L.N. 311 of 2006

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT (CAP. 435)

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ACT (CAP. 356)

Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, 2006

BY virtue of the powers conferred by articles 6, 9, 10(2), 11 and 23 of the Environment Protection Act and article 60 of the Development Planning Act, 1992, the Minister for Rural Affairs and the Environment has made the following regulations: -

Citation and entry into force.

1. (1) The title of these regulations is the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, 2006.

(2) Part VIII of these regulations shall come into force on such a date as the Minister responsible for the environment may by notice in the Gazette appoint.

(3) A notice under paragraph (2) of this regulation may make such transitional provisions as appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient in connection with the provisions thereby brought into force.

Scope.

2. (1) The aim of these regulations is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity in the territory of the Member States of the European Community through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the Maltese Islands.

(2) Measures taken pursuant to these regulations shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest, and shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.

(3) These regulations provide the provisions required for the implementation in Malta of:

(a) the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora,

(b) the European Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds,

(c) the Convention on Biological Diversity,

(d) the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats,

(e) the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild Animals, and

(f) the Protocol for Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention,

they shall be read and construed as one with such legal instruments.

PART I

INTERPRETATION

3. For the purpose of these regulations and unless the context otherwise requires: Interpretation.

"the Act" means the Environment Protection Act; Cap. 435.

"agreement states" means an agreement, to which Malta is a party, entered into by a group of states reciprocally granting to citizens of such states or their dependants the right to enter, remain and reside in and leave the territory of such a state, to move freely within such states for such a period as may be established in the agreement and to work or establish, provide or receive services therein; and "Agreement State" and "citizen of an Agreement State" shall be construed accordingly; and where a State is a party to such an Agreement subject to modifications and adaptations, a citizen of an Agreement State shall be subject to such modifications or adaptations as may be prescribed;

"alien" means a non-indigenous organism, which has never been a native of Malta or which has been introduced therein during the past 500 years;

"biological resources" includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity;

"the Competent"Authority" means the Malta Environment and Planning Authority; L.N. 57 of 2002.

"conservation" means a series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of

species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status as defined in the interpretation of "conservation status of a natural habitat" and "conservation status of a species";

"conservation status of a migratory species" means the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance;

"conservation status of a natural habitat" means the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within the territory referred to in regulation 2(1).

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

– its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and

– the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and

– the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined in the interpretation of conservation status of a species;

"conservation status of a species" means the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within the territory referred to in regulation 2(1).

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

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

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

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

"country of origin of genetic resources" means the country which possesses those genetic resources in *in situ* conditions;

"country providing genetic resources" means the country supplying genetic resources collected from *in situ* sources, including populations of both wild and domesticated species, or taken from *ex situ* sources, which may or may not have originated in that country;

"deliberate" means actions by a person who is reasonably expected to know, in light of general experience, that his action will most likely lead to an offence against a species, but he intends the action or consciously accepts the results of his action, even if not intended;

"development notification order" means development notification orders issued under The Development Notification Order, 2001;

"the Development Planning Act" means the Development Planning Act; Cap. 356.

"Director" means the Director responsible for environment protection within the Competent Authority, or his designated representative;

"domesticated or cultivated species" means species in which the evolutionary process has been influenced by humans to meet their needs;

"endangered" means a species which is in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Included are species whose numbers have been severely depleted and reduced to a critical level or species whose habitat has been drastically reduced;

"endemic" means those species found in Malta and which are either species of biogeographical importance or species whose native distribution range is limited to Malta only or to the Central Mediterranean region only, whereby the latter region includes Sicily and circum-Sicilian islands (including Pantelleria and the Pelagian Islands), the Maltese Islands and islands off Tunisia. Such endemic species also include possibly endemic species whose taxonomic status or identity requires further analysis;

"*ex situ* conservation" means"the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats;

"general development order" means general development orders issued under the General Development Order, 1997;

"genetic material" means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity;

"genetic resources" means genetic material of actual or potential value;

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

"*in situ* conditions" means conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties;

"*in situ* conservation*"* means the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties;

"invasive species" means an alien species whose establishment and spread threatens local biodiversity;

"migratory species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries;

"the Minister" means the Minister responsible for the environment;

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

"natural habitat types" means such habitat types listed in Schedule I to these regulations and include those natural habitats:

(a) which are in danger of disappearance in their natural range; or

(b) which have a small natural range following their regression or by reason of their intrinsically restricted area; or

(c) which present outstanding examples of typical characteristics of one or more of the seven following biogeographical regions: Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Micronesian, Mediterranean and Pannonian; or

(d) those natural habitats types included in international treaties to which Malta is signatory or party;

"Pan-European Ecological Network" means a coherent Euro-Mediterranean ecological network of special areas of conservation, and includes, amongst others, the National Ecological Network, the Emerald Network, set up in line with the obligations of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Interest set up by the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, and the Agreement States' Natura 2000 Network;

"permit" means a permission issued in terms of these regulations;

"protected sites" include special areas of conservation (SACs) and special protection areas (SPAs) declared through the provisions of these regulations;

"priority natural habitat types" means natural habitat types in danger of disappearance which are present in the territory referred to in regulation 2(1) and for the conservation of which Malta as a Member State has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range falling in the territory referred to in regulation 2(1); these priority natural habitat types are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Schedule I to these regulations;

"priority species" means endangered species for the conservation of which Malta as a Member State has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range falling in territory referred to in regulation 2(1); these priority species are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Schedule II to these regulations;

"rare" means a species with small populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. This includes species located within restricted geographical areas or that are thinly scattered over a more extensive range;

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L.N. 25 of 1993.
L.N. 12 of 2001.
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"related regulations" includes the Filfla Nature Reserve Act, 1988, the Fungus Rock (il-Ġebla tal-Ġeneral) Nature Reserve Regulations, 1992, the Reptiles (Protection) Regulations, 1992, the Selmunett Islands (St. Paul's Islands) Nature Reserve Regulations, 1993, the Trees and Woodland (Protection) Regulations, 2001, the Marine Mammal (Protection) Regulations, 2003, and the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006 and including any other related legislation;

"re-introduction" means the deliberate or accidental release of an organism into the environment of a given site or territory, which site or territory forms part of the natural distribution area of the organism in question. The said organism belongs to an extinct or endangered native species or taxon, which has previously been observed as a naturally occurring and self-sustaining population in historical times, but which has declined or disappeared as a result of human intervention or a natural disaster;

"site" means a geographically defined area whose extent is clearly delineated, and includes the sea;

"site of Community importance" means a site which, in the biogeographical region or regions to which it belongs, contributes significantly to the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat type in Schedule I to these regulations or of a species in Schedule II to these regulations and may also contribute significantly to the coherence of Natura 2000; and, or to the maintenance of biological diversity within the Mediterranean biogeographic region;

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"special area of conservation" or "SAC" means a protected area, and may either be of National Importance or of International Importance;

"special area of conservation of National Importance" means a site designated under these regulations and which contributes significantly to the coherence of the National Ecological Network and the maintenance of biological diversity within Malta;

"special area of conservation of International Importance" means a site designated through a statutory, administrative and, or

contractual act, in the biogeographical region or regions to which it belongs, and where conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat type in Schedule I to these regulations or of a species in Schedule II to these regulations;

"special protection area" or "SPA" means an area designated for birds listed in Schedule I to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006; L.N. 79 of 2006.

"species of biogeographical importance" means any species found in the Maltese Islands which is or possibly is of a relict nature or whose restricted distribution in the Mediterranean, and that contributes to the understanding of the spatial patterns of biodiversity in Malta, the Mediterranean, Europe and North Africa;

"species of Community interest" means species within the territory referred to in regulation 2(1) that are endangered, vulnerable, rare, endemic, or species requiring particular attention, or a priority species. Such species are listed or may be listed in either Schedule II or Schedule V, or in both;

"species requiring particular attention" means species which by reason of the specific nature of their habitat and, or the potential impact of their exploitation on their habitat and, or the potential impact of their exploitation on their conservation status, may be at risk of becoming endangered;

"specimen" means any animal or plant, in any stage of its life cycle, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Schedules V, VI, VII and VIII, whether whole or in part, whether in the original form or after having undergone any transformation, and includes any construction made by them. It includes any part or derivative thereof, as well as any other goods which appear, from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be parts or derivatives of animals or plants of those species;

"sustainable use" means"the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations;

"vulnerable" means a species believed or that is likely to become endangered in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Administration.

4. The Competent Authority shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of these regulations.

PART II

ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS

Setting up of the National Ecological Network.

5. (1) The Competent Authority shall set up a coherent ecological network of protected areas under the title of the National Ecological Network.

(2) Such network shall be composed of sites characterised by one or more of the following features:

(a) representative types of biodiversity of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity;

(b) habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area;

(c) habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna listed in Schedules II and III to these regulations;

(d) any site where certain endemic, possibly endemic, native and, or potentially native species with a restricted distribution in the Maltese Islands occur;

(e) any site in the Maltese Islands where certain endemic, possibly endemic, native and, or potentially native species, communities and, or biotopes are found;

(f) any site which represents the type locality of a species or biotope, particularly if this species or biotope is endemic or possibly endemic;

(g) sites of particular importance because of their scientific, ecological, biodiversity, biogeographical, zoological, botanical, aesthetic, cultural, landscape or educational interest;

(h) sites forming part of the Natura 2000 network, set up through the provisions of regulation 6;

(i) any site which the Competent Authority may consider as having relevant features but which are not listed above.

Natura 2000.

6. (1) The Competent Authority shall also contribute to the setting up of a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation, established under the title of Natura 2000 by way of Article 3 of the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

This network shall include:

(a) sites designated as special areas of conservation of international importance in terms of these regulations;

(b) sites designated as special protection areas in terms of these regulations;

(c) sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Schedule I to these regulations;

(d) sites hosting the bird species listed in Schedule I to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006;

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(e) habitats of the species listed in Schedule II to these regulations, and

shall enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

(2) The Competent Authority shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000:

(a) in proportion to the representation within its territory of natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in regulation 6(1);

(b) by designating relevant sites as special areas of conservation of international importance or special protection areas, taking account of the objective set out in paragraph 1, in accordance with Part III to these regulations.

7. Where considered necessary, the competent authority may improve the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 by maintaining, and where appropriate developing, features of the landscape, which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, as referred to in sub-regulation (9) of regulation 14.

Designation of Special Areas of Conservation.

8. (1) With the aim of extending the European ecological network, and also on the basis of these regulations, the Competent Authority shall propose, to relevant international institutions or organisations, the list of SACs of International Importance to be compiled in accordance with the provisions of regulation 9 hereof.

(2) The list shall be transmitted to the relevant international institutions, organisations and Agreement States, together with information on each site. This information shall include a map of the site, its name, location, extent and the data resulting from the application of these regulations.

PART III

PROTECTED SITES

Selection of sites eligible for identification as SACs of national or of international importance.

9. (1) On the basis of the criteria set out in Schedule IV (Stage 1) to these regulations and relevant scientific information, the Competent Authority shall, from time to time, propose a list of sites indicating with respect to each site which natural habitat types in Schedule I to these regulations and which species in Schedules II and III to these regulations that are native to Malta are hosted by the sites in question:

Provided that for animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction:

Provided also that for aquatic species, which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction.

(2) Once a site has been identified by the Competent Authority in accordance with the procedure laid down in the provisions of Schedule IV to these regulations, the Competent Authority shall designate that site as a Special Area of Conservation as soon as possible, establishing priorities in the light of the importance of the sites:

(a) for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of a natural habitat type in Schedule I;

(b) for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of a species in Schedule II;

(c) for the coherence of the Natura 2000 Network and the Pan-European Ecological Network;

(d) with respect to the threats of degradation or destruction to which those sites and species they support are exposed.

(3) The Competent Authority shall furthermore distinguish between those special areas of conservation, which, in the opinion of the Competent Authority, are of National Importance or International Importance.

Species subject to Special Conservation Measures. L.N. 79 of 2006.

10. (1) Bird species mentioned in Schedule I of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006, are to be subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.

Declaration of Special Protection Areas.

(2) In order to implement paragraph (1), the Competent Authority shall, in particular, classify the most suitable territories in number and size as Special Protection Areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the land and marine areas of Malta.

(3) Such areas are to take into account species listed in Schedule I to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006 that are in danger of extinction, species vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat, species considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution and other species requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of their habitat. Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations.

(4) The Competent Authority shall take similar measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Schedule I to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006, bearing in mind their need for protection in the land and marine areas of Malta, as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. To this end, the Competent Authority shall pay particular attention to the protection of wetlands and particularly to wetlands of international importance.

Publication of Protected Sites.

11. (1) Upon the identification of a site as a SAC or SPA by the Competent Authority in accordance with the provisions of regulations 9 and 10, the Competent Authority shall publish such details of such site or sites in the Gazette or in a local newspaper.

(2) As soon as the Competent Authority either places a site on the list referred to in regulation 9(1), or is declared as a SAC or SPA in terms of sub-regulation (1), it shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations.

Notification to Owners.

12. (1) The Competent Authority shall also notify any one of the owners of any site designated as a SAC or SPA of its inclusion in the list, and shall also affix such a notice on site. If none of such owners is known, or if it is not reasonably possible to effect service on such owners, the said notice shall only be affixed on site and no service on such owners as aforesaid need be made.

Registration.

(2) The protected site list shall be registered in an index held for the purpose specified in paragraph (1) hereof. The said index shall be held in an electronic form in such a way that research to determine the status of a site may be carried out. The Authority shall keep a copy of the said index in the office of the Land Registry and shall issue a certificate, which indicates the status of a particular site on the payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) For the purpose of this regulation, "site" shall also include a single property of more than one property, irrespective of who is the owner of that property, which forms part of the site, which is, designated a SAC or SPA.

Competent Authority to issue guidelines.

13. (1) The Competent Authority shall issue guidelines for the management and conservation of protected sites.

(2) The protected sites may be zoned by the Competent Authority in such a way as to have different categories of protected sites, according to the management requirements set by the Competent Authority.

(3) Each protected site may be encircled by the Competent Authority by a buffer zone or a management area:

Provided that such buffer zone or management area may contain representative communities or species worth of protection, and may not necessarily be a rural area. It may also include, man-made or man-induced ecosystems, which are subject to the same or limited management provisions as the categorised protected site or sites.

(4) The Competent Authority shall ensure that the buffer zone should be large enough to screen, minimise and, or absorb the impact of detrimental activities occurring in nearby non-protected sites.

(5) The protection of protected sites may be further achieved either through the publishing of relevant regulations under the Act or related Acts, or via administrative and, or contractual agreements made with the Competent Authority.

Management plans and appropriate action for conservation.

14. (1) The Competent Authority shall establish the necessary conservation measures required for protected sites.

(2) The Competent Authority shall take appropriate steps to avoid, in the protected sites, the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species, as well as the disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated, in so far as such disturbance could be significant in relation to the objectives of these regulations.

(3) In relation to SPAs, the Competent Authority shall also strive to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats outside the SPAs.

(4) The Competent Authority may issue a management plan for the said protected sites, which shall include planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures in line with the protection category or categories assigned to the protected site in question. Such measures may include for each protected site as appropriate:

(a) a long-term ecological vision for the protected site and the related terrestrial, coastal and marine communities, and provisions for biodiversity protection, zoning, public awareness and education, management, performance evaluation and any other activities required by the Competent Authority;

(b) the legal and institutional framework and protection measures applicable;

(c) the continual monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, population dynamics, landscapes, as well as the impact of human activities;

(d) the active involvement of local communities and populations, as appropriate, in the management of the protected site, including assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of such area;

(e) the adoption of mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of the protected site, as well as the development of activities which ensure that management is compatible with the objectives of conservation of such area;

(f) the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which the protected site was established and the terms of the related permits; and

(g) the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, as well as the development of an appropriate infrastructure for its management.

(5) The Competent Authority shall promote and enforce the management of the protected site and its use in a sustainable manner, depending on the categories of protected site included in the protected site:

Provided that such management or use shall not compromise the structure and function of biodiversity, including the land areas, coastal areas, submerged lands and water column, with which they are associated.

(6) The Competent Authority shall review the management plans of each SAC or SPA at least every five years, and regularly assess the state of the protected site and the progress made in the implementation of the management plan and these regulations.

(7) The Competent Authority shall ensure that national management plans or contingency plans incorporate measures for responding to incidents that could cause damage or constitute a threat to the protected site.

(8) When protected sites covering both land and marine areas have been established, the Competent Authority shall endeavour to ensure the coordination of the administration and management of the protected site as a whole.

(9) For the purposes of the Development Planning Act and with respect to development plans or supplementary planning guidance prepared as a consequence thereto, the Competent Authority shall endeavour to develop policies in respect of the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the National Ecological Network, the Natura 2000 Network and the Pan-European Ecological Network.

