

Working out of doors?

Take account of protected plants and animals in good time!



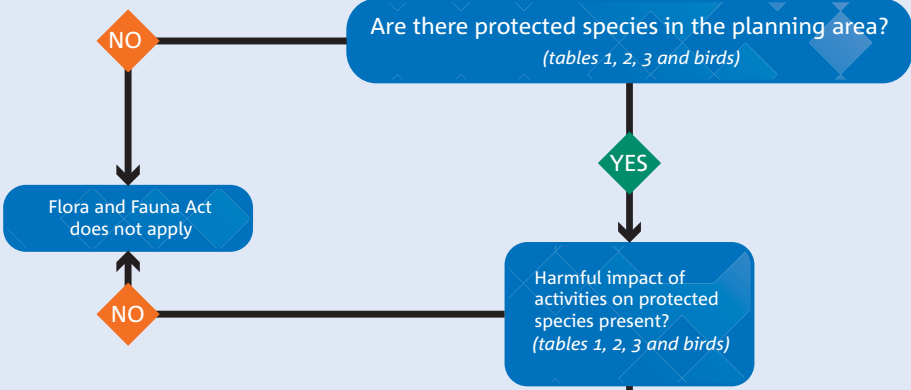




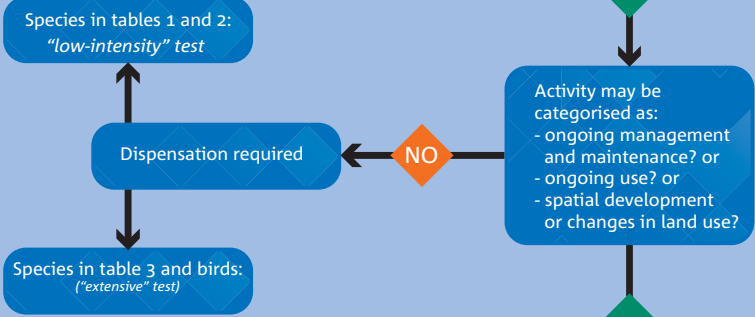
*New trails,
vital nature*

The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality strives for a larger and more robust natural area. The main objective of nature policy is the development of a national ecological network of nature areas spanning the whole of the Netherlands. The Ministry strives to maintain the diversity of flora and fauna, and acts when these are threatened. The Ministry also supports the development of new nature. Working together with conservation organisations, the Ministry aims to find new ways to improve people's contact with nature. Nature is there to be protected and enjoyed.

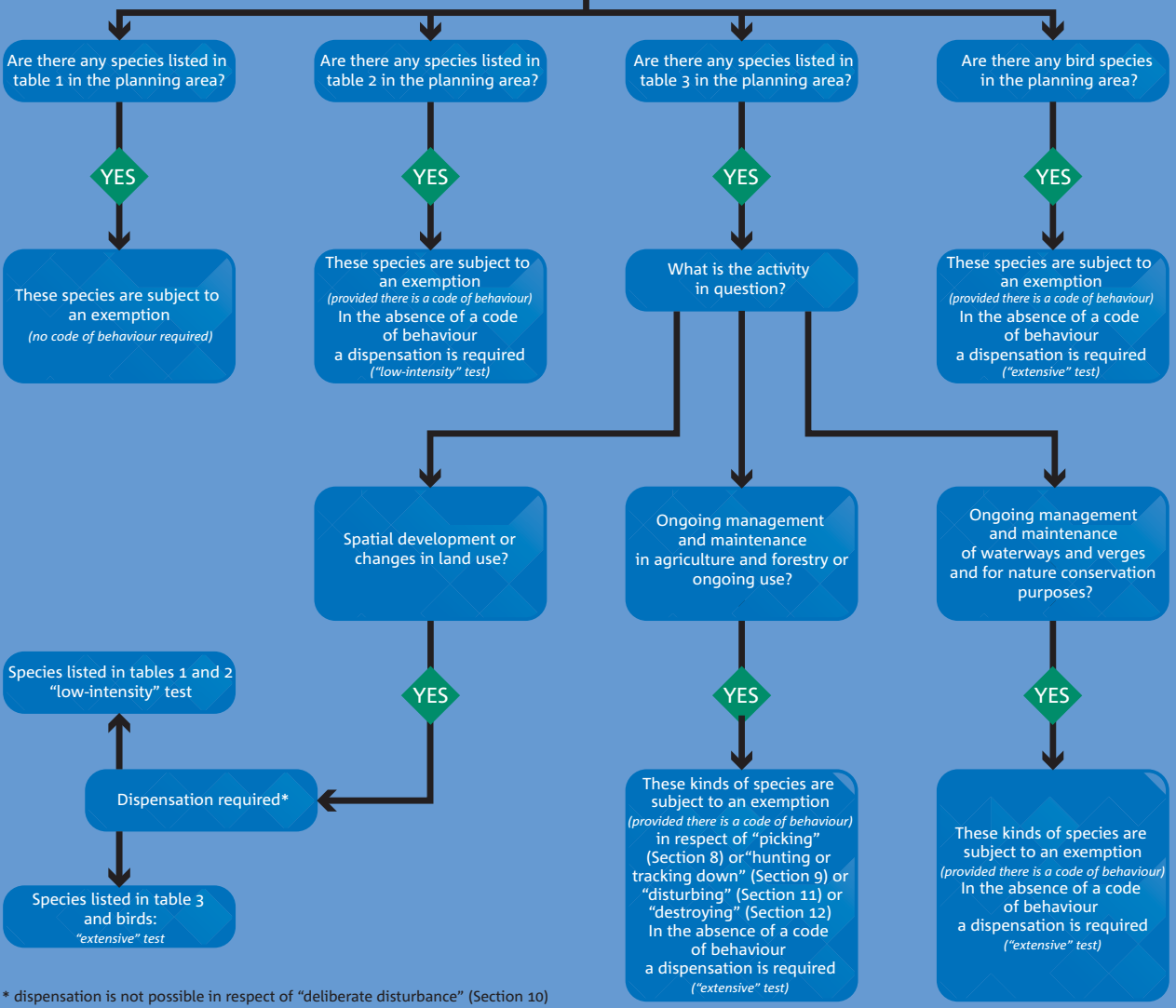
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



