

ANNEX D: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Note of the Standard Development Group:

All forests are important and within each of them there are economic, social or ecological values that must be preserved. Yet, there are cases in which some of such values (i.e. attributes) are deemed to be of exceptional or critical importance; in such cases, the area which has to be properly managed in order to maintain such values may be defined as a high conservation value forest (HCVF). However, it should not be understood that **Principle 9– High Conservation Value Forests** in the FSC certification system, covers all aspects related to biodiversity. Within this standard, **Principle 6 – Environmental impact**, refers to biodiversity conservation (**Criterion 6.4. The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures required for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of the management activities and to the conservation* status and the ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*) and explicitly addresses the rare and threatened species and their habitats. **Therefore, the difference between the two principles resides in the fact that while Principle 6 refers to biodiversity-related aspects in general and wherever they are present, Principle 9 refers to those forest areas in which there are values of critical importance (i.e. are significant at global, regional and national levels), leading thus to additional management solutions, including specific consultations, strategies and monitoring.** Consequently, these two principles (6 and 9) complete each other and both of them should be taken into consideration for certification.**

Note: the information in this annex was taken and adapted from the HCVF Toolkit issued by WWF Romania, 2nd edition, year 2013

HCVF 1. FOREST AREAS THAT CONTAIN GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY OR NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT¹ CONCENTRATIONS OF BIODIVERSITY² VALUES (RARE, ENDEMIC, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES)

HCVF 1.1. – Forest areas included in protected areas

Definition
Forest areas included in scientific reserves, nature reserves, and areas declared nature monuments, fully-protected areas or strict nature reserves within the natural areas protected in compliance with the legislation in force for the environment.
Threshold
The presence of forest areas within protected areas ranging in the above mentioned categories, on condition that their main objective is the conservation of biodiversity ³ .
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of the protected areas in Romania;

¹"**Significant**" is to be interpreted as:

- designation, classification or recognition of the conservation status by an international institution;
- designation by national or regional authorities of by a responsible conservation organisation;
- voluntary recognition by the "organisation", based on the available information and on the stakeholder consultation with regard to the presence of some significant biodiversity concentrations, even if they are not (currently) officially declared as such, taking into account the consequences on the management;

²For the purpose of this standard, "**Biodiversity concentrations**" is to be understood as:

- significant number of species classified as rare, threatened, endangered or endemic;
- important populations or abundance of a species significant in relation to the populations at national, regional or global levels;
- even a small population (mere presence) of a critically endangered species

³ Although the title refers to "protected areas" in general terms, the concept of HVC 1.1 only refers to those protected areas which indeed contain globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values. Therefore, only the forest areas included in those types of protected areas or parts of such areas in which such high concentrations of biodiversity are present shall be identified as HVC 1.1. Categories of protected areas or parts within them which do not meet this requirement shall not be included.

- Documents on the proposals⁴ for the designation of nature reserves at local and county levels – County Councils, Agencies for Environment Protection, other institutions;
- Management plans of the protected areas;
- Forest management plans.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures for HCVF1.1 are those set within the management plans of the protected areas.

For the areas ranging in the functional categories of the T I functional type, no human interventions shall be allowed. In the case of nature reserves, based on the assessment of the conservation needs of the species and habitats for which such reserves were designated, management measures shall be applied in order to *maintain or improve the significant concentrations of rare, endemic, threatened and endangered species*. In such cases, although the forestry technical norms recommend the same functional type as for the other categories (i.e. T I), appropriate management measures should be proposed (i.e. not all the forest area is automatically included into the strictly protected area).

⁴In case there are proposals which (for a long period of time) have not been solved, the precautionary principle that requires additional assessments shall be applied.

HCVF 1.2 FORESTS CONTAINING RARE, ENDEMIC, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Definition
Forests which are habitats for rare, endemic, threatened and endangered species.
Threshold ⁵
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>occurrence of a viable population of one of the species mentioned in table 1</i> 2. <i>they are localised within a site designated on scientific criteria and recognised as having nationally or regionally significant concentrations: protected areas of community importance, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies⁶.</i>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <p>For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the plant species in Table 1, the following sources shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – list of protected areas in Romania – Natura 2000 database – the management plans of the protected areas – files/records for the designation of the protected areas – scientific works in this field – forest management plans – consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs etc.

⁵Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁶Through the **engagement** of the “organisation”, after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, Forest management plans, various scientific researches etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

I. For forest species:

The forestry works applied shall be in compliance with the ecological needs of the species intended for conservation (especially humidity and light) and shall be decided upon following the consultation with biology experts. Furthermore, such works shall ensure the continuity of the habitat in that specific location, either within the same or in the neighbouring forest stands, taking into account the fact that the forest ecosystem has a cyclic evolution, the early development stages are naturally featured by the absence of the grass floor due to excessive shade, - i.e. the extreme density of young trees generates an excessive competition for all resources – light, water, nutrients. Timber harvesting shall not be carried out during the growing season of the species of interest, in order to ensure opportunities for their reproduction and perpetuation. Timber collection shall be carried out with minimum impact on the soil, in order to avoid damages to roots and to underground vegetative reproduction structures (rhizomes, bulbs).

II. For species in ecosystems adjacent to the forests:

No operations bringing about radical modifications of the habitat of the species of interest (such as drainage, plantations, substitutions etc.) shall be carried out. The harvesting of the timber from the forestry fund adjacent to such ecosystems shall not be carried out during the growing season of the species of interest, in order to ensure their reproduction and perpetuation. Especially wood felling and extraction shall avoid the areas (ecosystems) where there are populations of the species to protect. Where this is not possible, such activities shall only be carried out during the dormant season (preferably when the soil is frozen and/or covered with snow), in order to avoid damaging the plants and to mitigate to the minimum the damage to the soil and, implicitly, to the underground vegetative reproduction structures – e.g. rhizomes, bulbs.

Table 1 Species of rare, endemic, threatened and endangered plants

No.	Species	Occurrence
1	<i>Acanthus balcanicus</i> Heywood & I. Richardson	AB: Alba Iulia, Micesti; CS: Danube valley (between Bazias and Pojejena), reserve Cheile Nerei - Beusnita; MH: between Svinita and Tri-Kule, Orsova on hill Alion, Danube valley at Portile de Fier and Cazanele Mici, Hinova, Cerneti, hill Iorgutovei, hill Starminei, between Schela Cladovei and Varciorova, Varciorova, Gura Vaih, between Arginesti and Butoiesti, v. Oglanicului; DJ: Craiova, Teisani, Segarcea, Radovan, plateau Plenita; OT: plateau Cotmeana between Campeni and Spineni
2	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i> L.	CS: Pescari, Drencova; MH: in Danube valley at Cazane, Plavisevita, Dubova, Cuina Turcului, v. Saraorschi, Ogradena; GL: cultivated on plateau Milos - Cismeles and plateau Garboavele - Tulucesti
3	<i>Achillea cartilaginea</i> Ledeb. ex Rchb.	TM: Lugoj; IS: Iasi at Socola; SV: Suceava at Itcani towards Burdujeni
4	<i>Bulbocodium versicolor</i> (Ker Gawl.) Spreng.	VS: Podul Opii in plateau "Valea Babei"
5	<i>Caragana frutex</i> (L.) K. Koch	VS: Tatarani-Danesti on hill Botoaia-Budunoaia, Baltati (com. Tatarani) on hill Chicera, Serbesti-Ciortesti on hill Morei, Dobroslovesti-Zapodeni on hill Uncesti, Tanacu in reserve „Coasta Rupturile” and on grazing land „Horeta”, Draxeni, Ivesti: hill Bujoru, Manjesti at „Coasta Murgenilor” and on v. Crasnei at cca. 120 m alt.; IS: Valea Lunga; CT: Adamclisi, Valea Rea, Carpinis, between Baraganul and Valea Seaca on v. Omurcea, Mircea Voda on v. Cara-Su, Cochirleni, Canaraua Fetii, rez.: Dumbraveni and Esehioi, plateau „Ion Creanga”-Valeni; TL: Atmagea on v. Ghiubelca, Agighiol, hill Chervantu
6	<i>Cardamine enneaphyllos</i> (L.) Crantz	BV: Predeal on v. Rasnoavei; CS; MH: v. Pragusului Mare; GJ: Novaci-Ranca; SV: Argestru, Campulung, Carlibaba; Mts Capatanii on Mt. Buila
7	<i>Cardamine quinquefolia</i> (M. Bieb.) Schmalh.	VN: Brosteni on hill Deleanu, Focsani in plateau Crang; BC: Chetris-Tamasi, Pod. Barladului, interfluviul Siret-Barlad; NT: Poienari; VS: Drancenii, plateau Siscani, Husi in plateau Dobrina in pct. „Scolul” at cca. 350 m alt., Bahnari in plateau Rediu-Bustei and Branistea, Mircesti-Tacuta in plateau Tufesti, Bereasa-Danesti in plateau Bousori and Dop, Lipovat, Ciomag and Pascani, Puscasi-Laza, Bogdana, Morareni, Al. Vlahuta, Chetrosu, Gherghesti, Ibanesti, Mireni, Coroiesti, Viisoara; IS: Dobrovat in plateau Cobuza and Buda, plateau Barnova, plateau Dobrovat, Trifesti in plateau Roscani
8	<i>Cephalorrhynchus tuberosus</i> (Steven) Schchian	MH: between Orsova and Gura Vaih, Varciorova, Danube valley at Cazane

