

# **LABEL Wildlife Estates initiative (label WEi)**



## **APPLICATION FORM For the Continental and Atlantic biogeographical region**

Name of the territory :

.....

Name of the manager/owner:

.....

Date of application : .....

**Last versión** September, 2008

## INTRODUCTION

The Label WEi, has been developed to recognize and admit the good and exemplary management of territories where there are hunting and fishing activities, inside of the European Union.

The obtention of the WEi label follows a 2 steps approach, each of them entailing a different level of commitment:

### **Level 1:** Signing the WEi Charter

In this Level, the territory owner/ manager makes a commitment to observe the principles defined and enumerated in the WEi Charter.

This Charter, in any case, must be signed by all candidates: those who only want to commit to the WEi Charter and those who want to pass to Level 2, in order to obtain the Label WEi.

**Level 2:** This is the necessary step to receive the WEi.Label. It is compulsory to follow the steps which are detailed in the Protocol described later; it basically consists in:

Answer a questionnaire that it is made up of four parts:

- Part A or eligibility criteria: Without completing it and fulfilling all the requirements, it is impossible to go on.
- Part B or Generic indicators, that it is the compilation from the territory.
- Part C, is the equivalent of a MAIMP or the compilation or sum of the management documents of an estate (for example: Agricultural plan, Forestry Plan, Hunting technical plan or others). This document can have been drafted either by the owner or by external organizations, but it should include management aspects of the candidate territory ( For example: Endangered species conservation scheme, Management of Natura 2000 areas scheme and other similar schemes)
- Part D, lastly, to obtain the WEi Label, the applicant will pass a final assessment made by experts in management, according to an evaluation grid composed of a list of specific indicators for each biogeographical region. The analysis of 14 indicators included in the evaluation grid would give a maximum score of 300 points, while the obtention of the WEi label requires that the applicant obtains at least 210 point.

If after assessment of the application with the specific indicators, an applicant does not achieve the minimum necessary (210 points), WEi National Committees will set out and detail the points where improvement could be possible to present again the candidature.

The Wei Label is valid for 5 years, and is renewable.

## METHODOLOGY

This application form is made up of :

- A **glossary**
- The **WEi Charter** to be duly signed by the applicants (Level 1)
- Documents for Level 2:
  - **WEI Questionnaire** and its **annexes** (to comprise an **abstract of the Questionnaire, a set of photos showing the territory, the management plan, etc; and a power point presentation** which will be shown by the applicant during the evaluation committee's visit of the territory;
  - A list of **specific indicators** for each biogeographical region used as an evaluation grid by the evaluation committee;

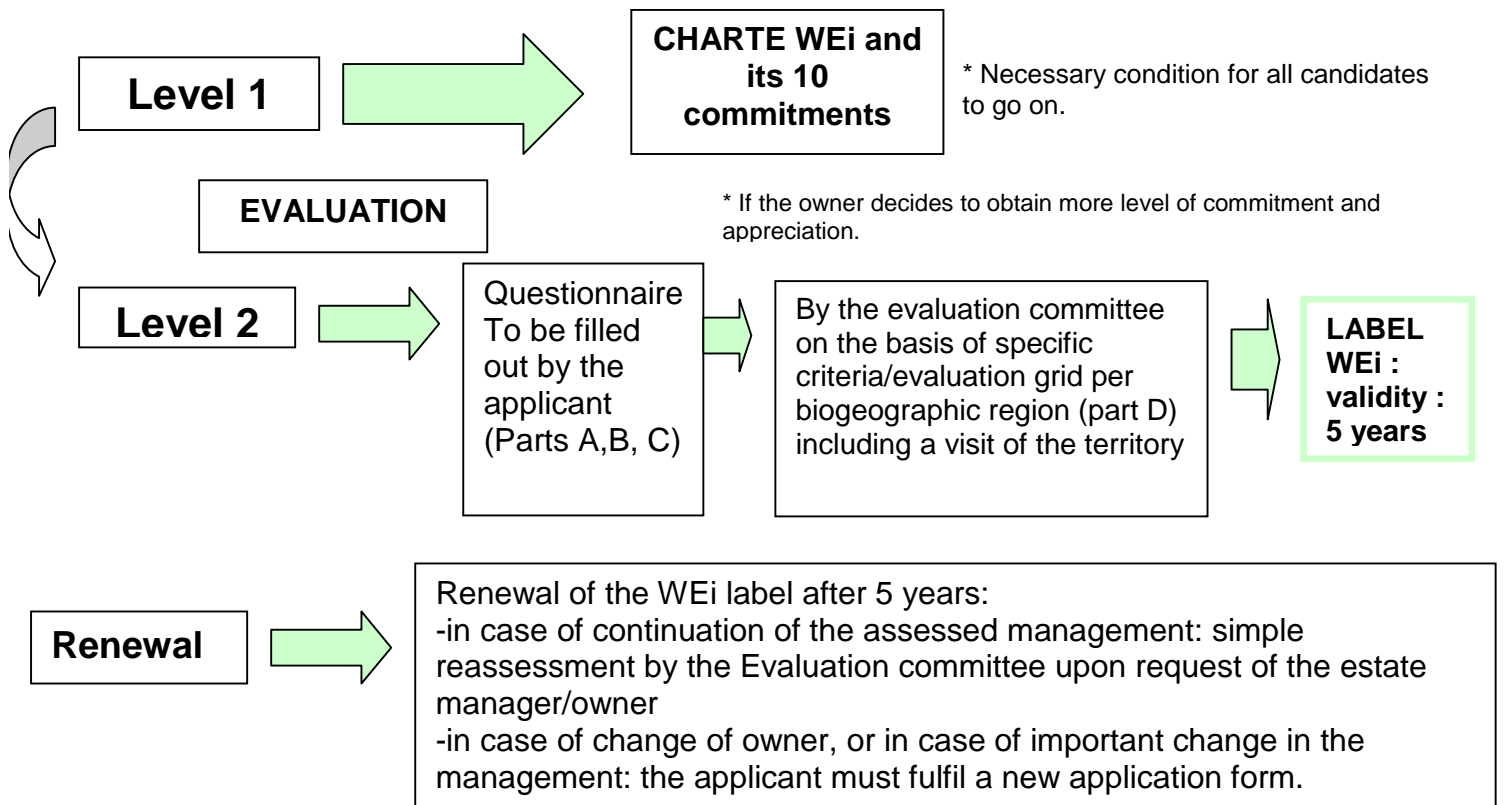
The questionnaire can be filled up in 5 working languages: EN, FR, ES, IT, DE.

The questionnaire will be assessed by the Evaluation Committee according to the specific indicators appropriate for each biogeographical region.

This assessment will be completed by a **visit of the applicant's territory** in order to verify on the spot the accuracy of the information given in the questionnaire.

Once delivered by the evaluation committee, the PWEi label will be valid for 5 years.

## Procedure



Candidatures in **paper version** should be addressed both per post **in 3 exemplary** to:

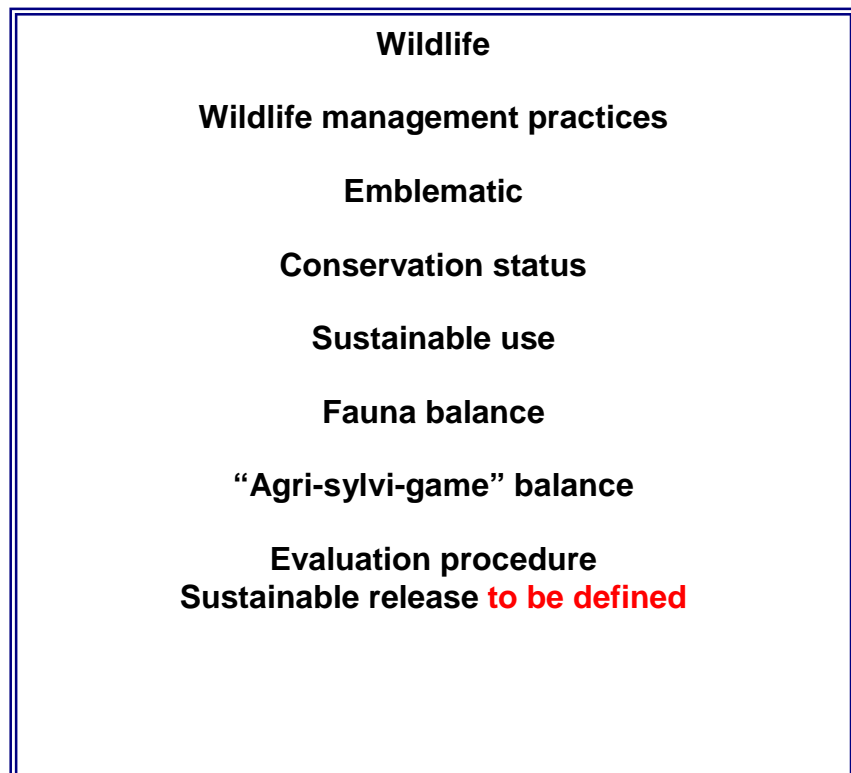
**WEi Evaluation Committee**  
**European Landowners' Organization-asbl**  
**Rue de Trèves 67**  
**BE-1040 Bruxelles**  
**AND** under pdf format per e-mail at [environnement@elo.org](mailto:environnement@elo.org)  
**Contact : Cécile BONINO tel : +32 (0) 2.234.30.07**

## **GLOSSARY (to be completed)**

**Multi annual integrated management plan (MAIP):** this management plan can consist in a set of various existing plans that could potentially be consolidated, but there is no obligation to draft a specific management plan for the purposes of the present application.

**The WEi label:** recognises the self commitment of estates manager/owner willing to commit to the principles of the PWEi charter and having achieved a sustainable management of his wildlife estate. These achievements will be described in the questionnaire and assessed by the Evaluation Committee. The label is delivered for 5 years.

## **KEYWORDS**



# **CHARTER WEi**

## **Level 1**

## The WEi Charter

I, the undersigned....., owner/ manager of the ..... estate, undertake to respect the 10 commitments of the Charter below according to the spirit of the EU Commission's Communication entitled "Halting the loss of Biodiversity by 2010 –and beyond-sustaining ecosystem services for human well-being", of the Business @biodiversity Initiative and of the Countown 2010.

I hereby certify that the territory fulfils the following **bio-geographical information**:

**a) Being located in a Member State of the EU and belonging to one of the following biogeographic regions:**

- ✓ Atlantic
- ✓ Mediterranean
- ✓ Boreal
- ✓ Continental
- ✓ Macaronesian
- ✓ Alpine
- ✓ Pannonian
- ✓ Arctic

and

**b) Belonging to at least one of the following categories:**

- ✓ **Mountains**
- ✓ **Wetlands**
- ✓ **Woodlands**
- ✓ **Farmlands**
- ✓ **Coastlands**

10 commitments:

1. **Identification of a head site manager**
2. **Respecting the requirements of the FACE / Birdlife International Agreement on sustainable hunting, of the European Charter on Hunting of the Council of Europe and the EU Commission's Guide on Hunting under the Birds Directive**
3. **Existence of a multi annual integrated management plan (MAIMP) including objectives, actions, monitoring and annual report of the good conservation of landscape, habitat and wildlife species**
4. **Existence of active wildlife management practices**
5. **Existence of sustainable shooting and/or angling activities**
6. **Planning and implementing Public Relation/ education activities.**
7. **Respecting ecological and legal requirements. Eg: Natura 2000, Natura 2000 Management Plan**
8. **Respecting IUCN guidelines while reintroducing indigenous game species**
9. **Ensuring a balance between all species living in the estate**
10. **Applying annual culling/bags to the dynamic of the existing natural population**

Date.....in.....