* dispensation is not possible in respect of "deliberate disturbance" (Section 10)

Working out of doors? Take account of protected plants and animals in good time!

**The Flora and Fauna Act in practice: information on exemptions, dispensations
and codes of behaviour.**

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A diagram with a stepwise plan may be found on the inside front cover. A survey of the various species (tables 1, 2 and 3 and Annex IV of the Habitat Directive) may be found on the inside back cover.

Introduction

If you work outdoors you may find yourself dealing with the Flora and Fauna Act. This law protects plant and animal species. Protected animals may, for example, not be deliberately disturbed or killed. In practice, however, the rules can result in an unnecessary administrative burden, for example because a new dispensation from the law has to be applied for each time recurrent maintenance work is carried out. An Order in Council (amending a number of general Orders in Council in connection with amendment of Section 75 of the Flora and Fauna Act and selected other amendments) came into force on 23 February 2005. Under this Order it is no longer necessary to apply for a dispensation unnecessarily, for example for mole control. A new instrument has also been introduced for the protection of species: the code of behaviour.

This brochure provides details on the most important changes in respect of exemptions and dispensations. It also discusses the code of behaviour and explains some of the relevant concepts and principles of the Flora and Fauna Act.

This brochure is designed for anyone working out of doors in locations where there could be protected plants or animals. Examples include project developers, road builders, municipalities contracting out house-building or other work, water boards, landowners, forest managers, event organisers and farmers.

The brochure does not provide an overview of precisely which activities are and are not permitted: that would be neither possible nor desirable. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is instead anxious to provide you with the freedom to come up solutions that are appropriate to your particular situation (see also p. 13 concerning the code of behaviour).

A number of matters in the Order in Council, such as biological pesticides, are not covered in this brochure. In addition, there are various other laws and regulations apart from the Flora and Fauna Act that you may need to take into account. You may, for example, be planning activities in an area coming under the Nature Conservancy Act. In that case you will also need to take this law into consideration, even though it is not dealt with in this brochure. More information may be obtained from the Ministry's website (www.minlnv.nl) or from the Ministry's Helpline (telephone number: 0800-22 333 22).

The regulations in brief

The Flora and Fauna Act is concerned with the protection of plant and animal species. Some 500 of the 36,000 species in the Netherlands come under the protection of the Act. In order to protect vulnerable species the Flora and Fauna Act contains a number of prohibitions, such as a ban on killing or disturbing animals or a ban on picking plants.

No, unless

The Flora and Fauna Act does not specify the activities that are and are not permitted. The basic principle of the law is that **no harm** may be done to protected animals or plants, **unless** this is expressly permitted (the “no, unless” principle). In practice, this therefore comes down to the impact that your activities have on protected species. In many cases, human activity and the protection of species go hand-in-hand. If you can arrange your work in such a way that you do not harm protected species you need not make any arrangements in advance. Sometimes, however, harm to protected animals and plants is unavoidable. In these situations you need to find out beforehand whether there is an exemption or whether dispensation needs to be applied for (see also the diagram on the inside cover).

Species protection

The Flora and Fauna Act is intended to protect **species**, not individual plants or animals. The concern is to make sure that the continued existence of the species in question is not endangered. All species have their own role in the ecosystem and contribute towards biodiversity.

Duty of care

At the same time, the Act does recognise the intrinsic value of animals living in the wild. This means that **all** animals are of irreplaceable value before the law and that people are not allowed to deal with them negligently. It is in terms of this notion that the Act lays down a duty of care in Section 2. Under the duty of care, everyone is required to treat all animals living in the wild (and so not just protected ones) and their habitat with “due care”. This is a general standard of decency applying to everyone. This duty of care also applies to plants.

Simplified regulations

The amended regulations mean that dispensation is not always required in order to perform activities out of doors. The time-consuming dispensation procedure can therefore be avoided. An exemption now applies for recurrent activities and spatial development. In brief the regulations amount to the following:

If your activities are by way of regular activities or spatial development, an exemption applies in many cases. There are two kinds of exemption:

- a general exemption (for common species);
- an exemption on condition that you act in accordance with an approved code of behaviour (in the case of rarer species).

The exemption arrangements are subject to two major criteria: the **rarity** of the species in question and the **intrusiveness** of the activities. The rarer the species and the more intrusive the activity, the stricter the regulations.

If your activities do not come under the heading of regular activities or spatial development and there is a real risk of harm to protected plants or animals, you must apply for dispensation in advance.

