The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention’s Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country
› Croatia

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
› Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection Directorate, Radnička cesta 80, HR - 10000 Zagreb

Please list any other agencies that have provided input
› Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, Radnička cesta 80, HR - 10000 Zagreb
› The Institute for Ornithology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Gunduličeva 24, HR - 10000 Zagreb
I(a). General Information
Please enter the required information in the table below:

**Party**
Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country
› 1 October 2000

Period covered
› 2014-2017

Territories to which the Convention applies
› Croatia

**Designated National Focal Point**
Full name of the institution
› Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection Directorate

Name and title of designated Focal Point
› Ms Ana Kobašlić, Head of Service for Strategic Affairs in Nature Protection

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**Appointment to the Scientific Council**
Full name of the institution
› The Institute for Ornithology of the Croatian Academy for Sciences and Arts

Name and title of contact officer
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**Submission**
**Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report**

Name:
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Address:
› Radnička cesta 80, HR - 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Tel.:
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Implementation

Competent Authority:
› Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE), Nature Protection Directorate (NPD)

Relevant implemented legislation:
› Law on Ratification of the Bonn Convention (OG - International Treaties, No 6/2000); Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13); Ordinance on strictly protected species (OG Nos. 144/13 and 73/16), Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (OG No. 143/08), Regulation on the Proclamation of the Ecological Network (OG Nos.124/13 and 105/15), Ordinance on Conservation Objectives and Main Measures for Bird Conservation in the Area of the Ecological Network (OG No. 15/14), Ordinance on the Assessment of Acceptability for the Ecological Network (OG 146/14)

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):
› Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (OG 143/08)

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)
☑ Non Range State

EUROBATS (1994)
☑ Party

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ASCOBANS (1994)
☑ Non Range State

AEWA (1999)
☑ Party

National Focal Point

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ACAP (2001)
☑ Non Range State
☑ Non Range State

ACCOBAMS (2001)
☑ Party

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Appointed member of the Scientific Committee
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Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)
☑ Non Range State

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority
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Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)
Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)
☑ Non Range State

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)
Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority
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IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)
IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)
☑ Non Range State

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)
Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)
☑ Non Range State

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)
Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)
☑ Non Range State

West African Elephants MoU (2005)
West African Elephants MoU (2005)
☑ Non Range State
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)
Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)
Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)
☑ Non Range State

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)
Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)
Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)
☑ Non Range State

Dugong MoU (2007)
Dugong MoU (2007)
☑ Non Range State

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)
Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)
☑ Non Range State

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)
Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority

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High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)
High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)
☑ Non Range State

**Sharks MoU (2010)**

Sharks MoU (2010)
☑ Non-signatory Range State

**Contact point**

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**South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)**

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)
☑ Non Range State

**Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector**

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)
› Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN), Ministry of Science and Education (MSE)

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:
› Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN) was established by the Regulation on the Establishment of the Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 1st July 2015 (OG No. 72/15). Pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Regulation, CAEN is the legal successor of the Croatian Environment Agency and the State Institute for Nature Protection, taking over their activities within the scope defined by the Regulation and the relevant bylaws, with these two entities no longer operational from the date of registration of CAEN in the court register. The activities of CAEN include the following: collection and aggregation of data and information on environment and nature, in order to ensure and monitor the implementation of environmental and nature protection policy, sustainable development and expert activities in connection with environmental and nature protection; establishment, development, management and coordination of environmental and nature information systems in the Republic of Croatia; development and maintenance of relevant databases on environment and nature, while ensuring the conditions for access to information on environment and nature available and monitored by CAEN; development of the national list of indicators; preparation of expert base proposals for the drafting of documents on environmental protection and sustainable development, and participation in the drafting of these documents and of reports connected with the implementation of these documents; implementation of monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment, and monitoring and reporting on environmental impacts on health, in cooperation with the Croatian Institute of Public Health; implementation of threat assessments for the constituent elements of biodiversity, including the preparation of the Red List of Threatened Species; standardization of methodology and protocols; monitoring of the conservation status of biodiversity and geodiversity, and proposing measures for their protection; preparation of expert base proposals for the protection and conservation of nature protected areas and ecological network areas; preparation of expert base proposals on management planning for wild species, unless otherwise prescribed by special regulations; preparation of information for the purposes of defining nature protection conditions in natural resource management plans and nature protection requirements in physical plans; preparation of expert base proposals for the purposes of drafting spatial plans of areas with special characteristics, such as national parks and nature parks; implementation of expert activities regarding the assessment of impact, control of spreading and eradication of invasive alien species, regarding the reintroduction and repopulation of wild species in nature, regarding the procedure of Appropriate Assessment for the ecological network, and regarding transboundary movement and trade in wild...
species; organization and implementation of education for environmental and nature stakeholders, and of educational and promotional activities in environment and nature; implementation or participation in implementation of international treaties and agreements in the area of environmental and nature protection of which the Republic of Croatia is a party, in terms of reporting on undertaken obligations.

CAEN began its operations in September 2015, and actively co-operates with state administration bodies, agencies, universities, non-governmental organisations, schools and other interest groups.

The Ministry of Science and Education finances scientific research projects and monitoring activities of some migratory species and their habitats.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?
☒ No

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:
   › Association for Animal protection, Ruščica
   Association - BIOM - research, monitoring, conservation of birds and their habitats
   Association for Bat Conservation Tragus (ABC Tragus) - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats
   AWAP- Association for wild animal protection, Zagreb
   Biology Students Association BIUS, Bird Group, Bat Group – research, monitoring, conservation of birds, bats and their habitats
   Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation, Veli Lošinj (BWI) – research, monitoring, conservation of cetaceans, marine turtles and other endangered marine vertebrates and their habitats
   Centre for Nature Research and Conservation Fokus - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats
   Croatian Biospeleological Society (CBSS) - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats
   Croatian Ornithological Society, Zagreb - research, monitoring, conservation of birds and their habitats
   Croatian Society for the Conservation of Birds and Nature, Zagreb - research, monitoring, conservation of birds and their habitats
   Griffon - Birds of Prey Conservation Centre, Senj - research, monitoring, conservation of the Griffon Vulture
   Mediterranean Monk Seal Group, Zagreb - rising of public awareness about the potential presence of the Monk Seal (Monachus monachus) and conservation of its potential habitats
   Marine Educational Centre Pula (MEC Pula) (http://www.aquarium.hr/) – conservation (primarily rehabilitation) of marine turtles
   Raptor Rescue Croatia - Falconry, conservation of birds of prey, wildlife hospital, education and research, Dubrava - Šibenik
   The Association of Environmental Protection “Val”, Zagreb (http://val-nature.hr/)- scientific research, popularization and education of marine mammals

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
   › Small scale grant schemes not specifically targeted, but may include migratory species.

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
   › Private sector through small scale grant schemes provides financial support for conservation projects.
I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1. Birds

2. Aquatic Mammals

3. Reptiles

4. Terrestrial Mammals
   › N/A

5. Fish
II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I (a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:
☑ Electrocution
☑ Habitat destruction
☑ Wind turbines

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
› Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (OG No. 143/08), prescribes 7 Action Plans addressing this issue:

- AP 6.10.1.2 Continue to incorporate nature protection requirements and measures, and ecological network conservation guidelines when planning locations of power supply/distribution facilities in spatial plans
- AP 6.10.1.3 Strengthen the principles of conservation of biological and landscape diversity in the course of development of the environmental impact study in relation to the potential impact of construction of power plants and other energy supply/distribution facilities on overall biological and landscape diversity, particularly in the ecological network area
- AP 6.10.1.9 Apply technical solutions in the course of construction of overhead power transmission lines and replacement of worn-out electricity poles and lines within the existing network in order to minimise bird mortality (collisions, electrocution)
- AP 6.10.1.4 When designating sites for wind farms, avoid ornithological reserves, flight corridors and areas important as gathering places of a large number of birds during migration
- AP 6.10.1.6 When planning and building wind farms, and in the course of their operation, implement bird and bat protection measures
- AP 6.10.1.7 Define the protocol for monitoring the impact of wind farms on species and habitats through co-operation between the energy and nature protection sectors
- AP 6.10.1.8 Develop an action plan for monitoring birds of prey in the Central Dalmatia area in order to establish the cumulative impact of planned wind farms on their populations.

