

ANNEX B: SPECIES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST

	Group	Name of the species	Objective to be protected	Potential threats
BIRD SPECIES				
1	Species of large nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Bubo bubo, Strix uralensis, Strix aluco, Asio otus, Tyto alba</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
2	Species of small nocturnal birds of prey	<i>Otus scops, Aegolius funereus, Glaucidium passerinum, Athene noctua</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
3	Species of large diurnal birds of prey	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla, Aquila chrysaetos, Aquila heliaca, Aquila pomarina, Hieraetus pennatus, Aquila clanga, Pandion haliaetus, Circaetus gallicus, Buteo buteo, Buteo rufinus, Pernis apivorus, Accipiter gentilis, Milvus milvus, Milvus migrans</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
4	Species of small diurnal birds of prey	<i>Accipiter nisus, Accipiter brevipes, Falco peregrinus, Falco cherrug, Falco subbuteo, Falco naumanni, Falco tinnunculus</i>	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.

5	Other bird species	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork) <i>Corvus corax</i> (Common Raven)	Active nesting area	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific nesting habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport). Disturbances within the nesting area due to various anthropic activities (forest works, tourism, etc.) carried out during the nesting period. Use of pesticides.
6		<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black Grouse) <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> (Capercaillie)	Lekking areas	Reduction, degradation and loss of specific breeding habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, clear-cuts, development of infrastructure for tourism and transport, grazing in the vicinity of lekking and breeding areas.
TREE SPECIES				
7		<i>Corylus colurna</i> (Turkish Hazel) <i>Larix decidua</i> (European Larch) <i>Pinus cembra</i> (Swiss/Stone pine) <i>Pinus mugo</i> (dwarf mountain pine) <i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	Specimens of the species	Forest fires
PLANT SPECIES				
8		<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> (Lady's slipper orchid) <i>Fritillaria spp.</i> (Tulip) <i>Himantoglossum caprinum</i> (Greek Orchid)	The habitat where the species are dominant	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport). Illegal collection and trade of the species specimens.

		<i>Lilium martagon</i> (Martagon Lily) <i>Paeonia spp.</i> (Peony) <i>Trollius europaeus</i> (Globeflower)		
MAMMAL SPECIES				
9		<i>Canis lupus</i> (wolf)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
10		<i>Cervus elaphus</i> (red deer)	Breeding / rutting areas	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
11		<i>Felis silvestris</i> (wild cat)	den (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
12		<i>Lynx lynx</i> (Lynx)	Den / (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
13		<i>Martes martes</i> (Pine marten)	Den (shelter)	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism).
14		<i>Meles meles</i> (Badger)	Den	Fragmentation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).
15		<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	Winter shelters	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism).

16		<i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear)	Den	Fragmentation and degradation of the habitat (due to excessive forest harvesting, development of infrastructure for mountain tourism and transport).Disturbances during the breeding season.
BAT SPECIES				
17		<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum,</i> <i>Rhinolophus blasii,</i> <i>Rhinolophus euryale,</i> <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros,</i> <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi,</i> <i>Myotis bechsteinii, Myotis blythii, Myotis brandtii,</i> <i>Myotis capaccinii, Myotis emarginatus, Myotis dasycneme, Myotis daubentonii, Myotis myotis,</i> <i>Myotis mystacinus, Myotis nattereri, Nyctalus lasiopterus, Nyctalus leisleri, Nyctalus noctula,</i> <i>Eptesicus nilssonii,</i> <i>Eptesicus serotinus,</i> <i>Vespertilio murinus,</i> <i>Pipistrellus kuhlii,</i> <i>Pipistrellus nathusii,</i> <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus,</i> <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus,</i> <i>Hypsugo savii, Plecotus auritus, Plecotus austriacus,</i> <i>Barbastella barbastellus,</i> <i>Miniopterus schreibersii,</i> <i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	Any type of (temporary or permanent) shelter used by any of the chiroptera species any time of the year Feeding areas intensively and periodically visited by any of the chiroptera species	The main threat to forest bats is the loss of shelter places, particularly hollows. The flight couloirs/routes between the shelter and the feeding areas as well as the migration couloirs/routes between the shelters are also affected. Another threat is the use of insecticides, which impact upon the bats populations both directly and indirectly, due to the decrease of the trophic resources.
ANT SPECIES				
18		Formicidae sp. (Ant Species)	Ant hills	Reduction and degradation of the forest-specific habitat use of insecticides in such habitats.

Note of the SDG: the reasons why out of the entire relevant national legislation (Government Emergency Ordinance 57) only these groups of species were chosen are as follows: (i) their conservation requires special measures in comparison with the overall general standard requirements, (ii) the efficiency of achieving the conservation objectives – the forest certification should not be an exclusive measure;