Diagram

The diagram (see inside front cover) describes which activities you may carry out under what conditions. By going through the diagram step by step you can discover what applies in your case (exemption, code of behaviour, dispensation). Further details are provided in the sections below.

Do you come under the exemption arrangements?

Exemption or dispensation

The difference between exemption and dispensation is legalistic in nature. An exemption is a universal exception to a statutory prohibition on a (defined) category of activities. A dispensation is a decision under which an exception to a statutory prohibition is granted to an individual in particular circumstances.

In order to determine whether you qualify under the exemption arrangements you must answer a number of questions (see also the diagram on the inside front cover). First of all you must determine whether the Flora and Fauna Act applies.

Step 1: Does the Flora and Fauna Act apply?

The rules apply only if there are protected plants or animals where you plan to work. For details consult tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this brochure. Please note that the rules apply to all birds. You also need to determine whether your activities will harm the protected species on the site. If not, the Act does not apply to you.

Step 2: Are your activities covered by the exemption arrangements?

The arrangements provide for exceptions in respect of the following three categories of activities:

- ongoing management and maintenance, e.g. in agriculture and forestry;
- ongoing use;
- spatial development and changes in land use.

If your activities do not fall into one of the above categories you will almost certainly need to apply for a dispensation. Needless to say that does not apply if your activities do not cause any harm to the protected species where you are working.

Ongoing management and maintenance

This applies to work on waterways, water courses, water defences, river banks, airfields, roads, railways and verges, nature conservation activities and work related to agriculture or forestry. It is vital that your activities consist of the **continuation** of a practice aimed at the preservation of the existing situation. These activities will have been practised in this way for some time and will manifestly not have prevented - or may even have helped - protected species establish themselves in the area. There will often be a management or maintenance plan for the longer term. Examples include mowing in order to keep vegetation down, the mowing of verges in the interests of road safety, mowing grass for silage, the management of water courses, and harvesting for agricultural purposes and the felling of trees for forestry purposes.

Note: the element of **continuation** is vital here. As soon as you make any major changes, such as the use of new techniques of machines, or take radical

large-scale measures (e.g. clear felling, the transformation of the landscape by excavation, the excavation of dunes, large-scale peat cutting in heathlands, the dredging of a silted-up pool or transformation of grasslands into pastures) there will no longer be any question of ongoing management or maintenance.

The activities do not include the management of animals and the prevention of damage by animals. This follows from the structure of the Flora and Fauna Act. Separate exemptions and dispensation arrangements for management and damage control are provided for in Sections 65-74 of the Flora and Fauna Act, the Animal Management and Damage Control Decree and the Animal Management and Damage Control Regulations. For more information it is best to approach the provincial authorities in your area, which administer this aspect of the Flora and Fauna Act.

Ongoing use

These are activities going back many years and that are related to the quality of the landscape in a region and form part of that landscape. Examples include the use of military training areas, recreation areas, and the management or maintenance of recreation sites such as marinas as well as sites used for events, such as motor cross. The same once again applies: the activities will have been taking place in the same way for some time and have manifestly not prevented protected species from establishing themselves. As soon as you introduce changes in the frequency, scale or intensity and you therefore depart from the normal state of affairs, ongoing use can no longer be said to apply.

Spatial development and changes in land use

This is a wide range of large-scale or small-scale activities: construction of roads, industrial estates, harbours or residential neighbourhoods, as well as the construction of a shed or alterations to a house. These will generally be radical changes resulting in a change in use or external change of the area.

Other activities

In the case of activities other than those described above you must apply for a dispensation. You are not required to apply for a dispensation if you are able to conduct the work in such a way that no harm will be caused to protected species where you will be working.

Step 3: What species are living on the site and what consequences does this have?

The conditions attached to the exemptions depend on the plant or animal species found in the area where you want to work. For the sake of convenience these species have been divided up into three tables (see the inside back cover). Table 1 shows the least protected species, table 3 the most heavily protected species and table 2 the other species.

Table 1 - Common species: general exemption or dispensation/cursory assessment

These species are subject to the lowest form of protection. If these species are found on the site and your work comes under the activities described in respect of step 2, an exemption from the prohibitions in the Flora and Fauna Act applies. In the case of activities other than those described under step 2 you must apply for a dispensation. Your application will then be subjected to the cursory assessment (see p. 17). Needless to say the general duty of care also applies (see p. 7).

Table 2 - Other species: exemption with code of behaviour or dispensation/cursory assessment

These species receive more extensive protection. An exemption only applies in the case of activities as described under step 2 and if you act in accordance with a code of behaviour approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (see p. 13 for more details). A check may be carried out to make sure that you are acting in accordance with the code. You must be able to demonstrate that you are; the burden of proof therefore rests with you.

In the case of activities other than those described under step 2, you must apply for a dispensation. Your application will be assessed according to the cursory assessment (see p. 17). Once again the general duty of care applies (see p. 7).

Table 3 – Species referred to in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive and in Annex 1 of the Order in Council: exemption with code of behaviour or dispensation/extensive test

These species enjoy the most extensive protection. Even in the case of activities described in step 2, it still depends on the precise nature of the activities whether an exemption with a code of behaviour applies or whether a dispensation subject to an extensive test is required (see p. 17). In the case of spatial development and changes in land use you must always apply for these kinds of dispensation; there is provision for exemption with a code of behaviour.