National Ecological Network, proclaimed in 2007, has been equalized by the EU ecological network Natura 2000 (Regulation on the Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15)). The final list of Natura 2000 sites (SPAs and pSCIs) was adopted in September 2013 by Croatian Government and was revised in 2015 based on conclusions of the EC Natura 2000 (Biogeographical) Seminar, held in Croatia in 2014. The Ecological network Natura 2000 covers 36.73% of land territory and 15.42% of internal waters and territorial sea. 741 proposed Sites of Community Importance (pSCIs) (of which 171 sites are cave objects) and 38 Special Protected Areas (SPAs) are included. SPAs have been defined for 126 bird species. Ordinance on conservation objectives and conservation measures for birds in Special Protection Areas (OG No. 15/14) has been adopted.

Corridor/bottleneck for bird migration (provides birds migratory route across the Adriatic sea) and corridor for sea turtles are designated as ecologically significant areas.

Croatia has established the process of Ecological Network Impact Assessment (ENIA) in 2007, upon proclamation of Ecological Network. ENIA was designed according to the relevant mechanism of the Habitats Directive and it is proscribed by Nature Protection Act (NPA). ENIA is a procedure which is used to assess whether there is likelihood that plan, program or project independently or together with other plans, programs or projects, might have a significant impact on conservation objectives and on the coherence of the territory of the ecological network.

Nature protection requirements and measures are part of physical planning documents as well as the programmes on governance and management of natural resources. Ministry issues special nature protection requirements in the procedure of obtaining a location permit for construction and execution of works and projects. Spatial arrangement, method of use, planning and protection of space in a national park or nature park is regulated by the spatial plan of the area. Additional nature protection requirements are issued in the processes of obtaining the location permits for projects set outside the building area located outside the protected area.

For spatial plans for which the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is conducted ENIA is its integral part, whilst for the other spatial plans ENIA is being conducted through issuing and incorporating the nature protection requirements in spatial plans.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› Habitat destruction: For plan, program or project that independently or together with other plans, programs or projects, might have a significant impact on conservation objectives and on the coherence of the territory
of the ecological network, Ecological Network Impact Assessment (ENIA) is performed. Electrocution: For plan, program or project that independently or together with other plans, programs or projects, might have a significant impact on conservation objectives and on the coherence of the territory of the ecological network, Ecological Network Impact Assessment (ENIA) is performed. According to the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment (OG Nos. 61/14 and 3/17), for electricity transmission facilities of 220 kV or more in length of 10 km or more the Environmental Impact Assessment is obligatory, while for overground electricity transmission lines of 110 kV or more the screening procedure is prescribed. Since July 30 2009 national distribution company “HEP- Operator distribucijskog sustava d.o.o.” has begun collecting data about bird electrocution on distribution lines. In case of frequently transient faults on overhead lines, monitored through SCADA system, they send fieldworkers to check the reason of noted problems. Notes on date and place of electrocution (part of the power line) and bird species (if possible) are sent to central office. Bird electrocution monitoring is a standard activity of overhead lines inspection procedure in “HEP - Operator distribucijskog sustava d.o.o.”- Parts of distribution network with highest bird causalities and with causalities of endangered bird species are rated as priorities for retrofitting or changes for bird conservation. In 2004 HEP signed an Agreement on cooperation when conducting protection measures for protected species of white stork (Ciconia ciconia, L.). The HEP experts make and put nest stands, in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Croatian Ornithological Society. By conducting this measure at a low voltage distribution network the possibility of nest ignition, due to electric arc, as well as the death of storks, due to electric shock, are decreasing. Also, in all distribution areas of HEP birds are banded, in order to monitor their population. Bird banding is carried out by the Croatian Ornithological Society, and the distribution areas set in place necessary equipment (e.g. hydraulic baskets) (http://www.hep.hr/environment/protection-of-biodiversity/2555). Wind Turbines: For plan, program or project that independently or together with other plans, programs or projects, might have a significant impact on conservation objectives and on the coherence of the territory of the ecological network, Ecological Network Impact Assessment (ENIA) is performed. For plan, program or project (windturbines) for which EIA is obligatory the ENIA is performed as a constituent part. According to the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment (OG Nos. 61/14 and 3/17), the EIA is obligatory for the installation of wind turbines of 20 MW or more, while screening procedure is prescribed for all other wind turbines installation. The EIA procedures are under the jurisdiction of the MEE. After the installation of wind turbines the monitoring is prescribed and new mitigation measures can be prescribed if the negative impact occurs. The summaries of all EIA studies are available on the web site of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. Potential wind farm sites are identified in the spatial plans.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☐ Illegal trade
☐ Poaching

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

☐ In regards to illegal hunting (prevention), keeping in captivity and trade in wild birds, training for enforcement authorities is being conducted.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

☐ Regular training of customs, border and criminal police, veterinary inspection and nature protection inspection and supervision services in protected ares through workshops and seminars on the control of transboundary movement and trade in wild species.

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

**Species name: Acrocephalus paludicola**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

☐ Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP and SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☐ decreasing

☐ The migration was regular until 1950’s, but always in low numbers. After that, it was observed sporadically,
(1968 and 1978). It is most probably the result of decrease of breeding population which used this migration route.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ unclear

› Historically, the most important site was Mirna river in Istria.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› There were no recent observations.

Species name: Aquila heliaca

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

› possibly 1 pair, or RE

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ unclear

› Eastern Croatia

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Breeding population is probably extinct in Croatia

Species name: Aythya nyroca

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ stable

› 1000-2000 pairs

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ stable

› Lowland Croatia; around 90% of breeding population depends on carp fishponds.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring of breeding population on carp fishponds

Species name: Falco naumanni

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp;

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ stable

› Population size: 20-25 pairs

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ stable

› Island of Rab
3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☐ Research
☐ Monitoring
☐ Education/awareness rising
☐ Other
› Ringing

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring, awareness rising, nest boxes on suitable areas. Also, development of Action plan is in preparation under the Project financed from the Operational programme Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020 (ESIF).

**Species name: Haliaeetus albicilla**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☐ stable
› 135-155 pairs

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☐ stable
› Alluvial wetlands and carp fishponds in lowland Croatia surrounded by alluvial forests.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☐ Research
☐ Monitoring
☐ Habitat protection
☐ Other
› colour-ringing

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring of breeding population size and breeding success, study of the diet, analysis of spatial use and movements.

**Species name: Larus audouinii**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☐ stable
› 60-70 pairs

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☐ stable
› Small islands in the Southern Adriatic

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☐ Monitoring
☐ Other
› colour-ringing

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Future monitoring, analysis of movements.
Species name: Numenius tenuirostris

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Education/awareness rising

Species name: Aquila clanga

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
   › Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ stable
   › 3-8 wintering birds

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ stable
   › Nature Park Kopački rit and Nature Park Lonjsko polje

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
   › It occurs in very low number during winter, no threats were identified.

Species name: Falco cherrug (except Mongolian populations)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
   › Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp;

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ stable
   › 3-5 pairs

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ stable
   › Eastern Croatia

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Other
   › ringing

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
   › National Action plan is under preparation.

