

Summary

In relation to the majority of European countries Croatia distinguishes itself by a great diversity of ecological systems and habitats reflected also in a considerable wealth and diversity of its flora, mycoflora and fauna. Such a wealth is the result of Croatia's being situated at the intersection of several geographic regions, its indented relief, geological, pedological, hydrological and climatic conditions, and partly of human activities. The reasons stated, combined with various local traditions in the use of space and influenced by economic and historic circumstances, have contributed also to the extraordinary richness of biological and landscape diversity.

In comparison with the state of ecological systems in the majority of other countries of Central and Western Europe, Croatia stands out by the preserved condition of its nature. In addition to comparatively small areas of natural habitats or communities (water sources, cliffs, moors, some forests, areas of high mountains) this region is to a high degree characterized by seminatural habitats (some forests, extensive grasslands) influenced by man, but comprising chiefly indigenous living communities typical to such habitats. Anthropogenic habitats, developed under human activities and showing the structure and composition of species considerably different from the natural ones, are not as dominating as in a large part of Europe.

LANDSCAPES

Throughout Europe there are few natural and subnatural areas left. Instead, it is dominated by an ever-increasing number of semi-natural and artificial areas, or rather areas partly of fully modified by man. Therefore the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy placed great emphasis on landscapes in which the values and interrelationships between the biological and geological diversity and national cultural heritage are reflected.

A comparatively small surface area of Croatia is a mosaic of the most diverse natural features, including a number of forms of human activities too. The diversities of the relief, soil, waters, plant coverage, climate, as well as economic and historical circumstances, resulted in diverse local traditions in the space use. All the reasons mentioned contributed to an exceptional wealth of Croatia's landscape diversity in European proportions. However, in the course of the last decades many landscape values were degraded. The planned elaboration of Basic Landscape Elements for the entire country will provide spatial and planning foundations for identification of basic landscape values and incorporation of the obligation to protect landscapes into the legislation.

The presented overview of Croatia's landscape units is based on the division adopted within the Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia.

ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

In the course of NSAP elaboration, individual working groups have addressed the problem area of threats and protection of various ecological systems. Due to the specific character of the issues addressed, one working group focused separately on the coast and islands, although they do not

represent a uniform ecological system. Regarding the existing state of individual ecological systems the following has been established:

Forests

In European proportions the state of forests in Croatia may be considered good. It is much better than in the majority of countries of the Central and Western Europe, primarily owing to the forest management method that prefers the natural composition of forests. As much as 95 percent of forest components show a natural composition and in the last hundred years the wooded areas have not decreased.

Karst

Viewing its natural features (landscape, hydrogeological, geomorphological, vegetation, floral and faunal) the karst region is incorporating the highest number of Croatia's peculiarities. Regarding its overall uniqueness, wealth in endemic taxa and living communities, including the high degree of preservation, this region represents an exceptional value both in European and in global proportions.

Wetlands and water

In the region of Croatia vast natural wetland areas are preserved in river valleys which represents one of the highest values of biological and landscape diversity, especially at the level of the Western and Central Europe. However, these are at the same time the most threatened ecological systems in Croatia. For that reason they must be given priority in nature protection and require a national programme for their preservation and management.

Sea

The biological diversity of the Adriatic is more and more exposed to threat posed both by pollution of the sea by municipal and industrial wastewater and by the uneconomical use of biological resources and non-observance of legal provisions.

Grassland and arable land

Although originating from human activities, the grasslands of Croatia are semi-natural habitats that enrich the biological and landscape diversity to a high degree. Since used mostly in the extensive way – without fertilizers and chemicals – they are remarkable for their great biological diversity. At the European level, special importance is given to vast flood meadows and pastures in Croatian lowlands.

Arable land presents artificially generated ecological systems, intended exclusively for agricultural production and cultivated in the manner that insufficiently respects the need for the protection of biological diversity. The same is here particularly impoverished.

Coast and islands

Croatian coast is one of the most indented coasts of the Mediterranean. The coastal mountains and offshore islands are remarkable for their plant and animal endemics. At the same time islands are highly vulnerable ecological units. For the time being they are comparatively well preserved, but threatened by planned activities. In order to preserve their natural values it is of vital importance to incorporate and follow the measures for the protection of biological and landscape diversity during planning and implementation of all development programmes.

SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES

A great diversity of ecological systems and habitats in Croatia results in a great diversity of plant, fungi and animal species and subspecies. The value of this diversity in European proportions is clearly evident if we, among others, compare the relation between the number of known species within well-investigated groups and the surface area of Croatia with the corresponding data for other countries. According to such a comparison, Croatia belongs among the richest European countries as regards the wealth of biological diversity. The wealth of Croatia's endemic taxa, as well as of numerous rare and threatened relicts (remnants) from the Tertiary or the Ice Age, is also highly noticeable in the karst underground, coastal mountains and offshore islands.

Diversity of species

Group	Croatia		World	
	Known	Assumed	Known	Assumed
Plants	7,523	8,708	270,000	500,000
Fungi	1,744	25,000	75,000–80,000	2,700,000
Lichens	925	1,069	18,000	20,000
Animals	24,087	56,000	1,770,000	103,255,000
Others (viruses, bacteria)	?	?	8,000	4,000,000
Total	~34,000	~91,000	~2,150,000	~111,000,000

Endemics

Croatia is extremely rich in endemic flora. With its 5.8% of endemic species, it is regarded as the centre of endemism of this part of Europe.

The major endemic junctions for flora are the mountains of Velebit and Biokovo. The most famous and one of the most threatened Croatia's plant endemics (both the genus and the species are endemic) is *Degenia velebitica*, a relict species that remained from the period of Tertiary. Generally, a large number of endemics and Tertiary relicts remained in these areas owing to the fact that in the tertiary period they have not undergone the Ice Age freezing.

The endemics of Croatian fauna are predominantly connected with the underground karst habitats, Adriatic watercourses and Adriatic islands, particularly islands of the open sea. The fauna of the karst underground has been very poorly explored, so that in the forthcoming years a number of discoveries of new species and subspecies may be expected. The scientifically unknown underground leech discovered recently in the Luke's pit on the Velebit mountain is one of Croatia's peculiarities on a global scale, in which this karst region is very likely abounding.

Degree of knowledge of Croatia's biological diversity

The above table shows that the number of species known in Croatia is more than two times smaller than the number of assumed species. This testifies of the low degree of exploration of Croatian flora, mycoflora and fauna.

The most extensive knowledge exists of the higher plants (pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms) with 4,288 species, and vertebrates with 1,085 species. Only few new species are expected to be discovered within these groups in future.

The knowledge of fungi in Croatia is by far the poorest as compared to the other groups. So far 1,744 species of fungi have been recorded in Croatia. It is assumed that up to a total of 25,000 species of fungi inhabit Croatia, which means that fungi outnumber the plant kingdom.

It is established that the invertebrate groups explored in Croatia to date number a total of 23,002 species. Regarding the fact that this investigation has not included certain groups for which neither data nor competent researchers are available, we may assume that the actual total number of species is much higher and exceeds 55,000.

Unfortunately, Croatia has a problem of yet undeveloped systematic study and monitoring of biological diversity. There is no national programme of inventorying Croatia's biological diversity available. This results in the fact that Croatia belongs to few European countries without a described flora, mycoflora and fauna of its territory and is still lacking the essential popular science handbooks (the field guides) for identification of species, even the translations of similar handbooks that apply to the entire Europe. Such handbooks would enable a larger circle of nature lovers to join the inventorying projects.

Genetic diversity

The protection of biological diversity implies keeping records and preservation of indigenous sorts of cultivated plants and breeds of domesticated animals. These sorts and breeds have adapted to the local climate, they are more resistant to diseases and often very well incorporated into the surrounding nature and landscape. Their diversity represents a genetic container that may always be used to improve the properties of the species grown. Besides, they represent significant national cultural heritage, because a lot of effort and knowledge of numerous generations have been put into their growing, combined with the living and climate conditions.

In this country this problem area is still not legally regulated in an integrated manner. So far no comprehensive inventories of indigenous sorts of cultivated plants and breeds of domestic animals have been made. The situation is slightly better as regards indigenous breeds in cattle breeding. Original Croatian breeds raised in Croatia have been recorded. Some of them do not exist anywhere else in the world, and some have spread from Croatia to other countries. Dog breeds are also investigated, with some of them being officially registered, whereas registration procedures for certain breeds, e.g. the Tornjak shepherd dog, yet have to be carried out.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resources of Croatia have been systematically exploited for centuries. The biological resources are managed mainly within the context of forestry, water management, agriculture, hunting and fishing. All these activities are

regulated by the law, with the existing regulations taking into consideration the need for sustainable management of natural resources. In practice, however, the economic component of exploitation is much more emphasized in relation to implementation of protection measures. A relative preservation of the country's biological resources in European proportions is primarily a result of the general economic situation and other causes from the past. We still can not speak about a systematic concern about the entire biological diversity within certain activities using natural resources. One of the priorities is therefore a review of all relevant legal provisions with the view to incorporate measures of protection and sustainable use of biological diversity.

A specific problem, that is expected to gain increasingly prominence in the forthcoming years, is the impact of biotechnology and of the production of genetically modified organisms on biological diversity. These issues yet need to be legally regulated in Croatia.

PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY

The governmental authority in charge of the problem area of preservation and use of biological and landscape diversity is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, with other ministries and government bodies partly covering these issues. The fundamental law applying to this area is the Nature Protection Act.

In recent years a definite need for the enactment of a new Nature Protection Act has arisen, in which a classical approach to nature protection, focused on protected areas and species, would be replaced by a more advanced integrated approach as stated by the Convention on Biological Diversity. This means that the new Nature Protection Act should provide:

- preservation and improvement of the existing biological and landscape diversity in Croatia
- rational use of natural resources on the principles of sustainability and for the benefit of present and future generations
- incorporation of protection measures and sustainable use of nature into all relevant sectoral and intersectoral regulations, plans, programmes and strategies.

The protection of nature in Croatia is predominantly carried out through protection of individual areas and species.

Protection of areas

The protection of individual areas is the basic method of the conservation of biological and landscape diversity. Protected areas represent the core of the overall protection and key junctions of the ecological network, which can be considered sanctuaries and storages of biological diversity.

This protection is today covering 9.9% of Croatia's mainland territory, which is planned to be substantially extended. The Nature Protection Act is specifying eight categories of the spatial protection (national park, nature park, strict reserve, special reserve, nature monument, protected landscape, park-forest, park architecture monument). The greatest part of the protected area refers to nature parks and national parks (8.7% of the mainland). These are vast areas of national or even international importance the protection of which lies within the responsibility of the state. The majority of the proposed protected areas refer also to nature parks.

The management of other protected area categories is in the competence of the counties.

Protection of species

In addition to protected parts of the nature, individual threatened or rare plant, fungi and animal species are also protected by the Nature Protection Act. This Act further provides protection for all wild animals in national parks, strict and special reserves, and for the entire cave fauna.

The economic use of unprotected species is regulated by special permits for gathering from the nature that are to be issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning responsible for the protection of nature and the environment.

THREATS TO BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY

The review of the current state, global and national threats and problems of the protection of biological and landscape diversity in Croatia demonstrated the following:

- a very high level of value and conservation of biological and landscape diversity on the European scale, particularly with respect to the Western and Central Europe
- a tendency of loosing biological and landscape diversity in Croatia caused by recognizable factors
- a necessity to implement immediate protection measures for individual parts of the biological and landscape diversity
- a heterogeneity of the quantity and quality of existing biological diversity data that in many cases are not sufficient for implementation of adequate protection measures.

The analysis of the data collected indicated the following protection priorities:

- karst ecological systems represent a uniqueness and wealth of global value
- due to anthropogenic impacts the wetland and aquatic ecological systems are the most threatened
- the most threatened habitats are spatially limited areas threatened by anthropogenic factors (sand and gravel beaches, pools on islands, small marshes and others) or very rare habitats beyond the usual area of distribution (moors, sand vegetation)
- priority species and subspecies are those threatened on the global, European and national scale, endemic taxa and those of economical and/or instructive importance.

STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY OF CROATIA

The basic principles underlying the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity are the following:

- the Republic of Croatia is aware of the overall biological and landscape diversity being its fundamental value and the major resource for a further development
- the objective of the Republic of Croatia is to preserve and improve the existing biological and landscape

diversity and to make every endeavour to restore a part of the taxa and habitats lost, wherever possible and justified

- the Republic of Croatia will develop all appropriate measures for identification, conservation and improvement of the existing biological and landscape diversity
- the national legislation will ensure the incorporation of measures for conservation and improvement of the overall biological diversity into all economic activities using biological resources
- the Republic of Croatia will systematically extend its endeavours in the protection of biological and landscape diversity from the national to the regional and local level
- the Republic of Croatia will continuously harmonise its efforts in the protection of biological and landscape diversity with relevant international activities, taking into consideration the fact that national biological and landscape diversity represents a unique and irretrievable part of the overall global diversity.

In addition to principles the NSAP contains general and specific national strategic objectives for the protection of

biological and landscape diversity. For each strategic objective there are strategic guidelines elaborated and a plan for individual protection actions with the indication of urgency and possible sources of funding.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning co-ordinates all further activities and executes all administrative and organizational jobs with the purpose of implementing the NSAP under the supervision of the Croatian Government Commission for NSAP Implementation Monitoring set up by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Beside the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning there are numerous other sectors of the society involved in the NSAP implementation: from sectoral government bodies and local government and self-government units, through scientific institutions and business sector to non-governmental organizations and local community in the broader sense.

On the basis of the NSAP implementation a revision will be carried out after each five years in order to determine what has been realized from the plan defined, whether any new moments have appeared and whether the priorities have changed, and to make a new list of action plans.

Explanation of Terms and Abbreviations

- abiotic factor* – a factor of a physical, chemical or another type belonging to the inanimate part of nature (e.g. temperature, light, oxygen, etc.)
- ACCOBAMS** – Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area, within the framework of the Bonn Convention
- AEWA** – Agreement on the Conservation of African-Euroasian Migratory Waterbirds within the framework of the Bonn Convention
- agrophytocenosis* – a plant community (see phytocenosis) developed within the agricultural system (area)
- allochthonous species* – a foreign, nonindigenous species that has not naturally inhabited a certain area, but reached the same by the intentional or unintentional introduction
- anoxia* – lack of oxygen
- association* – a basic unit of vegetation, a plant community characterized by a specific floristic composition and certain living conditions, remarkable for especially characteristic group of species
- autochthonous species* – an indigenous species inhabiting naturally a certain area
- Barcelona Convention** – Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted in Barcelona in 1976
- bathyal* – a bathyal step, corresponds to marine/ocean settlements covering the continental slope and a section of the bottom with a milder inclination situated immediately at the footsteps of this slope
- benthos* – living communities at the bottom of a sea or a lake
- Bern Convention** – Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, adopted in Bern in 1979
- biocenosis* – a living community of all organisms occupying a specific habitat, including the flora, fauna and microorganisms
- BioData&GIS** – a scientific project of the Ministry of Science and Technology called “Biological Database and GIS” (119116)
- biotic factor* – a factor whose existence is determined by the living part of the nature (e.g. competition, parasitism, commensalism, etc.)
- biogeography* – a part of biology studying the pattern of distribution of living beings in the past and present
- biological diversity* – the entirety of all living organisms that are constituent parts of mainland, marine and other aquatic ecological systems and ecological complexes, including the diversity within species, among species and the diversity among ecological systems
- biotechnology* – each technology using biological systems, living organisms or parts thereof in the manufacture or application of products or processes for special purposes
- biotope* – see *habitat*
- Bonn Convention** – Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted in Bonn in 1979
- CBS** – Croatian Biological Society
- CES** – Croatian Ecological Society
- check list* – list of taxa, meaning the same as an “inventory list”
- CITES** – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, adopted in Washington in 1973
- classification* – a science (as a process) of arranging or rather ordering organisms into groups by their kinship
- CORINE** – Information System on the Co-ordination of Information on the Environment
- corology* – a part of biology dealing with the distribution of taxa and with the study of their dependence on abiotic and biotic factors
- CSNS** – Croatian Society of Natural Sciences
- cultivated species* – species occurring in culture, formerly wild taxa that, mostly by longtime growing and selection, have been more or less modified in relation to the original taxon
- determination* – the process of identifying taxonomic affiliation of a taxa; allocating a name to a specimen of an organism by using the so-called keys; also identification of a species (or another taxonomic category)
- dolomite* – a type of rock showing a corresponding mineral composition ($\text{CaMg}[\text{CO}_3]_2$); covering large areas in the mountains of Central and Southern Europe either independently or combined with other rocks, often limestone; consisting of 54% of easily soluble calcium carbonate and 46% of hardly soluble magnesium carbonate
- domesticated species* – species whose evolution process was affected by man so as to satisfy his own needs
- ecological system* – a dynamic complex of communities of plants, animals, microorganisms and their inanimate environment interacting as a functional unit
- EEP** – European Endangered Species Programme
- endemic* – a taxon whose distribution is confined to a particular place or area; the term “endemic” is to be used together with identification of the place to which it refers, i.e. taxa may be distinguished as endemic at the continental level (e.g. European, North American and similar) or over a far smaller area (e.g. Mediterranean, Croatian, the area of Biokovo mountain and similar)
- entomofauna* – fauna of insects

