

Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences (INC PAS)

in the BIOREGIO Carpathians project



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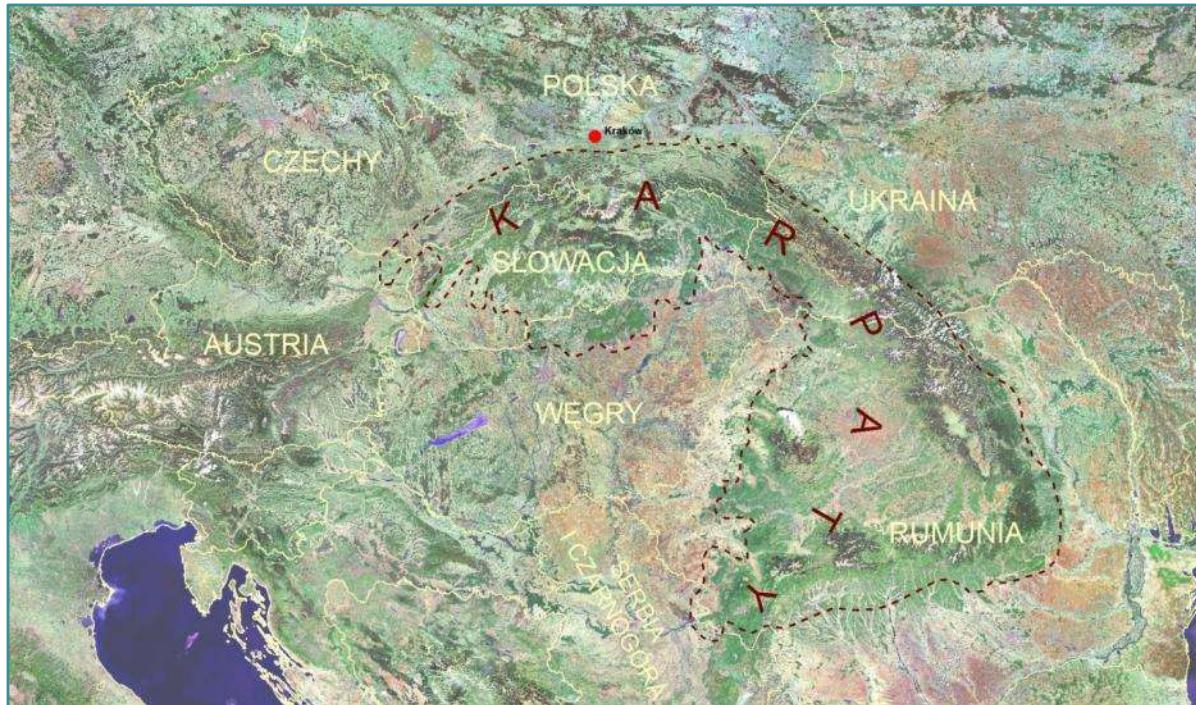
Brasov 27-29th July 2011

About the INC PAS

ERDF 20% PP2 partner

Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nature Conservation

- main Polish scientific institution oriented directly on nature conservation and applied ecology
- exists since 1953
- governed by public law



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About the INC PAS

ERDF 20% PP2 partner

Work Package	Task
WP1	Project coordination
WP2	<i>External Communications</i>
	<i>Internal Communications</i>
WP3	<i>Data collection and analysis</i>
	<i>Carpathian Red List of Species and of Habitats</i>
WP4	<i>Identification of regional development opportunities</i>
	<i>Common integrated management measures elaboration and follow up</i>
WP5	<i>Data collection and analysis</i>
WP7	Stakeholders consultation process
	Pan - Carpathian Day

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About the INC PAS

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INC PAS activities

Scientific research

- statutory research
- domestic projects
- international projects

Applied science

- rich and long-term cooperation with institutions involved in the natural assets management and conservation
- participation and coordination of projects focused on implementing nature conservation

INC PAS scientific activities

Statutory research within the priority aim "*The state of preservation, transformation and biodiversity conservation strategy of Poland*", e.g.

- Threats and strategies for vegetation diversity conservation
- Ecological and genetic basis for fauna protection
- Impact of the ecological processes on biodiversity
- Biodiversity conservation in terms of increasing anthropogenic influence
- Protection of the geological diversity within the biodiversity conservation
- Assessment of the endangered populations' genetic variability

About the INC PAS ERDF 20% PP2 partner

Applied science in the INC PAS

- forming the foundations for 'Natura 2000' network in Poland
- participation in many projects related to 'Natura 2000' programme
- setting of the strategy for conservation of genetic variability in natural or captive populations
- ensuring the data collection and analysis in Poland in a way to contribute to the establishment of a solid database covering all the Carpathian region.