Species name: Otis tarda (Middle-European population)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known
   › now included in the list of rare species (Barišić, S. Kralj, J., Jurinović, L.(2016): Rare birds in Croatia. The fourth report of the Croatian Birds Rarities Committee. Larus 51: 38-65.)
2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Most recent data are from North West Croatia

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Analysis of status and mortality factors.
☑ Other

› collecting data on observations

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› None, as species became rare in 21st century

**Species name: Coracias garrulus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

› Population trend is unknown, size is estimated to 15-20 breeding pairs.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Population is breeding in SPA Ravni Kotari (Dalmatia) and in 2016 another breeding locality with only one pair was discovered in Istria.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Research on distribution, breeding and habitat use.
☑ Monitoring
☑ Habitat protection

› Water management company was instructed how to manage ditches in Roller breeding area to increase habitat quality.
☑ Other

› Nest boxes installement.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› Preparation of the Action plan is planned for period 2017-2018.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

› Anser erythropus, Pelecanus crispus, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Acrocephalus paludicola, are rare species in Croatia.

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:
☑ By-catch
☑ Pollution
☑ Other
Lack of knowledge and conservation-awareness within fishermen sector, lack of detailed scientific information.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
> See point 3a

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
> See point 3b

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Pollution
☑ By-catch
☑ Other

> Degradation and habitat loss, noise, lack of food, marine litter, disease

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
> Cooperation programmes

* In cooperation with partners from Italy, Slovenia, Albania and Montenegro, Croatian partners – CAEN, BWI and MEC implemented project “Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic - NETCET” (2012 – 2015) (www.netcet.eu). Project was implemented with the support from the EU IPA - Adriatic cross-border cooperation programme 2007–2013. Partners have been working on a range of activities aimed at gaining knowledge about the status of cetaceans, improving capacities for conservation, bettering awareness about the importance of cetacean conservation and establishing relevant regional cooperation. The project has finished in January 2016.

* Additionally, as a follow-up of NETCET project, in 2016, Croatia (together with partners from Italy, Slovenia and Montenegro) participated in the implementation of another project supported through IPA Adriatic CBC Programme entitled “Sharing marine and coastal cross management experiences in the Adriatic basin – ADRIATIC+”. The main objective of this project was capitalization of five projects from IPA Adriatic CBC Programme (NETCET, SHAPE, HAZADR, DEFISHGEAR and BALMAS) with the purpose of preparation of feasibility study aimed to set up the ADRIATIC+ Decision Support System (DSS) for the adoption of measures to mitigate threats to the marine and coastal biodiversity.

* Noise monitoring project is being prepared on Adriatic level - will include partners from Adriatic countries (including Croatian partners).

* As a member of ACCOBAMS Croatia joined the capital project related to research of cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area called ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI), aimed at improving knowledge on the distribution, abundance and population density of cetaceans as a basis for planning the activities for their conservation. Implementation of this project is one of the highest priorities of ACCOBAMS. Currently, 80% of the funds are secured thanks to the MAVA Foundation, the Foundation of Prince Albert II and the individual States Parties. States parties expressed their support, either through voluntary financial contributions or through so-called in-kind contribution. For this purpose Croatia plans to use the funds from the EU Cohesion Fund.

National Stranding Network

CAEN organises and runs National Alerting and Monitoring System for captured, dead, injured and sick animals of strictly protected species. In the framework of this System, the Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish) - National Stranding Network was established. More information about the National Stranding Network is available at the following link: http://www.dzzp.hr/eng/national-alerting-and-monitoring-system/k/protocol-for-alerting-and-monitoring-of-dead-sick-or-injured-strictly-protected-marine-species-marine-mammals-sea-turtles-and-cartilaginous-fish-1291.html

In the reporting period 141 individuals of marine mammals have been recorded (most of them were specimens of bottlenose dolphin). Most of dead individuals were examined by the experts from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

* In 2016 communication path of the National Stranding Network was revised and improved.

* CAEN regularly holds meetings with all associates involved in the National Stranding Network. During the reporting period CAEN held two such meetings.

* In 2014 and 2015 National Stranding Network was presented to experts and general public (students of maritime school, scientists on the 12th Biological Congress in Croatia, nature protection sector).

Databases

CAEN runs database of all the reported cases of strictly protected animals. For now it is an internal database, data will be available on request, but one of the future goals is connecting collected data, including those collected by the National Stranding Network, with a faunistic database, which will be an integral part of the Nature Protection Information System (NPIS) which is run by CAEN. All data will be publicly available through the web portal of the Nature Protection Information System (www.bioportal.hr). Data gathered through the National Stranding Network include species, geographic location, condition of animal, weight, sex, age, cause of death. In addition, data on cetaceans are filled in MEDACES database on regularly basis.
FVM, Association “Val” and BWI have their own databases regarding cetacean sightings and strandings. Association “Val” has online database with public access, while database of BWI is available upon request.

Conservation documents
• Within the NETCET project in 2015 the Strategy on the conservation of cetaceans in the Adriatic Sea for the period 2016-2025 has been prepared and based on this document, Croatia produced draft of the national action plan for the conservation of cetaceans which will be finalized in 2017.
• Croatia is also finalizing the guidelines for mitigation of impacts of anthropogenic noise on marine mammals and marine turtles. The guidelines are based on corresponding ACCOBAMS guidelines and other relevant experiences worldwide.

Important areas
• In 2016 National park Brijuni adopted Management plan.
• In September 2014 a biogeographic seminar during which the European Commission evaluated the adequacy of the ecological network in Croatia was held. The seminar concluded that the existing ecological network areas designated for the bottlenose dolphin should be complemented with areas beyond the territorial sea, and that Croatia needs to carry out further research in order to define potential sites in offshore area.
• Project “Development of management framework for Natura 2000”, which will be financed through EU structural and investment funds (ESI) for the period 2014-2020, is expected to start in 2017 and will include preparation of draft Management plans for Natura 2000 sites (including sites for bottlenose dolphins).

Tissue bank
• The tissue bank for cetaceans is located in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM) and it contains tissue samples of collected marine mammal carcasses found in the Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea. The samples are available on request. FVM is the only registered scientific institution for non-commercial exchange of species protected through CITES convention between international tissue banks.
• Croatian Natural History Museum (CNHM) is a central depositor of the national natural-history collections. The samples are also available on request.

Despite this, Croatia does not have national standards for keeping tissue samples in the tissue banks. But preparation of Ordinance on gene banks related to the wild species is in the progress.

Inventorying and monitoring
The systematic monitoring at national level has not yet been established and implemented. However, there are some inventorying activities which have been conducted so far and which can serve as basis for future national monitoring such as aerial survey of cetacean and sea turtle abundance in the Adriatic Sea conducted through NETCET project in 2013 and also data collected through areal survey in 2010. Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation (BWI) performs the research of cetaceans in the scope of the Adriatic Dolphin Project (ADP) with field stations on the islands of Lošinj (since 1987), and Vis and Murter (since 2008). It is the longest resident community of bottlenose dolphins in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Adriatic. The aim of this project is research of population ecology, genetics, acoustics and habitats of bottlenose dolphins and other Cetacean species of the Adriatic and conservation biology and their population and habitat modelling. ADP, since its start, has been one of the examples of best practice of successful integration of scientific research with practical conservation of one endangered species and its habitat. Also, “Val” association in cooperation with Faculty of Veterinary Medicine has been conducted some inventorying actions of dolphins in the central part of the Adriatic, including counties of Zadar and Šibenik-Knin.

• In the financial period 2014 – 2020 Croatia has on its disposal funds from the EU structural and investment funds (ESI) for nature conservation projects that will assist the country with meeting the obligations from the EU directives. Preparation of Cetaceans monitoring is envisaged in the scope of the project on establishment of Croatian monitoring system of species and habitat types for the EC reporting according to the Articles 17 of the EU Habitats Directive and Art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive. The project documentation is being finalized and the project’s start is expected in 2017.
• Additionally, Croatia has prepared the Program for monitoring of marine environment under the MSFD which includes monitoring of all relevant descriptors. Pilot monitoring will start in 2017.