- EUFORGEN* – project for conservation of genetic resources of European forests
- EUROBATS* – Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe, within the framework of the Bonn Convention
- eutrophication* – overgrowing of lakes due to the increased concentration of nitrogen, phosphorus and other organic substances
- ex-situ conservation* – conservation of biological diversity components out of their natural habitats
- FAO* – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- garigue* – a degradation stadium of Mediterranean evergreen vegetation, appearing mostly as a consequence of grazing; small, low compact bushes
- GEF* – Global Environment Facility
- gene* – a segment of DNA that provides the coded instructions for a characteristic, the functional unit of heredity
- genetic diversity* – diversity of genes of an individual, a population, species and higher taxonomic categories
- genetic material* – plant, animal, microbic and other material contained in functional units of heredity
- Geneva Convention* – Convention on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, adopted in Geneva in 1982
- GIS* – Geographic Information System, a technology accompanied by a specialized computer support designed for data storage, processing and analysis characterized by a spatial component and mutual spatial relations
- glacial period* – the Ice Age, the Pleistocene Epoch or Dilluvium of the Quaternary Period characterized by icing and temperature by 8–12°C lower than today
- glacial relict* – a taxon that is a part of present flora or fauna, but represents the remnant of a mainly extinct flora or fauna from the preglacial (ice) age; thanks migrations glacial relicts survive often in small areas and represent a highly valuable part of flora or fauna of a specific area
- GMO* – genetically modified organism
- habitat* – a unit of space characterized by a certain combination of physical and chemical factors, a space or a place as a natural environment of an organism or a population
- herbarium* – in the narrowest sense of the word a collection of dried plant specimens with adequate accompanying data and internal organization; the collection material has application in taxonomic (anatomic, morphological, phytochemical, molecular), corollological, ecological and other studies and is frequently used as a comparative material for successful identification of unknown taxa
- HRT* – Croatian Radio and Television (orig. Hrvatski radio i televizija)
- hydrophytes* – plants growing in moist and aquatic habitats, aquatic plants
- hygrophilia* – an affinity to increased moisture; relates to taxa or communities that appear under conditions of high moisture
- hypoxia* – lack of oxygen, low concentration
- identification* – see “determination”
- ichthyofauna* – fauna of fishes
- indicator species* – species capable of indicating specific changes within an ecological system and among species, mostly vulnerable to modifications of one, several or many abiotic factors
- indigenous species* – the same as autochthonous species
- in-situ conservation* – conservation of ecological systems and natural habitats, including conservation and renewal of species able to survive in their natural surroundings, and, in case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings in which they developed their specific features
- interstitial fauna* – fauna of underground pebbly and sandy alluvial deposits
- introduced species* – see *allochthonous species*
- introduction* – bringing in, relating most often to bringing foreign species into the autochthonous flora or fauna
- inventory list* – same as a “list of species”, check list
- inventory of species* – relates to inventories of flora and fauna species, limited taxonomically (e.g. a list of lichens or a list of decapode crabs), geographically (e.g. the inventory of flora of Istrian peninsula or the inventory of Croatia’s birds) or most often both
- ISIS* – International Species Information System
- IUCN* – International Union for the Conservation of Nature
- key* – relating to a manual (mostly a book, sometimes illustrated) of a specific internal organization that facilitates identification of taxonomic affiliation of an organism, or rather allocation of a valid name to an unknown taxon
- littoral* – a zone pertaining to the shore of a sea, of the height varying in dependence on the relief; divided into several subzones depending on the exposure to seawater and air, including the pertaining biocenoses
- MAB* – Man and Biosphere, an UNESCO programme
- macrofauna* – fauna of large organisms, the term is used mostly when speaking of marine fauna of invertebrates
- meiofauna* – fauna of medium-large organisms, the term is used mostly when speaking of marine fauna of invertebrates
- MEPPP* – Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning
- mesophytes* – plants growing in moderately moist habitats
- microfauna* – fauna of small organisms, the term is used mostly when speaking of marine fauna of invertebrates
- myrmecophilia* – an affinity to ants (butterflies of *Maculinea* genus)
- MTB* – fields or a grid (in German: Meßtischblätter) forming a series of squares defined by the latitude and longitude grid (according to Greenwich): 10’ geographic latitude x 6’ geographic longitude; each square degree is thus divided into 60 MTB fields; basic fields of the MTB grid were for the first time used for flora mapping in Germany and afterwards adopted by the majority of Central-European countries
- nonindigenous species* – see “allochthonous species”
- NGO* – Non Governmental Organization
- nomenclature* – a part of taxonomy laying down the rules for allocating the adequate name to an organism according to the nomenclature rules
- NSAP* – National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity
- ornithofauna* – fauna of birds
- oviposition* – laying eggs; with insects through ovipositor
- Paris Convention* – Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris in 1972
- pelagium* – the open sea (*pelagos*); pelagic organisms (e.g. planktons) are those living in the middle of the sea, free from any contact with the bottom
- phylogeny* – development of taxa in time and space
- phytocenosis* – a community of plant species whose occurrence, composition and number are determined by a series of ecological factors

- population* – all the individuals of one species inhabiting a given area that are capable of actual and potential mutual reproduction
- protected area* – a geographically specified area intended for or managed and controlled so as to achieve specific protection goals
- Ramsar Convention* – Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterbirds Habitats, adopted in Ramsar in 1971
- Ramsar area* – a protected area registered on the “List of Wetlands of International Importance” within the framework of the Ramsar Convention
- reintroduction* – introduction of a new taxon into the area that it earlier inhabited, but from which it disappeared due to diverse factors; the act of introducing again
- relict* – a taxon which is a part of the present flora or fauna, but represents a remnant of a formerly living, mostly extinct animate world
- ruderal flora* – flora of anthropogenically highly influential habitats, rich in nitrates
- ruderal communities* – communities developing in anthropogenically highly influential habitats
- scree* – a habitat often very steep, covered by movable rocks and a small quantity of nutrients; an extremely unfavourable habitat inhabited by specially adjusted taxa
- sp.* – abbreviation of “*species*”
- ssp.* – abbreviation of “*subspecies*”, also *subsp.*
- stenoendemic* – an endemic that, with respect to the area defined, occurs in its minor part only (e.g. the endemic of the Biokovo mountain, the endemic of the island of Jabuka), an endemic in a narrow sense, a “real” endemic
- subendemic* – an endemic that, with respect to the area defined, occurs outside its limits, an endemic in a broader sense
- subspecies* – a taxonomic category, one of the lowest (in Latin: *subspecies*, abbreviated in *ssp.*, *subsp.*), a group of populations that have to a certain degree diverged and mutually differ (from morphological, anatomic and other aspects), but still not sufficiently to form independent species (isolated in terms of reproduction); two or more subspecies form a species
- subsp.* – see *ssp.*
- supralittoral* – a zone which is a part of the littoral, inhabited by organisms that stand or require permanent rising to the surface, a zone damp from spraying seawater with very seldom immersion (e.g. large tides)
- sustainable development* – development implying the satisfaction of needs of the present generation in the manner that is harmless to future generations
- sustainable use* – use of biological diversity components in the manner and to the extent that will not cause degradation of biological diversity, in the manner that preserves its potentials so as to meet the demands and aspirations of present and future generations
- systematics* – a biological science incorporating the subdisciplines such as: taxonomy, the study of evolution processes (variability sources, differentiation of populations, reproductive isolation, origin of species, hybridization, etc.) and the study of phylogeny
- taxon* – a classification unit of any class, subspecies, species, genus, family, order and similar
- taxonomy* – a biological science dealing with classification, identification and nomenclature, a subdiscipline of systematics
- Tertiary* – a geological period at the beginning of the Cenozoic, starting 65 million years ago and ending 2 million years ago; consisting of Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene
- travertine* – organogenic limestone deposits generated by complex physical, chemical and biological processes
- UNCED* – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992
- var.* – abbreviation for variety (Lat. *varietas*)
- variety* – a category within a species differing from typical individuals in several features only, mostly hardly noticeably (abbreviation *var.*)
- Washington Convention* – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), adopted in Washington in 1973
- WG* – working group for elaboration of the NSAP
- xerophytes* – plants growing in dry habitats
- zoocenosis* – a community of animal species whose occurrence, composition and number depend on a series of ecological factors

List of plants and animals referred to in the text

- adder (*Vipera berus*) also common viper
 Adriatic minnow (*Phoxinellus alepidotus*)
 Adriatic salmon (*Salmothymus obtusirostris obtusirostris*)
 Adriatic sturgeon (*Acipenser naccarii*)
 Adriatic wrack (*Fucus virsoides*)
 alborella (*Alburnus albidus*)
 alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)
 aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)
 alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*)
 alpine pine vole (*Microtus multiplex liechtensteini*)
 alpine salamander (*Salamandra atra*)
 alyssum (*Alyssum sp.*)
 amorpha (*Amorpha fruticosa*)
 andromeda goby (*Didogobius schlieveni*)
 arguses (*Erebia sp.*)
 arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*)
 ash (*Fraxinus sp.*)
 Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thynnus thynnus*)
 Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
 Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scomber*)
 autumn-crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*)
 avocet (*Recurvirostra avosseta*)
 Baillon's crake (*Porzana pusilla*)
 Balkan dace (*Leuciscus svallize*)
 Balkan whip snake (*Coluber gemonensis*)
 bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus*)
 Barbary sheep
 bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)
 basak (*Rutilus basak*)
 bearded tit (*Panurus biarmicus*)
 beaver (*Castor fiber*)
 bedstraw (*Asperula borbasiana*)
 beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
 bees (*Apidae*)
 bent-winged bat (*Miniopterus schreibersi*) also schreiber's bat
 big white truffles (*Tuber asa* and *T. magnatum*)
 black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)
 black-bellied angler (*Lophius sp.*)
 black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
 black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*)
 black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*)
 black hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*)
 black locust (*Robinia pseudoaccacia*)
 black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigrocollis*)
 black pine (*Pinus nigra*)
 black sea bream (*Spondyliosoma cantharus*)
 black stork (*Ciconia nigra*)
 black tern (*Chlidonias nigra*)
 black truffles (*Tuber sp.*)
 black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)
 Blasius' horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus blasii*)
 blennies (*Blenniidae*)
 blue berry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*)
 bluethroat (*Hippolais icterina*)
 bog arum (*Calla palustris*)
 bog clubmoss (*Lycopodium inundatum*)
 Bonelli's eagle (*Hieraetus fasciatus*)
 booted eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus*)
 broad-leaved cotton grass (*Eriophorum latifolium*)
 British oyster (*Ostraea edulis*)
 brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)
 brown birch (*Betula pubescens*)
 brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*)
 brown meagre (*Sciaena umbra*)
 brown toad (*Bufo bufo*)
 brown wrasse (*Labrus merula*)
 bustard (*Otis tarda*)
 butcher's broom (*Ruscus hypoglossum*)
 caddis-flies (*Trichoptera*)
 Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*)
 calamus (*Acorus calamus*)
 calandra lark (*Melanocorypha calandra*)
 Canadian-pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*)
 Canadian water weed (*Elodea canadensis*)
 capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*)
 cask shell (*Tonna galea*)
 Caspian whip-snake (*Coluber caspius*)
 cave shrimp (*Troglocaris anophthalmus*, *Niphargus sp.*)
 Cetina spined loach (*Cobitis taenia ssp. dalmatia*)
 chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)
 chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*)
 charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*)
 chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*)
 cigar shell (*Mitra zonata*) also zoned miter
 cistozira (*Cystoseira spp.*)
 common ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*)
 common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)
 common elder bourtree (*Sambucus nigra*)
 common fir (*Abies alba*)
 common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*)
 common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)
 common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)
 common juniper (*Juniperus communis*)
 common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)
 common oak (*Quercus robur*)
 common or grass frog (*Rana temporaria*)
 common otter (*Lutra lutra*) also otter
 common paper nautilus (*Argonauta argo*)
 common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)
 common redshank (*Tringa totanus*)
 common reed (*Phragmites australis*)
 common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)
 common spider crab (*Maja squinado*)
 common spruce (*Picea abies*) also spruce
 common toad (*Bufo bufo*)
 common two-banded sea bream (*Diplodus vulgaris*)
 common viper (*Vipera berus*) also adder
 common wall lizard (*Podarcis muralis ssp. maculiventris*)

- common yew (*Taxus baccata*) also yew
 corals (*Anthozoa*)
 corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*)
 corncrake (*Crex crex*)
 cotton grass (*Eriophorum latifolium*)
 crake (*Porzana sp.*)
 crayfish (*Astacidae*)
 Croatian dace (*Leuciscus polylepis*)
 Croatian minnow (*Phoxinellus croaticus*)
 Croatian sibirea (*Sibiraea altaiensis* ssp. *croatica*)
 cuckoo wrasse (*Labrus bimaculatus*)
 curlew (*Numenius sp.*)
 Dalmatian algyroides (*Algyroides nigropunctatus*)
 Dalmatian barbelgudgeon (*Aulopyge hugeli*)
 Dalmatian black pine (*Pinus nigra* ssp. *dalmatica*)
 Dalmatian garden dormouse (*Eliomys quercinus* ssp. *dalmaticus*)
 Dalmatian minnow (*Phoxinellus ghetaldi*)
 Dalmatian pelecan (*Pelecanus crispus*)
 Dalmatian soiffe (*Chondrostoma kneri*)
 Dalmatian wall lizard (*Podarcis melisellensis*)
 huchen (*Hucho hucho*)
 date mussel (*Lithopfaga lithophaga*)
 decapods (*Decapoda*)
 deep-snouted pipefish (*Syngnathus typhle* ssp. *rotundatus*)
 degenia (*Degenia velebica*) also Velebit degenia
 dice snake (*Natrix tessellata*)
 diplopods (*Diplopoda*)
 dragonflies (*Odonata*)
 dropwort (*Filipendula vulgaris*)
 dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)
 durmast oak (*Quercus petraea*)
 dusty-miller (*Centaurea ragusina*)
 dwarf cattail (*Typha minima*)
 dwarf pine (*Pino mugno*) also mountain pine
 echinoderms (*Echinodermata*)
 eelgrass (*Posidonia oceanica*)
 edible boletus (*Boletus sp.*)
 edible frog (*Rana esculenta*)
 Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)
 Eleonora's falcon (*Falco eleonora*)
 english holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
 European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*)
 European ground squirrel (*Spermophilus citellus*)
 European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*)
 European roller (*Coracias garrulus*)
 European sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)
 European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)
 fallow deer (*Dama dama*)
 false rasbora (*Pseudorasbora parva*)
 false ringlet (*Coenonympha oedippus*)
 ferruginous duck (*Aythya nyroca*)
 fescue (*Festuca sp.*)
 fire-bellied toad (*Bombina bombina*)
 flounders (*Pleuronectiformes*)
 fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*)
 freshwater honing (*Coregonus laveratus*)
 gadwall (*Anas strepera*)
 German tamarisk (*Myricaria germanica*)
 giant Mediterranean pen (*Pinna nobilis*) also pen shell
 gilt-head sea bream (*Sparus aurata*)
 glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)
 gobies (*Gobiidae*)
 golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
 goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)
 grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
 grass frog (*Rana temporaria*) also common frog
 grassy-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
 gray-hair grass (*Corynephorus canescens*)
 gray mullet (*Mugil sp.*)
 gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*)
 gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) also wolf
 great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)
 great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)
 great white heron (*Egretta alba*)
 greater bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*)
 greater noctule (*Nyctalus lasiopterus*)
 green wrasse (*Labrus viridis*)
 greylagg goose (*Anser anser*)
 griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*)
 grotte goby (*Speleogobius trigloides*)
 ground beetles (*Carabidae*)
 grouper (*Epinephelus sp.*)
 guilthead sea-bream (*Sparus aurata*)
 gull-billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)
 hake (*Merluccius merluccius*)
 harvestman (*Opiliones*)
 hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*)
 heath ringlet (*Coenanimpha tullia*)
 hellebores (*Helleborus spp.*)
 holm oak (*Quercus ilex*)
 honey mushroom (*Armillaria sp.*)
 horn of plenty (*Craterellus cornucopioides*)
 horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)
 horse leech (*Haemopsis sanguisuga*)
 horse-flies (*Tabanidae*)
 Horvath's rock lizard (*Lacerta horvathi*)
 hover-flies (*Syrphidae*)
 hydrozoans (*Hydrozoa*)
 icterine warbler (*Hippolais icterina*)
 imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*)
 Italian agile frog (*Rana latastei*)
 Italian wall lizard (*Podarcis sicula*)
 Jabuka knapweed (*Centaurea jabukensis*)
 Jabuka pink (*Dianthus multinervis*)
 Jacob's scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*)
 jack snipe (*Lymnocyrtus minima*)
 kaulerpa (*Caulerpa taxifolia*)
 kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)
 knapweed (*Centaurea crithmifolia*)
 Kolombatović grey longeared bat (*Plecotus austriacus* ssp. *kolombatovici*)
 Kolombatović's goby (*Chromogobius zebratus* ssp. *zebratus*)
 Krka Adriatic salmon (*Salmothymus obtusirostris* ssp. *krkensis*)
 ladybird spider (*Eresus niger*)
 lake frog (*Rana ridibunda*) also marsh frog
 lake trout (*Salmo trutta*)
 lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*)
 large blue butterfly (*Maculinea sp.*)
 largemouth black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
 lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*)
 leopard snake (*Elaphe situla*)
 lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*)
 lesser Neptune grass (*Cymodocea nodosa*)
 lesser spotted eagle (*Aquila pomarina*)
 levant sparrowhawk (*Accipiter brevipes*)
 Liechtenstein's goby (*Corcyrogobius liechtensteini*)
 lime (*Tilia sp.*)
 little bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*)
 little crake (*Porzana parva*)
 little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*)
 little tern (*Sterna albifrons*)
 little white heron (*Egretta garzetta*)
 live oak (*Quercus virgiliana*)
 loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

