



**Conservation of baltic raised bogs
in Pomerania, Poland**

SECTION A :
Project summary
presentation



FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY

LIFE04NAT/**PROJECT**Project title (max. 60 characters): **Conservation of baltic raised bogs in Pomerania, Poland**Project acronym (max. 10 characters): **PLBALTBOGS**

The project will be implemented in the following:

Country(ies): **POLAND**Administrative region(s): **zachodniopomorskie, pomorskie voivodship (NUTS PLOB1, PLOB2, PLOG1, PLOG2).**Expected starting date: **02 Nov 2003** ending date : **30 Jun 2007** duration in months : **44****APPLICANT**Name : **Klub Przyrodników (Naturalists Club)**Public **Private** Official legal status¹: **Non-Governmental Organisation**Official registration n^{o2}: **5/89 Sad
Wojew w Zielonej Górze I WC
Sygn. Ns –Rej. St. 5/89**Address : **1 Maja 22, PL-66-200 Swiebodzin, Poland**Tel. N° c: **(+48) 68 3828236** Fax N° : **(+48) 68 3828236** E-mail address : lkp@lkp.org.plContact person : **Pawel Pawlaczyk mobile phone tel. +48 600 482119****PROJECT POLICY AREA**

The project aims at the conservation of (choose only one category):

- NA1** proposed **Sites of Community Importance** (for EU only) or **sites of international importance** hosting habitats/species listed in the relevant resolutions of the Bern Convention (for 2004 accession countries and candidate countries only);
- NA2** **Sites designated as Special Protection Areas** (for EU only) or **sites of international importance** hosting bird species listed in the relevant resolutions of the Bern Convention (for 2004 accession countries and candidate countries only);
- NA3** one or more **endangered species of fauna and flora** Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive, Annex I of the Birds Directive (for EU and candidate countries) and Appendix I and II to the Bern Convention (for candidate countries only).

Herewith, the undersigned, declares the following:

- I am in the legal position to sign this statement on behalf of my institution/company;
- I specifically declare, I have carefully read the standard administrative provisions, annexed to the LIFE-Nature application file, to which I agree to conform in the implementation of the project, should it be financed.
- My institution/company is not amongst those listed under article 93.1 of the financial regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L 248 of 16/09/2002);
- The actions listed in this proposal do/will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other Community financial instruments. In the event any such funding be made available after the submission of the proposal or during execution of the project I will immediately inform the Commission, which will in turn take the most appropriate action in accordance with article 7 of the LIFE Regulation.

Name of legal/statutory representative :

Date : **18 May 2004.****Andrzej Jermaczek**Title : **Dr**

Seal and Signature :

Function: **President**

¹ Not applicable if the beneficiary is a natural person or a public legal entity

² Not applicable if the beneficiary is a public-sector body



SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT (ENGLISH VERSION)

Project title (precise translation of original title): **Conservation of baltic raised bogs in Pomerania, Poland**

Baltic raised bogs (= "true raised bogs" according to Ellenberg 1988) are special kind of raised bogs, with limited distribution – around the Baltic sea. These are typically ombrotrophic, oligotrophic and acidic; as a result they are covered by special kind of vegetation, with many rare and endangered plants.

Typical for baltic bog is a cupola shape peat bog deposit, with flat plateau and slopes. For the natural baltic raised bogs, plateau is typically treeless, with typical microrelief of hollows and hummocks. Slopes are covered by bog woodlands. For transformed bogs, cover of the whole bog by the pine or birch bog forest is typical. Baltic raised bogs are as a rule big complexes of natural habitats of European importance: *7110 – active raised bogs (priority!), 7120 – degraded but still capable for regeneration raised bogs, *91D0 – bog woodlands (priority!); with pine bog forests and *Betula-Sphagnum* bog forests among them.

Ca 80 baltic raised bogs were recorded in northern Poland, but no more than 30 are preserved till now. In the Pomerania region, 23 sites, giving any chance for maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation status of bog as a whole, and natural bog habitats, were recorded. All these sites are selected to this project.

Formal, passive management, applied as a rule to raised bogs in Poland till now, seems to be not appropriate to successful baltic bogs conserving. Even on the best preserved bogs, active management, with blocking old anthropogenic drainings, sometimes also with taking other conservation measures, seems to be necessary. Probably it is "the last minute" to stop degradation processes!

Objective: Overall objective of the project is: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of active raised bog (7110) and pine/birch bog forest habitats (91D0) and the favourable conservation status of its complexes – baltic raised bogs in Pomerania, Poland. Operational objectives are:

- To stop the process of draining and following desiccation of the peatbogs
- To cancel local threats for biodiversity, created by species expansive as a result of desiccation
- To fulfill the holes in knowledge on natural values, ecology and hydrology of each raised bog and prepare good management plan on base of this knowledge
- To propagate modern approach for raised bogs conservation, including appropriate active management techniques
- To build public awareness of baltic raised bogs value and its European importance, and awareness of its conservation needs, especially in influential stakeholders group, but also in local communities and general public

Actions and means involved:

- Sites assessment, management plans preparing, habitat Action Plan preparing
- Blocking draining ditches by sluices and dams building or filling the ditches
- Invasive birch and pine trees removing for evapotranspiration decreasing and water balance improving; removing of spruce (alien species here) invading the bogs
- Experimental dry peat earth removing and *Sphagnum* transplantation
- Work with local communities and influential stakeholders for building awareness of bogs value.
- Arrangement of series of workshop and study tours to Estonia (natural bogs) and Scotland (restoring of degraded bogs); publication of "Handbook of Bogs Conservation"
- Public access infrastructure building on 3 selected bogs. Results presentation and propagation.

Expected results: All baltic raised bogs in the region assessed and evaluated; all bogs giving chance for maintaining or restoration of its values taken into protection. Management plans prepared for all valuable baltic bogs. All conservation actions, which should be planned in the existing level of knowledge, planned and executed. 10 new Nature Reserves established. Ca 410 sluices and dams built. Ca 2200m of ditches filled. Trees partially or totally removed from ca 600 ha of bogs surface. Biodiversity of bogs fully preserved. Ca 20 nature conservationists well trained in raised bogs analysis, assessment, conservation planning and monitoring. Ca 300 local persons fully aware of bogs values and needs of its conservation.

**RESUME DU PROJET (VERSION FRANÇAISE)**

Titre du projet (traduction exacte du titre original) : Conservation des tourbières hautes du type baltique en Poméranie (la région en Pologne du Nord).

Les tourbières hautes du type baltique c'est une variété locale et séparée des tourbières hautes, qui se trouvent surtout dans la zone baltique. Ce sont des tourbières typiques pluviales, c'est à dire qui sont alimentées exclusivement par l'eau pluviale, donc elles sont strictement dépendantes du climat humide et relativement frais.

Dans les conditions climatiques présentes, les tourbières polonaises de ce type restent en phase de stagnation de la végétation, c'est qui les fait très sensible aux influences des humains.

Les tourbières hautes du type baltique constituent en ensemble des habitats naturels importants pour L'Union Européenne, et elles sont concernées comme les habitats prioritaires – habitats "Tourbières hautes actives" (7110) et habitats "Tourbières boisées" (91D0), et en forme dégradée elles se qualifient comme "Tourbières hautes dégradées encore susceptibles de régénération naturelle" (7120).

Parmi 80 tourbières hautes du type baltique, qui se trouvent en Pologne, il y a environ 30 qui sont restées dans l'état très proche au ce qui est naturel et elles méritent la conservation et 23 d'elles se trouvent dans la région de Poméranie. Une partie d'elles ont été classifiée comme les réserves naturelles, les terrains d'usage écologique ou les ensembles naturelles et paysagères, et concernant une autre partie, elles sont en phase d'être classifiées pour les propres formes de la conservation qui peuvent commencer à fonctionner à la condition que tous les documents nécessaires et les plans de la protection soient élaborés. Tous les 23 sites de tourbières dans la région de Poméranie qui portent la chance pour la future protection de leurs valeurs, ont été optées pour ce projet.

Le management passif des ressources naturelles est utilisé le plus souvent en Pologne et il ne assure pas la protection des tourbières en état convenable. Même, dans les terrains assez bien préservés, la conservation en forme active est nécessaire – par exemple un arrêt des drainages artificiels des tourbières. Cette forme de la conservation n'est pas encore populaire en Pologne à cause du manque de financement et de la bonne pratique.

Ce projet a pour le but le changement de la situation actuelle, la création de la propre pratique, la mise en pratique des mesures de la protection où il y a le besoin, et aussi l'identification d'autres besoins de la conservation et de la création de la base pour les futures actions protectrices.

Objectif: Le but général de ce projet est de maintenir et restaurer le statut favorable de conservation des habitats dans les "Tourbières hautes actives" (7110), et des "Tourbières boisées" (91D0) et ensuite de maintenir le statut favorable de conservation dans les tourbières hautes, baltiques en Poméranie.

Les objectifs opérationnels :

- L'arrêt du drainage des plus précieuses tourbières hautes du type baltique et l'arrêt de la dégradation des tourbières en conséquence du drainage.- L'élimination des menaces locales par les espèces expansives en conséquence du drainage pour conserver la biodiversité des tourbières
- Le remplissage des toutes des lacunes en connaissances d'écologie et d'hydrologie des tourbières pour permettre la planification efficace de leur conservation
- La popularisation des bons exemples de la protection des tourbières qui sont conforme aux connaissances écologiques actuelles
- L'Amélioration d'opinion publique sur la protection des tourbières et l'augmentation des connaissances de la société sur leurs valeurs, surtout dans les groupes qui pourraient influencer leur conservation.

Actions et moyens prévus:

La construction des vannes et barrages, ainsi qu'élimination des canaux du drainage sur les tourbières.

L'élimination des pins, des buissons des bouleaux dans tourbières boisées pour éviter la transpiration d'eau excessive.

L'élimination des sapins dans les tourbières (une espèce étrange au-delà de sa zone d'existence naturelle)

La préparation de la base pour l'établissement des terrains protégés qui pourraient préserver en entier les tourbières hautes du type baltique en Pologne et la préparation des nécessaires plans de gestion pour elles.

La plantation de la tourbière (Sphagnum) dans les parties dégradées des tourbières

L'ouverture au publique de trois tourbières pour le but éducatif et touristique et la construction d'infrastructure nécessaire

L'organisation du cycle des réunions d'apprentissage des séjours d'études qui seront consacrés aux méthodes modernes de planifier et d'exécution de la conservation efficace des tourbières..

La coopération avec les autorités locales et les résidents locaux pour gagner l'acceptation pour la protection des tourbières

-a publication d'un guide de la conservation des tourbières dans les conditions polonaises

-a présentation et distribution des résultats du projet

Résultats attendu:

toutes les tourbières hautes de Poméranie bien reconnues et évaluées en vue des besoins de leur conservation

13 tourbières bien protégées contre la dégradation, mesures de la protection fonctionnent

23 tourbières protégées par la législation et par les propres formes de la protection (10 formes nouvelles sont créés)

3 tourbières ouvertes au publique pour le but éducatif

environ 410 vannes et barrages sont construit,

600 d'hectares des tourbières qui sont soumis aux actions d'élimination des arbres et des arbustes

environ 20 personnes entraînées en bonnes pratiques du planisme et de la réalisation des plans de la protection

environs 300 des personnes, des membres des sociétés locales convaincues à la protection des tourbières, Un guide sur la conservation des tourbières dans les conditions polonaises, les exemples des solutions techniques et venant du planisme et la brochure qui popularise tourbières publiées,

LIFE-Nature 2004-4

PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET BREAKDOWN

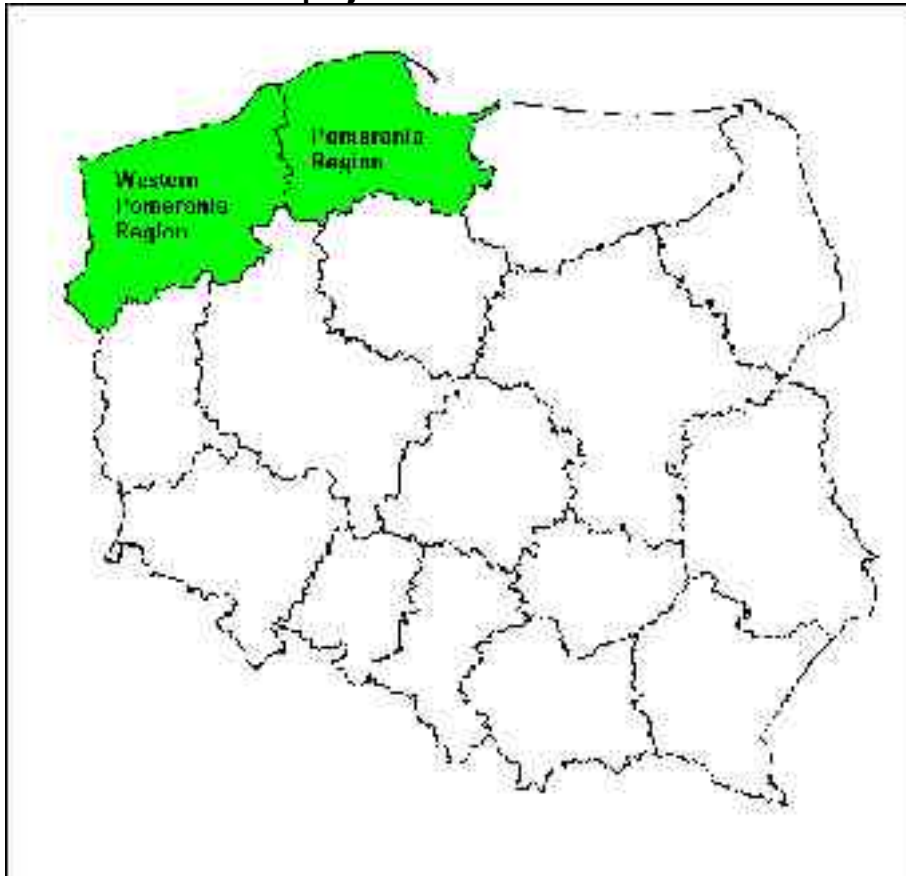
PROPOSED PROJECT FUNDING

Sources of direct financing + Applicant and partners' share of costs	Amount EURO	% of total project cost
1. Community contribution requested	681 080	70,33
2. Applicant's share of project costs	141 082	14,57
3. Partners' share of project costs	111 781	11,54
4. Co-financiers' contribution (other than EC)	34 394	3,55
TOTAL PROJECT COST	968 337	100,00

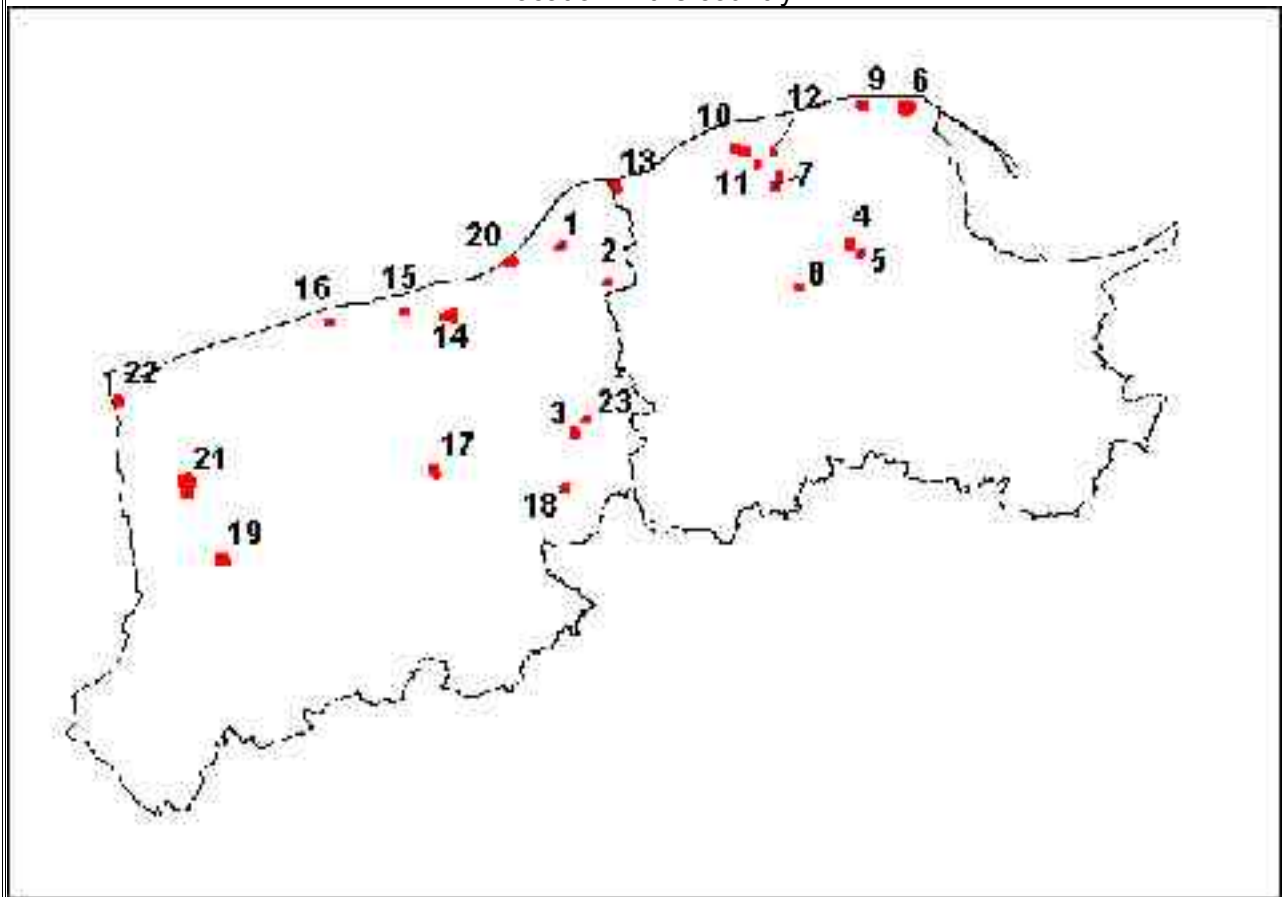
PROVISIONAL BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Budget item	Total costs EURO
1. Personnel	175 124
2. Travel	26 910
3. External assistance	511 711
4. Durable goods	35 797
5. Land purchase/lease	0
6. Consumable material	123 466
7. Other costs	34 000
8. Overheads	61 329
TOTAL	968 337

Map of the general location of the project



Location in the country



Location in the region (see part B for the sites numbers)

SECTION B :

Scientific data

**Habitats and species targeted;
their conservation problems**

GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON SITES SELECTION IN THE PROJECT CONTEXT

Baltic raised bogs (= "true raised bogs" according to Ellenberg 1988) are special kind of raised bogs, with limited distribution – around the Baltic see. These are typically ombrotrophic, oligotrophic and acidic; as a result they are covered by special kind of vegetation, with many rare and endangered plants.

Typical for baltic bog is a cupola shape of peat bog deposit, with flat plateau and slopes. For the natural baltic raised bogs, plateau is typically treeless, with characteristic microrelief of hollows and hummocks. Slopes are covered by bog woodlands. For transformed bogs, cover of the whole bog by the pine or birch bog forest is typical. Baltic raised bogs are as a rule big complexes of natural habitats of European importance:

*7110 – active raised bogs habitat (priorit!)

7120 – degraded but still capable for regeneration raised bogs habitat

*91D0 – bog woodlands (priorit.!); with pine bog forests and *Betula-Sphagnum* bog forests among them

Sometimes also dystrophic lakes or fragments of transition bogs occurred in these complexes.

According to modern peatbogs ecology, phases of baltic bogs growth are controlled by climate; today almost all bogs are in phase of stagnation, which makes them very vulnerable for anthropogenic disturbances. In Poland, baltic raised bogs are concentrated only in the northern part.

There were recorded ca 80 such bogs in the whole Poland; among them only ca 30 have maintained their natural values.

Baltic raised bogs are under the strong anthropogenic pressure. They are strongly threatened by anthropogenic drainage and following desiccation, peat exploitation, forest planting and other factors. Most of preserved bogs was some years ago taken into formal protection (creating national Nature Reserves, Ecological Grounds, Nature & Landscape Areas according to the nature Conservation Act; designation as Protective Forest according to the Forest Act etc.); but it does not mean they are successfully conserved: in many cases processes of its degradation was not stopped and are still ongoing. Passive management of baltic raised bogs, which is a tradition in Polish nature conservation, seems to be not enough for keeping the favourable conservation status. But for the active management in many cases there is not enough knowledge, especially on hydrology, hydrogeology and hydroecology of particular bogs, which is probably the key for successful conservation. The lack of financial and human resources makes recognizing of this very difficult; even if there is enough knowledge and management plan is prepared, lack of resources still creates a barrier for real management for conservation.

As a result, the conservation status of baltic raised bogs in Poland is critical. In opinion of peat ecologists, there is "last minute" for stopping the process of its degeneration. Baltic raised bogs seem to be the most endangered kind of bogs in Poland.

The biggest concentration of baltic bogs are in Pomerania and Western Pomerania Region. All known baltic bogs in these regions (ca 50 sites) was assessed, taking into consideration their conservation status. As a result of this assessment, 23 sites were selected, for which the chances are they would be successful in conservation. All these 23 sites are targeted by this project, with actions appropriate to the knowledge level on ecology of each bog.

Actions on building public awareness were planned taking into consideration all set of 23 selected sites. For example, from the communication point of view, facilities giving public access are needed on some representation of bogs, but not on all, of course. On some bogs, making them accessible to public may cause danger for biodiversity, for example for *Haliaeetus albicilla* nesting places or for vulnerable vegetation: access & vegetation infrastructure was planned only in places without such constraints.

Selected sites are in the NUTS: PL0B1, PL0B2, PL0G1, PL0G2. See site forms for details.

Selected sites are protected areas, or are proposed protected areas which will be established before the project end.

Selected sites are proposed as SCI for Natura 2000 or are considered to including to Polish proposal. The exception is site 6 – Bielawskie Błoto, which is expected to propose as SCI after restoration, on the end of this project.

Importance of the selected sites for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :

23 sites selected to project represents:

- all baltic raised bogs in Pomerania and West Pomerania, for which maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation status seems to be possible
- ca 70-80% of Polish resources of baltic raised bogs.

These sites contains an important part of Polish resources of natural habitats *7110, 7120, *91D0, and are necessary for conserving the whole differentiation of these habitats – with its occurrence as a part of baltic bog – unique ecological units.

In the European Union, baltic bogs are more common and better preserved in the Scandinavia, Estonia, Latvia; but everywhere are endangered, and EU have the special responsibility for them: the basic habitats building them are priority habitats according to the Habitat Directive.