Birds

Bird species are not included in the tables. All birds in the Netherlands are equally protected. Activities or the use of space whereby birds are killed or startled or their nests or roosting places disturbed are prohibited. Activities referred to under step 2 qualify for an exemption if you act in accordance with an approved code of behaviour. In respect of all other activities you need to apply for a dispensation. Your application will then be subjected to the extensive test (see p. 17).

In the case of birds the risk of disruption, killing or the disturbance of nests or roosting places or abodes will be greatest in the breeding season. If your activities take place outside the season a dispensation will not generally be required.

The code of behaviour

If you decide that you are able and wish to make use of the exemptions or that you require a code of behaviour, your industry, representative association or commodity board can draw this up and submit it to the Minister for approval. It may also be that you can make use of an existing, previously approved code of behaviour relating to the same kind of activities. The Ministry will publish approved codes of behaviour on its website (www.minlnv.nl).

The code of behaviour describes how you intend to prevent or minimise any harm to protected plants and animals harm as a result of your activities. The code of behaviour must indicate in what way you are “acting with due care” in practice. There are no particular requirements for the way in which a code of behaviour needs to be drawn up.

Note: the exemption only applies if you do in fact act in accordance with the code of behaviour and are also able to demonstrate this.

Acting with due care

Among other things acting with due care means that there is no “substantial impact” (see box) on the protected species and that any harm to species is kept to a minimum. The concept of “acting with due care” in the Order in Council needs to be distinguished from the general duty of care. The latter involves generally civilised and decent behaviour. Acting with due care goes further: the applicant must actively seek to prevent any possible harm to the species. What this means in practice will of course differ from case to case. It may for example involve a change in working method (e.g. mowing outwards from the centre or covering a slope) or compensatory measures may be taken..

Significant impact

What constitutes significant impact?

The term “significant impact” refers to a substantial negative impact on a particular species. The existence of such an impact will depend on the local, regional, national and European circumstances of the species in question. For example, in the case of activities that threaten to harm a number of animals of a particular species it needs to be examined what effect this will have on the whole population, i.e. the position of the species at local, regional, national or European level. The level that needs to be looked at depends in turn on the rarity of the species. An extremely rare species will need to be examined at local level, while a common species can be examined at European level. Another important factor is whether the population can itself nullify a negative effect, for example because there are sufficient opportunities for the species to relocate successfully.

“Significant impact” applies more readily in the case of species that are unable to move far, such as amphibians, reptiles and many insect and plant species, than it does to species that are able to relocate at some distance. Thus the Large Blue butterfly and the great crested newt have an action radius of 0.1 kilometres, the sand lizard an action radius of 1.3 kilometres and the beaver an action radius of 15-25 kilometres. If the negative effect is temporary in nature, the population in question will be able to recover more easily than if the effect is sustained. Generally speaking an impact is more likely to be substantial in the case of rare rather than common species

Criteria for a good code of behaviour

Establishing the existence of substantial influence is a matter of case-by-case assessment. Precisely because a code of behaviour is designed for use in multiple cases throughout the country, the code will need to indicate how you intend to assess the existence of substantial influence in each individual project.

The code of behaviour need deal only with protected species (tables 1, 2 and 3 and birds). This means that if, for example, there are mushrooms where you intend to work, you need not cover this point in the code of behaviour. The code must provide at least the same substantive guarantees as those afforded by a dispensation for the project. This means that in assessing a code of behaviour, the Ministry will in any event test for the following criteria:

- **the code of behaviour must be sufficiently specific**

It is not sufficient for the code to state that careful action will be taken: it must also set out the way in which this is to be done. The need to be sufficiently specific means that the code must also promote its own enforceability. As noted previously, the burden of proof rests with you. The more specific the code, the less discussion there will be in practice as to whether or not it has been complied with. Phrases such as “as much as possible”, “for preference” or “if possible” are therefore best avoided. It is also advisable for the code to include some form of reporting; this will make it easier to show that the code has been complied with.

- **the code of conduct must provide a guarantee that the activities do not have a substantial impact on the protected species**

Substantial impact on a species is more likely to apply to rare species than to a common one. The emphasis in the code of behaviour should therefore always be on rare species. An initial indication as to what constitutes a rare species may be found in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive and Annex 1 of the Order in Council (table 3) and the protected species on the so-called Red Lists (see www.minlnv.nl).

- **the code of conduct must contain precautionary measures to minimise harm to protected species from your activities**

In order to prevent harm to species listed in tables 2 and 3, you will generally need to conduct a survey before commencing the activities. The code of behaviour can state when and how you will be conducting a survey. The method and intensity of the survey may depend on the season in which the work is to take place, the nature of the activities and way in which they are to be carried out, where appropriate in conjunction with the type of landscape.

In addition consideration can be given to measures with respect to the preparation, planning and execution of the activities (e.g. marking trees or nests in the field and/or on a map, performing the work outside the breeding or mating season or the gradual implementation of activities so that animals are given time to move to another part of the area, and so on). Precautionary measures may be regarded as those measures that will be required if protected species other than those identified in the survey are unexpectedly encountered, or if unforeseen damage takes place.

Required knowledge of plants and animals

From the above it follows that a good deal of knowledge of plants and animals will be required in order to determine whether there is “substantial impact” and whether precautionary measures need to be taken. Although not compulsory, you could consider involving an ecological expert in drawing up your code of behaviour. Some organisations will have such expertise in-house. Ecological experts also include people attached to ecological consultancies, organisations dedicated to the protection of particular species, universities or research institutes.