- long-fingered bat (*Myotis capaccini*)
 long-leaved helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*)
 lumbricidies (*Lumbricidae*)
 lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
 mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
 maned wolf (*Chrysocion brachyurus*)
 maple (*Acer sp.*)
 marble trout (*Salmo trutta ssp. marmoratus*)
 marsh frog (*Rana ridibunda*) also lake frog
 marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*)
 martagon lily (*Lilium martagon*)
 Martino's snow vole (*Dinaromys bogdanovi*)
 mat weed-grass (*Nardus stricta*)
 medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*)
 Mediterranean moray (*Muraena helena*)
 Mediterranean mussel (*Mytillus galloprovincialis*)
 Mediterranean shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*)
 Mediterranean toothcarp (*Gambusia affinis ssp. holbrooki*)
 minnow carp (*Phoxinellus sp.*)
 minnow nase (*Chondrostoma phoxinus*)
 mound-building mouse (*Mus spicilegus*)
 mollusks (*Mollusca*)
 monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)
 monkey goby (*Neogobius fluviatilis*)
 Montagn's harrier (*Circus pygargus*)
 moor frog (*Rana arvalis*)
 Mosor rock lizard (*Lacerta mosorensis*)
 mottled black sea goby (*Proterorhinus marmoratus*)
 mouflon (*Ovis orientalis*)
 mountain anemone (*Pulsatilla montana*)
 mountain pine (*Pinus mugo*) also dwarf pine
 moustached warbler (*Acrocephalus melanopayon*)
 marble trout (*Salmo trutta ssp. marmoratus*)
 mullet (*Mugil sp.*)
 narrow-leaved bindweed (*Convolvulus lineatus*)
 narrow-leaved helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*)
 nehely's horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus mehely*)
 Neretva spined loach (*Cobitis taenia ssp. narentana*)
 Neretva Adriatic salmon (*Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp. oxyrhynchus*)
 night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
 northern bat (*Eptesicus nilsoni*)
 northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)
 Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*)
 nose-horned viper (*Vipera ammodytes*)
 olive-tree warbler (*Hippolais olivetorum*)
 olm (*Proteus anguineus*)
 orange-milk lactarius (*Lactarius sp.*)
 oriental hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*)
 oriental knight's spur (*Consolida orientalis*)
 Orsini's viper (*Vipera ursinii*)
 orthopteroid insects (*Orthoptera*)
 otter (*Lutra lutra*) also common otter
 oysercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
 Pacific triton (*Charonia tritonis*) also Triton's trumpet
 Palagruža cabbage (*Brassica botteri*)
 Palagruža knapweed (*Centaurea friderici*)
 Palestine mole mouse (*Naunospalax leucodon*)
 parti-coloured bat (*Vespertilio murinus*)
 pea crab (*Pinnotheres sp.*)
 pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*) also giant Mediterranean pen
 peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
 pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)
 pine marten (*Martes martes*)
 pipefish (*Syngnathus sp.*)
 po brook lampery (*Lethenteron zanandreai*)
 po barbel (*Barbus plebeius*)
 pond bat (*Myotis dasycneme*)
 pool frog (*Rana lessonae*)
 poplar (*Populus sp.*)
 primrose (*Primula vulgaris*)
 pubescent oak (*Quercus pubescens*)
 pumpkin-seed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*)
 purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*)
 purple moorgrass (*Molinia coerulea*)
 pygmy cormorant (*Halietor pygmaeus*)
 pygmy owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*)
 quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)
 raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonides*)
 rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mikiiss*)
 red coral (*Corallium rubrum*)
 red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina*)
 red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)
 red helleborine (*Cephalanthera rubra*)
 red-milk lactarius (*Lactarius sp.*)
 red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*)
 red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)
 red scorpionfish (*Scorpaena scrofa*)
 red-footed falcon (*Falco vespertinus*)
 red kite (*Milvus milvus*)
 rock partridge (*Alectoris graeca*)
 roe-deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)
 rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
 rootless duckweed (*Wolffia arrhiza*)
 round-leaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*)
 rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)
 sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
 saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*)
 sand goby (*Pomatoschistus canestrini*)
 sand martin (*Riparia riparia*)
 sawflies (*Symphita*)
 schreibers' bat (*Miniopterus schreibersi*) also bent-winged bat
 scullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*)
 sea bindweed (*Calystegia soldanella*)
 sea buckthorn (*Hippophoe rhamnoides*)
 sea daffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*)
 sea mats (*Bryozoa*)
 sea parnship (*Echinophora spinosa*)
 sea-shore false bindweed (*Calystegia soldanella*)
 sea slug (*Cratena peregrina*)
 sea squirt (*Ascidiaaceae*)
 sea-horse (*Hippocampus sp.*)
 sharpnout sea bream (*Diplodus puntazzo*)
 sharp-snouted rock lizard (*Lacerta oxycephala*)
 short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)
 Siberian iris (*Iris sibirica*)
 silver carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*)
 silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)
 slender-billed curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*)
 slenderbill pipefish (*Syngnathus taenionotus*)
 small falcon (*Falco columbarius*)
 small-leaf lime (*Tilia cordata*)
 smooth newt (*Triturus vulgaris*)
 snake-eyed skink (*Ablepharus kitaibeli*)
 snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)
 snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)
 snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*)
 snowdrop anemone (*Anemone sylvestris*)
 Solin Adriatic salmon (*Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp. salonitana*)
 south Dalmatian minnow (*Phoxinellus pstrossi*)
 souffie (*Leuciscus souffia ssp. muticellus*)
 sphagnum (*Sphagnum sp.*)
 spined loach (*Cobitis taenia ssp. dalmatina*)

- sponges (*Spongia*)
 spoonbill (*Platalea leucordia*) also white spoonbill
 spotted deer (*Axis axis*)
 spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*)
 spotted minnow (*Phoxinellus adspersus*)
 sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*)
 spreading hydnum (*Hydnum sp.*)
 spring adonis (*Adonis vernalis*)
 spring-snowflake (*Leucojum vernum*)
 spruce (*Picea abies*) also common spruce
 squacco heron (*Ardeolla ralloides*)
 stagshorn clubmoss (*Lycopodium clavatum*)
 steppe mouse (*Apodemus uralensis*)
 stock pigeon (*Columba oenas*)
 stone curlew (*Burhinus oedicanus*)
 stripe-necked terrapin (*Mauremys caspica*)
 summer snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*)
 sunset cup coral (*Leptopsammia pruvoti*)
 Sušak cabbage (*Brassica cazzae*)
 sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*)
 tall oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)
 tench (*Tinca tinca*)
 teal (*Anas crecca*)
 Tengelman's owl (*Aegolius funereus*)
 three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)
 three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*)
 Triton's trumpet (*Charonia tritonis*) also Pacific triton
 truffles (*Tuber sp.*)
 turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*)
 Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*)
 turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
 upright brome (*Bromus erectus*)
 upright dorycnium (*Dorycnium rectum*)
 Velebit degenia (*Degenia velebitica*) also degenia
 velika ozimica (*Coregonus lavaretus*)
 viper's bugloss (*Hadena irregularis*)
 Visovac trout (*Salmo trutta ssp. visovacensis*)
 Visovac goby (*Knipowitschia mrakovcici*)
 Vrgorac goby (*Knipowitschia punctatissima ssp. croatica*)
 warbler (*Locustella sp.*)
 water chestnut (*Trapa natans*)
 water-aloë (*Stratiotes aloides*)
 water-clover (*Marsilea quadrifolia*)
 water germander (*Teucrium scordium*)
 weever (*Trachinus sp.*)
 western whip snake (*Coluber viridiflavus ssp. carbonarius*)
 Weymouth pine (*Pinus strobus*)
 whimberl (*Numenius phaeopus*)
 whiskered tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)
 white beadrush (*Rhynchospora alba*)
 white poppy (*Papaver dubium ssp. lecoquii var. albifolium*)
 white sea beam (*Diplodus sargus*)
 white spoonbill (*Platalea leucordia*) also spoonbill
 white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)
 white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
 white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicila*)
 white-winged tern (*Chlidonias leucoptera*)
 wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)
 willow (*Salix sp.*)
 wolf (*Canis lupus*) also gray wolf
 wood anemone (*Anemone sylvestris*)
 woodcock (*Scalopax rusticola*)
 wood ant (*Formica rufa*)
 woodchat shrike (*Lanius senator*)
 wooly chamomile (*Anthemis tomentosa*)
 yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
 yellow florned poppy (*Glaucium flavum*)
 yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea ssp. symphiandra*)
 yellow sea fan (*Eunicella cavolinii*)
 yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*)
 yew (*Taxus baccata*) also common yew
 zander (*Stizostedion lucioperca*)
 zoned miter (*Mitra zonata*) also cigar shell
 Zrmanja trout (*Salmo trutta ssp. zrmanjensis*)

Index

A

- Ablepharus kitaibeli*, 118
 abysses, 22
Acantharia, 66
Acanthocephala, 64; 66
Acarina, 64
Accipiter brevipes, 119
 ACCOBAMS, 80
 acid rains, 11; 18; 81
Acipenser naccari, 75
Acipenseridae, 53; 55
Acipenseriformes, 53
Acrania, 66
Acrida ungarica, 35
Acrocephalus melanopogon, 119
 Act on Cave Protection, 78
 Act on Ecological Production of Agricultural and Food Products, 79
 Act on Financial Incentives and Compen-sations in Agriculture and Fishery, 79
 Act on Forests, 79
 Act on Hunting, 59; 71; 72; 78; 79; 86; 120
 Act on Protection of Plants, 79
 Act on Seeds, Seedlings and Approval of Agricultural Plant Sorts, 79
 Act on the Protection of Agricultural Plant Sorts, 79
 Acta Adriatica, 95
 Acta Botanica Croatica, 95
 action plans, 104
 amphibians and reptiles, 118
 birds, 119
 coast and islands, 113
 domesticated taxa, 121
 education, 126
 fish, 117
 flora, 115
 forests, 110
 grassland and arable land, 112
 habitats, 114
 institutional framework, 123
 invertebrates, 117
 karst and underground, 109
 landscape, 107
 legislative framework, 123
 mammals, 120
 other sectors, 122
 public information, 126
 research and monitoring, 124
 sea, 111
 species and subspecies, 115
 wetland and waters, 107
 action plans - general, 104
 action plans - specific, 105
Actitis hypoleucos, 119
Aculeata, 64
Adenophorea, 66
Adonis vernalis, 116
Adriatic coast, 21
 Adriatic minnow, 54; 117
 Adriatic salmon, 38; 44; 52; 53; 117
 Adriatic Sea, 4; 5; 8; 18; 29; 31; 55; 56; 65; 66; 67; 74; 75; 91
 Adriatic sturgeon, 55
 Adriatic wrack, 29; 30
Aegolius funereus, 119
 Africa, 60
Agaricales, 49; 50
 Agreement on Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and the contiguous Atlantic Area, 80
 Agreement on the African-Euroasian Migratory Waterbirds, 80
 Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe, 80
 Agricultural Development Strategy of Croatia, 79
 Agricultural Land Act, 79
 agriculture, 20; 21; 23; 33; 34; 35; 37; 40; 44; 46; 48; 60; 68; 70; 72; 73; 78; 79; 84; 87; 98; 99; 113; 122
Agrostemma githago, 35
 Air Protection Act, 79
 Albania, 43; 58; 74
 alborella, 54
Alburnus albidus, 54
 alder, 40
 alder buckthorn, 49
 Aleppo pine, 88
 algae, 22; 25; 29; 30; 31; 42; 44; 45; 46; 48; 49; 67; 91; 111
Algyroides nigropunctatus, 118
 allepo pine, 19
 alpine ibex, 71
 alpine pine vole, 61
 alpine salamander, 26
 aluminium, 48
 alyssum, 47
Alyssum montanum spp. *pluscanescens*, 116
Ameiuridae, 53
 ammonia, 48
Ammophiletea, 40; 41
Ammophila arenaria, 116
 amorphia, 44; 48
 amphibians, 26; 42; 50; 51; 52; 56; 57; 62; 86; 118; 124
Amphipoda, 64
Anas crecca, 119
Anas strepera, 119
Anatidae, 60
 anchovy, 56; 74
 andromeda goby, 55
Anemone, 34
Anemone sylvestris, 116
 angiosperms, 42; 45; 46; 48
Anguidae, 58
Anguillidae, 53
Anguilliformes, 53
 Animal Welfare Act, 79
Annelida, 64; 66
 annelids, 60
Anoplura, 64
 anoxia, 32
Anser anser, 119
Anseriformes, 60
Anthozoa, 66
 ants, 65
Anura, 56
Aphanius fasciatus, 54
Aphylophorales, 49; 50
Apodemus uralensis, 120
Appendicularia, 66
 apples, 73
 aquatic habitats, 23; 24; 27; 28; 39; 63; 108; 117; 124
 aquatic isopods, 4
 aquatic moss, 22
Aquila chrysaetos, 119
Aquila clanga, 119
Aquila beliiaca, 119
Aquila pomarina, 119
 arable land, 8; 10; 17; 27; 32; 33; 34; 35; 41; 72; 98; 112; 113
Arachnida, 64; 66
Araneae, 64
Archiannelida, 66
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, 116
Ardea purpurea, 119
Ardeola ralloides, 119
Arenaria interpres, 119
 arguses, 36
Armillaria borealis, 50
Armillaria cepistipes, 50
Armillaria gallica, 50
Armillaria mellea, 50
Armillaria ostoyae, 50
Arnica, 34
Arnica montana, 116
 Arpad Degen, 47
Arrhenatheretum, 33
 arrowhead, 26

- Arthrocnemetea*, 40; 41
Arthropoda, 64; 66
Artiodactyla, 62
Aschelminthes, 64; 66
Asciidiacea, 66
Ascomycotina, 51
 ash, 12; 18; 19; 20
 Asia, 60
Asio flammeus, 119
Asparagus tenuifolius, 116
Asperula borbasiana, 38
Aspidobothria, 64
Asplenium sagittatum, 116
 Association of Breeders of Istrian
 Cattle, 91; 93
 Association of Breeders of the Horse of
 Posavina, 91; 93
 Associations Act, 91
Astacidae, 65; 86
Asteroidea, 66
Atherinidae, 53
Atheriniformes, 53
Athripsodes dalmatinus, 38
 Atlantic bluefin tuna, 74
 atmosphere warming, 48
Aubrieta columnae ssp. *croatica*, 116
Auchenorrhyncha, 64
Aulopyge hugeli, 52; 54; 117
 Austria, 43; 65
 avocet, 119
Aythya nyroca, 60; 119
- B**
- Bacilliarophyceae*, 45
 bacteria, 43
 Bačića kosa, 47
 Baćinska lakes, 15
 Baillon's crane, 119
 Bakar, 36
Balaenopteridae, 62
 Balkan, 47; 58; 69; 91
 Balkan dace, 53; 54; 117
 Balkan whip snake, 57; 118
 Banija, 26
 bank vole, 60
 Banski Kovačevac, 26
 Baranja, 33; 34; 35; 112
 Barbary sheep, 71
Barbus plebeius, 54
 Barč, 24
 bar-tailed godwit, 119
 basak, 54
Basidiomycotina, 49
 Bast, 51
 bastard-indigo, 100
Bathynellacea, 64
 bats, 4; 23; 60; 61; 63; 120
 Bay of Bakar, 36; 37
 Bay of Kaštela, 37
 bearded tit, 25; 38; 119
 beaver, 4; 26; 27; 61; 63; 71
 bedstraw, 38
 beech, 4; 11; 12; 18; 19; 20; 88
 bees, 65
 beetles, 4; 43
Belarus, 43
 Belgium, 35; 43
 bellied angler, 56
 Benkovac, 13
 benthonic ecosystems, 30
 benthos, 45
 bent-winged bat, 23
 Bern Convention, 52; 71; 86; 120; 123
Betula pubescens, 116
 big lark, 35
 big white truffles, 50
 Bijele stijene, 11; 22; 78
 Bilogora, 8; 9; 34; 71; 112
 Bilje, 112
 Biograd n/m, 33; 71
 bioindicator, 48
 Biokovo, 14; 15; 20; 37; 41; 43; 51; 82;
 84; 86; 107; 109
 Biokovo Nature Park, 84; 85
 biotechnologies, 75
 birch, 88
 birds, 20; 24; 25; 35; 37; 38; 42; 43; 50;
 51; 52; 58; 59; 62; 71; 72; 74; 86;
 113; 115
 Bistrinci, 112
 Biševo, 29; 32
 bittern, 25
Bivalvia, 64; 66
 Bjelolasica, 112; 123
 Blaca, 40; 113
 black alder, 18; 19; 20; 88
 black bream, 56
 black hornbeam, 19
 black pine, 19; 20; 88
 black poplar, 88
 Black Sea, 23; 24; 52; 54; 55; 60
 black Slavonian pig, 68; 69
 black stork, 4; 20; 25; 26
 black tern, 25; 119
 black truffles, 50
 blackbird, 4; 25
 black-crowned night heron, 26
 black-headed gulls, 25
 black-necked grebe, 119
 black-winged stilt, 119
 Blasius' horseshoe bat, 23; 60
Blattodea, 64
Blenniidae, 53
 blenny, 56
 Blidinsko Lake, 52
 Blitvenice, 74
 blue berry, 49
 bluefish, 56; 74
 blue-green algae, 22
 blue throat, 119
 bog arum, 41
 bog clubmoss, 25
Bogidiella albertimagni, 23
Bogidiella dalmatina, 23
Bogidiella semidenticulata, 23
 Bohemia, 35
 Boka Kotorska, 15
Boletus aereus, 50
Boletus edulis, 50
Boletus pinophilus, 50
Boletus reticulatus, 50
 Boljunčica, 11
Bombina variegata ssp.
 kolombatovici, 57
 Bonellii's eagle, 38; 119
 bonito, 74
 Bonn Convention, 71; 123
 booted eagle, 119
 Boraja, 14
 Bosnia, 18; 53; 57
 Bosut, 3
 botanical garden, 88
Botaurus stelararis, 119
Botrychium matricariifolium, 116
 bottlenose dolphin, 63
Bovidae, 62
Brachiopoda, 66
 Brač, 3; 35
Brassica botterii, 38; 116
Brassica cazzae, 38; 116
Brassica mollis, 116
Brassicaceae, 47
 Bratuša – Đon, 26
 Bregana, 9
 Brijuni, 82
 Brijuni National Park, 31; 81; 83
 Brinje, 10
 broad-leaved cotton grass, 25
 brook charr, 55
 brown algae, 29
 brown bear, 4; 20; 63; 71; 110; 120
 brown birch, 25
 brown meagre, 55; 56; 75
 brown toad, 103
 brown wrasse, 56; 75
 Brusnik, 29; 32
Bryozoa, 66
Bufo *idae*, 56
 Bukovica, 13
Bunio-Iberetum pruitii, 40
Bunio-Iberetum velebiticae, 47
Bunium alpinum, 40
Burhinus oedicephalus, 119
 bustard, 119
 buša cattle of Lika, 68; 69; 121
 Buško blato, 52
 butcher's broom, 49
Butomus umbellatus, 116
 butterflies, 35; 36; 38; 65; 112; 117
 By-Law on Environmental Impact
 Assessment, 79
 By-Law on National Parks, 78