SITES & ACTIONS

Site No	Actions planned												
	A1	A2	A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	E1	E2	E6	F2
1		●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●
2			●	●	●						●	●	●
3		●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●
4			●	●	●	●	●					●	●
5			●	●	●	●	●					●	●
6			●	●	●	●						●	●
7	●		●	●	●	●		●			●	●	●
8						●						●	●
9		●	●	●	●						●	●	●
10			●						●			●	●
11			●	●	●							●	●
12			●	●	●							●	●
13	●										●	●	●
14			●	●	●						●	●	●
15		●	●								●	●	●
16		●	●								●	●	●
17	●			●	●					●		●	●
18						●				●		●	●
19	●			●	●						●	●	●
20	●								●		●	●	●
21	●								●		●	●	●
22	●										●	●	●
23	●					●				●		●	●

GENERAL MAP LEGEND
(Applicable to maps 7/0 – 7/23)

Protected Areas

 existing


Protected areas

 planned

Action C1 - Blocking ditches

 dams, sluices

Action C1 - Blocking ditches

 ditches filling

Action C2 - Trees (birch & pine) removing



Action C3 - Alien species (spruce) removing




Action C4 - Experimental Sphagnum meadow




Action D1 - Rare plants local light conditions improving



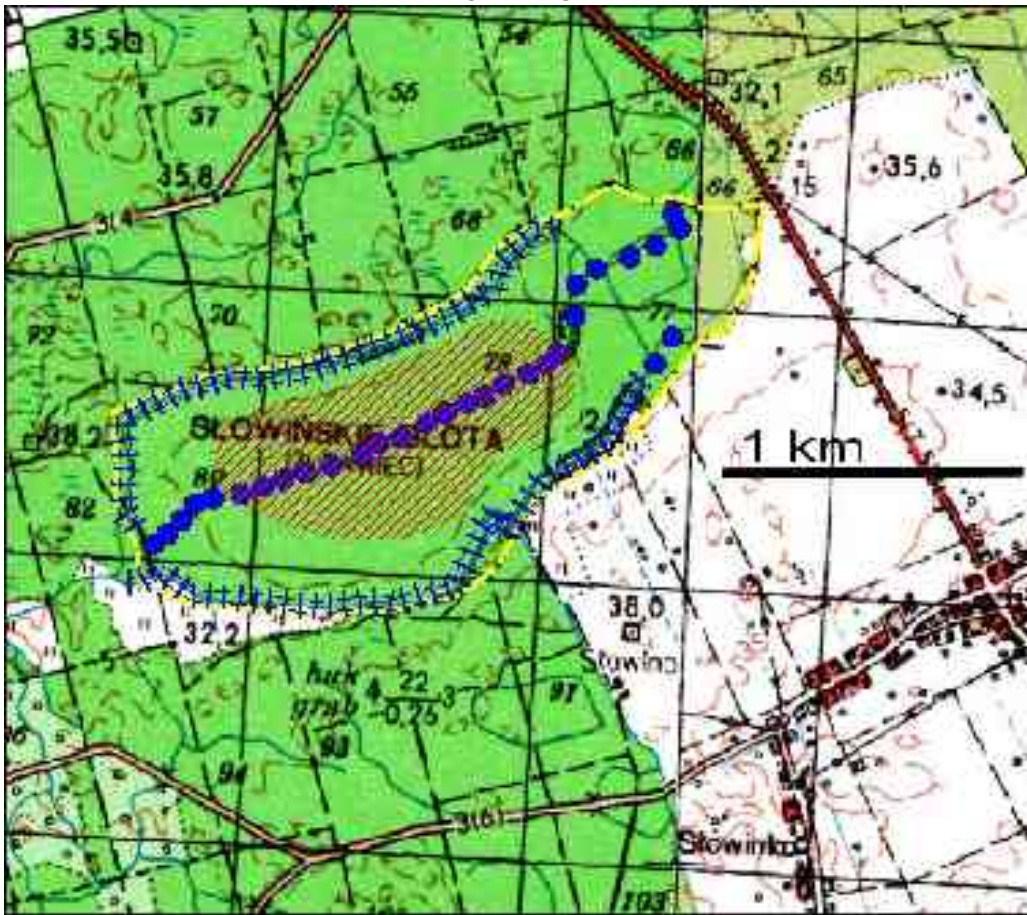
Action E1 - Access & Education infrastructure

 observation tower

Action E1 - Access & Education infrastructure

 education trail

MAP OF THE SITE 1



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is the same as national Nature Reserve Border (yellow line)

MAP OF THE SITE 2

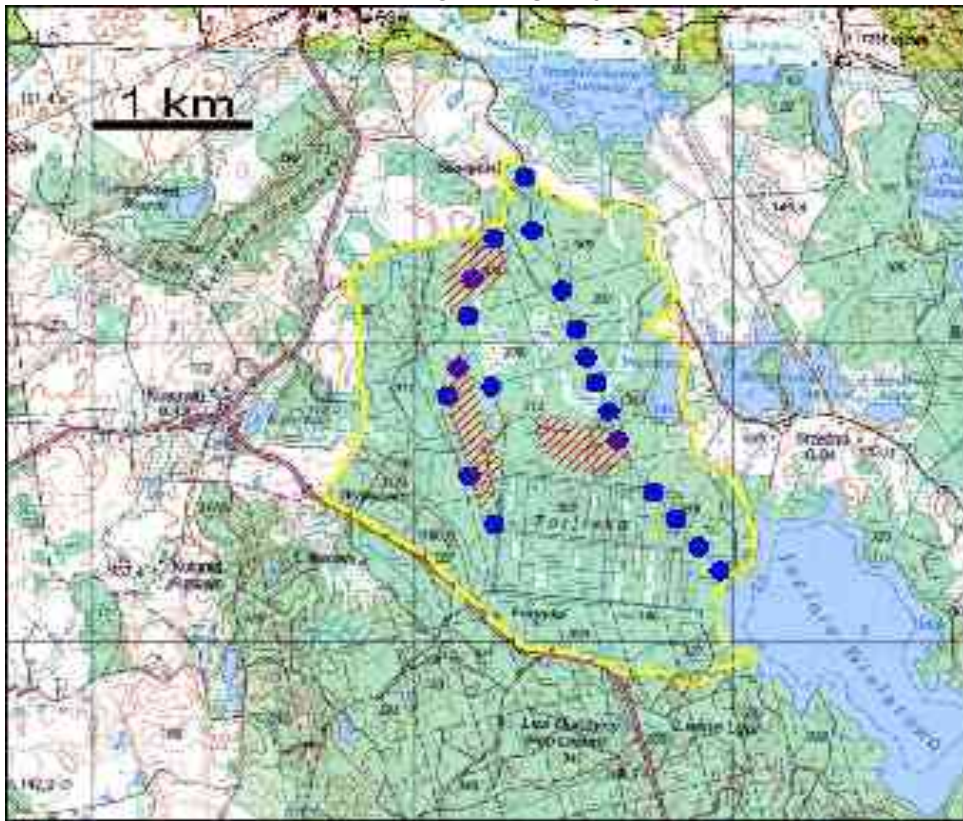


See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations

Proposed SCI border is the same as national Nature Reserve Border.

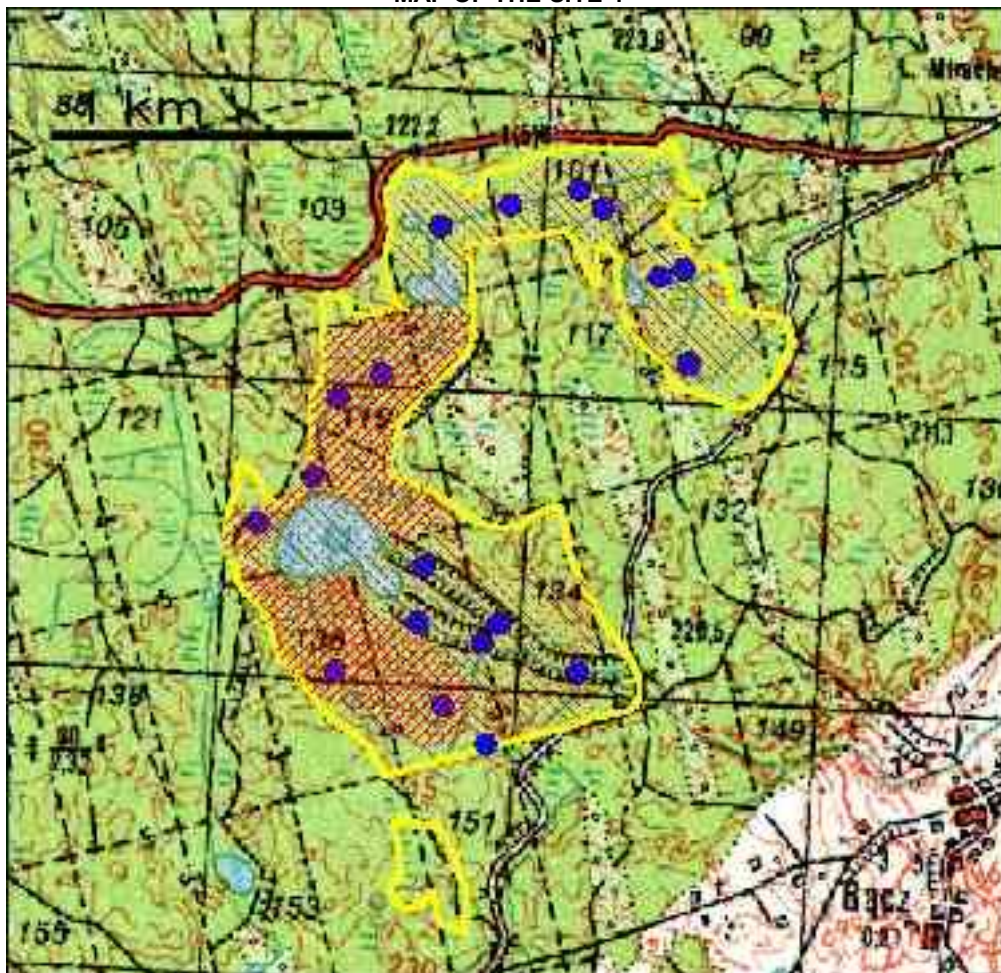
Some blocking ditches outside the detailed nature Reserve border are necessary for conserving the Reserve.

MAP OF THE SITE 3



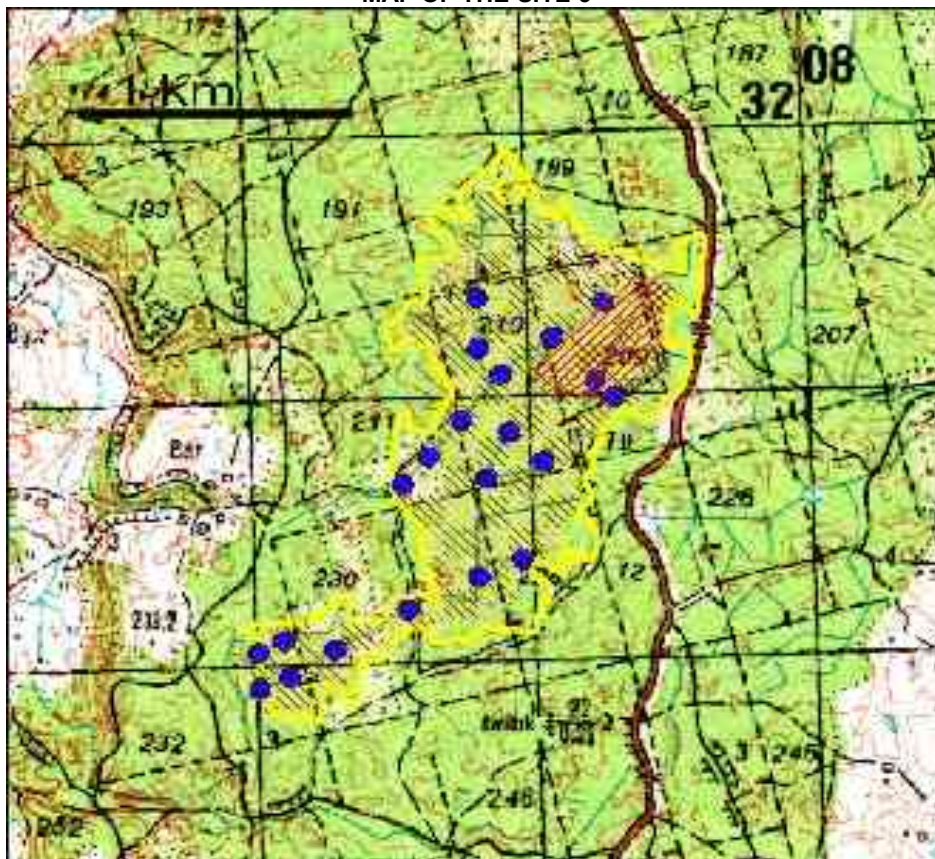
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0. for symbol explanations.
Proposed SCI border is much wider than national Nature Reserve Border and wider than fragment presented on map.

MAP OF THE SITE 4



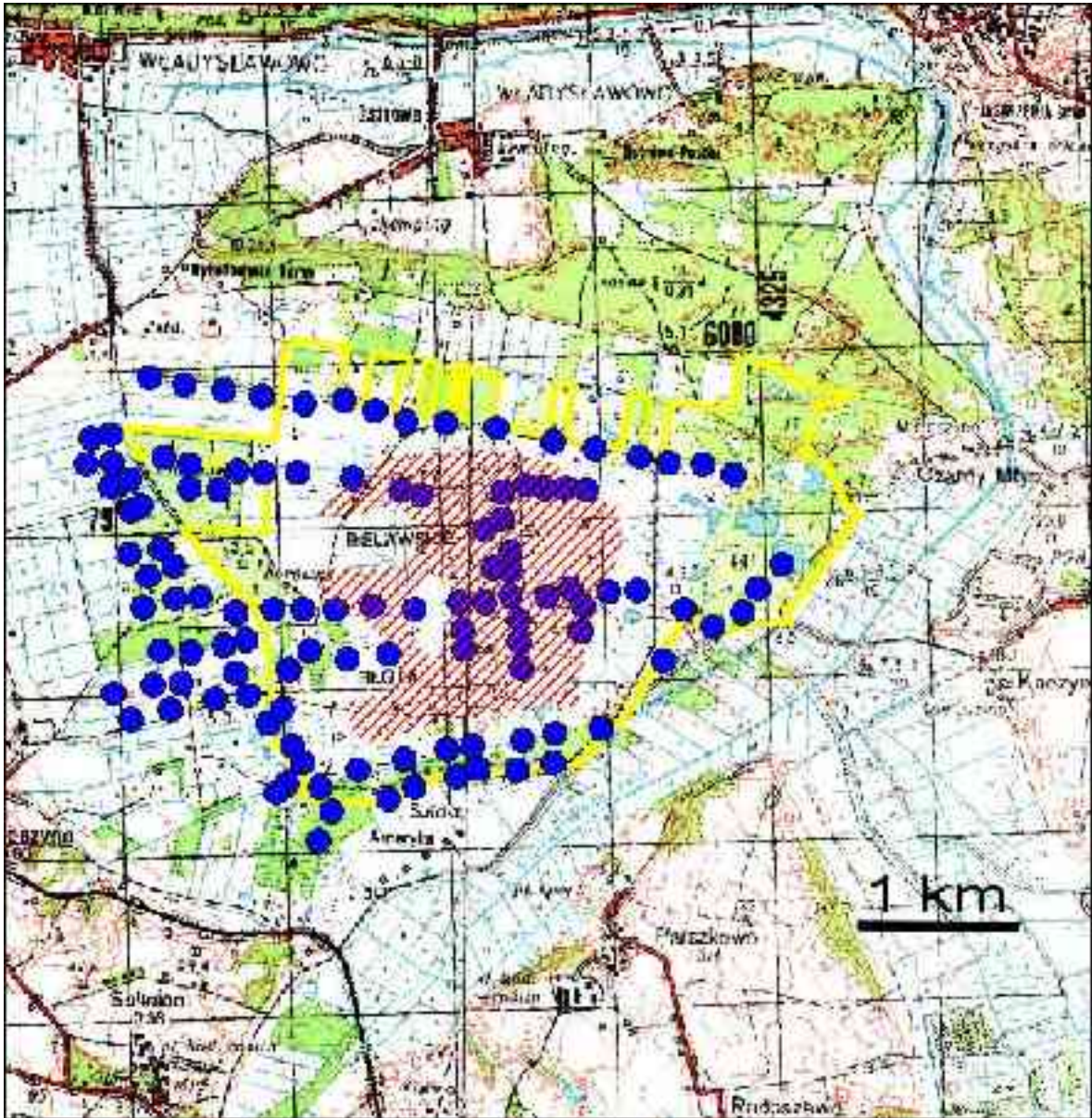
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations.
Proposed SCI border is much wider than national Nature Reserve Border and wider than fragment presented on map.

MAP OF THE SITE 5



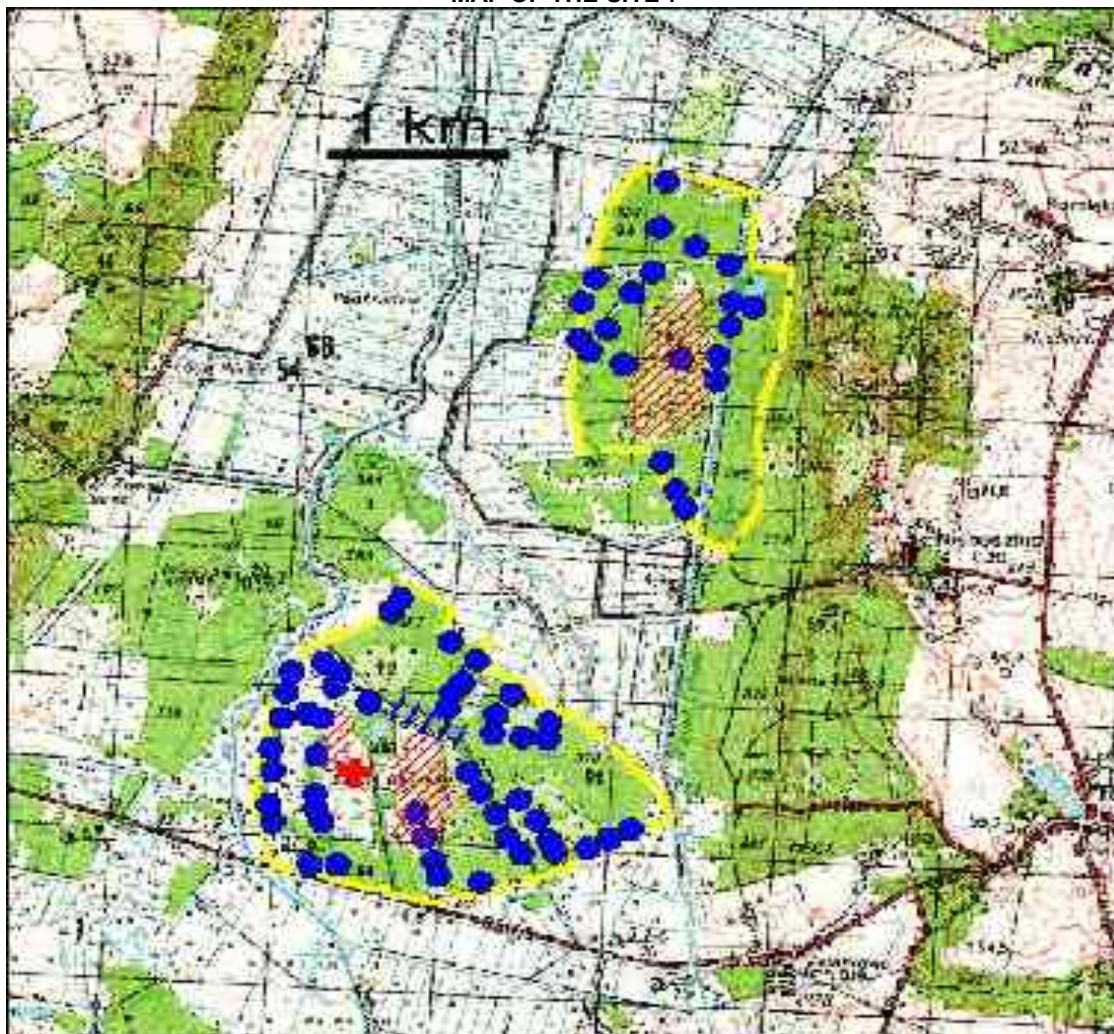
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is much wider than national Nature Reserve Border and wider than fragment presented on map.

MAP OF THE SITE 6



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SPA border is the same as national Nature Reserves border. Also The after-restoration considered SCI is the same as Nature Reserve.
Some blocking ditches outside the detailed nature Reserve border are necessary for conserving the Reserve.

MAP OF THE SITE 7



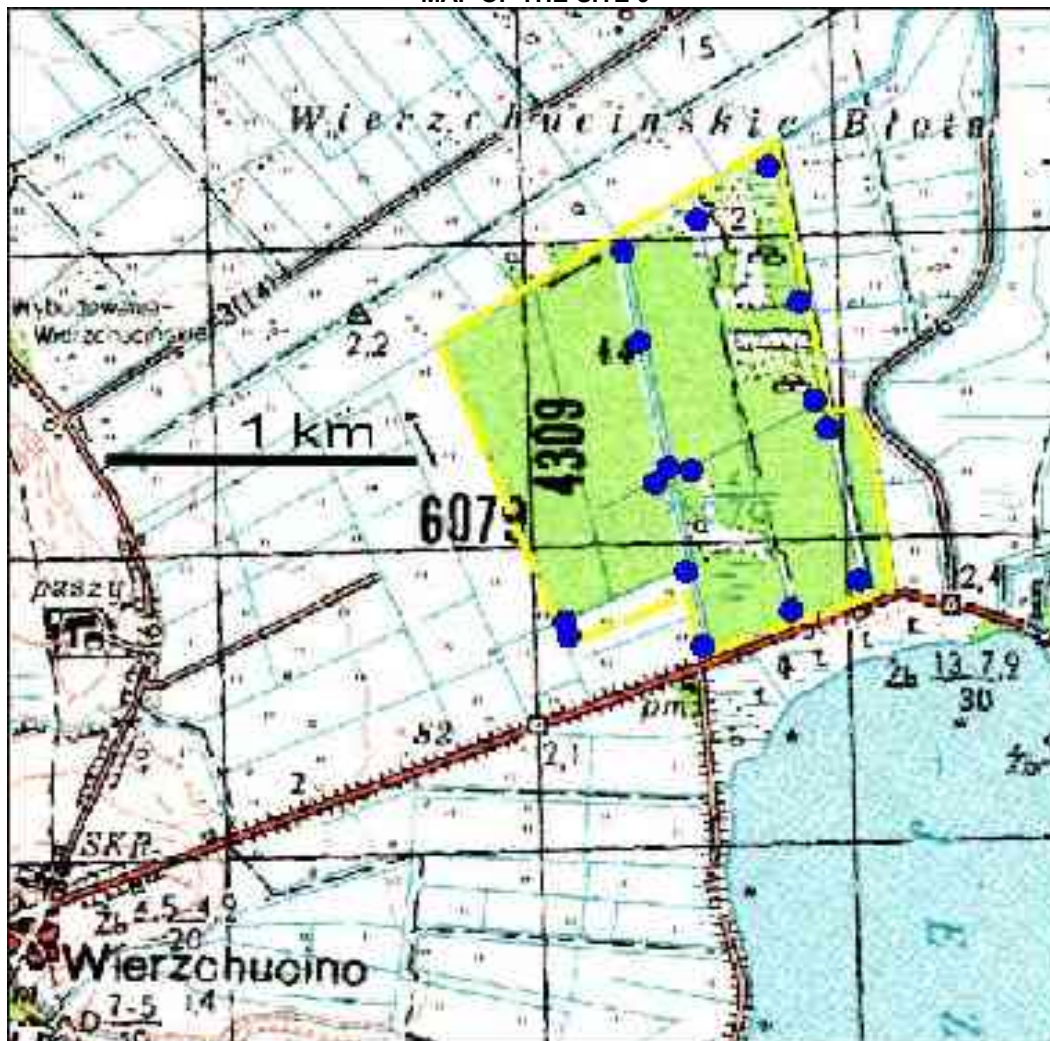
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations.
Considered SCI will cover all river valley.