9	<i>Chartolepis glastifolia</i> (L.) Cass. (<i>Centaurea glastifolia</i> L.; <i>Centaurea chartolepis</i> Greuter)	BZ: plateau Frasinu, plateau Spataru, plateau Gomesti at 86 m alt., between Lipia and Pietrosul, at cca. 1,5 Km de Lipia, in point "in balta" (Cracanata, com. Stalpu)
10	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> (L.) W. P. C. Barton	HR: Meresti, Tusnad-Bai on Mt. Puciosul, Tusnad on Cetatuia, Valea Alba, Baile Homorod; CV: Valcele, Reci; BV: Cristian, Zizin on Combos, Noa, Sacele; SB: Dumbrava Sibiu; SV: Calinesti-Cuparenco, Calinesti-Enache, Benea on hill Glodului, Dumbrava-Granicesti; BT: Dorohoi at "Zvoriste"; Mts Nemira; Barsei (Mt. Postavarul)
11	<i>Comandra elegans</i> (Rochel ex Rchb.) Rchb. fil.	MM; CJ; CS; MH: Breznita de Ocol, Gura Slatinicului, v. Topolnitei, Flamanda, Varciorova; GJ: Bascov; DJ: Craiova, Vartop; OT; VL: Horezu in „Padurea Boului”; TR: Blejesti-Videle; GR: Comana, Ghimpat; IF: Vlad Tepes; GL: Ianga plateau Garboavele, Pechea, Valea Marului, Slobozia Conachi in plateau Baltatu, Urlesti; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, Esechioi, Ostrov; TL: Greci on Piatra Imbulzita, hill Secara
12	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L.	CS: Parcul Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, v. Sirinei, plateau Berzasca, Mt. Domogled, v. Cernei, Baile Herculane, Ciorici; MH („Dealul lui Vodita”, v. Vodita, v. Dohomna, Bazinetul Dubovei, Piatra Closani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, v. Tesnei at Covei, v. Bahnei, Varciorova, Strehaia in plateau Gavanele); GJ: Man. Tismana, Closani on v. Motrului, Steiul Rosu, hill Calului, Calugareni, reserve “Cotul with Aluni”, Topesti, Piatra Closanilor, Vf. Gorganu
13	<i>Corydalis pumila</i> (Host) Rchb.	DJ: Podari in Valea Rea; Bucuresti (plateau Baneasa); GL: Barbosi; TL: hill Denis Tepe
14	<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i> (Herb.) Herb.	TL: Cataloi, Niculitel, Man. Cocos, Isaccea, Telita, Valea Teilor, Balabancea, Ceamurlia, Babadag, Meidanchioi, Trestenic, Beidaud, hill Consul, hill Bestepe, hill Mandresti, alte local.; CT: reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Esechioi, Agigea, Carstul Cheia, Adamclisi in plateau Sipote
15	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L.	MM: Bistra; SJ; CJ; BN; MS; HR (incl. Odorheiu Secuiesc on hill Flirtus, Bradesti; CV; BV: Predeal, Mt. Tampa; SB; AB: v. Rametului; BH; CS (incl. Baile Herculane); MH: Baia de Arama; GJ: Novaci, Piatra Closani; AG: Campulung; BZ: v. Niscovului; BC: Onesti, Buhoci, Slanic; NT (incl. Man. Durau, Pangarati); VS: Pogana; IS, incl. plateau Repedea, Tatarusi, between Cristesti and Motca; BT: Hiliseu-Horia, plateau Gorovei, Dorohoi on „Plaiul Zvoriste”, Baisa and Sendriceni; SV: Zamostea, Calinesti-Cuparenco, Brosteni, Campulung Moldovenesc; Mts: Calimani; Rarau: “Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Bistritei: Crucea-Toance; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Penteleu; Piatra Craiului; Retezat: Albele
16	<i>Daphne blagayana</i> Freyer	Mts: Ciucas (Vf. Ciucas); Piatra Mare; Postavarul; Piatra Craiului; Bucegi (Sinaia at Stancile "Sf. Ana", Mt. Padina Crucii, v. Ghimbaselului, Bucsoiul; Baiului, incl. on v. Azugai and v. Cazacului at cca. 950 m alt.); Iezer-Papusa on v. Dambovicioarei; Cozia: Man. Stanisoara, Vf. Cozia, Galdanul; Capatanii: Buila, Piatra Tarnovului; Parang; Valcan (Dosul Macrisului, „Locuri Rele” in Def. Jiului);

		Mehedinti (Piatra Closani on Piatra Mica and Piatra Mare, Piatra Mare at curmatura dintre “Pietre”; Bihor-Vladeasa: Vidra; BV: Brasov on stanca „Predigstuhl” ; AB: Campeni; AG
17	<i>Daphne laureola</i> L.	CS: Moldova Noua on hill „Milan”, Cozla on v. Sirinei, reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua; MH: Varciorova at Portile de Fier, between v. Mraconiei and Cazanele Mari, Def. Dunarii, v. Sirinieii
18	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> Hoffm.	AB: Sebes; GR: Comana in plateau “Valea Hotilor”; TL: in plateau “Teke” at Cerna, plateau „Valea Fagilor” - Luncavita
19	<i>Dracocephalum thymiflorum</i> L.	SV: Pojorata, Masivul Rarau
20	<i>Elymus panormitanus</i> (Parl.) Tzvelev (<i>Agropyron panormitanum</i> Parl.)	CS: reserve Domogled mai sus de „Ogasul Mutului”, Mt. Domogled, Drencova, Baile Herculane at Ciorici; MH: Svinita on hill Trescovat, Plavisevita, Varciorova at Portile de Fier, Gura Vail, reserve Gura Vail-Varciorova, hill Duhovnei
21	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> (Ehrh.) Sw.	CJ; BN; BV; AB: Vf. Pragul at S-V de iezarul Ighiel, Tibru; HD; BH: reserve “Def. Crisului Repede” on hill Magurii, v. pr. Sighistel, Calugari on v. Preotesei, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului and on V. Pinilor; AR: Aciuta, Crocna, Dulcele and v. Zimbrului; TM; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: Ogasul Tiganului, Varciorova; GJ: Man. Tismana; AG; PH: Sinaia; IS: Iasi; TL: Cerna; Mts: Piatra Craiului; Bucegi; Fagaras; Tarcu-Petreanu; Cernei; Mehedinti (v. r. Tesna); Codru-Moma; Plopis on hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ponor and pr. Bistra
22	<i>Euphorbia carpatica</i> Wolf.	MM: Baia Mare on hill Rojali in Mt. Ignis, Sapanta at Apa Rosie, Sat-Sugatag, Baz. r. Mara, at Runcu, on v. Stedea, on v. Mare, Cheile Tatarului, on v. Podului, Baz. v. Firiza (pe v. Neagra, v. Blidaru, sub Poiana Iezarele, Izv. Sturului, Poiana lui Dumitru, halta Runc, Hordaua, Trisepinti, „La Punti”, at confluenta izv. Runcu with izv. de la Colibi, Niresul Sapantei, Jilerescu; SM: Certeze langa ml. „Brebui” at cca. 650 m alt., Certeze langa pr. Valea Alba
23	<i>Galanthus plicatus</i> M. Bieb.	TL: Ciucurova, plateau Babadag, Man. Cocos, Niculitel “La Monument”, Man. Celik, Cerna, Tiganca, Babadag, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, Edirlen; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, reserve Fantanita-Murfatlar
24	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> Hook. fil.	CS; MH; DJ: Rast on „Ostrovul lui Vana”; VN: Focsani in plateau Crang; GL: frecv in Baz. Chinejii, Munteni, Ghidigeni, Tanasoia, Iacomii, Hanul Conachi, plateau Balta-Munteni, plateau Torcesti; VS: Vinderei, Vaslui, Husi, Movileni-Coroiesti; BC: Podu-Turcului, Codrii Cucului, Seaca, Loturi, Fantanele-Lehancea, Plopu-Motoseni, Glavanesti; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi, plateau Seid-Orman, Adamclisi spre Ostrov, reserve „Gura Dobrogei”); TL (incl. Mts Macinului)
25	<i>Geranium asphodeloides</i> Burm. fil.	CT: Gr. Saele at cetatea Histria; TL: Macin at baza Mt. Pricopanul