By-Law on Preservation of Antiquities and Natural Monuments, 78

C

- caddis-flies, 38; 65
 Calabrian pine, 88
 calamus, 26
 calandra lark, 119
Calcispongiae, 66
 calcium carbonate, 22
Calidris alpina, 119
Calla palustris, 40; 114; 116
Calystegia soldanella, 38
Campanula cochlearifolia, 116
 Canadian water weed, 48
 Canadian-pondweed, 44
Canidae, 62
Canis lupus, 105; 120
Cantharella cibarius var. *amethysteus*, 50
Cantharellus cibarius, 50
Capparales, 47
 Caput Insulae Eco-Centre, 93
Caretta caretta, 118
Carex, 60; 65
Carex curta, 116
Carex davalliana, 116
Carex diandra, 116
Carex dioica, 116
Carex divisa, 116
Carex echinata, 116
Carex extensa, 116
Carex flava, 116
Carex hostiana, 116
Carex lepidocarpa, 116
Carex nigra, 116
Carex serotina, 116
Caricetum, 33
 carp fishponds, 25; 28; 60; 73; 122
 cartilaginous fish, 55; 56; 75; 87
 cask shell, 67
 Caspian Sea, 60
 Caspian whip-snake, 118
Castoridae, 62
Catabrosa aquatica, 116
 catfish, 55
 cattle breeding, 28; 33; 37; 38; 41; 58; 59; 68; 69; 73; 112
 Cattle-Breeding Act, 79
Caudata, 56; 57
Caudofoveata, 66
Caulerpa, 30; 44; 48; 100
 cave leech, 4; 23
 cave shrimp, 23
 caverns, 22
 caves, 4; 5; 22; 23; 37; 39; 45; 61; 87; 108; 109; 111; 113; 114; 117; 124
Centaurea crithmifolia, 38
Centaurea friederici, 38
Centaurea jabukensis, 38
Centrarchidae, 53
Cephalanthera longifolia, 116
Cephalanthera rubra, 116
Cephalanthera damasonium, 116
 cephalopods (*Cephalopoda*), 66; 68; 74
Ceratophyllum, 60
 cereals, 73
Cervidae, 62
Cestodes, 64; 66
 Cetaceans, 62; 86
 Cetina, 3; 14; 15; 24; 37; 52; 108
 Cetina bleak, 53
 Cetina spined loach, 54; 117
 Cetingrad, 18
Chaetognatha, 66
 chamois, 61; 72; 84; 120
 chanterelle, 50
Charadrius alexandrinus, 119
 charr, 55
Cheleutoptera, 64
Chelonia, 118
Cheloniidae, 58; 118
 chernozem, 34
Chilopoda, 64
 China, 54
Chiroptera, 61; 62
 chiton, 54
Chlidonias hybrida, 119
Chlidonias leucoptera, 119
Chlidonias nigra, 119
Chondrostoma kneri, 54
Chondrostoma phoxinus, 54
 chukar partridge, 71
Ciliophora, 64; 66
Circus aeruginosus, 119
Circus pygargus, 119
 CITES, 80; 123
 citrus fruits, 73
Cladocera, 64
Clavelina lepadiformis, 112
 Clearing-house Mechanism, 126
 climate change, 44; 67; 98
Clitellata, 64; 66
Clupeidae, 53
Clupeiformes, 53
Cnidaria, 64; 66; 118
 coast and islands, 18; 38; 77; 113
 coastal habitats, 40; 41; 57
Cobitis taenia dalmatina, 54
Cobitis taenia narentana, 54
Cobititidae, 54
Coccidea, 66
Coenonympha oedippus, 35; 38; 65
Coenonympha tullia, 38
 coke plant, 36
Coleoptera, 64
 collections, 90
Collembola, 64
Coluber caspius, 118
Coluber gemonensis, 118
Coluber viridiflavus ssp. *carbonarius*, 118
Colubridae, 58
Columba oenas, 119
 common adder, 86
 common ash, 19; 20; 88
 common dolphin, 38; 60; 61
 common elder bourtree, 49
 common fir, 18; 19; 20; 88
 common hornbeam, 20
 common juniper, 49
 common kingfisher, 26; 59
 common oak, 8; 18; 19; 20; 25; 70; 88
 common otter, 26; 37; 63; 120
 common paper nautilus, 67
 common pine, 88
 common redshank, 35; 38; 119
 common sandpiper, 119
 common spider crab, 75
 common spruce, 20; 88
 continental shelf, 29
 Convention on Biological Diversity, 75; 76; 78; 80; 122; 126
 Convention on European Landscapes, 7
 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 80
 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 80
 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 80
 Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, 80
 Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 80
 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitats, 80
 coots, 25
Copepoda, 64
Coracias garrulus, 119
 corals, 29; 30; 65; 68
Coregonidae, 53
 CORINE-Biotopes, 17; 39; 100
 cormorant, 59; 120
 corn, 35; 50; 73; 76
 corn cockle, 35
 corncrake, 35; 119
Corynephorus-Festucetum vaginatae, 33; 40; 41
Corynephorus canescens, 33; 40; 41; 116
Corynephorus divaricatus, 116
Cottidae, 53
 cottongrass, 40
 crabs, 30; 55; 60; 63; 68
 crane, 25
 crane flies, 63
Cratarellus cornucopioides, 50
Cratena peregrina, 29
Cratoneuron commutatum, 22
 crayfish, 65; 86
 Cres, 3; 12; 24; 35; 37; 78; 117
Crex crex, 119

- Crinoidea*, 66
 Crna Mlaka, 28; 83; 107
 Croatian Association of the Greens, 90
 Croatian Bank of Domestic Animal Genes, 88
 Croatian Bank of Plant Genes, 69; 88; 121
 Croatian Biological Society, 90; 93
 Croatian Biospeleological Society, 93
 Croatian Centre of Environmental Education, 93
 Croatian dace, 53; 54
 Croatian Ecological Society, 90; 93
 Croatian Entomological Society, 93
 Croatian hen, 68; 69; 121
 Croatian Information Service for Biological Diversity, 95
 Croatian minnow, 54; 117
 Croatian Mountaineering Association, Nature Protection Commission, 93
 Croatian Parliament, 73; 78; 89; 128
 Croatian Ornithological Society, 93
 Croatian Sahara, 40; 41
 Croatian sheep dog, 68
 Croatian Society for Natural Sciences, 90
 Croatian Society for the Protection of Birds and Nature, 93
 Croatian Society for Water Protection, 93
 Croatian Society of Forestry, 93
 Croatian Society of Landscape Architects, 93
 Croatian Society of Natural Sciences, 93
 Croatian spotted goat, 68; 69; 121
 Croatian white goat, 68; 69
 crustacean (*Crustacea*), 4; 23; 43; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 74; 111; 118
Ctenophora, 66
 cuckoo wrasse, 56
Cuscuta epilinum, 116
 cutting, 16; 21; 46; 70; 71; 98; 99
Cyanophyta, 45
Cymodocea nodosa, 67; 111
Cyprinidae, 52; 53; 54
Cypriniformes, 52; 53
Cyprinodontidae, 53
Cyprinodontiformes, 53
Cypripedium calceolus, 116
Cyprus, 43
Cystoseira, 30; 31; 56
Cystoseiretum barbatae, 31
 Czech Republic, 37; 43; 65
- Č
 Čakovec, 3
 Čambina Pond, 41
 Čekrk cave, 108; 125
 Česma River, 9
 Čikola, 37
- Ć
 Ćićarija, 11; 12; 120
- D**
 Dalmatia, 8; 13; 14; 15; 25; 26; 37; 40; 52; 59; 75
 Dalmatian algroides, 57; 118
 Dalmatian barbelgudgeon, 52; 53; 54; 117
 Dalmatian black pine, 19; 88
 Dalmatian dog, 68
 Dalmatian dormouse, 61
 Dalmatian garden dormouse, 22
 Dalmatian grey cattle, 69
 Dalmatian minnow, 54; 117
 Dalmatian pelican, 37
 Dalmatian soiffe, 54
 Dalmatian wall lizard, 38; 44; 57
 Dalmatinska zagora, 8; 14
 Danube, 3; 4; 5; 7; 8; 23; 25; 28; 41; 73; 84; 112; 114; 120
Daphne, 34
Daphne blagayana, 116
Daphne cneorum, 116
 date-shell, 67
 Debela glava, 26
 decapods (*Decapoda*), 64; 65
 Declaration of Environmental Protection, 78
 Decree on Protection of Natural Masterpieces, 78
 deep-snouted pipefish, 55
 degenia, 4; 22; 38; 40; 47
Degenia velebitica, 38; 47; 109; 116
 degradation, 5; 8; 9; 16; 18; 20; 24; 27; 30; 33; 40; 41; 50; 58; 59; 61; 72; 73; 76; 78; 79; 98; 99; 100; 111
Delima, 22
 Delnice, 110; 115
Delphinidae, 62
Demospongiae, 64; 66
 depletion, 67; 68; 98; 99
Dermaptera, 64
Dermochelyidae, 58
Deschampsietum, 33
Desmidiaceae, 25
 detergents, 56
Dianthus, 34
Dianthus multinervis, 37; 116
 diatoms, 45
 dice snake, 26
Digena, 64
Digitalis ferruginea, 116
Digitalis grandiflora, 116
 Dilj, 8
 Dinara, 3; 4; 5; 14; 25; 58; 73
 Dinaric Alps, 18; 19; 24; 37; 120
 Dinaric karst, 20; 23; 26; 57
Diplodus, 56
 diplopods (*Diplopoda*), 63, 64
Diplura, 64
Diptera, 64
Discoglossidae, 56
Discomycetes, 49; 50
Discordis atromaculata, 68
 disturbing, 37; 46; 75; 76; 98; 99
 Dobra, 10
 doe, 55; 63; 100
 dolphin, 5; 60; 61; 111; 120
 domesticated taxa, 68; 69; 73; 100; 105; 121
 doneky of the littoral and Dinaric area, 69
 donkey of Kvarner and Istria, 68; 69
 donkey of littoral and Dinaric area, 68
 donkey of the littoral and Dinaric area, 69
 Draganić, 8
 dragonflies, 26; 65
 Draguč, 11
 Drava, 3; 4; 5; 7; 8; 9; 18; 20; 21; 23; 24; 25; 26; 33; 35; 40; 41; 84; 108; 112; 114; 120; 124
 Dropwort, 113
Drosera anglica, 116
Drosera intermedia, 116
Drosera rotundifolia, 114
 Dubrava, 3
 Dubravica, 26; 40; 114
 ducks, 25; 59
 dunlin, 119
 durmast oak, 18; 19; 20; 88
 dusty-miller, 5
 dwarf catfish, 55
 dwarf cattail, 26
 dwarf pine, 19
Dyctioptera, 64
- Đ
 Đakovo, 18
 Đelekovac, 35
 Đurđevac, 33; 34; 35; 40; 114
- E**
 earthworms, 63
 echinoderms (*Echinodermata*), 65; 66; 118
Echinoidea, 66
Echinophora spinosa, 38
Echiura, 66
 Ecological Society of Brod, 93
 edible boletus, 50
 edible frog, 56; 75; 86
Edraianthus, 34
 education, 93
 EECONET, 110
 eelgrass, 56; 111
 EEP, 88
Egretta alba, 119
Egretta garzetta, 119
 Egyptian vulture, 37
 Eko-Liburnia, Rijeka, 93
 Elafiti, 15; 86; 123
 Elba island, 87
 Eleonora's falcon, 5, 38; 119

- Elymus farctus*, 116
Elymus pycnanthus, 116
Elyno-Seslerietea, 33
Embioptera, 64
Emydidae, 58
 endemic, 4; 5; 17; 21; 22; 23; 24; 26; 29;
 30; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 42; 43;
 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 51; 52; 53;
 54; 55; 56; 57; 59; 61; 62; 63; 65;
 67; 75; 84; 88; 98; 108; 109; 111;
 113; 114; 116; 117; 118; 123; 124
 english holly, 49; 116
Enteropneusta, 66
 Environmental Protection Act, 79; 123
Ephemeroidea, 64
Ephemeroptera, 64
Erebia, 36
Erebia gorge ssp. *vagana*, 35
Erebia gorge ssp. *vagana*, 38
Erebia oeme ssp. *megaspodia*, 35
Erebia styria ssp. *gorana*, 35
Erebia styria ssp. *kleki*, 35
Eremophila alepestris, 119
Eresus niger, 35
Erinaceidae, 62
Eriophorum angustifolium, 116
Eriophorum gracile, 116
Eriophorum gracille, 114
Eriophorum latifolium, 40; 116
Erithatus svecicus, 119
 erosion, 8; 12; 46
Eryngium, 34
Esocidae, 53
 Estonia, 43
 EUFORGEN, 88
Eunapius subterraneus, 23
Eunicella cavolini, 87
 Eurocoast, 93
 European Endangered Species
 Programme, 88
 European ground squirrel, 36
 European roller, 38; 119
 European sea bass, 74
 Eurosiberian-North American region,
 17; 19
 eutrophication, 27; 32; 44; 46; 55; 67; 81
- F**
Falco biarmicus, 119
Falco cherug, 119
Falco columbarius, 119
Falco eleonora, 113; 119
Falco neumanni, 119
Falco peregrinus, 119
 fallow deer, 71
 false rasbora, 54; 55
 false ringlet, 65; 112
 FAO, 34; 74; 111
Felidae, 62
 felling forests, 40
 ferruginous duck, 4; 25; 26; 60; 119
 fescue grass, 40; 41
Festuca vaginata, 33; 40; 41
Festuca vaginata, 116
Festuco-Brometea, 33
Fibiqia triquetra, 48
Fimbristylis bisumbellata, 116
 Finland, 43; 91
 fir, 20; 70
 fire-bellied toad, 26
 fishing, 30; 32; 37; 44; 53; 55; 56; 57; 67;
 68; 70; 73; 74; 78; 99; 110; 111; 118
 flooding, 11; 21; 27; 38; 59; 61; 71
 flysch series, 12; 21
 foreign species, 27; 37; 39; 50; 63; 98;
 99; 113
 Forest Act, 70
 Forest Seeds and Forest Seedlings Act,
 79
 forestry, 18; 44; 46; 48; 70; 78; 84; 87;
 88; 98; 99; 110; 122
 fragmentation, 44; 50; 57; 58; 98; 99;
 116
 France, 43; 50; 59
 freshwater fish, 26; 42; 43; 44; 50; 51;
 52; 53; 54; 62; 73; 100; 122; 124
 Freshwater Fishery Act, 79
 freshwater honing, 55
Fritillaria meleagris, 116
 fritillary, 26; 49
Fucus, 30
 fungi, 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 48; 49; 50; 51;
 71; 75; 76; 86; 91; 100; 115; 131
 Fužine, 26; 27; 40
- G**
 Gacka, 11; 108
 Gacko polje, 11
Gadidae, 53
Gadiformes, 53
 gadwal, 119
Gallinago gallinago, 119
Gasteromycetes, 49; 50
Gasterosteidae, 53
Gasterosteiformes, 53
Gasterosteus aculeatus, 54
Gastropoda, 64; 66
Gastrotricha, 66
 gathering, 31; 40; 44; 47; 48; 49; 50; 56;
 57; 59; 63; 67; 75; 78; 86; 94; 98;
 99; 116
 geese, 25
Gekkonidae, 58
Gelochelidion nilotica, 119
 genetic diversity, 68
 genetic pollution, 71; 73
 genetic variability, 46
 genetically modified organisms, 75
Gentiana, 34
Gentiana pneumonanthe, 35; 116
Geranium dalmaticum, 116
 German tamarisk, 26
 Germany, 43; 65
 giant Mediterranean pen, 67
 gillflower, 37
 glacial relict, 42
Glaucidium passerinum, 119
 glossy ibis, 115; 119
 Glušci, 125
Gnathostomulida, 66
Gobiidae, 53; 55
 goby, 55; 56
 golden eagle, 119
 goldfish, 54; 55
 Goli otok, 68
Gorgonaceae, 87
Gorgoniidae, 87
 Gorski Kotar, 4; 8; 10; 11; 18; 26; 27;
 33; 40; 97; 114; 115; 120
 Gospić, 26
 Government of the Republic of Croatia,
 83; 89; 100; 127; 128
Granuloreticulosae, 66
 grapes, 73
 grass carp, 55
 grass frog, 56
 grasshoppers, 36; 58
 grasslands, 4; 13; 17; 24; 32; 33; 34; 35;
 39; 41; 46; 51; 100; 112; 114
 grassy-rush, 26
 gray partridge, 71; 72
 gray-hair grass, 40; 41
 grazing, 33; 34; 37; 39; 46; 47; 99
 great bittern, 119
 great cormorant, 25; 119
 Great Lake, 5; 32
 greater bladderwort, 26
 greater noctule, 60
 grebes, 25
 Greece, 43; 56; 118
 green algae, 29; 30
 green Douglas fir, 88
 Green forum, 91
 green frog, 56
 Green Osijek - Ecological Society, 93
 green wrasse, 56; 75
 greenhouse effect, 48
Gregarinidea, 66
 gren lizard, 118
 grey cattle of Dalmatia, 68
 Grey Istria, 11; 12
 grey mullet, 74
 greylegg goose, 119
 griffon vulture, 5; 37; 78; 119
 grotte goby, 55
 ground beetles, 63
 ground squirrel, 60; 61; 63; 120
 grouper, 56
 grouse, 71
 guilthead sea-bream, 74
 gull-billed tern, 119
Gymnolaemata, 66
Gymnosperms, 42; 45; 46; 48
Gyps fulvus, 119

H

Hadena irregularis, 35
Haematopus ostralegus, 119
hake, 56; 74
Halicatus albicilla, 119
hamsters, 36
hare, 37; 63; 72
harvestmans, 63
hawthorn, 49
Hayek, 47
hay-meadows, 35
heath ringlet, 25
heavy metals, 32; 40; 48
Helix, 65; 75; 86
hellebores, 49
Helsinki Convention on Forests, 70
Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus L., 116
Hemichordata, 66
Hemiptera, 64
Herbarium Adriaticum, 91
Herbarium Croaticum, 90; 91
Herbarium in Makarska, 91
Herbarium in Rovinj, 91
Herbarium of Ivo and Marija Horvat, 91
Herbarium of the Croatian Natural History Museum, 91
herbariums, 90; 91
herbicide, 46; 48
heron, 4; 25; 84
Herpestidae, 62
Herzegovina, 14; 18; 53; 57
Heteroptera, 64
Heteropteraidacea, 64
Hieraaetus fasciatus, 119
Hieraaetus pennatus, 119
Highland Croatia, 4; 5
Himantopus himantopus, 119
Hippolais icterina, 119
Hippolais olivetorum, 119
Hippophaë rhamnoides L., 116
Hippophaë-Berberidetum, 26
Hirudinea, 64
Holarctic, 19
Holland, 43
holm oak, 5; 15; 19; 20; 88
Holothurioidea, 66
Holotricha, 66
Homoptera, 64
hornbeam, 14; 18; 19; 88
horned lark, 119
horny corals, 87
horse leech, 65
horse of Medimurje, 68; 69; 121
horse of Posavina, 68; 69; 121
horseflies, 63
Horticultural monument, 81; 86
Horvath's rock lizard, 57; 118
hover-flies, 63
Hrvatski Posavac, 93

