa sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Antedon mediterranea</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Asterina gibbosa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Astropecten aranciacus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Astropecten bispinosus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Astropecten irregularis pentacanthus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Astropecten spinulosus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Astropecten sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Chaetaster longipes</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Coscinasterias tenuispina</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Echinaster sepositus sepositus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Marthasterias glacialis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Amphiura chiajei</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Amphiura filiformis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Amphiura mediterranea</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C
	<i>Amphiura sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C

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		RESIDENT		MIGRATORY			Population				Conservation			Endemism			Role of Site		
		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Caranx sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Callionymus sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chelidonichthys lastoviza</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chelidonichthys lucernus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chelidonichthys sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Chromis chromis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Coris julis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Conger conger</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Coryphoblennius galerita</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Dactylopterus volitans</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplecogaster bimaculata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplodus annularis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplodus cervinus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Echelus myrus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Epinephelus caninus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Epinephelus costae</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Gobius bucchichi</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	

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		Breeding	Non-Breed	Breeding	Wintering	Staging	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pagrus auriga</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius gattorugine</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius incognitus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius rouxi</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius sanguinolentus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius tentacularis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius zvonimiri</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Parablennius sp.</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Paralipophrys trigloides</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pempheris vanicolensis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Petroscirtes ancyllodon</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pomadasy incisus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pomatoschistus marmoratus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Pteragogus pelycus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Scartella cristata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	Scomberidae (sp.)	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Scorpaena maderensis</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Scorpaena notata</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	
	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	X					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	Y	N	A	B	C	

3.3.b. MARINE FLORA SPECIES included in the reference list of species:

CODE	NAME	POPULATION	SITE ASSESSMENT			
			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of site
	<i>Acetabularia acetabulum</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Amphiroa</i> sp.	C	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Anadyomene stellata</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Botryocladia botryoides</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Caulerpa prolifera</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Chondracanthus teedei</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Chondrophycus papillosus</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cladophora</i> sp.	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Codium adhaerens</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Codium bursa</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Codium tomentosum</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Corallina elongata</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Corallina</i> sp.	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Cutleria</i> sp.	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira compressa</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira crinita</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira corniculata</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira elegans</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Cystoseira</i> sp.	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Dasycladus vermicularis</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Dictyopteris polypodioides</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C

CODE	NAME	POPULATION	SITE ASSESMENT			
			Population	Conservation	Endemism	Role of site
	<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Dictyota fasciola</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Dictyota linearis</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Dictyota spiralis</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Dictyota sp.</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Flabellia petiolata</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Ganonema farinosum</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Gigartina sp.</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Halimeda tuna</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Halopteris filicina</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Halymenia floresii</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Hypnea sp.</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Jania rubens</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Jania sp.</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Laurencia obtusa</i>	R	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Liagora sp.</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lithophyllum racemus</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lithophyllum stictaeforme</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lithophyllum tortuosum</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lithophyllum sp.</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C
	<i>Lobophora variegata</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Lomentaria clavellosa</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Meredithia microphylla</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Mesophyllum expansum</i>	P	A B C D	A B C	Y N	A B C
	<i>Mesophyllum lichenoides</i>	V	A B C D	A B C	Y X	A B C

3.4. Other Important Species of Flora and Fauna:

GROUP							SCIENTIFIC NAME	POPULATION	MOTIVATION			
B	M	A	R	F	I	P			A	B	C	D
							<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	V			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i>	V			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>	V			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Schimmelmannia schousboei</i>	V			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Zostera marina</i>	P			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Aplysina aerophoba</i>	A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Axinella cannabina</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Axinella polypoides</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Spongia agaricina</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Spongia officinalis</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Tethya aurantium</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Charonia variegata</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Haliotis tuberculata lamellosa</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Lamellaria latens</i>	C		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Luria lurida</i>	D			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Tonna galea</i>	D			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	D		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Scyllarus arctus</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Scyllarides latus</i>	B		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Hornera</i> cf. <i>lichenoides</i>	D			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Echinaster sepositus sepositus</i>	A		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>	A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	C			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	B			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<i>Grampus griseus</i>	D			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Caretta caretta</i>	D		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	D		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

(M: Mammals, B: Birds, R: Reptiles, A: Amphibians, F: Fishes, I: Invertebrates, P: Plants)

*Other reasons explain in the main text.

6. HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND THE SITE

6.1. IMPACTS / ACTIVITIES AND PROPORTION OF THE SURFACE AREA OF THE SITE AFFECTED:

IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SITE

CODE			INTENSITY			% OF SITE			INFLUENCE			CODE			INTENSITY			% OF SITE			INFLUENCE			
2	1	3	A	B	C				+	0	-		6	9	A	B	C				+	0	-	
2	2	1	A	B	C				+	0	-		7	1	A	B	C				+	0	-	
2	4	4	A	B	C				+	0	-		8	2	A	B	C				+	0	-	
	2	9	A	B	C				+	0	-	8	1	1	A	B	C				+	0	-	
	3	3	A	B	C				+	0	-				A	B	C				+	0	-	
	4	2	A	B	C				+	0	-		8	6	A	B	C				+	0	-	
4	2	1	A	B	C				+	0	-		9	1	A	B	C				+	0	-	
	4	3	A	B	C				+	0	-	9	5	4	A	B	C				+	0	-	
	4	4	A	B	C				+	0	-		9	6	2	A	B	C				+	0	-
	6	8	A	B	C				+	0	-	9	6	4	A	B	C				+	0	-	
6	2	1	A	B	C				+	0	-	9	7	1	A	B	C				+	0	-	
6	2	3	A	B	C				+	0	-		9	9	A	B	C				+	0	-	

IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AROUND THE SITE

CODE			INTENSITY			INFLUENCE			CODE			INTENSITY			INFLUENCE		
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-
			A	B	C	+	0	-				A	B	C	+	0	-

6.2. SITE MANAGMENT:

BODY(IES) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SITE MANAGMENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED:

ÖZEL ÇEVRE KORUMA KURUM BAŞKANLIĞI
ENVİROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR SPECIAL AREAS (EPASA)

SITE MANAGMENT AND PLANS:

1/25000 Special Environmental Protection Area Master Plan for Gökova SEPA.