

Appendix/Annexes

A List of the Experts for the Preparation of the BSAP

Management Task Force

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B-1 PROPOSED REPRESENTATIVE NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS FOR ALBANIA

No	Protected Area	Size	Proposed Status	District	Comments
Marine and Coastal Zone					
1.	Shkodra Lake	16,000 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Shkodra and Malesia e Madhe	Transboundary Protected Area. Montenegro's part of the lake has been designated as a National Park and is a Ramsar site. The largest lake of the Balkans, and one of its most important ones. It is a very important International Bird Area (IBA) in Europe with about 40 waterfowl and waterbird species, and it is the most important site for globally threatened species <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> in the country. There are 45 fish species - among them the highly threatened species <i>Acipenser sturio</i> . An area of a very characteristic aquatic vegetation, where threatened plant species occur, such as <i>Nymphaea alba</i> , <i>Nuphar luteum</i> , <i>Nymphetes peltata</i> , <i>Trapa natans</i> , and others.
2.	Buna River - Domi Marsh	44 km and 300 ha	Habitat and Species Management Area (Category IV)	Shkodra	Transboundary river. Domit marsh is an IBA for the country. Migration of various fish species, among which include the <i>Acipenser sturio</i> , is through the Buna River. In this area one can find rare and threatened plant and animal species such as <i>Trapa natans</i> and <i>Lutra lutra</i> (globally threatened species).
3.	Buna River Outlet - Velipoja and its surroundings	1,500 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Shkodra	Transboundary Protected Area. One of the most important IBAs for the country. Typical Mediterranean vegetation, and an area of the nearly extinct oak species <i>Quercus robur</i> . In this area one can also find species of European importance such as <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , and <i>Canis aureus</i> .
4.	Viluni Lagoon	950 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Shkodra	An area of particular importance for water birds, in particular for migratory wintering waterfowl and waterbirds, a number of which are protected by the Bonn Convention.
5.	Maja e Zezë-Renci Mountains	2,000 ha	Landscape/Seascape Protected Area (Category V)	Shkodra and Lezha	An area of very attractive seascape and landscape, Renci Mountains is the area of the rare species <i>Quercus trojana</i> , and where one can find in the wild woodland of <i>Punica granata</i> . High values in reptiles and birds of prey such as <i>Aquila chrysaetus</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .
6.	Kune-Western part of Merxhani	300 ha	Scientific Reserve (Category I)	Lezha	A small spot of the very typical Mediterranean forest and habitats, despite habitat changes over the past 50 years. It is a very important

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	Lagoon				IBA, in particular a nesting site for herons (fam. <i>Ardeidae</i>).
7.	Kënalla- Eastern part of Merxhani Lagoon	1,100 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Lezha	In spite of being damaged and disturbed, a very typical Mediterranean forest still exists in the area. The surrounding lagoon and wetlands have many waterbirds due to which the area performs an important IBA. The lagoon itself is important from an ichthyological point of view.
8.	Drini River Outlet with Ceka and Vaini wetlands	1,700 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Lezha	An area of a very well developed aquatic (brackish and freshwater) vegetation, with very extended reedbeds alternated with watermirrors. Because of its vegetation, the area is important for its waterbirds and birds of prey, and is another important IBA for the country. Inside the area one can find a small typical Mediterranean forest. The Drini River Outlet has a particular importance for migratory fish species.
9.	Tale-Mati River Outlet	1,000 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Lezha	An area very rich in wetlands and aquatic vegetation. The wetlands, marshlands, and the river outlet are important for water birds and fish species.
10.	Mati River Outlet and Fushe Kuqe - Patok - Ishmi River Outlet	2,300 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Kurbini	Very typical and extended halophyte vegetation. One of the most important lagoons in the Mediterranean with regard to waders (Charadriiformes); it is so far the only place where the globally threatened species <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> has been recorded in Albania, making it a very particular IBA for the country.
11.	Cape Rodoni - Lalezi Bay- Ishmi Forest	2,500 ha	Landscape/Seascape Protected Area (Category V)	Durres	An area of very well combined natural (marine and terrestrial) landscapes with cultural and rural ones: (i) Posidonia meadows, <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> , and a very well developed and rich littoral fauna; a number of species occurring in here are protected by the Barcelona convention; (ii) a Mediterranean oak forest (although damaged) of <i>Quercus fraineto</i> and <i>Q. pubescens</i> ; (iii) a very small spot of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> is occurring at 100 meters above sea level; (iv) Rodoni/Skenderbeg castle and its medieval church.
12.	Rrushkull-Erzeni River Outlet - Bishitë i Pallës-Porto Romano	2,700 ha, of which 1400 ha water surface.	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Durres district	An area of the very typical alluvial Mediterranean forest of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Ulmus campestris</i> , <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , and others. Sand dunes relatively well developed, halo-phyte and hygro-phyte vegetation, and a planted pine forest can be found in this area. Waterbird and waterfowl censuses of the last two years have identified this area as an important IBA (over 10,000 waterbirds and wetland birds have been