26	<i>Gymnospermium altaicum</i> (Pall.) Spach. ssp. <i>odessanum</i> (DC.) E. Mayer & Pulević	TL: between Cerna and Greci on hill Chervantu, Agighiol, Izvoarele on hill Consul, Luncavita, hill Denis-Tepe, hill Sarica, Carasan-Teke, com. Izvoarele, Greci on hill Moroianu, Cerna on hill Dalchi, Valea Teilor on hill Trestenic
27	<i>Himantoglossum sensu lato</i> (L.) Spreng.	MS; SB: Casolt and Gusterita; AB; BH; AR: Ghioroc; TM; CS: Baile Herculane, Bozovici on v. Lighidiei; MH, Svinita, Tisovita, Plavisevita, Varciorova, Dudasul Schelei, langa pestera Topolnita; GJ: Piatra Closani; DJ; OT: plateau Resca; DB: between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti; BZ: Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat; GR: Comana, Ghimpat; IF: plateau Baneasa Nemtoaicei, plateau Cernica; IL; IS: Schitul Stavnic, Ciurea, Barnova; CT (incl. rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi, Murfatlar); TL (incl. plateau Babadag, catre Caugagia, Nifon, plateau Tiganca)
28	<i>Hypericum umbellatum</i> A. Kern.	AB: Vidra (pe Piatra Strutu and Poienile de sub Piatra) and Abrud on Mt. Vulcan
29	<i>Iris sintenisii</i> Janka	BZ: reserve "Paclele"; GL: Tecuci; VS: Murgeni; IS: reserve „Valea lui David”, Deleni, Galata-Iasi; BT: Calugareni-Ungureni; TL: plateau Babadag in poiana Chiurum-Tarla, Niculitel, Ortachioi, Macin spre Ghecet, Razboieni, Neatarnarea, Telita, Carasan-Teke, Uspenia; CT: reserve Canaraua Fetii, reserve Esechioi, reserve Hagieni
30	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus</i> (Desf.) Kuntze	MH: Govodarva, Malovat
31	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i> (L.) Sw.	MS; BV; AB: Paclisa on v. Salistei, Alba Iulia in Mas. Mamut; BH; AR: v. Crisului Alb, Araneag, Nadas, Conop, Dumbrava, v. Milovita, Gurahont, v. Uibaresti, Rasca, hill Baltele; CS: Baile Herculane; MH: hill Glogovei-Comanestilor, Gura Slatinicului, Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, on „Hill Mare” and „Duhovna”, Svinita, v. Ieselnitei; GJ: Man. Tismana, at „Vartoapele Ieroni”; OT; VL, incl. Nisipi; AG; DB: Priseaca, Teis, v. Tiei, Plaiul Mogoi; BZ: Hierasti, Homesti, Baz. r. Ramnicu Sarat, reserve "Paclele"; GR: Comana; IF: Peris; VN: Pufesti, Ploscuteni; GL: plateau Adam, plateau Poganesti – Suceveni; VS: Barbosi-Hoceni, Bogdana Voloseni, Fedesti, Trestiana; IS: plateau Crasnita-Ciortesti; CT (incl. reserve Canaraua Fetii and Esechioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosu); TL (Delta D.: Letea, plateau Babadag-Codru); Mts: Zarandului); Plopiș: hill Boti, hill Iepure, hill Linul, hill Ticleu
32	<i>Malus dasyphylla</i> Borkh.	BN: Rodna; BV: Brasov; CT: reserve „Gura Dobrogei”; TL: Babadag
33	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> (F. W. Schmidt) Moench	SB: between Orlat and Gura Raului; DB: Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; Mts Aninei
34	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> Hudson	SB: Poplaca; HD: Geoagiu-Bai; MH: Svinita, between Svinita and Tri-Kule; DB: Targoviste, Man. Viforata in „Valea Cocosatului” and in „Valea lui Enache”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita, Dealu Mare, Miclosanii Mici, Gorgota; PH: Filipestii de Padure, Breaza, Scaieni, Ploiesti,

		Plopu, Harsa
35	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	AB: Aiud, Alba Iulia; DB: Targoviste, Laculete, Pucioasa, Gorgota, Ocnita, Branesti, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt.; PH: Poiana Tapului, Cheile Doftanei; IS: Schitul Stavnici; SV: v. Siretului; Mts Bucegi at Piatra Arsa
36	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> Cav. ssp. <i>oestrifera</i> (M. Bieb.) Soó	CS: Oravita, Parcul Semenici-Cheile Carasului, Cheile Nerei, reserve Cheile Garlistei; MH: between Svinita and Tri-Kule; GJ: Tg. Jiu in plateau Ursatei; DB: Targoviste at Teis, Teis in plateau "Bordee" at cca. 280 m alt., between Man. Dealul and Man. Viforata on „Valea Sasului”, Laculete, Doicesti, Ocnita; PH: Scaieni-Ploiesti, Valea Calugareasca, between gara c.f. Breaza and Nistoresti, Harsa, Plopu, between Petrosita and Urlati, Calinesti on v. "Nucului", at "Secui", "Snuiul", on colinele "Gorgani"; BZ: Cislau, Patarlagele on valea Viei; BC: Pasul Oituz at Poiana Sarata on hill Maciucas; Mts Plopi: hill Potochi
37	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> Mill.	MS: Reghin; BV: Brasov; AB: Alba Iulia, Abrud; HD: Deva, Dobra; BH: Mts Plopi (on hill Tonchi, com. Tinaud, hill Potochi, hill Cetea, hill Borozel); TM: Lunca
38	<i>Opopanax bulgaricus</i> Velen.	CT: Albesti (rez. Hagieni, pct. „Cazanul Mare")
39	<i>Orchis pallens</i> L.	CJ: Cluj-Napoca; HR: Harghita, Praid, Lueta; BV: Brasov „Printre Gradini”, Magura Codlei, „Poiana Cetatii”, „Dealul Morii”, Poiana Brasov; CS: Resita, Oravita on Mt. Simion, Bozovici in plateau „Poiana Opretilor”, Moldova Noua in „Valea Mare”, reserve Valea Mare-Moldova Noua, Mt. Domogled in Poiana Domogled, Malu Mare, Secui; MH: Varciorova on v. Bahnei, spre Ilovita, v. Slatinicului, gura „Cerovatului”, Orsova on hill Olimp; DJ: Malu Mare, Secui; ? TL: Ciucurova, Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag; Mts: Barsei, incl. Postavarul; Bucegi; Fagaras (Vf. Galati); Plopi: hill Linul, hill Ponor
40	<i>Orchis papilionacea</i> L.	BV: Brasov; CS: Anina, Baile Herculane on Mt. Domogled, reserve Valea Ciclovei, Bozovici, alte local.; MH: Orsova on hill Alion, Plavisevita, between Ieselnita and Ogradena, Varciorova, Ilovita on v. Cerovatului, Drobeta Turnu Severin on hill Iorgutovei, Baia de Arama, hill Marcopriciu, between Svinita and Tri-Kule, Tisovita, alte localitati
41	<i>Orchis simia</i> Lam.	CS: Bazias, Mts Aninei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei; MH: Varciorova on Dealul Mare, Plavisevita, at Gura Slatinicului and on „Cracul Ciolane”, Gura Vaii on hill Carlan, plateau Oglanic, Schela Cladovei, Dudasul Schelei, Ponoare; NT: Roman; CT: reserve Dumbraveni, Canarua Fetii and Esehioi, Sipote in plateau Ierbosiu; TL: Ciucurova spre Nicolae Balcescu, Babadag, Niculitel spre Taita
42	<i>Ornithogalum fimbriatum</i> Willd.	GR: Comana, Puieni and Prundu, Greaca, on Valea Gurbanului; IF: Mihai Bravu, Mironesti, 30 Decembrie; CL: langa l. Greaca, Cascioarele in plateau Tufele Grecului; IL: Slobozia at plateau Slobozeanca, Platonesti, spre cazarma at Slobozia; GL: Rogojeni in plateau "Rapa Chifului" and at "Valea Chetroasa", Oancea at pct. "Bate Lupul"; TL: between Babadag and gara c.f. Codru, plateau Babadag, Tulcea, Nicolae Balcescu, Baschiori, Calugaru-Iancina, Enisala

43	<i>Ornithogalum sphaerocarpum</i> A. Kern.	TM: plateau "Casa Verde"; CS: Anina, Danube valley between Moldova Veche and Pojejena on hill Golovarf, reserve Valea Ciclovei, ? Baile Herculane
44	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> L. ssp. <i>banatica</i> (Rochel) Soó	BH: Borz on hill Pacau, Dumbravita on Vf. Bujorului at 689 m alt.; TM: Lugoj; CS: Bazias; MH: Ribis
45	<i>Paeonia daurica</i> Andrews	MH: Varciorova on Mt. Ciocanul, hill Marcopriciu, Drumul Hotesc; BZ: Salcia on Plaiul Saratii at cca. 400 m alt. (1156), Man. Ciolanu on hill „Poiana Rotunda”
46	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> (L.) Mill.	CS: Bazias, Valea Ciclovei sub Vf. Simion at 450 m alt., Sasca on v. Beusnitei, in apropierea izv. Beusnitei, Bazias-Pojejena; MH: Mt. Ciocanul, Varciorova
47	<i>Periploca graeca</i> L.	GR: Giurgiu; IF: CL: Oltenita; IL: Hatis and Fetesti; BR: Insula Brailei at Zatna in plateau Ciurea; CT: Topalu, Harsova, Cernavoda, Rasova, Medgidia, Mangalia, Mamaia, Vadu Oii, Adamclisi, Oltina on Ostrovul Strambu, v. Carasu, Harsova; TL: Ostrov
48	<i>Piptatherum holciforme</i> (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult. (<i>Oryzopsis holciformis</i> (M. Bieb.) Hack.)	HD; CS; MH; OT; AG; DB; TR; IF; TL: Izvoarele on hill Consul; CT (incl. reserve Hagieni, Dumbraveni and Canaraua Fetii, Murfatlar at Serpla-Cula)
49	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i> L.	CT: Ostrov: hill Arab Tabie and Baba Rada, Ostrov at Studina Voda , rez.: Hagieni, Canaraua Fetii and Esehioi
50	<i>Pulmonaria filarszkyana</i> Jáv. (<i>P. rubra</i> ssp. <i>filarszkyana</i> (Jáv.) Domin)	Mts: Maramuresului, on Mt. Farcau, Pietrosul Maramuresului , Macarlau in valea r. Vaser; Rodnei, incl. Pietrosul Mare; Suhard; Obcinele Bucovinei (Mt. Iedu, Tatarca); Calimani on Piatra Cusmei; Rarau: "Codrul Slatioara"
51	<i>Pyrola carpatica</i> Holub & Krisa	Mts: Rodnei and Bucegi
52	<i>Pyrus nivalis</i> Jacq.	GR: Comana, Ghimpati; IF: plateau Baneasa
53	<i>Ranunculus flabellifolius</i> Heuff. & Rchb.	CS: Carasova, Oravita, Plavisevita, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, Prigor; IS: Iasi on hill Repedea
54	<i>Rosa turcica</i> Rouy	BV: Brasov; BH: Briheni on hill Crucilor, Huta Balateasa spre poiana Runc; CT: Mangalia; TL: Babadag (hill Ianak-Bair), reserve „Varful Secaru”-Atmagea