Awareness raising
In Croatia there are several organisations/institutions that perform awareness raising activities for cetaceans. In 2003 Blue World Institute opened the first marine education centre on the eastern Adriatic coast - Marine Education Centre on Island of Lošinj. In the centre there are permanent and temporary exhibitions and interactive multimedia presentations. In addition the centre hosts workshops and lectures for the education of visitors and different interest and age groups. The programme is being continuously updated and changed, and has been approved by Croatian Education and Teacher Training Agency. Various public awareness and
educational activities are carried out: The Dolphins Day is celebrated every year in Veli Lošinj since 1992. Also BWI has produced posters, t-shirts, leaflets, workbook for children about sea turtles and dolphins. In 2013 Association “Val” opened Marine Mammals Research and Conservation Centre in Molat (Island of Molat) including a small exhibition favourable to cetaceans. The centre is opened in the summer time. Apart of that they produced posters, leaflets and bookmarks regarding cetaceans.

• Within the NETCET project, during reporting period, activities related to increasing public awareness on the presence and conservation needs of cetaceans and sea turtles (especially amongst fishermen, boat drivers and school children) were conducted.

Mediterranean Monk Seal Group has been dealing with the Mediterranean monk seal in the Adriatic. Since 2006 the group has been carrying out a systematic study of sea caves along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea placing some caves on the coast to recording a Monk seal occurrence. Mediterranean monk seal is regionally extinct species in Croatia. Breeding or residence has not been confirmed. In the reporting period, only one individual of the Mediterranean monk seal that has been confirmed died of old age in 2014. Until present there are no confirmed sightings in Croatian Adriatic. Since it is still a strictly protected species, and one of the most vulnerable mammal species in the Mediterranean and the world, the Ministry and CAEN prepared a code of conduct if sighting occurs. It is published at CAEN’s website: http://www.dzzp.hr/novosti/bez-podkategorije/pravila-ponasanja-i-aktivnosti-na-podrucjima-ucestalijih-videnja-sredozemne-medvjedice-u-hrvatskom-dijelu-jadrana-1133.html.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› Better knowledge on distribution, mortality, biology, behaviour etc. that give better insight into state of population and thus contribute to appropriate conservation and management.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› Lack of capacity.

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Balaenoptera physalus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Gomerčić, T. et al. (2006): Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) calf stranded on the island Prvić near island Krk, Natural history researches of the Rijeka region: the 2nd Scientific Symposium, Rijeka
Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megaflaua. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity
Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Species name: *Monachus monachus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, CAEN, 2017

Species name: *Ziphius cavirostris*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:
☑ By-catch
☑ Pollution
☑ Other

▶ mechanic injuries (from boat propeller)

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
▶ Please see point 3a

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
▶ Please see point 3a

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Other

▶ By-catch, mechanic injuries, pollution

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
▶ Cooperation programmes

▶ In cooperation with partners from Italy, Slovenia, Albania and Montenegro, Croatian partners – CAEN, BWI and MEC implemented project “Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic - NETCET” (2012 - 2015) (www.netcet.eu). Project was implemented with the support from the EU IPA - Adriatic cross-border cooperation programme 2007-2013. During project, partners have been working on a range of activities aimed at gaining knowledge about the status of sea turtles, improving capacities to perform particular conservation tasks, raising awareness of the importance of sea turtle conservation, and establishing a relevant, regional cooperation network. The project finished in January 2016.

▶ Additionally, as a follow-up of NETCET project, in 2016, Croatia (together with partners from Italy, Slovenia and Montenegro) participated in the implementation of another project supported through IPA Adriatic CBC Programme entitled “Sharing marine and coastal cross management experiences in the Adriatic basin – ADRIATIC+”. The main objective of this project was capitalization of five projects from IPA Adriatic CBC Programme (NETCET, SHAPE, HAZADR, DEFSHEAR and BALMAS) with the purpose of preparation of feasibility study aimed to set up the ADRIATIC+ Decision Support System (DSS) for the adoption of measures to mitigate threats to the marine and coastal biodiversity.

▶ In 2016 Croatia joined the project “Collecting actions for improving the conservation status of the EU sea turtle populations - LIFE EUROTURTLES”, together with partners from Slovenia, Italy, Malta, Cyprus and...
Greece. The project is co-funded by funds of EU LIFE program and will have duration of five years. Coordinator of the project is Croatian Natural History Museum (CNHM). Main objective of the project is to unite and coordinate sea turtles conservation activities in most important countries and areas for conservation of loggerhead and green turtles in European Union.

National Stranding Network
CAEN organises and runs National Alerting and Monitoring System for captured, dead, injured and sick animals of strictly protected species. In the framework of this System, the Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish) - National Stranding Network was established. More information about the National Stranding Network is available at the following link: http://www.dzzp.hr/eng/national-alerting-and-monitoring-system/k/protocol-for-alerting-and-monitoring-of-dead-sick-or-injured-strictly-protected-marine-species-marine-mammals-sea-turtles-and-cartilaginous-fish-1291.html

• In the reporting period 186 individuals of marine turtles have been recorded (most of them were loggerhead turtle).
• In 2016 communication path of the National Stranding Network was revised and improved.
• CAEN regularly holds meetings with all associates involved in the National Stranding Network. During the reporting period CAEN held two such meetings.
• In 2014 and 2015 National Stranding Network was presented to experts and general public (students of maritime school, scientists on the 12th Biological Congres in Croatia, nature protection sector).

Databases
CAEN runs database of all the reported cases of strictly protected animals. For now it is an internal database, data is available on request, but one of the future goals is connecting collected data, including those collected by the National Stranding Network, with a faunistic database, which will be an integral part of the Nature Protection Information System (NPIS) which is run by CAEN. All data will be publicly available through the web portal of the Nature Protection Information System (www.bioportal.hr). Data gathered through the National Stranding Network include species, geographic location, condition of animal, weight, sex, age, cause of death.

Conservation documents
• Within the NETCET project in 2015 the Strategy on the conservation of sea turtles in the Adriatic Sea for the period 2016-2025 has been prepared and based on this document, Croatia produced draft of the national action plan for sea turtles which will be finalized in 2017.
• Croatia is also finalizing the guidelines for mitigation of impacts of anthropogenic noise on marine mammals and marine turtles. The guidelines are based on corresponding ACCOBAMS guidelines and other relevant experiences worldwide.

Important areas
Sea turtles enjoy protection within the territory of the protected areas according to Nature Protection Act (National park Mljet, National park Brijuni, National park Kornati, Nature park Lastovo archipelago and Nature park Telascica).
• In September 2014 a biogeographic seminar during which the European Commission evaluated the adequacy of the ecological network in Croatia was held. The seminar concluded that the existing ecological network areas should be complemented with areas for the loggerhead turtle in and beyond the territorial sea, and that Croatia needs to carry out further research and propose sites for loggerhead turtle.

Tissue bank
Croatian Natural History Museum (CNHM) is a central depositor of the national natural-history collections. The samples are available on request. Despite this, Croatia does not have national standards for keeping tissue samples in the tissue banks. But preparation of Ordinance on gene banks related to the wild species is in the progress.

Inventory and monitoring
Croatian Natural History Museum (CNHM) in partnership with Blue World has been involved in the research activities carried out in the Adriatic Sea. The systematic monitoring at national level has not yet been established and implemented. However, there are some inventorying activities which have been conducted so far and which can serve as basis for future national monitoring such as aerial survey of cetacean and sea turtle abundance in the Adriatic Sea and satellite telemetry conducted through NETCET project in 2013 and aerial survey carried out in 2010. Mortality is partly monitored through National Stranding Network.

• Within NETCET project, satellite tagging was carried out.
• In the financial period 2014 – 2020 Croatia has on its disposal funds from the EU structural and investment funds (ESI) for nature conservation projects that will assist the country with meeting the obligations from the EU directives. Preparation of sea turtle monitoring is envisaged in the scope of the project on establishment of Croatian monitoring system of species and habitat types for the EC reporting according to the Articles 17 of the EU Habitats Directive and Art. 12 of the EU Birds Directive. The project documentation is being finalized and the project’s start is expected in 2017.