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					counted here). The Erzeni River Delta is important for migratory fish species breeding in freshwater. <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> , and very well developed marine communities are found along the rocky littoral and Porto Romano bay.
13.	Cape Lagji/Turra Castle	600 ha	Scientific Reserve (Category I)	Kavaja	A very typical Mediterranean maques, where the ancient tertiary species <i>Laurus nobilis</i> grows in natural conditions, and can occasionally be found in the trees. Some new mutations of this plant species have thrived inside the area, too.
14.	Vilë Boshitovë-Shkumbini River outlet - Divjaka-Karavasta-Semani River Outlet	12,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Lushnja and Kavaja districts	It is the most important biodiversity area in the country's coastal zone. The most important IBA for the country and one of the most important in the Mediterranean (over 45,000 wintering waterbirds of about 70 species). Breeding site of the globally threatened species <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> . Diversity of habitats: river delta, lagoon, sand dunes, psamophyte, halophyte, hydrophyte and hygrophyte vegetation, and pine forest with presence of <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> . Three endemic plant species (Orchidaceae) of <i>Orchis</i> and <i>Aster albanicus</i> are found here, while along the river delta the globally threatened species <i>Lutra lutra</i> occurs. It is unique for the herd of the wild cattle <i>Bos primigenius</i> and the domesticated water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>), which are found only here in Albania. The very first Ramsar site for the country. An area of archaeological and historical values, and great potential for ecotourism development.
15.	Semani River Outlet- Pishë Poro-Semani River Outlet	1,500 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Fieri	The most important river deltas of the country, where very well developed sand dunes (up to 4 m high), and psamophyte, hygrophyte, halophyte vegetation can be found. An area of extended Mediterranean pine forests. Besides <i>Lutra lutra</i> , the Vjosa river's waters are important for migratory fish species (<i>Salmo sp.</i>). Another important IBA for the country regarding birds of prey (Falconiformes).
16.	Vjosa River Outlet- Pishë Poro (Vlora)	3,400 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Vlora	An area rich in wetlands and water birds. Very well developed sand dunes psamophyte, hydro-hygrophyte, and halophyte vegetation take place inside the area.
17.	Narta Lagoon - Zvërmec	6500 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Vlora	Despite its ecological problems Narta lagoon is second after Karavasta for its ornithological values (20,000 wintering waterbirds of about 40 species). As an IBA for the country the area becomes important when one considers that <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> feeds here and <i>Phenicopterus</i>

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18.	Llogora - Orikum, Karaburun - Sazan - Radhimë - Tragjas - Dukat	35,000 ha	National Park (Marine/Terrestrial) (Category II)	Vlora	<p><i>ruber</i> feeds and rests during its migration. The salt plain in the north of the lagoon provides appropriate breeding habitats for a number of birds. Along the Narta lagoon typical Mediterranean flora and fauna occur. Zvërneçi islet in the south of the lagoon is covered with evergreen forest of <i>Cypripedium</i> sp and <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>. A medieval monastery of cultural and historical values is located on its south edge. An area of potential ecotourism development.</p> <p>The area of the highest biodiversity values in the country, and one of the most important in the Mediterranean basin: alpine and subalpine pastures and meadows; Macedonian fir (<i>Abies borissi-regis</i>) forest mixed with pine forests of <i>Pinus nigra</i>, <i>Pinus leucodermis</i>; mixed deciduous woodland with <i>Quercus coccifera</i>, <i>Q. macrolepis</i>; typical Mediterranean maquis; typical rocky coastal vegetation; wetlands with residues of alluvial forests; a well developed littoral and benthos; posidonia meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>); in the marine waters one can frequently find dolphins (<i>Delphinus delphi</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>); the monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>) may visit the caves and shores of the Karaburun peninsula; north limit of alliance <i>Oleo-Ceratinion</i>. Endemic, subendemic, and many rare and threatened taxa occur inside the area, such as <i>Taxus baccata</i>, <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>, <i>Pitymys felteni</i>, <i>Pitymys thomasi</i>, and others. High potential for tourism and ecotourism development.</p>
19.	Canyon of Gjiçese	1,200 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Vlora	Very attractive landscape of quite particular and interesting geomorphologic formations where caves are not missing.
20.	Porto Palermo	600 ha	Strict Nature Reserve (Marine/Terrestrial) (Category I)	Vlora	The best-preserved marine and coastal area of high scientific values in the country. A very well developed littoral, where one can meet a number of threatened taxa protected by international treaties (Barcelona convention). Of no less importance is its terrestrial part with very extended beds of <i>Euphorbia dendroidea</i> and <i>Sabia triloba</i> . The presence of the Ali Pasha castle adds some historical values to the area, too.
21.	Borshi Stream	2 km	Scientific Reserve (Category I)	Saranda	A stream with well developed and preserved sites of <i>Nerium oleander</i> along its downstream.
22.	Kakome bay and	2200 ha	Protected Landscape	Saranda	An area of very attractive landscape and seascape, of scientific,

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	Cape Gëjali		and Seascape Area (Category V)		touristic and recreational values. As a military area it is well preserved and provides resting sites for the sea turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> , a very threatened species in the Mediterranean. The occurrence of this species in this area gives a very unique value and importance to the area in national context; some 400 ha part of this area to be designated as Scientific Reserve (Category I).
23.	Çuka Channel-Ksamili Bay and Islands	1,000 ha	Protected Landscape and Seascape Area (Category V)	Saranda	The area, in particular Ksamili's small islands very closed to the seashore, form a very unique and wonderful landscape/seascape. The islands are covered by a very typical and developed Mediterranean evergreen vegetation, while in the marine water there is a very rich flora and fauna - most notably <i>Halophylla stipulacea</i> and <i>Pinna nobilis</i> which are both protected species by conventions to which Albania is a Party. Some 400 ha out of 1,000 ha of the area should be designated as Strict Nature Reserve (Category I).
24.	Butrinti Lake and its Surroundings	4,000 ha	Multiple Use Area (Category VI)	Saranda and Delvina	In spite of its ecological problems, Butrinti lake is an important area for its ichthyofauna/aquaculture and avifauna. In the lake <i>Mytilus sp.</i> is cultivated - providing the area with important economical values. Bufi (Rrëza) lake in the Southeast of Butrinti adds other natural and biological values to the area. Typical Mediterranean forest of <i>Quercus ilicis</i> , <i>Q. robur</i> , <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Ulmus campestris</i> , <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> and others with rich fauna in insects and reptiles covers most of the ancient city of Butrinti which has been designated as a UNESCO Site. The ancient city, along with nearby castles, brings both historical and cultural values to the area and makes it very attractive for visitors and tourists.
25	Pagane - Cape Stillo and Islands	500 ha	Strict Nature Reserve Marine and terrestrial (Category I)	Saranda	Transboundary Protected Area. One of the best preserved marine and coastal areas of the country with high scientific values for its very well developed littoral zone. Of no less importance appears is its terrestrial part with very typical Mediterranean maquis. The occurrence of <i>Testudo marginata</i> inside the area is of very high scientific value.
26.	Continental Zone Livadhi i Harushes-Boga-Thethi-Valbona- Gashi-Curraj	35,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Malësi e Madhe, Shkodra and Tropoja	Transboundary Protected Area of high biological and landscape diversity in the country's continental part: high diversity in habitats, animal species, and plant species. The area is characterised by pine, fir, beech forests, extended subalpine and alpine meadows and