Management agreement.

15. (1) For the purposes of implementing the management plans as aforesaid for protected sites, the Competent Authority may enter into a management agreement with every owner, lessee or occupier of

land forming part of such areas for the management, conservation, restoration or protection of the site, or any part of it.

(2) A management agreement may provide for:

(a) the management of the land, whether in public ownership or in private ownership, and for the carrying out thereon of such work and the doing thereon of such other things as may be expedient for the purposes of conservation:

Provided that in the case of land in public ownership the consent of the Commissioner of Land is obtained beforehand;

(b) any of the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) being carried out, or for the costs thereof being defrayed, either by the said owner or other persons or by the Competent Authority or through monies made available through the Environment Fund, or partly in one way and partly in another.

(3) Such a management agreement shall be registered in the land registry and shall be enforceable at the instance of the Competent Authority against any person having an interest in the land and against any person deriving title from him.

Continuation in force of existing management agreements.

16. Any management agreement previously entered into by the Competent Authority or by government in relation to a site, which on or after the commencement of these regulations becomes a special area of conservation, shall have effect as if entered into under regulation 15 of these regulations.

Power to make conservation orders.

17. (1) The Competent Authority may make in respect of any site, within a protected site, a conservation order to contribute towards ensuring the protection of biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora or fauna and to maintain and restore natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna or geological, geomorphological or physiographic features. The conservation order shall specify those operations or activities which appear to the Competent Authority likely to destroy or damage the flora, fauna, or habitat by reason of which the site is a protected site, including its geological, geomorphological or physiographic features.

(2) The Competent Authority shall publish such details of such a conservation order in the Gazette and in a local newspaper. The Competent Authority shall also notify any one of the owners of any site subject of a conservation order, and shall also affix such a notice on site. If none of such owners is known, or if it is not reasonably possible

to effect service on such owners, the said notice shall only be affixed on site and no service on such owners as aforesaid need be made. Notice of such conservation order shall be registered in an index held for that purpose. The said index shall be held in an electronic form in such a way that researches to determine whether a site is subject to an order may be carried out. The Authority shall keep a copy of the said index in the office of the Land Registry and shall issue a certificate, which indicates the status of a particular site on the payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) A conservation order made under this regulation may contain such conditions and other provisions, as the Competent Authority may deem necessary or expedient; and a conservation order may regulate any matter affecting the site. Conservation orders may be amended or revoked by a further order.

(4) In respect of any site within a special conservation area, the Competent Authority shall also have power to require the owner, by notice in writing, to undertake such works generally, or as may be specified in the notice, as may be necessary to ensure that no further deterioration occurs. In default, the Competent Authority may give a further notice to the owner to carry out and complete the works within a specified time, and if the owner is still in default it may itself carry out, or cause to be carried out, the necessary works and recover the cost thereof from the owner of the site.

(5) For the purpose of this regulation, "site" includes a single property of more than one property, irrespective of who is the owner of that property, which forms part of the site, which is subject to a conservation order.

Restrictions on operations and activities.

18. (1) No person shall carry out on any site within a special area of conservation, any operation or activity, unless the operation or activity is carried out, or caused or permitted to be carried out, by the owner or occupier of the site and one of them has given the Competent Authority written notice of a proposal to carry out the operation or activity, specifying its nature and the site on which it is proposed to carry it out.

(2) The Competent Authority shall notify the applicant of its consent or otherwise for the carrying out of such operation or activity. A consent granted by the Competent Authority under this regulation may contain such conditions and other provisions it deems fit and appropriate to impose. The Competent Authority may furthermore regulate such an operation or activity in a management agreement validly entered into in accordance with the provisions of regulation 15.

(3) For the purpose of this regulation, "operation or activity" refers to any operation or activity related to development, or any endeavour, which is envisaged to have impact on biodiversity and the SAC.

Supplementary provisions as to consents.

19. (1) Where it appears to the Competent Authority that an application for consent under these regulations relates to an operation or activity which is or forms part of a plan or project which:–

(a) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the protected site, and

(b) is likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects,

the Competent Authority shall make, or require the applicant to make, an appropriate assessment, of the implications of the operation or activity on the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (2) of this regulation, the Competent Authority may give consent to the operation or activity only after having ascertained that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and if appropriate, after having obtained and taken into account the opinion of the general public and representations made within such reasonable time as the Competent Authority may specify.

(2) If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and the Competent Authority being satisfied that there being no alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, which subject to the subsequent sub-regulation, may be of a social or economic nature, the Competent Authority may give its consent for the operation or activity to be carried out.

(3) Where the Competent Authority gives such consent under this regulation, it shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

(4) Where the SAC concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and, or a priority species, the reasons referred to in the previous sub-regulation must be either:

(a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment, or

(b) other reasons which in the opinion of the Commission are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Development permission.

20. The provisions of regulation 19 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in the consideration of applications for development permission affecting protected sites and on determining a reconsideration or appeal under the provisions of the Development Planning Act.

Similarly an outline development permit shall not be granted unless the Competent Authority is satisfied (whether by reason of the conditions and limitations to which the outline permission is to be made subject, or otherwise) that no development that is likely to effect the integrity of the protected site in an adverse manner could be carried out under the permission, whether before or after obtaining approval of any reserved matters.

General Development Orders.

21. (1) It shall be a condition of any development consent granted or deemed to be granted by the provisions of the Development Notification Order or by a General Development Order issued by the Competent Authority, whether made before or after the coming into force of these regulations, that development which: –

(a) is likely to have a significant effect on the protected site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and

(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,

shall not commence or continue until the developer has received written notification of the consent of the Competent Authority under regulation 22.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to such sites designated as a SAC of national importance.

Development Notification Order and General Development Orders approval of Competent Authority.

22. (1) Where it is intended to carry out development in reliance upon the consent granted or deemed to be granted by the provisions of the Development Notification Order or by a General Development Order issued by the Competent Authority, an application shall be made in writing to the Competent Authority.

(2) The application shall:–

(a) give details of the development which is intended to be carried out; and

(b) be accompanied by any fee required to be paid.

(3) The Competent Authority shall consider the application in accordance with the provisions of regulation 21.

(4) Where the Competent Authority considers that it has sufficient information to conclude that the development will, or will not have such an effect, it may proceed to make, or require the applicant to make an appropriate assessment of the implications of the development for the special area of conservation in view of the site's conservation objectives.

(5) If the Competent Authority considers that it has insufficient information to reach either of these conclusions, it shall notify the applicant in writing indicating in what respects it considers the information insufficient; and the applicant may supply further information with a view to enable the Competent Authority to reach a decision on the application.

(6) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment referred to in sub-regulation (4), the Competent Authority shall approve the development only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

(7) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to such sites designated as a SAC of national importance.

Other powers.

23. (1) The Competent Authority may, having regard to the provisions of these regulations and other material considerations, by notice served on the owner or occupier of any site, require any existing use or activity or any works to be discontinued or any building, plant, equipment or other thing whatsoever to be removed from any site, or requiring both such discontinuance and removal.

(2) Where a discontinuance or removal order is made in respect of any activity, works or use, or of a building, plant, equipment or other thing lawfully carried on or in existence on the site mentioned in the notice before the commencement of these regulations, or which was started or came into existence after the commencement of these regulations in accordance with a development permission issued under the Development Planning Act, the Competent Authority shall be liable to pay compensation for any losses sustained as a result of the notice:

Provided that any benefits derived from the same notice shall be offset against the losses aforesaid.

PART IV

PROTECTION OF SPECIES

Protection of flora.

24. (1) No person shall deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy or damage in any way any specimen of species of flora listed in Schedules V (b) and VI (b) to these regulations.

L.N. 236 of 2004.

(2) Without prejudice to the Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations of 2004, no person shall keep, transport, sell or exchange by any method, import or export any specimen of species of flora listed in Schedules V (b) and VI (b) to these regulations unless he is in possession of a prior official permit from the Competent Authority or Director as appropriate.

(3) The prohibitions referred to in sub-regulations (1) and (2) shall apply to all stages of the biological cycle of the plants to which this regulation applies.

Protection of fauna.
L.N. 236 of 2004.

25. (1) Without prejudice to the related regulations and the Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004:

(a) no person shall pursue, take or attempt to take, deliberately capture or kill or attempt to kill, deliberately destroy, keep, transport, by any method sell, buy, exchange, offer for sale or for exchange, import or export any specimen of species listed in the Schedules V (a) and VI (a) to these regulations, except for those taken legally before these regulations came into force, and unless he is in possession of a prior official permit from the Competent Authority or Director as appropriate;

(b) no person shall deliberately disturb any species listed in Schedules V (a) and VI (a) to these regulations particularly during periods of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration;

(c) the destruction and deterioration of breeding sites or resting places for those animal species listed in Schedules V(a) and VI(a) to these regulations is prohibited;

(d) the prohibition referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereof shall apply to all stages of life of the animals to which this regulation applies;

(e) the deliberate destruction or taking off eggs from the wild is also prohibited.

(2) The Competent Authority shall set up a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of the animal species listed in Schedules V (a) and VI (a).

In the light of the information gathered, the Competent Authority shall carry out further research or conservation measures as required to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species concerned.

Protection of endemic species.

26. (1) All endemic species are protected, except for those species listed in Schedule X to these regulations.

Related regulations.

(2) Without prejudice to regulations 24 and 25 of these regulations, the related regulations and the Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004, no person shall deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, pursue, take or attempt to take, damage in any way, capture, kill or attempt to kill, keep, transport, by any method sell, buy, exchange, offer for sale or for exchange, import or export any specimen of all endemic species not listed in Schedule X to these regulations, unless he is in possession of a prior official permit from the Competent Authority or Director as appropriate.

(3) No person shall deliberately disturb any endemic species, except for those species listed in Schedule X to these regulations, particularly during periods of reproduction, seeding, fruiting and fruit-shedding, breeding, rearing, hibernation or migration.

(4) The prohibition referred to in sub-regulations (2) and (3) shall apply to all stages of life and biological cycle of the flora or fauna to which this regulation applies.

Control of exploited species.

27. (1) If, in the light of the surveillance provided for in these regulations the Competent Authority deems it necessary, it shall take any measures to ensure that the taking in the wild of specimen of species of wild fauna and flora listed in Schedules VII and VIII as well as their exploitation is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

(2) Such measures may also include in particular:

(a) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimen in the wild and exploitation of certain populations;

(b) regulation of the periods and, or methods of taking specimen;

(c) application, when specimen are taken, of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations;

(d) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimen or of quotas;

(e) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimen;

(f) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species, under strictly controlled conditions, with a view to reducing the taking of specimen of the wild;

(g) any other measure deemed necessary by the Competent Authority; and

(h) an assessment of the effect of the measures adopted.

PART V

INTRODUCTION AND RE-INTRODUCTION OF SPECIES

Control of alien species.

28. (1) Without prejudice to regulation 6(1) and (2) of the Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004, the Competent Authority may prohibit the importation and, or keeping of any species of flora and fauna, if in its opinion, this importation and, or keeping can harm or lead to the endangering of biodiversity of Malta, or for other reasons in the national interest.

(2) Without prejudice to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, 2006, the Competent Authority may take all necessary measures to prevent, control, and monitor the introduction of organisms belonging to alien species with the potential to establish populations into the environment and, or prejudice the local flora and fauna.

(3) Without prejudice to sub-regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, and in order to implement further sub-regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, the Competent Authority shall compile and publish a list of those species that are invasive or deemed to be invasive to Malta.

(4) No person shall import and, or keep any species in the list mentioned in sub-regulation (3) hereof.

(5) Without prejudice to regulation 43, no person shall deliberately release or attempt to release, maintain and, or in any way intentionally assist the establishment or potential establishment, of a species included in the list referred to in sub-regulation (3) hereof, into

natural habitats without prior authorisation by the Competent Authority, or, allow the escape of such species into natural habitats as a result of negligence.

(6) The Competent Authority may develop eradication or control plans and related programmes aimed at monitoring, preventing and controlling the introduction of established alien species, invasive species and those alien species with the potential to establish populations and become invasive into the environment.

(7) The Competent Authority may issue guidelines on the keeping, monitoring, prevention, control, and eradication measures of established alien species.

Re-introduction of species.

29. (1) The Competent Authority shall carry out a study to assess the desirability of re-introducing species in Schedules II and III that are native to Malta, where this might contribute to their conservation.

(2) Prior to re-introducing a species into the natural environment, particularly if it is an endemic species or a species listed in Schedules II, III, V and VI to these regulations, or any species of bird which does not occur in the wild state in Malta, the competent authority shall commission, or request to be commissioned, a study to establish whether such re-introduction contributes effectively to re-establishing such species at a favourable conservation status.

(3) Such study is to take into account the experience of Agreement States.

(4) The Competent Authority shall carry out any re-introduction only after proper consultation with public concerned.

Return of protected species.

30. Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 49, the Competent Authority shall take all possible measures, where practical, for the return of protected specimen from the person illegally keeping the specimen. All expenses made in connection with the carrying out of such measures should be borne by the person, persons or body found guilty of illegal possession and trade.

PART VI

CAPTURE AND KILLING METHODS

Prohibited use of means of capture and killing and modes of transport.

31. (1) The Competent Authority shall prohibit the use of indiscriminate means and forms of capture capable of causing local

disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of mammals and fish listed in Schedule XI to these regulations.

(2) The use of the means of capture and killing listed in Schedule XII (a) to these regulations is prohibited.

(3) Any form of capture and killing from modes of transport referred to in Schedule XII (b) to these regulations is prohibited.

PART VII

CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Strategy and programme development.

32. The Competent Authority shall:

(a) develop a national strategy and other relevant policies and plans, action plans and related programmes aimed for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(b) adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes to reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in these regulations, the related regulations and the Convention on Biological Diversity Incorporation Regulations, 2002;

L.N. 160 of 2002.

(c) as far as possible and as appropriate, integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies; and

(d) promote the integration of conservation policies and sustainable use of biodiversity in plans, programmes and policies prepared by other authorities.

In situ conservation.

33. The Competent Authority shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

(a) rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, *inter alia*, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;

(b) prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, in line with the provisions set in these regulations and the related regulations; and

(c) endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

Ex situ conservation.

34. The Competent Authority shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and predominantly for the purpose of complementing *in situ* measures:

(a) promote measures for the *ex situ* conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country or island of origin of such components;

(b) promote the establishment and maintenance of facilities for *ex situ* conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms;

(c) adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their re-introduction into their original natural habitats under appropriate conditions; and

(d) regulate, manage or liase with managers of biological resource collections for *ex situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in situ* populations of species, except where special temporary *ex situ* measures are required under paragraph (c) above.

Sustainable use of components of biological diversity.

35. The Competent Authority shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

(a) take measures to integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;

(b) adopt codes of practice, guidelines or measures relating to the use of biological resources so as to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity;

(c) protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;

(d) support local populations to develop and implement remedial actions in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and

(e) encourage co-operation between governmental authorities and private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

PART VIII

ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES

Access to genetic resources.

L.N. 236 of 2004.

36. (1) Without prejudice to the Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004, and related regulations, access to genetic resources to countries other than Malta shall be subject to prior informed consent of the Competent Authority, provided that agricultural products and domesticated animals are excluded from this provision.

(2) Access, where granted, shall be on mutually agreed terms and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(3) Such access to genetic resources should guarantee a fair and equitable way for the sharing of the results of research, development and benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of such genetic resources by the country requesting such access. Such sharing shall be upon mutually agreed terms.

Nature of genetic resources.

37. For the purpose of these regulations, the genetic resources being provided by Malta, as referred to in regulation 28, are only those genetic resources for which Malta is the country of origin or that Malta is a country providing genetic resources, having acquired such genetic resources in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Rio de Janeiro on the fifth day of June 1992.

PART IX

SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

Identification, surveillance and monitoring.

38. The Competent Authority shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, in particular for the purposes of these regulations and the related regulations**:**

(a) undertake surveillance and monitoring of biodiversity and the conservation status of the natural habitats and species, with particular regard to priority natural habitat types and priority species;

(b) identify components of biodiversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Schedule IX to these regulations;

(c) monitor the components of biodiversity identified pursuant to paragraph (b) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;

(d) identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects;

(e) assess the status, dynamics and seasonal movements of the populations of the protected species concerned; and

(f) maintain and organise, by any mechanism, data derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

National database on biodiversity.

39. (1) The Competent Authority shall set up national inventories aimed for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in order to maintain and organise data resulting from the application of these regulations and the related regulations.

(2) As far as practically possible, these inventories shall be digitised and made freely available to the public, subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations, 2005. L.N. 116 of 2005.

PART X

COMMUNICATIONS AND RESEARCH

Communications, education, public awareness.