55	<i>Rosa coziae</i> Nyár.	Mts: Cozia , incl. on Ciuha Mica; Capatanii: Mt. Buila, Mt. Stogusorul, between Gurguiata and Mt. Stogusoru
56	<i>Saccharum strictum</i> (Host) Spreng. (<i>Erianthus appressus</i> Jáv)	Along the rivers, in: CS: Bazias; MH: Svinita, hill Buliga; PH; GR: Comana, Braesti; IF; TL: in Danube Delta (between Portita and Perisor, Letea, Sf. Gheorghe)
57	<i>Saxifraga cymbalaria</i> L.	BC: Baile Slanic (in the plateau on hill Surei, on p. dr. a pr. Slanic at cca. 500 m alt.) and between v. Oituzului and Uzului, on v. Dobrului, on v. Pufului, on v. Salariei , Darmanesti in molidisul „Cracurele” de-a lungul pr. „Izvorul Negru” at cca. 1200 m alt.), Darmanesti at „Plaiul Ciungetului”
58	<i>Salix daphnoides</i> Vill.	MS: Rastolita; SB: Pasul Turnu-Rosu; CS: v. Bistrei Marului; DB: Targoviste in In. r. Ialomita; PH: Comarnic-Posada, between Sinaia and Busteni along the river Prahova; GR: Comana; VS: In. pr. Tifesti, Berezeni, Silistea-Iana; BC: Hemeiusi at lake Lilieci; Mts: Ceahlau and Giumalau
59	<i>Scutellaria columnae</i> L.	CS: Danube valley; MH: reserve Gura Vaii-Varciorova
60	<i>Scutellaria velenovskyi</i> Rech. fil.	Jud.: Caras-Severin; Mehedinti; Constanta; Tulcea
61	<i>Symphytum tauricum</i> Willd.	CT: reserves: Canaraua Fetii and Esechioii; TL: Babadag on v. Chioscula and Ciresicula, Ciucurova, Cocos, Niculitel, Bestepe, Cerna, Tiganca, plateau „Valea Fagilor” – Luncavita
62	<i>Syringa josikaea</i> J. Jacq. ex Rchb.	CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; HD: pr. Obarsia de Cris; BH: Lorau, Saliste de Vascau, Baz. Stana de Vale; Mts: Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Gilau-Muntele Mare (v. Iadei-Rameti, Dealul Mare at 957 m. alt., v. Ariesului and tributaries, v. Aleului and tributaries); BH-CJ: Ciucea, Negreni; Bihor-Vladeasa: Sacueu, v. Draganului, v. Somesului Cald and tributaries, v. Galbena
63	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Carp. Orient. (Mts: Maramuresului; Rodnei; Bargaului; Calimani; Obcina Feredeului); Obcina Mare; Rarau, incl. Cheile „Moara Dracului”, „Codrul Secular Slatioara”; Giumalau; Stanisoarei); Bistritei; Ceahlau; Hasmas; Cheile Bicazului; Gosman-Tarcau; Gurghiului; Giurgeului; Harghita; Ciucului; Nemira; Vrancei; Persani: Cheile Varghisului; Siriu; Penteleu; Ciucas; Baiului; Postavarul; Piatra Mare; BN; BC: Brusturoasa; Merid. (Mts: Bucegi at Sinaia, Busteni, Predeal on Clabucetul Taurului; Piatra Craiului; Leaota; Iezer-Papusa; Fagaras; Capatanii, incl. catena Buila-Vanturarita, on Mt. Piatra, Cheile pr. Cheia; Lotrului; Cindrel; Sureanu; Parang (sub Vf. Mandra); Valcan; Tarcu-Petreanu; Godeanu; Cernei; Mehedinti) and Occid. (Mts: Almajului; Semenicului; Aninei; Poiana Rusca; Metaliferi (pe Mt. Vulcan); Trascaului; Gilau-Muntele Mare, incl. Mt. Scarita-Belioara; Bihor-Vladeasa; CJ: Borzesti, reserve Cheile Turzii); HR: Tusnad-Bai; AB: v. Rametului); CS: Gura Golambului, Cheile Nerei-Beusnita, reserve Domogled, Berzasca, v. Siriniei, reserve Valea Ciclovei); MH: Portile de Fier, Bazinetul Dubovei, Tisovita, Cazanele Mari, Dubova, Ogradena; VN: reserve „Cenaru”; BC: Baz. r. Casin (Branisteanu-Reaua Mare, Man. Casin, Palanca, Comanesti, Darmanesti, Tg. Ocna; NT: reserve „Pangarati” on v. Paraului with Brazi, P. F. Vanatori, Man. Neamt; BT: reserve Tudora; SV: Crucea-Toance); Cris. (incl. v. Crisului Alb, Varfuri in plateau „Campul Malului”,

		Talagiu in poiana „Gruul Lupului”, O.S. Sudrigiu and Vascau, Izbucul Galbenei, Piatra Galbenei, Piatra Ciungilor, Scarita-Padis, Piatra Bulzului, Piatra Boghii, v. Saritoarei, plateau Baita).
64	<i>Verbascum glabratum</i> Friv. ssp. <i>brandzae</i> (Franch. ex Brandza) Murb.	VL: on v. Lotrului at Brezoi, Golotreni, Man. Cozia, Mt. Foarfeca, Calimanesti, Caciulata
65	<i>Vicia biennis</i> L.	IF; TL (incl. Delta D. on Gr. Caraorman and Gr. Letea)
66	<i>Vicia sparsiflora</i> Ten.	MH: Strehaia; GJ: Mierea Birnicii; DJ: Mihaita in plateau Leamna and Lupulet, Obedin, between Polmeltu and Cotofenii in Dos in plateau Bancii, Bucovat in plateau Dos, lunca Craiovei; Def. r. Jiu

HCVF 1.3 – FORESTS OF CRITICAL SEASONAL USE

Definition
Forests providing shelter for <i>critical concentrations</i> of species at certain periods/ stages of their lifetime.
Threshold ⁷
<p>1. occurrence of specimens of one of the species listed in Annex 2, in high concentration during a critical period of their existence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ nesting and resting areas for migratory and/or colonial species; ➤ capercaillie and black grouse lekking areas; ➤ rocky areas, areas with old hollowed trees which contain bat colonies during hibernating and breeding seasons; ➤ beaver colonies; ➤ chamois winter refuge areas; ➤ breeding wetland areas for amphibians; ➤ stable areas with bear dens; ➤ critically significant ecological corridors⁸; (in the common guidelines for the identification of high conservation values HCV – ecological corridors are included in HCV 2) Location⁹ within a site designated according to scientific criteria and recognised as being a shelter for

⁷Thresholds 1 and 2 should be considered cumulatively.

⁸ They cumulatively meet the following criteria:

- ✓ ensure the connectivity of some populations of protected species (i.e. large carnivores as umbrella species) between areas recognised as presenting significant concentrations at national or regional level (i.e protected areas);
- ✓ the existing network of protected areas does not sufficiently cover, in surface or objectives, such ecological corridors;
- ✓ the existing infrastructure (such as roads or settlements), namely the structural particularities of the forest ecosystems make these corridors fundamental factors in maintaining the connectivity of the populations of interest.

⁹An exception can be the ecological corridors of critical importance.

significant concentrations at national or regional level: protected areas of community importance, protected areas of national interest or other relevant studies¹⁰.

Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)

IDENTIFICATION:

For the identification of the forests with critical concentrations of the species in Table 2 the following sources shall be used:

- list of protected areas in Romania
- Natura 2000 database
- the management plans of the protected areas
- files/records for the designation of the protected areas
- scientific works in this field
- forest management plans (landscape units which range in the functional category addressing the protection of some rare fauna species)
- Bird Important Forest (SOR)
- consultations with research institutes, education, museums, local experts, protected area managers, NGOs, etc.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Generally, forest management should ensure tranquillity during the critical seasons within those perimeters with particular concentrations of the species mentioned in the annex. At the same time, the management measures proposed shall address the creation of an ecological succession to ensure the continuity of the forest vegetation as well as the preservation of some structures, within the forest stands, enabling them to perform their functions. Detailed management recommendations will have to be implemented on a case by case basis, depending on the specific ecological needs and based on public consultations with the participation of experts in the field. In the case of surfaces which are parts of protected areas, the conservation of the species will be carried out according to their management plans.

¹⁰ Through the *voluntary engagement* of the “*organisation*”, after stakeholder consultation and based on the existing research, the manager may also decide to take into consideration the high conservation values outside the protected areas already designated. Useful studies in this respect can be: files/records for the designation or extension of protected areas, regional development strategies, integrated management plans, forest management plans, various scientific research works etc.

