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:

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.

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:


(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:

“the Act” means the Environment Protection Act;

“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;

“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;

“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;


“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;

“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;

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

PART II

ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS

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.


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;

(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.
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

9. (1) On the basis of the criteria set out in Schedule IV (Stage I) 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;
for the coherence of the Natura 2000 Network and the Pan-European Ecological Network;

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

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.

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.

(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.

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.

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.

(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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 theCompetent 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

(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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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;

(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.

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

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 liaise 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

PART X

COMMUNICATIONS AND RESEARCH

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.

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.

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.
PART XI

PERMITTING AND PENALTIES

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

(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:

(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.
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.
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.

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.
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:
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.

(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

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.

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.
- 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)

---

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* ss. 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 Isoeto-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 elaegnos
Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*

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

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

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

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
Low formations of *Euphorbia* close to cliffs

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

**54. Phrygana**

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

*Sarcopoterium spinosum* phryganas

Endemic phryganas of the *Euphorbio-Verbascion*

### 6. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND FORMATIONS

**61. Natural grasslands**

- * Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedian albi*
- * Xeric sand calcareous grasslands
- Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*
- Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskie* grasslands
- Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
- Oro-Iberian *Festuca indigesta* grasslands
- Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
- Macaronesian mesophile grasslands
- Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festuca pallentis*)

**62. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies**

- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (*important orchid sites*)
- * Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea*
- * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
- * Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
- * Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
- * Pannonic sand steppes
- * Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands
- * Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks
- Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneratalia villosae*)
- * 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 scree of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifoli*ii)
8130 Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree
8140 Eastern Mediterranean screes
8150 Medio-European upland siliceous scree
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 Taiga
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 roboripetraeae* 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, screees 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 (*Juniperopopuletum albae*)
91P0 Holy Cross fir forest (*Abietetum polonicum*)
91Q0 Western Carpathian calcicolous *Pinus sylvestris* forests
91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (*Genistojanuensis-Pinetum*)
91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests
Sarmatic steppe pine forest
Dacian Beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*)

### 92. Mediterranean deciduous forests

- * Apeninne beech forests with *Taxus* and *Ilex*
- * Apennine beech forests with *Abies alba* and beech forests with *Abies nebrodensis*
- Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pyrenaica*
- *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods
- *Quercus trojana* woods
- *Castanea sativa* woods
- Hellenic beech forests with *Abies borisii-regis*
- *Quercus frainetto* woods
- *Cupressus* forests (*Acero-Cupression*)
- Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Salix* and others
- *Platanus orientalis* and *Liquidambar orientalis* woods (*Platanion orientalis*)
- Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

### 93. Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests

- Aegean *Quercus brachypylla* woods
- *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests
- *Quercus suber* forests
- *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests (including Maltese forest remnants)
- *Quercus macrolepis* forests
- *Macaronesian laurel forests* (*Laurus, Ocotea*)
- *Palm groves of Phoenix*
- Forests of *Ilex aquifolium*
- *Scrub and low forest vegetation with Quercus alnifolia*
- Woodlands with *Quercus infectoria* (*Anagyro foetidae-Quercetum infectoriae*)

### 94. Temperate mountainous coniferous forests

- Acidophilous *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio- Piceetea*)
- Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests
- 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 REQUIRE 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 ferrumequinunum*
*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
Gallopia galloti insulanagae
* Gallopia 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)
Anaeocypris 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 albibinnatus (o)
Gobio kessleri (o)
Gobio uranoscopus (o)
Iberocypris palaciosi (o)
* Ladigesocypris ghigii (o)
Leuciscus lacunomis (o)
Leuciscus souffia (o)
Pelecus cultratus (V)
Phoxinellus spp. (o)
* Phoxinus percnurus
Rhodeus sericeus amarus (o)
Rutilus pigus (V)
Rutilus rubilio (o)
Rutilus arcasi (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)

ISOPODA

* Armadillidium ghardalamensis

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

Agathidium pulchellum (o)
Bolbelasmus unicornis
Boros schneideri (o)
Buprestis splendens
Carabus hampei
Carabus hungaricus
* Carabus menetriesi pacholei
* Carabus olympiae
Carabus variolosus
Carabus zawadzkii
Cerambyx cerdo
Corticaria planula (o)
Cucujus cinnaberinus
Dorcadion fulvum cervae
Duvalius gebhardtii
Duvalius hungaricus
Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Leptodirus hochenwarti
**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*
*Eranis ankeraria*
*Erebia calcaria*
Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris (o)
Eriogaster catax
Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (o)
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lanata
Graellsia isabellae (V)
Hesperia comma catena (o)
Hypodryas maturna
Leptidea morsei
Lignyoptera fumidaria
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanargia arge
* Nymphaes vaualbum
Papilio hospiton
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golagus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Xestia borealis (o)
Xestia brunneopicta (o)
* Xylomoia strig

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 curtisi

ORTHOPTERA

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya styxi
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 mouliinsiana (o)