MAP OF THE SITE 8



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is the same as Nature Reserve Border

MAP OF THE SITE 9



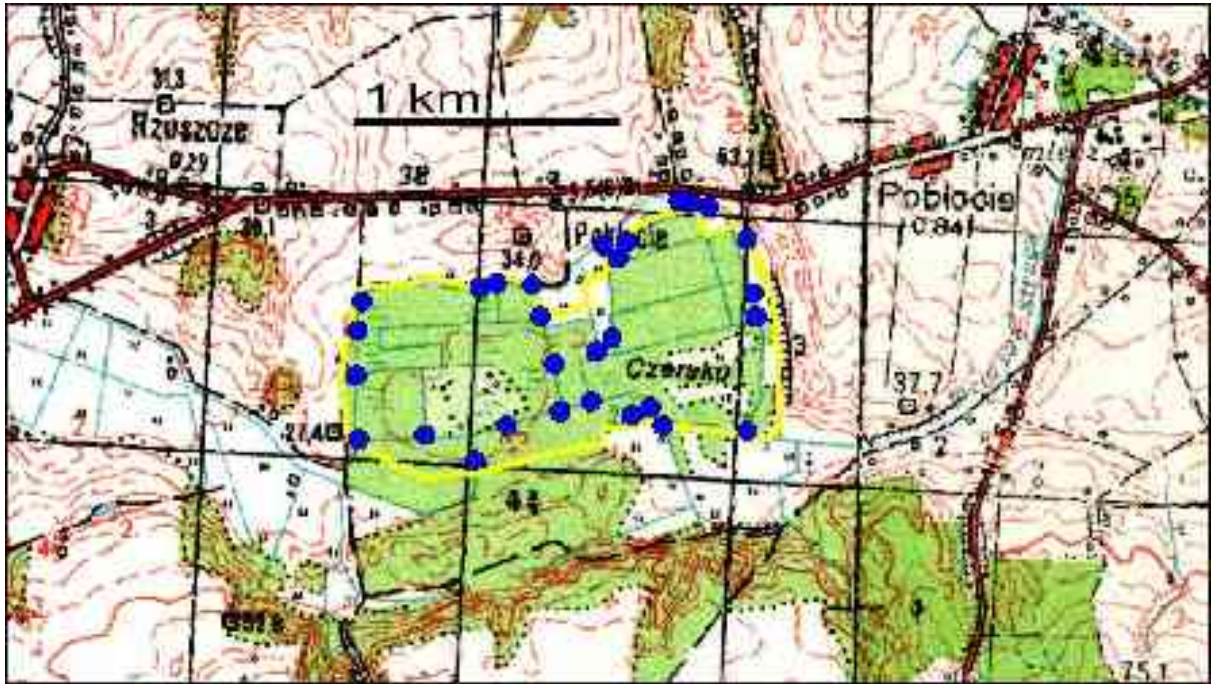
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations. Borders of SCI for considerations are not decided yet.

MAP OF THE SITE 10



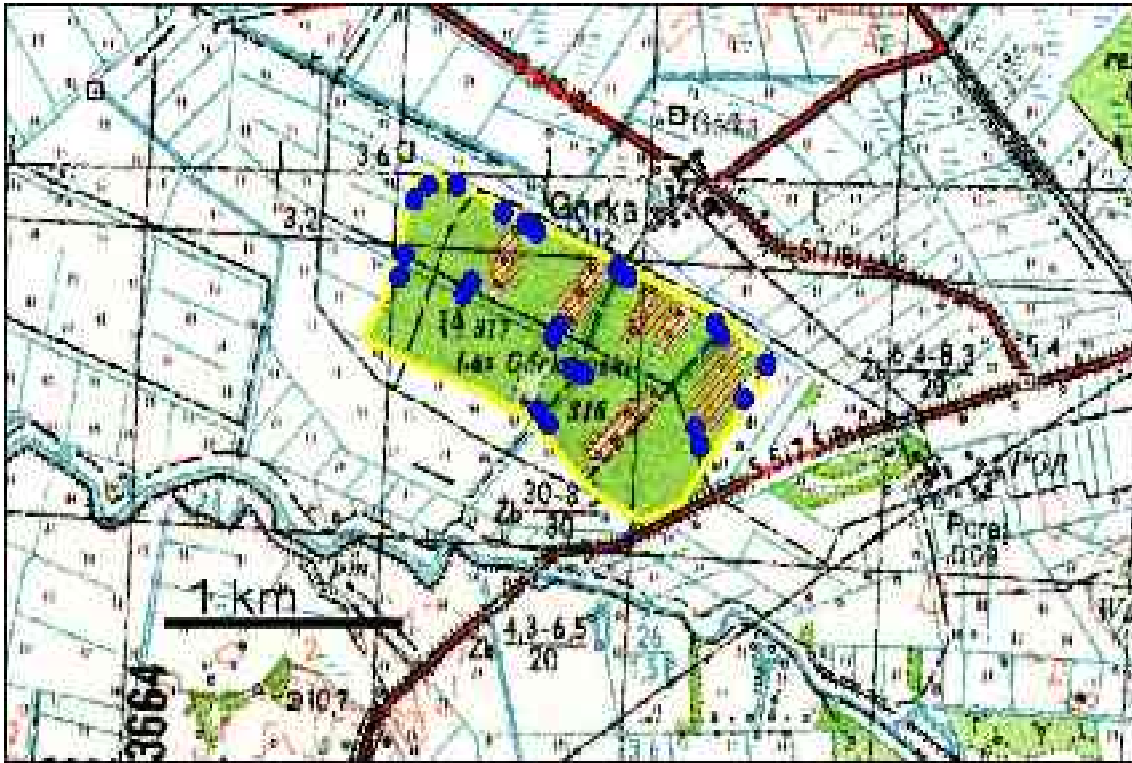
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is much wider than national Nature Reserve Border.

MAP OF THE SITE 11



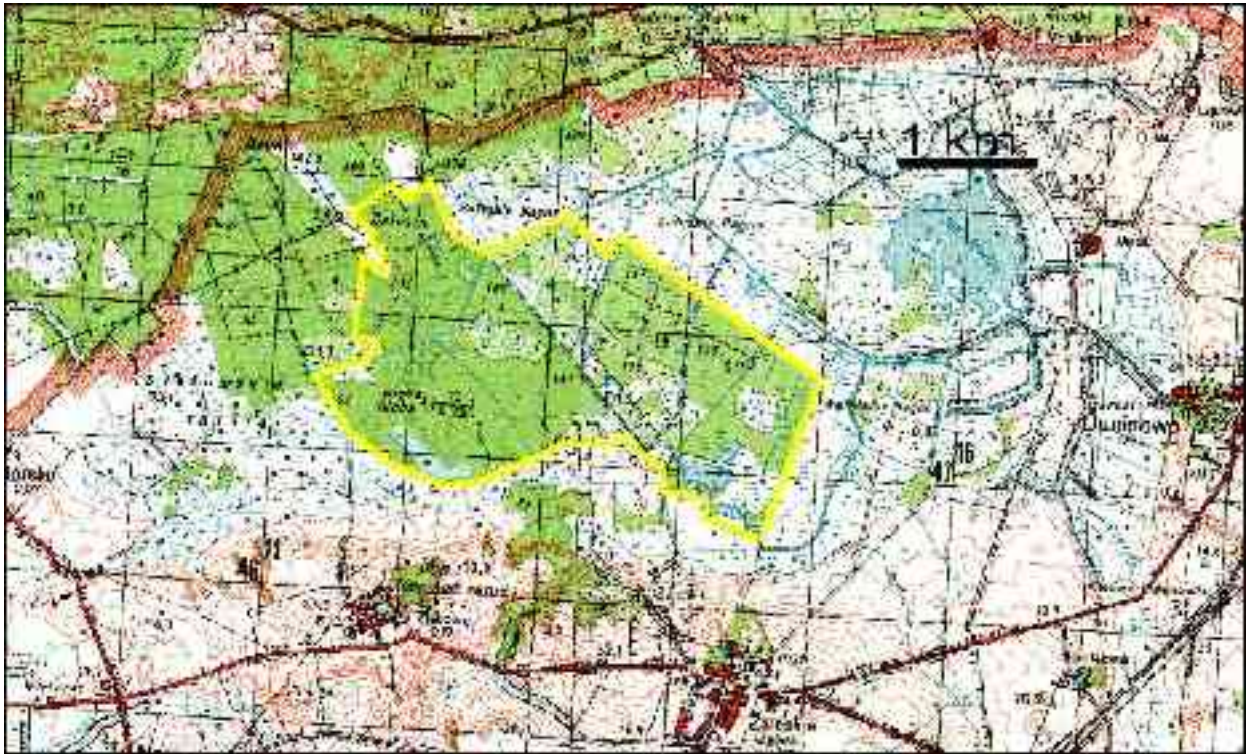
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations.
Considered SCI will be much wider.

MAP OF THE SITE 12



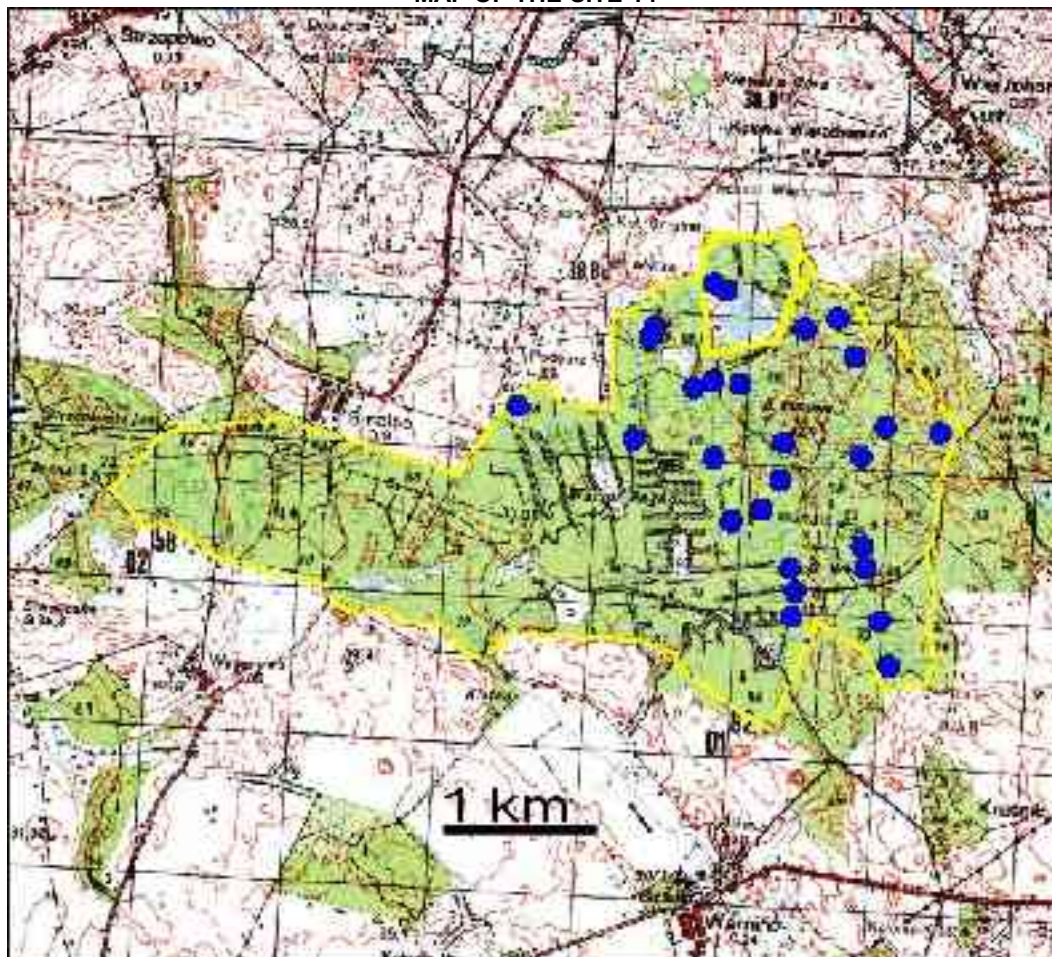
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations.
Considered SCI will be much wider.

MAP OF THE SITE 13



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations. Proposed SCI is much wider.

MAP OF THE SITE 14



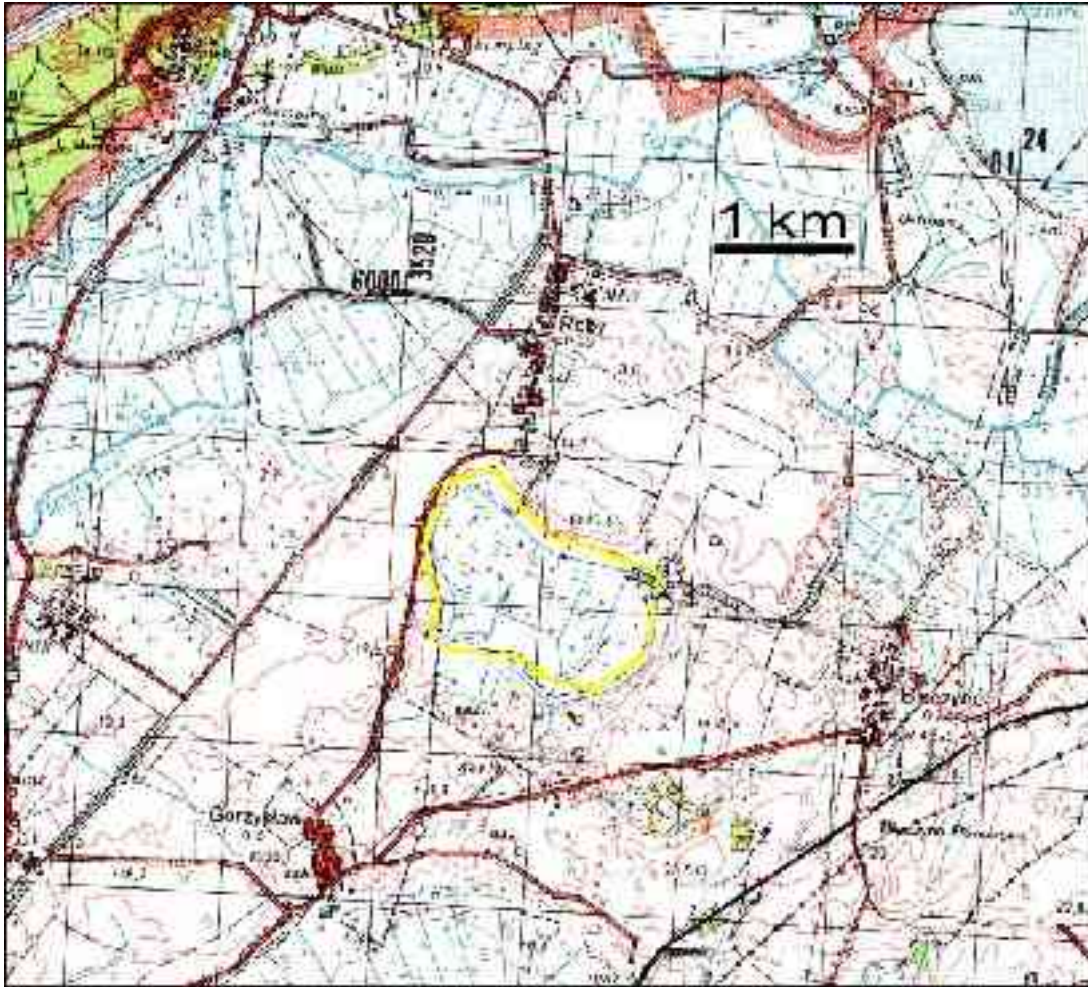
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is the same as proposed big Nature Reserve border

MAP OF THE SITE 15



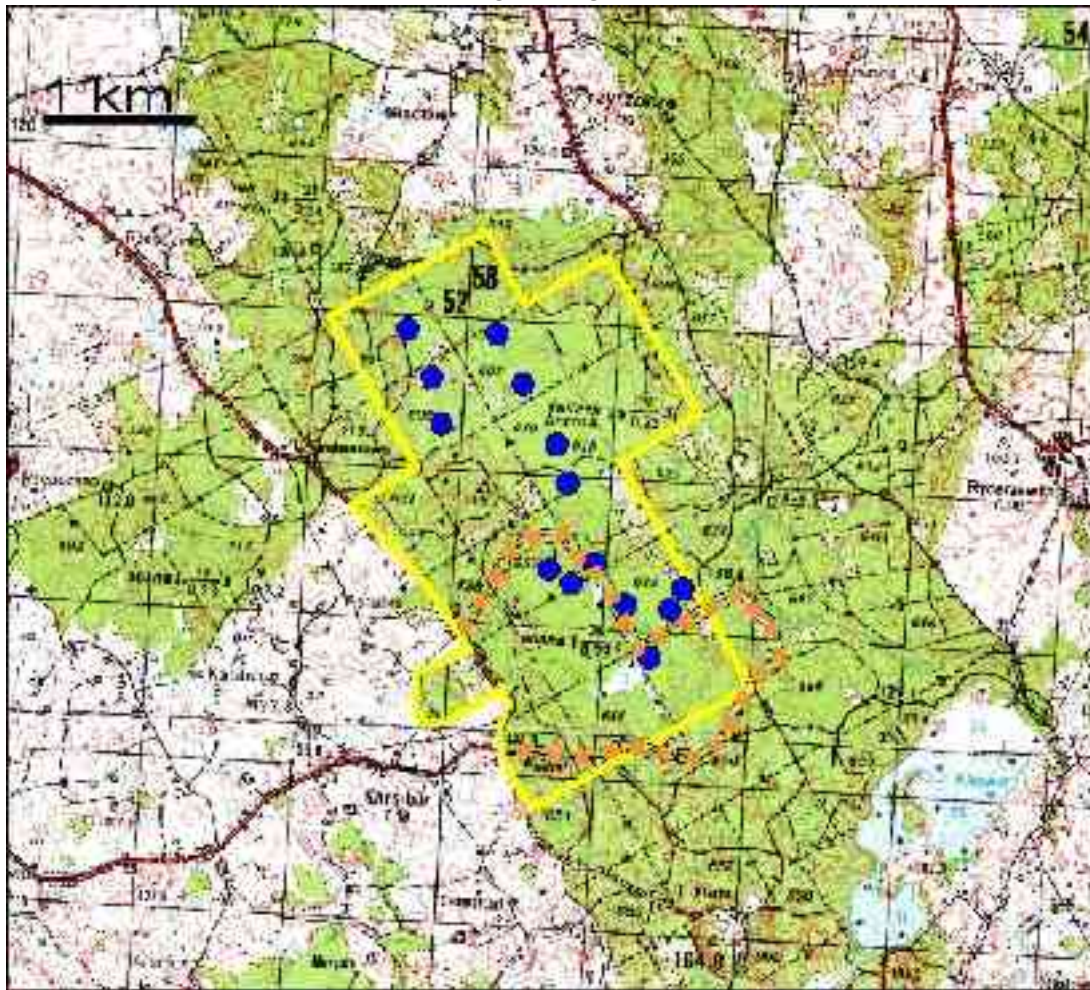
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
The border of area proposed as SCI is much wider.

MAP OF THE SITE 16



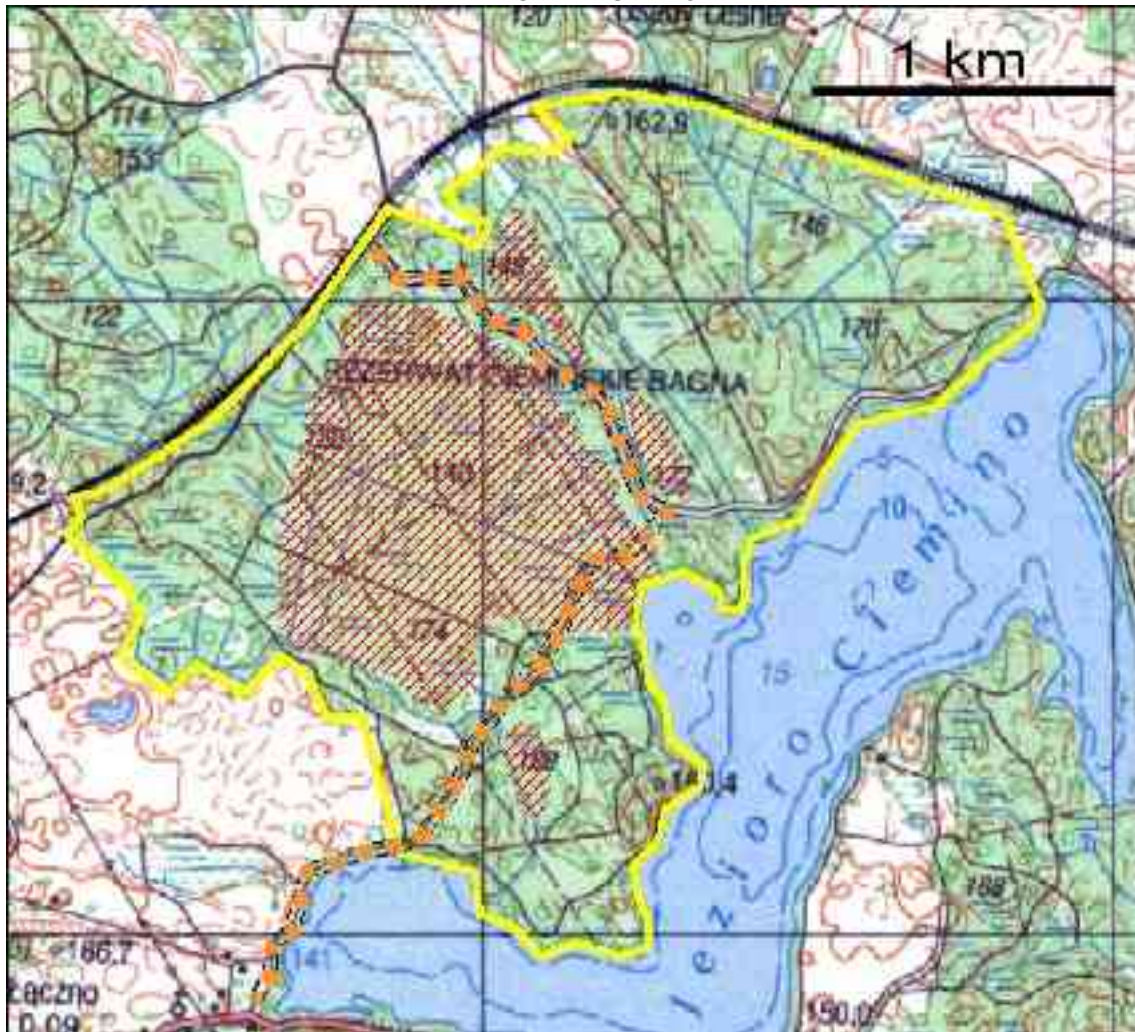
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
The borders of the proposed SCI are much wider than the area presented on map.