About the INC PAS

ERDF 20% PP2 partner

Applied science in the INC PAS – major projects

- Polish part of the European system CORINE Biotopes
- Pilot implementation of EMERALD network
- ALARM (Assesing Large scale environment Risks with tested Methods)
- Indicative map of Pan-European Ecological Network of Central and Eastern Europe
- Integrated ecosystem functioning for river quality assessment and management



INC PAS - databases

The Book of invasive alien species in Polish fauna (database)

SZUKAJ | STRONA GŁÓWNA

- WPROWADZENIE
- METODYKA I TERMINOLOGIA
- WYKAZ GAT. INTRODUKOWANYCH
- ALFABETYCZNA LISTA GATUNKÓW
- SYSTEMATYCZNA LISTA GATUNKÓW
- SZUKAJ
- PODSUMOWANIE I KOMENTARZ
- REKOMENDACJE
- AUTORZY
- STOPKA REDAKCYJNA
- PUBLIKACJA INTERNETOWA




MINISTERSTWO NAUKI
I SZKOLNICTWA WYŻSZEGO

PROJEKT I WYKONANIE „I.C.”

POWROT

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KSIĘGA
GATUNKÓW
OBCYCH
INWAZYJNYCH
W FAUNIE POLSKI



Alien Species in Poland

Home Project Database Resources



PROJECT
 Invasive Alien Species (IAS) are commonly regarded as a threat due to the biological diversity on a global scale, second only to habitat loss. Although the problem is well recognized, concerted efforts to solve it have only been undertaken within last decades few years. Conservation of biodiversity in Europe (IUCN) and elsewhere recognized an integral components for solving the problems they pose.

In 1999, the database on species introduced into Poland was developed at the Institute of Nature Conservation of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow for the Ministry of Environment. In 2003, thanks to a grant from the US State Department, part of the data was translated and made accessible on the Internet.

[+ read more](#)

NEWS
 A questionnaire on the European Code of conduct on biofertilization and invasive alien plants
[www.eeaq.org/questionnaire](#)

In 2009, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) and the Council of Europe jointly drafted and published a “European Code of conduct on biofertilization and invasive alien plants”. As a result of the implementation of this Code of conduct within European and Mediterranean countries (EPPO), the Council of Europe and the European Environment Agency (EEA) launched a short [online questionnaire](#) to gather information on this matter. The questionnaire is open for all who are interested until 31.08.2011, and it takes about 20 minutes to fill it in...

By 2012 a dedicated legislative instrument will be developed by the EU Commission to combat IAS.
[www.eeaq.org/questionnaire](#)

On 3.05.2010 the European Commission published a “Strategy for Invasive Alien Species” ([www.ec.europa.eu/environment/invasivespecies-strategy_en.htm](#)) as one of the most serious environmental threats for the European nature. However, there is currently no dedicated, comprehensive EU policy to address this problem. The strategy proposes filling this gap with a dedicated EU legislative instrument which could tackle outstanding challenges relating inter alia to IAS pathways, early detection and response and enforcement and management of IAS. By 2012, a dedicated legislative instrument will be developed by the Commission to fill this policy gap completely. This will contribute to achieving one of the targets of the strategy: declaring that by 2020 IAS and their pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS...

LATEST CHANGES IN THE DATABASE

New records:
 Basz, older
 Time
 2011-06-24 23:27 [+ read more](#)

Aliens vascular (Miller, 1999)
 Invict
 2011-06-24 23:47 [+ read more](#)

CBD Secretariat invites Review of AHTEC Report on Alien Species
[www.cbd.int/ahtec/report](#)