BIVALVIA
Unionoida

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

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

(b) PLANTS

PTERIDOPHYTA
Aspleniaceae

Asplenium jahandiezi (Litard.) Rouy
Asplenium adulterinum Milde
B 4418

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 kazinskynanai Willk.
  * Omphalodes littoralis Lehm.
  * Onosma tornensis Javorka
  Solenanthus albanicus (Degen & al.) Dege & 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 rapicola 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 lacintata Willd.
Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror
* Artemisia pancicii (Janka) Ronn.
* Aster pyrenaicus Desf. ex DC
* Aster sorrentinii (Tod) Lojac.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
* Carduus myriacanthus Salzm. ex DC.
* Centaurea alba L. subsp. heldreichii (Halacsy) Dostál
* 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.
Rhynchosininapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. cintrana(Coutinho) Franco & P. Silva (Coinycia 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 carnilica Koch

Dioscoreaceae

* Borderea chouardii (Gaussen) Heslot

Droseraceae

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

Elatinaceae

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo et al

Ericaceae

Rhododendron luteum Sweet

Euphorbiaceae

* Euphorbia margalidiana Kuhbier & Lewejohann
Euphorbia transtagana Boiss.

Gentianaceae

* Centaurium rigualii Esteve
* Centaurium somedanum Lainz
Gentiana ligustica R. de Vilm. & Chopinet
Gentianella anglica (Pugsley) E. F. Warburg
* Gentianella bohemia 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 setigluminis 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 aequalis 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 cyprita 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.) Hultén

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 pannassica Tzanoudakis

Arecales (= 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 rousana 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 kykoenensis 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 salivifolia 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. lasitanicum R. Fernandes
  Euphrasia genargentea (Feoli) Diana
  Euphrasia marchesettii Wettst. ex Marches.
  Linaria algarviana Chav.
  Linaria coutinhoi Valdés
  Linaria loeselii Schweigger
  Linaria ficalhoana Rouy
  Linaria flavo (Poirret) Desf.
  Linaria hellenica Turrill
  Linaria pseudolaxiflora Lojaco
  Linaria ricardoi Cout.
  Linaria tonzigii Lona
  Linaria tursica B. Valdes & Cabezudo
  Odontites granatensis Boiss.
  Pedicularis sudetica Willd.
  Rhinanthus oesilensis (Ronninger & Saarsoo) Vassilcz
  Tozzia carpathica Wol.
  Verbascum litigiosum Samp.
  Veronica micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link
  Veronica oetaea L.-A. Gustavsson

Solanaceae

* Atropa baetica Willk.

Thymelaeaceae

* Daphne arbuscula Celak
  Daphne petraea Leybold
  Daphne rodriguezii Texidor

Ulmaceae

Zelkova abelicea (Lam.) Boiss.
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 longiradiatum Boiss.
* Naufraga balearica Constans & Cannon
* Oenanthe conoides Lange
  Petagna sanicalifolia 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 & Vigneix
  Viola rupetris F.W. Schmidt subsp. relicta Jalas

**LOWER PLANTS**

**BRYOPHYTA**

  Bruchia vogesiaca Schwaegr. (o)
  Bryhnia novae-angliae (Sull & Lesq.) Grout (o)
*Bryothyrophyllum campylocarpum* (C. Müll.) Crum. (*Bryothyrophyllum 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)

*Drepanocladas* (*Hamatocaulis*) *vernicosus* (Mitt.) Warmst. (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)

*Meessa 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)

*Plagiothecium drummondii* (Bruch & Schimp.) T. Kop. (o)

*Riccia breidleri* Jur. (o)

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

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

*Sphagnum pylaissii* 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-Gurdien  
Mouse-Eared Bat

### SAURIA

**Lacertidae**

*Podarcis filfolensis* filfolensis  
Gremxula ta’ Filfla  
Filfola Wall Lizard

*Podarcis filfolensis* generalensis  
Gremxula ta’ Hagret il-General  
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 Helu  
Maltese Freshwater Crab

**INSECTA**

**COLEOPTERA**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Species</strong></th>
<th><strong>Maltese Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Name</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Alaocyba melitensis</em></td>
<td>Bumunqar Ghama ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Blind Weevil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amaurops mifsudi</em></td>
<td>Psefalida Ghamja ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Blind Psephalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Othiorynchus (Arammichnus) ovatulus</em></td>
<td>Bumunqar tar-Ramla</td>
<td>Maltese Sand Weevil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MOLLUSCA

#### GASTROPODA

- *Dendropoma petraeum* - Bebbugh tal-Blat - Vermetid Snail
- *Trochoidea gharlapisi* - Zugraga ta’ l-Irdum - Cliff Top-Snail
- *Trochoidea spratti cucullus* [= *T. cucullus*; *Helicella cucullus*; *Xerophila cucullus*] - Zugraga ta’ l-Intahleb - Mtahleb Top-Snail
- *Trochoidea spratti despotti* [= *T. despotti*; *T. pyramidata despotti*, *Helicella pyramidata despotti*] - Zugraga ta’ Filfla - Filfola Top-Snail