Signature

# **LABEL WEi**

## **Level 2**

This questionnaire is intended to facilitate the evaluation of the criteria and indicators which allow a territory to receive the WEi Label. Each response should be backed up and developed (With references where appropriate) either in the document itself, or as an annex to the document.

It is made up of 5 elements:

- Eligibility criteria
- Generic indicators
- The compulsory elements of the management plan (MAIMP)
- Annexes
- Specific indicators/evaluation grid for the assessment of the estate by the evaluation committee
- Annexes

# **FIRST STEP**

## **PARTS A, B, C**

A- ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

B.- GENERIC INDICATORS

C.- OBLIGATORY ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## A.- ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### A.1. BIO-GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

A.1.1. Being located in a Member State of the EU

- Yes, which one ?
- No

A.1.2. Belonging to one of the following biogeographical regions:

- Atlantic
- Mediterranean
- Boreal
- Continental
- Macaronesian
- Others, which ? .....

A.1.3. Belonging to at least one of the following categories:

- i) Mountains
- ii) Wetlands
- iii) Woodlands
- iv) Farmlands
- v) Coastlands

All of the categories include habitats mentioned in the Habitats Directive (DIRECTIVE 92/43 CEE, 21 May 1992).

## **A.2. IDENTITY**

Each territory or estate should have:

### **A.2.1. Site head manager**

- Yes + name of manager
- No

### **A.2.2. Existence of a multi annual integrated management plan (MAIMP)**

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **A.2.3. Wildlife management practices**

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **A.2.4. Sustainable shooting and/or angling**

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **A.3.1. Proposal for a MAIMP.**

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **A.3.2. Public Relation activities**

PR activities are one of the EC priorities and may include visits, open days, exchange programmes, etc.

- Visit
- Open days
- Exchange programme
- Other, which

## B. GENERIC INDICATORS

Generic indicators are **compulsory** for every estate or territory.

### **B.1. Geographical information** (see point 2.2. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.2. List of legal, environmental, ecological** constraints (see point 2.1. of the MAIMP), Eg: Natura 2000

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.3. List of historic, heritage and cultural values** (list and location) (see point 2.5. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.4. List of emblematic and endangered species** (see point 2.3. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.5. List of game and fish species** (see point 2.3. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.6. Game and fish population census** (see point 2.6. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.7. List of conservation and/or management actions for endangered and emblematic species** (see point 3.1 and 3.3 of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.8. List of conservation and/or management actions for game and fish species** (see point 3.2. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

### **B.9. Annual shooting and/or angling plan** (see point 3.3. of the MAIMP)

- Yes, Ref :
- No

## **C. OBLIGATORY ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN (MAIMP)<sup>1</sup>**

For each response please indicate the reference on the management plan annexed.

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background**

#### **1.2. General objectives**

### **2. Inventory**

#### **2.1 Legal and administrative constraints**

**What is the type of protection/status of the territory (e.g. private hunting grounds, etc.)?**

**What is the applicable national legislation (e.g... nature reserve, site of Special Interest, etc.) ?**

**What is the applicable EU and international legislation (e.g. Natura 2000, etc.) ?**

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<sup>1</sup> In Annexe V includes a reference model for the multi annual integrated management plan (MAIMP)

## 2.2. Location and general description

**Geography :**

**Region :**

**Borders :**

## 2.3. Natural Environment

**What is the physical environment of the territory (Geomorphology, land types, hydrology and climatology, etc. ) ?**

**What is the biological environment :**

- a) Description of the landscape, flora and fauna (**Annexe A**)
- b) What are the emblematic and/or protected flora and fauna species ?

## 2.4. Socio-economic criteria

<p><b>What is the population concerned by the activities on the territory?</b></p> <p><b>Do these activities create jobs ?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes what :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>What are the infrastructures linked to these activities (housing, tourism) in place ?</b></p> <p><b>Existence of relations between the hunting and fishing activities and other activities (agriculture, tourism, etc.)</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, which :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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## 2.5 Cultural and heritage criteria

<p><b>Description</b></p>
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## 2.6. Management of game and fish

### Census and analysis of population dynamics

Yes, description (**Annexe B**) :

No

### Game and wildlife management activities

a) What are the current management actions?

b) Wildlife friendly crops ?

Yes, which :

No

c) What are the specific wildlife management activities?

d) Are there different types of hunting/fishing?

Yes, which?

No

d) Implementation of safety/security measures for hunters and the public

Yes, which?

No

b) Description of infrastructures and specific personnel (e.g. gamekeepers, beaters etc.) :

## 2.7 Inventory analysis and conclusions

### Description

## 3. Content of the management plan

### 3.1. General plan

a) What are the objectives at the level of :

Game/ fish species :

Habitat :

Emblematic and protected species :

b) Measures

- Mitigation of negative impacts and measures to achieve tranquillity levels at the ecosystem level ?

Yes, by what means ?

No

- Conservation, restoration and improvements at the landscape level ?

Yes, how ?

No

- Improvement of the general ecosystem carrying capacity

Yes, how ?

No

- Increase of prey species populations

Yes, to what extent?

No

- Special management plan for species with high conservation status?

Yes, what ?

No

- Sustainable activities :

Bird watching

Ecotourism

Research, etc.

Others :

### **3.2. Management of game/fish – improvements to be implemented at the game/fish management level**

a) List of management directives to achieve the listed objectives :

- Habitat management :

- Game/fish and other species population management :

b) Monitoring of animal health and existence of anti-epidemic measures

Yes, description ?

No

### **3.3. Annual plans for shooting and conservation**

- a) What are the annual objectives ?
- b) What are the annual results ?

### **4. Budgeting and planning**

- a) What is the annual budget ?
- b) Description of the logistics :
- c) Description of the scheduling and annual chronogram / timeline:

### **5. Follow-up and reporting (for a 5 years time span)**

What are the follow-up methods?

What are the results and data analyses ?

Reports (+ reference)

Conclusions

**6. Evaluation of the MAIMP by the national committee of the label WE**

Yes

No

# **ANNEXES**

for

Eligibility Criteria  
Generic Indicators  
Management Plan

## **ANNEX A**

Model table for the inventory of fauna and flora



## LIST OF SPECIES - Application for Wildlife Estate

### MAMMALS

\_\_\_\_\_ name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

Family	Specie	Common name	IUCN red list category	Legal protection						Type of presence/use within the WE		Population estimates	
				BERN	BONN	CITES	Other	European Union		Reproduction area	Feeding area	n.º individuals	Trend
								DIRECTIVE	ANNEX				

## LIST OF SPECIES - Application for Wildlife Estate

### REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

\_\_\_\_\_ name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

Family	Specie	Common name	IUCN red list category	Legal protection						Type of presence/use within the WE		Population estimates	
				BERN	BONN	CITES	Other	European Union		Reproduction area	Feeding area	n.º individuals	Trend
								DIRECTIVE	ANNEX				





## LIST OF SPECIES - Application for Wildlife Estate

### BIRDS

name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

Family	Specie	Common name	IUCN red list category	Legal protection					Type of presence/use within the WE				Population estimates			
				BERN	BONN	CITES	Other	European Union		Reproduction area	Feeding area	Resting / dormitory area	Wintering area	Breeding population (n.º pairs)	Migrant population (n.º individuals)	Trend
								DIRECTIVE	ANNEX							
ARDEIDAE	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Milano real	LC	II		A				√	√			30-50		Increasing
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Abetouro	CR	II	II			BIRDS	A-I	√	√			1-3		Stable
CICONIDAE	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Cegonha-branca	LC	III	II					√	√			30-50		Increasing
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Peneireiro-cinzento	NT	II	II	II A		BIRDS	A-I	√	√			2-3		Stable
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Milhafre-preto	LC	II	II	II A		BIRDS	A-I		√				2-6	Increasing
	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Águia-asa-redonda	LC	II	II	II A				√	√			3-5		Increasing
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Perdiz-vermelha	LC	III				BIRDS	D	√	√			1500-1600		Stable
	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Codorniz	LC	III	II			BIRDS	D	√	√			400-600	600-1000	Stable
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Pombo-torcaz	LC					BIRDS	D	√	√	√	√	200-500	200.000-500.000	Increasing

The red letter is an example.



## LIST OF SPECIES - Application for Wildlife Estate

\_\_\_\_\_ name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

### FLORA

Family	Specie	Common name	IUCN red list category	Legal protection					
				BERN	BONN	CITES	Other	European Union	
								DIRECTIVE	ANNEX

# ANNEXE B

Inventory of game species.



## GAME SPECIES

\_\_\_\_\_ name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

### BIG GAME

Inventory date:

Family	Specie	Common name	Population estimates			
			Male	Female	Breeding (1)	Trend

(1) Breeding hatched on the last year of reproduction

### SMALL GAME

Inventory date:

Family	Specie	Common name	Population estimates		
			Specimen	Census Method	Trend

### MIGRATOR BIRDS

Inventory date :

Family	Specie	Common name	Population estimates		
			Specimen	Census Method	Trend

## **ANNEXE C- Index reference model for the Multi annual integrated management plan (MAIMP), if the owner wants to prepare one.**

### **Title: Wildlife Estate Management Plan**

#### 1. Introduction

##### 1.1. Background

##### 1.2. General objectives

#### 2. Inventory

##### 2.1. Legal and administrative constrains

- Type of protection (e.g. private hunting grounds, etc.)
- National legislation (e.g. Nature reserve, Site of Special Interest, etc.)
- EC and international legislation (e.g. Natura 2000, Bonn Convention, etc.)

##### 2.2. Location and general description

- Geography
- Region
- Borders

##### 2.3. Natural environment

- Physical environment: Geomorphology, land types, hydrology and climatology, etc.
- Biological environment:
  - Landscape, flora and fauna
  - Emblematic and/or protected flora and fauna species

##### 2.4. Socio-economics

- Population
- Employment
- Infrastructures
- Relations between shooting/angling activities and other activities (farming, tourism, etc.)