MAP OF THE SITE 17



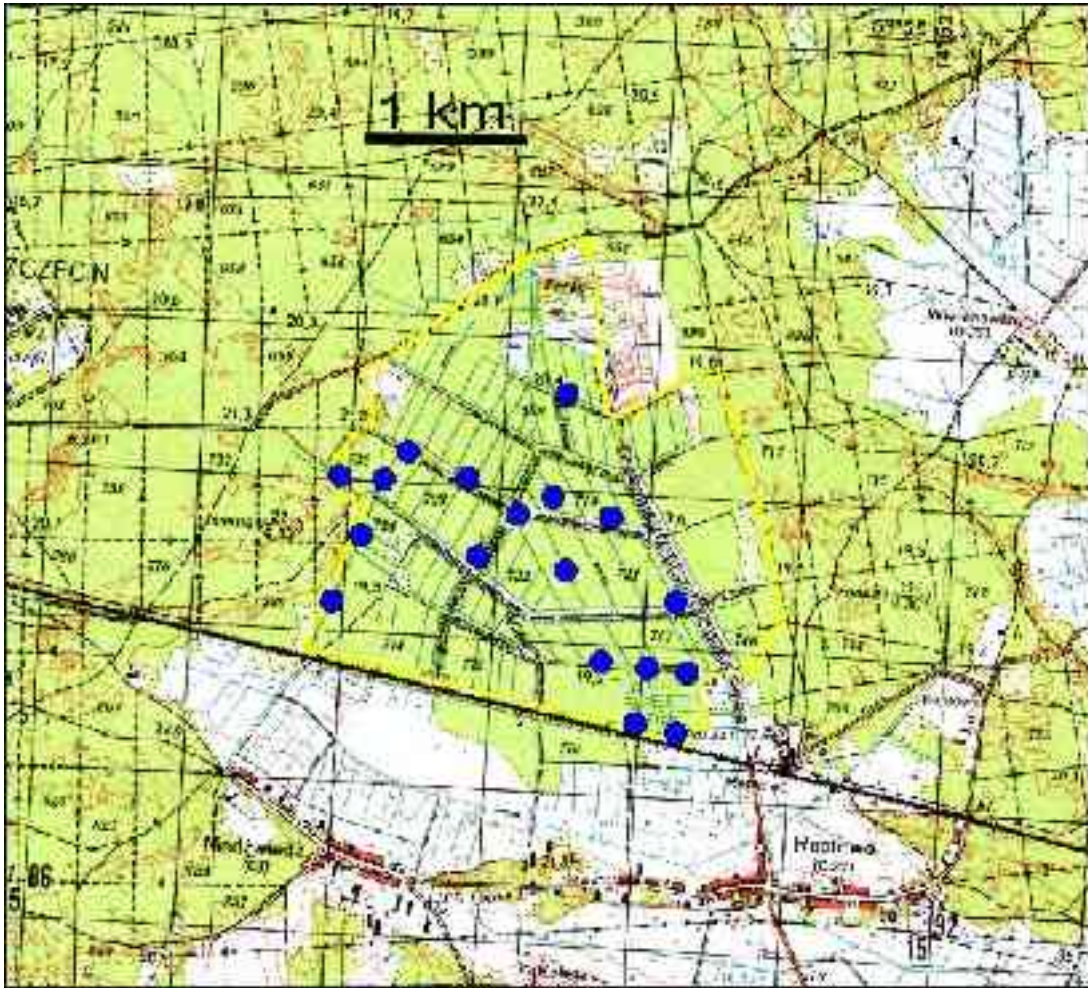
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Considered SCI border is the same as NLA border

MAP OF THE SITE 18



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Considered SCI is the same as Nature Reserve

MAP OF THE SITE 19



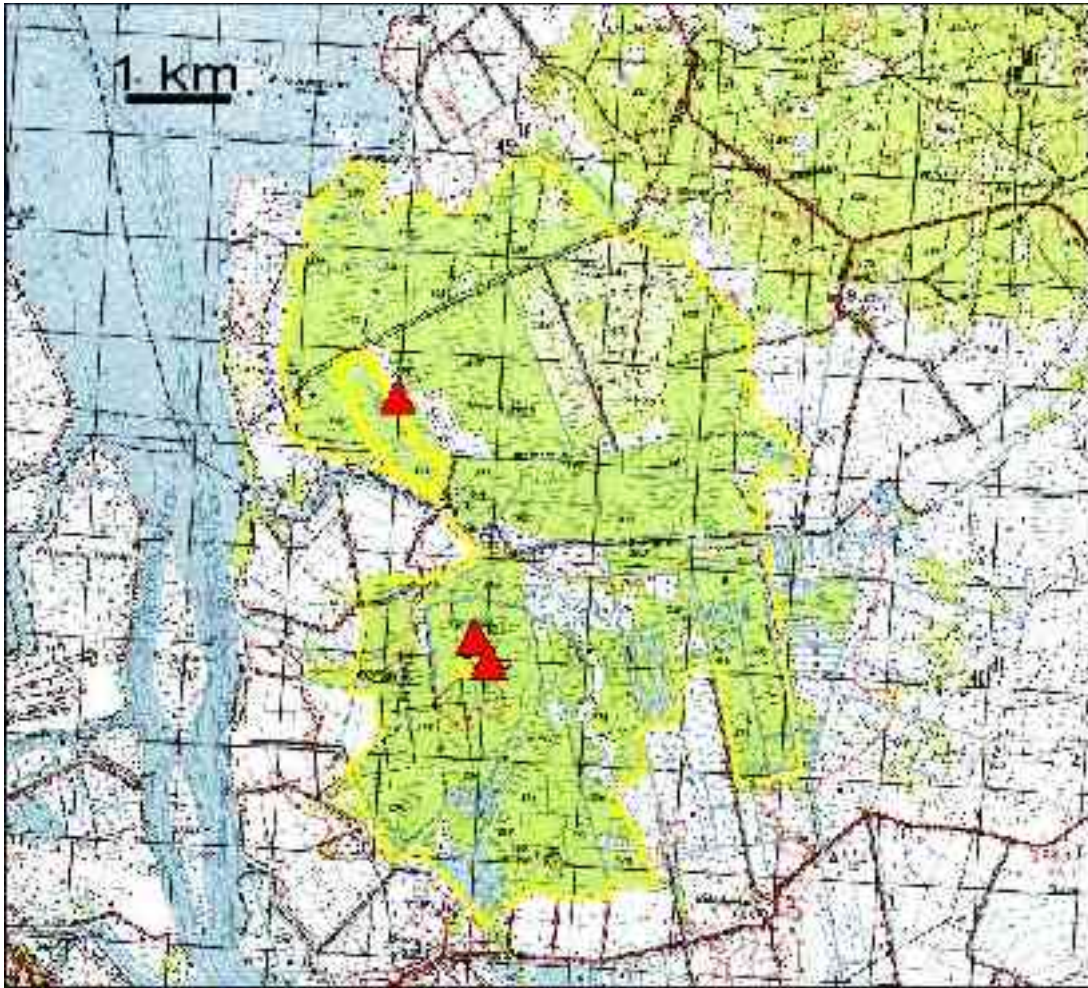
See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations.
SCI to be considered is the same as proposed NLA

MAP OF THE SITE 20



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is wider than the area presented on map.

MAP OF THE SITE 21



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is the same as proposed big Nature Reserve border

MAP OF THE SITE 22



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is much bigger then the NLA border

MAP OF THE SITE 23



See General map legend on page LIFE-Nature 2004-7/0 for symbol explanations
Proposed SCI border is much wider than site border and wider than area presented on map.

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)}
HABITAT TYPES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT
SUMMARY FOR ALL SITES**

See details for each site in detailed sites forms.

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3160	Dystrophic lakes	142,50 ha	
	4110	Wet heathlands	70,6 ha	
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	584,90 ha	
	7120	Raised bogs degraded, but still capable for regeneration	726,04 ha	
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	559,56 ha	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	4179,50 ha	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 - General

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Directive Annex II Species are only incidentally present in particular sites. See detail sites forms for details. All this species will benefit by the natural habitats conservation & restoration.

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 - General

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Bird Directive Annex I Species are present in some sites. The most common is *Haliaeetus albicilla* and *Grus grus*. See detail sites forms for details. If they are present, their needs (for example no public access in nest protecting zones; no activity near the nests in breeding period) are taken into consideration during preparing Action Plan, but no special measures targeted especially for these birds are needed.

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT
- SUMMARY FOR ALL SITES**

Threat 1:

Name of the threat: **Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches**

Description: In the past practically all raised bogs in Poland was drained by the draining ditches systems. This was done for converting bogs to "economically useful grounds, for example for planting forests on it.. Draining ditches drastically changed the hydrological conditions on drained bog, causing desiccation of upper layer of the peat deposit and related vegetation change. Fortunately, net of draining ditches as a rule was not very dense, and its influence sometimes was only local. Therefore bogs was not totally destroyed. But in today climatic and hydrological conditions, when all bogs are in stagnation phase of their growth, which makes them very vulnerable, even local but continuous drainage will injure them importantly.

In some sites, old draining ditches, especially small ones, have been filled naturally, by the growing Sphagnum. But the main ditches still works and drain.

The most dangerous for the peatbogs seems to be so called belt ditches, rounding the peatbog in zone of peat contact with the mineral ground. In contrast to the crossing peatbog ditches, they drain lower layer of the peat deposit, which disturb the hydrological conditions of the peatbog more.

Existing draining ditches may also increase water level fluctuations, especially in peat cupola. It may causes dense growth of *Molinia coerulea*.

Baltic raised bogs seems be more vulnerable for draining then others kinds of raised peatbogs. As a result of typical, cupola shape of peat deposit, drainage influence the central part of the bog, most valuable from the nature point of view, first.

New drained ditches are not built now, but old draining systems work continuously. As a result of lack of public awareness (link to Threat 6), they are sometimes conserved and maintained, preventing natural filling of the ditches.

The process of vegetation change causes by the draining is rather long term, therefore it is as a rule still possible to stop it blocking the ditches.

Location (if relevant): All sites, with differentiated importance.

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible): As a result of draining, desiccation of the central part of the bog cupola occurs, and as a result of this desiccation peatbog growth is stopped. Trees invasion process starts. As a result, 7110 habitat disappeared. As a rule, 91D0 habitat in first phases of this process benefits from the little desiccation and spread themselves to plateau of the cupola, but in next phases also bog forest 91D0 degenerates. As a rule dense birch understory develop under the pine canopy in pine bog forests. It causes acceleration of desiccation process, as a result of trees, especially birch, big evapotranspiration (Threat 2) .

Threat 2:

Name of the threat: **Trees evapotranspiration**

Description: In the process described above, pine and birch trees invade all the peatbog cupola; in the next stages birch understory spread in the pine bog forests. As a result of increased evapotranspiration (birch > pine > open bog), the hydrological balance of the bog becomes worse. It accelerate the process of trees invasion etc. – this is a positive feedback mechanism, accelerating bog desiccation. As a result, even blocking ditches and restoring the previous hydrological conditions, may be not enough to restoring the original water balance.

Location (if relevant): Most of the sites, identified as important especially in sites: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 23.

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible). It accelerate process of habitat 7110 disappearing and process of habitat 91D0 degeneration. As a result of change in hydrological balance components, it makes more difficult to restoring the favourable conservation status of both habitats.

Threat 3

Name of the threat: **Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity**

Description: As a result of non-natural processes of vegetation change (see above), sometimes some species, as for example *Betula pubescens*, *Frangula alnus*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Molinia coerulea*, increase their number and density rapidly. In some cases it causes danger of local extinction for local small population of rare, vulnerable plants, for example *Myrica gale*, *Osmunda regalis*, *Rubus chamaemorus*. These plants are important from the regional and national point of view (they are on the National Red List), not from the European point of view, nevertheless its loss is a loss of habitat biodiversity also. Then it should be recognized as habitat condition decreasing.

Location (if relevant): Especially in sites: 10, 20, 21

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible): As described above, it causes the habitat (91D0, 7110) quality decreasing, as a result of local biodiversity decreasing.

Threat 4

Name of the threat: **Spruce spreading**

Description: In Kasubian Region the spruce (*Picea abies*) is an alien species (outside its natural range), planted in forest. This species is very dynamics, and it invade almost all wet sites, also bog pine and birch forests. This process may be accelerate by site desiccation. It causes in development of dense spruce regeneration and thickets.

Location (if relevant): Sites 4 and 5.

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible). Step by step spruce can dominate pine and birch bog forests, converting them into spruce stands. All biodiversity related to pine and birch bog forests will disappeared in results; only a few species of plants occurs in spruce dense stands on peatbogs..

Threat 5

Name of the threat: **Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs.**

Description: Baltic raised bogs are as a rule the big peatbogs with composed structure, stratygraphy and hydrology. Therefore there is not simple to plan appropriate conservation measures. Typical cupola shape of the peat deposit and peatbog stratygraphy must be taken into consideration with site management planning process. Some sites have complex hydrology; there are some mineral fragments inside peatbog area, working as "hydrological windows". Conservation measures must also take into consideration the detailed distribution of species & habitats. Therefore stratygraphy, hydrology and nature of each peatbog should be recognized before creating the management plan and taking conservation measures. Meanwhile only 2 from 23 sites have prepared management plan, based on nature and hydrological study. For next 12,

general concept of its conservation exists, but knowledge on hydrology & nature must be improved. For the 9 sites only draft of the habitat structure is known and there is not enough knowledge for planning almost any conservation measures.

Location (if relevant): Almost all sites with exception of site 8 and 18. For sites: 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22 there is almost no information on its nature and hydrology, and as a result it is not possible to include appropriate conservation measures into this project; detailed site assessment and preparing of management plan must be done first.

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible): It generates the probability of inappropriate conservation measures, and as a result probability of unsuccessful conservation, or even destroying existing natural values.

Threat 6

Name of the threat: **Lack of public awareness of bogs values**

Description: Raised bogs as a rule are recognized by the local communities as the useless areas. In the best situation, bogs are perceived as valuable, but only locally, elements of nature. Awareness of its European importance is almost always lacking. In the worst situation, they are perceived as totally useless places. Only in exceptional situations they are perceived as attractive places, for example for special kinds of tourism based on natural values.

In the past also the forest administration (often responsible for site management) often perceived bogs as no interest places, trying to drain them to convert them for useful forest lands. This situation changed in last years, now bogs as a rule are recognized as important "ecological grounds", worth of protection, but the full awareness of its importance for biodiversity and natural habitats maintenance is still not achieved.

Also the water administration, looking for the melioration system, are not aware of disturbing consequences of draining ditches for biodiversity and species & habitat conservation status.

As a result, numerous and influential stakeholders groups exist, which are not fully aware of the Baltic bog importance and needs of its conservation, maintenance and restoration.

Location (if relevant): Almost all sites. There are only individual and incidental exceptions.

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible). It may cause to important constraints for the bog conservation, with particular groups obstruction against necessary conservation measures.

Threat 7

Name of the threat: **Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation**

Description: In tradition of Polish nature conservation, passive management of valuable natural sites dominates. It is often assumed that "nature knows better". This assumption is often true, but not in the case of raised bogs, which are in the past anthropogenically disturbed and as a result are still drained by old draining ditches systems, or was invaded by trees as a result of former desiccation. The awareness of active management needs in such situation is not very common till now, even in the community of nature management planners or nature conservation administration.

Also awareness of modern and appropriate methods of raised bogs conserving is not fully implemented. Mistakes are often in raised bogs conservation planning, for example planning too small number of points of ditches blocking, planning without former analysis of hydrological conditions etc.

Location (if relevant): Almost all sites. There are only individual and incidental exceptions – bogs, for which modern site management plans were prepared and its execution was started (site 8, 18)

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible); It causes to increasing probability of taking inappropriate conservation measures, especially passive management in situation active management is necessary for successful conserving, i.e. maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation status.

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON SELECTED SITES IN QUESTION

From the selected 23 sites, 16 was taken into formal protection according to the Polish nature Conservation Act till now – 11 as Nature Reserves, 3 as Ecological Ground, 2 as Nature & Landscape Areas. For next 7 sites process of taking into protection is ongoing.

But only in some sites active conservation management was done in the past. In sites: 4 – Kurze Grzędy, 5 – Staniszewskie Błoto first experiments on blocking ditches was made in 80's. In site 22 – Swidne Bagno – similar experiments was made by the forest administration.

In sites: 8 – Jeziorka Chosnickie, 18 – Bagno Ciemino, modern site conservation plans (management plans) was prepared in 200 and 2001 y., a lot of active management measures was planned. First actions related to these plans was done in 2002 y. But there are no site management plans for the next 21 sites.

In majority of sites only passive management took place till now.

Detail informations are given in detail site forms.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

In the past, raised bogs in today's northern part of Poland, was very often taken into "economy management", drained for making possible forest plantation, meadows creation etc. Contemporary, there is as a rule no economic interest for bogs utilization, the process of its destruction for the economic reasons belong to the past.

But as a result of economic situation of Polish state budget, there is also no process of bogs restoration for its natural values, because of needed expenses. As a result, processes of bogs degradation, started by the past draining, are still ongoing.

Local communities in northern part of Poland are looking for new sources of incomes. Tourism based on natural values is often recognized as such potential source. From this point of view, any action creating new tourist attractors, will be perceived as benefit for local communities. As a rule, bog forests and raised bogs, which are wet, full of mosquitoes, are not very attractive for tourists, but sometimes interesting possibilities of creation view point (observation tower) for the attractive landscape, or education trail, occurs. Some such elements are included in the project.

In the northern part of Poland, farming economy changed rapidly after 1990 y., as a result there is a big problem of unemployment and poverty, especially in village communities. Some actions of this project (for example massive filling ditches, massive trees removing) may be executed in form of public work, addressed to unemployed persons, helping solve this problem.

All actions planned in this project and all actions still needed after its end are consistent to the Polish governmental programme of nature conservation – The National Strategy of Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Use.. They are also consistent with the Natura 2000 programme, which is expected to be financed in the future both from the state budget or from the EU sources. This give the possibility for local communities to locate some governmental or external funds on theirs area, giving work for people also in the future.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Possibility of using measures of future Polish Rural Development Plan was considered. In Polish proposal of Rural Development Plan, version 2.00, there were possibility to donate conservation raised bog on farmers land. This could be applicate to site 16 (Roby). But in August 2003, draft of Polish Rural Development Plan was changed: now there is no possibility to use any measures of the Plan for peatbog conservation.

All project activities are targeted directly on nature conservation and are not in priorities of any other EU fund.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

		Site 1
Name: Slowinskie Bloto		
Total site surface area (ha) : 221 ha	NUTS region code : PL0G2	
Project site surface area (ha): 221 ha		
Community protection status : Proposed as SCI "Slowinskie Bloto"		
Other protection status : Proposed for Nature Reserve – will be established before the project end		
Scientific description of site : Typical baltic raised bogs, with characteristic cupola of peat bog deposit. The plateau is covered by the Sphagnum bog with hummocks-hollows microrelief, with small trees of Pinus with typical "turfose" form. Vegetation communities with <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> also occur. On the slopes of the cupola, typical pine bog forest (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>) exists.		
There is a long term evidence of vegetation changes. There is evidence of open bog area decreasing, and bog forests area increasing, also birch forest seems to expand in the place of pine bog forest.		
Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) : In opinion of Polish conservationists and peatbogs ecologists, this is the best conserved raised bog in the whole Poland, with the typical zonation of vegetation and typical composition of the peat bog deposit. This site contains priority habitats (7110, 91D0) in the conservation status one of the best in Poland. Therefore it is one of the most important sites for conserving them.		
Actions planned: A2, A3, A4, C1, C2, E2, E6, F2		

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	20%	One of the best preserved fragment in Poland
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	40%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Ledo-Sphagnetum</i> , <i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>). Also Sphagnum birch woods.
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 1

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
		-			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Batrachyon caespitosum</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> ,					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 1

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Grus grus</i>		2-3p.	
	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		2-3p.	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
	-			
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
	-			
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation status favourable, if the habitats favourable. No special actions targeted for birds are needed.				

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Bog is drainage by the belt ditch (around the cupola) and by the main ditch, crossing the cupole. The main ditch was built ca 25y ago, therefore effects of degradation are not big till now, but this threat is real and strong.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. As a result of draining, desiccation in central part of the peatbog occurs, and as a result trees invasion.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. This threat is not very strong in this site on this stage of desiccation. No loss in biodiversity was observed till now, but it may be more important in future, if the process of drainage would not be stopped.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. This threat is not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Medium importance: the generals are known, but detailed stratigraphy should be recognized. There is no detailed site conservation plan (management plan). There is a only general concept of water damming up.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Because this is one of the most famous peatbogs in northern Poland, this is an exception from the rule: even forest administration are aware of need of protection of this bog. But it is still not aware of appropriate methods of its conservation. Also the local community do not recognise this site as anything valuable. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. As a result, no necessary active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 1

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only passive management took place in this site till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. The site is generally no useful for economic purposes. The forest part of the site is not economically valuable for forestry. But in future pressure for peat exploitation may occur, we hope that taking this site to Natura 2000net will prevent it..

The active management work on this site (filling the belt ditch) may be done in the form of public work for unemployment peoples. Unemployment is a big social problem in the region and the project may generate benefit to this social group.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 2

Name: Janiewickie Bagno**Total site surface area (ha) :** 160 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 160 ha**Community protection status :**
Proposed for SCI Janiewickie Bagno**Other protection status :** Nature Reserve**Scientific description of site :** Big baltic raised bog, laying on the local watershed, in the subglacial valley. Peat bog deposits have its typical cupola shape. Peatbog is covered by the complex of vegetation including: parts of Sphagnum treeless vegetation (active fragments of bog), pine bog forest (*Vaccinio-uliginosi-Pinetum*) and pine forest with *Molinia coerulea* and some bogs elements only.This bog is one of the few Polish localities of *Rubus chamaemorus*, species common in Scandinavia, but in Poland very rare, having southern limit of its occurrence. This is important for regional and national biodiversity.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :** In opinion of Polish naturalists and peatbogs ecologists, this is still one of the best preserved baltic bogs in Poland. This site contains an important part of Polish resources of the priority habitat: 7110 and 91D0.**Actions planned:** A3, A4, C1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	10%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	30%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>).
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit, etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rubus chamaemorus</i> , <i>Andromeda polifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Batrachyon caespitosum</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , Conservation dependent on natural habitats favourable status.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 2

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1p.			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p.			
	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	2-3p.			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation status favourable, species dependent on natural habitats conservation status (mosaic of open, treeless bog and bog pine forest, with old pine stands. For <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> restriction of human access is necessary; also conservation measures must be taken after the breeding season.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Very important here: the peatbog cupola is badly drained by the main ditch. As a result water level is generally decreased and fluctuating, it is followed by *Molinia coerulea* spreading in former pine bog forest

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration: Not important here. Draining and desiccation of the peatbog causes *Molinia* spreading, not trees invasion.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. There is no important loss in biodiversity till now, but if the desiccation & degeneration and related vegetation processes will not be stop, all important habitats and species will be in danger of extinction here.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important problem here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Medium importance: the generals are known, but detailed stratigraphy should be recognized. There is no detailed site conservation plan (management plan) but it will be prepared soon. There is rather detailed concept of water damming up and blocking ditches, based on the first draft of this plan.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important: neither forest nor water administration is fully aware of value of this site and needs of its conservation. Also the local community do not recognise this site as anything valuable. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. As a result, no necessary active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 2

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

This site was protected until 1923 y, but only passive management took place here. The draining ditch was not blocked till now. The renovation of the adjacent river channel in 1990 was not prevented by the conservation status of the bog and decrease the drainage base, with negative effect on the bog.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. The site is generally no useful for economic purposes. The forest part of the site is not economically valuable for forestry. The site is not interesting for tourism, with exception of small number of ecotourists. There is no tourism developed or developing in the neighbourhood.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 3

Name: Kusowskie Bagno**Total site surface area (ha) :** 581 ha**NUTS region code :** PLOG2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 581 ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as part of SCI Jeziora Szczecineckie

Other protection status : Existing Ecological Ground. Proposed for Nature Reserve – will be established before the project end.

Scientific description of site: Typical big baltic raised bogs, with the typical cupola shape of peat deposit. In the northern and central part vegetation zonation good preserved and typical : there is a huge treeless area on the plateau; covered by Sphagnum hollow-hummocks carpet, with fragments dominated by *Batrachyon caespitosum* or *Eriophorum vaginatum*, with small and sparsely distributed pine trees. Around this part are the pine bog woodland. Southern part of the bog was under peat exploitation before the II World War, but is good regenerated now. There are quaking bog *Sphagnum* carpet in exploitation hollows, the non exploitated rests are covered by the Pine bog forests with *Empetrum nigrum*. Whole complex represents typical and relatively good preserved baltic raised bog.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) : There are important natural priority habitats: 7110 and 91D0 in good conservation status. This site is very important for preserving its national resources. As typical and rather good preserved baltic raised bog, this site is also crucial for conserving this bog representation in Poland and in the southern baltic region in general. This site is locally and regionally important for biodiversity conservation (*Empetrum nigrum* and *Batrachyon caespitosum* are the regionally endangered plants).

The site is also important as part of bigger, naturally valuable landscape unit. The *Lobelia* lake (natural habitat 3110) is adjacent and hydrologically linked: if the peatbog would be degraded and drained, the lake will be disturbed by hummus in incoming water.

Actions planned: A2, A3, A4, C1, C2, E2, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	20%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	10%	
	7140	Quaking bogs	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	30%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>).
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 3

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
		Lutra lutra	P		
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Batrachyon caespitosum</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> . Conservation is dependent on habitat conservation: these plants needs treeless central part of the bog.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 3

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Grus grus</i>		2-3p.	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation status favourable, but dependent on successful habitat conservation.				