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27.	Razma	1,500 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Malësi e Madhe	pastures, mountain streams and river, forest of <i>Castanea satiba</i> in natural conditions. A rich area in endemic and subendemic species. The only site in the country where one can find forests of <i>Picea abies</i> (a floristic element of Central Europe). Big game and threatened species like <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> and <i>Sus scrofa</i> occur inside the area, while birds include <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> and <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> . It is one of the most important mountain IBAs of the country. Along the clean waters of the Valbona and Shala rivers the globally threatened species <i>Lutra lutra</i> is found. Besides its nature, landscape, and scientific values, the area has great potential for alpine tourism/ecotourism development.
28.	Down stream of the Valbona river	20 km	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Tropoja	An area of distinguished landscape beauty which is frequented as a recreation site and touristic place by primarily local people. Coniferous (pine) and deciduous broadleaf (beech) forests cover most of the area. It is included in the programme of priority areas for tourism development.
29.	Helshani Forest-Fierza Lakeshore	2,200 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Hasi	A very clean river (drinkable water in its upper part), of special interest and importance for trout (<i>Salmo sp.</i>) reproduction. Occurrence of <i>Lutra lutra</i> . The downstream of the Valbona river is an attractive landscape, and covered with typical riparian vegetation.
30.	Tej Drini Bardhe	6,500 ha	Resources Reserve/Multiple use area (Category VI)	Hasi	An area covered with oak woodland of a special interest in full harmony with the landscape along the lakeshore. Characteristic bird and mammal communities are found inside the area. The waters of the lake host a rich ichthyofauna, and the lakeshore holds potentials for ecotourism activities.
31.	"Bjeshka e Oroshit" - Oroshi's Alpine Meadow	5,000 ha	Resources Reserve/Multiple use area (Category VI)	Mirdita	Transboundary Protected Area, situated next to the river Drini i Zi. A rich woodland area with well developed flora and fauna communities. A small part of the area has been designated for protection, and now it is proposed that the entire forest unit be designated as such. Very extended alpine pastures and meadows, and very interesting and important geological carstic formations (horizontal and vertical caves), of great scientific and aesthetic importance. An area of landscape beauty and attractiveness with potential for ecotourism development.

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32.	Tërbuni	3,000 ha	Resources Reserve/Multiple use area (Category VI)	Puka	Tërbuni's alpine meadows represent a diverse landscape of a special beauty, which holds great potential for tourism. Forests in its lower part, rich flora and fauna, interesting geological formations, and waters provide numerous recreational opportunities. Situated close to Puka town, the area offers real opportunities for the local community to develop year-round ecotourism activities.
33.	Bërzana	1,700 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Lezha	Typical Mediterranean vegetation dominated by mixed woodland, which is mostly oak. The shrubs and herbaceous vegetation are well developed. Among the herbs located here, there are several medicinal plants. Fauna is rich and characteristic of Mediterranean woodland. Among the mammals here there are wild boar, wolf, red fox, beech marten, and others. The area has been used as a game reserve in the past.
34.	"Kurora e Lurës - Zall Gjocaj - Kunorë Valmorë"	12,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Dibra, Mati, Mirdita	Very high biodiversity values: diverse habitat types; great number of plant and animal species; many glacial lakes with characteristic aquatic vegetation (<i>Nymphaea</i> , <i>Nuphar</i> , etc.) and fauna; alpine meadows, pine forest of <i>Pinus peuce</i> and <i>P. leucodermis</i> , and beech forest (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>); three endemic species, several subendemic species, and ancient species; game species such as <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , and the occurrence of <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> and <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> . The area represents one of the most important mountain IBAs and the most important Center for the above mentioned big mammals in the country. Besides its high nature and scientific values, this area has touristic and landscape beauty values of a special interest, and represents one of the most visited mountainous areas in the country in spite of being difficult to access. The natural and biological values, as well as particular landscape beauty, provide great potential for tourism development as an important income generating activity for the local people and National Park administration.
35.	Forest of <i>Pinus peuce</i> in Allaman	1,000 ha	Scientific Reserve (Category I)	Mati and Bulqiza	The only place of virgin forest of <i>Pinus peuce</i> in Albania. This ancient wood species should be put under strict protection.
36.	"Liqeni i Zi" - The Black lake	2,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Bulqiza	An almost virgin area of rich biological resources. The landscape and the glacial lake itself present opportunities for recreational and ecotourism activity.

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37.	Korabi-Shishtaveci Massif	20,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Dibra and Kukësi	Transboundary Protected Areas of quite diverse habitats: alpine and subalpine pastures, mountain wetlands, pine, beech and oak forests. An area of endemic, subendemic and relict species such as: <i>Narthecium scardicum</i> , <i>Ranunculus wetshteini</i> , <i>R. degeni</i> , and <i>Tripholium wetshteini</i> . Occurrence of big mammals <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> . Together with the Sharova Mountain (National Park, FYROM) this area represents an important regional biocorridor of the Balkan peninsula. The natural, biological and landscape values of the area have potential for developing tourism activities, in particular alpine tourism, along with traditional use and activity.
38.	Forest of <i>Betula pendula</i> of Shishtaveci	400 ha	Nature Monument (Category III)	Kukes	A small transboundary area that includes the only place in the country where <i>Betula pendula</i> creates a forest.
39.	Galë Shtama-Liqejt e Germanjtit	3,500 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Kruja and Mati	Pine and beech forests, where the endemic species <i>Forsythia europea</i> occurs. The Shtama pass and Germanji's lakes offer aesthetic, landscape, and recreational and curative values. Part of the area has been used as such place even in the past.
40.	Mountain Ridge "Kruja - Tujani"	3,800 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Kruja and Tirana	An area of landscape, cultural and historical values. Well developed carstic formations (canyons and caves); degraded Mediterranean shrubs at lower elevations, beech forest at altitudes higher than 900 m. It is adjacent to the Dajti National Park and the Bovilla water basin.
41.	Dajti - Priska - Mali me Gropa	16,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Tirana	An area where one can distinguish almost all the main country's phytogeographical units: Mediterranean shrubland (maquis), oak forests (<i>Quercetum</i>), beech forests (<i>Fagetum</i>), and subalpine/alpine meadows and pastures. Inside the area there are groups of rare and protected wood species of <i>Castanea sp.</i> and nut. There are also threatened mammals such as <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Sus scrofa</i> , <i>Martes foina</i> , and <i>Felis sylvestris</i> . It is an important IBA in the country. Besides scientific, and natural and biological values, the area has also landscape, recreational, and touristic values, based on which income-generating activities can be developed. A management and administration plan is already prepared for the whole area proposed as a National Park.