40. (1) The Competent Authority shall promote education and general information on the need to protect species of wild fauna and flora and to conserve their habitats and natural habitats.

(2) In this respect, the Competent Authority, shall promote and encourage:

(a) appropriate publicity to the establishment of protected sites, their boundaries, applicable regulations, and to protected species and their habitats;

(b) the understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation, protection and management of biodiversity;

(c) the inclusion of biodiversity protection and management, the interest and value of protected sites and protected species, the scientific knowledge which may be gained from the point of view of nature conservation, and other relevant points of view in appropriate education programmes;

(d) the dissemination of information on biodiversity protection held by the Competent Authority, and that this is made available according to the provisions set by the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations, 2005;

(e) public participation in measures that are necessary for the protection of the areas and species concerned; and

(f) co-operation, as appropriate, with national bodies and entities, Agreement States and international organisations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Research and scientific co-operation.

41. (1) The Competent Authority shall promote national and international research and scientific co-operation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, through the appropriate national and international institutions.

(2) The necessary research and scientific work with regards to the objectives and obligations of these regulations and the related regulations shall be encouraged. Particular attention is to be given to scientific work necessary for the implementation of regulations 5 to 29, taking into account transboundary co-operative research between countries.

Establishment of a clearing-house mechanism.

42. The Competent Authority shall establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate communication, education and public awareness, as well as technical and scientific research and co-operation, in line with provisions of these regulations, the related regulations, the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations, 2005 and the Convention on Biological Diversity Incorporation Regulations, 2002.

L.N. 116 of 2005 and L.N. 160 of 2002.

PART XI

PERMITTING AND PENALTIES

43. The Competent Authority may issue a permit prior to: Permits.

(a) the taking and, or keeping of any specimen,

(b) the introduction and, or re-introduction of species,

(c) the import and, or export of any specimen or species,

(d) *bona fide* scientific studies,

(e) *bona fide* educational studies, and

(f) without prejudice to the provisions of Part III of these regulations, on any operation or activity regulated through these regulations.

Provided that the Competent Authority shall not issue such a permit if such activities threaten any specimen, protected site, sites or species of national importance and of international importance or the biodiversity of Malta.

44. Further to regulation 43, provided that where there is no satisfactory alternative and a derogation to these regulations is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, the Competent Authority may derogate from the provisions of Part VI of these regulations, and, or Part IV of these regulations for the species listed in Schedules V and VII only, through a permit, and: Derogations.

(a) in the interest of protecting wild fauna and flora and conserving natural habitats;

(b) to prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property;

(c) in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment; or

(d) for the purpose of research and education, of re-populating and re-introducing these species and for the breeding

operations necessary for these purposes, including the artificial propagation of plants; or

(e) to allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens of the species listed in Schedules IV (a) and V (a) to these regulations in limited numbers specified by the Competent Authority;

Application criteria.

45. (1) The person requesting a permit for activities referred to in regulations 43 and 44, hereinafter referred to as the applicant, shall submit in writing an application to the Competent Authority prior to carrying out such activities.

(2) In order to enable the Competent Authority to assess a request for permission, the application:

(a) shall be accompanied by the relevant documents and any other requisite information as specified and required by the Competent Authority;

(b) shall indicate whether the application corresponds under any one of the following criteria:

– are already proposed in an application for a permit, clearance or licence made under the Environment Protection Act or the Development Planning Act, which is still being processed, amended, reconsidered or appealed in accordance with any of the aforementioned Acts;

– would prejudice the merits of such processing, reconsideration or appeal;

– would prejudice the merits of a request for any clearance or licence required by the aforementioned Acts, or would prejudice the merits of an appeal from a decision thereon;

– are counter to the provisions of regulation 44;

– would prejudice any enforcement case, court case or other cases currently *sub-judice*.

Supplementary provisions.

46. (1) The Competent Authority may amend, suspend or revoke any permit and, or other such authorisation instruments for activities that are consistent with these regulations.

(2) Whenever the Competent Authority issues a permit, it may impose such conditions, as it may deem fit and appropriate.

(3) Whenever the Competent Authority refuses such permission, it shall inform the applicant the reasons for such refusal.

(4) Without prejudice to any other obligations and conditions laid down by the Competent Authority, a permit holder is obliged to submit within a month from the expiry of the permit or at the end of the calendar year, whichever is the earliest:

(a) a detailed report of the activities undertaken;

(b) the aim and what field of work or activity was carried out;

(c) the methodology employed;

(d) the outcome and results achieved in connection with the permit.

(5) A copy of any published results and other publications relevant to this permit shall reach the Competent Authority within three months from the date of publication.

(6) The period of validity of such permit shall also be established at the discretion of the Competent Authority, provided that the validity of the permit does not exceed one calendar year.

(7) The Competent Authority shall not issue or renew any permit if the applicant in question has not fulfilled or honoured any of the conditions or obligations arising from any other permit issued by the Competent Authority under these regulations and, or the related regulations.

(8) The Director may, on behalf of the Competent Authority, in cases of emergency or grave danger, issue a temporary permit for any of the activities mentioned in regulations 43 and 44, and in so doing he may issue any such directives he may deem fit.

Public register.

47. Details of persons, public entities and other institutions having been granted a permit in connection with these regulations together with the details of conditions imposed in such permissions shall be maintained in a register available for public inspection or maintained in electronic form.

Confidential information.

L.N. 116 of 2005.

48. (1) Where its disclosure affects one or more of the items mentioned in the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations, 2005, the applicant may indicate the information in the permit application submitted pursuant to these regulations that should be treated as confidential. Verifiable justification must be given in such cases.

(2) The Competent Authority shall decide, after consultation with the applicant, which information shall be kept confidential and shall inform the applicant of its decision.

(3) In no case may the following information be kept confidential:

(a) the name and address of the applicant,

(b) the institution, if any, requiring the permit,

(c) the species, biotope, natural habitat, site, area or SAC involved,

(d) the aim and purpose of the application,

(e) the benefits arising from the permit,

(f) the possible impacts on local biodiversity, including the species, biotope, natural habitat, or area involved,

(g) the evaluation of foreseeable effects, in particular any harmful effects on the environment.

(4) The Competent Authority shall not divulge to third parties any information decided to be confidential according to paragraph (2), and shall protect intellectual property rights relating to the data received.

(5) If, for whatever reasons, the applicant withdraws the application, the Competent Authority must respect the confidentiality of the information supplied.

Offences and Penalties.

49. (1) Any person –

(a) who fails to observe the provisions of these regulations or of any other lawful order given by virtue of any provision of these regulations, or

(b) who infringes any restriction, prohibition or need imposed by these regulations or by virtue thereof, or

(c) who fails to observe any condition of a permit or consent granted under the provisions of these regulations, or

(d) who acts in contravention of any provision of these regulations, or

(e) who makes a statement or presents information or documentation, which such person knows to be false for the purpose of obtaining the approval of a permit or derogation in line with Part III, Part VI and, or regulation 43, or

(f) who conspires or attempts to conspire, aids or attempts to aid, abets or attempts to abet, counsels or attempts to counsel, procures or attempts to procure any other person to contravene the provisions of these regulations, or to fail from complying with any one of these provisions, including any lawful order given by virtue of any provision of these regulations, or to infringe any restriction, prohibition or need imposed by these regulations or by virtue thereof;

shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit an offence against regulations 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29 of these regulations shall, on conviction, be liable:-

(a) in the case of a first offence, a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm200 for each specimen, but not exceeding Lm1,000 for each specimen;

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm500 for each specimen, but not exceeding Lm2,000 for each specimen, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment:

Development Planning Act.

Provided that any such fines do not together exceed the limits imposed by the Act.

(3) Any person who commits or attempts to commit an offence against regulations 19, 36, 43 and sub-regulation (3) of regulation 48 of these regulations shall, on conviction, be liable:-

(a) in the case of a first offence, a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm1,000 but not exceeding Lm 10,000;

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm2,000, but not exceeding Lm20,000, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Any person who commits or attempts to commit an offence against regulation 14, shall on conviction be liable to a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm1,000 and not exceeding Lm25,000, and if the offender persists in the offence for more than three months, also to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and not exceeding two years, provided that the minimum fine (*multa*) to which an offender is liable shall not be less than the value of any work carried out without permit or in violations of any conditions to which such permit was subject.

(5) The Court shall order the offender to remove the causes of the offence and to undo anything which was done without a permit within a time sufficient for the purpose, but in any case not exceeding three months from the date of judgement, to be fixed by the Court; and, if the offender fails to comply with any such order within the time so fixed, he shall be liable to a fine (*multa*) of not less than Lm25 and not more than Lm50, as the Court may fix, for every day that the default continues after the expiration of the said time.

(6) Any person who has been found guilty of committing an offence against these regulations shall also pay for the expenses incurred for the keeping and transport of specimen, for remedying the damage caused by the said infringement, and for any other expense incurred or mitigation measures required to remedy such doings, damage and infringement.

(7) The provisions of article 23 and sub-article (1) of article 30 of the Criminal Code shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to proceedings in respect of offences against these regulations, so however that the disqualification from holding or obtaining a licence, permit or authority shall in no case be for less than one year.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 370 of the Criminal Code, proceedings for an offence against these regulations shall be taken before the Court of Magistrates (Malta) or the Court of Magistrates (Gozo), as the case may be, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code regulating the procedure before the said courts as courts of criminal judicature. Cap. 9.

(9) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Criminal Code, the Attorney General shall always have a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal from any judgement given by the Court of Magistrates (Malta) or the Court of Magistrates (Gozo), in respect of proceedings for any offence against these regulations.

PART XII

OTHER PROVISIONS

Non-applicability of these regulations.

50. The provisions of these regulations shall not apply in cases of defence and national security, public safety and health, salvage operations and the investigation of offences.

Repeals of L.N. 49 of 1993, L.N. 167 of 2002 and L.N. 257 of 2003.

51. The following regulations are hereby repealed:

(a) The Flora and Fauna (Protection) Regulations, 1993,

(b) The Capture and Killing Methods (Prohibition) Regulations, 2002,

(c) Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, 2003.

Schedule I

NATURAL HABITAT TYPES WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

Interpretation

- Guidance on the interpretation of habitat types is given in the 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats' published by the European Commission[1].
- The code corresponds to the Natura 2000 code.
- The sign '*' indicates priority habitat types.

1. COASTAL AND HALOPHYTIC HABITATS

11. Open sea and tidal areas

1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

1120 * *Posidonia* beds (*Posidonion oceanicae*)

1130 Estuaries

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

1150 * Coastal lagoons

1160 Large shallow inlets and bays

1170 Reefs

1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

12. Sea cliffs and shingle or stony beaches

1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines

1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks

1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts

1240 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic *Limonium* spp.

1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

13. Atlantic and continental salt marshes and salt meadows

1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)

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

1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

1340 * Inland salt meadows

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

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)

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

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

15. Salt and gypsum inland steppes

1510 * Mediterranean salt steppes (*Limonietalia*)

1520 * Iberian gypsum vegetation (*Gypsophiletalia*)

1530 * Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

16. Boreal Baltic archipelago, coastal and landupheaval areas

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

1620 Boreal Baltic islets and small islands

1630 * Boreal Baltic coastal meadows

1640 Boreal Baltic sandy beaches with perennial vegetation

1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets

2. COASTAL SAND DUNES AND INLAND DUNES

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

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

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

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

2140 * Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*

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

2160 Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*

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

2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region

2190 Humid dune slacks

21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)

22. Sea dunes of the Mediterranean coast

2210 *Crucianellion maritimae* fixed beach dunes

2220 Dunes with *Euphorbia terracina*

2230 *Malcolmietalia* dune grasslands

2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals

2250 * Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.

2260 *Cisto-Lavenduletalia* dune sclerophyllous scrubs

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

23. Inland dunes, old and decalcified

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

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

2330 Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands

2340 * Pannonic inland dunes

3. FRESHWATER HABITATS

31. Standing water

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

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

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

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

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

3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

3170 * Mediterranean temporary ponds

3180 * Turloughs

3190 Lakes of gypsum karst

31A0 * Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds

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

3210 Fennoscandian natural rivers

3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks

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

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

3250 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*

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

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

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

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

4. TEMPERATE HEATH AND SCRUB

4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

4020 * Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica ciliaris* and *Erica tetralix*

4030 European dry heaths

4040 * Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with *Erica vagans*

4050 * Endemic macaronesian heaths

4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths

4070 * Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Mugo- Rhododendretum hirsuti*)

4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. Scrub

4090 Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse

40A0 * Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub

5. SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB (MATORRAL)

51. Sub-Mediterranean and temperate scrub

5110 Stable xerothermophilous formations with *Buxus sempervirens* on rock slopes (*Berberidion* p.p.)

5120 Mountain *Cytisus purgans* formations

5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands

5140 * *Cistus palhinhae* formations on maritime wet heaths

52. Mediterranean arborescent matorral

5210 Arborescent matorral with *Juniperus* spp.

5220 * Arborescent matorral with *Zyziphus*

5230 * Arborescent matorral with *Laurus nobilis*

53. Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe brush

5310 *Laurus nobilis* thickets

5320 Low formations of *Euphorbia* close to cliffs

5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (including formations with *Euphorbia dendroides*, *Euphorbia melitensis*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Periploca angustifolia* and *Ampelodesma mauritanica*)

54. Phrygana

5410 West Mediterranean cliff-top phryganas (*Astragalo-Plantaginetum subulatae*)

5420 *Sarcopoterium spinosum* phryganas

5430 Endemic phryganas of the *Euphorbio-Verbascion*

6. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND FORMATIONS

61. Natural grasslands

6110 * Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedion albi*

6120 * Xeric sand calcareous grasslands

6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*

6140 Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands

6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands

6160 Oro-Iberian *Festuca indigesta* grasslands

6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands

6180 Macaronesian mesophile grasslands

6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands *(Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis)*

62. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies

6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites)

6220 * Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea*

6230 * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)

6240 * Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands

6250 * Pannonic loess steppic grasslands

6260 * Pannonic sand steppes

6270 * Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands

6280 * Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks

62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands *(Scorzoneratalia villosae)*

62B0 * Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus

63. Sclerophillous grazed forests (dehesas)

6310 Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp.

64. Semi-natural tall-herb humid meadows

6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)

6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*

6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*

6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows

6460 Peat grasslands of Troodos

65. Mesophile grasslands

6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

6520 Mountain hay meadows

6530 * Fennoscandian wooded meadows

7. RAISED BOGS AND MIRES AND FENS

71. Sphagnum acid bogs

7110 * Active raised bogs

7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*

7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

72. Calcareous fens

7210 * Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*

7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)

7230 Alkaline fens

7240 * Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

73. Boreal mires

7310 * Aapa mires

7320 * Palsa mires

8. ROCKY HABITATS AND CAVES

81. Scree

8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)*

8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifolii*)

8130 Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree

8140 Eastern Mediterranean screes

8150 Medio-European upland siliceous screes

8160 * Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels

82. Rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (including the Maltese *Rdum*, Cliff, Scree, Boulder and Cliff Plateau Communities)

8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*

8240 * Limestone pavements

83. Other rocky habitats

8310 Caves not open to the public

8320 Fields of lava and natural excavations

8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

8340 Permanent glaciers

9. FORESTS

(Sub) natural woodland vegetation comprising native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and meeting the following criteria: rare or residual, and/or hosting species of National Importance and of Importance to the Agreement States.

90. Forests of Boreal Europe

9010 * Western Taïga

9020 * Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus*) rich in epiphytes

9030 * Natural forests of primary succession stages of landupheaval coast

9040 Nordic subalpine/subarctic forests with *Betula pubescens* ssp. *Czerepanovii*

9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with *Picea abies*

9060 Coniferous forests on, or connected to, glaciofluvial eskers

9070 Fennoscandian wooded pastures

9080 * Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods

91. Forests of Temperate Europe

9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests

9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer *(Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)*

9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests

9140 Medio-European subalpine beech woods with *Acer* and *Rumex arifolius*

9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*

9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*

9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests

9180 * *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

91B0 Thermophilous *Fraxinus angustifolia* woods

91C0 * Caledonian forest

91D0 * Bog woodland

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)

91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)

91G0 * Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*

91H0 * Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*

91I0 * Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.