Awareness raising
• In the scope of the NETCET project, during 2014 and 2015 CAEN has implemented awareness raising campaign on the presence and conservation of sea turtles through 30 meetings with fisherman in 30 Croatian ports. SINP has provided the basic information about biology and conservation of sea turtles, their distribution in the Adriatic and procedures to reduce post-release mortality of turtles, also through information materials...
(t-shirts, stickers and posters). Additionally educational leaflets with rescue procedures and contacts for emergency were distributed to fishermen. Those educational leaflets in four languages were also distributed to some marinas on the coast.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

› Please see 3a

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

› Lack of capacity (human and financial)

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Caretta caretta

1. Please provide published distribution reference:


Lazar, B. et al (2011): Accumulation of organochlorine contaminants in loggerhead sea turtles, Caretta caretta, from the eastern Adriatic Sea, Chemosphere, Volume 82, Issue 1, Pages 121–129


Casale, P , Lazar, B. at al. (2012): Foraging grounds, movement patterns and habitat connectivity of juvenile loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) tracked from the Adriatic Sea, Marine Biology, Volume 159, Issue 7, pp 1527-1535


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, CAEN, 2017

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☑ not known

› Dietary studies, size class distribution analysis and spatio-temporal analyses further emphasized this region
as an important Mediterranean neritic habitat for juveniles and adults, as well as a wintering ground. Although population size is unknown at present, by-catch estimates showed minimum of 2,500 catches per year only by the eastern Adriatic trawl fleet. The estimated minimum number at Adriatic sea level obtained from the aerial survey during year 2013 through NETCET project (which has not been corrected due to the bias in the perception of researchers or the availability of animals) is 31,051 (CV = 15%; 95% LF 22925-42506). Due to the similarity of the loggerhead and green turtles, and the inability of their identification by aerial survey, there is a possibility of error in this assessment and the number of individuals entering the green turtle.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

The Loggerhead Turtle is the only sea turtle species resident in the Croatian part of Adriatic. Wintering and feeding sites are mostly in the North and Middle Adriatic. Results on tag recovery distribution emphasized that the Adriatic Sea, northern part in particular, is one of the two regions with the highest number of tag returns in the Mediterranean, indicating importance of critical habitat for existence of this species deriving mostly from the nesting places in Greece.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Please see point 3a
☑ Monitoring

› Please see point 3a
☑ Education/awareness rising

› Please see point 3a
☑ Species protection

› Please see point 3a

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Adoption and implementation of the national action plan for the conservation of Sea turtles. Work on the improvement of the National Stranding Network. Implementation of LIFE EUROTURTLES project. Preparation of sistematic monitoring at the national level according to Habitats and Marine Strategy Framework Directives.

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, CAEN, 2017

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

☑ Lack of legislation
☑ Other
2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
› See point 3a

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› See point 3a

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Other

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
› CAEN organises and runs National Alerting and Monitoring System for captured, dead, injured and sick animals of strictly protected species. Also, CAEN runs database of all the reported cases of strictly protected animals in the frame of the National Alerting and Monitoring System. For now, it is an internal database, a data is available upon request, but one of the future goals is connecting collected data, including those collected by the National Stranding Network, with a faunistic database, which will be an integral part of the Nature Protection Information System which is run by CAEN. All data will be publicly available through the web portal of the Nature Protection Information System (www.bioportal.hr).

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› See point 3a

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› Lack of capacity (human and financial)

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species
In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Acipenser sturio

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Extinct at national level

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› There are no any planned future activities.

Species name: Cetorhinus maximus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
Dulčić, J. et al. (2009): Expertise and scientific background document for drafting action plan for protection cartilaginous fishes, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries - Split, University Center for Maritime Studies -
2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ increasing

› This is the only species of sharks in the Adriatic, which number of sightings increased in the last decade in relation to the previous period. This unusual phenomenon is related to changes in the concentration of one species of zooplankton which is the main food of Basking Shark (Soldo et al, 2008).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Education/awareness rising
☑ Species protection
☑ Other

› Species is strictly protected in Croatia by Nature protection act. There is not classical monitoring program, just collection of sporadical records. Educational materials for determination are prepared and distributed to fishermen and system for monitoring of accidental capture and killing is in place.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Management plan with action plan for the protection of the cartilaginous fish. Work on improvement of the National Stranding Network.

**Species name: Mobula mobular**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:


Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Towards the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Education/awareness rising
☑ Species protection
☑ Other

› Species is strictly protected in Croatia according to the Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13). There is not usual monitoring program, just collection of sporadical records. Educational materials for determination are prepared and distributed to fishermen and system for monitoring of accidental capture and killing is in place.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Management plan with action plan for the protection of the cartilaginous fish. Work on the improvement of the National Stranding Network.

### 6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

☑ No
III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES
Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

EUROBATS (1994)
Date of last report:
› July 2014
Period covered:
› June 2010 - July 2014

AEWA (1999)
Date of last report:
› May 2015
Period covered
› 2012-2014

ACCOBAMS (2001)
Date of last report:
› September 2010
Period covered:
› 2008-2010

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)
Date of last report:
› February 2013
Period covered:
› 2008-2012

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species
1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species?
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:
› Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU) was signed by Croatia on 11 November 2015

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species
1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements,
including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species?
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

**Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species?
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

**Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species?
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

**Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species?
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

**Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish?
☑ No
☑ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No
IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues
   ☑ Medium

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?
   ☑ Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:
   ☑ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species
   ☑ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas
   ☑ Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)
   ☑ Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration
   ☑ Research and monitoring of migratory species

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)
   ☑ Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:
   > Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (2008), Regulation on Ecological Network (OG, Nos. 124/13 i 105/15), Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13), Ordinance on strictly protected species (OG Nos. 144/13 and 73/16), Ordinance on conservation objectives and conservation measures of birds in the area of ecological network (OG No. 15/14): all CMS Appendix I and partly II species for which Croatia is range state are strictly protected. This protection regime prohibits any action that would disturb or interfere with the natural life cycle and growth of the animal (it is forbidden to deliberately capture, keep and kill strictly protected animals, damage or destroy their development forms, disturb them at the time of propagation and rearing young, destroy their reproduction or resting sites, hide, keep, breed, trade or in any way acquire these animals from nature). By way of derogation, in the case of overriding public interest and provided the derogation will not be harmful for the survival of a particular population, the operations for the sake of: protection of plants, fungi and animals, preventing severe damage to crops, livestock, forests, fishponds, water and other forms of property, protection of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests, research and education, repopulation, reintroduction and necessary reproduction can be permitted. On a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, holding and other reasonable use of certain strictly protected wild taxa in small quantities under strict control in order to maintain the favourable status of the species can be authorised. Cross-border movement and trade in protected species Act (OG No. 94/13) transposes the provisions of the CITES Convention, as well as the EU legislation on transboundary movement and trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Ordinance concerning the conditions of keeping protected animals in captivity, marking methods and keeping records thereof (2009), Regulation on Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15) - a system of interconnected or spatially close ecologically important areas that significantly contribute to the preservation of nature balance and biodiversity with their biogeographic balance, and they consist of ecologically important areas of the Republic of Croatia, and also includes ecologically important sites of the EU Natura 2000. Ordinance on the appropriate assessment for the ecological network (OG No. 146/14) for plans, programs and projects which individually or in combination with other plans, programs and projects may have significant effect on conservation objectives and integrity of ecological network. Ordinance on the list of habitat types, habitat map and endangered and rare habitat types (OG No. 88/14) brings the national habitat classification and lists rare and endangered habitat types, both on the European and national level, that are subject to different conservation measures.

