



IMPRINT

Pilot Program Report

Intellectual Output 4 / February 2017

IMPRINT+ [2015-1-PT01-KA201-012976]





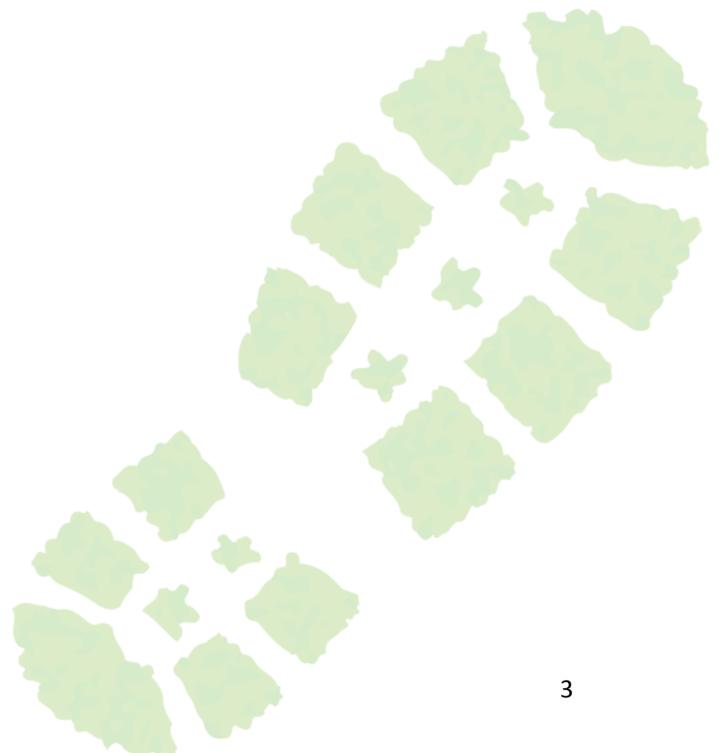
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

2015-1-PT01-KA201-012976

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.
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Introduction

At the outset Imprint+, a small-scale trial run on the ecological evaluation and compensation methodologies was implemented in the Municipality of Lousada, in close collaboration with the University of Aveiro. The main objectives of this pilot program were to diagnose Lousada's ecological situation and map priority sites of intervention; engage local school communities in the project with environmental education sessions and practical offset actions in the field; and to test the public's reaction and suitability of Imprint+ implementation plan, tools and resources.

This report describes the situation in Lousada and the various steps of the pilot program, from the methodologies and results of the ecological assessment to the strategies for public engagement and practical offset actions. This document may, therefore, provide helpful information for project partners or any interested person towards the implementation of Imprint+ in their specific situations.

Study area

Lousada is a municipality located in north-western Portugal, district of Porto. The climate of the region is of Atlantic influence, with mean annual temperatures of 10 - 12,5°C, influenced by the mountainous terrain and basins of three main rivers. Although with a relatively small area of 94,89 km² the municipality has a population of 47,387, resulting in a considerable density of 490 inhabitants/km². This human presence strongly shapes the territory, which is mainly occupied by agricultural fields, urban areas and tree plantations for fiber production. Nevertheless, some less altered, more natural habitats still exist, namely scrubland and remnants of original deciduous forest, such as oak and riparian species.

The ecological assessment of Lousada was based on 20 sampling sites (Fig. 1). These sites were chosen according to their perceived potential for biodiversity, the adequate representation of the habitats and possible environmental issues present in the study area, and their geographic location within the municipality.

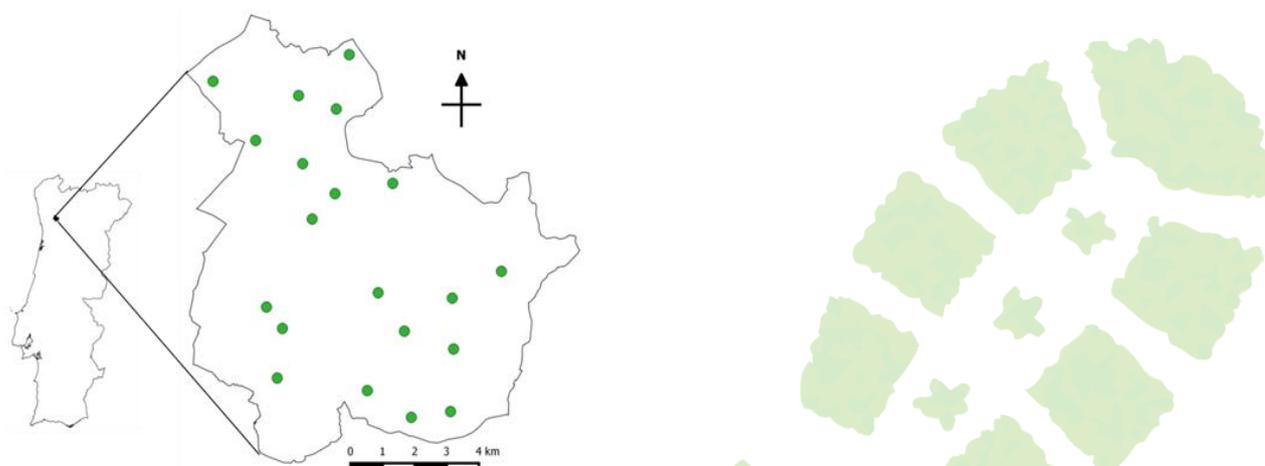
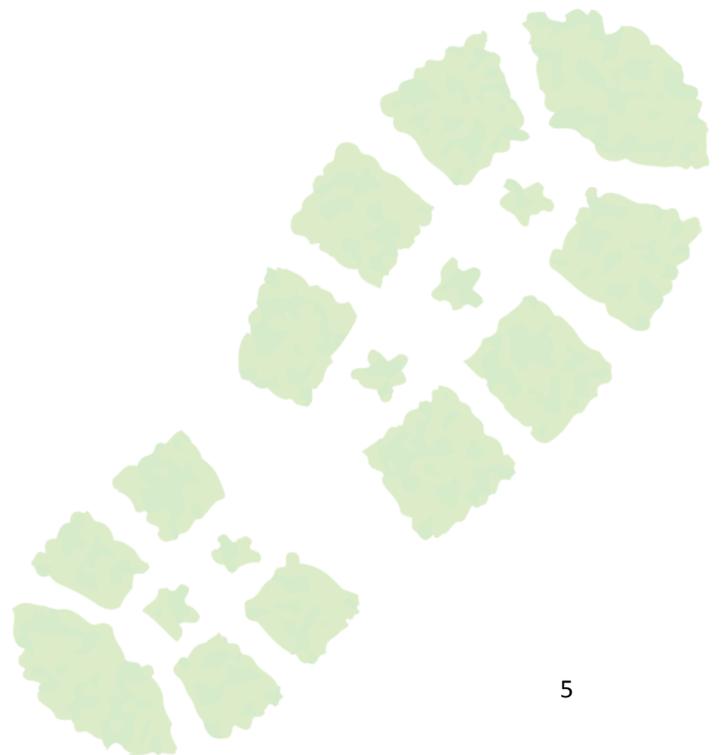