91J0 * *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles

91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests *(Aremonio-Fagion)*

91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests *(Erythronio-carpinion)*

91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests

91N0 * Pannonic inland sand dune thicket *(Junipero-Populetum albae)*

91P0 Holy Cross fir forest *(Abietetum polonicum)*

91Q0 Western Carpathian calcicolous *Pinus sylvestris* forests

91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests *(Genisto januensis-Pinetum)*

91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests

91U0 Sarmatic steppe pine forest

91V0 Dacian Beech forests *(Symphyto-Fagion)*

92. Mediterranean deciduous forests

9210 * Apeninne beech forests with *Taxus* and *Ilex*

9220 * Apennine beech forests with *Abies alba* and beech forests with *Abies nebrodensis*

9230 Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pyrenaica*

9240 *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods

9250 *Quercus trojana* woods

9260 *Castanea sativa* woods

9270 Hellenic beech forests with *Abies borisii-regis*

9280 *Quercus frainetto* woods

9290 *Cupressus* forests (*Acero-Cupression*)

92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries

92B0 Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum, Salix* and others

92C0 *Platanus orientalis* and *Liquidambar orientalis* woods (*Platanion orientalis*)

92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

93. Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests

9310 Aegean *Quercus brachyphylla* woods

9320 *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests

9330 *Quercus suber* forests

9340 *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests (including Maltese forest remnants)

9350 *Quercus macrolepis* forests

9360 * Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus, Ocotea*)

9370 * Palm groves of *Phoenix*

9380 Forests of *Ilex aquifolium*

9390 * Scrub and low forest vegetation with *Quercus alnifolia*

93A0 Woodlands with *Quercus infectoria (Anagyro foetidae-Quercetum infectoriae)*

94. Temperate mountainous coniferous forests

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

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

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

95. Mediterranean and Macaronesian mountainous coniferous forests

9510 * Southern Apennine *Abies alba* forests

9520 *Abies pinsapo* forests

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

9540 Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines

9550 Canarian endemic pine forests

9560 * Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp.

9570 * *Tetraclinis articulata* forests, including Maltese*Tetraclinis articulata* maquis

9580 * Mediterranean *Taxus baccata* woods

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

Schedule II

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

Interpretation

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

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

- by the Scientific name of the species or subspecies, accompanied, where available, by Maltese and English vernacular names of the said species or subspecies, or
- by all the species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon.

Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.

Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.

(c) A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.

(d) Symbols and Abbreviations

- An asterisk (*) before the name of a species or subspecies indicates that it is a priority species.
- The abbreviation 'spp.' after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.
- The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.
- Most species listed in this schedule are also listed in Schedule V. Where a species appears in this Schedule but does not appear in either Schedule V or Schedule VII, the species name is followed by the symbol (o); where a species which appears in this schedule also appears in schedule V but does not appear in schedule VII, its name is followed by the symbol (V).

(a) Animals

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae

Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae

Rhinolophus blasii
Rhinolophus euryale
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
Rhinolophus hipposideros
Rhinolophus mehelyi

Vespertilionidae

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

Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

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

Castoridae

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

Microtidae

Microtus cabrerae

* *Microtus oeconomus arenicola*

* *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi*

Microtus tatricus

Zapodidae

Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae

* *Alopex lagopus*

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

Ursidae

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

Mustelidae

* *Gulo gulo*

Lutra lutra

Mustela eversmannii

* *Mustela lutreola*

Felidae

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

* *Lynx pardinus*

Phocidae

Halichoerus grypus (V)

* *Monachus monachus*

Phoca hispida bottnica (V)

* *Phoca hispida saimensis*

Phoca vitulina (V)

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

* *Cervus elaphus corsicanus*

Rangifer tarandus fennicus (o)

Bovidae

* *Bison bonasus*

Capra aegagrus (natural populations)

* *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*

Ovis gmelini musimon (Ovis ammon musimon) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia)

Ovis orientalis ophion (Ovis gmelini ophion)

* *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)

Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica

* *Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica*

CETACEA

Phocoena phocoena

Tursiops truncatus

REPTILES

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae

Testudo graeca

Testudo hermanni

Testudo marginata

Cheloniidae

* *Caretta caretta*

* *Chelonia mydas*

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis

Mauremys caspica

Mauremys leprosa

SAURIA

Lacertidae

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

Scincidae

Chalcides simonyi (Chalcides occidentalis)

Gekkonidae

Phyllodactylus europaeus

OPHIDIA (SERPENTES)

Colubridae

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

Viperidae

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

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

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

Proteidae

* *Proteus anguinus*

Plethodontidae

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

ANURA

Discoglossidae

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

Ranidae

Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

* *Pelobates fuscus insubricus*

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Eudontomyzon spp. (o)

Lampetra fluviatilis (V) (except the Finnish and Swedish populations)

Lampetra planeri (o) (except the Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish populations)

Lethenteron zanandreai (V)

Petromyzon marinus (o) (except the Swedish populations)

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

* *Acipenser naccarii*

* *Acipenser sturio*

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. (V)

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Hucho hucho (natural populations) (V)

Salmo macrostigma (o)

Salmo marmoratus (o)

Salmo salar (only in freshwater) (V) (except the Finnish populations)

Coregonidae

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

Umbridae

Umbra krameri (o)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Alburnus albidus (o) (*Alburnus vulturius*)

Anaecypris hispanica

Aspius aspius (V) (except the Finnish populations)

Barbus comiza (V)

Barbus meridionalis (V)

Barbus plebejus (V)

Chalcalburnus chalcoides (o)

Chondrostoma genei (o)

Chondrostoma lusitanicum (o)

Chondrostoma polylepis (o) (including C. willkommi)

Chondrostoma soetta (o)

Chondrostoma toxostoma (o)

Gobio albipinnatus (o)

Gobio kessleri (o)

Gobio uranoscopus (o)

Iberocypris palaciosi (o)

* *Ladigesocypris ghigii* (o)

Leuciscus lucumonis (o)

Leuciscus souffia (o)

Pelecus cultratus (V)

Phoxinellus spp. (o)

* *Phoxinus percnurus*

Rhodeus sericeus amarus (o)

Rutilus pigus (V)

Rutilus rubilio (o)

Rutilus arcasii (o)

Rutilus macrolepidotus (o)

Rutilus lemmingii (o)

Rutilus frisii meidingeri (V)

Rutilus alburnoides (o)

Scardinius graecus (o)

Cobitidae

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

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

Silurus aristotelis (V)

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

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

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

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

Gobiidae

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

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

Cottus gobio (o) (except the Finnish populations)

Cottus petiti (o)

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

DECAPODA

Austropotamobius pallipes (V)

* *Austropotamobius torrentium* (V)

ISOPOSA

* *Armadillidium ghardalamensis*

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

Agathidium pulchellum (o)

Bolbelasmus unicornis

Boros schneideri (o)

Buprestis splendens

Carabus hampei

Carabus hungaricus

* *Carabus menetriesi pacholei*

* *Carabus olympiae*

Carabus variolosus

Carabus zawadszkii

Cerambyx cerdo

Corticaria planula (o)

Cucujus cinnaberinus

Dorcadion fulvum cervae

Duvalius gebhardti

Duvalius hungaricus

Dytiscus latissimus

Graphoderus bilineatus

Leptodirus hochenwarti

Limoniscus violaceus (o)
Lucanus cervus (o)
Macroplea pubipennis (o)
Mesosa myops (o)
Morimus funereus (o)
* *Osmoderma eremita*
Oxyporus mannerheimii (o)
Pilemia tigrina
* *Phryganophilus ruficollis*
Probaticus subrugosus
Propomacrus cypriacus
* *Pseudogaurotina excellens*
Pseudoseriscius cameroni
Pytho kolwensis
Rhysodes sulcatus (o)
* *Rosalia alpina*
Stephanopachys linearis (o)
Stephanopachys substriatus (o)
Xyletinus tremulicola (o)

HEMIPTERA

Aradus angularis (o)

LEPIDOPTERA

Agriades glandon aquilo (o)
Arytrura musculus
* *Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria* (o)
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Clossiana improba (o)
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria

Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris (o)
Eriogaster catax
Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (o)
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Graellsia isabellae (V)
Hesperia comma catena (o)
Hypodryas maturna
Leptidea morsei
Lignyoptera fumidaria
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanargia arge
* *Nymphalis vaualbum*
Papilio hospiton
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Xestia borealis (o)
Xestia brunneopicta (o)
* *Xylomoia strix*

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

ODONATA

Coenagrion hylas (o)
Coenagrion mercuriale (o)
Coenagrion ornatum (o)
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii

Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii

ORTHOPTERA

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

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae (o)

MOLLUSCS

GASTROPODA

Anisus vorticulus
Caseolus calculus
Caseolus commixta
Caseolus sphaerula
Chilostoma banaticum
Discula leacockiana
Discula tabellata
Discus guerinianus
Elona quimperiana
Geomalacus maculosus
Geomitra moniziana

Gibbula nivosa

* *Helicopsis striata austriaca* (o)

Hygromia kovacsi

Idiomela (Helix) subplicata

Lampedusa imitatrix

* *Lampedusa melitensis*

Leiostyla abbreviata

Leiostyla cassida

Leiostyla corneocostata

Leiostyla gibba

Leiostyla lamellosa

* *Paladilhia hungarica*

Sadleriana pannonica

Theodoxus transversalis

Vertigo angustior (o)

Vertigo genesii (o)

Vertigo geyeri (o)

Vertigo moulinsiana (o)

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera durrovensis (Margaritifera margaritifera) (V)

Margaritifera margaritifera (V)

Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

(b) PLANTS

PTERIDOPHYTA

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium jahandiezii (Litard.) Rouy

Asplenium adulterinum Milde

Blechnaceae

Woodwardia radicans (L.) Sm.

Dicksoniaceae

Culcita macrocarpa C. Presl

Dryopteridaceae

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

Hymenophyllaceae

Trichomanes speciosum Willd.

Isoetaceae

Isoetes boryana Durieu
Isoetes malinverniana Ces. & De Not.

Marsileaceae

Marsilea batardae Launert
Marsilea quadrifolia L.
Marsilea strigosa Willd.

Ophioglossaceae

Botrychium simplex Hitchc.
Ophioglossum polyphyllum A. Braun

PINOPHYTA

Pinaceae

* *Abies nebrodensis* (Lojac.) Mattei

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Alismataceae

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

Amaryllidaceae

Leucojum nicaeense Ard.
Narcissus asturiensis (Jordan) Pugsley
Narcissus calcicola Mendonça
Narcissus cyclamineus DC.
Narcissus fernandesii G. Pedro
Narcissus humilis (Cav.) Traub
* *Narcissus nevadensis* Pugsley
Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. subsp. *nobilis* (Haw.) A. Fernandes
Narcissus scaberulus Henriq.
Narcissus triandrus L. subsp. *capax* (Salisb.) D. A. Webb.
Narcissus viridiflorus Schousboe

Asclepiadaceae

Vincetoxicum pannonicum (Borhidi) Holub

Boraginaceae

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

Campanulaceae

Adenophora lilifolia (L.) Ledeb.

Asyneuma giganteum (Boiss.) Bornm.

* *Campanula bohemica* Hruby

* *Campanula gelida* Kovanda

* *Campanula sabatia* De Not.

* *Campanula serrata* (Kit.) Hendrych

Campanula zoysii Wulfen

Jasione crispa (Pourret) Samp. subsp. *serpentinica* Pinto da Silva

Jasione lusitanica A. DC.

Caryophyllaceae

Arenaria ciliata L. subsp. *pseudofrigida* Ostenf. & O.C. Dahl

Arenaria humifusa Wahlenberg

* *Arenaria nevadensis* Boiss. & Reuter

Arenaria provincialis Chater & Halliday

* *Cerastium alsinifolium* Tausch

Cerastium dinaricum G.Beck & Szysz.

Dianthus arenarius L. subsp. *arenarius*

* *Dianthus arenarius* subsp. *bohemicus* (Novak) O.Schwarz

Dianthus cintranus Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter

* *Dianthus diutinus* Kit.

* *Dianthus lumnitzeri* Wiesb.

Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.

* *Dianthus moravicus* Kovanda

* *Dianthus nitidus* Waldst. et Kit.

Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay

Dianthus rupicola Biv.

* *Gypsophila papillosa* P. Porta

Herniaria algarvica Chaudhri

* *Herniaria latifolia* Lapeyr. subsp. *litardierei* Gamis

Herniaria lusitanica (Chaudhri) subsp. *berlengiana* Chaudhri

Herniaria maritima Link

* *Minuartia smejkalii* Dvorakova

Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.

Moehringia tommasinii Marches.

Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl

Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.

Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.

Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas

Silene furcata Rafin. subsp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters

* *Silene hicesiae* Brullo & Signorello

Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.

* *Silene holzmanii* Heldr. ex Boiss.

Silene longicilia (Brot.) Otth.

Silene mariana Pau

* *Silene orphanidis* Boiss

* *Silene rothmaleri* Pinto da Silva

* *Silene velutina* Pourret ex Loisel.

Chenopodiaceae

* *Bassia (Kochia) saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott

* *Cremnophyton lanfrancoi* Brullo et Pavone

* *Salicornia veneta* Pignatti & Lausi

Cistaceae

Cistus palhinhae Ingram

Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen

Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday

Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.

* *Tuberaria major* (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

* *Anthemis glaberrima* (Rech. f.) Greuter

Artemisia campestris L. subsp. *bottnica* A.N. Lundström ex Kindb.

* *Artemisia granatensis* Boiss.

* *Artemisia laciniata* Willd.

Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror

* *Artemisia pancicii* (Janka) Ronn.

* *Aster pyrenaeus* Desf. ex DC

* *Aster sorrentinii* (Tod) Lojac.

Carlina onopordifolia Besser

* *Carduus myriacanthus* Salzm. ex DC.

* *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal

* *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler

* *Centaurea akamantis* T. Georgiadis & G. Chatzikyriakou

* *Centaurea attica* Nyman subsp. *megarensis* (Halacsy & Hayek) Dostal

* *Centaurea balearica* J. D. Rodriguez

* *Centaurea borjae* Valdes-Berm. & Rivas Goday

* *Centaurea citricolor* Font Quer

Centaurea corymbosa Pourret

Centaurea gadorensis G. Blanca

* *Centaurea horrida* Badaro

* *Centaurea kalambakensis* Freyn & Sint.

Centaurea kartschiana Scop.

* *Centaurea lactiflora* Halacsy

Centaurea micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link subsp. *herminii* (Rouy) Dostál

* *Centaurea niederi* Heldr.

* *Centaurea peucedanifolia* Boiss. & Orph.

* *Centaurea pinnata* Pau

Centaurea pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca

Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál

Centaurea vicentina Mariz

Cirsium brachycephalum Juratzka

* *Crepis crocifolia* Boiss. & Heldr.

Crepis granatensis (Willk.) B. Blanca & M. Cueto

Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxmüller

Crepis tectorum L. subsp. *nigrescens*

Erigeron frigidus Boiss. ex DC.

* *Helichrysum melitense* (Pignatti) Brullo et al

Hymenostemma pseudanthemis (Kunze) Willd.

Hyoseris frutescens Brullo et Pavone

* *Jurinea cyanoides* (L.) Reichenb.

* *Jurinea fontqueri* Cuatrec.

* *Lamyropsis microcephala* (Moris) Dittrich& Greuter

Leontodon microcephalus (Boiss. ex DC.) Boiss.

Leontodon boryi Boiss.

* *Leontodon siculus* (Guss.) Finch& Sell

Leuzea longifolia Hoffmanns. & Link

Ligularia sibirica (L.) Cass.

* *Palaeocyanus crassifolius* (Bertoloni) Dostal

Santolina impressa Hoffmanns. & Link

Santolina semidentata Hoffmanns. & Link

Saussurea alpina subsp. *esthonica* (Baer ex Rupr) Kupffer

* *Senecio elodes* Boiss. ex DC.

Senecio jacobea L. subsp. *gotlandicus* (Neuman) Sterner

Senecio nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter

* *Serratula lycopifolia* (Vill.) A. Kern

Tephroseris longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. *moravica*

Convolvulaceae

* *Convolvulus argyrothamnus* Greuter

* *Convolvulus fernandesii* Pinto da Silva & Teles

Brassicaceae (= Cruciferae)

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.

* *Arabis kennedyae* Meikle

Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.

Arabis scopoliana Boiss

* *Biscutella neustriaca* Bonnet

Biscutella vincentina (Samp.) Rothm.

Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux

Brassica glabrescens Poldini

Brassica hilarionis Post

Brassica insularis Moris

* *Brassica macrocarpa* Guss.

Braya linearis Rouy

* *Cochlearia polonica* E. Fröhlich

* *Cochlearia tatrae* Borbas

* *Coincya rupestris* Rouy

* *Coronopus navasii* Pau

Crambe tataria Sebeok

Diplotaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo

* *Diplotaxis siettiana* Maire

Diplotaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.

Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman

Draba cinerea Adams

Erucastrum palustre (Pirona) Vis.

* *Erysimum pieninicum* (Zapal.) Pawl.

* *Iberis arbuscula* Runemark

Iberis procumbens Lange subsp. *microcarpa* Franco & Pinto da Silva

* *Jonopsidium acaule* (Desf.) Reichenb.

Jonopsidium savianum (Caruel) Ball ex Arcang.

Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. *cintrana*(Coutinho) Franco & P. Silva (*Coincya cintrana* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)

Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo

Sisymbrium supinum L.