##### 2.5 Cultural and heritage criteria

##### 2.6. Game management and shooting/angling

- Census and game populations dynamics analyses
- Game and wildlife management activities
  - Current management
  - Wildlife friendly crops
  - Specific wildlife management activities
  - Types of shooting/angling
  - Infrastructures and specific personnel (e.g. gamekeepers, beaters, etc.)
  - Implementation of safety/security measures for hunters and the public

## 2.7 Inventory analysis and conclusions

- Description

## 3. Management Plan

### 3.1. General Plan

- Objectives
  - Game/fish species
  - Habitat
  - Emblematic and/or protected species
- Measures
  - Mitigation of negative impacts and measures to achieve tranquillity levels at the ecosystem level
  - Conservation, restoration and improvements at the landscape level
  - Improvement of the general ecosystem carrying capacity
  - Increase of prey species populations
  - Special management plan for species with high conservation status
  - Wise/sustainable use
    - Bird watching
    - Ecotourism
    - Research, etc.

### 3.2. Game management – improvements to be implemented at the game management level

- List of management directives to achieve the listed objectives
  - Habitat management
  - Game and other species populations management
- Monitoring of animal health and anti-epidemic measures

### 3.3. Annual plans for shooting and conservation

- Annual objectives
- Annual results

## 4. Budgeting and planning

- Annual budget
- Logistics
- Scheduling and annual chronogram

## 5. Follow-up and reporting (for a 5 years time span)

- Follow-up methods
- Results and data analyses
- Reports
- Conclusions

6. Cartography/photos

7. Annexes

8. References

**Other ANNEXES**

- An abstract of the dossier (maximum 2 pages)
- Pictures
- A power point presentation to be shown at the time of the evaluation Committee's visit to the territory.

# **LAST STEP**

## **D.- SPECIFIC INDICATORS**

Evaluation grid

Highest score:280 points  
Minimum quality needs: 210 points

\* (To be completed by an official expert designed by National Committee WEi)



Highest score: 300 points

<b>SPECIFIC INDICATORS</b>	
<b>Continental biogeographical region</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>1.- Level of stillness/tranquillity</b>	
Efficient services of gamekeeper/watch and direct and indirect methods of access and monitoring control	30
Gamekeeper/vigilance/watch inefficient or could be improved.	10
There's no gamekeeper/watch/monitoring and control	0
<b>2.- Biodiversity surface (Annexe I)</b>	
More than 5% of the total surface considered have biodiversity.	30
Between 1% and 4,99%	20
Between 0,00% and 0,99%	10
<b>3.- 3.- Prevention and accompaniment measures offsetting extreme events (including forest fires, drought, floods, etc according to the region) and seasonal events such as winter cover.</b>	
Effective	10
Ineffective or could be improved	5
None	0
<b>4.- Feed availability (herbivore)</b>	
With crops surface, grasslands or open areas $\geq 10\%$ of the estate area.	10
Less than 9,99%	5
None/bare soil/no intercrops	0
<b>5.- Water availability</b>	
With at least one or more permanent water points each 50 hectares of the territory	10
Less than one permanent water point each 50 hectares	5
None	0
<b>6.- Presence of prey-species (expressed in biomass) (Annexe II)</b>	
More than 22,5 Kg. of biomass per hectare	30
Between 4,5 and 22,49 Kg. of biomass per hectare	10
Less than 4,49 Kg. of biomass per hectare	0
<b>7.- Presence of valuable species of fauna (Annexe III)</b>	
The estate has more than 10 valuable species	20
Between 5 and 9 species	10
Between 2 and 4 species	5
One specie or does not have it	0
<b>8.- Fauna/wildlife balance ( Annexe IV)</b>	
Quotient between the number of vertebrates present in the studied estate and number of hunted species $\geq 5,0$	30
Quotient between 4,9 and 3,00	15
Quotient between 1,0 and 2,9	5
Quotient less to 0,99	0

<b>9.- Specific conservation plans (on soil, landscape, flora, fauna, etc)</b>	
Yes, one or more efficient conservation plans	30
Yes but they are insufficient or inefficient or could be improved	10
None	0
<b>10.- Communication program</b>	
It has an efficient communication program	10
Program inefficient or could be improved	5
None	0
<b>* when allowed by the national legislation/codes of practices</b>	
<b>11.- Conservation of cultural and historic heritage</b>	
It conserves the heritage that it owns	10
Conservation inefficient or could be improved	5
None	0
<b>12.- Existence of measures for the improvement, the restoration or the rebuilding of the welcome capacity of the wildlife's habitat.</b>	
Efficient	20
Insufficient or inefficient	5
None	0
<b>13.- Existence of measures that help the sustainable balance between agriculture-silviculture – cynegetic-pisciculture/fishing</b>	
Efficient	20
Insufficient and inefficient	5
None	0
<b>14.- Natural Hunting or fishing, semi natural or intensive</b>	
Only presence of natural hunting or/and fishing	40
Sustainable release*	10
Only presence of intensive hunting/fishing	-20

**\* when allowed by the national legislation/codes of practices**

### **WEi Label:**

**Result of SPECIFIC INDICATORS  $\geq 210$  ,**

$$\frac{\text{Result}}{300} \geq 0,75$$

# ANNEXES

for

Specific Indicators

## ANNEX I (Biodiversity surface- Point 2)

The inventory of the various types of Biodiversity Areas (BA) present on the estate allows calculating the overall biodiversity area of the estate.

This area, compared to the Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA), constitutes a percentage which will determine the marking.

Type of biodiversity area	Area or length <sup>2</sup>	Equivalence	Biodiversity Areas (BA)
Hedges <sup>2</sup>		1 linear meter = 100 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Forest border, spinney		1 meter of border = 100 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
rows of trees		1 linear meter = 10 m <sup>2</sup> of AB	
Field ditches, watercourse, irrigation canals (“béalières”)		1 linear meter = 10 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Grass exploitation path, field border <sup>3</sup>		1 linear meter = 10 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Grass strip outside BCAE smaller than 5 m		1 linear meter = 10 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Permanent Environmental Cover area, set up as BCAE, within the limit of 3% of the SCOP+set-aside.		1 ha of SCE = 1 ha of BA	
Permanent fallow (except Industrial set-aside and SGEFS), in strips 10 to 20 m wide.		1 ha of fallow = 1 ha of BA	
Environment Wildlife set-aside area, in strips or in plots		1 ha of SGEFS = 1 ha of BA	
Herbaceous areas, protected areas and removed from production.		1 m length = 100 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Heaths, range land, mountain pastures, summer pastures within a characterization defined at the departmental level. Humid permanent pastures, littoral pastures within a characterization defined at the departmental level.		1 ha of herbaceous area = 1 ha of « biodiversity area » (BA)	
PP, heaths, range land, mountain pastures, summer pastures located in Natura 2000		1 ha of herbaceous areas in Natura 2000 = 2 ha of BA	
Isolated trees		1 tree = 50 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Tall stemmed groves		1 ha of tall stemmed groves = 5 ha of BA	
Peat bogs		1 ha of peat bogs = 20 ha of BA	
Ponds, water-holes (“lavognes”)		1 meter area = 100 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
Low walls, low walled terraces, small stone walls (“clapas”)		1 meter of low walls = 50 m <sup>2</sup> of BA	
<b>Total BA (in ha)</b>			
<b>UAA (in ha)</b>			
<b>BA / UAA (in %)</b>			

<sup>2</sup> Area or length of the type of area sustainably managed : agricultural, landscape, ecological and environmental functions ensured, except areas that are the object of an agri-environmental contractualization

<sup>2</sup> When this element is common with another farm (or a non-agricultural area), a half is counted

## ANNEXE II (Point 6)

Abundance of Prey specie and its equivalent in biomass

### Middle Weigh (Kg.)

Big game	♂	♀	Jun.
Wild boar ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	75	65	25
Red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	120	90	50
Roe deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> )	25	20	10
Spanish ibex ( <i>Capra pyrenaica</i> )	100	70	30
Red fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	5	4	2

### Middle Weigh (gr.)

Medium & small wildlife	♂ ♀ (adults)
European rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	900 gr.
Iberian hare ( <i>Lepus granatensis</i> )	3.000 gr.
European hare ( <i>Lepus europaeus</i> )	4.000 gr.
Red-legged partridge ( <i>Alectoris rufa</i> )	450 gr.
Barbary partridge ( <i>Alectoris barbara</i> )	450 gr.
Grey partridge ( <i>Perdix perdix</i> )	450 gr.
Common quail ( <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> )	80 gr.
Common wood pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> )	200 gr.
European turtle-dove ( <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> )	100 gr.
Eurasian collared-dove ( <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> )	100gr.
Thrush ( <i>Turdus sp.</i> ) and Eurasian blackbirds	70 gr.
Little bustard ( <i>Tetrax tetrax</i> )	900 gr.
Eurasian stone curlew ( <i>Burhinus oediconemus</i> )	200 gr.
Eurasian Skylark ( <i>Alauda arvensis</i> ) and similar	45 gr.
European goldfinch ( <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> ) and similar	15 gr.
Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) and similar	800 gr.
Common teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) and similar	300 gr.
Common coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> )	600 gr.
Greylag goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> )	2.500 gr.
Magpie ( <i>Pica pica</i> )	150 gr.
Eurasian Jay ( <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> )	150 gr.
Azure-winged-magpie ( <i>Cyanopica cyana</i> )	100 gr.
Shrew ( <i>Crocidura sp.</i> ) and similar	9 gr.
Vole ( <i>Microtus sp.</i> ) and similar	20-30 gr.
Mouses ( <i>Apodemus sp.</i> ) and similar	28 gr.
Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) and similar	100 gr.
Tench ( <i>Tinca tinca</i> ) and similar	100 gr.
Common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) and similar	100 gr.
Iberian barbel ( <i>Barbus bocagei graellsii</i> ) and similar	100 gr.