Fig. 1- Ecological assessment sampling sites for the Imprint+ pilot project in the municipality of Lousada, Portugal.

Ecological assessment

The ecological assessment carried out in the sampling sites had a strong focus on flora (plants) and fauna (animals) diversity. Below is the description of the methods employed and major results for each group. It's worth noting that occasional important information was gathered in other locations, such as presence of species not found in the sampling sites.

Environmental issues such as deforestation, water pollution, garbage dumping and others were also inventoried during the fieldwork. This, adding to the information provided by the biodiversity surveys, brought a clearer picture of the current situation in Lousada and which actions would be more urgent.



Flora surveys

Methods

Flora surveys in Lousada were carried between March 2016 to April 2017, and will continue till September 2017. During that period, flora surveys were carried out with several regular and quantitatively proportional fieldtrips to the 20 sampling sites, monitoring plants' evolution in each sampling site.

Flora assessment was made according to the presence of habitats in Diretiva Habitats. Habitats and RELAPE (rare, endemic, located, threatened or endangered) species were georeferenced.

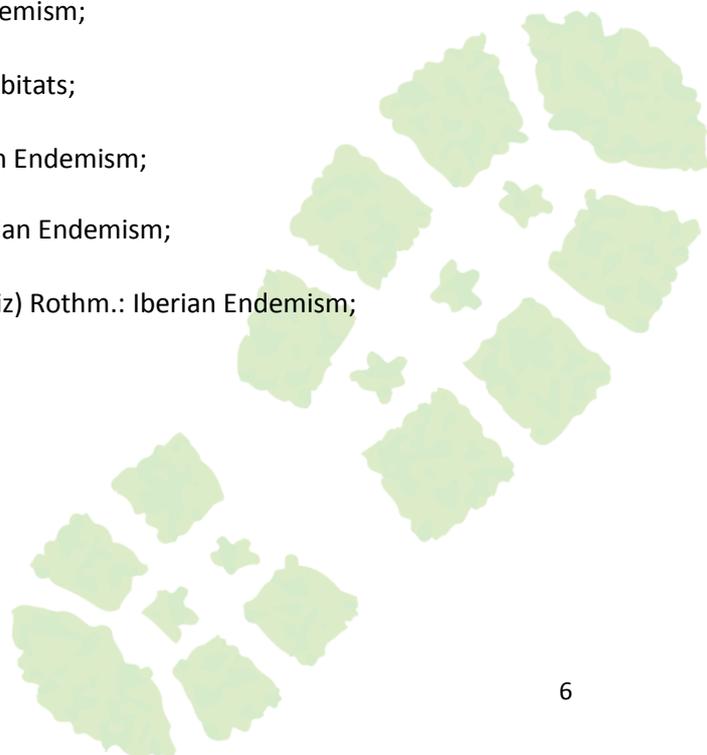
Some species specimens were collected and compiled in an herbarium that will be the herbarium of the municipality of Lousada with the species of this region. The herbarium will be kept in the Herbarium Universitatis Aveirensis, at University of Aveiro.

Photographic record was made and it will be used to make a photographic catalogue with the species identified. This record will be constantly updated.

Results

Overall, 301 species were identified for the study area (Annex 2). From these 301 species, 9 are RELAPE species:

1. *Cytisus multiflorus* (L'Hér.) Sweet: Iberian Endemism;
2. *Echium rosulatum* Lange: Iberian Endemism;
3. *Hyacinthoides paivae* S. Ortiz & Rodr. Oubiña: Iberian Endemism;
4. *Linaria triornithophora* (L.) Willd.: Iberian Endemism;
5. *Narcissus triandrus* L.: Annex IV of Diretiva Habitats;
6. *Omphalodes nitida* Hoffmanns. & Link: Iberian Endemism;
7. *Stauracanthus genistoides* (Brot.) Samp.: Iberian Endemism;
8. *Ulex europaeus* L. subsp. *latebracteatus* (Mariz) Rothm.: Iberian Endemism;
9. *Ulex micranthus* Lange: Iberian Endemism.