Thlaspi jankae A. Kern.

Cyperaceae

Carex holostoma Drejer

* *Carex panormitana* Guss.

Eleocharis carniolica Koch

Dioscoreaceae

* *Borderea chouardii* (Gaussen) Heslot

Droseraceae

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

Elatinaceae

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo et al

Ericaceae

Rhododendron luteum Sweet

Euphorbiaceae

* *Euphorbia margalidiana* Kuhbier & Lewejohann

Eurphorbia transtagana Boiss.

Gentianaceae

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

Geraniaceae

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

Globulariaceae

* *Globularia stygia* Orph. ex Boiss.

Gramineae

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.
Arctophila fulva (Trin.) N. J. Anderson
Avenula hackelii (Henriq.) Holub
Bromus grossus Desf. ex DC.
Calamagrostis chalybaea (Laest.) Fries
Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.
Coleanthus subtilis (Tratt.) Seidl
Festuca brigantina (Markgr.-Dannenb.) Markgr.-Dannenb.
Festuca duriotagana Franco & R. Afonso
Festuca elegans Boiss.
Festuca henriquesii Hack.
Festuca summilusitana Franco & R. Afonso
Gaudinia hispanica Stace & Tutin
Holcus setiglumis Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *duriensis* Pinto da Silva
Micropyropsis tuberosa Romero - Zarco & Cabezudo
* *Poa riphaea* (Ascher et Graebner) Fritsch
Pseudarrhenatherum pallens (Link) J. Holub

Puccinellia phryganodes (Trin.) Scribner + Merr.
Puccinellia pungens (Pau) Paunero
* *Stipa austroitalica* Martinovsky
* *Stipa bavarica* Martinovsky & H. Scholz
* *Stipa styriaca* Martinovsky
* *Stipa veneta* Moraldo
* *Stipa zalesskii* Wilensky
Trisetum subalpestre (Hartman) Neuman

Grossulariaceae

* *Ribes sardoum* Martelli

Hippuridaceae

Hippuris tetraphylla L. Fil.

Hypericaceae

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

Iridaceae

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

Juncaceae

Juncus valvatus Link
Luzula arctica Blytt

Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)

Dracocephalum austriacum L.
* *Micromeria taygetea* P. H. Davis
Nepeta dirphya (Boiss.) Heldr. ex Halacsy
* *Nepeta sphaciotica* P. H. Davis

Origanum dictamnus L.

Phlomis brevibracteata Turril

Phlomis cypria Post

Salvia veneris Hedge

Sideritis cypria Post

Sideritis incana subsp. glauca (Cav.) Malagarriga

Sideritis javalambrensis Pau

Sideritis serrata Cav. ex Lag.

Teucrium lepicephalum Pau

Teucrium turredanum Losa & Rivas Goday

* *Thymus camphoratus* Hoffmanns. & Link

Thymus carnosus Boiss.

* *Thymus lotocephalus* G. López & R. Morales (*Thymus cephalotos* L.)

Fabaceae (= Leguminosae)

Anthyllis hystrix Cardona, Contandr. & E. Sierra

* *Astragalus algarbiensis* Coss. ex Bunge

* *Astragalus aquilanus* Anzalone

Astragalus centralpinus Braun-Blanquet

* *Astragalus macrocarpus* DC. subsp. *lefkarensis*

* *Astragalus maritimus* Moris

Astragalus tremolsianus Pau

* *Astragalus verrucosus* Moris

* *Cytisus aeolicus* Guss. ex Lindl.

Genista dorycnifolia Font Quer

Genista holopetala (Fleischm. ex Koch) Baldacci

Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser. subsp. *fallax* Franco

* *Ononis hackelii* Lange

Trifolium saxatile All.

* *Vicia bifoliolata* J.D. Rodriguez

Lentibulariaceae

* *Pinguicula crystallina* Sm.

Pinguicula nevadensis (Lindb.) Casper

Liliaceae

Allium grosii Font Quer

* *Androcymbium rechingeri* Greuter

* *Asphodelus bento-rainhae* P. Silva

* *Chionodoxa lochiae* Meikle in Kew Bull.

Colchicum arenarium Waldst. et Kit.

Hyacinthoides vicentina (Hoffmans. & Link) Rothm.

* *Muscari gussonei* (Parl.) Tod.

Scilla litardierei Breist.

* *Scilla morrisii* Meikle

Tulipa cypria Stapf

Linaceae

* *Linum dolomiticum* Borbas

* *Linum muelleri* Moris (*Linum maritimum muelleri*)

Lythraceae

* *Lythrum flexuosum* Lag.

Malvaceae

Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.

Najadaceae

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L. Schmidt

Najas tenuissima (A. Braun) Magnus

Orchidaceae

Anacamptis urvilleana Sommier et Caruana Gatto

Calypso bulbosa L.

* *Cephalanthera cucullata* Boiss. & Heldr.

Cypripedium calceolus L.

Gymnigritella runei Teppner & Klein

Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann

Himantoglossum caprinum (Bieb.) V. Koch

Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.

* *Ophrys kotschyi* H. Fleischm. et Soo

* *Ophrys lunulata* Parl.

Ophrys melitensis (Salkowski) J et P Devillers-Terschuren

Platanthera obtusata (Pursh) subsp. *oligantha* (Turez.) Hulten

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche densiflora Salzmann ex Reuter in DC.

Paeoniaceae

Paeonia cambessedesii (Willk.) Willk.

Paeonia clusii F.C. Stern subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoudakis

Paeonia officinalis L. subsp. *banatica* (Rachel) Soo

Paeonia parnassica Tzanoudakis

Arecaceae (= Palmae)

Phoenix theophrasti Greuter

Papaveraceae

Corydalis gotlandica Lidén

Papaver laestadianum (Nordh.) Nordh.

Papaver radicatum Rottb. subsp. *hyperboreum* Nordh.

Plantaginaceae

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

Plantago almogravensis Franco

Plumbaginaceae

Armeria berlengensis Daveau

* *Armeria helodes* Martini & Pold

Armeria neglecta Girard

Armeria pseudarmeria (Murray) Mansfeld

* *Armeria rouyana* Daveau

Armeria soleirolii (Duby) Godron

Armeria velutina Welw. ex Boiss. & Reuter

Limonium dodartii (Girard) O. Kuntze subsp. *lusitanicum* (Daveau) Franco

* *Limonium insulare* (Beg. & Landi) Arrig. & Diana

Limonium lanceolatum (Hoffmans. & Link) Franco

Limonium multiflorum Erben

* *Limonium pseudolaetum* Arrig. & Diana

* *Limonium strictissimum* (Salzmann) Arrig.

Polygonaceae

Persicaria foliosa (H. Lindb.) Kitag.

Polygonum praelongum Coode & Cullen

Rumex rupestris Le Gall

Primulaceae

Androsace mathildae Levier

Androsace pyrenaica Lam.

* *Cyclamen fatrense* Halda et Sojak

* *Primula apennina* Widmer

Primula carniolica Jacq.

Primula nutans Georgi

Primula palinuri Petagna

Primula scandinavica Bruun

Soldanella villosa Darracq.

Ranunculaceae

* *Aconitum corsicum* Gayer (*Aconitum napellus* subsp. *corsicum*)

Aconitum firmum (Reichenb.) Neilr subsp. *moravicum* Skalicky

Adonis distorta Ten.

Aquilegia bertolonii Schott

Aquilegia kitaibelii Schott

* *Aquilegia pyrenaica* D.C. subsp. *cazorlensis* (Heywood) Galiano

* *Consolida samia* P.H. Davis

* *Delphinium caseyi* B.L.Burtt

Pulsatilla grandis Wenderoth

Pulsatilla patens (L.) Miller

* *Pulsatilla pratensis* (L.) Miller subsp. *hungarica* Soo

* *Pulsatilla slavica* G. Reuss.

* *Pulsatilla subslavica* Futak ex Goliasova

Pulsatilla vulgaris Hill. subsp. *gotlandica* (Johanss.) Zaemelis & Paegle

Ranunculus kykkoensis Meikle

Ranunculus lapponicus L.

* *Ranunculus weyleri* Mares

Resedaceae

* *Reseda decursiva* Forssk.

Rosaceae

Agrimonia pilosa Ledebour

Potentilla delphinensis Gren. & Godron

* *Pyrus magyarica* Terpo

Sorbus teodorii Liljefors

Rubiaceae

Galium cracoviense Ehrend.

* *Galium litorale* Guss.

* *Galium sudeticum* Tausch

* *Galium viridiflorum* Boiss. & Reuter

Salicaceae

Salix salvifolia Brot. subsp. *australis* Franco

Santalaceae

Thesium ebracteatum Hayne

Saxifragaceae

Saxifraga berica (Beguinot) D.A. Webb

Saxifraga florulenta Moretti

Saxifraga hirculus L.

Saxifraga osloënsis Knaben

Saxifraga tombeanensis Boiss. ex Engl.

Scrophulariaceae

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

Solanaceae

* *Atropa baetica* Willk.

Thymelaeaceae

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

Ulmaceae

Zelkova abelicea (Lam.) Boiss.

Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae)

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

Valerianaceae

Centranthus trinervis (Viv.) Beguinot

Violaceae

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

LOWER PLANTS

BRYOPHYTA

Bruchia vogesiaca Schwaegr. (o)
Bryhnia novae-angliae (Sull & Lesq.) Grout (o)

* *Bryoerythrophyllum campylocarpum* (C. Müll.) Crum. (*Bryoerythrophyllum machadoanum* (Sergio) M. O. Hill)) (o)

Buxbaumia viridis (Moug.) Moug. & Nestl. (o)

Cephalozia macounii (Aust.) Aust. (o)

Cynodontium suecicum (H. Arn. & C. Jens.) I. Hag. (o)

Dichelyma capillaceum (Dicks) Myr. (o)

Dicranum viride (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb. (o)

Distichophyllum carinatum Dix. & Nich. (o)

Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus (Mitt.) Warnst. (o)

Encalypta mutica (I. Hagen) (o)

Hamatocaulis lapponicus (Norrl.) Hedenäs (o)

Herzogiella turfacea (Lindb.) I. Wats. (o)

Hygrohypnum montanum (Lindb.) Broth. (o)

Jungermannia handelii (Schiffn.) Amak. (o)

Mannia triandra (Scop.) Grolle (o)

* *Marsupella profunda* Lindb. (o)

Meesia longiseta Hedw. (o)

Nothothylas orbicularis (Schwein.) Sull. (o)

Ochyraea tatrensis Vana (o)

Orthothecium lapponicum (Schimp.) C. Hartm. (o)

Orthotrichum rogeri Brid. (o)

Petalophyllum ralfsii (Wils.) Nees & Gott. (o)

Plagiomnium drummondii (Bruch& Schimp.) T. Kop. (o)

Riccia breidleri Jur. (o)

Riella helicophylla (Bory & Mont.) Mont. (o)

Scapania massolongi (K. Müll.) K. Müll. (o)

Sphagnum pylaisii Brid. (o)

Tayloria rudolphiana (Garov) B. & S. (o)

Tortella rigens (N. Alberts) (o)

Schedule III

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

Interpretation

(a) Schedule III follows on from Schedule I for the establishment of a consistent network of special areas of conservation of national importance.

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

- by the Scientific name of the species or subspecies, accompanied, where available, by Maltese and English vernacular names of the said species or subspecies, or
- by all the species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon.

Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.

Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.

(c) A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.

(d) Symbols and Abbreviations

- An asterisk (*) before the name of a species or subspecies indicates that it is a priority species.
- The abbreviation 'spp.' after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.
- The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.

(a) ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Crocidura sicula	Ġurdien ta' Ħalqu Twil; Ġurdien tal-Munqar; Ġurdien tal-Geddum Twil	Sicilian Shrew

CHIROPTERA

Vespertilionidae

Myotis punicus [=*Myotis blythii punicus*]	Farfett il-Lejl Widnet il-Ġurdien	Mouse-Eared Bat

SAURIA

Lacertidae

Podarcis filfolensis filfolensis	Gremxula ta' Filfla	Filfola Wall Lizard
Podarcis filfolensis generalensis	Gremxula ta' Ħagret il-Ġeneral	Fungus Rock Wall Lizard
Podarcis filfolensis kieselbachi	Gremxula tal-Gżejjer	St. Paul's Island Wall Lizard

FISH

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Aphanius fasciatus	Bużaqq	Maltese Killifish

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

DECAPODA

Potamon fluviatile lanfrancoi	Qabru; Granċ ta' l-Ilma Ħelu	Maltese Freshwater Crab

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

Alaocyba melitensis	Bumunqar Għama ta' Malta	Maltese Blind Weevil
Amaurops mifsudi	Psefalida Għamja ta' Malta	Maltese Blind Psephalid
Othiorynchus (*Arammichnus*) *ovatulus*	Bumunqar tar-Ramla	Maltese Sand Weevil

MOLLUSCA

GASTROPODA

Dendropoma petraeum	Bebbuxu tal-Blat	Vermetid Snail
Trochoidea gharlapsi	Żugraga ta' l-Irdum	Cliff Top-Snail
Trochoidea spratti cucullus [= *T. cucullus; Helicella cucullus; Xerophila cucullus*]	Żugraga ta' l-Imtaħleb	Mtahleb Top-Snail
Trochoidea spratti despotti [= *T. despotti; T. pyramidata despotti, Helicella pyramidata despotti*]	Żugraga ta' Filfla	Filfola Top-Snail

BIVALVIA

Pisidium spp.	Arzell ta' l-Ilma Ħelu	Pea-Mussels

(b) PLANTS

RHODOPHYTA

Lithothamnion coralloides (P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan) P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan [= *Mesophyllum corallioides* (P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan) Lemoine]	Korallina tar-Ramel Ħaj	Maerl Coralline Alga
Lithothamnion minervae Basso	Korallina tar-Ramel Ħaj	Maerl Coralline Alga
Phymatholithon calcareum (Poll.) Adey & McKibbin [= *Lithothamnion polymorphum* (L.) Areschoug, *Lithothamnion calcareum* (Pallas)	Korallina tar-Ramel Ħaj	Maerl Coralline Alga

Areschoug in J.Agardh]

FUCOPHYTA

Cystoseira spp.	Ċistosejri	Sea-Firs

PINOPHYTA

Cupressaceae

Tetraclinis articulata (Vahl) Masters [= *Callitris quadrivalvis* Venten. ex Rich.]	Għargħar/ Siġra tal-Għargħar	Araar Tree; Alerce; Sandarac Gum Tree

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Alliaceae

Allium lojaconoi Brullo, Lanfranco et Pavone [= *Allium parciflorum* auct. fl. Melit non Viviani]	Tewm Irqiq ta' Malta	Maltese Dwarf Garlic

Anacardiaceae

Pistacia terebinthus L.	Skornabekk; Terebintu Trementina; Siġra tat-Turpentina	Terebinth; Turpentine Tree
Rhus coriaria L.	Xumakk tal-Konz	Common Sumach

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

Otanthus maritimus (L.) Hoffmannsegg et Link [= *Diotis candidissima* Desfontaines]	Santolina tar-Ramel; Bajda tar-Ramel	Cottonweed; Sea Cudweed
Matricaria aurea (Loefling) Schultz Bipontinus [= *Chamomilla aurea* (Loefling) Gay ex Coss. et Kralik]	Kamumella Nana	Rayless Mayweed

Brassicaceae (= Cruciferae)

Matthiola incana (L.) R. Brown subsp. *melitensis* Brullo, Lanfranco, Pavone et Ronsisvalle	Ġiżi ta' Malta	Maltese Stocks
Cistaceae		
Cistus spp.	Borgħom; Ċisti	Rock-Roses
Convolvulaceae		
Convolvulus oleifolius Desrousseaux s.l.	Leblieb ta' l-Irdum	Olive-Leaved Bindweed
Cymodoceaceae		
Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Ascherson [= *Zostera nodosa* Ucria]	Alka Rqiqa; Ċimodoċja	Lesser Neptune-Grass
Ericaceae		
Erica multiflora L.	Erika; Issopu; Savina; Sagħtar Aħmar; Leħjet ix-Xiħ	Mediterranean Heath
Euphorbiaceae		
Euphorbia dendroides L.	Tengħud tas-Siġra	Tree Spurge
Euphorbia melitensis Parlatore [= *Euphorbia spinosa* auct. fl. Melit. non L.; = *Euphorbia bivonae* auct. fl. Melit. non Steudel]	Tengħud tax-Xagħri	Maltese Spurge
Euphorbia paralias L.	Tengħud tar-Ramel	Sea Spurge
Euphorbia terracina L.	Tengħud tax-Xatt	Coast Spurge
Fabaceae (= Leguminosae)		
Anagyris foetida L.	Fula tal-Klieb	Bean Trefoil Tree
Anthyllis hermanniae L.	Ħatba s-Sewda	Shrubby Kidney-Vetch
Lotus halophilus Boissier et Spruner	Għantux tar-Ramel	Sand Restharrow