Table 2 Critical seasonal use / critical temporal concentrations of species

Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical seasonal use	Biotope/Ecology
Birds				
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (The Grey Heron)	LC		Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 3,500-4,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>Species of herons which prefers water surfaces, rivers, lakes. Occurrence in lowland and hill area. Prefers areas where trees are predominant near the water or on the water banks. It nests in mixed colonies, together with other species of herons.</p> <p>It lays 3-5 eggs in March-April. Eggs hatch after 25-26 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of about 50 days.</p>
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (The Squacco Heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 5,500-6,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It is a lowland species which prefers marshy areas and ponds with fresh or semi-salty waters, habitats of delta and slow river arms or channels. Dense aquatic vegetation, trees and flooded shrubs are favourable for this species.</p> <p>It lays 4-6 (7) eggs, which hatch in 22-24 days. Both parents take care of the chicks, which become independent about two weeks after having left the nest (at the age of 45 days).</p>
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 4,000-5,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>This species inhabits fresh or semi-salty wetland habitats with shallow water. Lives in marshes, fens, lagoons, estuaries and partially flooded lands, irrigated farmlands (rice). Quite often it can be found in the vicinity of slow flowing watercourses (rivers, channels). It prefers pelagic vegetation, but it builds its nest on deciduous or coniferous</p>

				<p>trees. It doesn't need a dense vegetation to hide as other heron species need. It nests in small colonies, on trees (willow, alder), often associated with other heron species. The nest is built by both sexes and the minimum distance between them is of 1-2 m and on one tree there may be up to 10 nests.</p> <p>The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs in April-May. The eggs are hatched for 22-25 days. Both parents take care of the chicks. The chicks become independent at the age of 45-50 days.</p>
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (common kestrel)	LC	A4B	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species; there is even occurrence of sedentary populations.</p> <p>The nesting population in the country is of 10,000-14,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>Occurrence from lowland to alpine area; the species does not avoid urban areas. It occupies nests built by other species of birds, mostly by <i>Corvidae</i>.</p> <p>It usually nests solitarily, however nesting can also be colonial in areas where the habitat offers lots of food. It can also be present in <i>Corvidae</i> colonies, and in lowland it is often in mixed colonies with the red-footed falcon. Apart from trees, it builds nests on rocks, in tree hollows, on buildings, high voltage lines, etc.</p> <p>It lays 3-6 eggs in April. The eggs hatch after 27-29 days. The chicks leave the nest at the age of 27-32 days.</p>
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (black-crowned night heron)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 6,500-8,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It prefers bodies of standing fresh water and slow rivers such as marshes, ponds, lakes, lagunas, and creeks, sometimes with wet meadows or flooded areas. It can adapt to human habitats such as basins, canals, (rice) cultivated lands, small ornamental ponds (in parks) etc. It generally builds nests and rests on trees, quite often at a distance from feeding wet areas, sometimes in human settlements. It nests in colonies, on trees (willow, alder, oak, etc.), sometimes with other species of herons and with small cormorants. The female lays 3-5 (rarely 8) eggs, which hatch after 21-22 days. Both</p>

				parents take care of the chicks. Juveniles become independent at the age of 40-55 days.
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)	LC		Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory or partially migratory species; some local populations fly to variable distances during winter. The nesting population in the country is of 18,000-20,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It is an aquatic species, present in fresh waters areas as well as in salty water areas. It nests in colonies close to water surfaces (sea, delta, lakes, marshes, rivers), but it avoids deep waters. It builds nests on trees (max. 10 m altitude), in reeds or on rocks at the sea shore.</p> <p>It lays 3-4 eggs in March-April. The eggs hatch after 28-31 days. The chicks leave the nest after about. 50 days</p>
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 1,100 – 1,500 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004). It prefers fresh or semi-salted waters, slowly flowing rivers or recently flooded areas.</p> <p>For nesting it needs large reed areas, with emerging plants (shrubs or trees, preferably willow, poplar etc.) on which it builds the nest.</p> <p>The laying of the 3-4 (6) eggs happens at the end of April, beginning of May, while the hatching takes 24-25 days..</p>
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)	LC	A3	Nesting colonies	<p>Migratory species. The nesting population in the country is of 2,500 – 2,000 nesting pairs (Birds in Europe 2004).</p> <p>It prefers lagoons and large lakes with shallow water, flooded lands, deltas, wetlands near river and estuaries, sometimes coastal areas, irrigated farmlands, rice fields. It avoids deep water, fast flowing or turbulent rivers. Very often the nesting and feeding places are located at large distances, so it flies in large flocks. It doesn't tolerate human presence, especially during nesting time.</p> <p>It nests in colonies, often in dense colonies, almost all the time with other species (with herons and small cormorants). The nest is built by both sexes and the eggs are laid at the beginning of May and they hatch after 21 days. Both parents feed the 4 (3-6) chicks, even after they leave the nest. During the first week, one of the parents is all the time with the chicks.</p>

<i>Tetrao urogalus</i> (Capercaillie)	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives almost exclusively in coniferous forests. The Capercaillie needs a series of habitat resources that favour its presence: blueberry bushes and herbaceous plants for food, insects for chicks, a dense layer of saplings and shrubberies for shelter, old trees with horizontal branches for resting and open areas for flight. These resources are found in old growth coniferous forests with mosaic structure.</p> <p>The breeding period begins in March and lasts until early June. During this period the lekking takes place, which represents the courting behaviour. Frequently more males gather in the lekking areas.</p> <p>The female lays 5-12 eggs during a 10-day period. At the beginning of the hatching period the females are very sensitive at disturbances, therefore they show a tendency to leave the nest very easily. As the hatching progresses, they become less willing to leave the nest and only do this if the disturbing factor is very close. The hatching takes 26-28 days. For 14 days the chicks depend on the female which feeds and protects them against cold.</p>
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i> (Black Grouse)	LC	A3	Lekking areas	<p>Sedentary species. It lives in coniferous forest, subalpine shrubs and marshy forests and shrubs with tall herbaceous vegetation.</p> <p>The lekking takes place in open areas: marshes, peat bogs, frozen lakes and glades where 8-10 males, sometimes even more, often gather.</p> <p>The female lays 6-11 eggs during a period of 36-48 hours in April, hatching them for 25-27 days. The chicks feed themselves the second day after the hatching and they become independent after three months.</p>
Mammals				
Name of the species	IUCN Status Red list (2008)	Status RO OUG 57/2007	Critical seasonal use	Biotope/Ecology
<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Brown Bear)	LC		<p>Stable areas with a high density of bear dens.</p> <p>Ecological</p>	<p>The bear habitat is represented mainly by forests and shrubby transition zones. Depending on the season and on the available trophic resources, the brown bear also uses meadows and hayfields quite frequently, especially those existing within forested areas. During hibernation, the brown bear in Romanian exclusively uses forested and shrubby areas; it was noticed that it has a certain tolerance for other bear individuals,</p>

			corridors of critical importance	<p>fact proved by the presence of den concentrations identified over small areas (on less than 100 ha). The concentration of more bear individuals in one area is the result of several favourable factors such as quietness, existence of food and water. If a bear is disturbed during the winter season, it will change its den, fact which generates higher energy consumption resulting in a significant decrease of its chances to survival. In this context, the disturbances occurring within the hibernation areas with high concentration of bear population will lead to a decrease of the survival chances, females with cubs included, therefore the loss within the local population can be important.</p> <p>During ample seasonal or diurnal migratory moves, the brown bear prefers forests, isolated tree patches (stepping stones) or transition zones with shrubs, as these areas offer optimum shelter during the travel. Nevertheless some areas having an ecological corridor character could represent trapping areas (sink areas) for the bear, since they allow the bears an easy access but the survival chances on short or medium term are minimal due to ecological or human factors. The forest habitats that are ecological corridors represent a key element in the dispersion of the specimens and the maintenance of the genetic variation of local and regional populations (i.e. the connectivity between two mountain ranges or between hilly and mountain areas), corridors meaning those areas which several bear individuals use for travelling during one season.</p>
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> (Chamois)	LC		Winter shelter areas for chamois	<p>The chamois uses various habitats such as the alpine meadows on steep slopes, cliffs and scree, coniferous and mixed forests. During harsh winters (with a thick snow layer over long periods), it descends to lower altitudes looking for food and shelter.</p> <p>Under such conditions, those forests that are next to the alpine areas or cliffs (where the species is present) become important for maintaining viable chamois populations. Such areas shelters during harsh weather conditions an occasionally for giving birth and are a source of food.</p> <p>At the same time, when within the forests, the contact with predators becomes possible, fact which ensures a natural selection of chamois specimens, a necessary process for the maintenance of a healthy population.</p>

<i>Castor fiber</i> (Beaver)	LC	A3, A 4A	Family colonies	It populates river banks bordered with forests or large coppices. It builds a complex system of canals and dams made of logs and branches, modifying the watercourse and ensuring a constant water level that provides access to food areas and shelter in case of danger. The lodge is built in the middle of the river or in galleries dug into the river bank, above the water level. The species depends on the watercourse and the neighbouring forest vegetation. Its protection involves the conservation of the riverside coppices and forests, as well as the maintenance of a good water quality.
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (Greater Noctule Bat)	NT	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers mixed, mainly broadleaf, forests. During migrations it can frequently be found in riverside willow and poplar coppices. Breeding and hibernation colonies are especially found in softwood old tree hollows (such as the lime tree). It hunts at high altitudes, above open areas or above the forest canopy. It is a migratory species.
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (Lesser Noctule)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It uses the forest all year long, for shelter in tree hollows and cracks in the bark. It usually hunts above large water areas, therefore its feeding areas could be at more than 10 km' distance from the shelter. Some populations are migratory.
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (Brandt's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Forested areas in lowland rich in water, but also the human inhabited areas. The summer colonies form in tree hollows, under the bark or in artificial shelters and garrets. It hibernates in caves. It hunts at 3-4 m from the ground in glades, grazing lands, parks, often at the water level. It is a sedentary species but sometimes it moves between the summer and the hibernation shelters.
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (Natterer's bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding colonies	Predominately a forest species living in forests and parks, especially along watercourses. The breeding colonies are formed in tree hollows, buildings, artificial shelters or under bridges. It hibernates in underground natural or artificial holes. It usually hunts in forests and the prey is captured in flight or dense vegetation. It is a sedentary species.
<i>Pipistellus nathusii</i> (Nathusius' Pipistrelle)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	Predominately a forest species populating mixed deciduous forests, especially along watercourses. Summer colonies find shelter in tree hollows and under the bark, in artificial shelters, rarely in buildings. They hibernate in small groups in tree hollows. Hunting at about 4-15 m above the ground level, near the waters. It is a migratory species capable to cover long distances (up to 2,000 km).