Hrvatsko zagorje, 9; 26; 40; 86; 123
Hucho hucho, 54
Hungary, 24; 37; 43; 65; 69; 72
hunting, 20; 21; 37; 44; 59; 60; 61; 63; 70; 71; 72; 78; 84; 86; 98; 99; 105; 120; 122
Hvar, 3; 15; 18
Hydnum repandum, 50
Hydnum rufescens, 50
Hydrocharis, 60
Hydroideas, 65
Hydroina, 64
hydropower plants, 13; 20; 23; 24; 27; 53; 75; 76
Hydrozoa, 64; 66
Hygrocybe calyptriformis, 49
Hygrophoraceae, 49
HYLA – Society for the Protection and Study of Amphibians and Reptiles in Croatia, 93
Hylidae, 56
Hymenomycetes, 49
Hymenophyllum tunbrigense, 116
Hymenoptera, 64
hypoxia, 32

I

Iberis carnosa, 40
ice age, 36; 42
ice-pits, 22
ichthyofauna, 22; 43; 53; 54; 56; 124
icterine warbler, 119
ide, 117
Ilex aquifolium, 116
Imotski, 14; 24
Imotsko polje, 14
imperial eagle, 35; 119
Implementation Monitoring Commission, 128
infralittoral zone, 30
inland waters, 26; 39; 45; 46; 48; 51; 61; 63; 73
insecticide, 46; 63; 112; 113
insectivora, 62
insects, 60; 61; 63; 64; 71
institutional framework, 92; 100; 104; 105; 122; 123; 126
International Species Information System, 88
interstitial fauna, 23; 38
inventorying, 28; 46; 94; 95; 104; 108; 115; 118; 121; 124
invertebrate collections, 90
invertebrates, 23; 26; 29; 35; 39; 42; 43; 50; 51; 52; 60; 63; 65; 66; 67; 86; 117; 124
Ireland, 43
Iris, 34
Iris pseudopumilla, 116
Iris sibirica, 116
Island, 43
island pony, 68; 69; 113; 121

Isopoda, 63; 64; 117
Isoptera, 64
Issus novaki, 38
Istria, 8; 11; 12; 18; 29; 30; 35; 41; 45; 50; 56; 58; 65; 68; 69; 75; 84; 86; 106; 109; 112
Istrian cattle, 68; 69; 121
Istrian longhaired pointer, 68
Istrian sheep, 68; 69; 121
Istrian shorthaired pointer, 68
Italian agile frog, 26; 38; 57; 118
Italian wall lizard, 44; 57
Italy, 18; 43; 50; 56; 57; 69; 74; 75
Ivančica, 9

J

Jabuka, 5; 29; 36; 37; 38
Jabuka knapweed, 38
jack snipe, 119
Jacob's scallop, 68
Jadro, 53
Jančarica, 10
Janthina, 67
Japan, 49
Japetić, 9
Jasenačko polje, 26
Jasikovac, 26
Javornik, 110
Jelsa, 26
journals, 95

K

Kalnik, 9
Kamptozoa, 66
Kapela, 11; 120
Karin, 13
Karlovac, 26; 115
karst and underground, 23; 109
karst spring, 23; 37
karst watercourses, 4; 41; 108
Kaštela, 15; 32; 37; 125
kentish plover, 38; 119
kingfishers, 24
Klek, 35
Kloštar, 33; 40; 41; 114
knapweed, 38
Kninsko polje, 14
Knipowitschia mrakovcici, 54
Knipowitschia punctatissima ssp. *croatica*, 54; 117
Koeleria glauca, 116
Kolansko blato, 37
Kolombatović's goby, 55
kolombatovićev grey long-eared bat, 61
Konavle, 15
Kopački rit, 7; 8; 23; 25; 28; 82; 83; 84; 86; 107
Kopački rit Nature Park, 84
Koprivnica, 9; 41
Korana, 10; 22; 24; 45

- Korčula, 35; 118
 Kordun, 8; 10
 Kornati islands, 14; 31; 32; 75; 81; 82; 84
 Kornati National Park, 37; 83
 Kosovo polje, 14
 Kozjača, 26
 Kozjak, 14
 Krapje dol, 108
 Krbavsko polje, 11
 Krčići, 122
 Križevci, 9
 Krk (island), 3; 12; 30; 35; 37; 58; 113
 Krka (river), 13; 15; 24; 26; 31; 32; 37; 52; 82; 108; 117; 122
 Krka Adriatic salmon, 54
 Krka National Park, 61; 81; 83
 Krndija, 8
 Krupa, 86; 123
 Kruščica, 11
 Kupa, 3; 8; 10; 11; 18; 35; 41; 45; 86; 123
 Kupčina, 9
 Kvarner, 8; 12; 29; 40; 69
Kynorhyncha, 66
- L**
- Labin, 12
Labrus, 56
Lacerta horvathi, 118
Lacerta mosorensis, 118
Lacerta oxycephala, 118
Lacerta viridis, 118
Lacertidae, 58
Lactarius deliciosus, 50
Lactarius deterrimus, 50
Lactarius hemicyaneus, 50
Lactarius quieticolor, 50
Lactarius salmonicolor, 50
Lactarius sanguifluus, 50
Lactarius semisanguifluus, 50
 ladybird spider, 35
Lagomorpha, 62
 Lake Bajer, 40
 Lake Bokanjačko, 37
 Lake Čepičko, 37
 Lake Vransko Nature Park, 84
 lampreys, 52; 53; 54
 land reclamation, 16; 20; 33; 38; 52
 land slaters, 43
 lanner falcon, 38; 119
 larch, 88
 largemouth black bass, 55
Larus, 95
 Lastovci, 32
 Lastovo, 15; 32; 37; 86; 113; 123
 late snowflake, 19
 Latvia, 43
 lavender, 48
 Lavernaka, 38
Lemna, 60
 Lepenica, 27; 114
 Lepeničko Lake, 27
 Lepeničko polje, 27
Lepidoptera, 64; 65
Leporidae, 62
Leptidea duponcheli, 38
Leptopsammia pruvoti, 67
Lesquerella velebitica, 47
 lesser kestrel, 35; 38; 119
 lesser Neptune grass, 67; 111
 lesser spotted eagle, 4; 20; 25; 119
Letbenteron zanandreaei, 54
Leuciscus, 38
Leuciscus illiricus, 54; 117
Leuciscus microlepis, 54; 117
Leuciscus polylepis, 54; 117
Leuciscus souffia ssp. *muticellus*, 54, 117
Leuciscus svallize, 54; 117
Leuciscus turskyi, 54
Leuciscus turskyi ssp. *tenellus*, 54
Leuciscus ukliva, 54
Leucorrhina, 63
 levant sparrowhawk, 38; 119
 lichens, 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 48; 49; 50
 Ličko Petrovo Selo, 10
 Ličko polje, 11
 Liechtenstein, 43
 Liechtenstein's goby, 55
Ligularia, 34
Ligularia sibirica, 116
 Lika, 8; 10; 11; 12; 33; 69; 120
Lilium, 34; 116
Lilium bosniacum, 116
Lilium bulbiferum, 116
Lilium carniolicum, 116
Lilium martagon, 116
 Lim bay, 12
 lime, 18; 19; 88
 limestone, 5; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 21; 22; 24; 34; 36; 47
Limosa lapponica, 119
 Limski Bay, 31; 32
 Limski Channel, 112
Linum, 34
 Lipizzaner horse, 69
 Lipovečka gradina, 26
 Lipovljani, 122
 Lithuania, 43
 little bittern, 25; 26
 little crane, 119
 little ringed plover, 24
 little tern, 119
 littoral pine, 18
Lobaria lulmonaria, 48
 locus typicus, 21
 locust, 22; 44; 48
Locustella naevia, 119
 loessial, 34
 loggerhead turtle, 118
 Lokve, 115
Lolium, 65
 Lomska duliba, 33
 long-fingered bat, 23; 61
 long-term plans, 104
 Lonja, 8
 Lonjsko Polje, 8; 25; 27; 82; 83; 84; 107
 Lonjsko polje Nature Park, 84
Lopinga achine, 35
 Lošinj, 12; 29; 35
 Lovinac, 11
 Lowland Croatia, 4; 5; 8
 Luca's cavern, 23
 Ludvič potok, 26
 Luke's pit, 43
 Luščić, 26
Lutra lutra, 120
 Luxemburg, 35; 43
Lycæna dispar, 35
Lycopsida, 105
Lymnocyrtes minima, 119
 lynx, 4; 20; 61; 72; 110; 120
- M**
- Macelj, 9
 mackerel, 74
Maculinea, 36; 112
Maculineaalcon, 35
Maculinea nausithous, 35; 38
Maculinea telejus, 35
 magmatic rocks, 21
 mainland invertebrates, 42; 105
 Makarska, 5; 15; 38
 Mala Paklenica, 39; 82
 Malinska, 30
 mallard duck, 25; 71
Malophaga, 64
 Malostonski bay, 18; 32; 111
 Malta, 43
 mammals, 23; 36; 38; 42; 44; 50; 51; 52; 58; 60; 61; 62; 63; 71; 86; 120; 124
 Man and Biosphere - MAB, 83
 mandarin oranges, 73
Mandragora officinarum, 116
 mangulica, 69
Mantodea, 64
 maple, 18
 marble trout, 54
 mariculture, 44; 46; 74; 99
Marifugia cavatica, 23
 marine fish, 52
 Marine Fishery Act, 56; 62; 67; 79
 marine habitats, 40
 marine invertebrates, 42; 50; 67; 124
 marine reserves, 32; 61; 111
 marine turtle, 5; 29; 57; 118
 Maritime Code, 79
 maritime pine, 88
 marl rocks, 21
 marsh harrier, 25; 119
 marshes, 4; 5; 20; 27; 37; 41; 59; 60
 Martino's snow vole, 4; 22; 61

- Mastigophorae*, 66
 Matić poljana, 10
 Matokit, 14
Mauremys caspica, 118
 meadow, 4; 8; 10; 11; 25; 27; 30; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 39; 41; 56; 58; 65; 67; 72; 73; 82; 84; 87; 98; 100; 108; 111; 112; 114; 117
 meadow saffron, 49
Mecoptera, 64
 Medak, 11
 medicinal herbs, 44; 75; 76
 medicinal leech, 65
 Mediterranean coast, 4; 5
 Mediterranean Croatia, 5; 21
 Mediterranean monk seal, 5; 38; 60; 61; 120
 Mediterranean region, 17; 19; 25; 53; 67; 108
 Mediterranean Sea, 29; 74
 Mediterranean shearwater, 119
 Mediterranean toothcarp, 54; 55
 medium-term plans, 104
Medora, 22
 Medvednica, 9; 19; 82; 84; 104
 Medvednica Nature Park, 77; 84; 85
Megaloptera, 64
 Mehely's horseshoe bat, 60
Melanocorypha calandra, 119
Meledella vernerii, 22
Merodontidae, 63
 metamorphic rocks, 21
 Metković, 108; 125
Microcosmus, 68
 microorganism, 71; 76
 microphytobenthos, 45
 migration, 16; 23; 25; 30; 41; 53; 57; 69; 100
Milesiidae, 63
Milvus milvus, 119
 Miljacka, 61
 Miljacka cave, 117
 Miljkovića Krug, 47
 mineral oils, 56
 minnow nase, 53; 54
 Mljet, 5; 15; 18; 22; 29; 30; 32; 37; 40; 82; 113; 118
 Mljet National Park, 81; 82
 Moko polje, 8; 28
Molinietum, 33
Molinio-Arrhenatheretea, 33
 molluscs (*Mollusca*), 30; 60; 64; 65; 66; 118
Molossidae, 62
Monachus monachus, 120
Monera, 42
 monk seals, 29
 monkey goby, 54
 monnd-building mouse, 120
 monoculture, 16; 33; 44; 72; 98; 112
Monogena, 64
Monolistra pretneri spp. *spinulosa*, 117
 Montagn's harrier, 119
 Montenegro, 57
 Moor frog, 118
 moors, 4; 17; 25; 26; 27; 40; 41; 65; 87; 98; 107; 114
 moray, 56; 75
 Moseča, 14
 Moslovačka mountain, 8
 Mosor, 14
 Mosor rock lizard, 57; 118
 mosses, 25; 42; 44; 45; 46; 48; 91
 Motovun, 106; 109
 mottled black sea goby, 54
 mouflon, 71
 mountain anemone, 112; 113
 mouse-like bats, 61
 moustached warbler, 119
 Movement of Nature Friends, 90
 mowing, 11; 33; 34; 37; 39; 73
 Mrežnica, 10; 86; 123
 Mrkopalj, 115
 Mrzla vodica, 26
Mugilidae, 53
Mugiliformes, 53
 Mura, 4; 24; 41; 45; 108; 114
Muridae, 62
Mus spicilegus, 120
 mussels, 68
Mustelidae, 62
 mycoflora, 5; 43; 44; 45; 94; 109
Myocastoridae, 62
Myotis capaccinii, 61
Myotis dasycneme, 120
Myoxidae, 62
Myriapoda, 64
Myricaria germanica, 116
Mytiloidea, 67
Myxosporea, 66
Myxozoa, 66
Myzostomida, 66
- N**
- Nadinsko blato, 37
 nannoplankton, 45
Nannospalax syriensis, 120
Narcissus, 34
Narcissus radiiflorus, 116
Nardo-Callunetea, 33
 narrow-leaved bindweed, 112
 narrow-leaved helleborine, 116
 National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 80
 National park, 81; 86
 National Programme for Development of Islands, 79
 NATURA - Society for Nature Protection in Croatia, 93
 Natura Croatica, 95
 Natural monument, 81; 85; 86
 Nature Park, 8; 81; 86
 Nature Protection Act, 28; 47; 49; 57; 58; 60; 61; 62; 67; 71; 72; 75; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 83; 85; 86; 87; 100; 114; 116; 118; 122; 123; 131
Nematodes, 64; 66
Nematomorpha, 64
Nemertina, 66
Neogobius fluviatilis, 54
 neoteny, 57
 Neretva, 5; 8; 14; 15; 18; 24; 25; 26; 28; 31; 32; 37; 45; 59; 72; 83; 86; 98; 99; 107; 112; 113; 114; 123
 Neretva Adriatic salmon, 54
 Neretva spined loach, 54
Netta rufina, 119
 NGOs, 86; 88; 89; 90; 126
 night heron, 119
Niphargus, 23
 nitrogen oxides, 48
 North America, 49
 North-Dalmatian plateau, 8; 13
 North Velebit National Park, 81; 83
 northern bat, 60
 northern bobwhite, 71
 North-western Croatia, 9
 Norway, 43; 91
 Norway lobster, 68
 nose-horned viper, 57; 86
 Novi Vinodolski, 12
 Novigrad, 13
 NSAP, 17; 18; 28; 42; 44; 86; 97; 98; 104; 105; 106; 123; 126; 127; 128
Numenius phaeopus, 119
Numerius tenuirostris, 119
Nycticorax nycticorax, 119
Nymphaea, 60
- O**
- oak, 8; 14; 15; 18; 19; 20; 25
Odonata, 64
 Odra, 108
 Ogulin, 10; 23; 26; 41; 107; 109; 115
 oil derivatives, 40
 oilseed rape, 73
 Okučani, 73
 oleiferous plants, 73
Oligochaeta, 64
 olives, 73
 olive-tree warbler, 119
 olm, 57
 Omiš, 15
Ophioglossum lusitanicum, 37; 116
Ophiuroidea, 66
Ophrys apifera, 116
Ophrys lutea, 116
Opiliones, 64
 orchards, 14; 17; 33
Orchidaceae, 34
 orchids, 26; 34
Orchis italica, 116
Orchis lactea, 116
Orchis purpurea, 116