Fauna surveys

Methods

Vertebrate fauna (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) surveys in Lousada were carried between March 2016 to January 2017. Each group of vertebrates was sampled during several sessions, each session consisting of a full round of sampling in all sites. Depending on the group different methods were applied (Fig. 2), which are described below.

Fish were surveyed in three sessions: March-June; July-October; November-January. Individuals were caught with a handnet, identified, and released back to their aquatic habitats in 20 min capture periods at each site.

Amphibians in the study area were also sampled in three sessions: March-April; May-June, September-October. These consisted of 30 min nocturnal surveys, with headlights, in the aquatic habitats and their surroundings at each site. Individuals at adult, larva and egg stages were captured with a handnet and handled when required, identified with morphological or auditive traits (the latter only for adult anurans) and released back.

Similarly, reptiles were also surveyed in three sessions: April-May; June-July; August-September. Sampling was carried out during the day along 600 m transects at each site, while turning stones, logs and other potential refuges for animals of this group.

Bird sampling was done in four sessions: April; May; September-October; December-January. Observations were carried out along transects of 600 m for 40 min at each site. Individuals were identified visually with binoculars and through audition of calls and songs.

Mammals were sampled with several methodologies depending on their taxa. Small mammals (rodents and insectivores) were captured with Sherman traps in three sampling sessions: June-July; September-October; December-January. At each site, 20 traps were set up in 100 meter transects and left active for four nights, with daily checkups in the early morning. Bats were identified through their vocalizations with an ultra sound detector and recorder, nocturnally, along 500 m transects, in seven monthly sessions from April to October. Finally, carnivores and other larger mammals were sampled with camera trap photography in 5 sessions: April-May; June-July; August-September; October-November; December-January. During each session, a camera trap station, consisting of a camera and bait was set up and left active for 15 nights at each site. At the same sessions, this group was surveyed through signs of presence (such as footprints, feces, and feeding remains) in 600 m transects.

Results



Fig. 2. Methods through survey (top to bottom) fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird and small mammals in Lousada, Portugal.

Overall, 150 species were identified for the study area (Annex 1). These consisted of 9 freshwater fishes, 11 amphibians, 12 reptiles, 85 birds, and 57 mammals. Within mammals there were at least 11 different species of bats, but since some individuals could not be identified to species level with ultrasound recordings only, the number of bats may be higher than described here, increasing the total numbers for this group, mammals and overall vertebrate diversity.

The vertebrate diversity of Lousada (Fig. 3) includes rare and threatened species classified both nationally, by the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF) and internationally by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Among these are the critically endangered (CR) european eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), the gold-striped salamander (*Chioglossa lusitanica*) which is considered vulnerable (VU), the european turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) (VU), and the near threatened (NT) barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) which a data deficient (DD) species in Portugal. Also of note are some species which are endemic to the Iberian Peninsula such as the painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*), the emerald lizard (*Lacerta schreiberi*) and the iberian mole (*Talpa occidentalis*). Conversely, some of the species that are present in the area are exotic and will likely have invasive impacts on native biodiversity. Half of the fish species found are exotic, including the pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*) and the carp (*Carassius auratus*). Another often problematic invader is the american mink (*Neovison vison*), which is present in the rivers of the area.



Fig. 3- A small sample of the vertebrate diversity found in Lousada, Portugal. From top left, clockwise: northern barbel (*Luciobarbus bocagei*), gold-striped salamander (*Chioglossa lusitanica*), hopoe (*Upupa epops*), genet (*Genetta genetta*), european nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) and horseshoe whip snake (*Hemorrhois hippocrepis*).

Identification of sites for intervention

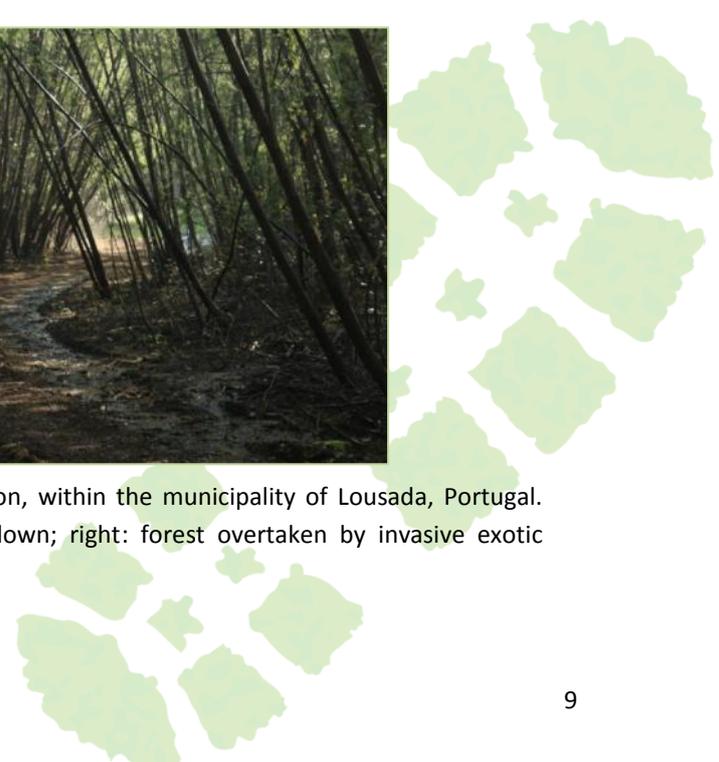
Data gathered from flora and fauna surveys allowed a comprehensive understanding of Lousada’s biodiversity and the habitats that support it. Specifically, it was possible to identify habitats that have higher numbers of species or that harbor high priority species for conservation, and possible sources of impact within the municipality. This in turn led to the selection of sites with good environmental conditions that required protection measures and that could be used as models for ecological restoration and environmental education (Fig. 4); and of degraded sites which could be improved with Imprint+ offset actions (Fig. 5).