## **ANNEXE III (Point 7)**

List of valuable species of Wildlife

Annex II -Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC)

[2008/335/EC](#) of 28 March 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 1148)

### **BIRDS**

#### **GAVIIFORMES**

##### Gaviidae

- *Gavia stellata*
- *Gavia arctica*
- *Gavia immer*

#### **PODICIPEDIFORMES**

##### Podicipedidae

- *Podiceps auritus*

#### **PROCELLARIIFORMES**

##### Procellariidae

- *Pterodroma madeira*
- *Pterodroma feae*
- *Bulweria bulwerii*
- *Calonectris diomedea*
- *Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus (Puffinus mauretanicus)*
- *Puffinus yelkouan*
- *Puffinus assimilis*
- Hydrobatidae
- *Pelagodroma marina*
- *Hydrobates pelagicus*
- *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*
- *Oceanodroma castro*

#### **PELECANIFORMES**

##### Pelecanidae

- *Pelecanus onocrotalus*
- *Pelecanus crispus*
- Phalacrocoracidae
- *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*

- *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*

## CICONIIFORMES

### Ardeidae

- *Botaurus stellaris*
- *Ixobrychus minutus*
- *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- *Ardeola ralloides*
- *Egretta garzetta*
- *Egretta alba* (*Ardea alba*)
- *Ardea purpurea*

### Ciconiidae

- *Ciconia nigra*
- *Ciconia ciconia*

### Threskiornithidae

- *Plegadis falcinellus*
- *Platalea leucorodia*

## PHOENICOPTERIFORMES

### Phoenicopteridae

- *Phoenicopterus ruber*

## ANSERIFORMES

### Anatidae

- *Cygnus bewickii* (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*)
- *Cygnus cygnus*
- *Anser albifrons flavirostris*
- *Anser erythropus*
- *Branta leucopsis*
- *Branta ruficollis*
- *Tadorna ferruginea*
- *Marmaronetta angustirostris*
- *Aythya nyroca*
- *Polysticta stelleri*
- *Mergus albellus* (*Mergellus albellus*)
- *Oxyura leucocephala*

## FALCONIFORMES

### Pandionidae

- *Pandion haliaetus*

## Accipitidae

- *Pernis apivorus*
- *Elanus caeruleus*
- *Milvus migrans*
- *Milvus milvus*
- *Haliaeetus albicilla*
- *Gypaetus barbatus*
- *Neophron percnopterus*
- *Gyps fulvus*
- *Aegypius monachus*
- *Circaetus gallicus*
- *Circus aeruginosus*
- *Circus cyaneus*
- *Circus macrourus*
- *Circus pygargus*
- *Accipiter gentilis arrigonii*
- *Accipiter nisus granti*
- *Accipiter brevipes*
- *Buteo rufinus*
- *Aquila pomarina*
- *Aquila clanga*
- *Aquila heliaca*
- *Aquila adalberti*
- *Aquila chrysaetos*
- *Hieraaetus pennatus*
- *Hieraaetus fasciatus*

## Falconidae

- *Falco naumanni*
- *Falco vespertinus*
- *Falco columbarius*
- *Falco eleonora*
- *Falco biarmicus*
- *Falco cherrug*
- *Falco rusticolus*
- *Falco peregrinus*

## GALLIFORMES

### Tetraonidae

- *Bonasa bonasia*
- *Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus*
- *Lagopus mutus helveticus*
- *Tetrao tetrix tetrix*
- *Tetrao urogallus*

### Phasianidae

- *Alectoris graeca*
- *Alectoris barbara*
- *Perdix perdix italica*
- *Perdix perdix hispaniensis*

## GRUIFORMES

### Turnicidae

- *Turnix sylvatica*
- Gruidae
- *Grus grus*

### Rallidae

- *Porzana porzana*
- *Porzana parva*
- *Porzana pusilla*
- *Crex crex*
- *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- *Fulica cristata*

### Otididae

- *Tetrax tetrax*
- *Chlamydotis undulata*
- *Otis tarda*

## CARADRIFORMES

### Recurvirostridae

- *Himantopus himantopus*
- *Recurvirostra avosetta*

### Burhinidae

- *Burhinus oedicnemus*

### Glareolidae

- *Cursorius cursor*
- *Glareola pratincola*

### Charadriidae

- *Charadrius alexandrinus*
- *Charadrius morinellus (Eudromias morinellus)*
- *Pluvialis apricaria*
- *Hoplopterus spinosus*

### Scolopacidae

- *Calidris alpina schinzii*
- *Philomachus pugnax*
- *Gallinago media*
- *Limosa lapponica*
- *Numenius tenuirostris*
- *Tringa glareola*
- *Xenus cinereus (Tringa cinerea)*

- *Phalaropus lobatus*

#### Laridae

- *Larus melanocephalus*
- *Larus genei*
- *Larus audouinii*
- *Larus minutus*

#### Sternidae

- *Gelochelidon nilotica* (*Sterna nilotica*)
- *Sterna caspia*
- *Sterna sandvicensis*
- *Sterna dougallii*
- *Sterna hirundo*
- *Sterna paradisaea*
- *Sterna albifrons*
- *Chlidonias hybridus*
- *Chlidonias niger*

#### Alcidae

- *Uria aalge ibericus*

#### PTEROCLIFORMES

##### Pteroclididae

- *Pterocles orientalis*
- *Pterocles alchata*

#### COLUMBIFORMES

##### Columbidae

- *Columba palumbus azorica*
- *Columba trocaz*
- *Columba bollii*
- *Columba junoniae*

#### STRIGIFORMES

##### Strigidae

- *Bubo bubo*
- *Nyctea scandiaca*
- *Surnia ulula*
- *Glaucidium passerinum*
- *Strix nebulosa*
- *Strix uralensis*
- *Asio flammeus*
- *Aegolius funereus*

#### CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae

- *Caprimulgus europaeus*

APODIFORMES

Apodidae

- *Apus caffer*

CORACIIFORMES

Alcedinidae

- *Alcedo atthis*

Coraciidae

- *Coracias garrulus*

PICIFORMES

Picidae

- *Picus canus*
- *Dryocopus martius*
- *Dendrocopos major canariensis*
- *Dendrocopos major thanneri*
- *Dendrocopos syriacus*
- *Dendrocopos medius*
- *Dendrocopos leucotos*
- *Picoides tridactylus*

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

- *Chersophilus duponti*
- *Melanocorypha calandra*
- *Calandrella brachydactyla*
- *Galerida theklae*
- *Lullula arborea*

Motacillidae

- *Anthus campestris*

Troglodytidae

- *Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis*

Muscicapidae (Turdinae)

- *Luscinia svecica*
- *Saxicola dacotiae*

- *Oenanthe leucura*
- *Oenanthe cypriaca*
- *Oenanthe pleschanka*

#### Muscicapidae (Sylviinae)

- *Acrocephalus melanopogon*
- *Acrocephalus paludicola*
- *Hippolais olivetorum*
- *Sylvia sarda*
- *Sylvia undata*
- *Sylvia melanothorax*
- *Sylvia rueppelli*
- *Sylvia nisoria*

#### Muscicapidae (Muscicapinae)

- *Ficedula parva*
- *Ficedula semitorquata*
- *Ficedula albicollis*

#### Paridae

- *Parus ater cypriotes*

#### Sittidae

- *Sitta krueperi*
- *Sitta whiteheadi*

#### Certhiidae

- *Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae*

#### Laniidae

- *Lanius collurio*
- *Lanius minor*
- *Lanius nubicus*

#### Corvidae

- *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

#### Fringillidae (Fringillinae)

- *Fringilla coelebs ombriosa*
- *Fringilla teydea*

#### Fringillidae (Carduelinae)

- *Loxia scotica*
- *Bucanetes githagineus*
- *Pyrrhula murina (Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina)*

Emberizidae (Emberizinae)

- *Emberiza cineracea*
- *Emberiza caesia*

## **OTHER SPECIES**

### **MAMMALS**

#### *INSECTIVORA*

1301 *Galemys pyrenaicus*

#### *CHIROPTERA*

1308 *Barbastella barbastellus*

1310 *Miniopterus schreibersi*

1323 *Myotis bechsteini*

1307 *Myotis blythii*

1316 *Myotis capaccinii*

1321 *Myotis emarginatus*

1324 *Myotis myotis*

1306 *Rhinolophus blasii*

1305 *Rhinolophus euryale*

1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*

1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

1302 *Rhinolophus mehelyi*

#### *RODENTIA*

1337 *Castor fiber*

1338 *Microtus cabrae*

1335 *Spermophilus citellus*

#### *CETACEA*

1351 *Phocoena phocoena*

1349 *Tursiops truncatus*

#### *CARNÍVORA*

1352 \* *Canis lupus*

1355 *Lutra lutra*

1361 *Lynx lynx*

1362 \* *Lynx pardinus*

1366 \* *Monachus monachus*

1356 *Mustela lutreola*

1354 \* *Ursus arctos*

#### *ARTIODACTYLA*

1372 *Capra aegagrus*

1367 \* *Cervus elaphus corsicanus*

1373 *Ovis gmelini musimon*  
1374 \* *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata*  
1371 *Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*

## REPTILES

### TESTUDINATA

1224 \* *Caretta caretta*  
1220 *Emys orbicularis*  
1222 *Mauremys caspica*  
1221 *Mauremys leprosa*  
1219 *Testudo graeca*  
1217 *Testudo hermanni*  
1218 *Testudo marginata*

### SAURIA

1249 *Lacerta monticola*  
1259 *Lacerta schreiberi*  
1229 *Phyllodactylus europaeus*  
1265 *Podarcis lilfordi*  
1252 *Podarcis pityusensis*

### OPHIDIA

1279 *Elaphe quatuorlineata*  
1293 *Elaphe situla*  
1296 \* *Macrovipera schweizeri*  
1298 *Vipera ursinii*

## AMPHIBIANS

### ANURA

1187 \* *Alytes muletensis*  
1188 *Bombina bombina*  
1193 *Bombina variegata*  
1194 *Discoglossus galganoi*  
1196 *Discoglossus montalentii*  
1190 *Discoglossus sardus*

### CAUDATA

1172 *Chioglossa lusitanica*  
1176 *Mertensiella luschani*  
1175 *Salamandrina terdigitata*  
1181 *Hydromantes ambrosii*  
1182 *Hydromantes flavus*  
1180 *Hydromantes genei*  
1184 *Hydromantes imperialis*  
1994 *Hydromantes strinatii*  
1183 *Hydromantes supramontes*  
1166 *Triturus cristatus*  
1167 *Triturus carnifex*

1171 *Triturus karelinii*

## FISH

### AGNATHA

#### PETROMYZONIFORMES

1098 *Eudontomyzon spp.*  
1099 *Lampetra fluviatilis*  
1096 *Lampetra planeri*  
1095 *Petromyzon marinus*

### GNATHOSTOMATA

#### ACIPENSERIFORMES

1101 \* *Acipenser sturio*

#### ATHERINIFORMES

1151 *Aphanius iberus*  
1152 *Aphanius fasciatus*  
1153 \* *Valencia hispanica*  
1992 \* *Valencia letourneui*

#### CLUPEIFORMES

1102 *Alosa alosa*  
- *Alosa macedonica*  
- *Alosa caspia vistonica*  
1103 *Alosa falla*

#### CYPRINIFORMES

1120 *Alburnus albidus*  
1133 *Anaocypris hispanica*  
1130 *Aspius aspius*  
1142 *Barbus comiza*  
1138 *Barbus meridionalis*  
1137 *Barbus plebejus*  
1141 *Chalcalburnus chalcoides*  
1115 *Chondrostoma genei*  
1128 *Chondrostoma lusitanicum*  
1116 *Chondrostoma polylepis*  
1126 *Chondrostoma toostoma*  
1149 *Cobitis taenia*  
1144 *Cobitis trichonica*  
1122 *Gobio uranoscopus*

1118 *Iberocypris palaciosi*  
1117 \* *Ladigesocypris ghigii*  
1132 *Leuciscus lucumonis*  
1131 *Leuciscus souffia*  
1129 *Phoinellus spp.*  
1134 *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*  
1123 *Rutilus alburnoides*  
1127 *Rutilus arcasii*  
1125 *Rutilus lemmingii*  
1135 *Rutilus macrolepidotus*  
1136 *Rutilus rubilio*  
1146 *Sabanejewia aurata*  
1121 *Scardinius graecus*

#### **PERCIFORMES**

1156 *Padogobius nigricans*  
1155 *Knipowitschia panizzae*  
1154 *Pomatoschistus canestrini*  
1158 *Zingel asper*  
1160 *Zingel streber*