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42.	Bizë- Martanesh	16,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Tirana and Mati	Very extended alpine and subalpine meadows and pastures and beech forests (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>); very intensive and extended carstic (holes, caves) formations; very attractive landscape beauties. Occurrence of <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Felis sylvestris</i> , <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> , and others. This area functions as a biocenter and biocorridor for a number of species of national and importance such as Bear, Wolf, and Roe Deer. As an area of very particular landscape beauties it offers great potential for tourism development. The size of the proposed Protected Area does not exclude the sustainable use of natural and biological resources of this site for activities such as hunting, forestry, and grazing.
43.	Rajcë - Shebenik - Qarrishtë	8,000 ha	Scientific Reserve/ Strict Nature Reserve (Category I)	Librazhdi	Transboundary Protected Area. High biodiversity values: virgin forests dominated by beech (<i>Fagetum</i>), but there are also other wood species (<i>Pinus peuce</i> , <i>Betula alba</i> etc.); alpine and subalpine meadows on serpentine, dominated by <i>Viola ducaginica</i> ; and endemic and subendemic plant species. Important biocenter and biocorridor for big mammals (<i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , and <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>) of supraregional/Balkan interest and importance.
44.	Kuturman-Qafë Bushi	4,100 ha	Managed Nature Reserve (Category IV)	Librazhdi and Elbasani	In spite of damages caused in the past (wood cutting, overhunting), the area still possesses natural and biological values, particularly as an area of extended oak forests (<i>Quercetum</i>). The area has crucial importance for wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>). The area has been used as a game reserve in the past.
45.	Rrapishte Labinot - Qukës	35 km	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Librazhdi and Elbasani	Along this section upstream of the Shkumbini river there is still a well-preserved and characteristic riparian woodland of <i>Platanus orientalis</i> , having very special aesthetic and landscape values.
46.	Shpat-Pollis - Sopot - Guri i Topit - Valamare-Holtë-Bulçar	35,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Elbasani, Librazhdi, Pogradeci, Korça Gramshi	This very extended area includes a variety of habitats; pine and beech forests, alpine and subalpine meadows and pastures, glacial lakes, and wetlands. Occurrence of endemic and subendemic plant species; important biocenter and biocorridor for big mammals (<i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , and <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>); and migration route for birds of prey make this area of regional interest.

No	Protected Area	Size	Proposed Status	District	Comments
47.	Ohrid Lake-Lin-Gështenja	27,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Pogradeci	Transboundary Protected Area. The deepest tectonic lake in the Balkan region (290 m) and one of the most important in Europe. Together with the Lakes of Prespa this area should be designated as a Biosphere Reserve in the near future. Its richness in endemic species, particularly in Gastropods and fish species, gives the lake a global importance and interest. One of the most important IBA for wintering waterbirds (over 46,000 waterbirds) in the country. The largest chestnut forests in Albania. An area of cultural, touristic and recreational interest and use for the two countries (Macedonia and Albania) that share the lake. and importance.
48.	The Lakes of Prespa - Mali i Thatë	27,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Korça and Devolli	Transboundary Protected Area. In the north is the Galiçica National Park (Macedonia). Megali Prespa is an important IBA, particularly for the globally threatened species <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> . It is an area of occurrence of other globally threatened species such as <i>Lutra lutra</i> , <i>Rhinolophus sp.</i> and <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> , <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , and <i>P. onocrotalus</i> . Mali i Thatë (The Dry Mountain) has slopes facing the lakes that are covered by degraded shrubland (<i>Quercetum</i>), beech forests, and subalpine/alpine pastures where rare taxa are found. Within the borders of the area is the Treni's cave, which is very important from an archaeological and biogeological point of view. An area of landscape beauty with potential ecotourism development.
49.	Cangonji - Drenova's Fir - Nikolice - Gramoz	30,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Korça- Devolli - Kolonja	Transboundary Protected Area of very particular importance for exchanging floristic and faunistic elements between Albania and Greece. It is an important biocenter and biocorridor for big mammals (<i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> , <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> , and is of regional interest and importance. Habitat diversity: alpine and subalpine meadows and pastures, beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), pine (<i>Pinus sp.</i>), and fir (<i>Abies sp.</i>) forests, and other broadleaf such as <i>Corritus avelana</i> . Many subendemic and rare taxa occur in this area. Very extended and attractive landscapes; great potential for tourism and sustainable development.
50.	Vithkuq - Ostrovce	9,000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Korça and Gramshi	Another mountainous area of nature, scientific, aesthetic and landscape values. Linkages with other Protected Areas are insured through the continuation of natural habitats and ecosystems such as alpine and subalpine pastures and meadows, alpine wetlands, old