<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (Barbastelle)	NT	A3, A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It is a forest species, with small breeding colonies formed in hollows and under the tree bark. The colonies frequently change their shelter. Most of the hibernation shelters are underground. It hunts at a tree canopy level. It uses the forest roads as access to feeding places. Sometimes it does short migratory flights Specie strict silvicola, with colonii de nastere mici adapostite in scorberi sau sub scoarta arborilor. Coloniile isi schimba adapostul frecvent. Majoritatea adaposturilor de iarna sunt subterane. Vaneaza la nivelul coronamentului. Utilizeaza drumurile forestiere ca rute spre locurile de hranire. Uneori intreprinde deplasari scurte.
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Brown long-eared bat)	LC	A 4A	Breeding and hibernation colonies	It prefers forested areas, from lowlands to mountains. It builds shelters in tree hollows, cliff cracks and wooden buildings or located in the vicinity of forests. It hibernates in underground cavities as well as in tree hollows. It hunts near the shelter areas, usually not farther than 1 km, often catching the prey in the tree foliage, at 2-7 m above the ground. It does not migrate.

NOTES¹¹

Apart from the above mentioned bat species that are characteristic for forest habitats and which form seasonal concentrations for breeding or hibernation, other species belonging to the Microchiroptera suborder (all the species in Romania are included into the Annex 4A of the Government Emergency Ordinance (O.U.G.) 57/2007) can also form seasonal concentrations in forests where they hibernate exclusively or preponderantly in caves, many of which are found in forested mountain areas.

Both during the breeding and the hibernation periods, the bat colonies are very sensitive to human impact. In most cases, the main threat to these species is the destruction of their shelters or disturbances occurring during the two critical seasons in the existence of the colonies.

Amphibians

Name of the species	Critical Seasonal Use	Biotope /ecology
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i> (Salamandra) <i>Mesotriton (Triturus) alpestris</i> (Alpine newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) montandoni</i> (Carpathian newt)	Wetland areas used for breeding	Some of the amphibian species live a terrestrial life, but all the species in Romania depend on the water environment for reproduction and breeding (swamps, lakes, moors, ponds etc.). During the reproduction period, in early spring, the amphibian species migrate to such

¹¹. For practical reasons the focus should be on the identification of the critical concentration areas and not on the identification of the species. The same approach is valid for amphibian species as well.

<i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Great crested newt) <i>Triturus dobrogicus</i> (Danube crested newt) <i>Lissotriton (Triturus) vulgaris</i> (Smooth newt) <i>Bombina bombina</i> (Fire-bellied toad) <i>Bombina variegata</i> (Yellow-bellied toad) <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> (European common spadefoot) <i>Bufo bufo</i> (Common toad) <i>Pseudepidalea (Bufo) viridis</i> (European green toad) <i>Hyla arborea</i> (European tree frog) <i>Rana arvalis</i> (Moor frog) <i>Rana dalmatina</i> (Agile frog) <i>Rana temporaria</i> (Common frog)		<p>wetlands. They lay their eggs in water, where they start their life in a larvae stage, which can last from several weeks to one year, depending on the species and environmental factors.</p> <p>In this context, all the wetlands located within the forests or in their neighbourhood in which amphibian species have been identified are important for the reproduction, as well as for the species feeding, hibernation and dispersion.</p>
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HCVF 2. EXTENDED FOREST LANDSCAPES GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY OR NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT, WITH VIABLE POPULATIONS OF NATIVE SPECIES IN THEIR NATURAL FORM IN TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY.

Definition

Extended forest landscapes, significant at a global, regional or national level, which maintain the features (i.e. structures, compositions, processes) of natural ecosystems, including viable populations of native species in their natural form in terms of distribution and density.

Threshold¹²

- Presence of a compact forest landscape (which can be inscribed in a circle with a diameter of minimum 10 Km) with areas exceeding 50,000 ha, of which at least 35,000 ha are forests. Furthermore, out of the total forest area, at least 5000 ha are forest ecosystems of primary character and there are no more than 10% *anthropised* forests (also including areas affected by corrosion phenomena resulted from anthropic activity /intervention), the remaining part of the forest area up to 100% is represented by *secondary* forests¹³
- The presence of all /most species which can naturally occur in this ecosystem type and in which the abundance, distribution and reproductive capacity is similar to natural patterns.
- Good connectivity of the species and of the habitats¹⁴

Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)

¹²Thresholds should be considered cumulatively.

¹³ *Forests with natural composition (i.e. the composition of the primary forest indicated by the basic natural forest type), in which anthropic interventions were carried out which essentially modified their structure.*

¹⁴ Including the connectivity of natural water courses not interrupted by fragmenting hydrologic constructions

IDENTIFICATION:

- list of protected areas in Romania.
- the management plans of the protected areas .
- map of virgin forests¹⁵ (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – „*Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania*”).
- www.intactforests.org - "Intact Forest Landscape" declared by Green Peace (in the event it still maintains the initial designation criteria)
- legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and monuments.
- Forest management plans
- results of specialist studies.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The purpose is not to create natural patterns presumed to have existed before, with or without human intervention. The management of these landscapes does not suppose the total restriction of any intervention. It only imposes additional precautionary measures intended to maintain the characteristics for the entire forest landscape forest landscape.

Among general recommendations we can mention:

The change of the land use category (both for forests and for grazing lands, wetlands, etc.) is not allowed;

No infrastructure works that might generate the fragmentation of the habitats;

In *primary* forests, silvicultural interventions shall be restricted (according to functional type T I).

In *secondary* forests it is recommended to carry out interventions which are appropriate for the preservation of the natural features of the forest and which provide for, first of all (1) promoting of the natural forest types and (2) maintaining the population integrity of the species which are significant for the preservation of the ecosystem natural status; the forestry works shall be in accordance with the functional types TI, TII, TIII and TIV depending on the actual conditions. Timber extraction (i.e. joining of the extraction sites) shall aim at maintaining a most diverse mosaic structure at the landscape level.

In time, in the managed forests, operations shall be carried out to bring them back to the basic natural type of forest. Afterwards, The forests shall be managed as secondary forests (see above).

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HCVF 3. FOREST AREAS THAT ARE IN OR CONTAIN RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS

Definition

Forest areas within or with rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems (i.e. the said forest areas either are located in rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems or include rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems).

Categories and subcategories (detailed in Table 4) <http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/>

A. FORESTS, LOW-DENSITY FORESTS, SHRUBS AND COMPLEX ECOSYSTEMS WITH WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION

- A.1. Complex ecosystems with forests with low-density forests, shrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps;
- A.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests and shrubs at sub-alpine level;
- A.3. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests and shrubs in forest steppe and steppe, with a natural composition at least of the tree stand, including the steppe vegetation areas within;
- A.4 Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests, shrubs and grassy psammophyte vegetation on continental or marine sands.

B. FORESTS and RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SHRUBS

- B.1. Rare forests and shrubs (usually endangered);
- B.2. Relict forest ecosystems (both rare and endangered);
- B.3. Forests and shrubs anthropically endangered.

C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS WITH HIGH COMPOSITIONAL AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY

D. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS OF PRIMARY CHARACTER

Threshold
<p>Categories A, B and C: Presence of an ecosystem included in these categories, with a favourable conservation status¹⁶ and an area of at least 10 ha at the forest stand level.</p> <p>Category D: Presence of an ecosystem included in this category on a compact forest area of at least 30 ha¹⁷(this condition of surface can be met either by one single landscape unit, or by several such units which are grouped, forming a compact forest stand).</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <p>To be carried out according to Annex 4 and the recommendations on the preliminary and full assessment of this category.</p> <p>For Category D the identification shall be carried out according to Annex 3 .</p> <p>Forest management plans.</p> <p>The legal documents for the designation of the nature reserves and monuments.</p> <p>The management plans of the protected areas .</p> <p>Map of virgin forests (project PIN-MATRA/2001/018 – <i>“Inventory and strategy for sustainable management and protection of virgin forests in Romania”</i>).</p> <p>Scientific studies on the vegetation in the area.</p> <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>Category A</p>

¹⁶ In order to assess the favourable conservation status, the methodology proposed by Candrea B., Lazăr G., Tudoran G., Stăncioiu T., 2009 - Forest habitats of community importance in project LIFE05 NAT/RO/000176: " Priority forest, sub-alpine and alpine habitats in Romania. Monitoring of the conservation status ", Printing House: University "Transilvania" of Brasov, Brasov; could prove useful;
This limit is stipulated in Order no. 3397 of 10 09 2012

Subcategory A1

In marshes and swamps no intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I). In their adjacent areas, if the land is marshy, (i.e. where the land around the marsh or swamp ecosystems is flat), the interventions shall be limited to conservation operations (according to functional type II), in order to preserve the hydrologic balance and ensure the perpetuation of the marsh/swamp ecosystems.