Code of behaviour not mandatory

You are not obliged to draw up or use a code of behaviour, but in that case you must go through the dispensation procedure for any new project in a site where there are protected species (as shown in tables 2 and 3, and also birds). In the absence of a code of behaviour, the exemption will not apply (the exemption does however apply to species in table 1). Generally speaking it is therefore more efficient to make a one-off investment in drawing up a code of behaviour which you can then use repeatedly. A code of behaviour provides clarity for the future; it is laid down in advance what is and is not allowed and what must be done under the Flora and Fauna Act. It is also advisable to draw up a code of behaviour on a group basis (e.g. for a particular sector or for an umbrella organisation). The code of behaviour does not have to be drawn up by you personally in order to make use of the exemption; the important thing is for your activities to be consistent with those in an approved code of behaviour.

Procedure

If you have drawn up a code of behaviour, you must submit it for consideration to the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. For this purpose you should send your code to the Ministry, addressed to the director of the Nature Directorate, P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK The Hague, with a request for approval. The Minister will assess whether your proposed code sufficiently incorporates the guidelines in Articles 16c of the Order in Council. In principle the Minister will decide on your request for approval within eight weeks. You are able to object to or appeal against the decision; the latter will state where and within what period you may lodge an objection or appeal. Third parties who consider that their interests will be affected by your activities may also lodge an objection or appeal.

Applying for a dispensation

If you do not qualify under the exemption arrangements, you can seek a dispensation from the Flora and Fauna Act from the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. Depending on the species found where you intend to work, your request for dispensation will be subjected to a cursory assessment or an extensive test.

Cursory assessment

The cursory assessment applies to the species listed in table 1 and/or table 2.

This test entails that:

- ◆ your activities may not endanger the continued existence of the species

Extensive test

The extensive test applies to the species listed in table 3 and/or to bird species. This test entails that:

- ◆ your activities may not endanger the continued existence of the species, and that
- ◆ there is no alternative to your activity, and that
- ◆ your activity is consistent with one of the interests listed below:
 - Research and education
 - Repopulation and reintroduction
 - Protection of flora and fauna
 - Safety of air traffic
 - Public health or public safety
 - Compelling reasons of public interest
 - The prevention of serious damage to property
 - Prevention of significant nuisance of animal origin
 - Performance of activities in relation to ongoing management and maintenance in agriculture and forestry
 - Ongoing use
 - Activities to do with spatial development or changes in land use.

In certain cases supplementary assessment criteria will also apply. In the case of an application for dispensation in respect of

- ongoing management and maintenance in agriculture or forestry, or
- ongoing use, or
- spatial development or changes in land use,

and where species listed in table 3 and/or bird species are concerned, a further test is made in respect of the following criterion:

- ◆ the activities must be carried out in a way that is consistent with “acting with due care”

Procedure

In order to apply for a dispensation you may order an application form from the Ministry's Helpline (tel. 0800-22 333 22) or download it from www.hetInVloket.nl. Applications should be sent to Dienst Regelingen, team uitvoering Flora- en fauna-wet, postbus 1191, 3300 BD Dordrecht. Your case for dispensation will be assessed in terms of Section 75 (4) and/or (5) of the Flora and Fauna Act. In principle you will receive a decision on your application within eight weeks. It is however advisable to allow for a longer processing period (four to six months), since you will often be asked to provide supplementary information. The decision on your application for dispensation is open to objection or appeal; the decision will state where and within what period you may

More information

lodge an objection or appeal. Third parties who consider that their interests will be prejudiced by your activities may also lodge an objection or appeal.

For any questions concerning dispensations and the relevant procedure please call the Ministry's Helpline: 0800-22 333 22 (freephone, every working day from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.).

Colofon

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More information is available on the Ministry's website (www.minInv.nl). You may also call the Ministry's Helpline: 0800-22 333 22 (freephone, every working day from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.).

Disclaimer

This version does not replace the text of the Flora and Fauna Act or the Order in Council.

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*Noedzel en groen
van internationale klasse*

The objectives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality are: safe food produced responsibly, robust nature and a living countryside.

Rural landscape and culture must be preserved, and the international position of our farming sector strengthened. Responsible enterprise is the aim.

The Ministry cannot achieve these objectives on its own. All parties must take their responsibility. transfer its decision-making is the key. The Ministry points the way, accepts the boundaries, and provides incentives and support.



Tabel 1: Algemene soorten

Zoogdieren

aardmuis	Microtus agrestis
bosmuis	Apodemus sylvaticus
dwergmuis	Micromys minutus
bunzing	Mustela putorius
dwergspitsmuis	Sorex minutus
egel	Erinaceus europaeus
gewone bosspitsmuis	Sorex araneus
haas	Lepus europeus
hermelijn	Mustela erminea
huisspitsmuis	Crocodyra russula
konijn	Oryctolagus cuniculus
mol	Talpa europea
ondergrondse woelmuis	Pitymys subterraneus
ree	Capreolus capreolus
rosse woelmuis	Clethrionomys glareolus

tweekleurige bosspitsmuis
veldmuis
vos
wezel
woelrat

Reptielen en amfibieën

bruine kikker
gewone pad
middelste groene kikker
kleine watersalamander
meerkikker

