



Protection of animals and plants in Poland. Endemic species of Poland.

Occurrence of Endemic species in Poland



There are not many endemic species in Polish fauna and flora. It is caused by the fact that Polish nature is quite young comparing to other countries. The reason of it is the glacier which moved away much later. We can find the most endemic species in the mountains –Tatras, Sudetes and Pieniny.



Pomeranian endemic species



Sieja łąbska

- Occurs only in Lake łąbsko
- Eats only shellfishes and insects' larvas
- Breeding season depends on a type of water but mostly it's from September till December
- Lives in shallow water tanks
- Discovered in the late 90s

Sieja Miedwiańska

- Occurs only in Lake Miedwie
- Demands deep, cold, well oxygenated and clear water tanks
- In 2008 a fish nursey was built to protect the species
- Weight: 2-10kg
- Length: 50-130cm





Sea holly (*Eryngium maritimum*)

- It grows on the coast
- Grey-green colour
- Underground rootstock reaches even 4m
- Ornamental plant
- Strictly protected

A landscape of rolling green hills under a blue sky with light clouds. The hills are covered in lush green grass, and there are some small trees and bushes scattered across the terrain. The sky is a deep blue with soft, white clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Lowlands and highlands endemic species



Common crane (*Grus grus*)

- Length: 140 cm
- Wingspan: 240 cm
- It lives far from people habitat
- There are about 5-6 thousands pairs
- Strictly protected



Przytulia Krakowska (*Galium cracoviense* *ehrend*)

- Length: 15cm
- White, small flowers
- Grows on turf rock
- Strictly protected

Bluethroat

(*Luscinia svecica*)

- Small migrant bird
- It migrates to Africa
- Melodic sound
- It prefers humid places
- It eats insects and berries
- Strictly protected in Poland





Lucanus Cervus

- The biggest beetle in Poland
- Partial protection
- Length: 6cm
- It lives in a forrest
- the male's mandibles resemble the horns of a stag

An aerial photograph of a rugged mountain range with several peaks and ridges. Patches of snow are visible in the valleys and along the slopes. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter. The text "Mountain endemic species" is centered in white.

Mountain endemic species



Marmot

(Marmota)

- Representative of rodents
- Typical mountain animal
- Weight reaches 6,5 kg
- Length: 60 cm
- It has a thick and harsh coat
- It has strong legs, which are used to dig in ground

White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

- A raptor
- It occurs near big water tanks
- It mostly eats fishes
- Wingspan: 240cm
- It builds its nests on tall trees
- Strictly protected





Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*)

- Small migrant bird
- Weight: 12g
- High demands of its habitat
- It eats small insects
- Strictly protected



Speckled ground squirrel (*Spermophilus suslicus*)

- A representative of rodents
- Protected species
- It whistles loudly
- It eats plants
- It prefers grasslands
- It lives underground most of its life



Tatra snail (*Chilostoma cingulella*)

- It occurs only in Eastern Tatras
- The shell is very flat
- It was found even 2000 meters above the sea level
- A seriously endangered species

Soldanella carpatica

- It occurs only in Tatras and Babia Góra
- It blooms from April to July
- Sometimes grown as an ornamental plant





Zawadzki Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema zawadskii*)

- Length: 60cm
- Smells nice
- It grows on calcareous rocks and rocky slopes
- It's not an endangered species, but it is strictly protected in Poland

Erysimum pieninicum

- Length: 30-120cm
- It grows on calcareous ground and walls
- Strictly protected
- It occurs only in Polish Pieniny





Tatra pine vole (*Microtus tatricus*)

- Strictly protected
- Small rodent
- Length: 85-166mm
- In Poland it occurs in Tatras and Beskid Żywiecki
- Active mostly at night
- It is herbivore – it eats green parts of plants, roots, seeds and fruits

Carpathian newt (*Lissotriton montandoni*)

- Lives in Carpathian Mountains and Sudeten Mountains
- Overland life style
- Spawns in the water
- Length: 10cm
- The number of specimens is the lowest in Central Europe





(Cochlearia polonica)

- Grows on spring sites
- Length: 15-50cm
- Strictly protected
- Extinct at its natural places

Polish Larch

(Larix polonica)

- Length: 30m
- Irregular treetop
- Protected mostly in nature reserve
- It has 4 variations: pieniński, red, green, typical
- Often recognized as subspecies of European larch





Polish Red Book

Presented for the first time in 1992 as Polish Red Book of Animals, and then a year later due to many Polish botanists' work Polish Red Book of Plants and Mushrooms was published. There are 2769 species out of 33-47 thousands Polish species.

The species of animals and plants included by legal protection at selected National Parks



National Parks in Poland

There are 23 National Parks in Poland, which occupy 1% of our country. The biggest density is located in the southern part of Poland – in the mountains. During our research we will focus on five National Parks placed in different parts of Poland to show the variety of species in particular areas of the country.