#### BIVALVIA

- *Pisidium* spp. - Arzell ta’ l-Ilma Helu - Pea-Mussels

### (b) PLANTS

#### RHODOPHYTA

- *Lithothamnion minervae* Basso - Korallina tar-Ramal Haj - Maerl Coralline Alga
Areschoug in J.Agardh

**FUCOPHYTA**

*Cystoseira* spp.  Čistosejri  Sea-Firs

**PINOPHYTA**

Cupressaceae

*Tetraclinis articulata*  Gharghat/ Siġra tal-Għarghar  Araar Tree; Alerce; Sandarac Gum Tree

**MAGNOLIOPHYTA**

Alliaceae

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

Anacardiaceae

*Pistacia terebinthus* L.  Skornabekk; Terebintu Terebintu; Sicilia Terebint  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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Local Names</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthiola incana (L.) R. Brown subsp. melitensis Brullo, Lanfranco, Pavone et Ronsisvalle</td>
<td>Ġiżi ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Stocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistaceae</td>
<td>Cistus spp.</td>
<td>Borghom; Ċisti</td>
<td>Rock-Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
<td>Convolvulus oleifolius Desrousseaux s.l.</td>
<td>Leblieb ta’ l-Irdum</td>
<td>Olive-Leaved Bindweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymodoceaceae</td>
<td>Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Ascherson [= Zostera nodosa Ucria]</td>
<td>Alka Rqiqa; Ćimodočja</td>
<td>Lesser Neptune-Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>Erica multiflora L.</td>
<td>Erika; Issopu; Savina; Saghtar Ahmar; Lehjet ix-Xih</td>
<td>Mediterranean Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Euphorbia dendroides L.</td>
<td>Tenghud tas-Sigra</td>
<td>Tree Spurge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euphorbia paralias L.</td>
<td>Tenghud tar-Ramel</td>
<td>Sea Spurge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euphorbia terracina L.</td>
<td>Tenghud tax-Xatt</td>
<td>Coast Spurge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabaceae (= Leguminosae)</td>
<td>Anagyris foetida L.</td>
<td>Fula tal-Klieb</td>
<td>Bean Trefoil Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthyllis hermanniae L.</td>
<td>Ἡθتا s-Sewda</td>
<td>Shrubby Kidney-Vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lotus halophilus Boissier et Spruner</td>
<td>Ghantux tar-Ramel</td>
<td>Sand Restharrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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-Bahar*  
Sea Rush

Lamiaceae (= Labiatae)

*Origanum dictamnus* L.  
*Riegnu ta’ Ġnien il-Kbir*  
Cretan Dittany

*Teucrium scordioides*  
*Schreber [= *T. scordium* L. subsp. *scordioides* (Schreb.) Arcangeli]*  
*Borghom ta’ l-Ilma*  
Water Germander

*Thymus capitatus* L. [= *Thymbra capitata* (L.) Cavanilles; *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Reichenbach fil.]  
*Saghtar*  
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.]  
*Nahla 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]
Lehjet ix-Xih; Limonju ta’ Malta
Maltese Sea-Lavender

*Limonium zeraphae* Brullo
[= *Statice reticulata* auct. fl. Melit. non L.]
Lehjet ix-Xih; Limonju ta’ Žerafa
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 Selvağga
Evergreen Rose

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

Salicaceae

*Salix alba* L.
Žafżafa; Žafżafa Kbira
White Willow

*Salix pedicellata* Desfontaines
Žafżafa ż-Żghira
Mediterranean Willow

Solanaceae

*Lycium intricatum* Boissier
Ghawseğ
Southern Boxthorn;
Southern Tea-Tree

Ulmaceae

*Ulmus canescens* Melville

[= *Ulmus minor* Miller

subsp. *canescens* (Melville)

K.Browicz & J.Zielinski]

Hoary Elm; Grey-Leaved Elm

Nemmiesa; Siġra tan-

Nemus; Ulmu

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

Slender Eel-Grass

Nana
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 proposes 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 iberica
Rana italicca
Rana latastei
Rana lessonae

Pelobatidae

Pelobates cultripes
Pelobates fuscus
Pelobates syriacus

Bufonidae

Bufo calamita
Bufo viridis

Hylidae

Hyla arborea
Hyla meridionalis
Hyla sarda

FISH

ACIPENSERIFORMES
Acipenseridae

Acipenser naccarii
Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES
Coregonidae

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

CYPRINIFORMES
Cyprinidae

Anaceypris 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 vauaalbum
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 commixa
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’ Halqu Twil; Ġurdien tal-Munqar; Ġurdien tal-Geddum Twil  Pygmy White-Toothed Shrew