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches: Medium importance, because ditches in the central part of the bog are naturally filled. Only some main ditches are more dangerous and drain the peatbog.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Medium importance in this moment, as a result of only medium artificial draining only medium trees invasion take place, but there is danger for future.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. No loss of biodiversity take place till now and no loss is expected in the near future, but this is the potential threat in future, if the draining will not be stop.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading: Not important there.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs: Medium importance: the generals are known, but detailed stratigraphy should be recognized. There is no detailed site conservation plan (management plan). There is a only general concept of water daming up.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Local peoples and forest administration are partially aware of this site natural value, but recognise it as local importance, not as European importance. This is a place of potential conflict between nature conservation and peat exploitation, therefore the public awareness may be crucial for success in this site preserving and conserving. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. As a result no need active management was done here.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 3

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only passive management till now. In 1998r. formal form of protection – Ecological Ground –is established.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

This site have no economic value for forestry, but have high economic value as peat deposit. As a result, the pressure exists for delaying nature protection form and taking this peatbog under exploitation. We hope Natura 2000 prevent it, but economically reasonable alternatives for local community are necessary.

Because of their vulnerability and value this site should not be used for massive tourism and education, eventually only for small numbers ecotourism activity; special access infrastructure should not be built here. But giving public access and possibility for education use is possible on some neighboring peatbogs – Wielkie Błoto and Bagno Ciemino (sites 18 and 23 in this project), therefore from the socioeconomic point of view problem of conserving sites 3, 18 and 23 in this project should be considered as linked.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 4****Name:** Kurze Grzedy**Total site surface area (ha) :** 170 ha**NUTS region code :** PLOB2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 170 ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as part of SCI Kurze Grzedy

Other protection status : Nature Reserve

Scientific description of site: Medium size raised bog with some dystrophic lakes. Lakes are rounded by transition mire and quaking bog, on the rest of area pine bog forest on the peat dominates. There is evidence for vegetation transformation of the bog in last century: 100 years ago treeless area dominated. As a result of draining and desiccation, pine bog forest expand, and now also this kind of forest is threatened as a result of continuous drainage. But in southern part of the site the open Sphagnum bogs still occur.

In the past this site was one of the last *Tetrao urogallus* in region, but this species completely disappeared, as a result of vegetation transformation. The site is still very important for *Grus grus* population.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) : The site contains big patch of priority habitat – pine bog forest (91D0) and small, but still existing fragment of priority 7110 habitat with treeless Sphagnum vegetation. Also other habitats of European importance occurs here (dystrophic lakes). The site is important for preserving resources of this habitats in region and in whole Poland; and even more important as example of typical natural complex of these habitats.

Actions planned: A3, A4, C1, C2, C3, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3160	Natural dystrophic lakes	10%	
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	60%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
M		Lutra lutra	P			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Batrachyon caespitosum</i> , <i>Sphagnum fuscum</i> .						

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	Grus grus	1-2p			
	Dryopous martius	2-3p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
	Bucephala clangula			P	
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation dependent on natural habitats conservation.					

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Very important: the peatbog is badly drained by the main ditch and net of other ditches, which is threat for most important natural values

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Important, especially in the central and southern part: birch and pine invasion following desiccation threat for treeless bog. Analysis of vegetation changes give possibility to understand this process, it must be recognized as very fast. It is "the last minute" for the habitat 7110 loss preventing.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. In the past there was important loss in biodiversity – 6 species of *Sphagnum*, vascular: *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Vaccinium microcarpum* disappeared. In this moment no next loss in biodiversity is expected, but it is possible in the future if the desiccation process will not be stop.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Spruce, an alien species here, invade all bog forest. It may cause to its strong transformation. This process is important and rather rapid here, but can be stop because young individuals of spruce dominated.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Hydroecology of this bogs is not fully recognised. Conservation effort is based only on draft analysis. There is no site management plan for the reserve. This may cause effort to be not fully rationally.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance problem. The site is not fully recognized as valuable by local peoples and forest administration. Needs of its conservation is also out of aware water management authorities. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. This place is an exception from the general rule: this in one of two places in Poland where first experiments with active management was done.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 4

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

The Nature Reserve was created in 1954, but till the 1980s was only passive management. In 1980s first dams and sluices was built on draining ditches; result of water daming up was promising. But as a result of no funds, this work was not continuing.

The detail site management plan for this Nature Reserve is still not elaborated.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. This place is out of economical interests.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 5

Name: Staniszewskie Błota**Total site surface area (ha) :** 130 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0B2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 130 ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as part of SCI Staniszewskie Błota

Other protection status : Nature Reserve

Scientific description of site: Medium size raised bog with central part covered by Sphagnum vegetation. On rest of area pine bog forest on the peat dominates. There is evidence for vegetation transformation of the bog in last century: 100 years ago treeless area dominated. As a result of draining and desiccation, pine bog forest expand, and now also this kind of forest is threatened as a result of continuous drainage.

But in central part of the site the open Sphagnum bogs still occur.

In the past this site was one of the last *Tetrao urogallus* in region, but this species completely disappeared, as a result of vegetation transformation. The site is still very important for *Grus grus* population.

This peatbog is very important element of hydrology in the landscape scale. It acts as water reservoir for the springs in the other site, Staniszewskie Zdroje, laying near here. Conserving good hydrological condition on the peatbog is necessary for maintaining the good conservation status not only the peatbog themselves, but also the spring communities in Staniszewskie Zdroje.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :

The site contains big patch of priority habitat – pine bog forest (91D0) and small, but still existing fragment of priority 7110 habitat with treeless Sphagnum vegetation. The site is important for preserving resources of this habitats in region and in whole Poland; and even more important as example of typical natural complex of these habitats.

Because of hydrological links existing, maintaining of the favourable hydrological conditions on this site is also necessary for successful conservation of other proposed Natura 2000 site – Staniszewskie Zdroje (see above).

Actions planned: A3, A4, C1, C2, C3, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	60%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi</i> -Pinetum), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi</i> -Betuletum)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 5

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Erica teralix</i> , <i>Sphagnum fuscum</i> , <i>Sphagnum molluscum</i>					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 5

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1p.		
	<i>Grus grus</i>		1p	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : The conservation is dependent on successful natural habitat conservation.				

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Very important: the peatbog is badly drained by the main ditch and net of other ditches, which is threat for most important natural values

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Important, especially in the central and southern part: birch and pine invasion following desiccation threat for treeless bog. Analysis of vegetation changes give possibility to understand this process, it must be recognized as very fast. It is "the last minute" for the habitat 7110 loss preventing.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. In the past there was important loss in biodiversity – 6 species of *Sphagnum*, vascular: *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Vaccinium microcarpum* disappeared. In this moment no next loss in biodiversity is expected, but it is possible in the future if the desiccation process will not be stop.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Spruce, an alien species here, invade all bog forest. It may cause to its strong transformation. This process is important and rather rapid here, but can be stop because young individuals of spruce dominated.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Hydroecology of this bogs is not fully recognised. Conservation effort is based only on draft analysis. There is no site management plan for the reserve. This may cause effort to be not fully rationally.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance problem. The site is not fully recognized as valuable by local peoples and forest administration. Needs of its conservation is also out of aware water managenet authorities. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. This place is an exception from the general rule: this in one of two places in Poland where first experiments with active management was done.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 4

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

The Nature Reserve was created in 1954, but till the 1980s was only passive management. In 1980s first dams and sluices was built on draining ditches; result of water daming up was promising. But as a result of no funds, this work was not continuing.

The detail site management plan for this Nature Reserve is still not elaborated.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. This place is out of economical interests.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 6

Name: Bielawskie Bloto**Total site surface area (ha) :** 710 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0B2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 710 ha**Community protection status :**

After restoration will be considered as SCI
Proposed as SPA Bielawskie Blota

Other protection status : Nature Reserve (complex of 3 Nature Reserves: Bielawa, Moroszka Bielawskiego Blota, Woskowica Bielawskiego Blota).

Scientific description of site: One of the biggest raised bogs in region, but with the very complex hydrology and rather shallow peat layer. Anthropogenically transformed by draining and peat exploitation, but still valuable. Covered mainly by heathlands (habitat 4030), with small fragments of wet heathlands with *Erica tetralix* (4010); small fragments with *Rubus chamaemorus* (very rare in Poland), and dense shrubs of *Myrica gale* (rare and endangered in Poland) also occurs.

In the past, also peat depressions with *Rhynchospora fusca*, *Litorea uniflora* and *Lycopodium innudatum* was recorded there, but they probably completely disappeared as a result of peatbog desiccation.

As a result of continuous desiccation, the birch invade the most valuable parts of the site. This is important threat for the open, valuable habitats.

The site is very important bird area, designed as IBA and proposed as SPA for Natura 2000. The bird conservation is dependent on the natural habitats maintaining, especially open heathlands and bog fragments; also preventing the intensive birch spreading.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :

Irrespective of its transformation, the site is still valuable as one of the biggest raised bogs in Poland and as important habitats complex. It is of key importance of regional and national biodiversity, for example as *Rubus chamaemorus* and *Myrica gale* unique locality. Fragments of raised bog and heathlands are not in a favourable conservation status now, but favourable status is possible to be restored by stopping the drainage and birch removing; nevertheless it is "the last minute" for doing it.

Actions planned: A3, A4, C1, C2, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3160	Dystrophic lakes	5%	
	4010	Wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	5%	
	4030	Dry heaths	30%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	10%	Mainly birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>), also Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 6

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
M		<i>Lutra lutra</i>	P			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Drosera intermedia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Batrachyon caespitosum</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> ,						

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		0-3 p.	
	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>			P
	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			P
	<i>Grus grus</i>		5-11p.	
	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		0-5p.	
	<i>Asio flammeus</i>		0-1p.	
	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		25p.	
	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>		8p.	
	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		15p.	
CANDIATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
<p>Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation of birds is dependent on successful conservation of habitats. These birds are dependent on open heathlands and fragments of raised bogs maintaining.</p>				

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches: Very important here. The dense net of draining ditches exists, badly draining the bog.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Very important here. As a result of site desiccation, the birch (*Betula pendula*) rapidly invade the bog surface, creating dense thickets and strongly transforming the vegetation.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity: Very important here. There was important loss in biodiversity in the past (*Litorea uniflora*, *Lycopodiella innudata*, *Rhynchospora fusca* disappeared), also present rare plants localities (*Myrica gale*, *Rubus chamaemorus*) are threatened, it is the last minute to preventing its disappearing.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading: not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs: very important here. The hydroecology of the site seems to be very complex. Detailed recognition of hydrological conditions seems to be necessary for successful preparing the site management plan.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness: Medium importance. The site is recognized as valuable landscape area by local communities, therefore effort on its conservation may find local acceptance. On the other hand, some conservation measures (water daming up) may interfere with neighboring farmers interests and may be unintelligible by the local people. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. As a result, active management, necessary for successful conservation of the site, was not done yet.

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only two small, floristic nature reserves exist till 1999. The big nature reserve, containing the whole bog, was established in 1999 y. But till now only passive management takes place. The site management plan for the nature reserve was not prepared till now.

Access & Education infrastructure was built in 2000y by the Landscape Park Authority – the education trail and observation tower exist.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. The big work for active water management (sluices and dams building), and work for birch removing, which is necessary here, may be done using local workers, giving an employment for unemployed people. This is a link with the unemployment prevention, as one of the biggest social and economical problems of the region.

Conserving activity may find the local community acceptance, because it also conserves the unique landscape values of the site as open area covered by heath – this landscape is an important resource from the point of view of tourism development.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds were considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 7

Name: Czarne i Łebskie Bagno

Total site surface area (ha) : 547 ha **NUTS region code :** PL0B1.

Project site surface area (ha): 547 ha

Community protection status :

Will be considered as part of SCI "Dolina Dolnej Łeby"

Other protection status: proposed Nature Reserve (southern part) and Ecological Ground (northern part) – will be established before the project end.

Scientific description of site: Two medium – size raised bogs on the bottom of Lower Łeba valley. Peatbog deposits for lower cupolas. Bogs are covered by mosaic of vegetation, with small fragments of active bogs vegetation, and big fragments of pine and birch bog forests. On Czarne Bagno site small dystrophic lake occurs. On Czarne Bagno sites there are some desiccated fragments of peatbog layer, appropriate to restoring experiments. There is also population of *Rubus chamaemorus*, plant rare in Poland.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :

Important for preserving Polish resources of raised bogs and bog pine forests. Important for regional and national biodiversity, as place hosting *Rubus chamaemorus*, plant from National Red List.

Actions planned: A1 (northern part), A3 (southern part), A4, C1, C2, C4, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 7

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status,etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bogs	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	60%	Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 7

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
		-			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> . Its conservation is dependent on habitats conservation.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 7

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Grus grus</i>		1-2p	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation dependent on habitat conservation, especially open bog area.				

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important, dense net of draining ditches badly drains the peatbogs.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Important: especially birch understory development in pine bog forests, but also pine invasion on treeless bog.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. No loss of biodiversity is expected in near future, but this threat became important if the process of draining will not be stop.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading: Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Important problem, there is no knowledge on peat stratigraphy and hydrology, there is no site management plan, only general concept of necessary conservation measures.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Czarne Bagno is recognized as valuable place by the local forest administration, there were some foresters initiative for its formal protection. But the local community is not aware of its value. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation: as a result there were no necessary active management till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 7

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

In 2003y first draft of formal documentation for protection was elaborated. More detailed inventory will be prepared soon.
There was only passive management till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

For the farming and forestry the sites have no economical value. Therefore there is no social pressure for utilizing them. But the peatbog deposit, especially in Czarne Bagno, can be a subject of exploitation. There was in the past, and may be also in future, strong pressure for taking it into peat exploitation. We hope that formal protection will prevent it.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 8****Name:** Jeziorka Chośnickie**Total site surface area (ha) :** 193,40 ha **NUTS region code :** PL0B1.**Project site surface area (ha):** 193,40 ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as SCI Jeziorka Chośnickie

Other protection status : Nature Reserve**Scientific description of site:** Complex of baltic raised bog with low cupola and five dystrophic lakes. Almost all bog is covered by the pine bog forest. Only on small fragments open Sphagnum bog occurs. Lakes are rounded by quaking transition bogs. Biodiversity typical for raised bogs is well preserved.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of 91D0 habitat in favourable conservation status, well preserved flora and fauna biodiversity typical for the forest bog.

Actions planned: C2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 8

LIFE-Nature 2004-8 for Site 8

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3610	Dystrophic lakes	7%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	0,1%	
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	2%	
	7150	Depression on peat substrates	0,1%	
	9110	Luzulo-Fagetum beech forest	7%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 8

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
M		<i>Lutra lutra</i>	P		
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , Conservation is dependent on habitat conservation.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 8

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	1p.			
	<i>Grus grus</i>		2-3p		
	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	2-3 p.			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			5-10p	
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on conserving habitats.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-11 for Site 8

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important: the main ditches strongly drain the peatbog. Threat was minimalised as a result of conservation measure: sluices was built in 2003 y.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Medium importance, especially on the peatbog edge and near the main ditch birch understory in the pine bog forest is to much developed.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. No danger of biodiversity loss in this moment, thanks to measures taken in 2003.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Only medium importance here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. This site is an exception from the general rule: detail management plan was prepared in 2002.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Forest administration are aware of the site values. Local community are as a rule not aware, recognizing it as "normal" part of forest. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. This site is an exception from the general rule: detail management plan was prepared in 2002 based on contemporary knowledge on peatbog ecology; active management was planned and start to execute.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 8

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Till 2002 y. only passive management took place.

In 2002 y. detail management plan for Nature Reserve was prepared, active management was planned. Planned measures (building sluices and dams, blocking the ditch) was executed in summer 2003, with promising results. Next planned measures (birch understory removing, spruce removing) have not been executed yet.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

This site is recognized as "nature reserve" and have no economic interests there, except on occasionally fishing and mushroom collecting by local people.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 9

Name: Wierzchucińskie Bagno**Total site surface area (ha) :** 147 ha **NUTS region code :** PL0B2.**Project site surface area (ha):** 147 ha**Community protection status :**

Will be considered as SCI

Other protection status : proposed for Nature Reserve - will be established soon, before the project end.**Scientific description of site:** Small baltic raised bog, little transformed by drainage and peat exploitation, but presently covered by the well developed and preserved birch sphagnum bog forest (91D0 habitat). One of the biggest population of *Lycopodium annotinum* in region occurs here. On small fragments also wet heathlands with *Erica tertalix* occur, in exploitation hollows transition mires and quaking bogs fragments develops.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

One of the best developed and preserved fragment of 91D0 priority habitat – birch bog forest with Sphagnum – in Poland.

Actions planned: A2, A3, A4, C1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 9

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	4010	Wet heathlands	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
	7140	Transition bogs and quaking mires	5%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	60%	Mainly birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>), one of the best fragments in region
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 9

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Erica tetralix</i> , One of the biggest population of <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> in the region. Conservation dependent on habitat conservation.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 9

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	<i>Grus grus</i>		1p.	
	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		1-2p.	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
	-			
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation dependent on habitat conservation.				

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important: sites still drained by ditches.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized as important here.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity: Not important threat of biodiversity loss was recognized here.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading: Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Medium importance: only general concept of necessary conservation measures exists, no detailed site management plan.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. As a result necessary active management was not done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 9

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

In 2003 first documentation for establishing formal protection was prepared. But only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. No economical interests for this site was recognized.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 10****Name:** Izbickie Bagna**Total site surface area (ha) :** 294 ha **NUTS region code :** PL0B2**Project site surface area (ha):** 294 ha**Community protection status :** Proposed as part of SCI Cieminskie Bagna**Other protection status :** Nature Reserve

Scientific description of site: Nature Reserve covers central part of bigger raised bogs, but only this part was preserved in favourable status; rest of the previous bog is covered by meadows. Complex of open bog, heathlands, birch and pine bog forests, and also alder bog forests and willow shrubs. Also bog myrtle shrubs (*Myrica gale*), rare plants from national Red List, occurs here.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) : Important locality for priority habitat 91D0 (pine and birch bog forests). Important locality of active raised bogs fragment (7110)

Actions planned: A3, D1, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	4110	Wet heathlands	5%	
	7110	Active raised bog	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	60%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 10

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
		-			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Myrica gale</i> . Conservation dependent on habitats conservation.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 10

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	-			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) :				

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized yet assessment and detailed site management plan is need.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Note recognized yet, assessment and detail site management plan is need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Important threat for *Myrica gale* populations; plants from the Polish Red List, important for natural habitat quality. The bog myrtle is shadowed by the *Betula pendula*.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Because it is old nature reserve, forest administration and local community is aware of its values, nevertheless is not aware of its conservation needs. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. Resulting in only passive management of this site till now. It is sure that it is not enough: threat for rare plants population is an indicator of problems.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 10

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature Reserve was established in 1982, but site management plan was not prepared. Only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0
No economic interests for this site. Place is not attractive for tourists.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Name: Poblocie	Site 11
Total site surface area (ha) : 111,5 ha	NUTS region code : PL0B1
Project site surface area (ha): 111,5 ha	
Community protection status : Will be considered as part of SCI "Dolina Łeby"	
Other protection status : Nature Reserve "Torfowisko PoblOCKie"	
Scientific description of site : Medium – size baltic raised bog, totally covered by the pine bog forest (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>) with different stages of age.	
Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) : Important fragment of priority habitat 91D0 in region.	
Actions planned: A3, A4, C1, E6, F2	

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 11

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	80%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 11

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Myrica gale</i> . Conservation is dependent on habitat conservation.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 11

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) :-					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important; system of draining ditches still working

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Probably, but not recognized; assessment and detailed management plan is needed.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Not recognized. Assessment and detailed management plan is needed.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important there.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Because it is old nature reserve, forest administration and local community is aware of its values, nevertheless is not aware of its conservation needs. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. Resulting in only passive management of this site till now. It is sure that it is not enough: threat for rare plants population is an indicator of problems.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 11

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature Reserve was established in 1982, but site management plan was not prepared. Only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0
No economic interests for this site. Place is not attractive for tourists.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 12

Name: Górk (Górkowski Las)**Total site surface area (ha) :** 95,34 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0B1**Project site surface area (ha):** 95,34 ha**Community protection status :** Will be considered as part of SCI "Dolina Łeby"**Other protection status :** Nature Reserve**Scientific description of site:** Medium – size baltic raised bog, totally covered by the pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum*) and birch bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum*) with different stages of age.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :** Important fragment of priority habitat 91D0 in region.**Actions planned:** A3, A4, C1, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 12

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	80%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 12

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> . Conservation is dependent on habitat conservation.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 12

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) :					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important; system of draining ditches still working

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Probably, but not recognized; assessment and detailed management plan is needed.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. No important threat of biodiversity loss now, but may be important in future.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important there.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Because it is old nature reserve, forest administration and local community is aware of its values, nevertheless is not aware of its conservation needs. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. Resulting in only passive management of this site till now. It is sure that it is not enough: threat for rare plants population is an indicator of problems.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 12

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature Reserve was established in 1984, but site management plan was not prepared. Only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0
No economic interests for this site. Place is not attractive for tourists.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 13

Name: Zaleskie Bagna**Total site surface area (ha) :** 499,90 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0B1**Project site surface area (ha):** 499,90 ha**Community protection status :** Proposed as part of the SCI "Przymorskie Błota"**Other protection status :** Protective Forest, according to the Forest Act , Ecological Ground**Scientific description of site:** Big raised bog: Big complex of open Sphagnum bogs with typical hollow-hummock microrelief and fragments of pine and birch bog forests. Also shrubs of *Myrica gale*, rare in Poland species from the national Red List, occur.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :** Important fragment of the priority habitats: 7110, 91D0, with favourable conservation status.**Actions planned:** A1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 13

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bog	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	10%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 13

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
M		<i>Lutra lutra</i>	P			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
		-				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Myrica gale</i> . Population of bog myrtle is important from the regional and national point of view.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 13

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	P			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation status favourable. Conservation is dependent on successful habitat conservation.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Probably important, but not fully recognized. Site assessment and detailed management plan preparing is needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Maybe important, but not fully recognized. Site assessment and detailed management plan preparing is needed

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Probably important, but not fully recognized. Site assessment and detailed management plan preparing is needed. Especially *Myrica gale* population status (species important for the local biodiversity and consequently for the bog pine forest habitat quality) should be assessed.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 13

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature Reserve was established in 1984, but site management plan was not prepared. Only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0
No economic interests for this site. Place is not attractive for tourists.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 14****Name:** Warnie Bagno**Total site surface area (ha) :** 955 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G2**Project site surface area (ha):** 955 ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as SCI "Warnie Bagno"

Other protection status : partially Nature Reserve. Enlargement of the Reserve is planned, before the project end**Scientific description of site:** One of the biggest raised bogs in Poland. Contains huge areas of open, treeless Sphagnum carpet. With typical , hollow-hummock microrelief (= habitat 7110). Big fragments of pine bog forest and birch bog forest (habitat 91D0) also occurs. In the northern part there is small dystrophic lake, rounded by the transition quaking mire. In the past the bog was under local peat exploitation, but exploitation holes are filled with the quaking bogs now and almost fully naturalised.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

One of the biggest fragment of priority habitat 7110 in Poland, important for preserving national resources of this habitat. Smaller fragments of priority habitats 91D0.

Actions planned: A3, A4, C1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 14

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3160	Dystrophic lakes	5%	
✓	7110	Active raised bog	5%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	10%	
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	30%	As regeneration phase after former peat exploitation and around the dystrophic lake
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	30%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 14

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Erica tetralix</i>						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 14

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	P			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			P	P
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful conservation of habitats.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important: old draining system still exist and work, needs to block ditches

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not seems to be important. No intensive trees invasion or birch understory development was observed.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Not seems to be important. No threat of biodiversity loss was recognized.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not seems to be important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. Important. There is rather big bog with complex hydrology, but there is no detailed nature inventory and hydrological assessment, nor site management plan. Only general concept of necessary conservation measures exists.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. By the local community site is not recognized as valuable place. Similarly the forest administration (site manager) is not fully aware the site value nor conservation needs. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation: As a result no active management took place here till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 14

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Small nature reserve (46 ha) was created in 1984 y. On the rest of the area nature reserve establishment was proposed, it will be established before the project end. But till now, only passive management took place here.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

There is no recognized economic interests for the site. There is outside the tourist interests.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 15****Name:** Stramniczka**Total site surface area (ha) :** 92 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G2**Project site surface area (ha):** 92 ha**Community protection status :** Proposed as part of the SCI "Trzebiatowsko-Kołobrzesci Pas Nadmorski**Other protection status :** **Protective Forest, according to the Forest Act. Ecological Ground. Proposed for Nature Reserve, will be established before the project end.****Scientific description of site :** Medium – size raised bog, covered by birch and pine bog forests, with fragment of open Sphagnum bog with typical hollow-hummocks microrelief. In the past was under exploitation; the exploitation holes are filled by the quaking bogs.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :** Important fragment of priority habitat 91Do.**Actions planned:** A2, A3, E2, E6, F2

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	50%	As regeneration phase after the former peat exploitation
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	40%	Mainly birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>), also Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 15

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> .						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 15

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful habitat conservation..					