Iridaceae		
Iris pseudopumila Tineo	Bellus	Southern Dwarf Iris
Iris sicula Todaro	Fjurdulis Sqalli	Sicilian Iris
Juncaceae		
Juncus acutus L.	Simar il-Lixx	Sharp-Pointed Rush
Juncus maritimus Lamarck	Simar tal-Baħar	Sea Rush
Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)		
Origanum dictamnus L.	Riegnu ta' Ġnien il-Kbir	Cretan Dittany
Teucrium scordioides Schreber [= *T. scordium* L. subsp. *scordioides* (Schreb.) Arcangeli]	Borgħom ta' l-Ilma	Water Germander
Thymus capitatus L. [= *Thymbra capitata* (L.) Cavanilles; *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Reichenbach fil.]	Sagħtar	Mediterranean Thyme
Liliaceae		
Tulipa australis Link (= *Tulipa sylvestris* auct. Melit. non L.)	Tulipan Selvaġġ	Wild Tulip
Orchidaceae		
Ophrys fuciflora (F.W. Schmidt) Moench [= *Ophrys holosericea* auct. fl. Melit. non (Burm.) Greuter]	Brimba	Late Spider Orchid
Ophrys lacaitae Lojacono [= *O. oxyrrhynchos* subsp. *lacaitae* (Lojacono) Del Prete]	Brimba Safra	Yellow Spider Orchid; Lacaita's Spider Orchid
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willdenow s.l. [= *Ophrys tenoreana* Lindley s.l.]	Naħla Kbira	Sawfly Orchid
Ophrys oxyrrhynchos Todaro [= *Ophrys fuciflora*	Brimba ta' Sqallija	Beaked Spider Orchid

subsp. *oxyrrhynchos* (Todaro) Soó]		
Plumbaginaceae		
Limonium melitense Brullo [= *Statice cosyrensis* auct. fl. Melit. non Gussone]	Leħjet ix-Xiħ; Limonju ta' Malta	Maltese Sea-Lavender
Limonium zeraphae Brullo [= *Statice reticulata* auct. fl. Melit. non L.]	Leħjet ix-Xiħ; Limonju ta' Żerafa	Zerafa's Sea-Lavender
Poaceae		
Ampelodesma mauritanica (Poiret) Durand et Schinz [= *Ampelodesma tenax* Link]	Dis	Diss
Posidoniaceae		
Posidonia oceanica (L.) Delile	Alka; Posidonja	Neptune-Grass
Rhamnaceae		
Paliurus spina-christi Miller	Xewk tal-Kuruna; Xewk ta' Kristu	Christ's Thorn
Rosaceae		
Rosa sempervirens L	Girlanda tal-Wied; Warda Selvaġġa	Evergreen Rose
Sarcopoterium spinosum (L.) Spach [= *Poterium spinosum* L.]	Tursin il-Għul Xewwieki	Thorny Burnet
Salicaceae		
Salix alba L.	Żafżafa; Żafżafa Kbira	White Willow
Salix pedicellata Desfontaines	Żafżafa ż-Żgħira	Mediterranean Willow
Solanaceae		
Lycium intricatum Boissier	Għawseġ	Southern Boxthorn;

[= *Lycium europaeum* auct. fl. Melit. non L. p.p.]		Southern Tea-Tree

Ulmaceae

Ulmus canescens Melville [= *Ulmus minor* Miller subsp. *canescens* (Melville) K.Browicz & J.Zielinski]	Nemmiesa; Siġra tan-Nemus; Ulmu	Hoary Elm; Grey-Leaved Elm

Zannichelliaceae

Zannichellia melitensis Brullo, Giusso et Lanfranco [= *Zannichellia palustris* auct. fl. Melit. non L.; = *Z. pedunculata* auct. fl. Melit. non Rchb. in Mössler]	Ħarira ta' l-Ilma	Maltese Horned-Pondweed

Zosteraceae

Zostera marina L.	Alka tas-Salini; Żostera	Eel-Grass; Grass-Wrack
Zostera noltii Hornemann [= *Zostera nana* Roth]	Alka tal-Pwales; Żostera Nana	Slender Eel-Grass

Schedule IV

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND DESIGNATION AS SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

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

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

(a) Degree of representativity of the natural habitat type on the site.

(b) Area of the site covered by the natural habitat type in relation to the total area covered by that natural habitat type within Malta.

(c) Degree of conservation of the structure and functions of the natural habitat type concerned and restoration possibilities.

(d) Global assessment of the value of the site for conservation of the natural habitat type concerned.

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

(a) Size and density of the population of the species present on the site in relation to the populations present within Malta.

(b) Degree of conservation of the features of the habitat, which are important for the species concerned, and restoration possibilities.

(c) Degree of isolation of the population present on the site in relation to the natural range of the species.

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

C. On the basis of these criteria, the Competent Authority will classify the sites, which it proposed on the national list as sites eligible for identification as sites of National Importance and of International Importance according to their relative value for the conservation of each natural habitat type in Schedule I or each species in Schedule II.

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

STAGE 2: Assessment of the national and international importance of the sites included on the national lists.

1. All the sites identified by the Competent Authority in Stage 1, which contain priority natural habitat types, and/or species will be considered as sites of National Importance and of International Importance.

2. The assessment of the national and international importance of other sites, i.e. their contribution to maintaining or re-establishing, at a favourable conservation status, a natural habitat in Schedule I or a species in Schedule II and/or to the coherence of the National Ecological Network and the Pan-European Ecological Network will take account of the following criteria:

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

(b) geographical situation of the site in relation to migration routes of species in Schedule II;

(c) total area of the site;

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

(e) global ecological value of the site for the biogeographical regions concerned, as regards both the characteristic of unique aspect of its features and the way they are combined.

Schedule V

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

Interpretation

1. The abbreviation "spp." following the name of a genus is used to denote all species within that genus.
2. Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.
4. Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.
5. A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.
6. Where available, vernacular names, in both Maltese and English have been included for each taxon. This information is included for clarification purposes.

(a) ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Erinaceidae

Erinaceus algirus

Soricidae

Crocidura canariensis

Crocidura sicula

Talpidae

Galemys pyrenaicus

MICROCHIROPTERA

All species

MEGACHIROPTERA

Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

RODENTIA

Gliridae

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

Sciuridae

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

Castoridae

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

Cricetidae

Cricetus cricetus (except the Hungarian populations)

Microtidae

Microtus cabrerae
Microtus oeconomus arenicola
Microtus oeconomus mehelyi
Microtus tatricus

Zapodidae

Sicista betulina
Sicista subtilis

Hystricidae

Hystrix cristata

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Alopex lagopus

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

Ursidae

Ursus arctos

Mustelidae

Lutra lutra

Mustela eversmanii

Mustela lutreola

Felidae

Felis silvestris

Lynx lynx (except the Estonian population)

Lynx pardinus

Phocidae

Monachus monachus

Phoca hispida saimensis

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus corsicanus

Bovidae

Bison bonasus

Capra aegagrus (natural populations)

Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica

Ovis gmelini musimon (Ovis ammon musimon) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia)

Ovis orientalis ophion (*Ovis gmelini ophion*)

Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata (Rupicapra rupicapra ornata)

Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica

Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica

CETACEA

All species

REPTILES

TESTUDINATA

Testudinidae

Testudo graeca

Testudo hermanni

Testudo marginata

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta

Chelonia mydas

Lepidochelys kempii

Eretmochelys imbricata

Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis

Mauremys caspica

Mauremys leprosa

SAURIA

Lacertidae

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

Podarcis wagleriana

Scincidae

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

Gekkonidae

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

Agamidae

Stellio stellio

Chamaeleontidae

Chamaeleo chamaeleon

Anguidae

Ophisaurus apodus

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

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

Natrix natrix corsa
Natrix natrix cypriaca
Natrix tessellata
Telescopus falax

Viperidae

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

Boidae

Eryx jaculus

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

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

Proteidae

Proteus anguinus

Plethodontidae

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

ANURA

Discoglossidae

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

Ranidae

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

Pelobatidae

Pelobates cultripes
Pelobates fuscus

Pelobates syriacus

Bufonidae

Bufo calamita

Bufo viridis

Hylidae

Hyla arborea

Hyla meridionalis

Hyla sarda

FISH

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser naccarii

Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES

Coregonidae

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

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Anaecypris hispanica

Phoxinus percnurus

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Valencia hispanica

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Zingel asper
Gymnocephalus baloni

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

ISOPODA

Armadillidium ghardalamensis

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

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

LEPIDOPTERA

Apatura metis
Arytrura musculus
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Coenonympha hero
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia sudetica
Eriogaster catax
Fabriciana elisa
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Hypodryas maturna
Hyles hippophaes
Leptidea morsei
Lignyoptera fumidaria
Lopinga achine
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea arion
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanagria arge
Nymphalis vaualbum
Papilio alexanor
Papilio hospiton
Parnassius apollo
Parnassius mnemosyne

Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Proserpinus proserpina
Xylomoia strix
Zerynthia polyxena

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

ODONATA

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

ORTHOPTERA

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya stysi
Myrmecophilus baronii
Odontopodisma rubripes
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
Pholidoptera transsylvanica

Saga pedo

Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

ARACHNIDA

Araneae

Macrothele calpeiana

MOLLUSCS

GASTROPODA

Anisus vorticulus

Caseolus calculus

Caseolus commixta

Caseolus sphaerula

Chilostoma banaticum

Discula leacockiana

Discula tabellata

Discula testudinalis

Discula turricula

Discus defloratus

Discus guerinianus

Elona quimperiana

Geomalacus maculosus

Geomitra moniziana

Gibbula nivosa

Hygromia kovacsi

Idiomela (Helix) subplicata

Lampedusa imitatrix

Lampedusa melitensis

Leiostyla abbreviata

Leiostyla cassida

Leiostyla corneocostata

Leiostyla gibba

Leiostyla lamellosa

Paladilhia hungarica

Patella feruginea

Sadleriana pannonica

Theodoxus prevostianus

Theodoxus transversalis

BIVALVIA

Anisomyaria

Lithophaga lithophaga

Pinna nobilis

Unionoida

Margaritifera auricularia

Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

ECHINODERMATA

Echinoidea

Centrostephanus longispinus

(b) PLANTS

Schedule V (b) contains all the plant species listed in Schedule II (b) except bryophytes, plus those mentioned below:

PTERIDOPHYTA

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium hemionitis L.

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Agavaceae

Dracaena draco (L.) L.

Amaryllidaceae

Narcissus longispathus Pugsley
Narcissus triandrus L.

Berberidaceae

Berberis maderensis Lowe

Campanulaceae

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

Caryophyllaceae

Moehringia fontqueri Pau

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

Argyranthemum pinnatifidum (L.f.) Lowe * subsp. *succulentum* (Lowe) C. J. Humphries
Helichrysum sibthorpii Rouy
Picris willkommii (Schultz Bip.) Nyman
Santolina elegans Boiss. ex DC.
Senecio caespitosus Brot.
Senecio lagascanus DC. subsp. *lusitanicus* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva
Wagenitzia lancifolia (Sieber ex Sprengel) Dostal

Brassicaceae (= Cruciferae)

Murbeckiella sousae Rothm.

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter

Gesneriaceae

Jankaea heldreichii (Boiss.) Boiss.
Ramonda serbica Pancic

Iridaceae

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

Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)

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

Liliaceae

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

Orchidaceae

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

Primulaceae

Androsace cylindrica DC.
Primula glaucescens Moretti
Primula spectabilis Tratt.

Ranunculaceae

Aquilegia alpina L.

Sapotaceae

Sideroxylon marmulano Banks ex Lowe

Saxifragaceae

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

Scrophulariaceae

Antirrhinum lopesianum Rothm.
Lindernia procumbens (Krocker) Philcox

Solanaceae

Mandragora officinarum L.

Thymelaeaceae

Thymelaea broterana P. Cout.

Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae)

Bunium brevifolium Lowe

Violaceae

Viola athois W. Becker
Viola cazorlensis Gandoger
Viola delphinantha Boiss.

Schedule VI

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

Interpretation

1. The abbreviation "spp." following the name of a genus is used to denote all species within that genus.
2. Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.
4. Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.
5. A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.
6. Where available, vernacular names, in both Maltese and English have been included for each taxon. This information is included for clarification purposes.

(a) ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Soricidae

Suncus etruscus	Ġurdien ta' Ħalqu Twil; Ġurdien tal-Munqar; Ġurdien tal-Geddum Twil	Pygmy White-Toothed Shrew

CARNIVORA

Mustelidae

Mustela nivalis	Ballottra	Weasel

REPTILES

SAURIA

Gekkonidae

Hemidactylus turcicus	Wizgħa tad-Djar	Turkish Gecko
Tarentola mauritanica	Wiżgħa tal-Kampanja	Moorish Gecko

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

Coluber algirus [= *Hemorrhois algirus*]	Serp l-Aħdar	Algerian Whip Snake

FISH

ACTINOPTERYGII

CYPRINODONTIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Aphanius fasciatus	Bużaqq	Maltese Killifish

SYNGNATHIFORMES

Syngnathidae

Hippocampus hippocampus [= *Hippocampus heptagonus*]	Żiemel tal-Baħar	Short-Snouted Sea- Horse
Hippocampus guttulatus [= *Hippocampus biscuspis*]	Żiemel tal-Baħar	Long- Snouted Sea- Horse

ELASMOBRANCHII

CARCHARHINIFORMES

Carcharhinidae

*Carcharodon carcharias**	Kelb il-Baħar *	Great White Shark*

LAMNIFORMES

Cetorhinidae

Cetorhinus maximus	Pixxitonnu	Basking Shark

RAJIFORMES

Myliobatidae

Mobula mobular	Baqra; Manta; Raja tal-Qrun	Devil Ray

INVERTEBRATES

PORIFERA

Aplysina spp.	-	Aplysina Sponges
Axinella cannabina	Kandilabru	-
Axinella polypoides	Sponża tal-Qrun	Common Antlers Sponge
Geodia cydonium	Debb	-
Ircinia foetida	-	Horny Wild Sponge
Ircinia pipetta	-	-
Petrobiona massiliana	Sponża Iebsa	Stony Sponge
Tethya spp.	-	-

CNIDARIA

Antipathes spp.	Qroll l-Iswed	Black Coral
Astroides calycularis	Qroll tad-Dell	Star-Coral
Cladocora caespitosa	Qroll Abjad	Stone Coral; White Coral
Corallium rubrum	Qroll l-Aħmar	Precious Coral; Sardinian Coral; Red Coral
Errina aspera	Qroll; Errina	Hydrocoral; Errina
Gerardia savaglia	Qroll Iswed Falz	False Black Coral
Hornera lichenoides	Qroll Falz	False Coral

ARTHROPODS

DECAPODA

Ocypodidae

Ocypode cursor	Granċ tar-Ramla	Ghost Crab

Potamonidae

Potamon fluviatile lanfrancoi	Qabru; Granċ ta' l-Ilma Ħelu	Maltese Freshwater Crab

ARACHNIDA

Nemisia arboricola	Brimba tal-Bejta	Maltese Trap-Door Spider
Roncus melitensis	Skorpjun Falz ta' Malta	Maltese False Scorpion

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

Carabidae

Eurynebria complanata	-	-
Scarites buparius	-	-

Buprestidae

Ptosima flavoguttata	-	-

Scarabeoidea

Oryctes nasicornis	Buqarn il-Kbir	Large Rhinocerous Beetle

LEPIDOPTERA

Lasiocampidae

Gastropacha quercifolia	Werqa Niexfa	Lappet Moth
Lasiocampa quercus	Baħrija tal-Ballut	Oak Eggar

Satyridae

Lasiommata megera	Kannella tax-Xemx	Wall Brown
Pararge aegeria	Kannella tad-Dell	Speckled Wood

Noctuidae

Catocala conjuncta	Katokala Rari, Baħrija tal-Luq	Red Underwing
Catocala elocata	Elokata	Red Underwing
Catocala nymphaea	Katokala Safra Kbira, Baħrija tal-Luq	Oak Yellow Underwing
Catocala nymphagoga	Katokala Safra Żgħira, Baħrija tal-Luq	Oak Yellow Underwing

Sphingidae

All species		
Acherontia atropos	Baħrija ta' Ras il-Mewt	Death's Head Hawkmoth
Agrius convolvuli	Baħrija tal-Leblieb	Convolvulus Hawkmoth
Hyles sammuti	Baħrija tat-Tengħud	Maltese Spurge Hawkmoth
Hyles lineata livornica	Baħrija tad-Dwieli	Striped Hawmoth
Macroglossum stellatarum	Ħabbara	Hummingbird Hawkmoth