Fig. 4- Examples of high biodiversity natural areas within the municipality of Lousada, Portugal. Top left: preserved riparian gallery; top right: mountain top with native trees; bottom: mixed deciduous forest. These areas were used as models for ecological restoration and environmental education actions.



Fig. 5- Examples of areas requiring Imprint+ intervention, within the municipality of Lousada, Portugal. Left: River banks where the riparian forest was cut down; right: forest overtaken by invasive exotic vegetation.



Imprint+ in practice

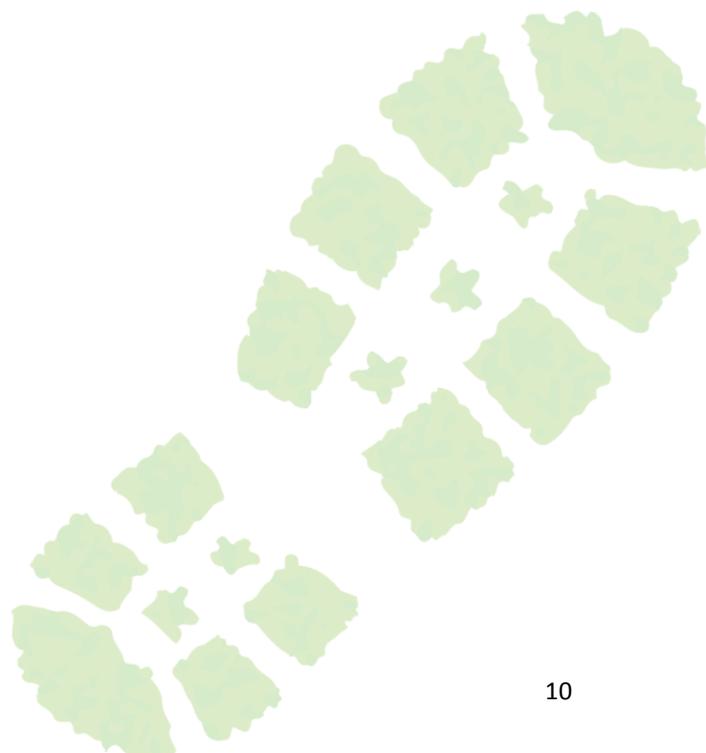
Since Imprint+ is present in the municipality of Lousada, the municipality created a network of environmental related activities to promote Imprint+ and to put on practice the theory of this project. To raise awareness of the population three initiatives were created: *Plantar Lousada* (reforestation campaign), *BioLousada* (nature related workshops) and *Lousada Charcos* (creating a wildlife pond network).

Imprint+ dissemination

General presentations of Imprint+ have been given in 7X separate events in Lousada (Fig 6). These presentations provide a basic description of the project and its objectives, an introduction to sustainable development and ecological footprints and explanations on how to use the projects tools and resources such as the site and the app. Links between these topics and local reality and issues in Lousada are drawn to further cement the importance of environmental citizenship and practical action. The presentations have been aimed at young student citizens in local schools, the target audience of Imprint+, but also to the general public. These events often serve as a prelude to the practical offset actions and environmental educations sessions which are described below.



Fig. 6- Presenting the Imprint+ project to young citizens in the municipality of Lousada, Portugal.



Reforestation campaign

A reforestation campaign was created since Imprint+ is present in the municipality of Lousada and 2017 it's the year of Environment and Biodiversity of Lousada (Fig. 7). The campaign is called *Plantar Lousada* and its main goal is to plant 10 000 native trees by the end of 2017.

This campaign counts with the support of local entities, such as NGOs and private companies. This social engagement (involving volunteers) allied to an environmental awareness will promote an environmental education strategy in the municipality for the next years and the and the ecological restoration on environmentally damaged areas, improving the quality of those areas and promoting their conservation.

The first season of Plantar Lousada results:

- 15 forestation actions throughout the municipality;
- 10 hectares of ecologically restored areas;
- 4500 trees of 22 different species planted;
- More than 700 volunteers, 25 institutions and 3000 hours of volunteering work for this campaign.



Fig. 7- Several actions of the reforestation campaign.

Creating a wildlife pond network

Another initiative under Imprint+, applying the projects guidelines and tools, “Lousada Charcos” aims to map, create and protect freshwater habitats within the municipality, with a particular focus on ponds. These goals encompass a strong educational aspect towards the importance of ponds and their biodiversity, such as plants, invertebrates and amphibians. The major part of this initiative is the construction of ponds in wildlife sensitive areas with the participation of local volunteers (Fig. 8). Since November 2016, 4 ponds have been created with the help of school communities and NGO’s. During these sessions volunteers also learn how to plan, build and manage a wildlife pond, getting the tools and experience to apply this offset action on their own.



Fig. 8- Pond conservation initiative in Lousada, Portugal. From top left, clockwise: environmental education session about the biodiversity of ponds and their role in ecosystems; digging a pond outline with local students; setting pond liner and protective layers with a local NGO; a finished pond in deciduous forest.

Nature workshops program

A Nature workshops program was created since Imprint+ is present in the municipality of Lousada and 2017 it’s the year of Environment and Biodiversity of Lousada (Fig. 9). The program is called

BioLousada and it has a group of diverse and valuable initiatives dedicated to environmental related questions, such as fauna and flora of Lousada. This is more than just an environmental education program, *BioLousada* is also dedicated to engage the citizens in to protecting and giving value to the natural heritage of their hometown.