No	Protected Area	Size	Proposed Status	District	Comments
					growth forests of <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>Pinus sp.</i> and <i>Quercus sp.</i> . An important area for big mammals, particularly for <i>Sus scrofa</i> and <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> .
51.	Piskal-Shqerri	5,400 ha	Reserves Reserve/ Multiple Use Area (Category VI)	Kolonja	A good part of the area is occupied by extended degraded oak forests, which still maintain their interest and importance for the wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), and other taxa tied to oak woodland. The area is important for firewood supply, grazing, game hunting for the local community. Under the proposed protection category these activities would be controlled and regulated in order to ensure the forest rehabilitation and restore the lost natural and landscape values of the site.
52.	Gërmenj-Shelegurë- Leskovik	15000 ha	National Park (categ. II)	Kolonja	An important transboundary Protected Areas which establishes the continuation of natural habitats between Greece and Albania. Good and healthy pine, fir and beech forests, which provide suitable habitats for big game, such as the bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>), wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>), etc., are still preserved inside the area. The presence of mountain wetlands (small glacial lakes) brings particular scientific values to this site. The very particular scientific, touristic and recreational values of the area are offering great and real potentials for the development of the ecological tourism and other recreational activities, that would bring some incomes and prosperity to the local community itself.
53.	Tomorri-Kulmaku Mountains	28,000 ha	National Park (Category II)	Berati and Skrapari	The most important area in the south continental part of the country in terms of richness of biodiversity. The richest site of the country in endemic and subendemic species. Variety of habitats: alpine and subalpine pastures and meadows, and pine and beech forests. An important IBA and biocenter for big mammals such as <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , and others. Besides its nature, landscape, and scientific values, the area has cultural, historical, and religious values which together offer great opportunities for sustainable tourism/ecotourism development.
54.	Hotova's Fir- Dangëlli	4,200 ha	National Park (Category II)	Përmeti	An area of high biological and landscape diversity. Big game such as bear, wolf, wild boar, roe deer and others are present in the area. Outstanding old growth fir forest mixed with oak is found in its lower line, as well as typical Mediterranean woodlands and shrubs inside the

No	Protected Area	Size	Proposed Status	District	Comments
55.	Vjosa Valley - Çarçovë	40 km	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Përmeti	area. Historical and cultural sites are also present here. Some 1,200 ha of the area have been recently designated as a National Park, but the enlargement of the area is needed to ensure the maintenance of its natural and biological values and provide opportunities to develop touristic and recreational activities for the benefit of the local community. Vjosa river is shared between Albania and Greece. It is one of the cleanest and the most important rivers of the country for its aquatic flora and fauna communities. The river is important for the globally threatened species <i>Lutra lutra</i> , for a number of protected bat species, and for migratory fish species (<i>Salmo sp.</i>). Of very much interest are the flora and fauna along the river. In spite of being under constant human disturbance, the river is still conserved in natural conditions in some parts/segments of the valley; one of them is the river valley segment from Permeti to Çarçova. The valley holds striking landscape beauties with special touristic and recreational values.
56.	Cold Water - Këlcyrë Gorge	50 km and 1,500 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Tepelena, Përmeti, Gjirokastra	Another important segment of the Vjosa River and a part of Drin's at the point where the two rivers come together. The area has natural, scientific, landscape, and recreational values which deserve protection and management to ensure the maintenance and improvement of such values.
57.	Zheji-Zagori	3,500 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Gjirokastra	An area of special natural, biological, and landscape values which provides great potential for ecotourism and recreation activity.
58.	Kardhiq	1,800 ha	Scientific Reserve (Category I)	Gjirokastra	This is a large oak forest dominated by <i>Quercus cerris</i> and <i>Quercus frainetto</i> . The <i>Quercus cerris</i> forest is accompanied by various other trees such as <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> , <i>Acer campestre</i> , <i>Acer obtusatum</i> , and some <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> and <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> . The shrub layer and herbaceous vegetation are well preserved. A small forest of <i>Abies borisii-regis</i> with <i>Pinus nigra</i> occurs above the oak forest. An area of quite characteristic bird and mammal community to the Mediterranean woodland. A number of special taxa such as: <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> , <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> , <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i> , <i>Quercus ilex</i> , <i>Satureja montana</i> , <i>Origanum vulgare</i> , and <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> are found inside the area.

No	Protected Area	Size	Proposed Status	District	Comments
59.	Sotira's Fir	1,740 ha	Scientific Reserve/ Strict Nature Reserve. (Category I)	Gjirokastra	On the basis of the Ecological Survey of the High Forests of Albania, this area gained the status of Nature Monument. Because of its relatively large size, and based upon the IUCN criteria and definitions, the status of Scientific Reserve/Strict Nature Reserve should be given to this area instead of that of a Natural Monument.
60	Drino-Sotira	10000 ha	Landscape Protected Area (categ. V)	Gjirokastra	An area of natural, seminatural and traditional agricultural landscapes that are well developed and preserved, situated next to the boarder with Greece. The upper part of the Drino's river watershed that offers particular scenic and landscape beauties. The village of Sotira is very characteristic and provides historical values and special architecture, and thus is carrying a lot of opportunities for environmental sound tourism development. The entire area can play the role of the buffer zone for the Sotira's Fir-Strict Nature reserve.
61.	Rrëzomé	1520 ha	Landscape Protected Area (Category V)	Delvina	An area of typical Mediterranean vegetation for the hilly and mountainous zone. Of a special importance are the abundant carstic water sources and springs of this area, as well as other geological formations. The upper parts of this area represent part of the migration routes for birds of prey. Many orchids are grown in this area, and they are threatened species and thus deserve protection.
62.	Dhrovian-Syri i Kaltër (the Blue Eye)	180 ha	Nature Monument (Category III)	Delvina	Many carstic springs -- one of the most beautiful and powerful ones is called "Blue Eye." Along with the carstic springs and streams of this site, there are very typical aquatic and riparian vegetation and old woods of <i>Platanus orientalis</i> . In some areas, the vegetation is very dense and thick like a little "jungle." In this unique area there was very recently recorded a new bat species for Albania, <i>Myotis bechsteini</i> .