#### **SALMONIFORMES**

1108 *Salmo macrostigma*

#### **SCORPAENIFORMES**

1163 *Cottus gobio*  
1162 *Cottus petiti*

#### **SILURIFORMES**

1150 *Silurus aristotelis*

#### **INVERTEBRATES**

##### **ARTROPODA**

##### **CRUSTACEA**

1092 *Austropotamobius pallipes*

##### **INSECTA**

1051 *Apteromantis aptera*  
1049 *Baetica ustulata*  
1085 *Buprestis splendens*  
1078 \* *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*  
1088 *Ceramby cerdo*  
1044 *Coenagrion mercuriale*  
1071 *Coenonympha oedippus*  
1047 *Cordulegaster trinacriae*  
1086 *Cucujus cinnaberinus*  
1074 *Eriogaster cata*

1065 *Euphydryas aurinia*  
1046 *Gomphus graslinii*  
1075 *Graellsia isabellae*  
1079 *Limoniscus violaceus*  
1043 *Lindenia tetraphylla*  
1083 *Lucanus cervus*  
1060 *Lycaena dispar*  
1036 *Macromia splendens*  
1061 *Maculinea nausithous*  
1062 *Melanargia arge*  
1089 *Morimus funereus*  
1037 *Ophiogomphus cecilia*  
1084 \* *Osmoderma eremita*  
1041 *Oygastra curtisii*  
1055 *Papilio hospiton*  
1063 *Plebicula golgus*  
1087 \* *Rosalia alpina*

## **MOLLUSCA**

### **GASTROPODA**

1007 *Elona quimperiana*  
1024 *Geomalacus maculosus*  
1014 *Vertigo angustior*  
1016 *Vertigo moulinsiana*

### **BIVALVIA**

1032 *Unio crassus*

\* *Priority species*

## **ANNEXE IV: Calculation of wildlife balance**

The wildlife balance can be calculated as the quotient between number of vertebrate species presents in the estate, including the hunted species (Annexe A Model table for the inventory of fauna) and number of species hunted in the estate<sup>3</sup>.

The owner must check the list with present species in the estate and them to make the quotient.

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<sup>3</sup> It's possible that the number of species susceptible to be hunt is more than number of species hunted in the estates, but we will include only the species hunted in this hunting season.

**Check list of vertebrates from Iberian Peninsula<sup>4</sup>** ( This list would be completed with the vertebrates from Greece, Malta, Cyprus, France and Italy)

**TO BE ADAPTED FOR THE ATLANTIC AND CONTINENTAL REGIONS**

## PECES

### Orden Petromyzontiformes

- Familia Petromyzontidae
- Lamprea de río - *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- Lamprea de arroyo - *Lampetra planeri*
- Lamprea marina - *Petromyzon marinus*

### Orden Acipenseriformes

- Familia Acipenseridae
- Esturión - *Acipenser sturio*

### Orden Clupeiformes

- Familia Clupeidae
- Sábalo - *Alosa alosa*
- Saboga - *Alosa fallax*

### Orden Anguilliformes

- Familia Anguillidae
- Anguila - *Anguilla anguilla*

### Orden Salmoniformes

- Familia Salmonidae
- Salmón del Danubio - *Hucho hucho*
- Salmón del Pacífico - *Oncorhynchus kisutch*
- Trucha arco-iris - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
- Salmón - *Salmo salar*
- Trucha común - *Salmo trutta*
- Salvelino - *Salvelinus fontinalis*
- Familia Esocidae
- Lucio - *Esox lucius*

### Orden Cypriniformes

- Familia Cyprinidae
- Brema blanca - *Abramis bjoerkna*
- Alburno - *Alburnus alburnus*
- Jarabugo - *Anaocypris hispanica*
- Barbo común - *Luciobarbus bocagei*
- Barbo comizo - *Luciobarbus comizo*
- Barbo de Graells - *Luciobarbus graellsii*
- Barbo mediterráneo - *Luciobarbus guiraonis*
- Barbo colirrojo - *Barbus haasi*
- Barbo de montaña - *Barbus meridionalis*
- Barbo cabecicorto - *Luciobarbus microcephalus*
- Barbo gitano - *Luciobarbus sclateri*
- Barbo del Guadiana - *Luciobarbus steindachneri*
- Pez rojo - *Carassius auratus*
- Bermejuela - *Achondrostoma arcasii*

<sup>4</sup> Sources: Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIC

- Bermejuela occidental - *Achondrostoma occidentale*
  - Ruivaco - *Achondrostoma oligolepis*
  - Loina - *Parachondrostoma arrigonis*
  - Boga del Duero - *Pseudochondrostoma duriense*
  - Pardilla - *Iberochondrostoma lemmingii*
  - Mira pardelha - *Iberochondrostoma almaçai*
  - Pardilla portuguesa - *Iberochondrostoma lusitanicum*
  - Pardilla oretana - *Iberochondrostoma oretanum*
  - Madrilla - *Parachondrostoma miegii*
  - Boga del Tajo - *Pseudochondrostoma polylepis*
  - Madrija - *Parachondrostoma turiense*
  - Boga del Guadiana - *Pseudochondrostoma willkommii*
  - Carpa - *Cyprinus carpio*
  - Gobio - *Gobio lozanoi*
  - Piscardo - *Phoxinus phoxinus*
  - Rutilo - *Rutilus rutilus*
  - Gardí - *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*
  - Calandino - *Iberocypris alburnoides*
  - Bordallo - *Squalius carolitertii*
  - Bordallo de Arade - *Squalius aradensis*
  - Bogardilla - *Iberocypris palaciosi*
  - Cacho catalán - *Squalius laietanus*
  - Cacho malagueño - *Squalius malacitanus*
  - Cacho - *Squalius pyrenaicus*
  - Cacho de Torgal - *Squalius torgalensis*
  - Cacho levantino - *Squalius valentinus*
  - Tenca - *Tinca tinca*
    - Familia Cobitidae
  - Lamprehuela - *Cobitis calderoni*
  - Colmilleja - *Cobitis paludica*
  - Colmilleja del Alagón - *Cobitis vettonica*
    - Familia Balitoridae
  - Lobo de río - *Barbatula quignardi*
- Orden Siluriformes
- Familia Ictaluridae
  - Pez gato negro - *Ameiurus melas*
  - Pez gato punteado - *Ictalurus punctatus*
    - Familia Siluridae
  - Siluro - *Silurus glanis*

#### Orden Cyprinodontiformes

- Familia Cyprinodontidae
- Fartet oriental - *Aphanius fasciatus*
- Fartet atlántico - *Aphanius baeticus*
- Fartet - *Aphanius iberus*
  - Familia Fundulidae
- Fúndulo - *Fundulus heteroclitus*
  - Familia Valenciidae
- Samaruc - *Valencia hispanica*
  - Familia Poeciliidae
- Gambusia - *Gambusia holbrooki*
- Gupi - *Poecilia reticulata*

#### Orden Atheriniformes

- Familia Atherinidae

- Pejerrey - *Atherina boyeri*
- Orden Gasterosteiformes
  - Familia Gasterosteidae
- Espinoso - *Gasterosteus gymnasium*
- Orden Scorpaeniformes

- Familia Cottidae
- Cavilat - *Cottus hispaniolensis*

#### Orden Perciformes

- Familia Blenniidae
- Fraile - *Salaria fluviatilis*
  - Familia Cichlidae
- Chanchito - *Herichthys facetum*
  - Familia Centrarchidae
- Pez sol - *Lepomis gibbosus*
- Perca americana - *Micropterus salmoides*
  - Familia Percidae
- Perca de río - *Perca fluviatilis*
- Lucioperca - *Sander lucioperca*

#### Orden Syngnathiformes

- Familia Syngnathidae
- Aguja de río - *Syngnathus abaster*

## ANFIBIOS

### Orden Caudata

- Familia Salamandridae
- Salamandra rabilarga - *Chioglossa lusitanica*
- Salamandra común - *Salamandra salamandra*
- Tritón pirenaico - *Calotriton asper*
- Tritón del Montseny - *Calotriton arnoldi*
- Gallipato - *Pleurodeles waltl*
- Tritón alpino - *Mesotriton alpestris*
- Tritón ibérico - *Lissotriton boscai*
- Tritón palmeado - *Lissotriton helveticus*
- Tritón jaspeado - *Triturus marmoratus*
- Tritón pigmeo - *Triturus pygmaeus*

### Orden Anura

- Familia Discoglossidae
- Sapo partero ibérico - *Alytes cisternasii*
- Sapo partero bético - *Alytes dickhilleni*
- Sapo partero común - *Alytes obstetricans*
- Sapillo balear - *Alytes muletensis*
- Sapillo pintojo ibérico - *Discoglossus galganoi*
- Sapillo pintojo meridional - *Discoglossus jeanneae*
- Sapillo mediterráneo - *Discoglossus pictus*
- Familia Pelobatidae

- Sapo de espuelas - *Pelobates cultripes*
- Familia Pelodytidae
- Sapillo moteado común - *Pelodytes punctatus*
- Sapillo moteado ibérico - *Pelodytes ibericus*
- Familia Bufonidae
- Sapo común - *Bufo bufo*
- Sapo corredor - *Epidalea calamita*
- Sapo balear - *Pseudepidalea balearica*
- Familia Hylidae
- Ranita de San Antonio - *Hyla arborea*
- Ranita meridional - *Hyla meridionalis*
- Familia Ranidae
- Rana ágil - *Rana dalmatina*
- Rana patilarga - *Rana iberica*
- Rana pirenaica - *Rana pyrenaica*
- Rana bermeja - *Rana temporaria*
- Rana común - *Pelophylax perezi*

## REPTILES

### Orden Quelonios

- Familia Testudinidae
- Tortuga mora - *Testudo graeca*
- Tortuga mediterránea - *Testudo hermanni*
- Familia Emydidae
- Galápago europeo - *Emys orbicularis*
- Galápago americano - *Trachemys scripta*
- Familia Bataguridae
- Galápago leproso - *Mauremys leprosa*
- Familia Dermochelyidae
- Tortuga laúd - *Dermochelys coriacea*
- Familia Cheloniidae
- Tortuga carey - *Eretmochelys imbricata*
- Tortuga boba - *Caretta caretta*
- Tortuga golfina - *Lepidochelys kempii*
- Tortuga verde - *Chelonia mydas*

### Orden Squamata

- Familia Chamaeleontidae
- Camaleón común - *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*
- Familia Amphisbaenidae
- Culebrilla ciega - *Blanus cinereus*
- Familia Anguidae
- Lución - *Anguis fragilis*
- Familia Gekkonidae
- Salamanesa rosada - *Hemidactylus turcicus*
- Salamanesa común - *Tarentola mauritanica*
- Familia Scincidae
- Eslizón ibérico - *Chalcides bedriagai*
- Eslizón tridáctilo - *Chalcides striatus*
- Lisneja - *Chalcides simonyi*
- Lisa dorada - *Chalcides viridanus*
- Lisa de Salvador - *Chalcides coeruleopunctatus*