<http://www.iop.krakow.pl/gatunkiobce/default.asp>

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INC PAS - databases

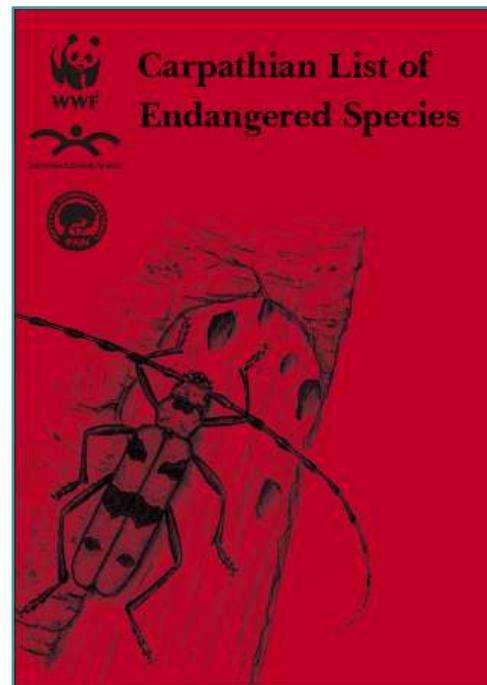
Polish Red Data Book of Animals – Invertebrates (database)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Polish Red Data Book of Animals – Invertebrates database. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "SZUKAJ", "STRONA GŁÓWNA", and "ENGLISH VERSION". Below the navigation bar is a logo for "POLSKA CZERWONA KSIĘGA ZWIERZA BEZKRĘGOWCE" featuring a butterfly. The main menu on the left includes links for "WPROWADZENIE", "ZASADY REDAKCYJNE", "SCHEMAT OPISU GATUNKU", "PRZYJĘTE KATEGORIE ZAGROŻEŃ", "ALFABETYCZNA LISTA GATUNKÓW", "SYSTEMATYCZNA LISTA GATUNKÓW", "SZUKAJ", "PODSUMOWANIE", "OCHRONA ZWIERZĄT W POLSCE", "SŁOWNIK", "SPIS LITERATURY", "STOPKA REDAKCYJNA", and "PUBLIKACJA INTERNETOWA". There are also two circular logos at the bottom left. The central content area contains a detailed description of the book's purpose and its importance for various sectors like conservation, parks, and local governments. It also mentions the involvement of the Ministry of Environment and the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. The footer includes copyright information for IOP PAN (2004-2009) and a "PORRÓT" logo.

<http://www.iop.krakow.pl/pckz/default.asp>

Carpathian List of Endangered Species (publication)



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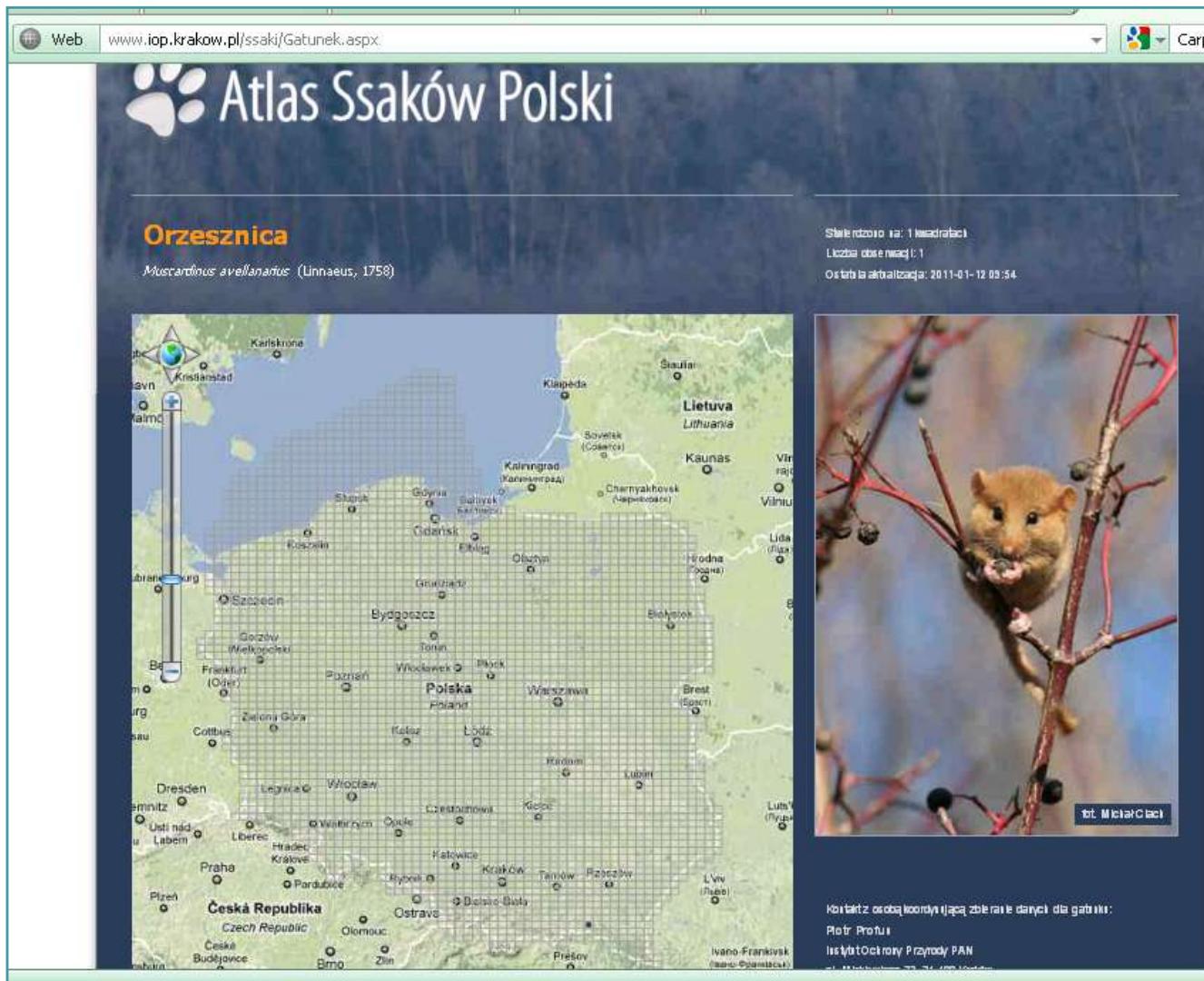
Polish database of representative Geosites selected for the European Network