Subcategory A2

Any intervention shall be avoided (i.e. tree or shrub logging shall be forbidden). Only in special cases (such as natural or anthropogenic disasters), operations can be carried out for restoring the habitats (e.g. plantations in groups of *Pinus cembra*, *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua* and *Pinus mugo*; seedlings from local reproductive material from the subalpine area, obtained, as much as possible, from nurseries in this vegetation area shall be used).

Subcategory A3

Steppe areas shall be protected (i.e. they shall not be artificially afforested, interventions shall be carried out to remove woody vegetation naturally grown in such areas). No tree extraction shall be carried out. Where mature trees are drying and there is no regeneration special operations shall be carried out to restore the ecosystem (planting, direct seeding etc.).

Subcategory A4

No intervention shall be carried out (according to functional type I).

Category B

Subcategories B1 and B2

Measures similar to subcategory A2.

Subcategory B3

For ecosystems B3.1-B3.7 only conservation operations (according to functional type II) are recommended, to allow for maintaining / restoring the favourable conservation status of the ecosystems.

For ecosystem B3.8 any intervention is forbidden (except for those required for its restoration).

Category C

For each ecosystem type, the management measures proposed for the category in which it is included shall be implemented (i.e. each of the ecosystems included in this category is present in one of the other categories described) and special attention shall be given to maintaining the compositional and structural complexity.

Category D

No interventions are allowed (according to functional type TI).

**Table 3 Criteria and indicators for selecting the primary forest ecosystems in Romania
(HCVF Guidelines)**

P1	Criterion	Naturalness		
Indicators				Observatii
P1.1	Plant species forming the plant community /phytocoenosis are <u>native to the site-specific environmental conditions</u> (according to the basic natural forest type)			Natural composition and distribution (range included) of the species.
P1.2	No tending or regeneration interventions have been carried out in tree stands. Interventions of minor anthropic influence which had <u>no significant impact</u> on the ecosystem structure & dynamics can however be accepted.			<p>No silvicultural interventions (i.e. regeneration fellings).</p> <p>Interventions of minor anthropic influence are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> absolutely isolated tree extraction (e.g. sanitary, accidental, conservation felling or illegal logging) representing less than 5 % of the standing timber volume per forest subcompartment (the estimation will take into account the records over the last 30 years).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>occasional</i> passing though the forest stands of livestock flocks and herds on routes to and from grazing lands; • random harvesting of other forest products (mushrooms, berries); • educational and hunting trails; • marking of the forest subcompartment boundaries; <p><i>The assessment shall be carried out at the level of the forest stand, yet forest subcompartments can also be considered, on a case by case basis (with the proposal of subsequent sub-plotting)</i></p>
P1.3	Ecosystems with complex structures in <u>various development stages</u> (some stages might be present on small areas only) in a horizontal mosaic structure and vertical layers			Uneven aged and relatively uneven aged structures forest structures.
P1.4	Occurrence of <u>trees having reached physiological maturity</u> under the given environmental conditions.			More often than not they have exceptional size in comparison with the quality of the site and will show signs of physiological decline.
P1.5	Occurrence of standing and fallen deadwood <u>in all decay stages</u> and on the entire forest area.			The amount of dead wood should be assessed against the ecosystem structure and the site conditions.

P2	Criterion	Area& Delineation		
Indicators				OBS
P2.1	<p>The area of primary forests with minor anthropic influence (without those fragments which do not meet the selection criteria) is <u>larger than 30ha and is compact.</u></p> <p><u>The shortest distance between two opposed boundary points is of at least 200 m¹⁸, to ensure the forest ecosystem self regulation and perpetuation.</u></p>			
P2.2	<p>The forest is surrounded, as much as possible, by <u>natural boundaries</u> (ridges, valleys, creeks, forest edges) to provide more stability against external abiotic factors. To ensure the stability provided by the natural boundaries some areas not meeting the naturalness criteria A.1. can be included.</p>			<p>It is not obligatory for the natural boundaries to coincide with the parcel boundaries. Ridges, valleys, secondary streams are accepted.</p> <p>Artificial limits may also be accepted, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent roads; • corridors for high voltage lines or other utilities; • open parcel lines; • railroads etc. <p>Areas that do not meet the A.1. naturalness criteria shall not exceed 15 - 30 % of the total area of the forest stand.</p>

¹⁸ This rule does not apply for relict / rare forest ecosystem remains or for patches of relic trees surrounded by natural boundaries

Table 4 Rare, Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems

Categories and subcategories of forests and complex ecosystems	Groups of forest types (name)	Forest types	Habitat codes acc. to UE 27
A. FORESTS, LOW-DENSITY FORESTS, SHRUBS AND COMPLEX ECOSYSTEMS WITH WOODY VEGETATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETATION			
A.1. Complex ecosystems with forests with low-density forests, shrubs and oligotrophic and eutrophic swamps			
A1.1. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and swamps (C)	314	3141	91D0* and 7110*
A1.2. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> and swamps (C)	117	1172, 1173	91D0* and 7110*
A1.3. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> , shrubs of <i>Betula pubescens</i> and/or <i>B. nana</i> and swamps (C)	-	-	91D0* and 7110*
A1.4. Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests and ecosystems of eutrophic swamps	-	-	-
A.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests and shrubs in the subalpine level			
A2.1. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Picea abies</i> and/or <i>Pinus cembra</i> and shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	161	1611	9420 and 4070*
A2.2. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> (local <i>Picea abies</i>) and shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i>	-	-	9420 and 4070*
A2.3. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Pinus mugo</i> (and/or <i>Rhododendron myrtifolium</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>)	-	-	4070*
A.3. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests and shrubs in forest steppe and steppe, with at least natural composition of the tree stand, including the steppe vegetation areas within			
A3.1. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> with <i>Acer tataricum</i> with steppe areas (C)	811	8111, 8112, 8114, 8115, 8116	91I0*
A3.2. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (local <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i>) and steppe areas (C)	822	8221, 8223, 8224	91AA
A3.3. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> with <i>Prunus avium</i> and steppe areas (C)	616	6161	91I0*

A3.4. Complex ecosystems with low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with steppe areas (with <i>Stipa danubialis</i>) in Defileul Dunarii (C)	821	8213	91AA
A3.5. Forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> (and/or <i>Q. petraea</i>) with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> , <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> in the south of Banat	821	8211	91AA
A.4 Complex ecosystems with forests, low-density forests, shrubs and grassy psammophyte vegetation on continental or marine sands			
A4.1. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pedunculiflora</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , <i>Fraxinus pallisae</i> , <i>F. angustifolia</i> , liana <i>Periploca graeca</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation on Letea and Caraorman levees (C)	634	6341, 6342, 6343, 6344, 6345	91F0
A4.2. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Populus canescens</i> (and/or <i>P. tremula</i>) and grassy psammophyte vegetation on Letea and Caraorman levees	-	-	-
A4.3. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	92D0
A4.4. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Hippophäe rhamnoides</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	2160
A4.5. Complex ecosystems with shrubs of <i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> and grassy psammophyte vegetation in the Danube Delta	-	-	2190
A4.6. Complex ecosystems with forests and low-density forests of <i>Betula pendula</i> and psammophyte vegetation on the sands in Tara Barsei	-	-	-
B. RARE, RELICT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FORESTS and SHRUBS			
B.1. Rare forests and shrubs (usually endangered)			
B1.1. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> in Banat	-	-	91K0
B1.2. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> and <i>Euonymuslatifolius</i> in Banat (C)	-	-	91K0
B1.3. Shrubs of <i>Spiraea crenata</i>	-	-	40C0*
B.2. Relict (and rare or endangered) forest ecosystems			
B2.1. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> ssp. <i>carpatica</i> . of high altitude in massifs: Ceahlau, Ciucas, Bucegi and Capatanii	341, 342	3411, 3421	9420

B2.2. Forests of <i>Larix decidua</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i> of low altitude on calcareous screes at Vidolm (Valea Ariesului)	-	-	-
B2.3. Forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>F. taurica</i> and <i>Doronicum orientale</i> in the north of Dobrogea	421	4211	91X0*
B2.4. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>banatica</i> in Banat and Oltenia	321 , 331	3211, 3212, 3311	9530*
B2.5. Forests with <i>Corylus colurna</i> in Banat and Oltenia	021	0212	40A0*
B2.6. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Paeonia peregrina</i> .	711	7112	91AA
B2.7. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Tara Barsei	513	5132	-
B2.8. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Quercus pubescens</i> with <i>Carex humilis</i> in Transilvania	821	8211	91H0*
B2.9. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> and/or <i>Callunavulgaris</i>	312	3121	91Q0
B2.10. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> and <i>Sesleria rigida</i> on limestone	313	3133	91Q0
B2.11. Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> with <i>Daphne blagayana</i>	313	3131	
B2.12. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. frainetto</i> , <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i> and <i>Q. pubescens</i> in Dobrogea (C)	842	8423	91AA
B2.13. Mixed deciduous forests with <i>Quercus robur</i> (local <i>Q. petraea</i>), <i>Tilia tometosa</i> , <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> and <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> at Comana (C)	622	6223	91Z0
B2.14. Forests of <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , with <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> in the north of Moldova.	516	5161	91I0*
B2.15. Forests and low-density forests of <i>Juglans regia</i> in Oltenia and Banat	-	-	-
B2.16. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> on limestone in the north of Dobrogea	722	7225	91AA
B2.17. Forests of <i>Quercus frainetto</i> in the south of Moldova	722	7222	91Y0
B2.18. Shrubs of <i>Syringa josikaea</i> in Transilvania	-	-	40A0*
B2.19. Shrubs of <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> in Oltenia	-	-	-