Some of the activities that already took place in this program are:

1. How to build an herbarium, keeping natural history;
2. Building shelters for birds and bats;
3. Mammals tracking techniques in the forest;
4. Butterfly identification techniques.



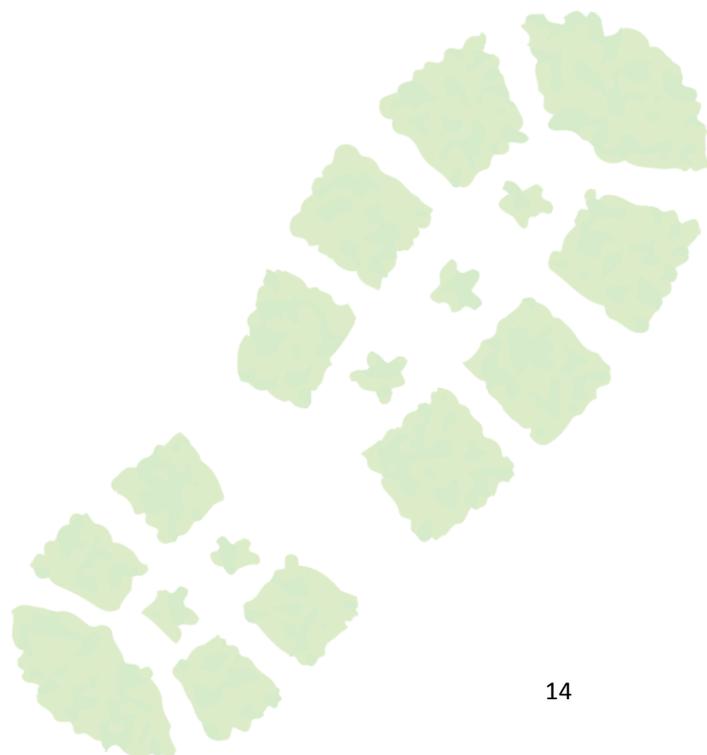
Fig. 9- Workshop's moments

ons

The project IMPRINT+ predicted a pilot program that would test, at the scale of Lousada municipality, the methods of environmental quality assessment of the territory and also the possibility of doing ecological compensation actions identified and mapped as priorities. As predicted, the Portuguese partners (Lousada municipality and University of Aveiro) developed this pilot program until the end and finished the entire ecological characterization of the municipality. With the results (including the determination of areas with special need for ecological intervention), programs involving schools and the local community were created, such as *Plantar Lousada*, *Lousada Charcos* and *BioLousada*. Still within the pilot program, environmental walks are regularly organized to promote the direct contact with nature and positive practices towards nature. In all these actions the IMPRINT+ project is explained and the web app is shown.

The pilot program has come to an end, even though the actions involving schools and the local community will continue during the rest of the project. A report of this intellectual output is available in <https://imprintplus.org/documents/section/1>. In the next weeks it will be translated and available in our partner's languages (and French) so the good practices and lessons learned may be shared.

Making this intellectual output was crucial to test and evaluate every method of the project in a controlled environment. It was also a great way to adjust and optimize the methods of social and environmental intervention.



Annex 1

Table 1 – Species of fauna, by family, in Lousada Municipality. Conservations status at national (ICNF) and international (IUCN) levels.

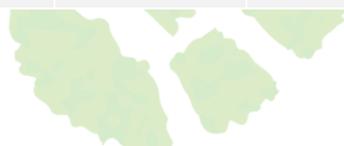
Family	Species	ICNF	IUCN	Observations
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	EN	CR	
Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
	<i>Gobio gobio</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
	<i>Squalius carolitertii</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Achondrostoma oligolepis</i>	VU	LC	Iberian endemism
Salmonidae	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	NA	NA	Exotic species
	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	LC	LC	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Salamandridae	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lissotriton boscai</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	VU	LC	
Alytidae	<i>Chioglossa lusitanica</i>	VU	VU	Iberian endemism
	<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	LC	LC	
Bufonidae	<i>Discoglossus galganoi</i>	NT	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>	LC	LC	
Ranidae	<i>Bufo spinosus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>	LC	LC	
Anguidae	<i>Rana iberica</i>	LC	NT	Iberian endemism
	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	LC	LC	
Lacertidae	<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>	LC	NT	Iberian endemism
	<i>Podarcis bocagei</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Podarcis guadarramae</i>	NE	NE	Iberian endemism
	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Timon lepidus</i>	LC	NT	
Scincidae	<i>Chalcides striatus</i>	LC	LC	
Colubridae	<i>Hemorrhois hippocrepis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Rhinechis scalaris</i>	LC	LC	
Natricidae	<i>Natrix astreptophora</i>	NE	NE	
	<i>Natrix maura</i>	LC	LC	
Psammophiidae	<i>Malpolon monspessulanus</i>	LC	LC	
Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	LC	LC	
Phasianidae	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	LC	LC	
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC	LC	
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LC	LC	
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	LC	LC	
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	NT	LC	