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)
   ☑ Yes

Economic development
   ☑ No

Land-use planning
   ☑ Yes

Pollution control
   ☑ Yes
Designation and development of protected areas
☐ Yes

Development of ecological networks
☐ Yes

Planning of power lines
☐ Yes

Planning of fences
☐ Yes

Planning of dams
☐ Yes

4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

In 2013, Croatian Government adopted Regulation on Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15). The EN covers 36.73% of the land and 15.42% of the internal waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia and 9.91 km² of area outside of territorial sea. In the reporting period, mechanisms ensuring in situ conservation of EN have been developed including management plans for EM sites and implementation of ecological network impacts assessment (Appropriate Assessment) for plans, programs and projects which individually or in combination with other plans, programs and projects may have significant effect on conservation objectives and integrity of ecological network (ENIA). Additionally, through EU structural and investment funds (ESIF) for the period 2014-2020 Croatia will implement project “Development of management framework for ecological network Natura 2000” which will include preparation of draft management plans for Natura 2000 sites (including sites for bottlenose dolphins).
**V. Protected Areas**

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

› Since most of the migratory species for which Croatia is a range state are strictly protected by Nature Protection Act, they are considered in the process of proclamation of protected areas.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

› Important sites for some migratory birds: Ornithological reserve Crna Mlaka - breeding and stopover site for Ferruginous Duck; Nature Park Lonjsko Polje - important site for Corncrake, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Spoonbills and several heron species; Nature Park Kopacki rit - important breeding site for several heron species and stopover site for Spoonbills; breeding colonies of Griffon Vulture are protected as Ornith. Reserve (Island Prvić, partly island Cres and partly island Krk). In 2011 new protected area, Regional Park Mura Drava, was proclaimed – important site for White-tiled Eagle, Black Stork and Little Tern. Cetaceans and other protected marine species enjoy protection within the territory of the protected areas according to Nature Protection Act (National park Mljet, National park Brijuni, National park Kornati, Nature park Lastovo archipelago, Nature park Telašćica).


Important areas for migratory fish are mostly covered with existing SCIs.

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

**Terrestrial**

☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

› Protected Areas: 12,13% land territory;

Natura 2000: 36.73% of land territory

**Marine**

☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

› Protected Areas: 1.95% of internal waters and territorial sea

Natura 2000: 15.42 % of internal waters and territorial sea and 9.91 km2 of area outside of territorial sea.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

› Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection Directorate; Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

› see point 1a
VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?
☑ No

If yes what is the state of those projects
☑ In preparation

Please provide details
› In Splitsko-dalmatinska County, Public Institution for Management of Protected Areas of the County is monitoring Falco eleonore species through satellite telemetry. From the bats species, Hypsugo savii population is being monitored.
CAEN has been involved in IPA Adriatic project NETCET that used telemtry for marine turtles monitoring.
CAEN is preparing small projects for telemetry monitoring of several bird species (detailes will be reported in the next reporting period).
In addition, some individual telemetry cases have been undertaken for species not included by Convention: grey wolf (Canis lupus), Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx)

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):
› Considering the Bats (Hypsugo savii) in the 2014 there is an approval for telemetry research on 15 specimens as a part of the PhD Thesis of Marina Kipson (Charles University Praha).
VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?
   ☐ No

   If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)
   › N/A

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
   › /

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
   › /
VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?
   ☑ Yes

   If Yes, please provide details:
   › Celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day in Croatia every year from 2006, in the second week of May. The main goals of these events are raising public awareness of the need to protect the migratory birds and their habitats, whether it is for resting, breeding or a flyway. These events are organized by civil organizations that work in nature protection, public institutions that manage protected areas and CAEN.
   Exhibition about bird migration with reference to AEWA (including AEWA movie in 2011).
   Since year 1993 Dolphin Day has been traditional celebrated by BWI. The programme of the Dolphin Day varies each year, but usually includes lectures, exhibitions, workshops, games and sports competitions. World Sea Turtle Day is also celebrated in Croatia, mostly by the Aquarium Pula and Marine Educational center Pula. Also, since 2014 World Migratory Freshwater Fish Day is being celebrated in Croatia, mostly by the NGO (Croatian Institute for Biodiversity, ECO PAN).

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
   › Good response of wider public on awareness activities.
IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› With regard to the Nature Protection Information System (including migratory species conservation) the state budget of Croatia is the primary source of financing. Additionally, Ministries has in place the multiannual Strategic Plan, which also includes short and long term objectives for the nature protection sector, as well as indicators and linkages to state budget. Regarding the EU financial perspective 2014-2020, biodiversity (including protection of strictly protected species - most of them are covered by CMS) is recognised as one of the funding priorities, giving the objective of biodiversity conservation a strong political support.
Alerting and Monitoring System for captured, dead, injured and sick animals of strictly protected species. In the framework of this System, during 2010, the Protocol for strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, marine turtles and cartilaginous fish) was developed and National stranding network started to be operational. More information about the National Stranding Network is available at the following link: http://www.dzzp.hr/eng/national-alerting-and-monitoring-system/k/protocol-for-alerting-and-monitoring-of-dead-sick-or-injured-strictly-protected-marine-species-marine-mammals-sea-turtles-and-cartilaginous-fish-1291.html
In cooperation with partners from Italy, Slovenia, Albania and Montenegro, Croatian partners - SINP, BWI and MEC implement three year project “Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic - NETCET” (2012 – 2015). Project is implemented with the support from the EU IPA – Adriatic cross-border cooperation programme 2007–2013. During the pProject implementatation, partners have been working on a range of acitivities aimed at gaining knowledge about the status of cetaceans and sea turtles, improving capacities to perform particular conservation tasks, raising awareness of the importance of cetaceans and sea turtle conservation, and establishing a relevant, regional cooperation network.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?
☑ No

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?
☑ No

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?
☑ No

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?
☑ No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?
☑ No
X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)
› See part VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS, section 1

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)
› Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU) was signed by Croatia on 11 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany.

Avian Species and Issues

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)
› See part Appendix I species, 1. Birds, section 2b

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)
› Participating on development of the Action Plan for the European Turtle Dove (Streptopelia turtur), first workshop (16-18 January 2017) held under the LIFE EuroSAP Project focused on the central and eastern flyway of the European Turtle Dove

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)
› Regional Workshop for Cooperation and Implementation of AEWA in the Adriatic Flyway
This regional workshop held from 13-15 September 2016, was held with the aim to enhance cooperation and implementation of AEWA for countries of the Adriatic Flyway where particular attention was given to involving civil society and national non-governmental organizations from each country

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)
› Decision on the establishment of monitoring committee for epidemiological status and preventing the avian influence (OG No. 109/05)
The obligations of monitoring committee is a regular monitoring and consideration of epizootic and epidemiological situation in relation to avian disease in Europe and the world; regular monitoring of the health status of domestic and wild birds in the Republic of Croatia in relation to avian flu diseases; proposing measures and proposals for the adoption of implementing regulations for the control and control of avian flu; proposing and producing information material on avian flu, for those interested in the poultry industry and for the wider public; proposing emergency measures in case of avian flu in Croatia and proposing emergency measures for the protection of human health in case these cases in Croatia.