CARNIVORA

Mustelidae

*Mustela nivalis*  Ballottra  Weasel
REPTILES

SAURIA
Gekkonidae

*Hemidactylus turcicus*  
Wizgha tad-Djar  
Turkish Gecko

*Tarentola mauritanica*  
Wiżgha tal-Kampanja  
Moorish Gecko

OPHIDIA
Colubridae

*Coluber algirus*  
*Serp l-Ahdar*  
Algerian Whip Snake

FISH

ACTINOPTERYGII

CYPRINODONTIFORMES
Cyprinodontidae

*Aphanius fasciatus*  
Bużaqq  
Maltese Killifish

SYNGNATHIFORMES
Syngnathidae

*Hippocampus hippocampus*  
Žiemel tal-Bahar  
Short-Snouted Sea-Horse

*Hippocampus heptagonus*  

*Hippocampus guttulatus*  
Žiemel tal-Bahar  
Long-Snouted Sea-Horse

ELASMOBRANCHII

CARCHARHINIFORMES
Carcharhinidae

*Carcharodon carcharias*  
Kelb il-Bahar  
Great White Shark

LAMNIFORMES
Cetorhinidae
### RAJIFORMES

**Myliobatidae**

- *Cetorhinus maximus* (Pixxitonnu, Basking Shark)
- *Mobula mobular* (Baqra; Manta; Raja tal-Qrun, Devil Ray)

### INVERTEBRATES

#### PORIFERA

- *Aplysina* spp. - (Aplysina Sponges)
- *Axinella cannabina* - (Kandilabru)
- *Axinella polypoides* - (Sponža tal-Qrun, Common Antlers Sponge)
- *Geodia cydonium* - (Debb)
- *Ircinia foetida* - (Horny Wild Sponge)
- *Ircinia pipetta* -
- *Petrobiona massiliiana* - (Sponža 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-Ahmar, 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* - (Grané tar-Ramla, Ghost Crab)
Potamonidae

*Potamon fluviatile lanfrancoi*  
Qabru; Granè ta’ l-Ilma Helu  
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

*Ptosisma flavoguttata*  
-  
-

**LEPIDOPTERA**

Lasiocampidae

*Gastropacha quercifolia*  
Werqa Niexfa  
Lappet Moth

*Lasiocampa quercus*  
Bahrija tal-Ballut  
Oak Eggar

Satyridae

*Lasiommata megera*  
Kannella tax-Xemx  
Wall Brown

*Pararge aegeria*  
Kannella tad-Dell  
Speckled Wood

Noctuidae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Catocala conjuncta</em></td>
<td>Katokala Rari, Bahrija tal-Luq</td>
<td>Red Underwing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Catocala elocata</em></td>
<td>Elokata</td>
<td>Red Underwing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Catocala nymphaea</em></td>
<td>Katokala Safra Kbira, Bahrija tal-Luq</td>
<td>Oak Yellow Underwing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Catocala nymphagoga</em></td>
<td>Katokala Safra Żghira, Bahrija tal-Luq</td>
<td>Oak Yellow Underwing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sphingidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acherontia atropos</em></td>
<td>Bahrija ta’ Ras il-Mewt</td>
<td>Death’s Head Hawkmoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agrius convolvuli</em></td>
<td>Bahrija tal-Leblieb</td>
<td>Convolvulus Hawkmoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hyles sammuti</em></td>
<td>Bahrija tat-Tenghud</td>
<td>Maltese Spurge Hawkmoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hyles lineata livornica</em></td>
<td>Bahrija tad-Dwieli</td>
<td>Striped Hawmoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Macroglossum stellatarum</em></td>
<td>Ḥabbara</td>
<td>Hummingbird Hawkmoth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hesperiidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gegenes pumilio</em></td>
<td>Il-Bahri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lycaenidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aricia agestis</em></td>
<td>Kannelli ta’ l-Anglu</td>
<td>Brown Argus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Celastrina argiolus</em></td>
<td>Ikhal Fiddieni</td>
<td>Holly Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lampides boeticus</em></td>
<td>Ikhal tad-Denb Twil</td>
<td>Long-tailed Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lycaena phlaeas</em></td>
<td>Farfett tas-Selq</td>
<td>Small Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polyommatus icarus</em></td>
<td>Farfett ta’ l-Anglu</td>
<td>Common Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Syntarucus pirithous</em></td>
<td>Ikhal tad-Denb Qasir</td>
<td>Lang’s Short-tailed blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zizeeria knysna</em></td>
<td>Ikhal ta’ l-Afrika</td>
<td>African Grass Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nymphalidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Coenonympha pamphilus</em></td>
<td>Kannella Żghir</td>
<td>Small Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maniola jurtina</em></td>
<td>Kannella Kbir</td>
<td>Meadow Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pieridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gonepteryx cleopatra</em></td>
<td>Farfett taż-Żiju</td>
<td>Cleopatra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tineidae**