B.3. Forests and shrubs endangered antropic			
B3.1. Marsh forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> with sedges (including the forests on hasmac (marine-river sand stratum) on Letea and Caraorman islands)	971	9713	91E0*
B3.2. Gallery forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> on the watercourse banks in the hill area	972, 991	9721, 9722, 9911	91E0*
B3.3. Forests of <i>Alnus incana</i> de on mountain creeks	981, 982, 983	9811, 9821, 9831	91E0*
B3.4. Forests of <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> si <i>F. pallisae</i> in the flood plains	043	0431,0432	91F0
B3.5. Forests galerii de <i>Populus nigra</i> de on the watercourse banks in the hill area	921	9211	92A0
B3.6. Forests of <i>Populus nigra</i> and <i>Ulmus effusa</i> on the islands in the Danube floodplain	921	9212, 9213, 9214	92A0
B3.7. Forests of <i>Salix alba</i> , <i>Salix fragilis</i> (sometimes with <i>Populus alba</i>) with <i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	951, 961	9511, 9517, 9611, 9613	92A0
B3.8. Forests of <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>Ulmus glabra</i> with <i>Lunaria rediviva</i> in in narrow, wet mountain valleys (C)	031	0311	9180*
C. NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS OF HIGH COMPOSITIONAL AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY.			
All the ecosystems within the previous categories marked with „ (C) ” are included here			
D. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS with PRIMARY CHARACTER			
Forest ecosystems, low-density forests and shrubs with primary character (according to the definitions in Table 3)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

HCVF 4. FOREST AREAS THAT PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES OF NATURE IN CRITICAL SITUATIONS

HCVF4.1- Forests of special importance for water sources.

Definition
<p>The following forests of the national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.1:</p> <p>a. forests located in the perimeters which protect water sources, mineral deposits and water that represent drinking water sources for local communities, and forests located in the neighbouring slopes of reservoirs and natural lakes that represent drinking water sources for local communities¹⁹.</p> <p>b. forests located in torrent drainage basins/watersheds or in watersheds with excessive transport of sediments</p> <p>c. riparian forests which protect riverbanks and reduce the impact of floods;</p>
Threshold
<p><i>Category a</i> – Forests located near water resources, with protective role for the drinking water sources for local communities where there are no feasible or immediate alternatives available.</p> <p><i>Category b</i> – The presence of forests adjacent to torrent drainage basins or basins with excessive transport of sediments which are close to human settlements or to investments essential for the community.</p> <p><i>Category c</i> - Forests located along waterstreams, in the main river bed or in the dam-bank areas, in those perimeters where they play an essential part in the flood prevention and flood impact control.</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p>IDENTIFICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps;

¹⁹ Within the standard, forests in category 4.1.a refer both to their role in adjusting and purifying the water courses and to their status, to become, at a certain moment, the only access route to these water sources for the local population, situation which in the common HCV guide they are identified as category HCVF 5. In order to simplify the process of setting the HVC and identifying the HCVF, all these possibilities are included under HVC 4 in the national standard.

- Hydrographic maps and information related to possible particularities of the hydrologic regime;
- Hydrotechnical, hydrological studies, watershed management and water capture studies;
- Official sources on records of disasters resulted from floods (e.g. CRSC, local administrations etc.)

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.1 shall be taken into account.

HCVF 4.2- Forests which are critical for erosion prevention and control

Definition
The following forests of the assessed national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.2, as being extremely vulnerable to <i>erosion, avalanches, land slide or sedimentation, in case soil resources, local community health and way of life, important infrastructure or other HCVs may be fundamentally affected.</i>
Threshold ²⁰
<p>I. Conditions:</p> <p>a. forests located on rocks, screes, on land with obvious erosion and land with steep slopes ($\geq 35^\circ$ on any type of geological substrate, $\geq 30^\circ$ on flisch and $\geq 25^\circ$ on sands and gravels).</p> <p>b. forest vegetation along the avalanche corridors and the land covered with juniper in their vicinity.</p> <p>c. forests located on dry quicksand or sliding land.</p> <p>d. forest plantations on degraded land.</p> <p>II. Cases:</p> <p>There is a threat with serious effects on the local community health and wellbeing, on the soil resources, on other HCV categories or with regard to the operation of important infrastructure (transport network, dams, buildings, etc.).</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps; • Geological and pedological maps with information related to the presence of quick sands, erosion phenomena, landslides, avalanches. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.2 shall be taken into account.</p>

²⁰ Thresholds I and II must be considered cumulatively.

HCVF 4.3- Forests with critical impact on agricultural land and air quality

Definition
<p>The following forests of the assessed national forest fund are designated HCVF 4.3:</p> <p>a. forest belts around agricultural land in areas with weather phenomena having adverse effects on agriculture</p> <p>b. forests providing protection against air or soil pollution.</p>
Threshold
<p>Category <i>a</i>– presence of forests in areas with weather phenomena having adverse effects on agriculture (high winds, drought, dry quicksand).</p> <p>Category <i>b</i>– presence of such forests in areas with air and/or soil pollution (e.g. polluting industrial centres, mine waste, ash deposits, other debris) in the vicinity of localities.</p>
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans and maps; • Climatic maps and studies with information on the occurrence of phenomena with adverse effects on the agricultural production in the area (high winds, drought, dry quicksand etc.); • Maps and studies on the air and/or soil pollution in the area; • Consultations with the communities where no other written information is available. <p><u>MANAGEMENT MEASURES:</u></p> <p>In order In order to determine the management measures, the functional types related to the functional categories set for each forest category containing HCV 4.3 shall be taken into account.</p>

HCVF 5. FORESTS AREAS FUNDAMENTAL TO MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Definition
<p>Forests which meet the basic needs of the local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. energy for house heating and cooking; b. building material for houses and outbuildings; c. raw material for products that provide the income necessary for living.
Threshold
The HCVF5 is established when for the above mentioned conditions there is no possibility to procure such resources from other places.
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local forest owners and of the forest manager in the area, and of the documents they hold (Forest management plans, forest maps, records of timber supplied to the local population, etc.); - consultation of local authorities(town/village hall); - consultation of local communities; - sociological and statistic studies for the area of interest.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest condition in order to provide the resources which are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis, depending on the resources and basic needs identified through the engagement with the local community members. In general, such measures include: allocation of a percentage of timber (established in the forest management plans) to meet the basic needs of the local communities. Where possible, to establish some auxiliary production units with short-term cycles and target-products appropriate for the local needs (firewood, wood for rural buildings).

HCVF 6. FOREST AREAS CRITICAL TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES' TRADITIONAL CULTURAL IDENTITY

General definition of the category
<p>Forests the value of which is critical for the preservation of the cultural identity of a community or an area. Such forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. forests related to local customs and celebrations which are traditionally carried out in the forest area; b. symbol forests mentioned in literary works or legends²¹; c. forests neighbouring historical monuments or religious communities declared historical and/or cultural monuments; d. forests included in landscapes with ecological and spiritual values recognised as significant at regional or national levels.
Threshold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. there are celebrations and customs of historic importance performed within the area of the forest under assessment, events which are essential for the local cultural identity. b. the forest under assessment has a real (local or national) cultural value (identified through legal documents or literary works), transmitted through legends or literature. c. there are historic monuments or cult and pilgrimage sites within the area of the forest under the evaluation or in its close vicinity. d. nature reserves with landscape role are designated.
Identification and management measures (for guidance purpose only)
<p><u>IDENTIFICATION:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consultation of local communities;

²¹For example, the reserves “Codrii de aramă/the Copper Woods” and “Pădurea de argint/ the Silver Forest” in Neamt county can be deemed HVC 6 (i.e. related to the cultural identity of the Romanian people), as they are mentioned in the literary work of the poet Mihai Eminescu.

- consultation of the existing sources: ethnographic monographs, publications that include legends, tales, myths and popular beliefs about the areas under assessment, the protected areas list and documents related to the designation of the protected areas in the zone;
- forest management plans and forest maps (functional categories addressing forests around the culture monuments, namely landscape reserves);
- information from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and its territorial units, etc.
- consultation of relevant experts (i.e. ethnographers, sociologists, historians).

MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The management measures shall address the maintenance /enhancement of the forest structure in order to ensure the conservation of the values which are critical for the preservation of the community cultural identity. Specific conservation measures shall be set on a case by case basis, depending on the current forest structure and of the conservation needs identified through the engagement with the local community members or with the competent authorities. Generally, such measures include: maintenance or distinct sub-plotting of the forests identified as HCVF6, the observation of the precautionary principle through carrying out accelerate treatments, conservation works or, as the case might be, total restriction of fellings.