- Familia Lacertidae
- Lagarto ocelado – *Timon lepidus*
- Lagarto verdinegro - *Lacerta schreiberi*
- Lagarto verde - *Lacerta viridis*
- Lagarto ágil - *Lacerta agilis*
- Lagartija de turbera - *Zootoca vivipara*
- Lagartija serrana - *Iberolacerta monticola*
- Lagartija carpetana - *Iberolacerta cyreni*
- Lagartija batueca - *Iberolacerta martinezricai*
- Lagartija leonesa - *Iberolacerta galani*
- Lagartija pirenaica - *Iberolacerta bonnali*
- Lagartija aranosa - *Iberolacerta aranica*
- Lagartija pallaresa – *Iberolacerta aurelioi*
- Lagartija de Bocage - *Podarcis bocagei*
- Lagartija de Carbonell - *Podarcis carbonelli*
- Lagartija ibérica - *Podarcis hispanica*
- Lagartija roquera - *Podarcis muralis*
- Lagartija colirroja - *Acanthodactylus erythrurus*
- Lagartija de Valverde - *Algyroides marchi*
- Lagartija colilarga occidental - *Psammodromus manuelae* -
- Lagartija colilarga oriental - *Psammodromus jeanneae* -
- Lagartija cenicienta - *Psammodromus hispanicus*
- Lagartija de Marruecos - *Scelarcis perspicillata* -
- Lagartija balear - *Podarcis lilfordi* -
- Lagartija de las Pitiusas - *Podarcis pityusensis* -
- Lagartija italiana - *Podarcis sicula* -
- Familia Colubridae
- Culebra de herradura - *Hemorrhois hippocrepis* -
- Culebra verdiamarilla - *Hierophis viridiflavus*
- Culebra lisa europea - *Coronella austriaca* -
- Culebra lisa meridional - *Coronella girondica* -
- Culebra de cogulla occidental - *Macroprotodon brevis* -
- Culebra de Esculapio - *Zamenis longissimus*
- Culebra de escalera - *Rhinechis scalaris* -
- Culebra bastarda - *Malpolon monspessulanus* -
- Culebra viperina - *Natrix maura* -
- Culebra de collar - *Natrix natrix*
- Familia Viperidae
- Víbora aspid - *Vipera aspis*
- Víbora hocicuda - *Vipera latastei* -
- Víbora cantábrica - *Vipera seoanei* -

## AVES

### Orden Gaviiformes

- Familia Gaviidae
- Colimbo Chico - *Gavia stellata*
- Colimbo Artico - *Gavia arctica*
- Colimbo Grande- *Gavia immer*

### Orden Podicipediformes

- Familia Podicipedidae
- Zampullín Común - *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

- Somormujo Lavanco - *Podiceps cristatus*
- Zampullín Cuellinegro - *Podiceps nigricollis*

### Orden Procellariiformes

- Familia Procellariidae
- Fulmar Boreal - *Fulmarus glacialis*
- Petrel Gon-gon - *Pterodroma feae*
- Petrel de Bulwer - *Bulweria bulwerii*
- Pardela Cenicienta - *Calonectris diomedea*
- Pardela Capirotada - *Puffinus gravis*
- Pardela Sombría - *Puffinus griseus*
- Pardela Pichoneta - *Puffinus puffinus*
- Pardela Balear - *Puffinus mauretanicus*
- Pardela Mediterránea - *Puffinus yelkouan*
- Pardela Chica - *Puffinus assimilis*
- Familia Hydrobatidae
- Paíño de Wilson - *Oceanites oceanicus*
- Paíño Pechialbo - *Pelagodroma marina*
- Paíño Europeo - *Hydrobates pelagicus*

### Orden Pelecaniformes

- Familia Sulidae
- Alcatraz Atlántico - *Sula bassana*
- Familia Phalacrocoracidae
- Cormorán Grande - *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Cormorán Moñudo - *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
- Cormorán Pigmeo - *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* -

### Orden Ciconiformes

- Familia Ardeidae
- Avetoro Común - *Botaurus stellaris*
- Avetorillo Común - *Ixobrychus minutus*
- Martinete Común - *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- Garcilla Cangrejera - *Ardeola ralloides*
- Garcilla Bueyera - *Bubulcus ibis*
- Garceta Común - *Egretta garzetta*
- Garceta Grande - *Egretta alba*
- Garza Real - *Ardea cinerea*
- Garza Imperial - *Ardea purpurea*
- Familia Ciconiidae
- Cigüeña Negra - *Ciconia nigra* -
- Cigüeña Blanca - *Ciconia ciconia*
- Familia Threskiornithidae
- Morito Común - *Plegadis falcinellus*
- Espátula Común - *Platalea leucorodia*

### Orden Phoenicopteriformes

- Familia Phoenicopteridae
- Flamenco Común - *Phoenicopterus ruber*
- Flamenco Enano - *Phoenicopterus minor*

## Orden Anseriformes

- Familia Anatidae
- Cisne Vulgar - *Cygnus olor*
- Anser Campestre - *Anser fabalis*
- Anser Chico - *Anser erythropus*
- Tarro Canelo - *Tadorna ferruginea*
- Tarro Blanco - *Tadorna tadorna*
- Silbón Europeo - *Anas penelope*
- Anade Friso - *Anas strepera*
- Cerceta de Baikal - *Anas formosa*
- Cerceta Común - *Anas crecca*
- Anade Azulón - *Anas platyrhynchos*
- Anade Rabudo - *Anas acuta*
- Cerceta Carretona - *Anas querquedula*
- Cuchara Común - *Anas clypeata*
- Cerceta Pardilla - *Marmaronetta angustirostris* -
- Pato Colorado - *Netta rufina*
- Porrón Europeo - *Aythya ferina*
- Porrón Pardo - *Aythya nyroca*
- Porrón Moñudo - *Aythya fuligula*
- Porrón Bastardo - *Aythya marila*
- Eider Común - *Somateria mollissima*
- Pato Havelda - *Clangula hyemalis*
- Negrón Común - *Melanitta nigra*
- Negrón Especulado - *Melanitta fusca*
- Porrón Osculado - *Bucephala clangula*
- Serreta Chica - *Mergus albellus*
- Serreta Mediana - *Mergus serrator*
- Serreta Grande - *Mergus merganser*
- Malvasía Canela - *Oxyura jamaicensis*
- Malvasía Cabeciblanca - *Oxyura leucocephala*

## Orden Falconiformes

- Familia Accipitridae
- Abejero Europeo - *Pernis apivorus*
- Elanio Común - *Elanus caeruleus*
- Milano Negro - *Milvus migrans*
- Milano Real - *Milvus milvus*
- Quebrantahuesos - *Gypaetus barbatus*
- Alimoche Común - *Neophron percnopterus*
- Buitre Leonado - *Gyps fulvus*
- Buitre Negro - *Aegypius monachus* -
- Culebrera Europea - *Circaetus gallicus* -
- Aguilucho Lagunero Occidental - *Circus aeruginosus*
- Aguilucho Pálido - *Circus cyaneus*
- Aguilucho Cenizo - *Circus pygargus*
- Azor Común - *Accipiter gentilis*
- Gavilán Común - *Accipiter nisus*
- Busardo Ratonero - *Buteo buteo*
- Aguila Moteada - *Aquila clanga*
- Aguila Imperial Ibérica - *Aquila adalberti*
- Aguila Real - *Aquila chrysaetos*
- Aguillilla Calzada - *Hieraaetus pennatus* -

- Aguila Perdicera - *Hieraaetus fasciatus* -
- Familia Pandionidae
- Aguila Pescadora - *Pandion haliaetus* -
- Familia Falconidae
- Cernícalo Primilla - *Falco naumanni*
- Cernícalo Vulgar - *Falco tinnunculus* -
- Esmerejón - *Falco columbarius*
- Alcotán Europeo - *Falco subbuteo* -
- Halcón de Eleonora - *Falco eleonora*
- Halcón Peregrino - *Falco peregrinus* -
- Halcón Tagarote - *Falco pelegrinoides*

### Orden Galliformes

- Familia Tetraonidae
- Lagópodo Alpino - *Lagopus mutus*
- Urogallo Común - *Tetrao urogallus*
- Familia Phasianidae
- Perdiz Roja - *Alectoris rufa*
- Perdiz Moruna - *Alectoris barbara*
- Perdiz Pardilla - *Perdix perdix*
- Codorniz Común - *Coturnix coturnix*
- Faisán Vulgar - *Phasianus colchicus*

### Orden Gruiformes

- Familia Turnicidae
- Torillo Andaluz - *Turnix sylvatica*
- Familia Rallidae
- Rascón Europeo - *Rallus aquaticus*
- Polluela Pintoja - *Porzana porzana*
- Polluela Bastarda - *Porzana parva*
- Polluela Chica - *Porzana pusilla*
- Guión de Codornices - *Crex crex*
- Gallineta Común - *Gallinula chloropus*
- Calamón Común - *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- Focha Común - *Fulica atra*
- Focha Moruna - *Fulica cristata*
- Familia Gruidae
- Grulla Común - *Grus grus* -
- Familia Otidae
- Sisón Común – *Tetrax tetrax* -
- Avutarda Hubara - *Chlamydotis undulata*
- Avutarda Común - *Otis tarda*

### Orden Caradriformes

- Familia Haematopodidae
- Ostrero Euroasiático - *Haematopus ostralegus*
- Ostrero Negro Canario - *Haematopus meadewaldoi*
- Familia Recurvirostridae
- Cigüeñuela Común - *Himantopus himantopus* -
- Avoceta Común - *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Familia Burhinidae
- Alcaraván Común - *Burhinus oedichnemus*
- Familia Glareolidae
- Corredor Sahariano - *Cursorius cursor*