POLISH DATABASE OF REPRESENTATIVE GEOSITES SELECTED FOR THE EUROPEAN NETWORK

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Atlas of Polish mammals

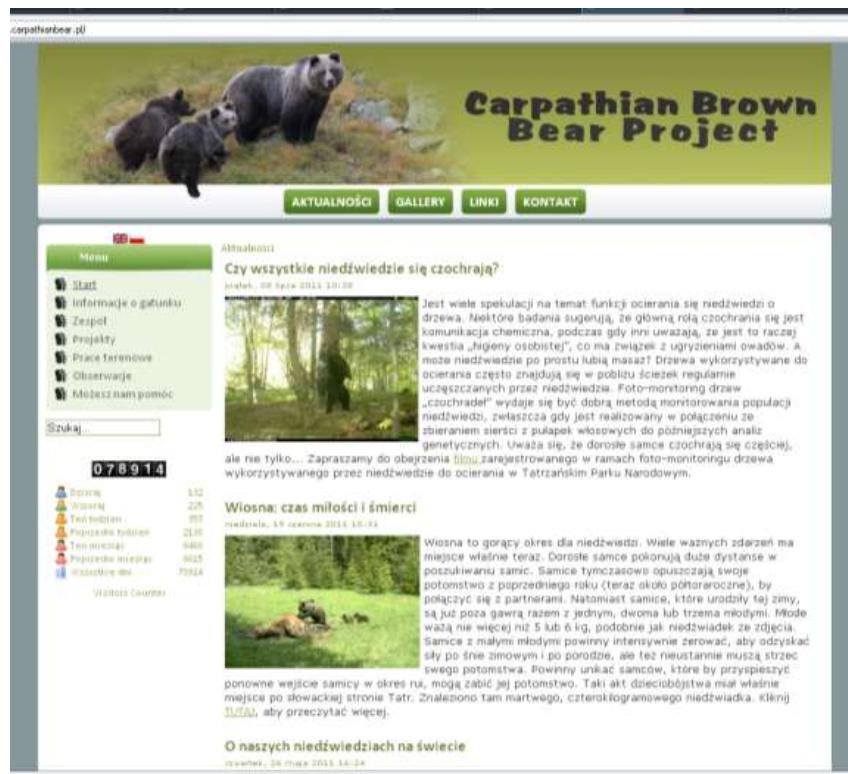


The screenshot shows the homepage of the "Atlas Ssaków Polski" (Atlas of Polish Mammals) website. The title "Atlas Ssaków Polski" is at the top left, followed by "Orzesznica" and the scientific name "Mustardinus avellanarius (Linnaeus, 1758)". A map of Central Europe is displayed, with a grid overlay over Poland. Numerous city names are labeled, including Katowice, Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, Gdańsk, Szczecin, Wrocław, Lublin, and Lublin. To the right is a photograph of a dormouse (Mustardinus avellanarius) hanging from a branch with small red berries. The text "tit. Michał Cieci" is visible near the bottom right of the photo. The page also includes a status bar with "Stan rozwoju: 1. Inicjacja", "Liczba obiektów: 1", and "Ostatnia aktualizacja: 2011-01-12 09:54".