- Orchis quadripunctata*, 116
Orchis spitzelli, 116
 oriental hornbeam, 12; 19
 oriental knight's spur, 35
 Orlovac, 26
 ornithological reserve, 15; 25; 78; 108
 Orsini's viper, 38; 58; 118
Orthoptera, 64
 orthopterans, 65
 Osijek, 3; 18
Osmunda regalis, 116
Ostracoda, 64
 Oštrc, 9
Otis tarda, 119
 Otočac, 11; 35
 otter, 4
 Our Beautiful Homeland, 90; 93
 overfishing, 53; 56; 67; 68; 75; 99
 oystercatcher, 119
 oysters, 68
- P**
 Pag, 3; 12; 25; 35; 37; 115
 Paklenica, 78
 Paklenica National Park, 35; 39; 81; 82
 Pakoštane, 24
 Palagruža, 17; 29; 32; 37; 39; 75
 Palagruža cabbage, 38
 Palagruža knapweed, 38
 Palestine mole mouse, 36; 60; 61; 62; 63; 120
Panocratium maritimum, 38; 116
 Pannonian highlands, 8
 Pannonian hills, 5
 Pannonian mountains, 8
 Pannonian region, 23
 Pannonian highlands, 8
Pantopoda, 66
Panurus biarmicus, 119
Papaver dubium ssp. *lecoquii* var. *albifolium*, 35
Papilio alexanor, 38
 Papuk, 8; 9; 35; 82; 84
 Papuk Nature Park, 84
Paralcyonium corralloides, 87
Paraphoxinus, 23; 44
 Park forest, 81; 85; 86
Parnassius apollo, 38
 parti-coloured bat, 60
 partridge, 35; 59
 pastures, 4; 10; 11; 25; 32; 33; 39; 41; 72; 73; 84; 98; 100; 108
Pauropoda, 64
 Pazin, 12
 pea crabs, 67
Pelobatididae, 56
 Pelješac, 15
 pen shell, 67
Percidae, 53
Perciformes, 53; 55
 peregrine falcon, 119
Peritricha, 66
 Peruča, 3; 14
 pesticides, 20; 21; 33; 35; 37; 44; 46; 48; 57; 61; 63; 68; 75; 99; 110; 113; 124
 petroleum, 56
Petromyzontidae, 53; 54
Petromyzontiformes, 53
Petrosia ficiformis, 68
 Petrova mountain, 8
 Petrovo polje, 14
Phaeodaria, 66
Phalacrocorax carbo, 119
Phasmidae, 64
 pheasant, 59; 71
 phenols, 56
Phocidae, 62
Phoronida, 66
 photophilic algae, 31
Phoxinellus, 38
Phoxinellus adspersus, 54; 117
Phoxinellus alepidotus, 54; 117
Phoxinellus croaticus, 54; 117
Phoxinellus ghetaldi, 54; 117
Phoxinellus pstrossi, 54; 117
Phragmiti-Typhetum minima, 26
Phthiraptera, 64
Physeteridae, 62
 Physical Planning Strategy, 3; 7; 8
 phytobentos, 46
 phytoplankton, 45; 46
Picoides tridactylus, 119
 pig of Turopolje, 68; 69; 87; 121
 pike, 73
 pilchard, 56; 74
 pine marten, 63
 pine-tree, 12
Pinna nobilis, 67
Pinnidae, 67
Pinnotheres, 67
 pipefish, 55
 pisciculture, 73; 122
 pits, 4; 13; 37; 61; 108; 109
Placophora, 66
 plaices, 56
Planipenia, 64
 Plant Protection Act, 79
 Plaški, 10
 Plaško, 10; 26
Platalea leucordia, 119
Platanthera clorantha, 116
Platodes, 64
Platyhelminthes, 66
Plecoptera, 64
Plegadis falcinellus, 119
Pleuronectidae, 53
Pleuronectiformes, 53
 Plitvice Lakes, 11; 22; 24; 78; 82; 83; 107
 Plitvice Lakes National Park, 81
 Plomin, 45
 plums, 73
 Plješivica, 9; 10; 11; 86; 120; 123
 Po, 18
 Po barbel, 54
 Po broke lamprey, 54
Poa, 65
Poa remota, 116
 poaching, 37; 39; 59; 63; 72; 98; 122
Podarcis melisellensis ssp. *pomoensis*, 38
Podarcis muralis ssp. *maculiventris*, 118
Podiceps griseogena, 119
Podiceps nigrocollis, 119
 Podolia, 69
 podolian cattle, 69
 pointer of Posavina, 68
 Poland, 43; 91
 pollution, 13; 18; 20; 21; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 38; 39; 40; 41; 44; 46; 48; 50; 52; 53; 55; 56; 57; 59; 63; 67; 73; 75; 76; 90; 95; 98; 99; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 114; 117; 118; 122; 123; 124
Polychaeta, 64; 66
Polycistiena, 66
Polygonum, 60
 poplar, 18; 19
Porifera, 66
Poronia punctata, 51
 Portugal, 43
Porzana parva, 119
Porzana pusilla, 119
Posidonia oceanica, 30; 67; 111
Potamogeton, 60
 poultry, 73
 Požega, 9
 pramenka sheep of Lika, 68; 69
 predators, 20; 54; 72; 110
Priapulida, 66
 primroses, 49
Primula, 34
 priority plans, 104
 Promina, 13; 14
 protected landscape, 81; 85; 86
Proteidae, 56; 57
Protelsonia hingarica ssp. *thermalis*, 23
Proterorhinus marmoratus, 54
Proteus anguinus, 57; 118
 Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, 80
 Protocol on Biological Safety, 76
Protoctista, 42
Protoerebia phegea dalmata, 38
Protozoa, 64
Protura, 64
 Prvić, 37
Pryonotropus hystrix ssp. *hystrix*, 22
 pseudogley, 34
Pseudophilotes schiffermueleri, 35
Pseudophilotes vicrama, 35
Pseudophyllidea, 64
Pseudoscorpiones, 64
 pseudoscorpions, 4; 23; 43; 64

Psocoptera, 64
 Psunj, 8; 9
Pteridophyta, 42; 43; 45; 46; 48
 pubescent oak, 5; 12; 19; 88
 public information, 93; 95
 Pucareva staja, 125
Puffinus yelkouan, 119
Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. *nigricans*, 116
 pumpkin-seed sunfish, 55
 purple heron, 25; 119
 pygmy cormorants, 25
 pygmy owl, 119
Pyrenomyces, 49; 50; 51

Q

quails, 35; 59

R

Rab, 18; 40; 115
 Rabac, 12
 raccoon dog, 60
 rainbow trout, 55
 Rakovica, 10
 Ramsar, 25; 28; 80; 83; 107
Rana esculenta, 56
Rana graeca, 56
Rana latastei, 38; 118
Rana lessonae, 56
Rana ridibunda, 56
Rana shqipERICA, 56
Ranidae, 56
 Rastok, 14
 Raša, 11
 Raša bay, 12
 Ravna gora, 9
 Ravni Kotari, 13
 recombinant DNA, 75
Recurvirostra avosseta, 119
 red algae, 29
 red coral, 29; 67; 75
 red deer, 71; 72
 Red Istria, 11; 12
 red kite, 119
 Red Lake, 24
 red list, 43; 44; 62; 100; 115
 red mullet, 74
 red scorpionfish, 75
 red-crested pochard, 119
 red-footed falcon, 35
 red-necked grebe, 119
 Region Bilogorsko-Moslovačka, 9
 rendzina, 34
 Report on Environmental State, 79
 reptiles, 26; 42; 50; 51; 52; 56; 57; 58;
 62; 86; 118; 124
Rhaphidioptera, 64
 rhegosol, 34
Rhinolophidae, 62
 Rijeka, 3; 12; 115
 Rilić, 14

Risnjak, 19; 120; 123
 Risnjak National Park, 81; 82; 123; 126
 Rječina, 45
 rock partridge, 71; 72
Rodentia, 62
 roe-deer, 71; 72
 Romania, 43; 54; 69
 rootless duckweed, 26
 rosemary, 49
 Roški waterfall, 83
Rotatoria, 64; 66
 round-leaf sundew, 25; 40
 Rovinj, 67
 Rožanski Kukovi, 13
 ruda sheep, 68; 69; 121
 rudd, 54
 ruderal flora, 35
 rural tourism, 72
 Russia, 56; 59
 Rutilus basak, 54
Rynchospora alba, 116

S

Saccharum ravennae, 116
 sage, 49
 saker falcon, 35; 119
Salamandridae, 56
Salici-Myricarietum, 26
 salinization, 48
Salmo trutta, 117
Salmo trutta ssp. *dentex*, 54
Salmo trutta ssp. *visovacensis*, 54
Salmo trutta ssp. *zmanjensis*, 54
Salmo trutta ssp. *marmoratus*, 54
Salmoneus sketi, 38
Salmonidae, 53; 54
Salmoniformes, 53
Salmothymus, 38
Salmothymus obtusirostris, 117
Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp. *krkensis*,
 44; 54
Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp.
obtusirostris, 54
Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp.
oxyrhynchus, 54
Salmothymus obtusirostris ssp.
salonitana, 53; 54
 Samarske stijene, 11; 22
 Samobor, 8; 9; 26
 Samoborsko gorje, 84
 sand goby, 55
 sand martin, 24; 41
 sandstone rocks, 21
 sandy coasts, 40; 41; 87
 sanitary cutting, 70; 71
 Sapunara, 113
Sarcodinea, 64
Sarcomastigophora, 66
Sargassum, 31
Satyridae, 65
Sauria, 58
 Sava, 3; 4; 5; 8; 18; 19; 20; 21; 23; 25;
 28; 32; 84; 108; 124
 sawflies, 63
Saxifraga sedoides ssp. *prenja*, 116
 Scandinavia, 19
Scaphopoda, 66
Scardinius erythrophthalmus ssp.
hesperidicus, 54
Scardinius erythrophthalmus ssp.
scardafa, 54
Sciaena umbra, 55
Sciaenidae, 55
 science, 93; 94
Scilla, 34
Scincidae, 58
Sciuridae, 62
Scolapax rusticola, 119
Scopolia carniolica, 116
Scorpaeniformes, 53
Scorpiones, 64
 Scots pine, 88
 scullcap, 26
Scyphozoa, 66
 sea blossom, 32; 46
 sea buckthorn, 26
 sea cucumbers, 75; 86
 sea daffodil, 38
 sea fish, 42; 43; 50; 51; 62
 sea horse, 75
 sea mats, 65
 Sea of Azov, 60
 sea parnship, 38
 sea slug, 29
 sea squirt, 65; 68
 seabed, 40; 55; 67; 87; 111
 sea-cave, 38
 sea-horse, 56
 seashore false bindweed, 38
Secernentea, 66
 Senj, 11
 Serbia, 37
Serpentes, 58
Serranidae, 53; 56
Serratulo-Plantaginetum altissimae, 112
Sesleria tenuifolia, 19
 shadows, 55
 sharks, 56
 sharp-snouted rock lizard, 57; 118
 sheep of the island, 69
 sheep of the island of Cres, 68
 sheep of the island of Pag, 68
 sheepshead bream, 56
 shellfish, 74
 short-eared owl, 119
 short-term plans, 104
 Siberia, 19
 Siberian iris, 26; 34; 112
 Sibirje, 47
Sibiraea altaiensis ssp. *croatica*, 44
 Silba, 31
Siluridae, 53

- Siluriformes*, 53
 silver carp, 55
Sipuncula, 66
 Skakavac, 26
 Skradin, 13; 81
 Slavonia, 8; 9; 18; 33; 34; 35; 60; 84
 Slavonian pig, 121
 Slavonian podolian cattle, 68; 69; 121
 slenderbill pipefish, 55
 slender-billed curlew, 119
 Slovakia, 35; 43; 65
 Slovenia, 18; 35; 43; 46; 50; 57; 65; 68;
 69; 72; 74; 112
 Slunj, 18
 small falcon, 119
 Small Lake, 32
 small tern, 24
 small-leaf lime, 88
 Smilčić, 13
 Smokvenjak, 67
 smooth newt, 57; 118
 snail, 4; 22; 23; 43; 44; 63; 65; 67; 68;
 75; 76; 86
 snake-eyed skink, 118
 snowdrop anemone, 112
 snowdrop, 49
 Snježnik, 112; 120
Solenogastres, 66
 Solin Adriatic salmon, 54
 Solin Channel, 32
Soricidae, 62
 souffie, 54; 117
 South Dalmatian minnow, 54; 117
 South-Dalmatian donkey, 68; 69
 soya bean, 73, 76
 Spačva, 8; 18
Spaeromides virei ssp. *mediodalmatina*,
 117
 Spain, 43; 56; 59
Sparidae, 53
 sparids, 75
 Special reserve, 81; 85; 86
Spermatophyta, 43; 44; 45
Spermophilus citelus, 120
Sphaeromatidae, 117
Sphagnum, 25
Spirotricha, 66
 Split, 3; 30; 32; 75
 sponges, 68; 75
Spongia, 64
 spoonbill, 4; 25; 26; 84; 108; 119
Sporobolus pungens, 116
Sporozoa, 66
 sportfishing, 73
 spotted deer, 71
 spotted eagle, 119
 spotted minnow, 54; 117
 sprat, 56; 74
 spring-snowflakes, 49
 spruce, 18; 19; 88
 squacco heron, 26; 119
- Squamata*, 58
 St. Euphemia, 40
 stagshorn clubmoss, 105
 Starigrad, 30
Stenolaemata, 66
 steppe mouse, 120
Sterna albifrons, 119
Sternorrhyncha, 64
Sticholonchea, 66
 stock pidgeon, 119
 stone curlew, 35; 119
 stonebass, 56
 stork, 4; 20; 25; 26
 Strahinjčica, 9
 strategic objective
 - coast and islands, 113
 - domesticated taxa, 121
 - education, 125
 - grassland and arable land, 112
 - habitats, 114
 - institutional framework, 123
 - landscapes, 106
 - legislative framework, 122
 - other sectors, 121
 - public information, 126
 - research and monitoring, 124
 - species and subspecies, 115
 - wetlands and waters, 107
 strategic objectives
 - forests, 109
 - karst and underground, 108
 - sea, 110
 strategy objectives - general, 104
 strategy principles, 103
Stratiotes alloides, 26
 Strict reserve, 81; 85; 86
 stripe-necked terrapin, 26; 118
 sturgeon, 55; 75
 Styria, 65
 sugar beet, 73
Suidae, 62
 Sunder, 26
 sunflower, 73
 Sungerski lug, 26; 41; 114
 Sunset cup coral, 67
 surmullet, 56
 Sušac, 37; 38
 Sušak cabbage, 38
 Sv. Andrija, 37
 Sv. Ivan, 67
 Svanimir - Croatian Society for the
 Protection of Natural and Cultural
 Heritage, 93
 Svetac, 29; 32
 Svilaja, 14
 Sweden, 43
 sweet chestnut, 20; 49; 88; 110
 Switzerland, 43; 91
Symphilia, 64
Symphyta, 64
Symentognathi, 53
Syngnathidae, 53; 55
Syphonaptera, 64
- Š**
 Šaregrad, 112
 Šibenik, 8; 13; 14; 32; 37
 Štirovača, 78
 Šugarska duliba, 47
- T**
Taenioidea, 64
Talpidae, 62
Tardigrada, 64; 66
 teal, 119
 Telašćica, 82; 84
 Telašćica Nature Park, 84
 tench, 73
 Tengelman's owl, 119
Terebrantia, 64
 terminator technology, 76
 terrestrial snail, 22
 tertiary relict, 22; 23; 42; 43; 44
Testudinata, 118
Testudines, 58
Testudinidae, 58
Tetrao urogallus, 119
Thaliacea, 66
Thero-Brachypodietea, 33
 three-spined stickleback, 54
 three-toed woodpecker, 119
Thymallidae, 53
Thysanoptera, 64
Thyssonura, 64
 Topusko, 26
 tornjak, 68; 69
 tourism, 7; 16; 31; 37; 39; 53; 67; 68; 72;
 74; 76; 85; 99; 100
 Tourism Development Strategy, 79
 traditional medicine, 46
 transgenic plants, 76
 transgenic wastes, 76
 Transport Development Strategy of the
 Republic of Croatia, 80
 travertine, 4; 10; 22; 24; 41; 81
 Trebinje, 26
Trematodes, 64; 66
Trichoptera, 64
Tricladida, 64
Tringa totanus, 119
 Triton's trumpet, 67
Triturus vulgaris ssp. *meridionalis*, 118
Triturus vulgaris ssp. *dalmaticus*, 57; 118
Triturus vulgaris ssp. *meridionalis*, 57
Triturus vulgaris ssp. *schreiberi*, 57
 Trogir, 15
 troglobionic sponge, 23
Troglocaris, 23
Trollius europaeus, 116
 trout fishponds, 73
 Trstenik, 26
 Tršće, 40; 114
Tuber aestivum, 50
Tuber asa, 50

Tuber brumale, 50
Tuber hiemalbum, 50
Tuber macrosporum, 50
Tuber magnatum, 50
Tuber maleniconii, 50
Tuber melanosporum, 50
Tuber uncinatum, 50
Tulipa praecox, 35
Tunicata, 66
Turbellaria, 64; 66
 Turkey, 43; 52; 56; 59
 turkey oak, 19
 turkey of Zagorje, 68; 69; 121
 turnstone, 119
 two-banded bream, 56
Typha minima, 116
 tzigai sheep, 69; 121

U

Ubli, 113
 Učka, 11; 12; 35; 82; 84; 120
 Učka Nature Park, 84; 85
 UK, 43
 Ukraina, 59; 69
 Um, 11
 Umag, 12
Umbriidae, 53
 underground beetles, 23
 underground habitats, 22; 23; 39; 43; 63; 108
 underground waters, 20; 23; 26; 37; 41; 53; 57; 63; 99; 117; 124
 UNESCO, 24; 83; 84; 107; 109
 unfortified banks, 41
 Unije, 35
 upright dorycnium, 112; 114
Ursidae, 62; 120
Ursus arctos, 120

V

Vaganski vrh, 35
 Valtura, 37
 Varaždin, 18
 Varnjača, 13
 vascular flora, 43
 Velebit, 4; 8; 11; 12; 13; 18; 22; 23; 25; 26; 33; 35; 37; 43; 44; 47; 82; 83; 84; 108; 109; 112; 120
 Velebit Nature Park, 84
 Veli Bok cove, 29
 Velika Kapela, 11
 Veliki Brijun, 31
 Veliki Tabor Castle, 9
 Velo blato, 25; 115
Veratrum, 34
 vertebrate collections, 90
 vertebrates, 43; 44; 50; 51; 62

Vesicaria, 47
Vespertilionidae, 61; 62
Vinca minor, 116
 vine fruits, 73
 vineyard, 9; 10; 12; 14; 33; 35
 viper's bugloss, 35
Vipera macrops, 58
Vipera ursinii, 38; 58; 113; 118
Viperidae, 58
 Virovitica, 76
 viruses, 43
 Vis, 29
 Visovac goby, 54
 Visovac trout, 54
 Visovačko Lake, 52
Volhinia, 69
 Vransko lake, 3; 13; 24; 25; 33; 71; 82; 84
 Vratnik, 10
 Vrbovsko, 115
 Vrginmost, 26
 Vrgorac, 37
 Vrgorac goby, 53; 117
 Vrgoračko polje, 14; 21
 Vrhovnjaci, 32
 Vrljika, 53
 Vukmanić, 26

W

wall lizard, 39
 warbler, 25
 water chestnut, 26
 water germonder, 26
 water management, 11; 16; 57; 76; 78; 84; 87; 98; 99
 water slaters, 43
 water-aloë, 26
 water-clover, 26
 Waters Act, 79
 weed-killers, 41
 weever, 56
 wels, 73
 western whip snake, 118
 wet oak, 4
 wetland bat, 120
 Weymouth pine, 88
 whales, 60
 wheat, 73
 whimberl, 119
 whiskered tern, 25; 26; 119
 white beadrush, 25
 white beam, 56
 white hornbeam, 19
 White Istria, 11; 12
 white poppy, 35
 white sea beam, 55
 white stork, 25

white-tailed deer, 71
 white-tailed eagle, 4; 20; 25; 26; 37; 45; 119
 white-winged tern, 119
 wild boar, 71
 wild fruit, 18
 wild geese, 25
 willow, 19; 40; 49
 Wine Act, 79
 wolf, 4; 20; 62; 69; 72; 88; 105; 110; 120
 wolf - management plan, 105
 wood anemone, 116
 woodchat shrike, 35
 woodcock, 119
 wooly chamomile, 112
 World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, 22
 World Natural Heritage List, 83