- Canastera Común - *Glareola pratincola*
- Familia Charadriidae
- Chorlitejo Chico - *Charadrius dubius*
- Chorlitejo Grande - *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Chorlitejo Patinegro - *Charadrius alexandrinus* -
- Chorlito Carambolo - *Charadrius morinellus*
- Chorlito Dorado Europeo - *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Chorlito Gris - *Pluvialis squatarola*
- Avefría Europea - *Vanellus vanellus*
- Familia Scolopacidae
- Correlimos Gordo - *Calidris canutus*
- Correlimos Tridáctilo - *Calidris alba*
- Correlimos Menudo - *Calidris minuta*
- Correlimos de Temminck - *Calidris temminckii*
- Correlimos Pectoral - *Calidris melanotos*
- Correlimos Zarapitín - *Calidris ferruginea*
- Correlimos Oscuro - *Calidris maritima*
- Correlimos Común - *Calidris alpina*
- Combatiente - *Philomachus pugnax*
- Agachadiza Chica - *Lymnocyptes minimus*
- Agachadiza Común - *Gallinago gallinago*
- Agachadiza Real - *Gallinago media*
- Chocha Perdiz - *Scolopax rusticola*
- Aguja Colinegra - *Limosa limosa*
- Aguja Colipinta - *Limosa lapponica*
- Zarapito Trinador - *Numenius phaeopus*
- Zarapito Real - *Numenius arquata*
- Archibebe Fino - *Tringa stagnatilis*
- Archibebe Oscuro - *Tringa erythropus*
- Archibebe Común - *Tringa totanus*
- Archibebe Claro - *Tringa nebularia*
- Andarríos Grande - *Tringa ochropus*
- Andarríos Bastardo - *Tringa glareola*
- Andarríos Chico - *Actitis hypoleucos* -
- Vuelvepiedras Común - *Arenaria interpres*
- Falaropo Picofino - *Phalaropus lobatus*
- Falaropo Picogrueso - *Phalaropus fulicarius*
- Familia Stercorariidae
- Págalo Grande - *Stercorarius skua*
- Familia Laridae
- Gaviota Cabecinegra - *Larus melanocephalus*
- Gaviota Enana - *Larus minutus*
- Gaviota Reidora - *Larus ridibundus*
- Gaviota Picofina - *Larus genei*
- Gaviota de Audouin . *Larus audouinii*
- Gaviota Cana - *Larus canus*
- Gaviota Sombría - *Larus fuscus*
- Gaviota Argénteo - *Larus argentatus*
- Gaviota Patiamarilla - *Larus cachinnans*
- Gavión Atlántico - *Larus marinus*
- Gaviota Tridáctila - *Rissa tridactyla*
- Familia Sternidae
- Pagaza Piconegra - *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- Pagaza Piquirroja - *Hydroprogne caspia*
- Charrán Real - *Thalasseus maximus*

- Charrán Patinegro - *Thalasseus sandvicensis*
- Charrán Rosado - *Sterna dougallii*
- Charrán Común - *Sterna hirundo*
- Charrán Artico - *Sterna paradisaea*
- Charrancito Común - *Sterna albifrons*
- Fumarel Cariblanco - *Chlidonias hybrida*
- Fumarel Común - *Chlidonias niger*
- Familia Alcidae
- Arao Común - *Uria aalge*
- Alca Común - *Alca torda*
- Frailecillo Atlántico - *Fratercula arctica*

### **Orden Pterocliiformes**

- Familia Pteroclididae
- Ganga Ortega - *Pterocles orientalis*
- Ganga Ibérica - *Pterocles alchata*

### **Orden Columbiformes**

- Familia Columbidae
- Paloma Bravía - *Columba livia*
- Paloma Doméstica - *Columba domestica*
- Paloma Zurita - *Columba oenas*
- Paloma Torcaz - *Columba palumbus*
- Tórtola Turca - *Streptopelia decaocto*
- Tórtola Común - *Streptopelia turtur*
- Tórtola de Collar - *Streptopelia risoria*

### **Orden Psittaciformes**

- Familia Psittacidae
- Cotorra Argentina - *Miyopsitta monachus*
- Cotorra de Kramer - *Psittacula krameri*

### **Orden Cuculiformes**

- Familia Cuculidae
- Críalo Europeo - *Clamator glandarius*
- Cuco Común - *Cuculus canorus*

### **Orden Strigiformes**

- Familia Tytonidae
- Lechuza Común - *Tyto alba*
- Familia Strigidae
- Autillo Europeo - *Otus scops*
- Búho Real - *Bubo bubo*
- Mochuelo Europeo - *Athene noctua*
- Cárabo Común - *Strix aluco*
- Búho Chico - *Asio otus*
- Búho Campestre - *Asio flammeus*
- Mochuelo Boreal - *Aegolius funereus*

### **Orden Caprimulgiformes**

- Familia Caprimulgidae
- Chotacabras Europeo - *Caprimulgus europaeus*
- Chotacabras Cuellirrojo - *Caprimulgus ruficollis*
- Familia Apodidae
- Vencejo Unicolor - *Apus unicolor*
- Vencejo Común - *Apus apus*
- Vencejo Pálido - *Apus pallidus*
- Vencejo Real - *Tachymarptis melba*
- Vencejo Cafre - *Apus caffer*

### Orden Coraciiformes

- Familia Alcedinidae
- Martín Pescador Común - *Alcedo atthis*
- Familia Meropidae
- Abejaruco Europeo - *Merops apiaster* -
- Familia Coraciidae
- Carraca Europea - *Coracias garrulus* -
- Familia Upupidae
- Abubilla - *Upupa epops*

### Orden Piciformes

- Familia Picidae
- Torcecuello Euroasiático - *Jynx torquilla*
- Pito Real - *Picus viridis*
- Picamaderos Negro - *Dryocopus martius*
- Pico Picapinos - *Dendrocopos major*
- Pico Mediano - *Dendrocopos medius*
- Pico Dorsiblanco - *Dendrocopos leucotos*
- Pico Menor - *Dendrocopos minor*

### Orden Passeriformes

- Familia Alaudidae
- Alondra de Dupont - *Chersophilus duponti*
- Calandria - *Melanocorypha calandra*
- Terrera Común - *Calandrella brachydactyla*
- Terrera Marismeña - *Calandrella rufescens*
- Cogujada Común - *Galerida cristata*
- Cogujada Montesina - *Galerida theklae*
- Totovía - *Lullula arborea*
- Alondra Común - *Alauda arvensis*
- Alondra Cornuda Lapona - *Eremophila alpestris*
- Familia Hirundinidae
- Avión Zapador - *Riparia riparia*
- Avión Roquero - *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
- Golondrina Común - *Hirundo rustica*
- Golondrina Dáurica - *Hirundo daurica*
- Avión Común - *Delichon urbica*
- Familia Motacillidae
- Bisbita Campestre - *Anthus campestris*
- Bisbita Caminero - *Anthus berthelotti*
- Bisbita Arbóreo - *Anthus trivialis*

- Bisbita Común - *Anthus pratensis*
- Bisbita Alpino - *Anthus spinoletta*
- Bisbita Costero - *Anthus petrosus*
- Lavandera Boyera - *Motacilla flava* -
- Lavandera Cascadeña - *Motacilla cinerea* -
- Lavandera Blanca - *Motacilla alba*
- Familia Bombycillidae
- Ampelis Europeo - *Bombycilla garrulus*
- Familia Cinclidae
- Mirlo Acuático - *Cinclus cinclus*
- Familia Troglodytidae
- Chochín - *Troglodytes troglodytes*
- Familia Prunellidae
- Acentor Común - *Prunella modularis*
- Acentor Alpino - *Prunella collaris*
- Familia Turdidae
- Alzacola - *Cercotrichas galactotes*
- Petirrojo - *Erithacus rubecula*
- Ruiseñor Común - *Luscinia megarhynchos*
- Pechiazul - *Luscinia svecica*
- Colirrojo Tizón - *Phoenicurus ochruros*
- Colirrojo Real - *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*
- Tarabilla Norteña - *Saxicola rubetra*
- Tarabilla Común - *Saxicola torquata*
- Collalba Gris - *Oenanthe oenanthe*
- Collalba Rubia - *Oenanthe hispanica*
- Collalba Negra - *Oenanthe leucura* -
- Roquero Rojo - *Monticola saxatilis*
- Roquero Solitario - *Monticola solitarius*
- Mirlo Capiblanco - *Turdus torquatus*
- Mirlo Común - *Turdus merula* -
- Zorzal Real - *Turdus pilaris*
- Zorzal Común - *Turdus philomelos*
- Zorzal Alirrojo - *Turdus iliacus*
- Zorzal Charlo - *Turdus viscivorus*
- Familia Sylviidae
- Ruiseñor Bastardo - *Cettia cetti*
- Buitrón - *Cisticola juncidis*
- Buscarla Pintoja - *Locustella naevia*
- Buscarla Unicolor - *Locustella luscinioides*
- Carricerín Real - *Acrocephalus melanopogon*
- Carricerín Común - *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
- Carricero Políglota - *Acrocephalus palustris*
- Carricero Común - *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
- Carricero Tordal - *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*
- Zarcero Pálido - *Hippolais pallida*
- Zarcero Común - *Hippolais polyglotta*
- Curruca Sarda - *Sylvia sarda*
- Curruca Rabilarga - *Sylvia undata*
- Curruca Tomillera - *Sylvia conspicillata*
- Curruca Carrasqueña - *Sylvia cantillans*
- Curruca Cabecinegra - *Sylvia melanocephala*
- Curruca Mirlona - *Sylvia hortensis*
- Curruca Zarcerilla - *Sylvia curruca*
- Curruca Zarcera - *Sylvia communis*

- Curruca Mosquitera - *Sylvia borin*
- Curruca Capirotada - *Sylvia atricapilla*
- Mosquitero Papialbo - *Phylloscopus bonelli*
- Mosquitero Silbador - *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
- Mosquitero Común - *Phylloscopus collybita*
- Mosquitero Ibérico - *Phylloscopus brehmii*
- Mosquitero Musical - *Phylloscopus trochilus*
- Reyezuelo Sencillo - *Regulus regulus*
- Reyezuelo Listado - *Regulus ignicapillus*
- Familia Muscicapidae
- Papamoscas Gris - *Muscicapa striata*
- Papamoscas Cerrojillo - *Ficedula hypoleuca*
- Familia Timaliidae
- Bigotudo - *Panurus biarmicus*
- Familia Aegithalidae
- Mito - *Aegithalos caudatus*
- Familia Paridae
- Carbonero Palustre - *Poecile palustris*
- Herrerillo Capuchino - *Lophophanes cristatus*
- Carbonero Garrapinos - *Periparus ater* -
- Herrerillo Común - *Cyanistes caeruleus* -
- Carbonero Común - *Parus major*
- Familia Sittidae
- Trepador Azul - *Sitta europaea*
- Familia Tichodromadidae
- Treparriscos - *Tichodroma muraria*
- Familia Certhiidae
- Agateador Norteño - *Certhia familiaris*
- Agateador Común - *Certhia brachydactyla* -
- Familia Remizidae
- Pájaro Moscón - *Remiz pendulinus*
- Familia Oriolidae
- Oropéndola - *Oriolus oriolus*
- Familia Laniidae
- Alcaudón Dorsirrojo - *Lanius collurio*
- Alcaudón Chico - *Lanius minor*
- Alcaudón Real - *Lanius meridionalis*
- Alcaudón Común - *Lanius senator*
- Familia Corvidae
- Arrendajo - *Garrulus glandarius* -
- Rabilargo - *Cyanopica cooki* -
- Urraca - *Pica pica* -
- Chova Piquigualda - *Pyrrhocorax graculus*
- Chova Piquirroja - *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
- Grajilla - *Corvus monedula* -
- Graja - *Corvus frugilegus*
- Corneja Negra - *Corvus corone*
- Cuervo - *Corvus corax*
- Familia Sturnidae
- Estornino Pinto - *Sturnus vulgaris*
- Estornino Negro - *Sturnus unicolor* -
- Familia Passeridae
- Gorrión Doméstico - *Passer domesticus*
- Gorrión Moruno - *Passer hispaniolensis* -
- Gorrión Molinero - *Passer montanus* -