INC PAS – projects

Carpathian Brown Bear Project - *number of projects dedicated to this species protection*

<http://www.carpathianbear.pl/>



Aktualności

Czy wszystkie niedźwiedzie się czochrają?
piątek, 08 kwietnia 2011 10:07

Jest wiele spekulacji na temat funkcji ocierania się niedźwiedzi o drzewa. Niektóre badania sugerują, że główna rola czocharzania się jest komunikacja chemiczna, podczas gdy inni uważają, że jest to raczej kwestia „ujęśnienia osobistej”, co ma związek z ugnyczeniami owadów. A może niedźwiedzie po prostu lubią maszat? Drzewa wykorzystywane do czocharzania często znajdują się w pobliżu ścieżek regularnie uczęszczanych przez niedźwiedzie. Foto-monitoring drzew „czocharzel” wydaje się być dobrą metodą monitorowania populacji niedźwiedzi, zwłaszcza gdy jest realizowany w połączeniu ze zbiernieniem sierści z pułapek głosowych do późniejszych analiz genetycznych. Uważa się, że dorosłe samce czochrają się częściej, ale nie tylko... Zapraszamy do obejrzenia [filmu](#), zarejestrowanego w ramach foto-monitoringu drzew wykorzystywanego przez niedźwiedzie do czocharzania w Tatrzańskim Parku Narodowym.

Wiosna: czas miłości i śmierci
sobota, 19 kwietnia 2011 10:03

Wiosna to gorący okres dla niedźwiedzi. Wiele ważnych zdarzeń ma miejsce właśnie teraz. Dorosłe samce pokonują duże dystanse w poszukiwaniu samicy. Samice tymczasem opuszczają swoje potomstwo z poprzedniego roku (teraz około półtorarocze), by połączyć się z partnerami. Natomiast samice, które urodziły się tej zimy, są już poza gawram razem z jednym, dwoma lub trzema młodymi. Młode ważą nie więcej niż 5 lub 6 kg, podobnie jak niedźwiedziek ze zdjęcia. Samice z małymi młodymi powinny intensywnie zerwać, aby odryskać się po frie zimowym i po porodzie, ale też nieustannie muszą strzec swego potomstwa. Powinni unikać samców, którzy by przyspieszyć ponowne wejście samicy w okres ru, mogliby zabić jej potomstwo. Taki akt dziercobielsztwa miał właśnie miejsce po słowackiej stronie Tatr. Znaleziono tam martwego, cztersięciogodzinnego niedźwiedka. [Kliknij tutaj](#), aby przeczytać więcej.

O naszych niedźwiedziach na świecie
sobota, 26 marca 2011 14:24

Kategoria	Wartość
Biorąc	132
Wysypanie	225
Ten biorąc	357
Pozycjonowanie	2138
Ten mordar	6488
Pozycja mordar	6025
Wszystko inne	70914

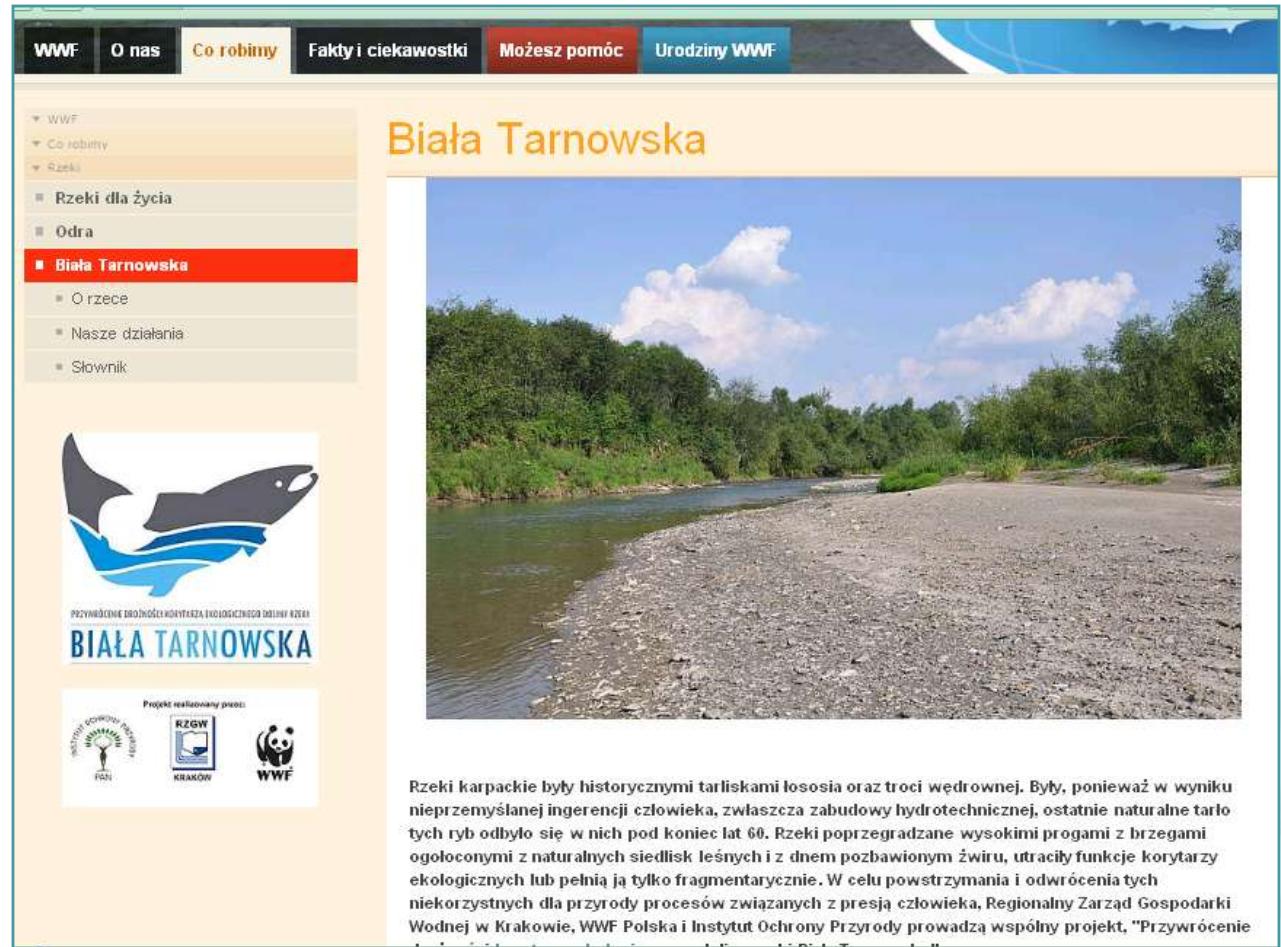
Statystyki Counter:

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INC PAS – projects

Restoration of connectivity the ecological corridor of Biała Tarnowska river

<http://losos.org.pl/>



Biała Tarnowska

Rzeki Karpackie były historycznymi tarliskami lososia oraz troci wędrownej. Były, ponieważ w wyniku nieprzemyślnej ingerencji człowieka, zwłaszcza zabudowy hydrotechnicznej, ostatnie naturalne tarły tych ryb odbyło się w nich pod koniec lat 60. Rzeki poprzegradzane wysokimi progami z brzegami ogolocynymi z naturalnych siedlisk leśnych i z dnem pozbawionym żwiru, utraciły funkcje korytarzy ekologicznych lub pełnią ją tylko fragmentarycznie. W celu powstrzymania i odwrócenia tych niekorzystnych dla przyrody procesów związanych z presją człowieka, Regionalny Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej w Krakowie, WWF Polska i Instytut Ochrony Przyrody prowadzą wspólny projekt, "Przywrócenie

Species and habitats monitoring



The screenshot shows a web application for species and habitat monitoring. At the top, there's a banner with the text "Monitoring gatunków i siedlisk przyrodniczych". Below the banner, the main content area has a sidebar on the left with links: "O monitoringu", "Aktualności", "Raporty", "Zestawienia wyników", and "Logowanie". The "Logowanie" section contains input fields for "Nazwa użytkownika" and "Hasło", and a "Zaloguj" button. The main content area on the right contains two large blocks of text. The first block discusses the obligation under EU Directive 92/43/EEC regarding the monitoring of biological diversity and habitats. The second block discusses the implementation of the State Monitoring of Species and Habitats in Poland, mentioning the National Institute of Environmental Protection PAN and the Natura 2000 network. At the bottom, there are footer sections for "Copyright 2010" (with the GIOŚ logo), "Centrum Natura 2000" (with the logo of the Institute of Environmental Protection PAN), and "Projekt i realizacja strony: Edward Bobeć; webdesign: Wiesław Kroi; ASP.NET, SQL".

<http://www.iop.krakow.pl/cn2000/monitoring/>

“Building of Carpathian Biodiversity Information System and design of the ecological network for the Western Carpathians” (2008 – 2010)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the project website, which has a green and blue color scheme. At the top, there's a banner with the text "Building of Carpathian Biodiversity Information System and design of the ecological network for the Western Carpathians". Below the banner, there's a navigation menu with links like "outputs", "reports", "news", "publications", "administration", and "contacts". On the left side, there are logos for the project partners: DBU (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt), IBN (Institut für Biodiversität), and CERI (Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative). The main content area contains sections for "Project target", "Project background", and "Partners". Each partner section includes their logo, name, and website address.

Project target
 The aim of the project is to build Carpathian Biodiversity Information System, design the Western Carpathian Ecological Network on a regional scale, as a complement to the ecological network, which is under preparation in Ukrainian, Romanian and Serbian part of the Carpathians and to elaborate a strategic action plan outlining the future process of its implementation. This will contribute to the strengthening of the protection of the areas with internationally (regionally) as well as nationally important species and biotopes through coherent method for data collection and processing, through mobilization of the experts to gather missing data (on species, habitats), through processing of the gathered and already existing data into the common Biodiversity Information System of the Western Carpathians. These activities support implementation of the Carpathian Convention in the region. They contribute to strengthening of the capacities of the Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative.