	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	NT	LC	
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	LC	LC	
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	LC	
Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	LC	
Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	CR/LC	LC	uncertain if breeding (CR)
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	DD	LC	
Laridae	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	LC	LC	
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	DD	LC	
	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	LC	VU	
Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	LC	
Strigidae	<i>Strix aluco</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Athene noctua</i>	LC	LC	
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	LC	
Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	VU	LC	
Apodidae	<i>Apus apus</i>	LC	LC	
Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	LC	
Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	LC	
Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Picus viridis</i>	LC	LC	
Alaudidae	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	LC	LC	
Hirundinidae	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	LC	LC	
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	LC	NT	
	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	LC	
Prunellidae	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	LC	LC	
Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	NT/LC	LC	uncertain if breeding (NT)
	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	LC	LC	
Sylviidae	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	LC	NT	
Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	LC	
Scotocercidae	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	LC	LC	
Acrocephalidae	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	LC	LC	
Phylloscopidae	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	NA	LC	Passing migrants
Regulidae	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	LC	LC	
Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	LC	LC	

Muscicapidae	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	NA	LC	Passing migrants
	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	NT	LC	
	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	LC	LC	
Paridae	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Parus major</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Periparus ater</i>	LC	LC	
Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LC	LC	
Sittidae	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	LC	LC	
Certhiidae	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	LC	LC	
Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pica pica</i>	LC	LC	
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	LC	LC	
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	LC	LC	
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	LC	
Fringillidae	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	LC	LC	
Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	LC	LC	
Estrildidae	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Viduidae	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	LC	LC	
Soricidae	<i>Crocidura russula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Neomys anomalus</i>	DD	LC	
	<i>Sorex granarius</i>	DD	LC	
Talpidae	<i>Talpa occidentalis</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	NT	NT	
Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	VU	LC	
Molossidae	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	DD	LC	
Vespertilionidae	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	DD	NT	
	<i>Eptesicus serotinus/E. isabellinus</i>	LC/NE	LC/LC	
	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Myotis myotis/M. blythii</i>	VU/CR	LC/LC	
	<i>Myotis escaleraei</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Myotis</i> spp. (pequeños: <i>M. escaleraei</i> , <i>M. emarginatus</i> , <i>M. mystacinus</i> , <i>M. bechsteini</i> , <i>M. daubentonii</i>)	VU/DD/DD/EN/LC	LC/LC/LC/NT/LC	

	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> / <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> / <i>E. isabellinus</i>	DD/LC/NE	LC/LC/LC	
	<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> / <i>N. noctula</i>	DD/DD	VU/LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	LC	LC	
Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	LC	LC	
Cricetidae	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Microtus lusitanicus</i>	LC	LC	
Muridae	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mus spretus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	NE	LC	
Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	LC	LC	
Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	LC	NT	
	<i>Martes foina</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Meles meles</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Neovison vison</i>	NE	LC	Exotic species
Viverridae	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	LC	LC	
Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	LC	LC	
Total	148* species			

Family	Species	ICNF	IUCN	Observations
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	EN	CR	
Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
	<i>Gobio gobio</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
	<i>Squalius carolitertii</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Achondrostoma oligolepis</i>	VU	LC	Iberian endemism
Salmonidae	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	NA	NA	Exotic species
	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	LC	LC	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Salamandridae	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lissotriton boscai</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	VU	LC	
Alytidae	<i>Chioglossa lusitanica</i>	VU	VU	Iberian endemism
	<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Discoglossus galganoi</i>	NT	LC	Iberian endemism
Bufonidae	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Bufo spinosus</i>	LC	LC	
Ranidae	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Rana iberica</i>	LC	NT	Iberian endemism
Anguidae	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	LC	LC	
Lacertidae	<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>	LC	NT	Iberian endemism



	<i>Podarcis bocagei</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
	<i>Podarcis guadarramae</i>	NE	NE	Iberian endemism
	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Timon lepidus</i>	LC	NT	
Scincidae	<i>Chalcides striatus</i>	LC	LC	
Colubridae	<i>Hemorrhois hippocrepis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Rhinechis scalaris</i>	LC	LC	
Natricidae	<i>Natrix astreptophora</i>	NE	NE	
	<i>Natrix maura</i>	LC	LC	
Psammophiidae	<i>Malpolon monspessulanus</i>	LC	LC	
Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	LC	LC	
Phasianidae	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	LC	LC	
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC	LC	
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LC	LC	
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	LC	LC	
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	NT	LC	
	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	NT	LC	
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	LC	LC	
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	LC	
Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	LC	
Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	CR/LC	LC	uncertain if breeding (CR)
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	DD	LC	
Laridae	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	LC	LC	
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	DD	LC	
	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	LC	VU	
Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	LC	
Strigidae	<i>Strix aluco</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Athene noctua</i>	LC	LC	
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	LC	
Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	VU	LC	
Apodidae	<i>Apus apus</i>	LC	LC	
Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	LC	
Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	LC	
Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Picus viridis</i>	LC	LC	
Alaudidae	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	LC	LC	
Hirundinidae	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	LC	

	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	LC	LC	
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	LC	NT	
	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	LC	
Prunellidae	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	LC	LC	
Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	NT/LC	LC	uncertain if breeding (NT)
	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	LC	LC	
Sylviidae	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	LC	NT	
Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	LC	
Scotocercidae	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	LC	LC	
Acrocephalidae	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	LC	LC	
Phylloscopidae	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	NA	LC	Passing migrants
Regulidae	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	LC	LC	
Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	LC	LC	
Muscicapidae	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	NA	LC	Passing migrants
	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	NT	LC	
	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	LC	LC	
Paridae	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Parus major</i>	LC	LC	
Aegithalidae	<i>Periparus ater</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LC	LC	
Sittidae	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	LC	LC	
Certhiidae	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	LC	LC	
Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pica pica</i>	LC	LC	
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	LC	LC	
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	LC	LC	
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	LC	
Fringillidae	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	LC	LC	
Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	LC	LC	