Hesperiidae

Gegenes pumilio	Il-Baħri	Pygmy Skipper

Lycaenidae

Aricia agestis	Kannelli ta' l-Anġlu	Brown Argus
Celastrina argiolus	Ikħal Fiddieni	Holly Blue
Lampides boeticus	Ikħal tad-Denb Twil	Long-tailed Blue
Lycaena phlaeas	Farfett tas-Selq	Small Copper
Polyommatus icarus	Farfett ta' l-Anglu	Common Blue
Syntarucus pirithous	Ikħal tad-Denb Qasir	Lang's Short-tailed blue
Zizeeria knysna	Ikħal ta' l-Afrika	African Grass Blue

Nymphalidae

Coenonympha pamphilus	Kannella Żgħir	Small Heath
Maniola jurtina Hyperhispulla	Kannella Kbir	Meadow Brown

Pieridae

Gonepteryx cleopatra	Farfett taż-Żiju	Cleopatra

Tineidae

Morophaga choragella	-	-

ODONATA

Anax parthenope	-	Parthenope's Dragonfly
Orthetrum trinacria	-	-
Orthetrum brunneum	-	-

NEUROPTERA

Acanthaclisis baetica	-	-
Italochrysa italica	-	-

MOLLUSCA

GASTROPODA

Charonia nodifera [= *Charonia lampas*; *C. rubicunda*]	Bronja tal-Fond	Knobbed Triton-Shell
Charonia tritonis s.l. [= *Charonia seguenziae*; *C. variegata*]	Bronja tal-Midħna	Variegated Triton-Shell
Dendropoma petraeum	Bebbuxu tal-Blat	Vermetid Snail
Erosaria spurca [= *Cypraea spurca*; *Pustularia spurca*]	Baħbuħa Ttigrata	Spotted Cowrie; Porcelaine Juane
Luria lurida [= *Cypraea lurida*; *Talparia lurida*]	Baħbuħa ta' l-Għajnejn	Brown Cowrie; Mediterranean Cowrie
Mitra zonata	Sigarru	Fusiform Mitre
Muticaria macrostoma mamotica [= *Clausilia mamotica*; *Lampedusa mamotica*]	Dussies tax-Xlendi	Mamo's Door-Snail
Muticaria macrostoma scalaris [= *Clausilia scalaris*; *Lampedusa scalaris*]	Dussies tal-Blata	Scalariform Door-Snail
Ranella olearia [= *Agrobuccinum olearium; A. giganteum*]	Bronja	Oil Vessel Triton

Schilderia achatidea [= *Cypraea achatidea*; *Cypraea physis*; *Erronea achatidea*]	Baħbuħa	Agate Cowrie
Tonna galea [= *Dolium galea*]	Tina tal-Baħar; Sorm il-Baħar	Giant Tun; Mediterranean Tun- Shell
Trochoidea gharlapsi	Żugraga ta' l-Irdum Għar Lapsi	Top Snail
Trochoidea spratti cucullus [= *T. cucullus*; *Helicella cucullus*]	Żugraga ta' l-Imtaħleb	Top-Snail
Trochoidea spratti despotti [= *Trochoidea despotti*; *T. pyramidata despotti*]	Żugraga ta' Filfla	Filfola Top-Snail
Zonaria pyrum [= *Cypraea pyrum*; *Erronea pyrum*]	Baħbuħa Ħamra	Pear Cowrie/Porcelain Shell

BIVALVIA

Pholas dactylus	Tamra Bajda	Common Piddock
Pinna rudis [= *Pinna pernula*]	Nakkra tax-Xewk	Rough Pen-Shell
Pisidium spp.	Arzell ta' l-Ilma Ħelu	Pea-Mussels

BRYOZOA

Hornera lichenoides	Qroll Falz	-

ECHINODERMATA

Asterina pancerii [= *Asteriscus pancerii; Asterina gibbosa* var. *pancerii*]	Stilla tal-Baħar	Cushion-Star
Ophidiaster ophidianus	Stilla tal-Baħar; Salib il-Baħar Ħamra	Violet Starfish

(b) PLANTS

RHODOPHYTA

Lithophyllum byssoides (Lamarck) Foslie [= *Lithophyllum lichenoides* Philippi]	Litofillum	Stone-Weed

Lithophyllum trochanter (Bory) Huve ex Woelkerling [= *L. byssoides* auct. fl. Melit. non (Lamarck) Foslie]	Litofillum	Stone-Weed

CHLOROPHYTA

Caulerpa ollivieri Dostál	Lsien il-Baħar	Mediterranean Caulerpa
Caulerpa prolifera (Forsskål) Lamouroux	Lsien il-Baħar	Mediterranean Caulerpa

FUCOPHYTA

Cystoseira amentacea Bory de Saint-Vincent s.l.	Ċistosejra Kaħla	Rainbow Bladder-Weed
Cystoseira mediterranea Sauvageau	Ċistosejra tal-Mediterran	Mediterranean Sea-Fir
Cystoseira spinosa Sauvageau s.l.	Ċistosejra	-
Cystoseira zosteroides C. Agardh	Ċistosejra	-

BRYOPHYTA

Petalophyllum ralfsii (Wils.) Nees & Gott.	Ħepatika; Petalofilla	Liverwort
Riella helicophylla (Mont.) Hook.	Riella; Ħepatika ta' l-Għadira s-Safra	Liverwort

FUNGI

Boletopsis grisea (Peck) Bondartsev & Singer	Faqqiegħ tal-Żnuber	Pine Boletus
Sarcosphaera coronaria (Jacq.) Boud [= *Sarcosphaera crassa* (Steudel) Pouzar]	Faqqiegħ tal-Kuruna	Violet Crown-Cup

PTERIDOPHYTA

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium ceterach L. [= *Ceterach officinarum* DC.]	Felċi tal-Ħitan tas-Sejjieh	Rusty-Back Fern

Asplenium marinum L. [= *Asplenium lucidum* Boccone]	Felċi tal-Baħar	Sea Spleenwort
Asplenium scolopendrium L. [= *Scolopendrium vulgare* Smith]	Lsien iċ-Ċerv	Hart's Tongue-Fern
Asplenium trichomanes L. [= *Chamaefilix trichomanes* (L.) Farw.]	Felċi ta' Għawdex	Common Spleenwort; Maidenhair Spleenwort

PINOPHYTA

Cupressaceae

Tetraclinis articulata (Vahl) Masters [= *Callitris quadrivalvis* Venten. ex Rich.]	Għargħar; Siġra tal-Għargħar	Araar Tree; Alerce; Sandarac Gum Tree

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Amaryllidaceae

Pancratium foetidum Pomel	Pankrazju tal-Ħarifa	Stinking Sea Daffodil
Pancratium maritimum L.	Pankrazju; Narċis il-Baħar	Sea Daffodil; Sea Pancratium

Aristolochiaceae

Aristolochia clusii Lojacono [= *A. longa* auct. fl. Melit. non L.]	Papra Selvaġġa; Aristolokja	Southern Birthwort

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

Atractylis cancellata L.	Xewk tal-Gaġġa	Cage Thistle
Chondrilla juncea L.	Tfief tar-Ramel; Tfief ta' l-Għadira	Gum-Chicory; Rush-Leaved Sow-Thistle
Otanthus maritimus (L.) Hoffmannsegg et Link [= *Diotis candidissima* Desfontaines]	Santolina tar-Ramel; Bajda tar-Ramel	Cottonweed; Sea Cudweed
Senecio pygmaeus DC. [= *Senecio leucanthemifolius* Poiret var. *pygmaeus* (DC.) Fiori]	Kubrita Nana	Pygmy Groundsel

Brassicaceae (= Cruciferaceae)

Enarthrocarpus pterocarpus	Ravanell ta' l-Eġittu	Winged Radish
Hymenolobus revelieri (Jordan) Brullo subsp. *sommieri* (Pampanini) Brullo [= *Hutchinsia procumbens* forma sommieri Pampanini]	Ġarġir ta' Kemmuna	Maltese Hymenolobus
Matthiola incana (L.) R. Brown subsp. *melitensis* Brullo, Lanfranco, Pavone et Ronsisvalle	Ġiżi ta' Malta	Maltese Stocks
Matthiola lunata DC.	Ġiżi ta' Spanja	Spanish Stocks

Caryophyllaceae

Silene fruticosa L	Lsien l-Għasfur tal-Blat	Shrubby Campion

Cistaceae

Cistus creticus L. s.l.	Borgħom; Ċistu Roza	Hoary Rockrose
Cistus monspeliensis L.	Borgħom; Ċistu Abjad	White Rockrose

Convolvulaceae

Calystegia soldanella (L.) Brown [= *Convolvulus soldanella* L.]	Leblieb tar-Ramel	Sand Bindweed; Sea Bindweed
Cressa cretica	Kressa	Cressa; Salt Cresse; Grey-Leaved Marsh Cresse

Cynomoriaceae

Cynomorium coccineum L.	Għerq Sinjur; Għerq il-Ġeneral; Żobb l-Art	Malta Fungus

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia characias L.	Tengħud tal-Ħaġar	Large Mediterranean Spurge
Euphorbia melapetala Gasparrini	Tengħud tal-Ħaġar	Large Sicilian Spurge

Euphorbia paralias L.	Tengħud tar-Ramel	Sea Spurge
Euphorbia terracina L.	Tengħud tax-Xatt	Coast Spurge

Fabaceae

Lotus halophilus Boissier et Spuner	Għantux tar-Ramel	Sand Restharrow
Ononis oligophylla	Trew tat-Tafal	Few-Leaved Restharrow

Hyacinthaceae

Scilla clusii Parlatore s.l. [includes *Scilla candida* Gussone]	Għansal tal-Ġonna	Maltese Squill
Scilla sicula Tineo [= *Scilla peruviana* L. var. *sicula* (Tineo) Fiori]	Għansal Ikħal	Sicilian Squill

Iridaceae

Iris aegyptica auct. fl. Melit. non Delil. [= *Gynandriris sisyrinchium* (L.) Parlatore var. sensu Lanfranco]	Fjurdulis tax-Xagħri	Large-Flowered Barbary Nut-Iris
Iris foetidissima L.	Fjurdilis tal-Bosk	Gladdon
Iris pseudopumila Tineo	Bellus	Southern Dwarf Iris
Iris sicula Todaro [= *Iris pallida* Lamarck var. *sicula* (Todaro) Baker]	Fjurdulis Sqalli	Sicilian Iris

Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)

Mentha suaveolens Ehrhart [= *Mentha rotundifolia* (L.) Hudson]	Nagħniegħ Selvaġġ	Round-Leaved Mint

Liliaceae

Tulipa australis Link [= *Tulipa sylvestris* auct. Melit. non L.]	Tulipan Selvaġġ	Wild Tulip

Orchidaceae

Barlia robertiana (Loiseleur) Greuter [= *Himantoglossum robertianum* (Loiseleur) Delforge]	Orkida Kbira	Giant Orchid
Neotinea maculata (Desfontaines) Stearn [= *Orchis intacta* Link; *Neotinea intacta* (Desfontaines) Reichenbach fil.)	Orkida Rqiqa	Dense-Flowered Orchid
Ophrys apifera Hudson [= *Ophrys arachnites* Miller]	Naħla	Bee Orchid
Ophrys bertolonii Moretti	Dubbiena ta' Bertoloni	Bertoloni's Bee Orchid
Ophrys caesiella Delforge	Dubbiena ta' Malta	Maltese Brown Orchid
Ophrys lutea Cavanilles [= *Ophrys vespifera* Brotero]	Żunżana l-Kbira	Yellow Bee Orchid
Ophrys cf. *mesaritica* Paulus, Alibertis et Alibertis [= *O. iricolor* subsp. *mesaritica* Alibertis et Alibertis]	Dubbiena Bikrija	Cretan Blue Orchid
Ophrys cf. *parosica* Delforge	Dubbiena tat-Tikek	Paros Brown Orchid
Ophrys fuciflora (F.W. Schmidt) Moench [= *Ophrys holosericea* auct. fl. Melit. non (Burm.) Greuter]	Brimba	Late Spider Orchid
Ophrys fusca Link s.str.	Dubbiena l-Kbira	Brown Orchid; Sombre Bee Orchid
Ophrys fusca Link s.l.	Dubbiena	Brown Orchid
Ophrys iricolor Desfontaines s.l. [= *O. fusca* subsp. *iricolor* (Desfontaines) Richter s.l.]	Dubbiena	Blue Orchid
Ophrys lacaitae Lojacono [= *Ophrys oxyrrhynchos* subsp. *lacaitae* (Lojacono) Del Prete]	Brimba Safra	Yellow Spider Orchid; Lacaita's Spider Orchid
Ophrys lucifera Devillers-Terschuren et Devillers	Dubbiena tar-Rebbiegħa	Brown Orchid
Ophrys oxyrrhynchos Todaro [= *Ophrys fuciflora* subsp. *oxyrrhynchos* (Todaro) Soó]	Brimba ta' Sqallija	Beaked Spider Orchid

Ophrys pallida Rafinesque [= *O. fusca* subsp. *pallida* (Rafinesque) EG Camus	Dubbiena Milwija	Pale Green Orchid
Ophrys pectus Mutel [= ?*O. pallida* auct. fl. Melit. non Rafinesque]	Dubbiena Milwija	Reflexed Brown Orchid
Ophrys sicula Tineo [= *Ophrys minor* (Todaro) Paulus et Gack; *O. lutea* subsp. *minor* (Todaro) O Danesch et E Danesch]	Żunżana ż-Żgħira	Yellow Bee Orchid
Ophrys speculum Link [= *Ophrys ciliata* Bivona-Bernardi]	Dubbiena Kaħla	Mirror Orchid; Mirror of Venus
Ophrys sphegodes Miller s.l. [= *Ophrys aranifera* Hudson s.l.]	Brimba	Spider Orchid
Ophrys tenthredinifera Willdenow s.l [= *Ophrys tenoreana* Lindley s.l.].	Naħla Kbira	Sawfly Orchid
Orchis conica Willdenow [= *O. pusilla* Tyteca; *Neotinea tridentata* subsp. *Conica* (Willdenow) Bateman, Pridgeon et Chase]	Orkida tat-Tikek	Milky Orchid
Orchis italica Poiret [= *Orchis longicruris* Link; *O. undulatifolia* Bivona-Bernardi]	Ħajja u Mejta tal-Werqa Fdewxa	Naked-Man Orchid
Orchis lactea Poiret [= *O. acuminata* Desfontaines; *Neotinea lactea* (Poiret) Bateman]	Orkida tat-Tikek	Milky Orchid
Orchis longicornu Poiret [= *Anacamptis longicornu* (Poiret) Bateman, Pridgeon et Chase]	Orkida tal-Qrun	Horned Orchid/Long-Spurred Orchid
Orchis morio L. s.l. [= *Anacamptis morio* (L.) Bateman, Pridgeon et Chase s.l.]	Orkida ta‘ l-Elmu	Green Winged Orchid
Orchis papilionacea L. s.l. [= *Anacamptis papilionacea* (L.) Bateman, Pridgeon & Chase s.l.]	Farfett	Pink Butterfly Orchid

Orchis tridentata Scopoli s.l. [= *O. variegata* Allioni s.l.; *Neotinea tridentata* (Scopoli) Bateman, Pridgeon et Chase s.l.]	Orkidi tat-Tikek	Milky Orchids
Serapias bergonii E.G. Camus [= *Serapias vomeracea* subsp. *laxiflora* (Soó) Gölz et Reinhard]	Orkida ta' l-Ilsien ta' Lvant	Eastern Ploughshare
Serapias cordigera L. [= *Serapias ovalis* Rich.]	Orkida tal-Qalb	Heart-Flowered Tongue Orchid
Serapias lingua L. [= *Serapias columnae* (Rchb. Fil.) Lojacono]	Orkida ta' l-Ilsien	Tongue Orchid; Tongue Serapias
Serapias vomeracea (Burmann fil.) Briquet [= *Serapias longipetala* (Tenore) Pollini]	Orkida ta' l-Ilsien Kbir	Ploughshare; Long-Lipped Tongue Orchid
Spiranthes spiralis (L.) Chevallier [=*Spiranthes autumnalis* L.C.M. Richard]	Ħajja u Mejta tal-Ħarifa	Autumn Lady's Tresses

Poaceae

Ampelodesma mauritanica (Poiret) Durand et Schinz [= *Ampelodesma tenax* Link]	Dis	Diss

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus fontanus C. Presl [= *R. ophioglossifolius* var. *laevis* Chabert; *R. ophioglossifolius* subsp. *fontanus* (Presl) Hayek]	Ċfolloq ta' Għajn Mula	Pond Spearwort
Ranunculus ophioglossifolius Villars	Ċfolloq ta' l-Għadajjar	Adder's Tongue Spearwort

Rosaceae

Sarcopoterium spinosum (L.) Spach [= *Poterium spinosum* L.]	Tursin il-Għul Xewwieki	Thorny Burnet

Rubiaceae		
Putoria calabrica (L.f.) Persoon s.l. [= *Asperula calabrica* L. fil. s.l.]	Putorja	Stinking Madder
Ruppiaceae		
Ruppia cirrhosa (Petagna) Grande s.l. [= *Ruppia spiralis* L. ex Dumortier s.l.]	Ruppja	Spiral Tassel-Pondweed
Ruppia drepanensis Tineo ex Gussone [= *Ruppia maritima* subsp. *drepanensis* (Tineo) Maire et Weiller; *R. maritima* var. *drepanensis* (Tineo) K. Schum. in Mart.]	Ruppja ta' l-Għadira	Lesser Tassel-Pondweed
Ruppia maritima L. s.l. [= *Ruppia rostellata* Koch; *R. salina* Schur]	Ruppja tas-Salini	Beaked Tassel-Pondweed
Zannichelliaceae		
Zannichellia melitensis Brullo, Giusso et Lanfranco [= *Zannichellia palustris* auct. fl. Melit. non L.; = *Z. pedunculata* auct. fl. Melit. non Rchb. in Mössler]	Ħarira ta' l-Ilma	Maltese Horned-Pondweed

Schedule VII

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

Interpretation

1. The abbreviation "spp." following the name of a genus is used to denote all species within that genus.
2. Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.
4. Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.
5. A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.
6. Where available, vernacular names, in both Maltese and English have been included for each taxon. This information is included for clarification purposes.