*Moropha chora**gella*

**ODONATA**

*Anax parthenope*  
*Orthetrum trinacria*  
*Orthetrum brunneum*

**NEUROPTERA**

*Acanthaclisis baetica*  
*Italochrysa italica*

**MOLLUSCA**

**GASTROPODA**

*Charonia nodifera* [= *Charonia lampas; C. rubicunda*]  
*Charonia tritonis* s.l. [= *Charonia seguenzae; C. variegata*]  
*Dendropoma petraeum*  
*Erosaria spurca* [= *Cypraea spurca; Pustularia spurca*]  
*Luria lurida* [= *Cypraea lurida; Talparia lurida*]  
*Mitra zonata*  
*Muticaria macrostoma mamotica* [= *Clausilia mamotica; Lampedusa mamotica*]  
*Muticaria macrostoma scalaris* [= *Clausilia scalaris; Lampedusa scalaris*]  
*Ranella olearia* [= *Agrobu**cinum olearium; A. giganteum*]  
*Charonia nodifera*  
*Charonia tritonis* s.l.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Classification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Common Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Scientific Name</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schilderia achatidea [= Cypraea achatidea; Cypraea physis; Erronea achatidea]</td>
<td>Babhuha</td>
<td>Agate Cowrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonna galea [= Dolium galea]</td>
<td>Tina tal-Bahar; Sorm il-Bahar</td>
<td>Giant Tun; Mediterranean Tun-Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochoidea gharlapsi</td>
<td>Zugrara ta’ l-Irdum Ghar Lapsi</td>
<td>Top Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochoidea spratti cucullus [= T. cucullus; Helicella cucullus]</td>
<td>Zugrara ta’ l-Imtahleb</td>
<td>Top-Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochoidea spratti despotti [= Trochoidea despotti; T. pyramidata despotti]</td>
<td>Zugrara ta’ Filfla</td>
<td>Filfola Top-Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonaria pyrum [= Cypraea pyrum; Erronea pyrum]</td>
<td>Babhuha Hamra</td>
<td>Pear Cowrie/Porcelain Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIVALVIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pholas dactylus</td>
<td>Tamra Bajda</td>
<td>Common Piddock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinna rudis [= Pinna pernula]</td>
<td>Nakkrax tax-Xewk</td>
<td>Rough Pen-Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisidium spp.</td>
<td>Arzell ta’ l-Ilma Helu</td>
<td>Pea-Mussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRYOZOA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornera lichenoides</td>
<td>Qroll Falz</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECHINODERMATA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asterina pancerii [= Asteriscus pancerii; Asterina gibbosa var. pancerii]</td>
<td>Stilla tal-Bahar</td>
<td>Cushion-Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophidiaster ophidianus</td>
<td>Stilla tal-Bahar; Salib il-Bahar Hamra</td>
<td>Violet Starfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) PLANTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lithophyllum byssoides</em> (Lamarck) Foslie [= <em>Lithophyllum lichenoides</em> Philippi]</td>
<td>Litofillum</td>
<td>Stone-Weed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lithophyllum trochanter (Bory) Huve ex Woelkerling [= L. byssoides auct. fl. Melit. non (Lamarck) Foslie] Litofillum Stone-Weed

CHLOROPHYTA

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

FUCOPHYTA

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

BRYOPHYTA

Petalophyllum ralfsii (Wils.) Nees & Gott. Hepatika; Petalofilla Liverwort
Riella helicophylla (Mont.) Hook. Riella; Hepatika ta’ l-Ghadira 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-Hitan 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’ Ghawdex*  
*Common Spleenwort; Maidenhair Spleenwort*

### PINOPHYTA

**Cupressaceae**

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

### MAGNOLIOPHYTA

**Amaryllidaceae**

*Pancratium foetidum*  
*Pomel*
*Pankrazju tal-Ħarfa*  
*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 Selvaggia; Aristolokja*  
*Southern Birthwort*

**Asteraceae (= Compositae)**

*Atractylis cancellata* L.  
*Xewk tal-Gaġga*  
*Cage Thistle*

*Chondrilla juncea* L.  
*Tfief tar-Ramel; Tfief ta’ l-Ghadira*  
*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 (= Cruciferaeae)

*Enarthrocarpus pterocaropus*  
Ravanell ta’ l-Egittu  
Winged Radish

*Hymenolobus revelieri* (Jordan) Brullo subsp. *sommieri* (Pampanini)  
Brullo [= *Hutchinsia procumbens* forma *sommieri* Pampanini]  
Ğāġir ta’ Kemmuna  
Maltese Hymenolobus

*Matthiola incana* (L.) R. Brown subsp. *melitensis* Brullo, Lanfranco, Pavone et Ronsisvalle  
Giżi ta’ Malta  
Maltese Stocks

*Matthiola lunata* DC.  
Giżi ta’ Spanja  
Spanish Stocks

Caryophyllaceae

*Silene fruticosa* L.  
Lsien l-Ghasfur tal-Blat  
Shrubby Campion

Cistaceae

*Cistus creticus* L. s.l.  
Borghom; Ĉistu Roza  
Hoary Rockrose

*Cistus monspeliensis* L.  
Borghom; Ĉistu 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.  
Gherq Sinjur; Gherq il-Ġeneral; Żobb l-Art  
Malta Fungus

Euphorbiaceae

*Euphorbia characias* L.  
Tenghud tal-Ħaġar  
Large Mediterranean Spurge

*Euphorbia melapetala* Gasparrini  
Tenghud tal-Ħaġar  
Large Sicilian Spurge
**Euphorbia paralias** L.  
Tenghud tar-Ramel  
Sea Spurge