- Gorrión Chillón - *Petronia petronia*
- Gorrión Alpino - *Montifringilla nivalis*
- Familia Estrildidae
- Bengalí Rojo - *Amandava amandava*
- Pico de Coral - *Estrilda astrild*
- Familia Fringillidae
- Pinzón Vulgar - *Fringilla coelebs*
- Pinzón Real - *Fringilla montifringilla*
- Verdecillo - *Serinus serinus*
- Verderón Serrano - *Serinus citrinella*
- Verderón Común - *Carduelis chloris*
- Jilguero - *Carduelis carduelis*
- Lúgano - *Carduelis spinus*
- Pardillo Común - *Carduelis cannabina*
- Piquituerto Común - *Loxia curvirostra*
- Camachuelo Trompetero - *Bucanetes githagineus*
- Camachuelo Común - *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* -
- Picogordo - *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*
- Familia Emberizidae
- Escribano Nival - *Plectrophenax nivalis*
- Escribano Cerillo - *Emberiza citrinella*
- Escribano Soteño - *Emberiza cirrus*
- Escribano Montesino - *Emberiza cia*
- Escribano Hortelano - *Emberiza hortulana*
- Escribano Palustre - *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- Triguero - *Miliaria calandra*

## **MAMÍFEROS**

### **Orden Insectivora**

- Familia Soricidae
- Musaraña gris - *Crocidura russula*
- Musaraña de campo - *Crocidura suaveolens*
- Musgaño enano - *Suncus etruscus*
- Musaraña enana - *Sorex minutus*
- Musaraña bicolor - *Sorex araneus*
- Musaraña ibérica - *Sorex granarius* -
- Musaraña tricolor - *Sorex coronatus*
- Musgaño patiblanco - *Neomys fodiens*
- Musgaño de Cabrera - *Neomys anomalus*
- Familia Talpidae
- Desmán ibérico - *Galemys pyrenaicus* -
- Topo común - *Talpa europaea*
- Topo ibérico - *Talpa occidentalis*
- Familia Erinaceidae
- Erizo común - *Erinaceus europaeus*
- Erizo moruno - *Atelerix algirus*

### **Orden Quiroptera**

- Familia Vespertilionidae
- Murciélago ratonero bigotudo - *Myotis mystacinus*
- Murciélago ratonero bigotudo pequeño - *Myotis alcaethoe*

- Murciélago ratonero pardo - *Myotis emarginatus*
- Murciélagos ratoneros grises - *Myotis nattereri* / *Myotis escalerae* -
- Murciélago ratonero forestal - *Myotis bechsteinii*
- Murciélago ratonero grande - *Myotis myotis*
- Murciélago ratonero mediano - *Myotis blythii*
- Murciélago ratonero ribereño - *Myotis daubentoni*
- Murciélago ratonero patudo - *Myotis capaccinii*
- Murciélago enano - *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
- Murciélago de Cabrera - *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- Murciélago de Nathusius - *Pipistrellus nathusii*
- Murciélago de borde claro - *Pipistrellus kuhli*
- Murciélago montañero - *Hypsugo savii*
- Nóctulo mediano - *Nyctalus noctula* -
- Nóctulo pequeño - *Nyctalus leisleri*
- Nóctulo grande - *Nyctalus lasiopterus*
- Murciélagos hortelanos - *Eptesicus serotinus* / *Eptesicus isabellinus*
- Barbastela - *Barbastella barbastellus*
- Orejudo dorado - *Plecotus auritus*
- Orejudo gris - *Plecotus austriacus*
- Orejudo alpino - *Plecotus macrobullaris*
- Murciélago de cueva - *Miniopterus schreibersi*
- Familia Molossidae
- Murciélago rabudo - *Tadarida teniotis* -
- Familia Rhinolophidae
- Murciélago grande de herradura - *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
- Murciélago pequeño de herradura - *Rhinolophus hipposideros*
- Murciélago mediterráneo de herradura - *Rhinolophus euryale*
- Murciélago mediano de herradura - *Rhinolophus mehelyi*

## Orden Rodentia

- Familia Arvicolidae
- Topillo campesino - *Microtus arvalis*
- Topillo de Cabrera - *Microtus cabrerae*
- Topillo agreste - *Microtus agrestis*
- Topillo lusitano - *Microtus lusitanicus*
- Topillo mediterráneo - *Microtus duodecimcostatus*
- Topillo pirenaico - *Microtus gerbei*
- Topillo nival - *Chionomys nivalis*
- Rata topera - *Arvicola terrestris*
- Rata de agua - *Arvicola sapidus* -
- Topillo rojo - *Myodes glareolus*
- Rata almizclera - *Ondatra zibethicus*
- Familia Muridae
- Ratón espiguero - *Micromys minutus* -
- Ratón leonado - *Apodemus flavicollis*
- Ratón de campo - *Apodemus sylvaticus*
- Ratón casero - *Mus musculus*
- Ratón moruno - *Mus spretus*
- Rata almizclera - *Ondatra zibethicus*
- Rata parda - *Rattus norvegicus*
- Rata negra - *Rattus rattus*
- Familia Myoxidae
- Lirón careto - *Eliomys quercinus* -
- Lirón gris - *Glis glis*

- Muscardino - *Muscardinus avellanarius*
- Familia Sciuridae
- Ardilla roja - *Sciurus vulgaris*
- Marmota alpina - *Marmota marmota* -
- Familia Myocastoridae
- Coipú - *Myocastor coipus*

### Orden Lagomorpha

- Familia Leporidae
- Liebre europea - *Lepus europaeus*
- Liebre de piornal - *Lepus castroviejo*
- Liebre ibérica - *Lepus granatensis*
- Liebre alpina - *Lepus timidus*
- Conejo - *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

### Orden Carnívora

- Familia Ursidae
- Oso pardo - *Ursus arctos*
- Familia Canidae
- Lobo - *Canis lupus* -
- Zorro - *Vulpes vulpes*
- Familia Mustelidae
- Armiño - *Mustela erminea*
- Comadreja - *Mustela nivalis*
- Visón europeo - *Mustela lutreola* -
- Visón americano - *Neovison vison*
- Turón - *Mustela putorius*
- Marta - *Martes martes*
- Garduña - *Martes foina*
- Nutria - *Lutra lutra* -
- Tejón - *Meles meles* -
- Familia Viverridae
- Meloncillo - *Herpestes ichneumon* -
- Jineta - *Genetta genetta*
- Familia Felidae
- Lince ibérico - *Lynx pardinus* -
- Lince boreal - *Lynx lynx*
- Gato montés - *Felis silvestris* -
- Gato montés africano - *Felis libyca*

### Orden Pinnipedia

- Familia Odobenidae
- Morsa - *Odobenus rosmarus*
- Familia Phocidae
- Foca moteada - *Phoca vitulina*
- Foca ocelada - *Phoca hispida*
- Foca barbuda - *Erignathus barbatus*
- Foca gris - *Halichoerus grypus*
- Foca de casco - *Cystophora cristata*
- Foca monje del Mediterráneo- *Monachus monachus*

## Orden Artiodactyla

- Familia Suidae
- Jabalí - *Sus scrofa* -
- Familia Bovidae
- Muflón - *Ovis aries* -
- Cabra montés - *Capra pyrenaica* -
- Rebeco - *Rupicapra pyrenaica* -
- Arruí - *Ammotragus lervia*
- Familia Cervidae
- Ciervo - *Cervus elaphus* -
- Gamo - *Dama dama* -
- Familia Capreolidae
- Corzo - *Capreolus capreolus* -

## Orden Cetacea

- Familia Balaenopteridae
- Rorcual tropical - *Balaenoptera edeni*
- Rorcual común - *Balaenoptera physalus*
- Rorcual azul - *Balaenoptera musculus*
- Rorcual boreal - *Balaenoptera borealis*
- Rorcual aliblanco - *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*
- Yubarta - *Megaptera novaeangliae*
- Familia Balaenidae
- Ballena de los vascos - *Eubalaena glacialis* -
- Familia Physeteridae
- Cachalote común - *Physeter catodon*
- Familia Kogiidae
- Cachalote pigmeo - *Kogia breviceps*
- Cachalote enano - *Kogia simus*
- Familia Ziphiidae
- Ballenato hocicudo de Sowerby - *Mesoplodon bidens*
- Ballenato hocicudo de True - *Mesoplodon mirus*
- Ballenato hocicudo de Gray - *Mesoplodon grayi*
- Ballenato hocicudo de Gervais - *Mesoplodon europaeus*
- Ballenato hocicudo de Blainville - *Mesoplodon densirostris*
- Calderón boreal - *Hyperoodon ampullatus*
- Ballenato de Cuvier - *Ziphius cavirostris*
- Familia Delphinidae
- Calderón gris - *Grampus griseus*
- Orca negra - *Pseudorca crassidens*
- Calderón tropical - *Globicephala macrorhynchus*
- Calderón de aleta larga - *Globicephala melas*
- Orca común - *Orcinus orca*
- Delfín de dientes rugosos - *Steno bredanensis*
- Delfín listado - *Stenella coeruleoalba*
- Delfín oceánico - *Stenella frontalis*
- Delfín mular - *Tursiops truncatus*
- Delfín gris - *Grampus griseus*
- Delfín común - *Delphinus delphis*
- Delfín chato - *Lagenodelphis hosei*
- Delfín atlántico de flancos blancos - *Lagenorhynchus acutus*
- Delfín de hocico blanco - *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*
- Familia Phocaenidae

□ Marsopa - *Phocaena phocoena*



## CALCULATION OF WILDLIFE BALANCE

name of the estate \_\_\_\_\_

### GAME SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO BE HUNTED

GROUP	Species	Common name	Present	No present
<b>Mamíferos</b>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Red deer		
	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe deer		
	<i>Dama dama</i>	Fallow deer		
	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	Chamois		
	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>	Spanish ibex		
	<i>Ovis musimon</i>	Mouflon		
	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild boar		
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Cross fox		
	<i>Myocastor coypu</i>	Nutria		
	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>	Iberian hare		
	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European hare		
	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit		
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Arctic wolf		
<b>Aves</b>	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged partridge		
	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey partridge		
	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common quail		
	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common pheasant		
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian woodcock		
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common snipe		
	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack snipe		
	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern lapwing		
	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged gull		
	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring gull		
	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common black-headed gull		
	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag goose		
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard		
	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall		
	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian wigeon		
	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern pintall		
	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern shoveler		
	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	Common teal		
	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey		
	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested pochard		
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common pochard		
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted duck		
	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common coot		
	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common moorhen		
	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common wood-pigeon		
	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock pigeon		
	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock pigeon		
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European turtle-dove		
	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared-dove		
	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song thrush		

GRUPO	Specie	Common name	Presente	No presente
	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing		
	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare		
	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian blackbird		
	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Spotless starling		
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common starling		
	<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed magpie		
	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian jackdaw		
	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion crow		
	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	Carrion crow		
	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian jay		