B-2 Summary Statistics for Proposed Representative Network of Protected Areas

Management Category (by IUCN)	No. of Protected Areas	Surface/Size (Ha)	Km	Percentage (%)
Strict Nature Reserve/Scientific Reserve (Category I)	9	14540	2	3,25
National Park (Category II)	9	188200	-	42,10
Nature Monument (Category III)	2	580	-	0,13
Managed Nature Reserve/Habitat and Species Management Area (Category IV)	13	38750	44	8,68
Landscape/Seascape Protected Area (Category V)	24	181020	145	40,50
Resources Reserve/Multiple Use Area (Category VI)	5	23900	-	5,34
TOTAL	62	446990	191	100,00

Notes:

- 1) The Representative Network of the Protected Areas (RNPA) covers 14.32 % of the territory of the country
- 2) The RNPA, as defined here, does not include caves, cliffs, waterfalls, canyons, individual old and historical trees or group of trees, and other particular small territories less than 50 ha in size that are considered as Natural Monuments (Category III).

C List of the Endemic/Subendemic Taxa of Albania

Plants

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arenaria serpentini</i> | 15. <i>Ajuga reptans</i> |
| 2. <i>Polygonum albanicum</i> | 16. <i>Stachys serotiphylla</i> |
| 3. <i>Ranunculus degenii</i> | 17. <i>Stachys albanica</i> |
| 4. <i>Lunaria telekiana</i> | 18. <i>Wulfenia baldacchi</i> |
| 5. <i>Sanguisorba albanica</i> | 19. <i>Asyneuma comosiforme</i> |
| 6. <i>Alchemilla albanica</i> | 20. <i>Petasites doerfleri</i> |
| 7. <i>Genista hassertiana</i> | 21. <i>Centaurea kosaninii</i> |
| 8. <i>Astragalus australis</i> | 22. <i>Centaurea candelabrum</i> |
| 9. <i>Hypericum haplophyllodes</i> | 23. <i>Crepis bertiscea</i> |
| 10. <i>Viola dukadjinica</i> | 24. <i>Colchicum pteropetalum</i> |
| 11. <i>Ligusticum albanicum</i> | 25. <i>Festucopsis serpentini</i> |
| 12. <i>Forsythia europaea</i> | 26. <i>Crex markgrafii</i> |
| 13. <i>Moltkia doerfleri</i> | 27. <i>Orchis albanica</i> |
| 14. <i>Alkanna sandwithii</i> | |

Animals

Fish

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Alosa fallax lacustris</i> | 4. <i>Salmo letnica</i> |
| 2. <i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides tranensis</i> | 5. <i>Salmo letnica lumi</i> |
| 3. <i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i> | 6. <i>Salmothymus ohridanus</i> |

Mollusca

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Orientalia curta</i> | 42. <i>Valvata stenotrema</i> |
| 2. <i>Ohrdohoratia pygmaea</i> | 43. <i>Valvata rhabdoda</i> |
| 3. <i>Ohrdohoratia carinata</i> | 44. <i>Valvata hirsutecostata</i> |
| 4. <i>Polinskiola polinski</i> | 45. <i>Acroloxus macedonicus</i> |
| 5. <i>Polinskiola sturanyi</i> | 46. <i>Acroloxus improvisus</i> |
| 6. <i>Ohrdohauffenia depressa</i> | 47. <i>Ancylus lapicidus</i> |
| 7. <i>Ohrdohauffenia sublitoralis</i> | 48. <i>Ancylus scalartiformes</i> |
| 8. <i>Ohrdohauffenia rotunda</i> | 49. <i>Ancylus tapirulus</i> |
| 9. <i>Ohrdohauffenia drimica</i> | 50. <i>Gyraulus lychnidicus</i> |
| 10. <i>Ohrdohauffenia minuta</i> | 51. <i>Gyraulus trapesoides</i> |
| 11. <i>Ohrdohauffenia sanctinaumi</i> | 52. <i>Gyraulus albidus</i> |
| 12. <i>Ohrigocea samuili</i> | 53. <i>Gyraulus crenophyllus</i> |
| 13. <i>Ohrigocea karevi</i> | 54. <i>Gyraulus fontinalis</i> |
| 14. <i>Ohrigocea mladinorum</i> | |
| 15. <i>Ohrigocea stankovici</i> | |
| 16. <i>Dolapta ornata</i> | |
| 17. <i>Gocea ohridana</i> | |
| 18. <i>Pseudohoratia ohridana</i> | |
| 19. <i>Pseudohoratia brusinae</i> | |
| 20. <i>Pseudohoratia lacustris</i> | |
| 21. <i>Lychnidia gjorgjevici</i> | |
| 22. <i>Lychnidia hadzii</i> | |
| 23. <i>Lychnidia karamani</i> | |
| 24. <i>Lychnidia stankovici</i> | |
| 25. <i>Lychnidia sublitoralis</i> | |
| 26. <i>Strugla ohridana</i> | |
| 27. <i>Zaunia kusceri</i> | |
| 28. <i>Zaunia sanctinaumi</i> | |
| 29. <i>Pyrgohydrobia grochmalickii</i> | |
| 30. <i>Pyrgohydrobia sanctinaumi</i> | |
| 31. <i>Pyrgohydrobia jablanicensis</i> | |
| 32. <i>Chilopyrgula sturanyi</i> | |
| 33. <i>Neofossarulus stankovici</i> | |
| 34. <i>Macedopyrgula pavlovici</i> | |
| 35. <i>Macedopyrgula wagneri</i> | |
| 36. <i>Stankovicia batcaliformis</i> | |
| 37. <i>Trachyohridia filocincta</i> | |
| 38. <i>Ohridopyrgula macedonica</i> | |
| 39. <i>Ginaia munda</i> | |
| 40. <i>Xestopyrgula wagneri</i> | |
| 41. <i>Micropyrgula stankovici</i> | |