Mieren

behaarde rode bosmier
kale rode bosmier
stronkmier
zwartrugbosmier

Sorex coronatus
Microtus arvalis
Vulpes vulpes
Mustela nivalis
Arvicola terrestris

Rana temporaria
Bufo bufo
Rana esculenta
Triturus vulgaris
Rana ridibunda

Formica rufa
Formica polyctena
Formica truncorum
Formica pratensis

Slakken

wijngaardslak

Helix pomatia

Vaatplanten

aardaker
akkerklokje
brede wespenorchis
breed klokje
dotterbloem*
gewone vogelmelk
grasklokje
grote kaardenbol
kleine maagdenpalm
knikkende vogelmelk
koningsvaren
slanke sleutelbloem
zwanebloem

Lathyrus tuberosus
Campanula rapunculoides
Epipactis helleborine
Campanula latifolia
Caltha palustris
Ornithogalum umbellatum
Campanula rotundifolia
Dipsacus fullonum
Vinca minor
Ornithogalum nutans
Osmunda regalis
Primula elatior
Butomus umbellatus

*m.u.v. spindotterbloem

Tabel 2: Overige soorten

Zoogdieren

damhert	Dama dama
edelhert	Cervus elaphus
eekhoorn	Sciurus vulgaris
grijze zeehond	Halichoerus grypus
grote bosmuis	Apodemus flavicollis
steenmarter	Martes foina
Wild zwijn	Sus scrofa

Reptielen en amfibieën

alpenwatersalamander
levendbarende hagedis

Triturus alpestris
Lacerta vivipara

Dagvlinders

moerasparelmoervlinder
vals heideblauwtje

Euphydryas aurinia
Lycaeides idas

Vissen

bermpje
kleine modderkruiper
meerval
rivierdonderpad

Noemacheilus barbatulus
Cobitis taenia
Silurus glanis
Cottus gobio

Vaatplanten

aangebrande orchis
aapjesorchis
beenbreek
bergklokje
bergnachtorchis
bijenorchis
blaasvaren
blauwe zeedistel
bleek bosvogeltje
bokkenorchis
brede orchis
bruinrode wespenorchis
daslook

Orchis ustulata
Orchis simia
Narthecium ossifragum
Campanula rhomboidalis
Platanthera chlorantha
Ophrys apifera
Cystopteris fragilis
Eryngium maritimum
Cephalanthera damasonium
Himantoglossum hircinum
Dactylorhiza majalis
Epipactis atrorubens
Allium ursinum

dennenorchis
duitse gentiaan
franjugentiaan
geelgroene wespenorchis
gele helmbloem
gevekte orchis
groene nachtorchis
groensteel
grote keverorchis
grote muggenorchis
gulden sleutelbloem
harlekijn
herfstschroeforchis
hondskruid
honingorchis
jeneverbes
klein glaskruid
kleine keverorchis
kleine zonnedauw
klokjesgentiaan
kluwenklokje
koraalwortel
kruisbladgentiaan
lange ereprijs
lange zonnedauw
mannetjesorchis
maretak
moeraswespenorchis
muurbloem
parnassia
pijlscheefkelk
poppenorchis
prachtklokje
purperorchis
rapunzelklokje
rechte driehoeksvaren
rietorchis

ronde zonnedauw

Goodyera repens
Gentianella germanica
Gentianella ciliata
Epipactis muelleri
Pseudofumaria lutea
Dactylorhiza maculata
Coeloglossum viride
Asplenium luridum
Listera ovata
Gymnadenia conopsea
Primula veris
Orchis morio
Spiranthes spiralis
Anacamptis pyramidalis
Herminium monorchis
Juniperus communis
Parietaria judaica
Listera cordata
Drosera intermedia
Gentiana pneumonanthe
Campanula glomerata
Corallorhiza trifida
kruisbladgentiaan
Veronica cruciata
Veronica longifolia
Drosera anglica
Orchis mascula
Viscum album
Epipactis palustris
Erysimum cheiri
Parnassia palustris
Arabis hirsuta
Aceras anthropophorum
Campanula persicifolia
Orchis purpurea
Campanula rapunculoides
Gymnocarpium robertianum
Dactylorhiza majalis
praetermissa
Drosera rotundifolia

rood bosvogeltje
ruig klokje
schubvaren
slanke gentiaan
soldaatje
spaanse ruiter
steenanker
steenbreekvaren
stengellose sleutelbloem
stengelomvattend havikskruid
stijf hardgras
tongvaren
valkruid
veenmosorchis
veldgentiaan
veldsalie
vleeskleurige orchis
vliegenorchis
vogelneestje
voorjaarsadonis
wantsenorchis
waterdriehalv
weideklokje
welriekende nachtorchis
wilde gagele
wilde herfsttijloos
wilde kievitsbloem
wilde marjolein
wit bosvogeltje
witte muggenorchis
zinksviooltje
zomerklokje
zwartsteel