(a) ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

RODENTIA

Castoridae

Castor fiber

Cricetidae

Cricetus cricetus

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis aureus

Canis lupus

Mustelidae

Martes martes

Mustela putorius

Felidae

Lynx lynx

Phocidae

All species not mentioned in Schedule V

Viverridae

Genetta genetta

Herpestes ichneumon

DUPLICIDENTATA

Leporidae

Lepus timidus

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae

Capra ibex

Capra pyrenaica (except *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*)

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

AMPHIBIANS

ANURA

Ranidae

Rana esculenta

Rana perezi

Rana ridibunda

Rana temporaria

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Lampetra fluviatilis

Lethenteron zanandrai

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

All species not mentioned in Schedule V

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp.

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Thymallus thymallus

Coregonus spp.

Hucho hucho

Salmo salar (only in freshwater)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Aspius aspius

Barbus spp.

Pelecus cultratus

Rutilus friesii meidingeri

Rutilus pigus

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

Silurus aristotelis

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus schraetzer

Zingel zingel

INVERTEBRATES

MOLLUSCA

GASTROPODA – STYLOMMATOPHORA

Helix pomatia

BIVALVIA – UNIONOIDA

Margaritiferidae

Margaritifera margaritifera

Unionidae

Microcondylaea compressa

Unio elongatulus

ANNELIDA

HIRUDINOIDEA – ARHYNCHOBDELLAE

Hirudinidae

Hirudo medicinalis

ARTHROPODA

CRUSTACEA

DECAPODA

Astacidae

Astacus astacus

Austropotamobius pallipes

Austropotamobius torrentium

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Saturniidae

Graellsia isabellae

(b) PLANTS

ALGAE

RHODOPHYTA

Corallinaceae

Lithothamnion coralloides (P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan) P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan [= *Mesophyllum corallioides* (P.L. Crouan & H.M. Crouan) Lemoine]

Phymatholithon calcareum (Poll.) Adey & McKibbin [= *Lithothamnion polymorphum* (L.) Areschoug, *Lithothamnion calcareum* (Pallas) Areschoug in J.Agardh]

LICHENES

Cladoniaceae

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

BRYOPHYTA

Leucobryaceae

Leucobryum glaucum (Hedw.) AAngstr.

Sphagnaceae

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

PTERIDOPHYTA

Lycopodium spp.

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Amaryllidaceae

Galanthus nivalis L.
Narcissus bulbocodium L.
Narcissus juncifolius Lagasca

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

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

Brassicaceae (= Cruciferae)

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

Gentianaceae

Gentiana lutea L.

Iridaceae

Iris lusitanica Ker-Gawler

Lamaiceae (= Labiatae)

Teucrium salviastrum Schreber subsp. *salviastrum* Schreber

Fabaceae (= Leguminosae)

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

Liliaceae

Lilium rubrum Lmk
Ruscus aculeatus L.

Plumbaginaceae

Armeria sampaio (Bernis) Nieto Feliner

Rosaceae

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

Scrophulariaceae

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

Schedule VIII

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

Interpretation

1. The abbreviation "spp." following the name of a genus is used to denote all species within that genus.
2. Other references to taxa higher than genus and/or species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.)", meaning '*sensu lato*' is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its most extended meaning.
4. Where required, scientific synonyms of each species or lower taxon are included in square brackets after the scientific name. These are included to facilitate interpretation of the scientific information provided.
5. A number of scientific names are followed by the abbreviations 'auct. fl. Melit.' which refers to the scientific name(s) with which that particular taxon is and/or was recorded in Maltese biodiversity literature; this scientific name is also of legal value, since in some cases, it represents the only reference to species whose proper scientific identification is still uncertain.
6. Where available, vernacular names, in both Maltese and English have been included for each taxon. This information is included for clarification purposes.

(a) ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

FISH

ACTINOPTERYGII

ANGUILLIFORMES

Anguillidae

Anguilla anguilla	Sallura	Common European Eel

PERCIFORMES

Serranidae

Epinephelus marginatus [= *Epinephelus guaza*]	Ċerna	Dusky Grouper

Scombridae		
Thunnus thynnus	Tonn; Tunnaġġ	Blue-Fin Tuna
Xiphidae		
Xiphias gladius	Pixxispad	Swordfish
Scianidae		
Sciaena umbra	Gurbell	Brown Meagre
Umbrina cirrosa	Gurbell	Bast Umber

SYGNATHIFORMES

Sygnathidae		
Syngnathus abaster	Gremxula tal-Baħar	Deep-Nosed Pipefish

CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI

MYXIONIDAE

Petromyzonidae		
Petromyzon marinus	Qalfat	Sea Lamprey

ELASMOBRANCHII

LAMNIFORMES

Alopiidae		
Alopias vulpinus	Pixxivolpi	Thresher Shark
Lamnidae		
Isurus oxyrinchus	Pixxtondu	Shortfin Mako Shark
Lamna nasus	Pixxiplamtu	Porbeagle Shark
Odontaspididae		
Carcharias taurus	Tawru	Sand Tiger Shark

CARCHARINIFORMES

Carcharhinididae

Carcharhinus brevipinna	Kelb il-Baħar	Spinner Shark
Carcharhinus limbatus	Kelb il-Baħar	Blacktip Shark
Carcharhinus plumbeus	Kelb Griż	Sandbar Shark
Prionace glauca	Ħuta Kaħla	Blue Shark

Triakidae

Galeorhinus galeus	Kelb il-Baħar	Tope Shark

HEXANCHIFORMES

Hexanchidae

Hexanchus griseus	Murruna ta' Sitt Garġi	Bluntnose Sixgill Shark

SQUATINIFORMES

Squatinidae

Squatina squatina	Xkatlu	Angel Shark

PRISTIFORMES

Pristidae

Pristis pristis	Pixxisega; Pixxiserrieq; Sija	Common Sawfish

Rajidae

Leucoraja melitensis [= *Raja melitensis*]	Raja ta' Malta	Maltese Brown Ray
Rostroraja alba [= *Raja alba*]	Raja	White Skate

INVERTEBRATES

PORIFERA

Hippospongia communis	Xehda	Honeycomb Sponge
Spongia agaricina	Widnet l-Iljunfant	Elephant's Ear Sponge
Spongia officinalis	Sponża tal-Ħasil	Greek Bath Sponge
Spongia zimocca	Sponża Lewn il-Ġilda	Leather Sponge

CRUSTACEA

Homarus gammarus	Iljunfant tal-Baħar	European Lobster
Maja squinado	Għaġuża	Spiny Spider Lobster
Palinurus elephas	Awwista	Common Spiny Lobster
Scyllarus latus [= *Scyllarides latus*]	Ċkala; Ċkala Ħamra	Flat Lobster; European Paddle-Nosed Lobster
Scyllarus pigmaeus	Ċkala	Pygmy Flat Lobster
Scyllarus arctus	Ċkala	Small Flat Lobster

ECHINODERMATA

Paracentrotus lividus	Rizza	Stony Sea-Urchin; Rock-Urchin

(b) PLANTS

HYMENOMYCETES

Pleurotus eryngii (DC. Ex Fr.) Quel. s.l.	Faqqiegħ tal-Ferla	Oyster Mushroom

LICHENES

Rocella phycopsis Ach. [= *Rocella fucoids* Vainio]	Leħjet ix-Xiħ; Ħażiż tal-Presepju	Rocella

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Amaryllidaceae

Narcissus elegans (Haworth) Spach	Narċis Imwaħħar Skars	Elegant Narcissus
Narcissus tazetta L. s.l	Narċis; Ranċis	French Daffodil

Apiaceae

Apium graveolens L.	Karfus Selvaġġ	Wild Celery

Capparaceae

Capparis orientalis Veillard [= *Capparis rupestris* Sibthorp & Smith; *C. spinosa* subsp. *rupestris* (Sm.) Nyman; *C. spinosa* var. *inermis* Turra]	Kappar	Caper Bush
Capparis spinosa L.	Kappar tax-Xewk	Spiny Caper
Cymodoceaceae		
Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Ascherson	Alka Rqiqa; Ċimodocja	Lesser Neptune-Grass
Ericaceae		
Erica multiflora L.	Erika; Issopu; Savina; Sagħtar Aħmar; Leħjet ix-Xiħ	Mediterranean Heath
Fabaceae		
Anthyllis hermanniae L.	Ħatba s-Sewda	Shrubby Kidney-Vetch
Hyacinthaceae		
Ornithogalum arabicum L.	Ħalib it-Tajr; Ħara ta`-Ċawl	Large Star-of-Bethlehem
Ornithogalum narbonense L.	Ħalib it-Tajr il-Komuni	Southern Star-of-Bethlehem
Urginea pancration (Steinheil) Philippe	Għansar; Basal ta' l-Għansar	Maltese Seaside Squill
Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)		
Ballota nigra L. s.l.	Marrubja s-Sewda	Black Horehound
Marrubium vulgare L.	Marrubja l-Bajda	White Horehound
Rosmarinus officinalis L.	Klin	Rosemary
Salvia fruticosa Miller [= *Salvia triloba* L. fil.]	Salvja Selvaġġa; Salvja ta' Sqallija	Three-Lobed Sage
Salvia officinalis L.	Salvja; Salvja ta' l-Ikel	Common Sage
Satureja graeca L. s.l. [= *Micromeria graeca* (L.) Bentham s.l.]	Sagħrija Griega	Greek Savory

Satureja microphylla (D'Urville) Gussone [= *Micromeria microphylla* (D'Urville) Bentham]	Xpakkapietra; Xaqq il-Blat; Sagħtrija; Spakkapjetra	Maltese Savory
Liliaceae		
Ruscus hypophyllum L.	Belladonna; Rusku	Greater Butcher's Broom
Orchidaceae		
Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) L.C.M. Richard	Orkida Piramidali	Common Pyramidal Orchid
Ranunculaceae		
Adonis microcarpa DC.	Għallet is-Serduk; Għan is- Serduk; Henna	Pheasant's Eye

SCHEDULE IX

IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING

1. Ecosystems and habitats which may be classed into one or more of the following:
   - containing high diversity;
   - large numbers of endemic or threatened species, or wilderness;
   - required by migratory species;
   - are natural habitats, sites or species of National Importance or of Importance to the Agreement States;
   - isolated, unusual, atypical, peculiar natural habitats or biotopes;
   - of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance; or,
   - which are representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes;

2. Species, communities and populations which may be classed into one or more of the following:
   - endemic or threatened;
   - are species of National Importance or of Importance to the Agreement States;
   - with a restricted distribution in the Maltese Islands, the Mediterranean or within the territory of the Agreement States;
   - isolated, unusual, atypical or peculiar populations of endemic, threatened or common species;
   - wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species;
   - of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value;
   - of social, scientific or cultural importance; or
   - of importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species; and

3. Described genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance.

Schedule X

ENDEMIC SPECIES NOT COVERED BY REGULATION 26

(a) Animals

Acinopus ambiguus (Dejean)	Busewdien tax-Xatt	Shore Ground Beetle
Aleurolobus teucrii Mifsud & Palmeri	-	-
Allophylax picipes melitensis (Baudi)	-	-
Alphasida grossa melitana Reitter	Ħanfusa tal-Fekruna	Tortoise Darkling Beetle
Attalus melitensis Peyron	-	-
Danacea (*Allodanacaea*) *thymi* Liberti & Schembri	-	-
Dasytidius melitensis (Bourgeois)	Dasitidu ta' Malta	-
Laemostenus (Sphodroides) picicornis melitensis (Fairmaire)	-	-
Mniotype deluccai (Berio)	Melvizza ta' Delucca; Melvizza ta' Valletta	Valletta's Brocade
Muticaria macrostoma (Cantraine) s.l. excluding *M. macrostoma mamotica* and *M. macrostoma scalaris*	Dussies	Maltese Door-Snail
Omophlus (Omophlus) melitensis Baudi	-	-
Otiorhynchus (Arammichnus) moriger Reitter	Otjorinku ta' Malta	-
Phragmatobia fuliginosa melitensis	Rubin	Maltese Ruby Tiger Moth
Pimelia rugulosa melitana Reitter	Ħanfusa tar-Raba'	Maltese Field Beetle
Stenosis melitana	-	-
Tentyria laevigata leachi Baudi	Ħanfusa Mogħża	Leach's Darkling Beetle
Trochoidea spratti (Pfeiffer) s.l. excluding *T. spratti cucullus* and *T. spratti despotti*	Żugrag	MalteseTop-Snail

(b) Plants

Allium melitense (Sommier et Caruana Gatto) Ciferri et Giacomini [= *A. ampeloprasum* L. var. *melitense* Sommier et Caruana Gatto]	Kurrat ta' Malta	Maltese Leek
Anthemis urvilleana (DC.) Sommier et Caruana Gatto [= *A. secundiramea* Bivona ssp. *Urvilleana* (DC.) Fernandez]	Bebuna tal-Baħar	Maltese Sea-Chamomile
Calendula sicula Gussone [= *Calendula suffruticosa* Vahl subsp. *fulgida* Rafinesque var. *gussonii* (Lanza) Ohle]	Suffejra ta' Malta	Sicilian Marigold
Chiliadenus bocconei Brullo [= *Jasonia glutinosa* (L.) DC. Auct. fl. Melit.]	Tulliera ta' Malta	Maltese Fleabane
Euphorbia exigua L. var. *pycnophylla* Kramer et Westra	Tengħud Irqiq ta' Malta	Maltese Dwarf Spurge
Filago cossyrensis Lojacono [= *F. pyramidata* L. var. *gussonei* (Fiori) Wagenitz]	Kabuċċinella ta' Malta	Maltese Cudweed
Orobanche muteli FW Schultz forma *melitensis* (Beck in Sommier et Caruana Gatto) Lanfranco [= *Orobanche melitensis* Beck; = *Phelipanche nana* (Noë) Soják subsp. *melitensis* (Beck) Soják]	Budebbus Abjad; Budebbus ta' l-Ingliża	White Broomrape; Maltese Sorrel Broomrape
Urginea pancration (Steinheil) Philippe [= *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker auct. fl. Melit.]	Għansar; Basal ta' l-Għansar	Sea-Side Squill

SCHEDULE XI

ANIMAL SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST WHOSE CAPTURE AND KILLING AND TRANSPORT ARE REGULATED

The species listed in this Schedule are indicated:

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

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

MAMMALS

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis aureus

Canis lupus

Mustelidae

Martes martes

Mustela putorius

Phocidae

All species (except *Monachus monachus*)

Viverridae

Genetta genetta

Herpestes ichneumon

DUPLICIDENTATA

Leporidae

Lepus timidus

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae

Capra ibex

Capra pyrenaica (except *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*)

Rupicapra rupicapra (except *Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica* and *Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Lampetra fluviatilis

Lethenteron zanandrai

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

All species (except *Acipenser naccarii* and *Acipenser sturio*)

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Thymallus thymallus

Coregonus spp.

Hucho hucho

Salmo salar (only in fresh water)

Cyprinidae

Barbus spp.

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus schraetzer

Zingel zingel

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp.

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

Silurus aristotelis

SCHEDULE XII

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

SCHEDULE IX (a)

Non-Selective Means

FOR MAMMALS:

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

FOR FISH

- Poison
- Explosives

SCHEDULE IX (b)

Modes of transport

FOR MAMMALS AND FISH

- Aircraft
- Moving motor vehicles