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized, assessment and management plan needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 15

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Ecological Ground was established as formal protection form. The site was proposed for nature Reserve establishing; this should be before the project end.
Only passive management have place here till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0. No economic interests related to this site was recognized.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 16

Name: Roby**Total site surface area (ha) :** 139 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G1**Project site surface area (ha):** 139ha**Community protection status :**

Proposed as part of the SCI "Trzebiatowsko-Kołobrzski Pas Nadmorski"

Other protection status : Proposed for Nature Reserve. Will be established before the project end.**Scientific description of site:** Small, but typically developed baltic raised bog with typical cupola of peat deposit.. Treeless, covered by the *Sphagnum* – dominated vegetation, fragments of heathlands, including wet heathlands with *Erica terialix*, and shrubs with *Myrica gale***Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of 7110 priority habitat. Well preserved raised bog in the agricultural landscape – untypical situation

Actions planned: A2, A3, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 16

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	4010	Wet heathlands	10%	
✓	7110	Active raised bog	10%	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	30%	
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 16

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Myrica gale</i> . Conservation is dependent on successful habitat conservation.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 16

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful habitat conservation, especially open bog surface maintaining.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Probably may be important, but not recognized. Site assessment and site management plan is need.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Probably not very important here but not recognized in details. Site assessment and site management plan is need

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Probably not very important here but not recognized in details. Site assessment and site management plan is need.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness: Important. Local people are not aware site value. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 16

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Identified as valuable site in Local Nature Inventory 1999, proposed for Nature Reserve, but neither information in format appropriate to formal protection form establishing nor site management plan was elaborated. Only passive management took place till now. Probably it is not enough, because there is continuous peatbog draining by old draining ditches.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

Specify for this site: Owned mainly by the State Agriculture Grounds Agency and private. No interests in any use of this site.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Possibility of using the Rural Development Plan and Agri-Environmental Scheme for this site maintaining was considered, according to the proposal of Polish RDP. But in August 2003 the project of Polish RDP was changed, and the possibility of raised bogs including under the agri-environmental payments was deleted. Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 17

Name: Karsibórz**Total site surface area (ha) :** 407 ha**NUTS region code :** PLOG2**Project site surface area (ha):** 407 ha**Community protection status :**

Considered as SCI "Karsibórz"

Other protection status :**Protective Forest, according to the Forest Act****Nature & Landscape Area**

Scientific description of site: Medium-size raised bog, covered mainly by the pine bog forests (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum*), partially by the birch bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum*), with fragments of open Sphagnum bogs. Locally peat exploitation took place in the past; exploitation hollows are now fully regenerated and filled with Sphagnum carpets. There is also dystrophic lake, rounded by the quaking bog.

Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :

Important fragment of priority habitat 91D0, well preserved complex of interesting vegetation.

Actions planned: A1, A4, C1, E1, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 17

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	3160	Dystrophic lakes	7%	
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	10%	
	9110	<i>Luzulo-Fagetum</i> beech forest	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> ,						

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	1p.			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		P	P	
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation dependent on successful habitat conservation.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Important: net of still working draining ditches exists.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Maybe important, but not recognized; site assessment and site management plan is necessary.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Probably no important probability of biodiversity loss in this moment, but need assessment.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. By local community site is recognized as valuable and interesting. No important constraints are expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 17

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

In 1999 protection form – Nature & Landscape Area – was established. But only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

This site is important for local community and recognized as potential valuable and attractive part of forest. Organization of the education trail, presenting some aspects of the bogs, was proposed by the forest service. This proposition was included to presented project.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered for financing the education infrastructure, but have been recognized as not applicable to this relatively small action.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 18

Name: Bagno Ciemino**Total site surface area (ha) :** 408 ha**NUTS region code :** PLOG2**Project site surface area (ha):** 408 ha**Community protection status :**

Considered as SCI

Other protection status : Nature Reserve**Scientific description of site :** Big baltic raised bog covered almost totally by pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum*, 91D0) and fragments of birch bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum*, 91D0).**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of 91D0 priority habitat. Other fragments are important as model site for experimental restoration and improving the conservation status of bog forest (91D0)

Actions planned: C2, E1, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 18

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	9110	Luzulo-Fagetum beech forest	20%	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 18

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		Lutra lutra	P			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , Conservation is dependent on successful conservation of bog forests.						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 18

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful conservation of bog forests..					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Was important till 2002y.: dense net of ditches drain the bog forest. In 2002y the sluices and dams was built to block the ditches.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Very important. Dense birch understory developed under the pine bog forest canopy, transpiring a lot of water, as a result the hydrological balance of the bog is disturbed. According to the management plan, this understory should be partially removed.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. No danger of biodiversity loss now.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. This site is an exception from the general rule: detailed management plan, based on nature inventory, was prepared in 2001y.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. This site is an exception from the general rule: local community and forest administration (site manager) are aware of value of this site and needs of its conservation. No important constraints are expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation: causes lack of necessary active management till 2001, but is not a threat here now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 18

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature reserve was created in 1990, but till 2001 only passive management took place. In 2001y. detailed nature inventory was prepared and hydrological analysis. On its base, detailed site management plan was prepared. Active management was planned, and in 2002 y execution of this plan was started. 15 sluices was built on draining ditches, with promising results: water level increase ca 0,5m. Continuation is needed.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0.

This site is important for local community and recognized as potential valuable and attractive part of forest. Organization of the education trail, presenting some aspects of the bogs, was proposed in the site management plan. This proposition was included to presented project.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered for financing the education infrastructure, but have been recognized as not applicable to this relatively small action.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 19****Name: Reptowo****Total site surface area (ha) :** 653 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G1**Project site surface area (ha):** 653 ha**Community protection status :**

Will be considered as SCI

Other protection status :**Protective Forest, according to the Forest Act****Proposed for Ecological & Landscape Area, will be established before the project end****Scientific description of site:** Big complex of pine bog forest (habitat 91D0) covering raised bog, one of the most southern. Bog was partially under exploitation, in regenerating exploitation holes transition quaking bogs occurs.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :****Fragment of priority 91D0 habitat.****Actions planned:** A1, A4, C1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 19

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	80%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	5%	As regeneration phase after peat exploitation.
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 19

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit, etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 19

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
	-				

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Recognized as very important.. Dense net of ditches drain the bog pine forest; there is need to block it.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Probably not very important here but not recognized in details. Site assessment and site management plan is need

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Probably not very important here but not recognized in details. Site assessment and site management plan is need.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness: Important. Local people are not aware site value. But fortunately the forest administration (site manager) is aware of value of this site and needs of its conservation. Nevertheless, work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 19

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

No conservation effort took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0.

The site was under forest management till now, but forest administration decide to prefer conservation objectives under the economic.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Site 20

Name: Łazy**Total site surface area (ha) :** 411 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G2**Project site surface area (ha):** 411 ha**Community protection status :** Considered as part of SCI "Jezioro Bukowo"**Other protection status:** Protective Forest, Proposed Nature Reserve on fragment of the site. Proposed Nature & Landscape Area on the whole site – will be established before the project end.**Scientific description of site:** Complex of bog forests, open bogs and the *Myrica gale* shrubs, near the Baltic see shore line, near the village Łazy. Birch bog forests and pine bog forest (habitat 91D0) dominates.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :** Important fragment of priority habitat 91D0. Rich population of nationally rare *Myrica gale* (plant from the National Red List) – site important for national biodiversity.**Actions planned:** A1, D1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 20

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	10%	As regeneration phase after former peat exploitation
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	70%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 20

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit, etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Lonicera peryclimenum</i> , <i>Myrica gale</i> .						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 20

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	P			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful conservation of bog forest habitat.					

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized, assessment and management plan needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Threat for *Myrica gale* population recorded, important as habitat quality decreasing. The bog myrtle is shadowed by the *Frangula alnus* shrubs invading the bog.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 20

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only passive management took place till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0.

The site was under forest management till now, but forest administration decide to prefer conservation objectives under the economic.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 21****Name:** Święta**Total site surface area (ha) :** 2580ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G1**Project site surface area (ha):** 2580 h**Community protection status :**

Proposed as SCI "Uroczyska w Lasach Stepnickich". Proposed as part of the SPA "Zalew Szczeciński"

Other protection status : partially Nature Reserve. Enlargement of the Reserve is planned, before the project end**Scientific description of site:** The biggest baltic raised bog in Poland. Big complex of pine bog forests (habitat 91D0), birch bog forest (habitat 91D0), with smaller fragments of open Sphagnum bog (recognized as habitat 7110). Also big fragments of alder bog forest occur. Near the Szczecin basin there are also fragments of willow and alder alluvial forests**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of priority habitats: 7110, 91D0, 91E0. Site important for regional and national biodiversity.

Actions planned: A1, D1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 21

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	7110	Active raised bog	2	
	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable for natural regeneration	0,3	
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	2%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
✓	91E0	Alluvial forest		They are outside the bog, but inside the proposed SCI, they will be targeted by action A1 planned here.
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 21

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
M		<i>Castor fiber</i>	4-5			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Osmunda regalis</i> .						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 21

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	80-10p			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	4-5p.			
	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2-3p.			
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1-2p.			
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Conservation is dependent on successful habitat conservation. No special actions was planned for birds benefit.					

**MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED
WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized, assessment and management plan needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Threat for *Osmunda regalis* population recorded, important as habitat quality decreasing. This population is shadowed by *Betula pendula*, *Alnus glutinosa* and *Frangula alnus*.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 21

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only passive management took place here till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

The site was under forest management till now, but forest administration decide to prefer conservation objectives under the economic.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 22****Name:** Świdne Bagno**Total site surface area (ha) :** 848 ha**NUTS region code :** PL0G1**Project site surface area (ha):** 848 ha**Community protection status :** Proposed as part of SCI "Uznam i Wolin". Proposed as part of SPN "Zalew Szczeciński".**Other protection status :** Nature & Landscape Area.**Scientific description of site:** Complex on bog forests covering baltic raised bog on the southern edge of Uznam Island, on the shoreline of Szczecin Basin. Birch bog forest (habitat 91D0) dominates. This site is historical locality of *Rubus chamaemorus*, plants rare in Poland (noted in the Polish Red List), but they probably disappeared now.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of 91D0 priority habitat. Place important for regional and national biodiversity.

Actions planned: A1, E2, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 22

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50	Mainly birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>), also pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 22

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
		-				
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES						
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Lonicera peryclimenum</i>						

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 22

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE					
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	P			
	<i>Grus grus</i>	1-2p			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)					
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on successful conservation of bog forest habitat.					

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized, assessment and management plan needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Threat for *Osmunda regalis* population recorded, important as habitat quality decreasing.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Important. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. Work with local community and authorities is necessary to prevent conservation obstructions.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 21

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

The protected area (Nature & Landscape Area) was established in 2001 y.
In 2000-2002 some sluices was built on the draining ditches, but results have not been assessed till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

The site was under forest management till now, but forest administration decide to prefer conservation objectives under the economic.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered but have been recognized as not applicable to this site & problems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**Site 23****Name:** Wielkie Błoto**Total site surface area (ha) :** 84 ha**NUTS region code :** PLOG2**Project site surface area (ha):** 84 h**Community protection status :**

Proposed as part of SCI "Jeziora Szczecineckie"

Proposed as part of SPA "Jeziora Szczecineckie"

Other protection status : proposed for Nature & Landscape Area – will be established before the project end**Scientific description of site :** Medium-size raised bog on the southern bank of the lake Wierzchowo, north from Szczecinek. Covered mainly by pine bog forest (habitat 91D0), with small fragments of open Sphagnum bog. In the past local peat exploitation took place here; the exploitation holes are well regenerated and filled by the transition quaking bogs.**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

Important fragment of priority habitat 91D0.

Actions planned: A1, C2, E1, E6, F2

LIFE-Nature 2004-7 for Site 23

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES
PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES				
	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	30%	As regeneration phase after former peat exploitation
✓	91D0	Bog woodland	50%	Mainly Scots pine mire woods (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum</i>), also birch Sphagnum woodland (<i>Vaccinio uliginosi-Betuletum</i>)
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)				

LIFE-Nature 2004-9 for Site 23

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN
THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES					
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
				BREEDING	WINTERING
		-			
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES					
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) : Nationally and regionally endangered plants: <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> , <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> . Conservation is dependent on the successful conserving the existing habitats.					

LIFE-Nature 2004-10 for Site 23

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)		
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY	
			BREEDING	WINTERING
DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
	Grus grus	1-2p		
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)				
OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT				
Comments (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) : Conservation is dependent on the successful conserving the existing habitats.				

MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

See Form LIFE-Nature 2004-11/0 for general description

Information specific for this site:

Threat 1: Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches. Not recognized, assessment and management plan needed.

Threat 2: Trees evapotranspiration. Not recognized, assessment and management plan need.

Threat 3: Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity. Threat for *Osmunda regalis* population recorded, important as habitat quality decreasing.

Threat 4: Spruce spreading. Probably not important here.

Threat 5: Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs. The main problem of this site. As a result of lack of knowledge, even general conservation measures planning was impossible in this moment. The first need of this site is to prepare the site management plan, basing on nature inventory and hydrological analysis.

Threat 6: Lack of public awareness. Medium importance. Forest administration (site manager) is aware of its value but not aware appropriate methods of its conservation. But important constraints are not expected here.

Threat 7: Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservation. In link with Threat 5 – as a result no needs of active management was recognized and no active management was done till now.

LIFE-Nature 2004-12 for Site 23

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Only passive management took place here till now.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

See general description on page LIFE-Nature 2004-12/0

This site is important for local community and recognized as potential valuable and attractive part of forest. Organization of the education trail, presenting some aspects of the bogs, was proposed by the forest service. This proposition was included to presented project.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

Other EU funds was considered for financing the education infrastructure, but have been recognized as not applicable to this relatively small action.

SECTION C :

**Objective,
actions and
expected
results
Project
planning
and structure**

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVE :

Overall objective:

To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of active raised bog (7110) and pine/birch bog forest habitats (91D0) and the favourable conservation status of its complexes – baltic raised bogs in Pomerania, Poland. To maintain the Polish resources of specific sub-type of 7110 and 91D0 habitats, connected with the baltic bogs.

Operational:

To stop the process of draining and following desiccation of the peatbogs

To cancel local threats for biodiversity, created by species expansive as a result of desiccation

To fulfill the holes in knowledge on natural values, ecology and hydrology of each raised bog and prepare good management plan on base of this knowledge.

To propagate modern approach for raised bogs conservation, including appropriate active management techniques

To build public awareness of baltic raised bogs value and its European importance, and awareness of its conservation needs, especially in influential stakeholders group, but also in local communities and general public.

Threat n°/name (ref. Form 11 or 13)	Actions (A1, B1,...)	Expected results (quantified if possible)
Thr. 1/ Peatbogs drainage by the old draining ditches	A4, C1,	Draining ditches on 13 peatbogs blocked everywhere when needed. Ca 2200 m of ditches filling. Ca 440 sluices blocking ditches built. As a result, hydrology of 13 sites importantly improving, with keeping the water level average no deeper than 0,3m under the ground level.
Thr. 2/ Trees evapotranspiration	C2	Trees degrading peatbogs removed from 9 sites. Trees removed or thinned on ca 650 ha. As a result, water balance of these bogs importantly improving, see above.
Thr. 3/ Vegetation succession causing to decrease of biodiversity	D1	Full today's biodiversity (species list) of open bogs and bog forests on all sites preserved. 9 "hot points of threat" important for biodiversity on 3 bogs safe (light conditions improved for rare plants populations)
Thr.4/ Spruce spreading	C3	Spruce removed from 2 bogs. As a result no important threat of spruce invasion anywhere.
Thr. 5/ Lack of knowledge about ecology & hydrology of particular peatbogs	A1, A2, A3	Natural values, stratygraphy and hydroecology of all 23 bogs recognized. Site management concept for all bogs prepared, and if necessary, formally established as site management plan. Necessary nature protection forms established, basing on prepared documentation. Established Site Management Plans, according to Polish law, for all Nature Reserves.
Thr. 6/ Lack of public awareness of bogs values	E1, E2, E5, E6, E7	Local public, local authorities, forest administration and water authorities aware of natural values of each site and aware of need of its conservation, including appropriate methods of its conservation. Popular brochures presenting each bog printed and disseminated. Website created and maintained Project of active raised bogs conservation propagated in public: layman's report printed and disseminated.
Thr. 7/ Lack of good management practice for raised bogs in Polish nature conservantion	A3, C4, E3, E4, E7	Group of ca 20 persons, nature management planners and nature conservation authority and administration, trained in raised bogs ecology and appropriate methods of its conservation. Handbook of raised bogs conservation in Polish conditions prepared, printed and disseminated. Report with technical and planning solution examples printed.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

For each action or set of actions specify the following:

ACTION A.1:

Name of action: **Sites assessment & Inventory**

Description (what, how and where):

For sites with general lack of knowledge about its nature, ecology and hydrology, inventory of natural values (flora, fauna, habitats detailed map) will be prepared. Analysis of the peat deposit stratigraphy and ecology will be included. Old maps, historical aerial photographs and contemporary aerial photos will be used for site history analysis. Elements of site management plans will be elaborated and included to the report. Peat borer analysis will be used for peat stratigraphy. This inventory will be enough formal base for establishing appropriate form of protection – Ecological Ground or Nature & Landscape Area (for Nature Reserves special format of more complex documentation is need – see Action A2). For established EG or NLA, this inventory will be a confirmation of its natural values.

Paralelly with the assessment, monitoring transect will be established (link with Action F2).

Cost of the action was estimated on the base of market cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year, and mainly on the base of personnel work cost, with including part of the used equipment cost.

Action will be applicate to sites: 7 (northern part), 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22. 23

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to Threat 5. There is general lack of knowledge about natural values, ecology and hydrology of these sites. Only general structure of important habitats is known, or individual "points of threats" are indentified, but the complex view for the whole site, including its ecology, peatbog stratigraphy and hydrology is needed. Without this inventory it would be impossible to plan appropriate conservation measures in the future.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Because of limited human resources and time demandings, assessment for one site (22) is planned to be subcontracted to external expert

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

7 Site Nature Inventory Reports elaborated, containing:

- documentation appropriate for establishing Ecological Grounds or Nature & Landscape Area protection form

- site management concept

5 new protected areas (Ecological Grounds and Nature & Landscape Areas) established by regional authority before the project end.

Estimated cost of the action: 27 880 EURO

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ACTION A.2:

Name of action: **Preparation of formal documentations for Nature Reserve establishing**

Description (what, how and where):

For sites proposed as Nature Reserves, detailed inventory, containing about its nature, ecology and hydrology, inventory of natural values (flora, fauna, habitats detailed map) will be prepared. Analysis of the peat deposit stratigraphy, water and peat chemical composition, and peatbog history and ecology will be included. Old maps, historical aerial photographs and contemporary aerial photos will be used for site history analysis. Peat borer analysis will be used for peat stratigraphy. Documents on ownership status, relations to the forest management plan, water management plan, land use plan will be included. This documentation will be presented in format appropriate and complete for nature Reserve establishing by competent authority.

Paralelly with this action, monitoring transect will be established (link with Action F2).

Cost of the action was estimated on the base of market cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year, and mainly on the base of personnel work cost

Action will be applicate to sites:1, 3, 9, 15, 16

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 5. For the successful protection and conservation of these sites, detailed knowledge on its nature and ecology is necessary; the field inventory & research is the one way to completing it. For the protection establishing in the form of Nature Reserve, special documentation format is demanded by Polish law and administration practice. It must summarise information on flora, fauna, habitats, temporary needs of protection, ownership status, formal status, relation to forest management plans and land use plans.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially
According to Polish law regulations and administration practices, actions taken under the responsibility of public bodies (Partner!) should be subcontracted.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

6 documentations elaborated

6 new nature reserves established before the project end

Estimated cost of the action: 26 800 EURO

ACTION A.3:

Name of action: Preparation of site management plans for Nature Reserves

Description (what, how and where):

For all Nature Reserves, with exception of sites 8 and 18 (for this reserves management plans are elaborated and established yet) detailed site management plans will be elaborated. Necessary field inventory will be completed. Analysis of the peat deposit

stratygraphy, water and peat chemical composition, and peatbog history and ecology will be included. Old maps, historical aerial photographs and contemporary aerial photos will be used for site history analysis. Peat borer analysis will be used for peat stratygraphy.. Hydrogeological expertise will be included, as necessary. Documents on ownership status, relations to the forest management plan, water management plan, land use plan will be included. Management plan in format appropriate to Polish law and nature conservation practices will be elaborated. These plans will be formally established by the competent authority.

Cost of the action was estimated on the base of market cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last years.

Action will be applicate to sites:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (southern part), 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Preparatory Action for C1, C2, C3, C4, D1. Linked also to Threat 7 and action E3. Necessary information completing is also addressed to Threat 5. For any action in Nature Reserve, former formal establishing of Site Management Plan by the competent authority is demanded by the Polish law. This plan should be based on detailed field inventory and ecological knowledge.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki (Partner)
Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially
According to Polish law regulations and administration practices, actions taken under the responsibility of public bodies (Partner!) should be subcontracted.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

14 site management plans for Nature Reserves prepared and formally established by regional authority.

Site Management Plans for all Nature Reserves formally established.

Estimated cost of the action: 105 061 EURO

ACTION A.4:

Name of action: Preparation of technical projects for water daming up and sluices building and permissions receiving

Description (what, how and where):

Technical projects of water daming up and technical project of building sluices will be prepared, according to Polish water and building law regulations. Approved engineer must elaborate and sign the projects. If the authority will demand, participation in open water debate may be necessary.

Cost of the action was estimated mainly on the base of personnel work cost and travels & materials cost. Purchase of detailed maps is necessary.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Preparatory action for C1. Necessary for receiving formal permission of water and building authority to execute C1.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Nadleśnictwo Kliniska (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially
Part under responsibility of partner and funded by him will be subcontracted, according to usual practice in Polish forestry.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):
Technical projects for 13 sites.
Formal permission for executing action C1 in all 13 targeted sites.

Estimated cost of the action: 41 896 EURO

ACTION A.5:

Name of action: **Preparation of Regional Habitat Action Plan for baltic raised bogs conservation in Pomerania, Poland**

Description (what, how and where):
Analysis of all baltic raised bog resources in the region will be completed and summarised. Habitat Action Plan in a standard HAP format will be elaborated, presenting general perspective and necessary actions.
First draft of the Habitat Action Plan will be prepared on the beginning of the project, presented and taken under discussion. It will be a subject of discussion on workshops organized in action E3. During all the time of project, it will be still improved; final version will be presented on the project end.
Cost of the action was estimated mainly on the base of personnel work cost

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):
Addressed to Threat 7. Necessary for summarising existing information and creating a wider perspective for the project. Needed as discussion platform document for workshop (link with Action E3)

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):
Regional Habitat Action Plan elaborated, discussed on workshops, and presented on the website.