Kevers

vliegend hert

Cephalanthera rubra
Campanula trachelium
Ceterach officinarum
Gentianella amarella
Gentiana militaris
Cirsium dissectum
Dianthus deltoides
Asplenium trichomanes
Primula vulgaris
Hieracium amplexicaule
Catapodium rigidum
Asplenium scolopendrium
valkruid
Arnica montana
Hammarbya paludosa
Gentianella campestris
Salvia pratensis
Dactylorhiza incarnata
Ophrys insectifera
Neottia nidus-avis
Adonis vernalis
Orchis coriophora
Menyanthes trifoliata
Campanula patula
Platanthera bifolia
Myrica gale
Colchicum autumnale
Fritillaria meleagris
Origanum vulgare
Cephalanthera longifolia
Pseudorchis albida
Viola lutea
calaminaria
Leucojum aestivum
Asplenium adiantum-nigrum

Kreeftachtigen

rievierkreeft

Lucanus cervus

Astacus astacus

Tabel 3: Soorten bijlage IV HR/bijlage 1 AMvB

Bijlage 1 AMvB

Zoogdieren

das	Meles meles
boomarter	Martes martes
eikelmuis	Eliomys quercinus
gewone zeehond	Phoca vitulina
veldspitsmuis	Crocodyra leucodon
waterspitsmuis	Neomys fodiens

Reptielen en amfibieën

adder	Vipera berus
hazelworm	Anguis fragilis
ringslang	Natrix natrix
vinpootsalamander	Triturus helveticus
vuursalamander	Salamandra salamandra

Vissen

beekprik	Lampetra planeri
bittervoorn	Rhodeus cericeus
elrits	Phoxinus phoxinus
gestippelde alver	Alburnoides bipunctatus
grote modderkruiper	Misgurnus fossilis
rievierprik	Lampetra fluviatilis

Dagvlinders

bruin dikkopje	Erynnis tages
dwergblauwtje	Cupido minimus
dwergdikkopje	Thymelicus acteon
groot geaderd witje	Aporia crataegi
grote ijsvogelvlinder	Limnitis populi
heideblauwtje	Plebejus argus
iepepage	Strymonia idae
kalkgraslanddikkopje	Spialia sertorius
keizersmantel	Argynnis paphia
klaverblauwtje	Cyaniris semiargus
purperstreepparelmoervlinder	Brenthis ino
rode vuurvlinder	Palaeochrysophanus
hippotoe	Nymphalis antiopa
rouwmantel	Coenonympha arcania
tweekleurig hooibeestje	Bolonia aquilonis
veenbesparelmoervlinder	Coenonympha tullia
veenhooibeestje	Melitaea cinxia
veldparelmoervlinder	

woudparelmoervlinder
zilvertrek

Vaatplanten

groot zeegras

Bijlage IV HR

Zoogdieren

baardvleermuis
bechstein's vleermuis
bever
bosvleermuis
brandt's vleermuis
bruinvis
euraziatische lynx
franjestartaar
gewone dolfin
gewone dwergvleermuis
gewone grootoorvleermuis
grijze grootoorvleermuis
grote hoefijzerneus
hamster
hazelmuis
ingekorven vleermuis
kleine dwergvleermuis
kleine hoefijzerneus
laatvlieger
meervleermuis
mopsvleermuis
nathusius' dwergvleermuis
noordse woelmuis
otter
rosse vleermuis
tuimelaar
tweekleurige vleermuis
vale vleermuis
watervleermuis
wilde kat
witflankdolfijn
witsnuitdolfijn

Reptielen en amfibieën

boomkikker
geelbuikvuurpad
gladde slang

Melitaea diamina
Clossiana euphrosyne

Zostera marina

Myotis mystacinus
Myotis bechsteinii
Castor fiber
Nyctalus leisleri
Myotis brandtii
Phocoena phocoena
Lynx lynx
Myotis nattereri
Delphinus delphis
Pipistrellus pipistrellus
Plecotus auritus
Plecotus austriacus
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
Cricetus cricetus
Muscardinus avellanarius
Myotis emarginatus
Pipistrellus pygmaeus
Rhinolophus hipposideros
Eptesicus serotinus
Myotis dasycneme
Barbastella barbastellus
Pipistrellus nathusii
Microtus oeconomicus
Lutra lutra
Nyctalus noctula
Tursiops truncatus
Sperditio murinus
Myotis myotis
Myotis daubentonii
Felis silvestris
Lagenorhynchus acutus
Lagenorhynchus albirostris

Hyla arborea
Bombina variegata
Coronella austriacus

heikkikker
kamsalamander
knoflookpad
muurhagedis
poelkikker
rugstreeppad
vroedmeesterpad
zandhagedis

Dagvlinders

donker pimperlblauwtje
grote vuurvlinder
pimperlblauwtje
tijmblauwtje
zilverstreephoibeestje

Libellen

bronslibel
gaffellibel
gevekte witsnuitlibel
groene glazenmaker
noordse winterjuffer
oostelijke witsnuitlibel
rivierrombout
sierlijke witsnuitlibel

Vissen

houting

steur

Vaatplanten

drijvende waterweegbree
groenknolorchis
kruipend moerasscherm
zomerschroeforchis

Kevers

brede geelrandwaterroofkever
gestreepte waterroofkever
heldenbok
juchtleerkever

Tweekleppigen

bataafse stroommossel

Rana arvalis
Triturus cristatus
Pelobates fuscus
Podarcis muralis
Rana lessonae
Bufo calamita
Alytes obstetricans
Lacerta agilis

Maculinea nausithous
Lycaena dispar
Maculinea teleius
Maculinea arion
Coenonympha hero

Oxygastra curtisii
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Aeshna viridis
Sympecma paedisca
Leucorrhinia albifrons
Stylurus flavipes
Leucorrhinia caudalis