**Euphorbia terracina** L.  
Tenghud tax-Xatt  
Coast Spurge

**Fabaceae**

**Lotus halophilus** Boissier et Spuner  
Ghantux tar-Ramel  
Sand Restharrow

**Ononis oligophylla**  
Trew tat-Tafal  
Few-Leaved Restharrow

**Hyacinthaceae**

**Scilla clusii** Parlatore s.l. 
[includes Scilla candida Gussone]  
Ghansal tal-Jonna  
Maltese Squill

**Scilla sicula** Tineo [= Scilla peruviana L. var. sicula (Tineo) Fiori]  
Ghansal Ikhal  
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  
[includes Mentha rotundifolia (L.) Hudson]  
Nagħniegh Selvaggio  
Round-Leaved Mint

**Liliaceae**

**Tulipa australis** Link [= Tulipa sylvestris auct. Melit. non L.]  
Tulipan Selvaggio  
Wild Tulip
Barlia robertiana
(Loiseleur) Greuter [= Himantoglossum robertianum (Loiseleur) Delforge]

Neotinea maculata
(Desfontaines) Stearn [= Orchis intacta Link; Neotinea intacta (Desfontaines) Reichenbach fil.)

Ophrys apifera Hudson [= Ophrys arachnites Miller]

Ophrys bertolonii Moretti

Ophrys caesiella Delforge

Ophrys lutea Cavanilles [= Ophrys vesfiera Brotero]

Ophrys cf. mesaritica
Paulus, Alibertis et Alibertis [= O. iricolor subsp. mesaritica Alibertis et Alibertis]

Ophrys cf. parosica Delforge

Ophrys fusca Link s.str.

Ophrys fusca Link s.l.

Ophrys iricolor
Desfontaines s.l. [= O. fusca subsp. iricolor (Desfontaines) Richter s.l.]

Ophrys lacaietae Lojacono [= Ophrys oxyrrhynchos subsp. lacaietae (Lojacono) Del Prete]

Ophrys lucifera Devillers-Terschuren et Devillers

Ophrys oxyrrhynchos
Todaro [= Ophrys fusiflora subsp. oxyrrhynchos (Todaro) Soó]
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]
Žunžana ż-Żghira Yellow Bee Orchid

Ophrys speculum Link [= Ophrys ciliata Bivona-Bernardi]
Dubbiena Kahla 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.]
Nahla Kbira Sawfly Orchid

Orchis conica Willdenow [= O. pusilla Tyteca; Neotinea tridentata subsp. Conica (Willdenow) Bateman, Prideon et Chase]
Orkida tat-Tikek Milky Orchid

Orchis italica Poiret [= Orchis longicurris Link; O. undulatifolia Bivona-Bernardi]
Hajja 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, Prideon et Chase]
Orkida tal-Qrun Horned Orchid/Long-Spurred Orchid

Orchis morio L. s.l. [= Anacamptis morio (L.) Bateman, Prideon et Chase s.l.]
Orkida ta’ l-Elmu Green Winged Orchid

Orchis papilionacea L. s.l. [= Anacamptis papilionacea (L.) Bateman, Prideon & Chase s.l.]
Farfett Pink Butterfly Orchid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
<th>Maltese Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Orchis tridentata</em> Scopoli s.l. [= <em>O. variegata</em> Allioni s.l.; <em>Neotinea tridentata</em> (Scopoli) Bateman, Pridgeon et Chase s.l.]</td>
<td>Milky Orchids</td>
<td>Orkidi tat-Tikek</td>
<td>Milky Orchids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Serapis cordigera</em> L. [= <em>Serapis ovalis</em> Rich.]</td>
<td>Heart-Flowered Tongue Orchid</td>
<td>Orkida tal-Qalb</td>
<td>Heart-Flowered Tongue Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Serapis lingua</em> L. [= <em>Serapis columnae</em> (Rchb. Fil.) Lojacono]</td>
<td>Tongue Orchid; Tongue Serapias</td>
<td>Orkida ta’ l-Ilsien</td>
<td>Tongue Orchid; Tongue Serapias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Serapis vomeracea</em> (Burmann fil.) Briquet [= <em>Serapis longigetala</em> (Tenore) Pollini]</td>
<td>Ploughshare; Long-Lipped Tongue Orchid</td>
<td>Orkida ta’ l-Ilsien Kbir</td>
<td>Ploughshare; Long-Lipped Tongue Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spiranthes spiralis</em> (L.) Chevallier [= <em>Spiranthes autumnalis</em> L.C.M. Richard]</td>
<td>Autumn Lady’s Tresses</td>
<td>Hajja u Mejta tal-Ħarifa</td>
<td>Autumn Lady’s Tresses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poaceae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ampelodesma mauritanica</em> (Poiret) Durand et Schinz [= <em>Ampelodesma tenax</em> Link]</td>
<td>Dis</td>
<td>Diss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ranunculaceae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ranunculus fontanus</em> C. Presl [= <em>R. ophioglossifolius</em> var. <em>laevis</em> Chabert; <em>R. ophioglossifolius</em> subsp. <em>fontanus</em> (Presl) Hayek]</td>
<td>Pond Spearwort</td>
<td>Ċfolloq ta’ Ghajn Mula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</em> Villars</td>
<td>Adder’s Tongue Spearwort</td>
<td>Ċfolloq ta’ l-Ghadajjar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rosaceae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sarcopoterium spinosum</em> (L.) Spach [= <em>Poterium spinosum</em> L.]</td>
<td>Thorny Burnet</td>
<td>Tursin il-Ghul Xewwieki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rubiaceae