	<i>Emberiza cirius</i>	LC	LC	
Estrildidae	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Viduidae	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	NA	LC	Exotic species
Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	LC	LC	
Soricidae	<i>Crocidura russula</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Neomys anomalus</i>	DD	LC	
	<i>Sorex granarius</i>	DD	LC	
Talpidae	<i>Talpa occidentalis</i>	LC	LC	Iberian endemism
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	NT	NT	
Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	VU	LC	
Molossidae	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	DD	LC	
Vespertilionidae	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	DD	NT	
	<i>Eptesicus serotinus/E. isabellinus</i>	LC/NE	LC/LC	
	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Myotis myotis/M. blythii</i>	VU/CR	LC/LC	
	<i>Myotis escaleraei</i>	VU	LC	
	<i>Myotis</i> spp. (pequenos: <i>M. escaleraei</i> , <i>M. emarginatus</i> , <i>M. mystacinus</i> , <i>M. bechsteinii</i> , <i>M. daubentonii</i>)	VU/DD/DD/EN/LC	LC/LC/LC/NT/LC	
	<i>Nyctalus leisleri/Eptesicus serotinus/E. isabellinus</i>	DD/LC/NE	LC/LC/LC	
	<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus/N. noctula</i>	DD/DD	VU/LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	LC	LC	
Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	LC	LC	
Cricetidae	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Microtus lusitanicus</i>	LC	LC	
Muridae	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mus spretus</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	NE	LC	
Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	LC	LC	
Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	LC	NT	
	<i>Martes foina</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Meles meles</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	LC	LC	
	<i>Neovison vison</i>	NE	LC	Exotic species
Viverridae	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	LC	LC	
Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	LC	LC	
Total	148* species			

*at least



Annex 2 – List of Flora Species

Family	Scientific Name
ALTINGIACEAE	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Chenopodium vulgare</i> L.
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> L.
	<i>Narcissus triandrus</i> L.
ARACEAE	<i>Arum italicum</i> Mill.
	<i>Lemna gibba</i> L.
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera maderensis</i> K. Koch ex A. Rutherf. subsp. <i>iberica</i> McAllister
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Cordyline australis</i> Hook. f.
	<i>Hyacinthoides paivae</i> S.Ortiz & Rodr.Oubiña
	<i>Ornithogalum</i> L.
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium billotii</i> F.W.Schultz
	<i>Asplenium onopteris</i> L.
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> L.
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Vinca difformis</i> Pourr.
BETULACEAE	<i>Betula alba</i> L.
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> (L.) Roth
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L.
	<i>Echium rosulatum</i> Lange
	<i>Lithodora prostrata</i> (Loisel.) Griseb.
	<i>Myosotis</i> L.
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i> Pers.
	<i>Myosotis secunda</i> Al.Murray
	<i>Omphalodes nitida</i> Hoffmanns. & Link
	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> (L.) L.H.Bailey
BUXACEAE	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> L. subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>
	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.
	<i>Jasione montana</i> L.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thumberg
	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L.
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Arenaria montana</i> L. subsp. <i>montana</i>
	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.
	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> L.
	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> L.
	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.
	<i>Silene</i> L.
	<i>Silene gallica</i> L.
<i>Silene latifolia</i> Poiret	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	

	<i>Spergularia purpurea</i> (Pers.) G. Don fil.
	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.
CELASTRASCEAE	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L.
CISTACEAE	<i>Cistus psilosepalus</i> Sweet
	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i> L.
	<i>Halimium lasianthum</i> (Lam.) Spach subsp. <i>lasianthum</i>
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i> (L.) Fourr.
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> Velloso
COMPOSITAE	<i>Andryala integrifolia</i> L.
	<i>Bellis sylvestris</i> Cirillo
	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.
	<i>Carduus</i> L.
	<i>Chamaemelum mixtum</i> (L.) All.
	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> (L.) All.
	<i>Coleostephus myconis</i> (L.) Rchb.f.
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.
	<i>Crepis capillaris</i> (L.) Wallr.
	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> DC.
	<i>Filago pyramidata</i> L.
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav.
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.
	<i>Lactuca virosa</i> L.
	<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.
	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> (Vill.) Mérat
	<i>Picris echioides</i> L.
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo- album</i> (L.) Hilliard & B. L. Burt.
	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> L.
	<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i> L.
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.
	<i>Taraxacum ekmanii</i> Dahlst.
	<i>Tolpis barbata</i> (L.) Gaertner
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Sedum album</i> L.
	<i>Sedum anglicum</i> Huds.
	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i> DC.
	<i>Sedum hirsutum</i> All.
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy
CRUCIFERAE	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.
	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium- aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek
	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i> (L.) R.Br.

CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Bryonia dioica</i> Jacq.
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murray) Parl.
	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (Thunb. ex L. f.) D. Don
	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> Mill.
	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don) Endl.
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex</i> L.
	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> Lam.
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> (Lowe) Fraser-Jenk. subsp. <i>affinis</i>
	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> (Forssk.) Moore ex Woynar
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Thunb.
ERICACEAE	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> L.
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull
	<i>Erica arborea</i> L.
	<i>Erica cinerea</i> L.
	<i>Erica australis</i> L.
	<i>Erica umbellata</i> Loefl. ex L.
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i> L.
	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> L.
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i> L.
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.
	<i>Mercurialis ambigua</i> L. f.
FAGACEAE	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.
	<i>Quercus coccifera</i> L.
	<i>Quercus faginea</i> Lam.
	<i>Quercus palustris</i> Muenchh.
	<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i> Willd.
	<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> Lam.
	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.
	<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.
<i>Quercus suber</i> L.	
GERANIACEAE	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Hér.
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (L.) L'Hér.
	<i>Geranium columbinum</i> L.
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.
	<i>Geranium molle</i> L.
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i> Vill.
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i> L.
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> L.
GRAMINEAE	<i>Agrostis</i> L.
	<i>Agrostis curtisii</i> Kerguélen
	<i>Agrostis trunctatula</i> Parl.
	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) J.Presl & C.Presl
	<i>Arundo donax</i> L.
	<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link
	<i>Avena sterilis</i> L.
	<i>Briza</i> L.