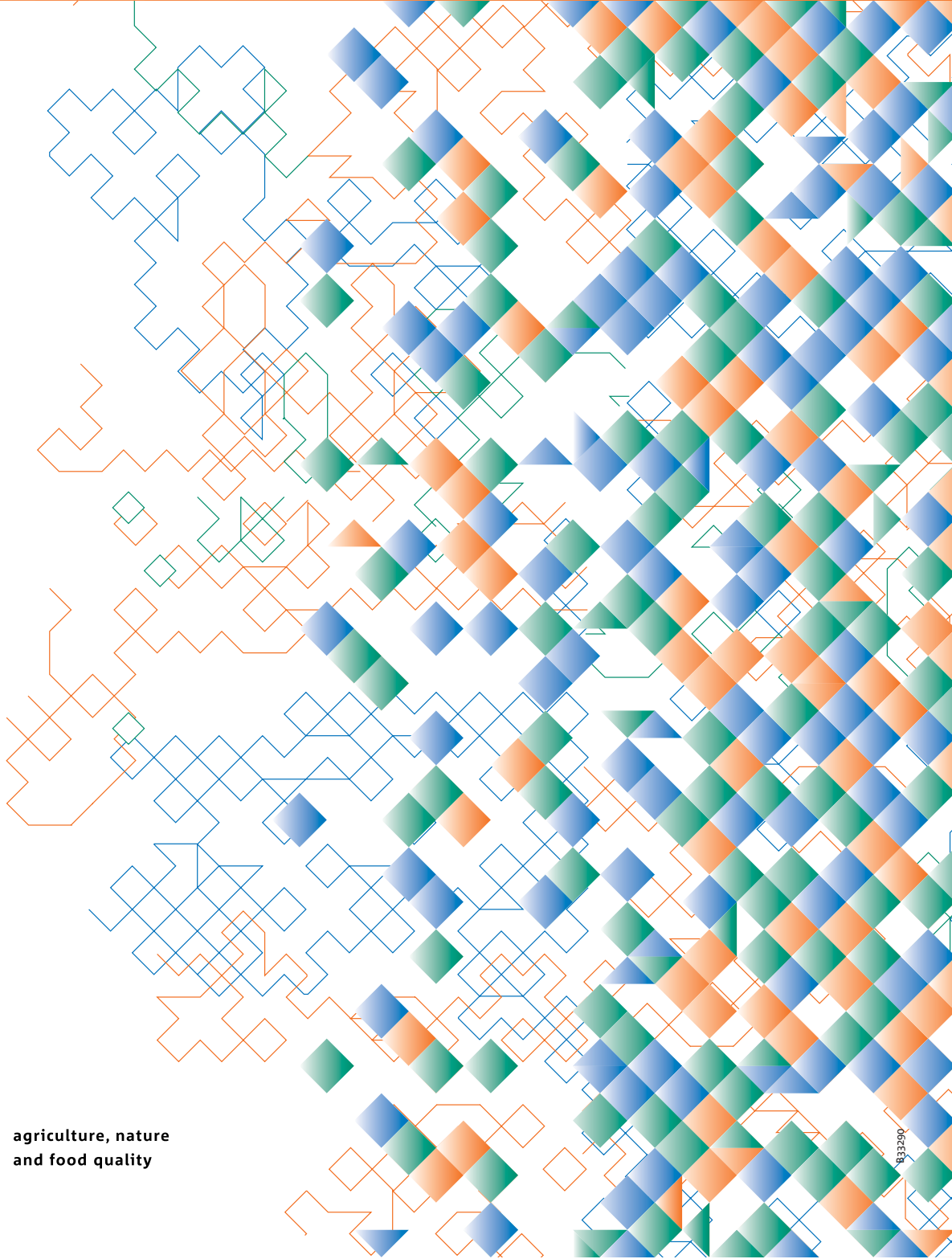
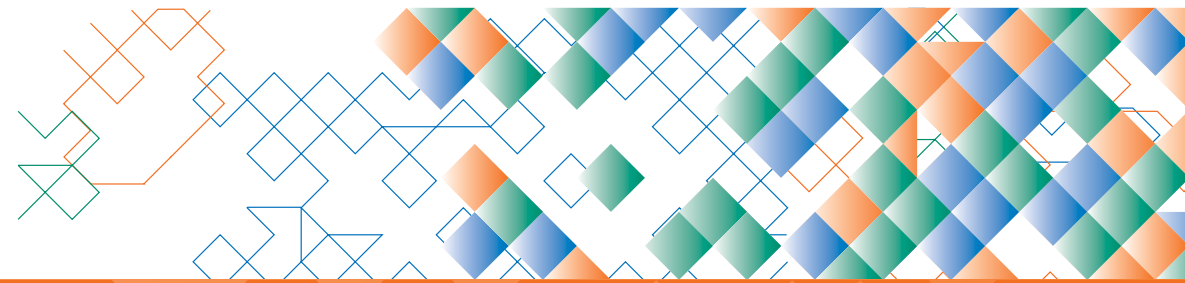
Conegonus oxerrhynchus
Acipenser sturio

Luronium natans
Liparis loeselii
Apium repens
Spiranthes aestivalis

Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Cerambyx cerdo
Osmoderma eremita

Unio crassus





agriculture, nature
and food quality