\[\textit{Putoria calabrica} \textit{(L.f.) Persoon s.l. [= Asperula calabrica L. fil. s.l.]}\]

\[\text{Putorja Stinking Madder}\]

Ruppiaceae

\[\textit{Ruppia cirrhosa} \textit{(Petagna) Grande s.l. [= Ruppia spiralis L. ex Dumortier s.l.]}\]

\[\text{Ruppja} \text{ Spiral Tassel-Pondweed}\]

\[\textit{Ruppia drepanensis} \textit{Tineo ex Gussone [= Ruppia maritima subsp. drepanensis} \textit{(Tineo) Maire et Weiller; R. maritima var. drepanensis} \textit{(Tineo) K. Schum. in Mart.]}\]

\[\text{Ruppja ta’ l-Ghadira Lesser Tassel-Pondweed}\]

\[\textit{Ruppia maritima} \textit{L. s.l. [= Ruppia rostellata Koch; R. salina Schur]}\]

\[\text{Ruppja tas-Salini Beaked Tassel-Pondweed}\]

Zannichelliaceae

\[\textit{Zannichellia melitensis} \textit{Brullo, Giusso et Lanfranco [= Zannichellia palustris auct. fl. Melit. non L.; = Z. pedunculata auct. fl. Melit. non Rchb. in Mössler]}\]

\[\text{Harira ta’ l-Ilma Maltese Horned-Pondweed}\]
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

Astacidae

Astacus astacus
Austropotamobius pallipes
Austropotamobius torrentium

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Saturniidae

Graellsia isabellae

(b) PLANTS

ALGAE

RHODOPHYTA

Corallinaceae


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 pylaissi 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 salviastrium Schreber subsp. salviastrium 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]
Černa
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-Bahar  
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

Odontaspidae

*Carcharias taurus*  
Tawru  
Sand Tiger Shark

**CARCHARINIFORMES**
Carcharhinidae

*Carcharhinus brevipinna*  
Kelb il-Bahar  
Spinner Shark

*Carcharhinus limbatus*  
Kelb il-Bahar  
Blacktip Shark

*Carcharhinus plumbeus*  
Kelb Griż  
Sandbar Shark

*Prionace glauca*  
Fluta Kahla  
Blue Shark

Triakidae

*Galeorhinus galeus*  
Kelb il-Bahar  
Tope Shark

**HEXANCHIFORMES**

Hexanchidae

*Hexanchus griseus*  
Murruna ta’ Sitt Garği  
Bluntnose Sixgill Shark

**SQUATINIFORMES**

Squatiniidae

*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-Iljunfiant  
Elephant’s Ear Sponge

*Spongia officinalis*  
Sponża tal-Hasil  
Greek Bath Sponge

*Spongia zimocca*  
Sponża Lewn il-Ħilda  
Leather Sponge
### CRUSTACEA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
<th>European Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Homarus gammarus</em></td>
<td>European Lobster</td>
<td>Iljunfant tal-Baħar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maja squinado</em></td>
<td>Spiny Spider Lobster</td>
<td>Għaġuża</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Palinurus elephas</em></td>
<td>Common Spiny Lobster</td>
<td>Awwista</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scyllarus latus</em> (= Scyllarides latus)</td>
<td>Flat Lobster; European Paddle-Nosed Lobster</td>
<td>Ċkala; Ċkala Hamra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scyllarus pignaeus</em></td>
<td>Pygmy Flat Lobster</td>
<td>Ċkala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scyllarus arctus</em></td>
<td>Small Flat Lobster</td>
<td>Ċkala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ECHINODERMATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Paracentrotus lividus</em></td>
<td>Rizza</td>
<td>Stone Sea-Urchin; Rock-Urchin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (b) PLANTS

### HYMENOMYCETES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pleurotus eryngii</em> (DC. Ex Fr.) Quel. s.l.</td>
<td>Oyster Mushroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faqqieg tal-Ferla</td>
<td>Oyster Mushroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LICHENES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Rocella phycopsis</em> Ach. [= Rocella fucoids Vainio]</td>
<td>Rocella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ROCHELLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lehjet ix-Xih; Ħażiż tal-Presepju</td>
<td>Rocella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAGNOLIOPHYTA

### Amaryllidaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Narcissus elegans</em> (Haworth) Spach</td>
<td>Elegant Narcissus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narċis Imwahħar Skars</td>
<td>Elegant Narcissus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Apiaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Apium graveolens</em> L.</td>
<td>Wild Celery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>English Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karfus Selvagġ</td>
<td>Wild Celery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Capparis orientalis** Veillard