Aquatic Species and Issues

Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)
› All Cetacean species with the natural range in the Adriatic Sea, as well as the ones that occasionally occur, are strictly protected in Croatia so any capture, killing or intentional disturbance is prohibited by law.
See part Appendix I species, 2. Aquatic Mammals, section 3a (National Stranding Network)

Cross-cutting Issues

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)
› Regulation on the ecological network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15)
In 2013 Croatia proclaimed ecological network Natura 2000 which consists of areas of conservation importance for birds - areas important for conservation and the achievement of a favourable state of wild bird species of Community and Union interest, as well as their habitats, and areas important for the conservation of migratory bird species, especially wetland areas of international importance - Special Protected Areas (SPAs) and areas of conservation importance for the species and habitat types - areas important for conservation and the achievement of favourable conservation status of other wildlife species and their habitats as well as the natural habitats of EU interest - Sites of Community Importance (pSCIs).
Ecological Network in Croatia covers 36.73% of the terrestrial part of Croatia and 15.42% of the coastal sea (territorial and internal marine waters).Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)
As stated in section “Strategic and Institutional Matters” new NBSAP of the Republic Croatia adressed the climate change impact on the loss of biodiversity at the global level due to impacts on nesting times, migrations and distribution of species. Additionally, please see Appendix I species, 1. Birds, section 2a.
Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

Ordinance on alien species that may be placed on the market and invasive alien species (OG No. 17/17)

A new Act on IAS is in procedure of adoption. It is related to prevention of the introduction and spread of alien and invasive alien species and their management, which will address and regulate these issues appropriately.
Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

**Chiroptera**

**Miniopterus schrebersii (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


**Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Tadarida teniotis**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

**Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Presence of Rhinolophus mehely was evaluated again in 2016 by dr. Tvrtković and based on incorrect determination the species was misidentified and is no longer in the checklist of bat species present in Croatia (Tvrtković, N. (2016): The findings of Mehely’s Horseshoe Bat (Chiroptera) in the last century in Croatia were errors in identification, Natura Croatica Vol. 25(1): 165-172, http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=236890&lang=en) on which UNEP/EUROBATS was informed during 22nd AC Meeting, Belgraade, Serbia, March 2017 so in total 4 Rhinolophus sp. are present.

**Acipenser gueldenstaedtii**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

**Cetacea**

**Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.
Range State

Published distribution reference


Bilandžić, N. et al (2011): The concentration of toxic elements in tissues good (Tursiops truncatus) and striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba) from the Adriatic Sea. Veterinarska stanica 42: 129-137.


Bilandžić, N. et al. (2012): Toxic Element Concentrations in the Bottlenose (Tursiops truncatus), Striped (Stenella coeruleoalba) and Risso’s (Grampus griseus) Dolphins Stranded in Eastern Adriatic Sea, Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, Volume 89, Issue 3, pp 467-473

Lucić, H. et al. (2012): Relation of the morphometric and densitometric parameters of the right flipper as an indicator of maneuvering ability in bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) and striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba) from the Adriatic sea, Zbornik sažetaka 11. hrvatski biološki kongres s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem / Jelaska, Sven ; Klobučar, Goran Ivan Vinko ; Šerić Jelaska, Lucija ; Lejak Levanić, Dunja ; Lukša, Žaklin (ed). - Zagreb : Hrvatsko biološko društvo 1885 , 2012. 113-114, Šibenik


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

**Balaenoptera physalus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

 › Gomerčić, T. et al. (2006): Fin whale (Balaenoptera physalus) calf stranded on the island Prvić near island Krk, Natural history researches of the Rijeka region : the 2nd Scientific Symposium , Rijeka

Holcer, D, Fortuna, C.M. (2011): The aerial survey of cetacean abundance in the areas of Kvarner/Kvarnerić and Central Adriatic: August 2010. A project report. 27 pages. Blue World Vis,Vis

Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of mega fauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

**Physter macrocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference


Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of mega fauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

**Grampus griseus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference


Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of mega fauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Stenella coeruleoalba (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

Vuković, S. et al (2006): Morphology of the lymph nodes in bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) and
striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba) from the Adriatic Sea, Acta Veterinaria Hungarica, Volume 53, Number 1, p 1-11

Šeol, B. et al. (2006): Isolation of Clostridium tertium from a Striped Dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba) in the
Adriatic Sea. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 42 (3), pp. 709-711

Nikolić, N. et al. (2006): Diversity of mitochondrial DNA control region of striped dolphin (Stenella
coeruleoalba) from the Croatian part of the Adriatic sea - a preliminary research. Proceedings of Abstracts of
9th Croatian Biological Congress, Rovinj 23. - 29. rujna 2006., Hrvatsko biološko društvo, Zagreb

Pompe-Gotal, J., Srebocan, E., Gomeric, H., Pre hendar Crnic, A. (2009): Mercury concentrations in the tissues of
bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops truncatus) and striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba) stranded on the
Croatian, Adriatic coast, Veterinarni Medicina, 54, 2009 (12): 598-604

Golov, A. et al. (2009): Records and genetic diversity of striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba) from the
Croatian coast of the Adriatic Sea. Marine Biodiversity Records, 2, e98

Rako, N. (2009): Visitor or invader? Recent occurrences of striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba) in the
Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea. European Congress of Conservation Biology "Conservation biology and
beyond: from science to practice", Prague

Vinodol channel, Northern Adriatic Sea (Croatia), Natura Croatica, vol.18, No2, 427-436, Zagreb

Vuković, S. et al. (2010): Histological Structure of the Adrenal Gland of the Bottlenose Dolphin (Tursiops
truncatus) and the Striped Dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba) from the Adriatic Sea, Anatomia, Histologia,
Embryologia, Volume 39, Issue 1, pages 59-66

harbour, Northern Adriatic Sea, Croatia, Vie et milieu - life and environment, 61 (2): 87-93

Holcer, D, Fortuna, C.M. (2011): The aerial survey of cetacean abundance in the areas of Kvarner/Kvarnerić
and Central Adriatic: August 2010. A project report. 27 pages. Blue World Vis,Vis

Duras Gomeric, M. et al. (2012): High number of striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba) deaths during 2012
in the Adriatic sea, Zbornik sažetaka 11. hrvatski biološki kongres s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem / Jelaska,
Sven ; Klobučar, Goran Ivan Vinko ; Šerić Jelaska, Lucija ; Lejlik Levanić, Dunja ; Luška, Žaklin (ed). - Zagreb :
Hrvatsko biološko društvo 1885. 203-204. Sibenik

Bilandžić, N. et al. (2012): Toxic Element Concentrations in the Bottlenose (Tursiops truncatus), Striped
(Stenella coeruleoalba) and Rioso’s (Grampus griseus) Dolphins Stranded in Eastern Adriatic Sea, Bulletin of
Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, Volume 89, Issue 3, pp 467-473

Lucić, H. et al. (2012): Relation of the morphometric and densitometric parameters of the right flipper as an
indicator of maneuvering ability in bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) and striped dolphin (Stenella
coeruleoalba) from the Adriatic sea, Zbornik sažetaka 11. hrvatski biološki kongres s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem / Jelaska,
Sven ; Klobučar, Goran Ivan Vinko ; Šerić Jelaska, Lucija ; Lejlik Levanić, Dunja ; Luška, Žaklin (ed). - Zagreb :
Hrvatsko biološko društvo 1885. 203-204. Sibenik

Bilandžić, N. et al. (2013): Toxic element concentrations in three dolphins species stranded in eastern Adriatic
sea, Knjiža sažetaka. Simpozij parazitarno zoonozi i teški metali u kopnenih i morskih predatora. / Cvetnić,

Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P. , Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea:
hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or
Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity

Fortuna, C.M., Holcer, D., Mackelworth, P. (eds.) 2015. Conservation of cetaceans and sea turtles in the
Adriatic Sea: status of species and potential conservation measures. 135 pages. Report produced under WP7
of the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme

Action Plan for the management of cetaceans in Croatia. 34 pages. Document produced under WP7 of
the NETCET project, IPA Adriatic Cross-border Cooperation Programme

Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Delphinus delphis (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference
Carnivora

Monachus monachus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference


Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Gaviiformes

Gavia arctica arctica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Podicipediformes

Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Podiceps grigisegena grigisegena

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Pelecaniformes
**Pelecanus crispus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Phalacrocorax pygmeus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Ciconiiformes**

**Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

**Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Ciconia ciconia**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Ciconia nigra**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Platalea leucorodia**
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp


**Plegadis falcinellus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Anseriformes**

**Anatidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Falconiformes**

**Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Accipitridae spp**

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Falconidae spp**

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Galliformes**

**Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Gruiformes**

**Crex crex**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp
Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Porzana parva parva
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Porzana pusilla intermedia
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Otis tarda
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Charadriiformes
Burhinus oedicnemus
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Glareola pratincola
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Chlidonias niger niger
Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Larus audouinii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Recurvirostridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SiNP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Testudinata

Cheloniidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Lazar, B. et al. (2010): Diet composition of a green turtle, Chelonia mydas, from the Adriatic Sea, Natura Croatica, Vol. 19, №1, 263-271
Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity
Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Dermochelyidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity
Lamniformes

**Carcharodon carcharias**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

› De Maddalena, A. (2000): Historical and contemporary presence of the great white shark Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758), in the northern and central Adriatic Sea. Annales Series Historia Naturalis, Koper 10: 3-18


**Isurus oxyrinchus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

**Isurus paucus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

**Lamna nasus**

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Cetorhinus maximus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
>


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Alopias vulpinus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
>


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Acipenseriformes

Published distribution reference
>


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017
Acipenser naccarii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

Acipenser nudiventris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Acipenser stellatus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

Acipenser sturio

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference


Huso huso

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

Squaliformes

Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Pristiformes

Pristis pectinata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference


Myliobatiformes

Mobula mobular

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Anguilliformes

Anguilla anguilla

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/60344/1


Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity

Anguilliformes

Anguilla anguilla

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/60344/1


2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE

**Accipiter brevipes**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Accipiter gentilis**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Accipiter nisus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Aquila chrysaetos**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Aquila clanga**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Aquila heliaca**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Aquila pomarina**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Buteo buteo**

Choose the one that applies.
Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Buteo lagopus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Buteo rufinus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Circaetus gallicus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Circus aeruginosus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Circus cyaneus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Circus pygargus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Gyps fulvus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Haliaeetus albicilla**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Hieraaetus pennatus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Milvus migrans

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Milvus milvus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Pernis apivorus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE

Falco biarmicus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Falco cherrug

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Falco columbarius

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Falco eleonoraean
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Falco naumanni**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Falco peregrinus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Falco subbuteo**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Falco tinnunculus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE**

**Acrocephalus arundinaceus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Acrocephalus melanopogon**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Acrocephalus paludicola**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp
**Acrocephalus palustris**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Acrocephalus schoenobaenus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Acrocephalus scirpaceus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Cettia cetti**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Erithacus rubecula**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Ficedula albicollis**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112


**Ficedula hypoleuca**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Ficedula parva**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Hippolais icterina**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Hippolais olivetorum**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

**Hippolais pallida**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Hippolais polyglotta**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Locustella fluviatilis**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Locustella luscinioides**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Locustella naevia**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Luscinia luscinia**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Luscinia megarhynchos**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Luscinia svecica
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Monticola saxatilis
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Monticola solitarius
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Muscicapa striata
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Oenanthe hispanica
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Oenanthe oenanthe
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Panurus biarmicus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Phoenicurus ochruros
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Phoenicurus phoenicurus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Phylloscopus collybita
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Phylloscopus orientalis
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Phylloscopus trochilus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Regulus ignicapillus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Regulus regulus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Saxicola rubetra
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Saxicola torquata
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
**Sylvia atricapilla**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia borin**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia cantillans**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia communis**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia curruca**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia hortensis**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia melanocephala**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Sylvia nisoria**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

**Turdus iliacus**
Choose the one that applies.
Turdus merula
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Turdus philomelos
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Turdus pilaris
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Turdus torquatus
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE

Aix galericulata
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Anas fabalis
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Anas platyrhynchos
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Anas strepera
Choose the one that applies.
Anser albinus

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Anser anser

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Anser fabalis

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Aythya ferina

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Aythya fuligula

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Aythya marila

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Aythya nyroca

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference

Bucephalaclangula

Choose the one that applies.

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp
**Cygnus cygnus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Cygnus olor**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Melanitta fusca**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Melanitta nigra**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

**Mergellus albellus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Mergus merganser**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Mergus serrator**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Netta rufina**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp
Oxyura leucocephala

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Tadorna tadorna

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Recurvirostra avosetta

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius alexandrinus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

Charadrius dubius

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Charadrius hiaticula

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

Pluvialis apricaria

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Pluvialis squatarola**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Vanellus vanellus**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOPOLACIDAE**

**Arenaria interpres**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Calidris alba**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Calidris alpina**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Calidris ferruginea**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Calidris minuta**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Calidris temminckii**
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

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<th>Species</th>
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<td>Gallinago gallinago</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP &amp; SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp</td>
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<td>Gallinago media</td>
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<td>Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP &amp; SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp</td>
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<td>Limicola falcinellus</td>
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<td>Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Numenius arquata</td>
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<td>Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP &amp; SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp</td>
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<td>Numenius phaeopus</td>
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<td>Numenius tenuirostris</td>
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<td>Philomachus pugnax</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Scolopax rusticola**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Tutiš, V. et al. (2013): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. MENP & SINP, Zagreb, 258 pp

**Tringa erythropus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa glareola**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa hypoleucos**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa nebularia**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa ochropus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa stagnatilis**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Kralj (1997): Croatian ornithofauna in the last 100 years. Larus 46: 1-112

**Tringa totanus**

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)

Rhinolophus blasii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Rhinolophus euryale

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Kipson, M. (2012): „Fauna šišmiša (Chiroptera) na odabranim područjima Regionalnog parka Mura - Drava“.
Rhinolophus hipposideros

Choose the one that applies.

☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Rhinolophus mehelyi

Published distribution reference

Presence of Rhinolophus mehelyi was evaluated again in 2016 by dr. Tvrtković and based on incorrect determination the species was misidentified and is no longer in the checklist of bat species present in Croatia (Tvrtković, N. (2016): The findings of Mehely’s Horseshoe Bat (Chiroptera) in the last century in Croatia were mistakes in identification, Natura Croatica Vol. 25(1): 165-172, http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=236890&lang=en) on which UNEP/EUROBATS was informed during 22nd AC Meeting, Belgraade, Serbia, March 2017

Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)
Barbastella barbastellus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Eptesicus nilssonii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Eptesicus serotinus

Choose the one that applies.
✓ Range State

Published distribution reference

Hypsugo savii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Miniopterus schreibersii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis alcathoe

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis aurascens

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia, Nature Protection Directorate &
Myotis bechsteinii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis blythii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis brandti

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Myotis capaccinii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis dasycneme

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis daubentonii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis emarginatus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Bedek, J., Bilandžić, H., Bregović, P., Dražina, T., Fressel, N., Lukić, M., Ozimec, R., Pavlek, M., Slapnik, R. i...
Myotis myotis

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis mystacinus

Choose the one that applies.
☐ Range State

Published distribution reference


Myotis nattereri

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Nyctalus lasiopterus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Nyctalus leisleri

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Nyctalus noctula

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State
Pipistrellus kuhlii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Pipistrellus nathusii

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Pipistrellus pipistrellus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Pipistrellus pygmaeus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

Plecotus auritus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Plecotus austriacus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Plecotus kolombatovici

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Plecotus macrobularis

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
Vespertilio murinus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Order TESTUDINATA, Family CHELONIIDAE

Caretta caretta

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Lazar, B. et al (2011): Accumulation of organochlorine contaminants in loggerhead sea turtles, Caretta caretta, from the eastern Adriatic Sea, Chemosphere, Volume 82, Issue 1, Pages 121-129


Casale, P., Lazar, B. at al. (2012): Foraging grounds, movement patterns and habitat connectivity of juvenile loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) tracked from the Adriatic Sea, Marine Biology, Volume 159, Issue 7, pp 1527-1535

Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea:
hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017

Chelonia mydas

Choose the one that applies.

☑ Range State

Published distribution reference


Lazar, B. et al. (2010): Diet composition of a green turtle, Chelonia mydas, from the Adriatic Sea, Natura Croatica, Vol. 19, N°1, 263-271

Fortuna, C. M., Mackelworth, C. P., Holcer, D. (2014). Toward the identification of EBSAs in the Adriatic sea: hotspots of megafauna. Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), Málaga, Spain, Convention on Biological Diversity


Database of the National Alerting and Monitoring System, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, 2017