D- List of Globally Threatened Species in Albania

No	Taxon	Ex	EW	CR	EN	VU	LR		DD
							cd	nt	
	Mammals								
1	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>					X			
2	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>					X			
3	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>						X		
4	<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i>							X	
5	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>					X			
6	<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>					X			
7	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>					X			
8	<i>Myotis myotis</i>							X	
9	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>							X	
10	<i>Nyctalus lesleri</i>							X	
11	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>							X	
12	<i>Myoxus (Glis) glis</i>							X	
13	<i>Dryomys nitedula</i>							X	
14	<i>Microtus felteni</i>							X	
15	<i>Microtus thomasi</i>							X	
16	<i>Mus spicilegus (abbotti)</i>							X	
17	<i>Canis lupus</i>					X			
18	<i>Monachus monachus</i>			X					
19	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>				X				
20	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>								X
21	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>							X	
	Birds								
22	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>					X			
23	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>							X	
24	<i>Anser erythropus</i>					X			
25	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					X			
26	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>					X			
27	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>					X			
28	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>					X			
29	<i>Aquila clanga</i>					X			
30	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>					X			
31	<i>Falco naumanni</i>					X			
32	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							X	
33	<i>Circus macrourus</i>							X	
34	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>							X	
35	<i>Crex crex</i>					X			
36	<i>Otis tarda</i>					X			
37	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>							X	
38	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>			X					
39	<i>Gallinago media</i>							X	
	Reptiles								
40	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>				X				
41	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>							X	
42	<i>Elaphe situla</i>								X
43	<i>Vipera ursinii</i>				X				
	Amphibians								
44	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>						X		
45	<i>Hyla arborea</i>							X	
	Fish								
46	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>							X	
47	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>					X			
48	<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>					X			
49	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>			X					

No	Taxon	Ex	EW	CR	EN	VU	LR	DD
50	<i>Alburnus albidus</i>					X		
51	<i>Barbus prespensis</i>					X		
52	<i>Leuciscus illyricus</i>					X		
53	<i>Salmo letnica</i>					X		
54	<i>Hippocampus ramulosus</i>					X		
55	<i>Barbus graecus</i>							X
56	<i>Chalcalburnus belvica</i>						X	
57	<i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i>							X
58	<i>Chondrostoma prespensis</i>						X	
59	<i>Pachychilon pictum</i>						X	
60	<i>Misgurnis fossilis</i>						X	
61	<i>Alosa fallax</i>							X
62	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>							X
63	<i>Paraphoxinus epiroticus</i>							X
64	<i>Paraphoxinus minutus</i>							X
65	<i>Paraphoxinus pstrossi</i>							X
66	<i>Sabanjewia aurata</i>							X
67	<i>Atherina boyeri</i>							X
68	<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>							X
69	<i>Syngnathus abaster</i>							X
70	<i>Zosterisessor opiocephalus</i>							X
71	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>							X
72	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>							X
73	<i>Carassius carassius</i>						X	
	Invertebrates							
74	<i>Bubrestis splendens</i>					X		
75	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>					X		
76	<i>Morimus funereus</i>					X		
77	<i>Rosalia alpina</i>					X		
78	<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>					X		
79	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>					X		
80	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>					X		
81	<i>Saga pedo</i>					X		
82	<i>Carabus intricatus</i>						X	
83	<i>Formica pratensis/nigricans</i>						X	
84	<i>Formica rufa</i>						X	
85	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>						X	
86	<i>Maculineaalcon</i>						X	
87	<i>Maculinea arion</i>						X	
88	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>						X	
89	<i>Hirundo medicinalis</i>						X	
90	<i>Hypodryas maturna</i>							X
91	<i>Prosperinus prosperina</i>							X

E-1 List of Species for which the Species Action Plan will be Prepared within 1-2 years

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
Mammalia	Gjitarë
1. <i>Ursus arctos</i>	Ariu
2. <i>Canis lupus</i>	Ujku
3. <i>Lynx lynx</i>	Rrëqebulli
4. <i>Felis silvestris</i>	Macja e egër
5. <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Lundërza
6. <i>Monachus monachus</i>	Foka e mesdheut
7. <i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	Lakuriqi hundëpatkua i mesdheut
8. <i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	Lakuriqi gishtëgjatë
9. <i>Myotis myotis</i>	Lakuriqi veshmitu i madh
10. <i>Tadarida tentotis</i>	Lakuriqi bishtlirë
11. <i>Apodemus mystacinus</i>	Miu i shkëmbit
12. <i>Pitymys felteni</i>	Miu i Felteni-it
13. <i>Pitymys thomasi</i>	Miu i Thomasi-it
14. <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Buallica
15. <i>Delphinus delphi</i>	Delfini
Aves	Shpendë
1. <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pelikani kaçurrel
2. <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Karabullaku i vogël
3. <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Rosa kokëbardhë
4. <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Kryekuqja e vogël
5. <i>Circus macrourus</i>	Shqipja e stepave
6. <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Huta bishtbardhë
7. <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Shqiponja e detit
8. <i>Aquila clanga</i>	Shqiponja e rosave
9. <i>Falco naumani</i>	Skifteri kthetraverdhë
10. <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Gjeli i egër
11. <i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Pula me çafkë
12. <i>Crex crex</i>	Mbreti i shkurtës
13. <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Kojliku sqephollë
14. <i>Gallinago medta</i>	Shapka e madhe e ujil
15. <i>Larus adouinii</i>	Pulëbardha e Adouiniit
Reptilia	Reptilë
1. <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Breshkë deti
2. <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Breshkë deti
3. <i>Testudo marginata</i>	Breshka malore
Amphibia	Amfibë
1. <i>Rana epirotica</i>	Bretkosa e epirit
2. <i>Rana balcanica</i>	Bretkosa e zakonshme
3. <i>Rana lessonae</i>	Bretkosa e leshterikut
Pisces	Peshqë
1. <i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Blini
2. <i>Acipenser naccari</i>	Blini i bardhë