Project background
 The idea of ecological networks *sensu lato* emerged in different parts of Europe long time ago (e.g., Lithuania and Estonia in the 70's., the former Czechoslovakia was one of the first countries where the idea of ecological network was integrated into the conservation policy). It was not until 1995 (3rd Ministerial conference in Sofia) when up to 54 European countries endorsed the action to establish the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy. Apart of the task set was to establish this ecological network within 20 years. In the Carpathian scope the task is undertaken in the Article 4.5 of the Carpathian Convention stating, that the parties shall cooperate in developing an ecological network in the Carpathians, as a constituent part of the Pan-European Biological Network.

CERI long term objective is to provide a Carpathian-wide network to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable development within the framework of Carpathian Convention. CERI's vision is to achieve the long term conservation of the unique nature of the globally important Carpathian Mountains, while supporting its economy and culture for the lasting benefit of people through international partnership. CERI promotes international cooperation and supports the support and coordination of activities relevant for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of the Carpathian region. CERI's goal, as stated in the CERI's development strategy is to lead the design and development of a robust ecological framework for all seven Carpathian Countries. Building blocks of the strategy plan how to achieve this goal are the activities leading to the design of the regional – Carpathian ecological network, following consistent approach in all seven Carpathian countries, being EU as well as non-EU countries.

In April 2008 CERI started up to implement the project "Development of a Carpathian Ecological Network" of Wageningen International, financed by BBI-Matra. By means of member organizations of the CERI and cooperating organizations (Orbiscon, Daphne, Abira, ECNC, Intern. Secretariate of Carpathian Convention, MMF-DCP) biodiversity and socio-economic data collection is realized on the territories of the three Eastern Carpathian countries, being EU as well as non-EU countries.

<http://www.carpates.org>

our common future

INC PAS - projects

„Optimization of use of Natura 2000 network resources for sustainable development in Polish Carpathians” within EEA Financial Mechanism (PL0108) 2007-2011

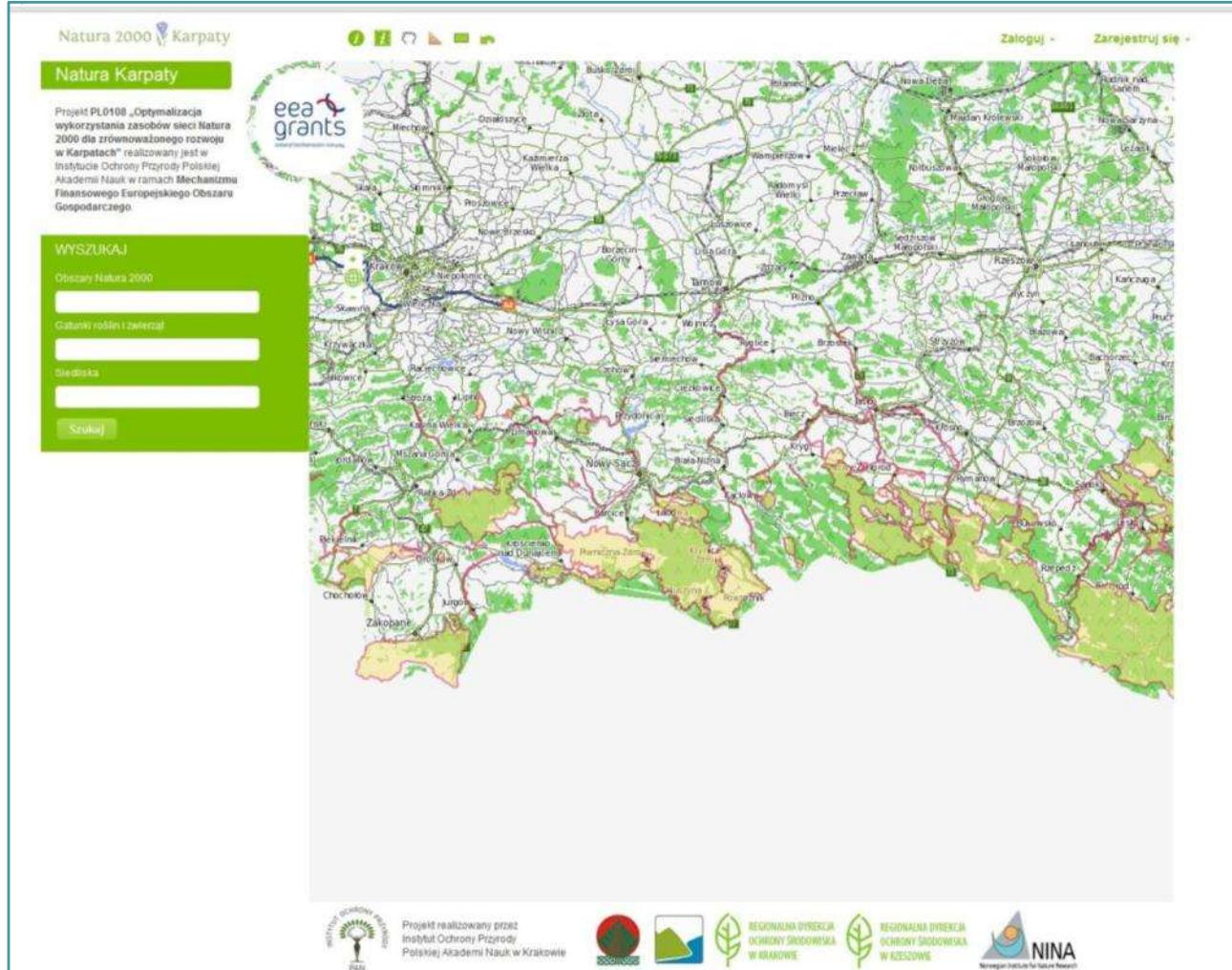
- Management strategy for the Polish Carpathians
- Active conservation programme
- Integrated Information System for the Polish Carpathians