X

Xylariaceae, 51
Xylariales, 51

Y

yarrow, 49
 Yellow florned-poppy, 114
 yellow gentian, 49; 115
 yellow sea fan, 87
 yellow-bellied toad, 57
 yew, 19
 Young Nature Guards, 90
 Yugoslavia, 43; 56; 74

Z

Zadar, 3; 8; 13; 14; 57
 Zagora, 14
 Zagorska Mrežnica, 23
 Zagreb, 3; 9; 23
 zander, 73
 Zaprešić, 26; 114
 Zdihovo, 10
Zerynthia cerisyi ssp. *dalmacijae*, 38
Ziphiidae, 62
 Zir, 11
 zoned miter, 67
 zoological garden, 88
Zostera marina, 30
 Zrinjska mountain, 8
 Zrmanja, 12; 13; 15; 22; 26; 45; 52; 86; 108; 117; 123
 Zrmanja trout, 54

Ž

Žminj, 112
 Žumberak, 8; 9; 10; 82; 84; 120
 Žumberak-Samoborsko gorje Nature Park, 84

List of boxes

Box 1. What is biological diversity and what is its importance?	xi	Box 43. Fungi that may be gathered for commercial purposes	50
Box 2. Objectives and obligations of the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	xii	Box 44. Threats to fungi	50
Box 3. Foundations of the biological diversity protection at the global, European and national level	xii	Box 45. Fungus <i>Poronia punctata</i> , a rare and threatened European species	51
Box 4. Organisation chart and sources of finance for the NSAP development	xii	Box 46. Diversity of animal world	52
Box 5. Basic information on the Republic of Croatia	3	Box 47. Dalmatian barbelgudgeon (<i>Aulopyge hugeli</i>)	52
Box 6. Lowland Croatia	4	Box 48. Special threats to freshwater fish in Croatia	53
Box 7. Highland Croatia	4	Box 49. Threat of introducing foreign fish taxa	54
Box 8. Coastal and insular Mediterranean Croatia	5	Box 50. Threats to Adriatic fish	55
Box 9. The Adriatic Sea	5	Box 51. Brown meagre (<i>Sciaena umbra</i>)	55
Box 10. Causes of landscape threats	16	Box 52. Threats to amphibians	57
Box 11. Negative impacts on ecological systems originating in the neighbouring countries	18	Box 53. olm (<i>Proteus anguinus</i>)	57
Box 12. State of forests in Croatia	19	Box 54. Threats to reptiles	57
Box 13. Woodland belts (according to the division in the monograph on "Forests in Croatia", 1992)	19	Box 55. Orsini's viper (<i>Vipera ursinii</i>)	58
Box 14. Forest threats	20	Box 56. Ferruginous duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>)	60
Box 15. Karst and underground features	21	Box 57. Long-fingered bat (<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>)	61
Box 16. Features of karst of international importance	22	Box 58. Threats to mammals	61
Box 17. Threats to karst and underground ecological systems	23	Box 59. Basic threats to invertebrates	63
Box 18. Wetlands and waters	24	Box 60. False ringlet (<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>)	65
Box 19. Last remaining moors in Croatia	26	Box 61. Threats to marine invertebrates	67
Box 20. Rare and threatened species and communities of the coastal area of River Drava	26	Box 62. Pen shell (<i>Pinna nobilis</i>)	67
Box 21. Threats to wetland and aquatic habitats	27	Box 63. Indigenous livestock and poultry breeds	68
Box 22. Problems in the protection of wetland and aquatic habitats	28	Box 64. Threatened breeds originally not Croatian	69
Box 23. Croatia's wetlands included in the Ramsar list	28	Box 65. Threats to domesticated taxa	69
Box 24. Sea	29	Box 66. Development of the nature protection legal system in Croatia	78
Box 25. Number of taxa of green, brown and red algae	29	Box 67. From the Environmental Protection Declaration	79
Box 26. Threats and consequences of threats to marine flora and fauna	30	Box 68. Deficiencies of the legislative framework	80
Box 27. Biocenosis of photophilic algae	31	Box 69. Methods of in-situ protection	80
Box 28. Grassland	33	Box 70. Area protection deficiencies	86
Box 29. Classification of grassland in Croatia	33	Box 71. Yellow sea fan (<i>Eunicella cavolini</i>)	87
Box 30. Threats to grassland ecological systems	34	Box 72. Taxa protection deficiencies	87
Box 31. Arable land	34	Box 73. Most significant collections in the field of natural sciences	90
Box 32. Threats to biological diversity of arable land and nitrophyllous ecological systems	35	Box 74. Herbarium collections in Croatia entered in the world collection list of "Index Herbariorum"	91
Box 33. Endemic and threatened taxa of invertebrates found in grassland habitats	35	Box 75. Deficiencies of institutional framework	92
Box 34. Urban ecological systems	36	Box 76. Deficiencies of educational system	94
Box 35. Coast and islands	36	Box 77. Deficiencies of the sciences	95
Box 36. Threatened plant species of the coast and islands	38	Box 78. Deficiencies of the public information	96
Box 37. Threatened animal species of the coast and islands	38	Box 79. Outline of basic threats to biological diversity in Croatia and their correlations	99
Box 38. Threats to coastal and island ecological systems	39	Box 80. Management plan for the wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	105
Box 39. Threats to habitats	40	Box 81. Action plan for public information on biological diversity	106
Box 40. Critically threatened habitats	41	Box 82. Meadows of marine flowering plants	111
Box 41. Velebit degenia (<i>Degenia velebitica</i>)	47	Box 83. List of threatened and presumably disappeared plants for which protection action plans are to be prepared and implemented, including species already disappeared (extinct) (E) – endangered species; (?Ex) – probably extinct species, (Ex) – extinct species, * – endemic species or subspecies (prepared according to the Checklist of Croatia's Flora 1994-2000)	116
Box 42. Fungus <i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i> , a rare European species	49	Box 84. A rare and vulnerable endemic species of isopod crustacean <i>Monolistra pretneri</i> spp. <i>spinulosa</i>	117
		Box 85. Loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	118
		Box 86. Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	120

List of figures

- Figure 1.** From a collection of the Croatian Natural History Museum in Zagreb (photo by M. Šašić) 1
- Figure 2.** The Sava river basin, characteristic low-land landscape (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 4
- Figure 3.** Jobbing carters in Gorski kotar (photo by A. Frković) 4
- Figure 4.** The southern littoral, vicinity of Makarska (photo by T. Nikolić) 5
- Figure 5.** Submarine slope in the Great Lake on the island of Mljet (photo by D. Zavodnik) 5
- Figure 6.** Kopački rit, a flood area at the mouth of the Drava and the Danube river (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 7
- Figure 7.** Lowland Croatia, a pasture in the Lonjsko polje Nature Park (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) . . . 8
- Figure 8.** One of the numerous brooks of the Papuk mountain (photo by D. Grlica) 8
- Figure 9.** The Bilogora mountain (photo by D. Grlica) . . . 9
- Figure 10.** Hrvatsko zagorje, the Veliki Tabor Castle (photo by I. Bralić) 9
- Figure 11.** The Plješevica mountain and foothills (photo by I. Bralić) 10
- Figure 12.** The Mrežnica River (photo by I. Bralić) . . . 10
- Figure 13.** Matić poljana at the foot of the Jančarica in winter (photo by T. Nikolić) 10
- Figure 14.** Lika, Ličko polje with the massif of Velebit in the background (photo by I. Bralić) 11
- Figure 15.** Castle-type settlements characterizing the Istrian landscape, Draguč in central Istria (photo by I. Bralić) 11
- Figure 16.** Kvarner, a view of the island of Pag from the Velebit mountain (photo by I. Bralić) 12
- Figure 17.** Velebit, Varnjača in the Rožanski Kukovi (photo by I. Bralić) 13
- Figure 18.** River Krka with the Promina mountain in the background (photo by I. Bralić) 13
- Figure 19.** The Kornati islands (photo by D. Grlica) . . . 14
- Figure 20.** River Cetina (photo by D. Pelić) 14
- Figure 21.** Biokovo and the Makarska littoral (photo by I. Bralić) 15
- Figure 22.** Reclaimed areas in the Neretva delta (photo by D. Kovačić) 15
- Figure 23.** Submarine cave in the undersea zone of the island of V. Palagruža (photo by A. Jaklin) . . . 17
- Figure 24.** A forest in Gorski kotar (photo by A. Frković) 18
- Figure 25.** Lowland flood-affected forest of common ash with late snowflake in the Sava basin (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 19
- Figure 26.** Forest of beech and common fir on Medvednica (photo by I. Bralić) 19
- Figure 27.** Pattern and width of height belts on the south-western and north-eastern side of Risnjak (according to I. Horvat, 1962; Forest vegetation of western Croatia; Prirod. istraž. 30: 37) 19
- Figure 28.** Black pines on Biokovo affected by fire (photo by A. Frković) 20
- Figure 29.** Vrgoračko polje, a karst field subject to flooding (photo by I. Bralić) 21
- Figure 30.** River Zrmanja (photo by D. Grlica) 22
- Figure 31.** Strict reserve of Bijele and Samarske stijene (photo by A. Frković) 22
- Figure 32.** Endemic species and genus, *Meledella vernerii*, inhabits underground habitats of island Mljet (photo by B. Jalžić) 22
- Figure 33.** Accretion of tubes *Marifugia cavatica*, an endemic of underground waters in Dinaric karst (photo by B. Jalžić) 23
- Figure 34.** Freshwater troglobiontic sponge, *Eunapius subterraneus* ssp. *subterraneus* Sket et. Velikonja, inhabits only underground sink-waters of river Zagorska Mrežnica in the area of Ogulin (photo by B. Jalžić) 23
- Figure 35.** Flood in Kopački rit (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 23
- Figure 36.** River Drava, lowland river of the Black Sea catchment area; river flow dynamic: 1/ 1990 and 2/ 1996. (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 24
- Figure 37.** Red Lake near Imotski, some 250 m deep although very small (photo by I. Bralić) 24
- Figure 38.** Velo blato on the island of Pag (photo by D. Grlica) 25
- Figure 39.** Round-leaf sundew, a rare flesh-eating species of moors (photo by T. Nikolić) 26
- Figure 40.** Water-aloe, a rare species connected with old backwaters (photo by D. Grlica) 26
- Figure 41.** Waterbirds find a plenty of food in flooded areas of Lonjsko polje (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 27
- Figure 42.** Formerly exterminated beaver was successfully reintroduced into Croatia (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 27
- Figure 43.** Lake Lepeničko in Gorski kotar (Fužine) as a result of obstructing the brook Lepenica and flooding the Lepeničko polje (photo by A. Frković) . . 27
- Figure 44.** Lower Neretva included in the Ramsar list of internationally important wetlands (photo by D. Grlica) 28
- Figure 45.** Undersea rock in Veli Bok cove, island of Lošinj (photo by A. Jaklin) 29
- Figure 46.** Adriatic wrack, endemic brown alga of the Adriatic (photo by D. Zavodnik) 29
- Figure 47.** Sea slug *Cratena peregrina* in the undersea zone of the island of Mljet (photo by A. Jaklin) . . . 29
- Figure 48.** Intruder in the Adriatic, caulerpa in the undersea zone in the vicinity of Malinska, the island of Krk (photo by A. Jaklin) 30
- Figure 49.** Marine flowering plant *Posidonia oceanica* in the undersea zone of the island of Mljet (photo by D. Zavodnik) 30
- Figure 50.** Original habitat of photophilic algae, community *Cystoseiretum barbatae* in the undersea zone of the island of Silba (photo by A. Jaklin) . . . 31
- Figure 51.** *Cystoseira barbata* in the undersea zone of the island of Silba (photo by A. Jaklin) 31
- Figure 52.** Photophilic algae habitat degraded after gathering date-shells in the undersea zone of the Brijuni National Park (the island of Veliki Brijun) (photo by D. Zavodnik) 31

- Figure 53. Meadow in the Sava basin (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 32
- Figure 54. Mountain pasture on Velebit, Lomska duliba (photo by T. Nikolić) 33
- Figure 55. Wet meadow of the Mediterranean area, Lake Vransko near Biograd n/m (photo by D. Grlica) . . . 33
- Figure 56. Overgrowing of the sands of Đurđevac (photo by V. Hršak) 34
- Figure 58. Siberian iris on meadows of Bilogora (photo by D. Grlica) 34
- Figure 57. Monoculture in the neighbourhood of Otočac (photo by T. Nikolić) 35
- Figure 59. Wet bay-meadows (1) are a habitat of threatened bird corncrake, but as people ceased to mow them these habitats tend to overgrow and rapidly disappear (2) (photo by V. Dumbović) . . . 35
- Figure 60. The Bay of Bakar and the old town of Bakar recovering after the shutdown of the coke plant (photo by A. Frković) 36
- Figure 61. The island of Jabuka, one of the most distant open-sea islands in the Croatian part of the Adriatic (photo by I. Lajtner) 36
- Figure 62. A cliff in the Kornati National Park (photo by I. Bralić) 37
- Figure 63. Kolansko blato on the island of Pag, a small Mediterranean marsh threatened by rapid overgrowing (photo by V. Dumbović) 37
- Figure 64. Knapweed *Centaurea crithmifolia* (photo by N. Tvrtković) 38
- Figure 65. Endemic lizard *Podarcis melisellensis* ssp. *pomoensis* from the island of Jabuka (photo by B. Jalžić) 38
- Figure 66. Lighthouse on the island of Palagruža (photo by D. Grlica) 39
- Figure 67. Periodical karst watercourse at the upper Mala Paklenica, the Paklenica National Park (photo by T. Nikolić) 39
- Figure 68. Storage lakes are degrading the biological integrity of river courses, dam on the storage lake on river Drava (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 40
- Figure 69. Bog arum, a rare species of the moor Sungerski (photo by J. Topić) 40
- Figure 70. Sands of Kloštar, remnants of the former “Croatian Sahara” (photo by V. Hršak) 41
- Figure 71. Unfortified bank of river Drava is a nesting place for sand martin (photo by D. Radović) 41
- Figure 72. Pond Čambina near Koprivnica, habitat of numerous rare species (photo by A. Frković) 41
- Figure 73. From a collection of the Croatian Natural History Museum (photo by M. Šašić) 42
- Figure 74. Number of species in Croatia in comparison with the total number of described species in the world (figures in brackets) by major groups (drawings by T. Nikolić) 42
- Figure 75. *Sibiraea altaiensis* ssp. *croatica*, endemic taxon of northern and central Velebit (photo by T. Nikolić) 44
- Figure 76. Adriatic salmon, *Salmothymus obtusirostris* ssp. *krkensis*, a rare and one of the most threatened salmonoid fish of Croatia (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 44
- Figure 77. Thermal power plant Plomin in Istria (photo by T. Nikolić) 45
- Figure 78. White-tailed eagle, an threatened species whose survival in Croatia depends on the method of managing forests where it is nesting and carp ponds where it feeds (photo by G. Robbrecht, the MEPPP archive) 45
- Figure 79. Velebit degenia (1) in blossom and (2) with fruits 47
- Figure 80. *Fibiqia triquetra*, a rare species and an Illirian-Adriatic endemic (photo by T. Nikolić) . . . 48
- Figure 81. Lavender, a species recently again updated in culture (photo by T. Nikolić) 48
- Figure 82. Fungus *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* (photo by A. Mešić) 49
- Figure 83. Big white truffle, one of the most appreciated species of commercially important fungi in Croatia growing wild, traditionally gathered in Istria (photo by N. Matočec) 50
- Figure 84. Fungus *Poronia punctata* (photo N. Matočec) . . 51
- Figure 85. Dalmatian barbelgudgeon (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 52
- Figure 86. Goldfish (photo by M. Povž) 54
- Figure 87. White sea beam, a species in the east Adriatic seriously declined in number (from the publication by Jardas I.: Adriatic Ichthyofauna, 1996., photo by V. Pfeifer) 55
- Figure 88. Brown meagre (from the publication by Jardas I.: Adriatic Ichthyofauna, 1996. photo by V. Pfeifer) 55
- Figure 89. Grass frog can endure lower temperatures and therefore appears in higher mountainous regions too (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 56
- Figure 90. Olm (photo by A. Novosel) 57
- Figure 91. Orsini’s viper (photo by G. Agačević) 58
- Figure 92. Common kingfisher, a skillful fisher nesting in river bank holes (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 59
- Figure 93. Ferruginous duck (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 60
- Figure 94. Bank vole, the commonest forest vole of the mainland part of Croatia (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 60
- Figure 95. Long-fingered bat (photo by D. Pelić) 61
- Figure 96. Dragonfly *Leucorrhinia caudalis* is a species facing extinction; it needs clear water to survive and lives exclusively on floating plant leaves in old backwaters; found in Croatia in only a few of sites (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 63
- Figure 97. False ringlet (photo by B. Jalžić) 65
- Figure 98. Sunset cup coral, *Leptopsammia pruvoti*, in the undersea zone of the island Sv. Ivan – Rovinj (photo by A. Jaklin) 67
- Figure 99. Pen shell in the undersea zone of the island Smokvenjak- Kornati (photo by D. Zavodnik) 67
- Figure 100. The snail *Discordis atromaculata* feeding solely on the sponge *Petrosia ficiformis* (Goli otok) (photo by A. Jaklin) 68
- Figure 101. Pig of Turopolje (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 68
- Figure 102. Take-over of young tornjak on the “wolf’s” ground (photo by Ž. Štahan) 69
- Figure 103. Catch of a deep-sea trawl net (photo by I. Jardas) 70
- Figure 104. Cutting of trees on Bilogora mountain (photo by D. Grlica) 71
- Figure 105. Curlew shot on Lake Vransko near Biograd n/m by Italian hunters in March 1999 – all three species of curlew are protected by the Nature Protection Act and the special memorandum of the Bonn Convention (photo by D. Brala) 71