Estimated cost of the action: 3 280 EURO

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF PART "A"

Action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4. Durable goods	5. Land purchase/lease	6. Consumable material	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
A1	14000	1480	1550	7000	0	800	1000	2050	27880
A2	13000	1900	6000	2000		2000		1900	26800
A3	7200	1100	90001	0		760		6000	105061
A4	29652	1620		1000		6820		2804	41896
A5	2700	180				200		200	3280
Total costs, EURO	66552	6280	97551	10000	0	10580	1000	12954	204917

No actions in the part B

C. Non-recurring management

For each action or set of actions specify the following:

ACTION C.1:

Name of action: **Blocking draining ditches**

Description (what, how and where):

a) sluices building

Ca 410 small, simple sluices and dams will be built to block draining ditches on the peatbogs and damming up the water level. Only natural materials (wood, stones, peat) will be used. Standard model of sluices and dams, used by Klub Przyrodników in other projects on peatbogs conservation (see www.lkp.org.pl/poradniki/zastawki_rysunki.html for pictures), will be applicated.

Five kinds of sluices/dams will be used:

- simple sluice: wood wall profiled in a way damming water up, but making possible its flow
- consolidated sluice: as above but with reinforcement wooded elements
- wooded-stone sluice: two wood walls with the space between them filled by stones, in a way making water flow possible
- regulated sluice: wooded sluice with elements making possible water level an flow regulation
- wooded-peat dam: two wooded walls with the space between them filled with peat, no water flow possible.

Detailed localisation of each sluice and its regime (kind of the sluice/dam, example expected water level) will be determined in detailed site management plan prepared in Action A3 (or site management concept, being part of result of Action A1).

Cost of the action was estimated as analogical to cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year.

This will be applicate to sites: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19.

b) ditches filling

Two parts of draining ditches in two sites will be completely filled by local material – peat and soil. It is more expensive than building dams, but in these sites necessary – it concerns to belt ditches, which will drain the lower layer of the peatbog even when the water flow out would be stopped. Totally 2200 m of ditches should be filled.

This will be applicate to sites: 1, 7.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 1. Draining bogs by the draining ditches is the most important and most common threat to them. Ditches blocking is necessary to stop draining, which is necessary for improving water conditions for the peatbog maintenance.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Nadleśnictwo Kliniska (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Explanation of level of external assistance:

We are organisation experienced in nature conservation, nature management organisation and project leading, but no in technical aspects of such building. This needs special personnel with special technical skills, and special equipment, as caterpillar for example.

This technical work, not covered by skills of our personnel, is "normal" work for numerous buisnesses and can be easily and effectively subcontracted.

Till now, we have conducted some similar projects in Poland, building ca 500 sluices on different wetland areas in northern and western Poland (financed mainly by EcoFund, Polish International Debt Ecoconversion). Our experiences from these projects are: subcontracting such work in public tender is the cheapest and the most effective way to ditches blocking. Each other solution, however possible, seems to be less effective and as a result less nature conservation effects could be achieved using the same amount.

We are going to apply public tendering for all subcontracting. This will be conducted according the Public Tendering Act, part of national legislation. This rules will be also a precaution to avoid any risk of a conflict of interests.

Unemployment people can be used in this action, for helping the local authority to solve unemployment problem. But it is possible only in limited part - only for ditches filling action (estimated cost 39 143 €), because unemployment people have not necessary skills for more complicated work. It is simpler from the organisational point of view to subcontract all this technical task in a public tender, demanding the tenderers to employ unemployment peoples to this task. Then, costs of this work, will be accounted in "external assistance", not in "personnel costs".

These unemployment peoples will be selected by the public Regional Employment Body - public authority responsible for the unemployment problem solving in Poland, using a procedure of "public work", according to Polish legislation.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Ca 410 points of ditches blocking (sluices and dams)
- Ca 220 m of draining ditches completly filled

Draining of 13 peatbogs stopped

Estimated cost of the action: 435 643 EURO

Cost, both matherials or external asistance, was estimated by analogy to our other project of wetland conservation in NW Poland, finished in 2003y, in which also numerous sluices was built in similar conditions. The material cost for 1 sluice was ca 216 € in our projekct finished in 2003 and in both project we use the same, standard technical projects for 3 standard kinds of sluices. Real cost of sluice (and material cost, as part of it) is related only to detail ditch dimensions. We do not know detailed dimensions (detailed preparing is a project action), but we expect the average ditches dimension to be similar as in our former project on bogs. Also external asistance element of costs was estimated by analogy to public tendering procedure results in our project finished in 2003 y.

ACTION C.2:***Name of action: Trees (birch and pine) removing******Description (what, how and where):***

On fragments of 9 peatbogs, pine and birch trees invading the former treeless bog, or trees (especially birch) invading the pine bog forest understory will be partially removed. Trees will be cutted and if possible used for filling the small draining ditches, if not possible transported outside the bog. Detailed trees removing area and thinning level will be determined in Site Management Plans prepared in Action A3.

Cost of the action was estimated as analogical to cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year.

This will be applicate to sites: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 23.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 2. Trees invasion is a result of peatbog desiccation, following the drainage. As a result of trees evapotranspiration, desiccation is accelerated; this is a mechanism of "positive feedback". It is necessary to remove some trees for decreasing evapotranspiration and improve the water balance of the bog.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Similar as C1, this action will be subcontracted. Contractors will be selected in a public tender procedure. For cutting trees specify skills are needed. Subcontracting this work in a form of public tender is easier and cheaper, than qualified workers employment. See explanation in C1 description for more details.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Ca 600 ha of trees partially removing on 9 bogs

Evapotranspiration on 9 bogs decreased to the level not desiccating the bogs.

Estimated cost of the action: 78 322 EURO

ACTION C.3:**Name of action: Alien (spruce) removing***Description (what, how and where):*

On two bogs (site 4 and 5) all spruce trees invading the bog will be removed. Trees will be cutted and transported outside the bog.

Cost of the action was estimated as analogical to cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to Threat 4. Spruce in Pomeranian region is an alien species, on these two bogs it invade the desiccated bog surface, creating understory in former pine bog forest (habitat 91D0). As a result of spruce invasion, the pine bog forest would be transformed in a spruce forest poor with plant species; priority natural habitats would be destroyed. Spruce removing is necessary for preventing it.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Similar as C1, this action will be subcontracted. Contractors will be selected in a public tender procedure. For cutting trees specify skills are needed. Subcontracting this work in a form of public tender is easier and cheaper, than qualified workers employment. See explanation in C1 description for more details.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Spruce totally removed from bogs 4 and 5, from the area of ca 250 ha

Estimated cost of the action: 12 814 EURO**ACTION C.4:****Name of action: Experiment on *Sphagnum* transplantation***Description (what, how and where):*

On the site 7 – Czarne Bagno: an experiment will be made: in desiccated and degraded part of the bog a peat earth and a dry degraded peat layer will be removed from area ca 1 ha, and used for filling ditch fragment (link to C1). Then living *Sphagnum* will be transplanted from the other parts of the same bog.

Paralelly the water conditions of the bog will be improved as a result of C1 and C2 Actions. Cost of the action was estimated on the base of personel work cost, travel and necessary earthworks cost.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to Threat 7. In Polish practice of peatbogs conservation there are no methods of degraded peatbogs restoration checked in Polish conditions. The method of dry upper layer of peat earth removing and Sphagnum transplating or spontanec Sphagnum colonisation are used in peatbogs restoration in Western Europe, but before its implementing to Polish nature conservation practice it is necessary to check, how it works in Polish conditions. The restoration methods should not be applicated in different climatic and hydrological conditions without former experiments.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted:

Yes No Partially

Technical element of this work (dry layer removing) will be subcontracted - subcontracting this work in a form of public tender is easier and cheaper, than qualified workers employment.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

If experiment will be successful, 1 ha of Sphagnum cover restored on formerly degraded peatbog.

Estimated cost of the action: 3 953 EURO

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF PART "C"

Action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4. Durable goods	5. Land purchase/lease	6. Consumable material	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
C1	1100	2000	309500	6000		88529		28514	435643
C2	200	1500	69500	2000				5122	78322
C3	200	500	10200	1000				914	12814
C4	200	300	2700	500				253	3953
Total costs, EURO	1700	4300	393900	9500	0	88529	0	34803	532732

D. Recurring management

For each action or set of actions specify the following:

ACTION D.1:

Name of action: Local improving light condition for rare plants localities

Description (what, how and where):

On the 3 peatbogs (site 10, 20, 21), when the "hot points of biodiversity threat" was recognized, and the rare plants populations are in danger of local extinction, the invasive plants will be reduced by cutting them. This will be repeated after 3 years. This action concerns:

- *Osmunda regalis* population in site 21, shadowed by *Betula pendula* , *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraggula alnus*
- *Myrica gale* population in site 20, shadowed by *Frangula alnus*
- *Myrica gale* population in site 10, shadowed by *Betula pendula* and *Frangula alnus*.

Cost of the action was estimated as analogical to cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 3. As a result of peatbog drainage and desiccation, in particular situation some native trees and shrubs became invasive, creating risk of local extinction for other plants. Such biodiversity loss would be a "habitat quality" loss, because endangered plants as a rule belongs to the group of plants rare in Poland, listed in the National Red List. The local application of active conservation measure will help to preserve full biodiversity of targeted habitats.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted:

Yes No Partially

Technical element of this work (trees and shrubs cutting) will be subcontracted - subcontracting this work in a form of public tender is easier and cheaper, than qualified workers employment.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Biodiversity loss successfully preventing. Targeted populations in favourable conservation status on the project end. As a result, biodiversity, as one of the "quality elements" of 91D0 habitat, maintained.

Estimated cost of the action: 6675 EURO

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF PART "D"

Action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4. Durable goods	5. Land purchase/lease	6. Consumable material	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
D1	200	300	5750					425	6675
Total costs, EURO	200	300	5750					425	6675

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results

Remember that each project must set up a website and produce a layman's report at the end of the project

For each action or set of actions specify the following:

ACTION E.1:

Name of action: Building education infrastructure on selected peatbogs

Description (what, how and where):

On 3 selected bogs education trails will be built. These bogs were especially selected for public access; they are not the most valuable; public access not cause to threat to bog's natural values. These bogs are recognized as important for local communities and recognized as "potentially attractive places".

Ca 700 m of wooden pavements must be built for public access to wet part of the bog. The rest of the trails will be organised using paths and forest roads on the mineral ground.

Wooden observation tower ca 12 m high will be built in site 23, for giving view on the open bog surface.

Ca 30 information panels will be built along the trail, presenting informations about bogs nature and ecology.

No protected species or vulnerably habitats will be endangered as a result of promoted tourism and education.

Cost of the action was estimated on the base of analysis cost of similar works, achieved in public tenders last year, and personnel & material cost analysis.

This action will be applicate to sites: 17, 18, 23.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 6. This will be a model example of using bogs for local tourism promoting and creating new tourists attractors, using the bog's natural values. This also will give the possibility to educate public on bogs nature and ecology. This will improve the public acceptation of bogs conservation in local communities.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)
Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek (Partner)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Technical element of this work (trees and shrubs cutting) will be subcontracted. For successful education infrastructure building specify technical experience and equipment is needed. Subcontracting this work in a form of public tender is easier and cheaper, than qualified workers employment.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible)

3 education trails operating

Estimated cost of the action: 16 519 EURO

ACTION E.2:

Name of action: Communication with locals peoples & authorities

Description (what, how and where):

In 13 selected "hot points", where the problem of co-operation with local communities or authorities was identified as important::

- meetings with all influential stakeholders will be arranged (for ca 10-15 persons each, twice for each bog), concerning elaboration the best solutions for each bog conservation. Values of each bogs will be presented during the filed trip and the room discussion will take place, facilitated by the expert on communication tools in nature conservation. Multimedia projector is needed for effective presentation.
- colour brochure presenting values of each bog and its European importance will be prepared and printed in ca 150 items for each bog (using the reproduction techniques adequate to this low edition); these brochures will be distributed in local community. Each of these brochures will present value of particular bog, not bog's values in general, therefore 13 different brochures will be prepared and reproduced.

Cost was estimated on the base of personnel, travel and material cost analysis.

This action will be applicate to sites: 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22. They were selected according to expected social problems and constraints.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Addressed to Threat 6. As a rule neither local community nor local administration responsible for direct site management are aware of bog's values and its European importance.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Ca 200 influential persons became aware of bog's values, their European importance, appropriate measures for their conservation.

Ca 2000 items of brochure printed and distributed. Ca 2000 members of local communities became aware the bog's value.

Estimated cost of the action: 5586 EURO

ACTION E.3:

Name of action: Work with people responsible for nature management planning

Description (what, how and where):

The "baltic bogs management planners working group" will be established, containing ca 20 persosns: mix of nature management planners and people directly responsible for bogs conservation, for example representatives of nature conservation administration, land managers, water managers. For this group (20 persons), the series of workshop and study tours will be arranged:

- 1st workshop in September 2004, especially on Habitat Action Plan discussing
- Study tour to Estonia in autumn 2005, to see baltic raised bogs not anthropogenically transformed, to observe natural mechanisms of its ecology

- IInd workshop in 2005, to discuss work in progress
- Study tour to Scotland in 2006, to see restoration methods for strongly degraded raised bogs.
- Workshop on the project end, in spring 2007.

Cost was estimated on the base of personnel, travel and material cost analysis. Multimedia projector is needed for effective presentations during the workshops.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to Threat 7. Only a few Polish nature conservationists are aware of raised bogs ecology and appropriate methods of its conservation. This action will give possibility for experience exchange, and possibility to extend experience of Polish nature conservationists. Arranging the series of workshops and study tours for the same group of people is a mechanism of communication: it is expected it will cause to creating informal, but "working together" group of nature conservationists interested in raised bogs conservation.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Ca 20 peoples well trained in raised bogs ecology and conservation, fully aware conservation efforts targeted to raised bogs across the Europe and contemporary methods of its conservation and restoration.

Estimated cost of the action: 17 138 EURO

ACTION E.4:

Name of action: **Handbook of Polish raised bogs conservation preparing and printing**

Description (what, how and where):

Handbook of raised bog conservation in Polish natural conditions, taking pattern by '*Conserving bogs: the management handbook*' Brooks S., Stoneman R. 1997, will be prepared and printed, with Life logo on it. This book will present modern methods of raised bogs recognising, assessment, management planning and conservation, including experiences from the project.

Cost of this work was estimated on the base of personel cost analysis and printing cost, as analogy to other similar publications printed last year.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to threat 7. Complex presentation, in a form of handbook, contemporary methods of bogs recognising, assessment, management planning and conservation is needed for Polish conservationists, for supporting implementation of these methods into Polish nature conservation practice. This book will be also a medium of propagation of project information, achievements and first results.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Book will be prepared by project staff, with scientific coordinator also.

Only printing of the books will be subcontracted,

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

1500 handbooks of raised book conservation printed

Estimated cost of the action: 7000 EURO

ACTION E.5:

Name of action: **Project website**

Description (what, how and where):

A project website in Polish and in English will be compiled, designed and made available in internet, in the www.lkp.org.pl portal. This website will be regularly updated, according to project progress.

Website preparing and maintaining will be a duty of project manager personally. Cost of the action was estimated mainly on the base of the personel cost.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to Threat 6. Necessary as up-to-date source of information about project sites and project progress. Necessary for fulfilling Life obligation.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Operational and regularly updated project website available in the Internet.

Estimated cost of the action: 2551 EURO

ACTION E.6:

Name of action: **Information panels**

Description (what, how and where):

Information panels with the Life logo and information about the project and its activities will be prepared and placed in a field, in all targeted sites.

Cost of the action was estimated on base of cost of personel work, materials and travels necessary to placing panels to the sites. It was compared with the analogical cost of similar work, achieved in public tenders last year.

This action will be applicate to: all sites.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

Adressed to threat 6. It is a medium for the message, that each particular bog is a subject of interest of European Union and a subject of financing.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

LIFE-Nature 2004-20/5

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

80 panels placed in appropriate places around 23 sites.

Estimated cost of the action: 7 710 EURO

ACTION E.7:

Name of action: **End reports preparing and printings**

Description (what, how and where):

And the end of the project a layman's report will be produced. The report will summarise the project, its objectives, actions, monitoring and results in manner understandable to the wide public. The report will be available in Internet, on the project website (link to Action E5), and also printed as a colour brochure.

Paralelly, a scientific-technical report will be prepared, summarising project results and collected informations on targeted bogs nature and ecology. It will be addressed to ecologists and nature conservationists. It will be available in Internet, on the project website (link to Action E5), and printed as black-and-white brochure.

Both reports will be produced in Polish and English.

Cost of this work was estimated on the base of personel cost analysis and printing cost, as analogy to other similar publications printed last year.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

The layman's report is addressed to Threat 6. It will be a medium for propagation and dissemination the project summary in the wide public.

The scientific-technical report is addressed to the Threat 5 and Threat 7. It will be a medium for propagation and dissemination the project detailed results and collecting information about bogs nature and ecology in nature management planners, scientists, nature conservationists group.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted:

Yes No Partially

Will be prepared by project staff, with scientific coordinator also.

Only printing of the reports will be subcontracted

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

2000 of layman's report printed in Polish and English and disseminated.

800 of scientific report printed in Polish and English and disseminated.

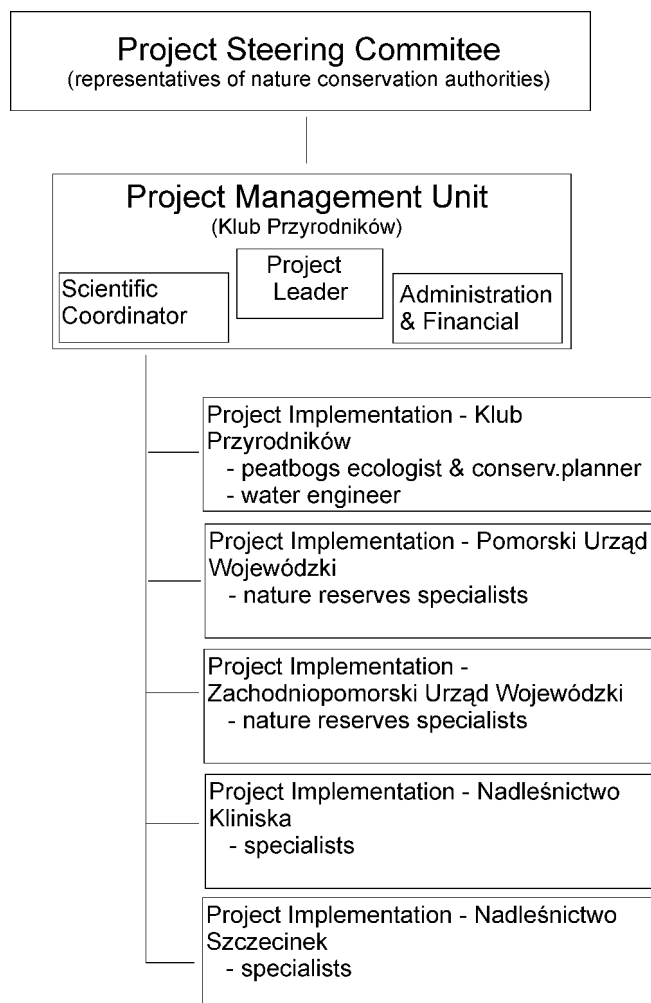
Estimated cost of the action: 4880 EURO

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF PART "E"

Action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4. Durable goods	5. Land purchase/lease	6. Consumable material	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
E1	240	360	7210	100		7407		1202	16519
E2	2200	1620		100		1240		426	5586
E3	2900	9830	2000	100		1000		1308	17138
E4	3900		2450			100		550	7000
E5	2400							151	2551
E6	900	1620	850	100		3610		630	7710
E7	2500		2000					380	4880
Total costs, EURO	15040	13430	14510	400	0	13357	0	4647	61384

F. Overall project operation and monitoring

Organigramme of the project management:



ACTION F.1:

Name of action: Overall coordination and management of project actions

Description (what, how and where):

There will be a Project Steering Committee, comprising representatives of nature conservation authorities responsible for nature reserves and other nature protection forms conservation. Project Steering Committee will be 2-persons body, comprising 2 representatives of public nature conservation authorities for 2 involved regions - Pomerania and West Pomerania. PSC will meet with the Project Management Unit twice a year, observing and analysing project implementation. It is a form of public control under project implementation. PSC will also receive and accept some deliverable project products - documentation for nature conservation forms creating and management plans for nature reserves - for its legal implementation (these public nature conservation authorities are legally responsible for this).

There will be a Project Management group, containing a project manager, scientific coordinator and book-keeper. That group will manage and coordinate all actions of the applicant and partners during the project as well as being responsible for contracting and reporting. Also subcontracted actions will be controlled in details. Because of project sites dispersion, numerous travels and access to off-road will be necessary, therefore the car purchase (planned to use not only to this action, but also to others) is planned.

Cost was estimated on base of personel cost and part of the equipment cost.
"Other costs" - 33 000 Euro - costs of bank guaranee

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):
Management of project is necessary for its success.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):
Project well-coordinated and managed, carried without important constraints.

Estimated cost of the action: 124 323 EURO

ACTION F.2:

Name of action: Monitoring and documentation

Description (what, how and where):

On each targeted site, monitoring transect of piesometers will be established on the project beginning, paralely with the site assessment or documentation preparation (link with A1, A2). The water level in the peat will be monitored every month. The chemical composition, pH, conductivity of the ground water will be measured twice a year. This information will be stored and will be analysed, for recurrent assessment of processes ongoing in peat deposit.

On each targeted site, peatbog conservation status and conservation status of all important habitats, will be assessed on the project end. "Hot points of biodiversity threat" will be checked and controlled. Biodiversity of each site will be assessed on the beginning and on the end of the project.

All the project sites and actions will be documented using photos.

Cost was estimated on base of personel cost and part of the equipment cost.

Reasons why it is necessary (ref. to threat being addressed):

This is necessary for better understanding each peatbog ecology and hydrology and for feedback information about results of taken actions. Monitoring of the water level will give possibility to answer, does the C1 and C2 Action cause to real improving of the water condition. Monitoring of the water chemistry will give possibility to answer, was the peat decomposition stopped. This monitoring will give also possibility to correct actions, if possible. Assessment of habitats, and whole bog, conservation status, give answer, was the all project successfull.

Responsible for implementing it: Klub Przyrodników (Applicant)

Action will be sub-contracted: Yes No Partially

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):
Feedback information about actions results and their ecological influence. Possibility to correct inappropriate measures. Indicators of project success / no success, to putting into report.

Estimated cost of the action: 40 399 EURO

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF PART "F"

Action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4. Durable goods	5. Land purchase/lease	6. Consumable material	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
F1	74692	1000		7731		2000	33000	5900	124323
F2	16940	1600		8166		9000		2600	38306
Total costs, EURO	91632	2600	0	15 897	0	11000	33000	8500	162629

Cost of the bank guarantee, estimated as 33000 Euro, according to our bank information, is included to the budget. We applicate also for guarantee of the Polish National Fund of Environment Protection, which may be cheaper, but in this moment we include estimated bank cost to the budget".