- Wolin National Park
- Słowiński National Park
- Babiogórski National Park
- Polesie National Park
- Tatra National Park



Legally protected species of animals in Słowiński National Park



Mediterranean water shrew
(Neomys anomalus)



Parti-coloured bat (*Vespertilio murinus*)



Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)



Traszka grzebieniasta (*Triturus cristatus*)

Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)*

There are about 600 harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea. The main danger for them is fishing. Very dangerous are also acoustic noises. Harbour porpoises who live in coastal areas are especially in danger of toxic substances



Legally protected species of animals in Wolin National Park



European bison (*Bison bonasus*)



European sea sturgeon
(*Acipenser sturio*)



Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)



White-tailed eagle
(*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

European bison (*Bison bonasus*)

It used to be strongly threatened with extinction. Nowadays there are 1377 bison in Poland and half of them live in Białowieża Forest. In 1923 Polish people set up The Society for the Protection of the European Bison, which saved the European bison from total extinction.





St. Bernard's lily
(*Anthericum liliago*)



Swedish whitebeam
(*Sorbus intermedia*)

Legally protected
species of plants
in
**Wolin National
Park**



White adder's mouth
(*Malaxis monophyllos*)



English yew (*Taxus baccata*)

English yew (*Taxus baccata*)

A devilwood conifer, it can be even thousands years old. Because of its multiple uses, it is excessively utilised that's why its resources are limited. In Poland we can only see them in north eastern and southern part of the country.



Legally
protected
species of
animals
in Tatra
National Park



Tatra chamois
(*Rupicapra rupicapra tatrca*)



Tatra marmot
(*Marmota marmota latirostris*)



Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)



Eurasian three-toed woodpecker
(*Picoides tridactylus*)

A photograph of a Tatra chamois standing on a large, light-colored rock. The chamois has a reddish-brown body and a white face with dark markings around its eyes. It is looking towards the right. The background shows a misty, mountainous landscape with green and blue tones. The image is framed by a bright green border.

Tatra chamois

(Rupicapra rupicapra tatrlica)

A chamois is a live symbol of Tatras. Its distribution depends on the season of a year, weather conditions and availability of food. Changes of climatic conditions, increasing number of predators and tourism affect negatively on Tatra chamois.

Legally protected species of plants in Tatra National Park



swamp willow (Salix myrtilloides)



Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster tomentosus Lindl.)



Suter (Draba dubija)



Astragalus penduliflorus

Cotoneaster

(Cotoneaster tomentosus Lindl.)

In Poland it occurs in the southernmost areas of the country. Here it grows only in Tatras on sunny, steep and rocky slopes on shallow ground.



Legally protected
species of animals
in
Polesie National
Park



Northern crested newt (Triturus cristatus)



European fire-bellied toad (Bombina bombina)



European pond turtle (Emys orbicularis)



Smooth snake (Coronella austriaca)

Northern crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

It occupies the whole area of Poland except for the high parts of mountains. It lives in the water as well as the ground. The main danger for this species is worsening the quality of water. In order to protect northern crested newt artificial water tanks are being built.



Legally
protected
species of
plants in

Polesie National Park



Bicolored butterwort
(*Pinguicula vulgaris* subsp. *Bicolor*)



Red helleborine (*Cephalanthera rubra*)



Graceful cotton grass (*Eriophorum gracile*)



White bryony (*Petasites albus*)

Graceful cotton grass (*Eriophorum gracile*)

It is a perennial plant, it can reach even 60cm. In Poland it is a very rare species, threatened with extinction. It needs a lot of light to develop. It grows on muskeg and swampy meadows. Pillows used to be filled with graceful cotton grass. The biggest danger for this species is drainage of muskegs.



Legally protected species of animals in **Babiogórski National Park**



Lacon lepidopterus



Polistes gallicus



Carabus fabricii



Rosalia longicorn (Rosalia alpina)

Polistes gallicus

It can be found in the whole country. It prefers sunny and warm places. Often seen in man-made areas like city centre and manufacturing centre. It flies in a special way with its legs down. To make a nest it uses wooden structure.



Legally protected
species of plants in
**Babiogórski
National Park**



Alpine mouse-ear (Cerastium alpinum)



Laserpitium archangelica



Pedicularis hacquetii



Monkshood
(Aconitum firmum subsp. Moravicum)

Laserpitium archangelica

It can be found in the mountains, mostly in subalpine forest. It is a mountain endemic species and a symbol of Babiogórski National Park. It can reach even 2m length. It grows in steep, rocky and humid places. The main danger for this species are natural ecological processes. It is strongly threatened with extinction.



A serene landscape featuring a calm body of water in the foreground, reflecting the sky and distant mountains. The sky is a deep blue with wispy white clouds. The mountains in the background are covered in dense green forest. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Thank you for your attention