[= *Capparis rupestris* Sibthorp & Smith; *C. spinosa* subsp. *rupestris* (Sm.) Nyman; *C. spinosa* var. *inermis* Turra]

**Capparis spinosa** L.

Kappar tax-Xewk  Spiny Caper

Cymodoceaceae

**Cymodocea nodosa** (Ucria) Ascherson

Alka Rqīqa; ċimodoċja  Lesser Neptune-Grass

Ericaceae

**Erica multiflora** L.

Erika; Issopu; Savina; Sagħtar Ahmar; Leħjet ix-Xiħ  Mediterranean Heath

Fabaceae

**Anthyllis hermanniae** L.

Hatba s-Sewda  Shrubby Kidney-Vetch

Hyacinthaceae

**Ornithogalum arabicum** L.

Halib it-Tajr; Hara ta´ ċawl  Large Star-of-Bethlehem

**Ornithogalum narbonense** L.

Halib it-Tajr il-Komuni  Southern Star-of-Bethlehem

**Urginea pancration** (Steinheil) Philippe

Ghansar; 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´ Squaliċja  Three-Lobed Sage

**Salvia officinalis** L.

Salvja; Salvja ta´ l-Ikel  Common Sage

**Satureja graeca** L. s.l. [= *Micromeria graeca* (L.) Bentham s.l.]

Saghrija Griega  Greek Savory
Satureja microphylla (D’Urville) Gussone [= Micromeria microphylla (D’Urville) Bentham] Xpakkapietra; Xaqq il-Blat; Saghtrija; 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. Ghallet is-Serduk; Ghan 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acinopus ambiguus</em> (Dejean)</td>
<td>Busewdien tax-Xatt</td>
<td>Shore Ground Beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aleurolobus teucrrii</em> Mifsud &amp; Palmeri</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allophylax picipes melitensis</em> (Baudi)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alphasida grossa melitana</em> Reitter</td>
<td>Hannfusa tal-Fekruna</td>
<td>Tortoise Darkling Beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Attalus melitensis</em> Peyron</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Danacea (Allodanacaea)</em> thymi Liberti &amp; Schembri</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dasitidius melitensis</em> (Bourgeois)</td>
<td>Dasitidu ta’ Malta</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Laemostenus (Sphodroides)</em> picicornis melitensis (Fairmaire)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mniotype deluccai</em> (Berio)</td>
<td>Melvizza ta’ Delucca;</td>
<td>Valletta’s Brocade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melvizza ta’ Valletta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mucicaria macrostoma</em> (Cantraine) s.l. excluding <em>M. macrostoma mamonica</em> and <em>M. macrostoma scalaris</em></td>
<td>Dussies</td>
<td>Maltese Door-Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Omophlus (Omophlus)</em> melitensis Baudi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Otiorhynchus</em> (Arammichmus) moriger Reitter</td>
<td>Otjorinku ta’ Malta</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phragmatobia fuliginosa melitensis</em></td>
<td>Rubin</td>
<td>Maltese Ruby Tiger Moth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pimelia rugulosa melitana</em> Reitter</td>
<td>Hannfusa tar-Raba’</td>
<td>Maltese Field Beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stenos melitana</em></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tentyria laevigata leachi</em> Baudi</td>
<td>Hannfusa Moghža</td>
<td>Leach’s Darkling Beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trochoidea spratti</em> (Pfeiffer) s.l. excluding <em>T. spratti cucullus</em> and <em>T. spratti despotti</em></td>
<td>Zugrag</td>
<td>MalteseTop-Snail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(b) Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Maltese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Allium melitense</em> (Sommier et Caruana Gatto) Ciferri et Giacomini [= <em>A. ampeleoprasum</em> L. var. <em>melitense</em> Sommier et Caruana Gatto]</td>
<td>Kurrat ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Leek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chiliadenus bocconei</em> Brullo [= <em>Jasonia glutinosa</em> (L.) DC. Auct. fl. Melit.]</td>
<td>Tulliera ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Fleabane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphorbia exigua</em> L. var. <em>pycnophylla</em> Kramer et Westra</td>
<td>Tenghud Irqiq ta’ Malta</td>
<td>Maltese Dwarf Spurge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Orobanche muteli</em> FW Schultz forma <em>melitensis</em> (Beck in Sommier et Caruana Gatto Lanfranco [= <em>Orobanche melitensis</em> Beck; = <em>Phelipanche nana</em> (Noë) Soják subsp. <em>melitensis</em> (Beck) Sojak]</td>
<td>Budebbus Abjad; Budebbus ta’ l-Ingliża</td>
<td>White Broomrape; Maltese Sorrel Broomrape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urginea pancracion</em> (Steinheil) Philippe [= <em>Urginea maritima</em> (L.) Baker auct. fl. Melit.]</td>
<td>Ghansar; Basal ta’ l-Ghansar</td>
<td>Sea-Side Squill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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