TIME PLANNING

Action Number/name	Year 1 2004				Year 2 2005				Year 3 2006				Year 4 2007			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans :																
A1	✓	✓	✓													
A2		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
A3		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
A4				✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			
A5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or rights :																
-																
C. Non-recurring biotope management :																
C1						✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		
C2						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C3									✓	✓	✓					
C4											✓					
D. Recurring biotope management :																
D1		✓												✓		
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																
E1										✓	✓					
E2					✓	✓										
E3			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓			✓		
E4				✓												
E5			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
E6						✓										
E7														✓		
F. Overall project operation and monitoring:																
F1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
F2			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

SUMMARY OF DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Product	Reference action	Deadline
Regional Habitat Action Plan for baltic raised bogs in Pomerania Region – 1st draft	A5	31.08.2004
Site Nature Inventory Reports for sites: 7 (northern part), 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22	A1	31.01.2005
Documentations for Nature Reserve establishing for sites: 1, 3, 9	A2	31.01.2005
Site Management Plans for Nature Reserves: 2, 14, 4, 5	A3	31.01.2005
Brochures presenting 13 selected sites	E2	30.06.2005
Handbook of Raised Bog Conservation – published book	E4	30.11.2005
Documentations for Nature Reserve establishing for sites 15, 16	A2	31.01.2006
Site Management Plans for Nature Reserves: 1, 3	A3	31.01.2006
Regional Habitat Action Plan for baltic raised bogs in Pomerania Region – Revised version	A5	30.01.2006
Site Management Plans for Nature Reserves: 6, 10, 11, 12	A3	30.11.2006
Site Management Plans for Nature Reserves: 15, 16	A3	30.05.2007
Regional Habitat Action Plan for baltic raised bogs in Pomerania Region – Final version	A5	30.06.2007
Layman's and scientific reports	E7	30.06.2007

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Progress Report	31.01.2005
Interim Report	30.08.2005
Progress Report	30.08.2006
Final Report	30.06.2007

SUMMARY OF PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone	Reference action	Deadline
Project leader nominated	F1	02.11.2003
Measuring equipment for bogs assessments and monitoring completed	A1, F2	30.04.2004
'Working group" of nature management planners and nature conservation administration completed	E3	30.06.2004
1st workshop arranged	E3	30.11.2004
Project website available in Internet	E5	30.11.2004
1st return of Action D1 done	D1	30.11.2004
Technical projects for water damming up – first packet – done	A4	30.03.2005
Meetings with local communities and authorities carried and effected	E2	30.09.2005
2nd workshop arranged	E3	30.09.2005
Study tour to Estonia	E3	30.10.2005
Ditches blocking and trees removing – 1st packet – done	C1, C2	31.01.2006
Technical projects for water damming up – second packet – done	A4	30.03.2006
Information panels placed in sites	E6	30.08.2006
Study tour to Scotland	E3	30.11.2006
Spruce removed from sites 4 and 5	C3	30.11.2006
Experiment with Sphagnum transplantation done	C4	30.11.2006
Ditches blocking and trees removing – 2nd packet – done	C1, C2	30.11.2006
Technical projects for water damming up – third packet – done	A4	30.01.2007
Ditches blocking and trees removing – 3rd packet – done	C1, C2	30.06.2007
3rd workshop arranged	E3	30.06.2007

EXPECTED CONSTRAINTS

Constraints, their expected influence and how to overcome them

Conservation measures for baltic raised bogs, planned in this project, are planned using the best available knowledge about particular sites, but without detail analysis of nature, ecology and hydrology of each site (with two exceptions – site 8 and 18, where detailed management plan was prepared formerly). Analysing of bogs hydrology and ecology, and elaborating a detailed management plan, is one of the planned project actions.

There is general lack of information about most of the bogs targeted – as identified as Threat 5. Of course, in project timetable, preparing detailed management plan or at least provisional management concept for each site is ahead of conservation works, as for example ditches blocking or trees removing. This prevents using inappropriate conservation measures. But as a result, it is possible that planned management actions will have to be changed or relocated, according to the result of ecological analysis and management plan decisions. There is a need of flexibility in planned management action execution.

As a result of general lack of experience in raised bogs active conservation in Poland, there is a risk of inappropriate planning decision, even in management plans elaborated using the best available knowledge. Even actions planned in this project may prove unsuitable. Monitoring of water level and pH is planned as Action F2 for getting feedback information and minimalise this risk of mistake. It is assumed that the monitoring results will give a possibility to correct inappropriate measures.

Particular stakeholders, especially forest and water administration, in some cases may obstruct the raised bog conservation. It is result of insufficient aware of raised bogs value, its European importance and appropriate methods of its conservation, as indentified as Threat 6. Special work with local stakeholders, local communities and forest and local administration are planned – as Action E2.

Particular stakeholders may also obstruct against the new protection forms establishing or Natura 2000 establishing, as a result of fears of restrictions in land use and management. It is expected that work with locals, as planned in action E2, will minimalise this fear, and using some of the baltic bogs for tourist & education purposes, as planned in action E1, will show new possibilities related to natural values and dependent on its successful conservation.

Though competent nature conservation authorities are the project partners, some constraints in the protection form establishing and site management plans establishing may will appear, as a result of bureaucracy and long administration decision process in Poland.

Carrying on action C1 is dependent on getting permission for water damming up and building permission from competent local authorities. For minimalising expected problems, application for this permission should be well prepared – special action (A4) was planned for it in project. Also work with local communities and authorities, as planned in E1, should minimalise danger of failing this application.

Changing climate may influence the project results. If the climate will became more dry, or if the series of dry years will appear, any methods of raised, ombrotrophic bogs conservation may prove unsuitable and the project will not be success. On the other hand, series of wet years will increase the probability of maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation status of raised bogs and bog forest.

CONTINUATION

Continuation after LIFE-Nature project ends

- **What still needs to be done (which actions will have to be continued or maintained)**

As a result of site assessment, recognition or preparing site management plan, prepared during the project, new needs of baltic raised bogs conservation may appear. Then new, not recognized in this moment and not implemented to this projects, ditches blocking, trees removing etc. conservation measures may be need in the future. But it is expected that the main part of work will be done in the project.

Of course monitoring should be continued. Also biodiversity guarding actions (D1), conserving particular localities of plants important for biodiversity, must be repeated every 2-3 years. There will be also necessity of maintaining access infrastructure, and sluices on the ditches produced during the project.

Dams on the ditches probably do not need maintenance: as a result of vegetation development in standing water it is expected the dammed ditches will be filled by spontanec vegetation.

- **How will this be achieved, which resources will be necessary to continue the actions?**

As a result of the project, the big part of conservation measures, necessary for successful conservation of baltic raised bogs, will be done. Especially, all site management plans for Nature Reserves will be prepared, which is one of the most expensive works in nature conservation now. As a result, some state budget resources could be released for the new conservation needs.

Because necessary conservation measures are targeted for Natura 2000 habitats conservation, it may be expected they will be also included into Natura 2000 future management plans and after establishing the net they will be financed as part of the Natura 2000 financing.

All actions planned in this project and all actions still needed after its end are consistent to the Polish governmental programme of nature conservation – The National Strategy of Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Use. Therefore it may be expected to finance them from the state budget, if the balance of Polish state budget will improve after EU accession.

Access infrastructure will be maintained by Forest service; Forest Districts have declared it.

- **Complementary of other EU funds**

This project activities are not eligible for other EU funds.

- **Legal protection under national/local law**

It is expected that all sites targeted will be taking into legal protection before the project end. It is expected all of this were, or will be taken into consideration with work on Natura 2000 Polish proposal preparing. It is expected that targeted sites after Natura 2000 net establishing in Poland became important elements of this net, key for priority habitats 7110 and 91D0 conservation in they specific sub-type, connected with the baltic raised bogs.

- **How will the equipment acquired be used?**

Will be used in the next nature conservation activity leading by the Klub Przyrodników, NGO non-profit organisation.

- **Which personnel will continue to work on the project?**

It is expected that all Klub Przyrodników personnel will continue work in next nature conservation activities leading by the Klub.

- **Other issues**

It is assumed that after Poland accession to EU, and after EU expected decisions about future Natura 2000 financing, new possibilities for baltic raised bogs conservation (as priority habitats complexes) will appear.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY SUPPORTING THE PROPOSAL

Name and legal status :

**Wojewódzki Konserwator Przyrody w Gdańsku
public authority for nature conservation**

Full address :

Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki**Wojewódzki Konserwator Przyrody**

ul.

Okopowa 21/27**80-810****Gdańsk**Tel : **+4858/30-77-749** Fax : **+4858/30-77-399** E-mail : **joannaj@uwgda.gov.pl**Contact person : **Elżbieta Kalinowska**

Comments (please avoid generic statements and specify clearly why and how you will support this project) :

Baltic raised bogs, concentrated in Pomerania region, are very important elements of nature and are very important for biodiversity. Sites listed in project are protected according to Polish law, or will be protected before the project end. Most of these sites was also proposed to Natura 2000, or as individual sites, or as part of wider sites.**But the past conservation effort on baltic raised bogs was not enough, mainly as a result of lack of financial resources. As a rule even detailed management plans for nature reserves do not exists now. For favourite conservation status most of the bogs should be actively managed, but they are not, as a result of no funds.****Project is complex and based on general problem analysis. All resources of baltic raised bogs are reviewed and taken into consideration. Action plan is logical and concentrated on the most important sites and problems.****This project generate possibility of successfull conservation of baltic raised bogs in Pomerania region, and the possibility to fulfill the Natura 2000 obligation in related sites.**Seal of the Authority and signature: (-) **Elżbieta Kalinowska** (-) **Hanna Dzikowska**

COMPETENT AUTHORITY SUPPORTING THE PROPOSAL

Name and legal status :

**Wojewódzki Konserwator Przyrody w Szczecinie
public authority for nature conservation**

Full address :

Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki

ul. Wały

Chrobrego 4

70-502

Szczecin

Tel (0 prefix 91) 43 03 607 Fax : (0 prefix 91) 43 47 932

E-mail: wkp@szczecin.uw.gov.pl

Contact person : **Maciej Trzeciak**

Comments (please avoid generic statements and specify clearly why and how you will support this project) :

Baltic raised bogs are very valuable elements of nature in Western Pomerania Region. More valuable bogs are protected as nature reserves, but as a result of lack of financial resources the active management is done not enough till now.

Sites listed in project are the most important baltic raised bogs in the region. They are protected according to Polish law, or will be protected before the project end. These sites were also proposed to Natura 2000, or as individual sites, or as part of wider sites.

This project generate possibility of successfull conservation of baltic raised bogs in Western Pomerania region, and the possibility to fulfill the Natura 2000 obligation in related sites. It is very important that it combines preparing detailed management plans for nature reserves and active management, with elements of hydrology improving. Probably it is a key for successfull conservation of baltic raised bogs in the region.

Seal of the Authority and signature: (-) Maciej Trzeciak

SECTION D :

**Financial
and
administrative
aspects**

+

**Project partners
and co-financiers**

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING SUMMARY (other than EC)

Beneficiary	Amount of co-funding in EURO
Klub Przyrodników	141 082
Partner	Amount of co-funding in EURO
Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki	69 077
Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki	23 924
Nadleśnictwo Kliniska	6 900
Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek	11 880
Co-financier	Amount of co-funding in EURO
Global Environment Fund – Small Grants Programme	34 394

DETAILED PROVISIONAL BUDGET

Category →	A (Form 16)	B (Form 17)	C (Form 18)	D (Form 19)	E (Form 20)	F (Form 21)	Total costs, EURO
Budget item ↓							
1. Personnel	66552		1700	200	15040	91632	175124
2. Travel	6280		4300	300	13430	2600	26910
3. External assistance ³	97551		393900	5750	14510	0	511711
4. Durable goods	10000		9500	0	400	15897	35797
5. Land purchase /	0		0	0	0	0	0
6. Consumable	10580		88529	0	13357	11000	123466
7. Other costs	1000		0	0	0	33000	34000
8. Overheads	12954		34803	425	4647	8500	61329
TOTAL	204917		532732	6675	61384	162629	968337

³ The high cost of external assistance is caused by the Action C1 and C2 (active habitats management) dominations. Contractors will be selected using the public tender procedure. This technical work needs special skills and equipment; it is easier and cheaper to subcontract it than to employ a qualified worker and to buy/rent necessary equipment. For ditches filling, using unemployment people will be a tender condition, for helping the regional authority in solving unemployment problem.

PROJECT EXECUTIVE BODIES

APPLICANT (only one body may be inserted here):

Name	Klub Przyrodników
Responsible for the following actions :	A1-5, C1-4, D1, E1-7, F1, F2
Provisional cost of these actions (EURO)	826 394
Percentage of total project cost (%)	85,34%

PARTNERS:

Name: Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki – Wydział Środowiska i Rolnictwa	
Address: ul. Okopowa 21/27, 80-810 Gdańsk	
Tel : +4858/30-77-749 Fax : +4858/30-77-399 E-mail : joannaj@uwgda.gov.pl	
Responsible for the following actions :	Part of the Action A3
Provisional cost of these actions (EURO)	69077
Percentage of total project cost (%)	7,13%

Name: Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki – Wydział Środowiska i Rolnictwa	
Address : ul. Wały Chrobrego 4, 70-502 Szczecin	
Tel (+48 91) 43 03 607 Fax : (+48 91) 43 47 932 E-mail: wkp@szczecin.uw.gov.pl	
Responsible for the following actions :	Part of the Actions A2, A3
Provisional cost of these actions (EURO)	23 924
Percentage of total project cost (%)	2,47%

Name: Lasy Państwowe – Nadleśnictwo Kliniska	
Address : Pucko 1, 72-123 Kliniska	
Tel : (+48 91) 4181470 Fax: (+48 91) 4181560 E-mail: kliniska@lasy.szczecin.pl	
Responsible for the following actions :	Local part of the Actions A4, C1
Provisional cost of these actions (EURO)	18 643
Percentage of total project cost (%)	1,93%

Name: Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek	
Address : Kościuszki 22, 78-400 Szczecinek	
Tel : (+4994) 374 36 11 Fax : (+4894) 3743611 E-mail : szczecinek@szczecinek.rdlp.gov.pl	
Responsible for the following actions :	Local part of the Actions C2, E1
Provisional cost of these actions (EURO)	30 299
Percentage of total project cost (%)	3,13%

**INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT
AND THE PARTNERS****Applicant :**

Klub Przyrodników is a Non Governmental Organization with 20-year tradition of activity, working on the field of nature protection in Poland. Area of activity is the whole country. Annual budget of the Klub is average ca 1 000 000 PLN. (=ca 250 thousand EURO). In last years Klub managed numerous nature conservation projects, concerning for example

- wetlands conservation in western and northern Poland
- rare plants inventory and conservation in forests of the RSFD Zielona Góra
- mineralizing conflicts between people and beavers using technical equipment for preventing beaver's harms
- Agri-Environmental Schemes implementation in Western and north-western Poland
- Natura 2000 Polish official proposal and shadow list preparation.

Klub employs 10 persons as permanent staff. Profits generated from the Klub activity, for example bookstore, consulting work, are turned to nature conservation activity.

Klub publishes quarterly bulletin and quarterly the scientific journal concerning nature of Poland and its conservation. Klub publishes also 5-8 book on nature yearly. Most important publications are for example: Handbook of Local nature Conservation ((3 editions, last 2001), Handbook of Wetland Conservation (2 editions, last 2002).

Organization is independent.

Partner 1 - Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki – Wydział Ochrony Środowiska i Rolnictwa, is a public body responsible for nature conservation in Pomerania Region

Partner 2 - Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki – Wydział Ochrony Środowiska, is a public body responsible for nature conservation in Western Pomerania Region

Partner 3 – Nadleśnictwo Kliniska – Is a unit of Polish State Forests, responsible for forest management and preservation of in-forest natural values on its area

Partner 4 – Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek - Is a unit of Polish State Forests, responsible for forest management and preservation of in-forest natural values on its area

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL

Job position	Category A-F	Type of contract (permanent staff, long term contract, scholarship, etc)	Hourly rate (a)	Number of working hours assigned to the project (b)	Amount (c) (c = a x b)	Full time equivalent	New job created
Project Manager	F1 A1-3, A5, E1-7, F2	Long-term contract	7	7040	49 280	1,0	✓
Scientific Coordinator	F1, A5, E2-7	Long-term contract	8	4236	33 792	0,6	✓
Administration and Finance Person	F1	Permanent Staff	5	3520	17 600	0,5	
Peatbog Ecology Specialist	A1-3, A5, E2-7, F2	Permanent Staff	6	7040	42 240	1,0	✓
Water Engineer	A4	Long-term contract	7	4236	29 652	0,6	✓
Pomorski UW – nature reserves specialist	A2, A3	Permanent Staff	5	160	800	0,023	
Zachodnopomorski UW – nature reserves specialist	A2, A3	Permanent Staff	5	160	800	0,023	
Nadleśnictwo Kliniska - specialist	A4 C1	Permanent Staff	6	80	480	0,069	
Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek - specialist	C2 E4	Permanent Staff	6	80	480	0,069	
TOTAL					175 124		

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON DURABLE GOODS TO BE PURCHASED

Category	Action n° (C.1, D.2...)	Description of item	Estimated Cost (EURO)
Infrastructure and buildings			
Equipment			
Peat borer	A1, A2, A3, F2	Peat borer to taking the peat samples and stratygraphy analysis	1100
Thermoreactor	A1, F2	For peat mineralisation before the spectrophotomeric analyse	1876
Spectrophotometer	A1, F2	For analyse peat chemical composition – to peatbog condition assessment	1283
Roadster car suitable to material transport	A1-A4, C1-C4 E1-E3, E6 F1, F2	Nissan Pick-Up for road and field transport. For material transport in C1; for staff travel to sites in listed actions. Necessary because of dispersion of targeted sites (see map!).	31538
TOTAL			35797

After the project end all purchased equipment will be used for next nature conservation activities planned by the Applicant. Applicant is a non-profit NGO active on the nature conservation field.

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON DURABLE GOODS OWNED BY BENEFICIARY/PARTNER

Category	Action n°	Description of item	Purchase date	Purchase Price	Period of use during project (mths)	Project depreciation amount (EURO)
Infrastructure and buildings						
Equipment	A1, A2, A3, F2	PH-meter, conductometer	1999	1980	44	693
	A1-5, E2-5, E7, F1, F2	Notebook with GIS software	2003	2100	44	500
	E4, E7, F1, F2	Desktop computer	2003	1520	44	400
	E2, E3	Multimedia projector ⁴	2003	2763	44	500
TOTAL						2093

⁴ Multimedia projector will be used for actions E2 and E3, during numerous public meetings and workshop in all project duration. Therefore all project duration period was calculated as "period of use". The same multimedial projector will be paralelly used in 4 other projects on nature conservation - Depreciation amount was calculated as relative part (1/5) of all calculated projector depreciation in 2004-2007 period. This was included under overheads category

PARTNER'S COMMITMENT

Name and legal status (public - private): **Public body**

Full address: **Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki, Wydział Ochrony Środowiska i Rolnictwa, ul. Okopowa 21/27, 80-810 Gdańsk**

Tel: **+4858/30-77-749** Fax : **+4858/30-77-399**

E-mail : **wsr@uwgda.gov.pl, joannaj@uwgda.gov.pl**

Actions undertaken under the responsibility of the partner:

**Local part of Action A2 - formal documentation for protection of Czarne Bagno site
Regional (Pomorskie Region) part of Action A3 - site management plans for nature reserves**

Amount of co-funding foreseen (see form 28): **69 077** EURO

Comments: **in year 2004-2007, accordingly to the Project Action Plan**

Name of authorised person : **Hanna Dzikowska**

Seal and signature (obligatory) : **(-) Hanna Dzikowska**

PARTNER'S COMMITMENT

Name and legal status (public - private): **Public body**

Full address: **Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki, Wydział Środowiska i Rolnictwa, ul. Wały Chrobrego 4, 70-502 Szczecin,**

Tel (0 prefix 91) **43 03 607** Fax : (0 prefix 91) **43 47 932**

E-mail: **wkp@szczecin.uw.gov.pl**

Actions undertaken under the responsibility of the partner:

part of Action A3 - detail site management plans for nature reserves

Amount of co-funding foreseen (see form 28): **23 924** EURO

Comments: **in year 2004-2007, accordingly to the Project Action Plan**

Name of authorised person : **Dyrektor, Paweł Niedźwiedź**

Seal and signature (obligatory) : (-) Paweł Niedźwiedź

PARTNER'S COMMITMENT

Name and legal status (public - private): **Public body - State Forest District**

Full address: **Nadleśnictwo Kliniska, Pucko 1 , 72-123 Kliniska**

Tel: **(+ 48 91) 418 14 70** Fax: **(+48 91) 418 15 60**

E-mail : kliniska@lasy.szczecin.pl

Actions undertaken under the responsibility of the partner:

local part of Action A4 - technical project for building sluices in site Reptowo

local part of Action C1 - building sluices in site Reptowo

Amount of co-funding foreseen (see form 28): **6 900** EURO

Comments:

We will fund local (in site Reptowo) execution of Action A4, and part of Action C1. We expect the other part of Action C1 will be funded from the other sources

Name of authorised person : **Nadleśniczy, inż. Ryszard Brygman.**

Seal and signature (obligatory) : **podpis i pieczęć nadleśnictwa**

PARTNER'S COMMITMENT

Name and legal status (public - private): **Public body - State Forest District**

Full address: **Nadleśnictwo Szczecinek, Kościuszki 22, 78-400 Szczecinek, Poland**

Tel: **(+ 48 94) 374 36 11** Fax: **(+48 94) 374 36 11** E-mail :

Actions undertaken under the responsibility of the partner:

local part of Action C2 - trees removing in sites: Kusowskie Bagna, Wielkie Błoto, Bagno Ciemino

local part of Action E1 - building education infrastructure in sites: Bagno Ciemino, Wielkie Błoto

Amount of co-funding foreseen (see form 28): **11 880** EURO

Comments:

We will fund execution of part of Action C2 in sites: Kusowskie Bagna and Wielkie Błoto.

We expect the other actions will be funded from the other sources

Name of authorised person : **Nadleśniczy, Janusz Rautszko .**

Seal and signature (obligatory) : podpis i pieczęć nadleśnictwa

CO-FINANCIER'S COMMITMENT

Name and legal status (public - private):

Global Environmental Fund - Small Grants Programme.

Full address: GEF/SGP UNDP Po Box 1 PL-02-514 Warsaw 12
Przemysław Czajkowski, National Coordinator GEF/SGP Poland

Tel: **(48-22) 825 95 45 ext 259**
przemek.czajkowski@undp.org

Fax:**(48-22) 825 49 58** E-mail :

Amount of funding foreseen: **34 394** EURO

Comments (specify if the decision to co-finance has been taken or not. Is it the subject of an agreement in principle and with which conditions. Also specify if the co-financing is only granted for certain actions or for the whole project):

National Steering Committee of the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF/SGP) in Poland during meeting held on 30 September 2003 approved for implementation project submitted by Klub Przyrodników from Świebodzin "Conservation of Baltic raised bogs..." in amount of 47 640 USD

This is co-financing in above amount for part of A1, A2, D1, E2, E3, E4 actions of Life project.

Name of authorised person : **Przemysław Czajkowski**

Seal and signature (obligatory) : (-) Przemysław Czajkowski

OTHER PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COMMUNITY FUNDING

Please answer each of the following questions :

- Have you already benefited from previous (pre)LIFE co-financing? (title, year, amount of the co-financing and duration);

No, because it was not possible for Poland.

- Have you submitted any actions related directly or indirectly to this project to other Community financial instruments? With what results? Please give full details !

No, because they are not eligible for other EU financial instruments.

- For those actions that could have been financed through other Community financial instruments (e.g. management contracts with farmers through the rural development scheme; eco-tourism infrastructures through the Structural Funds), explain why this will not be possible.

Possibility of financing pf raised bogs conservation in agriculture landscape through rural development scheme was considered. It would be possible with the firs proposal of Polish Rural development Plan, from October 2002. But in August 2003 the project of Polish Rural Development Plan was changed and the possibility of financing raised bogs maintenance in agricultural landsacpe was deleted from it. Therefore in will not possible to use this fund.

Proposed in this project eco-tourism infrastructure is relatively small, to small for using the Structural Funds for financing it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

Address of applicant⁵:



Klub Przyrodników
1 Maja 22
PL-66-200 Świebodzin
POLAND

Title of the project⁶ : **Conservation of baltic raised bogs in Pomerania, Poland**

PROJECT N^o6 : LIFE04/NAT/

Sir, Madam

I acknowledge receipt of your LIFE-Nature application for the project mentioned above, for which I thank you.

Your proposal will be examined by our services, with respect to its eligibility. Those projects declared eligible will then undergo an evaluation procedure by the Commission, according to that foreseen in the LIFE Regulation.

I will let you know the final decision, as soon as it has been taken by the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Signature DG ENV:

⁵ to be completed by the proponent
⁶ to be completed by the Commission

ANNEXES:

**Profit and loss
account and
the balance
sheet**

**External audit
report**