	<i>Briza maxima</i> L.
	<i>Briza media</i> L.
	<i>Briza minor</i> L.
	<i>Bromus</i> L.
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.
	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronquist
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.
	<i>Elymus</i> L.
	<i>Elymus caninus</i> (L.) L.
	<i>Gaudinia fragilis</i> (L.) P.Beauv.
	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> (L.) R.Br.
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.
	<i>Hordeum</i> L.
	<i>Lolium</i> L.
	<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.
	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf.
	<i>Pseudarrhenatherum longifolium</i> (Thore) Rouy
	<i>Vulpia</i> C.C. Gmel.
HYPERICACEAE	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i> L.
	<i>Hypericum linariifolium</i> Vahl
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.
HYPOLEPIDACEAE	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i> (L.) Sebast. & Mauri
	<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i> Koch
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus</i> L.
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L.
	<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.
	<i>Juncus capitatus</i> Weigel
LABIATAE	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.
	<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.
	<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.
	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.
	<i>Mentha aquatica</i> L.
	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> Ehrh.
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.
	<i>Stachys arvensis</i> (L.) L
	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> L.
	<i>Thymus caespitius</i> Brot.
LAURACEAE	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Link
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br.
	<i>Adenocarpus</i> DC.
	<i>Cytisus</i> Desf.
	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i> (L'Hér.) Sweet
	<i>Cytisus striatus</i> (Hill) Rothm.
	<i>Genista triacanthos</i> Brot.
	<i>Lotus</i> L.

	<i>Lotus castellanus</i> Boiss. & Reut.
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.
	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> Cav.
	<i>Ornithopus</i> L.
	<i>Ornithopus compressus</i> L.
	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i> L.
	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i> (Miller) Druce
	<i>Pterospartum tridentatum</i> (L.) Willk.
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.
	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i> L.
	<i>Stauracanthus genistoides</i> (Brot.) Samp.
	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> L.
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreber
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.
	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> L. subsp. <i>latebracteatus</i> (Mariz) Rothm.
	<i>Ulex micranthus</i> Lange
	<i>Ulex minor</i> Roth
	<i>Vicia</i> L.
	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.
MAGNOLIACEAE	<i>Michelia figo</i> (Lour.) Spreng. <i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> Soul.- Bod.
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i> L'Hér. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. subsp. <i>globulus</i> <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> L'Hér.
OLEACEAE	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> L.
OROBANCHACEAE	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> (L.) Caruel
ONAGRACEAE	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> Schreb.
OSMUNDACEAE	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.
PAPAVERACEAE	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L. <i>Fumaria muralis</i> Sonder ex Koch <i>Papaver</i> L.
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Vent.
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.
PINACEAE	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Endl.) Carrière <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. <i>Pinus pinaster</i> Aiton <i>Pinus pinea</i> L. <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.)

	Franco
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium</i> (L.) Willd.
	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> Scop.
	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L.
	<i>Kickxia</i> Dumort.
	<i>Linaria triornithophora</i> (L.) Willd.
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.
	<i>Plantago major</i> L. subsp. <i>major</i>
	<i>Veronica persica</i> Poiret
PLATANACEAE	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> Mill. ex Münchh.
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.
	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.
	<i>Rumex</i> L.
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>angiocarpus</i> (Murb.) Murb.
	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> L.
	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> Murray
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i> L.
	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> L.
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> (L.) Link
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Delphinium</i> L.
	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> L.
	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> L.
	<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i> Ten.
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> L.
RESEDACEAE	<i>Reseda media</i> Lag.
	<i>Sesamoides</i> Ortega
	<i>Sesamoides suffruticosa</i> (Lange) Kuntze
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Fragula alnus</i> Mill.
ROSACEAE	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.
	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.
	<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch.
	<i>Prunus</i> L.
	<i>Prunus avium</i> L.
	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M. Roem.
	<i>Rosa</i> L.
	<i>Rosa sempervirens</i> L.
	<i>Rubus caesius</i> L.
	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> Schott
RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.

	<i>Galium debile</i> Desv.
	<i>Rubia peregrina</i> L.
SALICACEAE	<i>Populus alba</i> L.
	<i>Populus nigra</i> L.
	<i>Salix</i> L.
	<i>Salix atrocinerea</i> Brot
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Aesculus X carnea</i> Hayne
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.
SAXIFRAGACEAE	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i> L.
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i> L.
	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.
SOLANACEAE	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.
	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
TILIACEAE	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench
TYPHACEAE	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.
	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis australis</i> L.
	<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill.
UMBELLIFERAE	<i>Ammoides pusilla</i> (Brot.) Breistr.
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> L.
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i> (L.) Lag.
	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Miller
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i> L.
	<i>Thapsia villosa</i> L.
URTICACEAE	<i>Mercurialis ambigua</i> L.f.
	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.
	<i>Urtica membranacea</i> Poir.
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola riviniana</i> Rchb.
VITACEAE	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.
WOODSIACEAE	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (L.) Roth
	<i>Cystopteris viridula</i> (Desv.) Desv.
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Simethis mattiazzii</i> (Vandelli) Sacc.