- Figure 106.** Red deer belongs to economically most significant hunting game (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 72
- Figure 107.** Cattle breeding in the mountainous area is constantly declining; a flock of sheep on Dinara mountain (photo by J. Kusak) 73
- Figure 108.** Production in carp fishpond near Okučani (photo M. Schneider-Jacoby) 73
- Figure 109.** Common spider crab is an economically significant species (photo by A. Jaklin) 75
- Figure 110.** Unconscientious autonomous divers may become a threat to the natural heritage (photo by D. Zavodnik) 75
- Figure 111.** Rapid development of molecular biology opens the doors to biotechnology (photo by S. D. Jelaska) 75
- Figure 112.** Fragments of the plant DNA separated by gel electrophoresis (photo and data by Z. Liber) . . 76
- Figure 113.** Smoke stack of the sugar mills in Virovitica (photo by D. Grlica) 76
- Figure 114.** Information board in the Medvednica Nature Park (photo by I. Bralić) 77
- Figure 115.** Information board on the border of the ornithological reserve containing a colony of vulture griffon vulture on the island of Cres (photo by T. Nikolić) 78
- Figure 116.** The Plitvice Lakes National Park in winter (1) and in summer (2); (1) photo by I. Bralić (2) photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby 81
- Figure 117.** The Paklenica National Park, Mala Paklenica (photo by T. Nikolić) 82
- Figure 118.** The Risnjak National Park, meadows of Šegina (photo by I. Bralić) 82
- Figure 119.** The Mljet National Park (photo by I. Bralić) . . 82
- Figure 120.** The Brijuni National Park (photo by I. Bralić) . . 83
- Figure 121.** The Krka National Park, the waterfall Roški (photo by I. Bralić) 83
- Figure 122.** The Kornati National Park (from I. Bralić: National Parks of Croatia) 83
- Figure 123.** The North Velebit National Park (photo T. Nikolić) 83
- Figure 124.** The Kopački rit Nature Park (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 84
- Figure 125.** The Učka Nature Park (photo by T. Nikolić) . . 85
- Figure 126.** The Medvednica Nature Park (photo by T. Nikolić) 85
- Figure 127.** The Biokovo Nature Park (photo by T. Nikolić) 85
- Figure 128.** Yellow sea fan, undersea of Elba island (photo by A. Jaklin) 87
- Figure 129/1,2.** Botanical garden of the Department of Botany (Faculty of Science) in Zagreb, founded in 1889, contains about 10,000 species of vascular plants on the area of 4.7 ha (photo by D. Mihelj) . . 88
- Figure 130.** Herbarium Croaticum (ZA) of the Department of Botany (Faculty of Science, Zagreb) founded in 1880 is the oldest herbarium in Croatia and with its about 200,000 specimens the greatest too (photo by S. D. Jelaska) 90
- Figure 131.** Green forum – a meeting of non-governmental organizations held in December 1998 under participation of the MEPPP (photo by T. Novaković) 91
- Figure 132.** Professional non-governmental organizations may give considerable scientific contribution to familiarity with the biological diversity (photo by D. Radović) 92
- Figure 133.** “Eco-contributions”, regional schools competition for the Day of Planet Earth – exhibition of awarded works (photo by D. Spudić) 94
- Figure 134.** Field studies of flora and fauna; students and assistant lecturers for the study of biology at the Faculty of Science in Zagreb working on the plant (1) and animal (2) material; observing ornithofauna (3); (1 and 2 photo by T. Nikolić, 3 photo by K. Leskovar) 94
- Figure 135.** WWW sites of the Croatian Information Service for Biological Diversity on the Internet offer a variety of data, but require constant updating (photo by S. D. Jelaska) 95
- Figure 136.** Three-lane motorway through the forests of Gorski kotar (photo by A. Frković) 97
- Figure 137.** Burned reedbeds in the lower part of Neretva river (photo by D. Grlica) 98
- Figure 138.** Brown toad in the safety of its home (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 103
- Figure 139.** Flora inventorying in the area of Medvednica, geopositioning as an important methodological step (photo by T. Nikolić) 104
- Figure 140.** Stagshorn clubmoss (photo by T. Nikolić) . . 105
- Figure 141.** Wolf (photo by J. Kusak) 105
- Figure 142.** Motives of flora, fauna and protected nature parts on commemorative stamps, phone cards, coins, postcards, etc. offering the possibility to inform a great number of people at the same time (photo by S. D. Jelaska) 106
- Figure 143.** City of Motovun, Istria (photo by T. Nikolić) 106
- Figure 144.** The mouth of River Neretva, a Ramsar site – halophilous communities (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 107
- Figure 145.** A colony of spoonbills in the wetland ornithological reserve of Krapje dol (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 108
- Figure 146.** Karst areas of northern Velebit – elaboration of the Velebit management plan is a priority action plan (photo by T. Nikolić) 108
- Figure 147.** Gathering of aquatic underground animals with a net in the Čekrk cave near Pucareva staja, Glušci – Metković (photo by B. Jalžić) 108
- Figure 148.** The forest of Motovun in Istria is one of the most threatened forests in Croatia (photo by J. Kralj) 109
- Figure 149.** Keeping the standing (1) and fallen (2) dead trees is one of the measures for the protection of biological diversity in forests; (1) photo by D. Grlica (2) photo by T. Nikolić 109
- Figure 150.** Javornik forest near Delnice – several hectares of the forest were destroyed in the explosion of the ammunition warehouse of the former Yugoslav Army during the Homeland War (6 May 1992) (photo by A. Frković) 110
- Figure 151.** Southern Adriatic (photo by D. Grlica) . . . 110
- Figure 152.** Catch of deep-sea trawl net, trawlers (photo by I. Jardas) 110
- Figure 153.** Meadows of eelgrass on the left and lesser Neptune grass on the right in the Opat cove, the island of Kornat (photo by D. Zavodnik) 111
- Figure 154.** Sea squirt, *Clavelina lepadiformis* in the Linski Channel (photo A. Jaklin) 112
- Figure 155.** Meadow on the Bilogora Mt. (photo by D. Grlica) 112

- Figure 156.** Dropwort (photo by T. Nikolić) 113
- Figure 157.** Mountain anemone (photo by T. Nikolić) . . 113
- Figure 158.** One of the action plans relates to the protection of small islands significant for their endemic taxa (photo by D. Grlica) 114
- Figure 159.** Yellow florned-poppy on one of rarely preserved gravel beaches (photo by D. Grlica) . . . 114
- Figure 160.** Sand beach on the island of Rab (photo by I. Bralić) 115
- Figure 161.** Velo blato on the island of Pag, a significant resting site for migratory birds; glossy ibis (photo by D. Grlica) 115
- Figure 162.** Yellow gentian, a vulnerable and legally protected taxa of bare mountain areas (photo by T. Nikolić) 115
- Figure 163.** Spring adonis, a species of sands threatened by extinction (photo by T. Nikolić) . . . 116
- Figure 164.** Wood anemone, a threatened and rare plant (photo by T. Nikolić) 116
- Figure 165.** Turk's-cap lily is threatened by excessive gathering and has been protected in all natural habitats since 1970 under the Nature Protection Act (photo by T. Nikolić) 116
- Figure 166.** Common periwinkle is threatened by fragmentation of habitats and forests clearing, including the excessive gathering (photo by T. Nikolić) 116
- Figure 167.** Narrow-leaved helleborine, an orchid declining in number as a result of excessive gathering and habitat changes; protected in all natural habitats since 1972 under the Nature Protection Act (photo by T. Nikolić) 116
- Figure 168.** Endemic and threatened isopod crustacean *Monolistra pretneri* ssp. *spinulosa*, the Miljacka cave (photo by D. Pelić) 117
- Figure 169.** Leopard snake, renowned as the most beautiful snake in Croatia (photo by M. Mrakovčić) . . 118
- Figure 170.** Moor frog, in the period of mating the male assumes a striking blue colour (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 118
- Figure 171.** Loggerhead turtle (photo by N. Patiniotis) 118
- Figure 172.** Night heron (photo by G. Robbrecht, the MEPPP files) 119
- Figure 173.** Great cormorant (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 120
- Figure 174.** Mediterranean monk seal (photo files of the MEPPP) 120
- Figure 175.** Brown bear (photo by Đ. Huber) 120
- Figure 176.** Istrian cattle (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) . . 121
- Figure 177.** The horse of Posavina (photo by M. Schneider-Jacoby) 121
- Figure 178.** Trond fishfond on the spring of River Krka (Krčići) – formerly a frequent undertaking at river springs (photo by M. Mrakovčić) 122
- Figure 179.** Carp fishpond are extremely significant for the protection of waterbirds in Croatia – the photo showing Lipovljani fishpond (photo by V. Dumbović) 122
- Figure 180.** National parks are the only among protected nature parts that are managed by public institutions for a longer period of time now – directors of all national parks in the Schlosser's mountain hut at the top of Risnjak Mt. on the occasion of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Risnjak National Park in 1993 (photo by A. Frković) 123
- Figure 181.** Gathering of terrestrial cave animals in the Čekrk cave near Pucareva staja, Glušci – Metković (photo by B. Jalžić) 125
- Figure 182.** Bird marking as one of the most frequently used method of their study (photo by D. Radović) . . 125
- Figure 183.** A poster “We investigated – we carried out – we propose”, a work of pupils within the ecological quizz named “Our beautiful homeland” held in Kaštela in 1998 (photo by T. Novaković) . . 125
- Figure 184.** Presentation of the special edition of the “Ecological Herald” dedicated to the Risnjak National Park (photo by A. Frković) 126

List of maps

- Map 1.** Position of the Republic of Croatia in Europe . . 3
- Map 2.** Croatia's relief (according to data by OIKON d.o.o.) 3
- Map 3.** Main towns, watercourses and roads 3
- Map 4.** Division of Croatia according to natural features (source MEPPP) 4
- Map 5.** Overview of landscape units in the Republic of Croatia (according to the Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 1997: 230) 8
- Map 6.** Distribution of forest communities in Croatia (according to data by OIKON d.o.o., original on monograph “Forests in Croatia”, 1997) 19
- Map 7.** Karst region of Croatia; some parts of magmatic and metamorphic rocks integrated into the karst region are not included (according to the model by MEPPP) 21
- Map 8.** Wetland areas of Croatia included in the Ramsar list 28
- Map 9.** Ecologically vulnerable and threatened areas of the Adriatic 32
- Map 10.** Agroecological zones (made for the needs of FAO according to the Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 1997) 34
- Map 11.** Distribution of endemic Jabuka lizard (according to data by N. Tvrtković) 38
- Map 12.** Distribution of Velebit degenia (according to data from the CROFlora database) 47

Map 13. Distribution of fungus <i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i> in Croatia (according to data by Z. Tkalčec and A. Mešić)	49
Map 14. Distribution of fungus <i>Poronia punctata</i> (according to data by N. Matočec)	51
Map 15. Distribution of olm (according to data by N. Tvrčković)	57
Map 16. Distribution of Orsini's viper (according to data by N. Tvrčković)	58
Map 17. Distribution of ferruginous duck in Croatia (according to data by D. Radović)	60
Map 18. Distribution of the long-fingered bat in Croatia (according to data by N. Tvrčković)	61
Map 19. Distribution of false ringlet (according to data by the Croatian Natural History Museum)	65
Map 20. Distribution of the pen shell in the Croatian part of the Adriatic (according to data by D. Zavodnik)	67
Map 21. National parks of Croatia (according to data by MEPPP)	82
Map 22. Croatia's nature parks (according to data by MEPPP)	84
Map 23. Overview of protected parts of nature (excepting national and nature parks) (according to data by MEPPP)	85
Map 24. Map of yellow sea fan distribution (according to data by D. Zavodnik)	87
Map 25. Distribution map of the class <i>Lycopsida</i> in Croatia based on data from literature and herbariums (according to data by T. Nikolić)	105
Map 26. Distribution of the crustacean <i>Monolistra pretneri</i> ssp. <i>spinulosa</i> (according to data by S. Gottstein)	117
Map 27. Distribution of loggerhead turtle (according to data by N. Tvrčković)	118

List of tables

Table 1. Known and assumed number of species of major groups of living organisms in Croatia and world (*upper assumed number)	43
Table 2. Overview of biological diversity in individual European countries illustrated by the number of species. The figure in brackets shows the rank of Croatia in Europe by the number of species in a group	43
Table 3. Number of species of vertebrates and higher plants in individual countries in relation to their surface area (* without sea fish)	43
Table 4. Total number of endemic taxa (species and subspecies) in Croatia by major groups	44
Table 5. Collective data on the diversity of flora and micoflora (¹ upper assumed limit for the entire fungi world)	45
Table 6. Number of endemic taxa in individual plant groups in Croatia	46
Table 7. Share of threatened taxa (species and subspecies) of mosses and higher plants according to the IUCN categorization in the total number of species (¹ according to the List of Croatia's Flora, 1994-2000, ² according to the 1994 Red List)	48
Table 8. Number of known species within the fungi groups explored (* nonlichens taxa only; ** partly treated, most of which belong to the families of <i>Corticaceae</i> s. l. and <i>Polyporaceae</i> s. l.)	50
Table 9. Collective data on diversity of fauna: ¹ - breeding birds, ² - recorded in total, ³ - species only, ⁴ - species and subspecies found, ⁵ - total, ⁶ - breeding in Croatia	52
Table 10. Number of endemic species and subspecies in Croatia in individual fauna groups	52
Table 11. Review of data on freshwater fish and lampreys	53
Table 12. Freshwater fish and lampreys calling for action plans for protection; E – Croatia's endemic taxa; 1 – taxa calling for immediate protection measures; 2 – protection measures to be planned and defined; 3 – generally threatened taxa or unidentified subtaxa calling for scientific analysis and protection; 4 – taxa calling protection of habitats	54
Table 13. Diversity of amphibians	56
Table 14. Diversity of reptiles	58
Table 15. Diversity of mammals. A – number of species recorded in Croatia to date; B – assumed number of species in Croatia; C – number of threatened species at the level of Croatia (own estimates, the number in brackets showing threatened subspecies or isolated populations!); D – number of threatened species at the European level (acc. to the European Red List, UN 1991, column A groups); E – number of endemic species/subspecies; F – percentage of endemic species/taxa; G – number of threatened endemic taxa; H – number of protected species (and parts of population) in Croatia	62
Table 16. Diversity of vertebrates. A – total number of species; B – assumed number of species; C – number of species threatened in Croatia; D – number of species threatened in Europe; E – number of endemic species; F – number of endemic subspecies; G – number of legally protected species (MR – according to the Marine Fisheries Act; SR – according to the Freshwater Fisheries Act; ZZZP – according to the Nature Protection Act; ZL – according to the Law on Hunting); H – list of species in a group; I – red list of the group; () – number of species recorded in Croatia's area no matter whether reproduced here or not; * - according to the Nature Protection Act all European species are protected, except 26 game species (closed season according to the Law on Hunting) and the cormorant at fishponds and	

the starling in agricultural areas; ** - during the NSAP development the preliminary lists were made, representing the in-house material of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning	62
Table 17. Overview of the number of terrestrial and inland water and inland invertebrate taxa by major taxonomic categories and existing data (¹ subphylum; ² subclass; ³ suborder; in some groups the number of taxa includes beside species the subspecies too)	64
Table 18. Diversity of invertebrates of the Adriatic Sea on the basis of the existing data	66
Table 19. State of populations of Croatian livestock and poultry breeds; * - numerical strength of a population (estimated)	69
Table 20. Acts and subordinate legislation partly governing the exploitation and protection of biological and landscape diversity	79
Table 21. International conventions to which the Republic of Croatia is a party	80
Table 22. International conventions to which the Republic of Croatia is still not a party	80
Table 23. Eight categories of spatial protection according to the Nature Protection Act	81
Table 24. National parks, basic data, features and protection problems; state on 1 October 1999	81
Table 25. Nature parks, basic data, features and protection problems; state on 1. October 1999	84
Table 26. Number and surface area of protected parts of nature according to categories of the Nature Protection Act (state on 1 October 1999)	86
Table 27. Species especially protected under the Nature Protection Act	86
Table 28. Scientific institutions significant for study of biological and landscape diversity	89
Table 29. List of significant non-governmental organizations dealing with the protection of biological and landscape diversity	93
Table 30. Major journals publishing papers related to biological diversity inventorying	95
Table 31. Participants in implementation of the NSAP	127
Table 32. The NSAP implementation chart	127

List of graphs

Graph 1. Volume share of individual forest species in the composition of Croatia's forests	18
Graph 2. Forest management in Croatia (special-purpose forests include those used for scientific research and recreation or belonging to protected nature parts)	20
Graph 3. Share of meadows and pastures in the total agricultural land	32
Graph 4. The total number of known species of individual plant and fungi groups in Croatia in relation to the entire number of species	46
Graph 5. The assumed number of species of individual plant and fungi groups in Croatia in relation to the entire assumed number of species	46
Graph 6. (1) Relation between the number of species of vertebrates, marine and mainland invertebrates; (2) Number of species in individual vertebrate groups in relation to the total number of species	50
Graph 7. Share of endemic species in the total number of species in major groups of vertebrates	51
Graph 8. Share of individual categories of threat (152 species) within the total number of species of Croatia's ornithofauna (371 species): EW – extinct in the wild (7); CR – critically endangered (36); EN – endangered (38); VU – vulnerable (57); LR – lower risk (14); S – safe (219)	59
Graph 9. Distribution of threatened species of Croatia's ornithofauna by habitats	59
Graph 10. Threats to Croatia's ornithofauna showed by the percentage of threatened species in relation to the total number of threatened species (152) affected	59
Graph 11. Changes in the total catch in sea fishing waters of the Republic of Croatia in the period from 1990-1997 ("Communication", National Bureau of Statistics)	74
Graph 12. Relation between the catch of bluefish and other species in sea fishing waters of the Republic of Croatia in the period from 1990-1997 ("Communication", National Bureau of Statistics)	74
Graph 13. Composition of sea catch in the Republic of Croatia by fishing targets in the period from 1990-1997 ("Communication", National Bureau of Statistics)	74
Graph 14. A chart of General Strategic Objectives and General Action Plans with basic interrelations as recognized by the NSAP	104