<http://www.iop.krakow.pl/karpaty>



INC PAS - projects



Natura 2000 Karpaty

Natura Karpaty

Projekt PL0108 „Optymalizacja wykorzystania zasobów sieci Natura 2000 dla zrównoważonego rozwoju w Karpatach” realizowany jest w Instytucie Ochrony Przyrody Polskiej Akademii Nauk w ramach Mechanizmu Finansowego Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego.

WYSZUKAJ

Obszary Natura 2000

Gatunki roślin i zwierząt

Działka

Znajdź

Zaloguj | Zarejestruj się |

eea grants

Institute for Nature Research

Projekt realizowany przez Instytut Ochrony Przyrody Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie

REGIOWA DIREKCYJA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA
W KRAKOWIE

REGIOWA DIREKCYJA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA
W KĘSZOWIE

NINA
Norwegian Institute for Nature Research

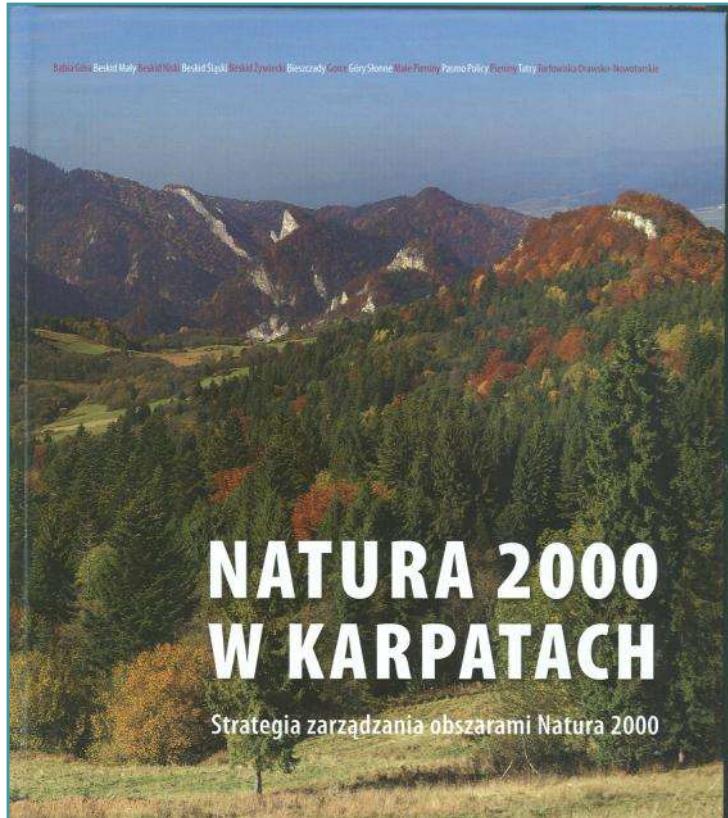
<http://natura.iop.krakow.pl/>

Integrated Information
System for the Polish
Carpathians
(PL0108 project)





INC PAS - projects



Management strategy for the Polish Carpathians (book published within PL0108 project)



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Thank you for your attention!

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