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
3. <i>Salmo letnica typticus</i>	Korani
- <i>S. l. lumi</i>	Korani i lumit
- <i>S. l. balcanicus</i>	Korani i reses
- <i>S. l. aestivalis</i>	Korani i dimrit
4. <i>Salmothymus ohridanus</i>	Belushka
5. <i>Salmo trutta fario</i>	Trofta malore (e egër)
6. <i>Mobula mobular</i>	Lopa e detit
Insects	Insekte
1. <i>Saga pedo</i>	Saga e stepave
2. <i>Saga italica</i>	Saga italiane
3. <i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	Jeremiti (murgu)
4. <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	Antenagjati i zi i dushkut
5. <i>Rosalia alpina</i>	Antenagjati alpin
6. <i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apollonja
7. <i>Lycaena dispar</i>	Flakërroshja e artë e madhe
8. <i>Maculineaalcon</i>	Kaltërroshja e vogël e kënetës
9. <i>Maculinea arton</i>	Kaltërsohja njollazezë
10. <i>Erebia ottomanus</i>	Otomanja
11. <i>Hypodryas maturna</i>	Maturna
12. <i>Phylodesma ilicifolia</i>	Fshikëndësja e ilqes
13. <i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	Proserpina
14. <i>Formica pratensis</i>	Milingona pratense
15. <i>Formica rufa</i>	Milingona rufa
Mollusca (terrestrial)	Molusqët e tokës
1. <i>Helix secernenda</i>	
2. <i>Helix vladica</i>	
3. <i>Helix aspersa</i>	
Mollusca (marine)	Molusqët e detit
1. <i>Lithofaga lithofaga</i>	Shkëmb çpuës
2. <i>Venerupis decussatus</i>	
3. <i>Pinna nobilis</i>	Pina
4. <i>Charonia tritonis variegata</i>	Gastropod
Crustacea	Krustace
1. <i>Pennaeus cherraturus</i>	Karkalec deti
2. <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Astakoi
3. <i>Palinurus vulgaris</i>	Gambër
Knidaria	Knidarë
1. <i>Corallum rubrum</i>	Korali i kuq
Vascular Plants	Bimë enësore
1. <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Geshtenje kali
2. <i>Quercus robur</i>	Rrenje
3. <i>Betula pendula</i>	Meshtekne
4. <i>Trapa natans</i>	Arre ujl

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
5. <i>Sideritis raeseri</i>	Çaj mali
6. <i>Orchis sp.dlv.</i>	Salep
7. <i>Gymnospermium shqipetarum</i>	Lule helmi
Ferns	Flerna
1. <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Likopod

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
2. <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Marsile
3. <i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	Botrik gjethekamomil
Funghi	Kërpudha
1. <i>Arturus archeri</i>	
2. <i>Cudonia cicinas</i>	

E-2 List of Species for which the Species Action Plan will be Prepared within 3-5 Years

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name	Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
Mammalia	Gjitarë		
1. <i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	Lakuriqi i Bechsteini-it	24. <i>Hieraeetus fasciatus</i>	Shqiponja bishtvjtëzuar
2. <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Lakuriqi i Daubentonit	25. <i>Hieraeetus pennatus</i>	Shqiponja e vogël
3. <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Lakuriqi i Nattereri-ti	26. <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Shqiponja gjarpërngënëse
4. <i>Nyctalus spp.</i>	Noktulët	27. <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Skifteri i drurëve
5. <i>Plecotus spp.</i>	Lakuriqët veshgjatë	28. <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Sqepbiza
6. <i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	Lakuriqi "qimeargjendë"	29. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Kalorësi
7. <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Hundëpatkoi i vogël	30. <i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Dallëndyshe deti
8. <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Hundëpatkoi i madh	31. <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Pulëbardha këmbëverdhe
9. <i>Canis aureus</i>	Çakalli	32. <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Dallëndyshe deti këmbëzëzë
10. <i>Meles meles</i>	Baldosa	33. <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Dallëndyshe deti pikëverdhe
11. <i>Mustela putorius</i>	Qelbësi	34. <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Dallëndyshe e zakonëshme e detit
12. <i>Martes martes</i>	Zardafi	35. <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Dallëndyshe deti ballëbardhe
13. <i>Sus scrofa</i>	Derri i egër	36. <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Dallëndyshe deti fagebardhe
14. <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	Dhia e egër	37. <i>Tyta alba</i>	Kukuvajka mjekëroshe
15. <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Kaprolli	38. <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Bufi
Aves	Shpendë	39. <i>Asio otus</i>	Bufi veshëgjatë
1. <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Karabullaku me çafkë	40. <i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Kolovatësi
2. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Karabullaku i madh	41. <i>Parus lugubris</i>	Trishtili i madh i murrme
3. <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Gakthi	42. <i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Qukapiku i zi
4. <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Çafka e natës	43. <i>Picus viridis</i>	Qukapiku i gjelbër
5. <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Çafka e verdhe	44. <i>Picus canus</i>	Qukapiku i përhimë
6. <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Çafka e vogël e bardhe	45. <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Qukapiku i madh larosh
7. <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Çafka e rrushit	46. <i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Qukapiku larosh sirian
8. <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Lejleku i bardhe	47. <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	Qukapiku larosh kurrizbardhe
9. <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Sqepshpatukja	48. <i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Qukapiku i mesëm larosh
10. <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Kojliku i zi	49. <i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Qukapiku i vogël larosh
11. <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Huta kuqërreme bishtgërshëre	Reptilia	Reptilë
12. <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Huta e zezë bishtgërshëre	1. <i>Testudo hermani</i>	Breshka
13. <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Shkaba mjekëroshe	2. <i>Mauremys caspica</i>	Breshkujca
14. <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Kali i qyqes	3. <i>Lacerta viridis</i>	Zhapiu i gjelbërt
15. <i>Aegipius monachus</i>	Shkaba e zezë	4. <i>Lacerta trilineata</i>	Zhapiu me tre vija
16. <i>Gyps vultus</i>	Shkaba	5. <i>Podarcis erhardi</i>	Hardhucë bari
17. <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Shqipja e balltageve	6. <i>Podarcis meliselenctis</i>	Hardhuc bishtgjatë
18. <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Shqipja e fushës	7. <i>Ophisaurus apodus</i>	Bullari
19. <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Shqipja e kënetës	8. <i>Coluber jugularis</i>	Shigjeta e gjate
20. <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Gjeraqina e shkurtër	9. <i>Coluber gemonensis</i>	Shigjeta e shkurtër
21. <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Gjeraqina	10. <i>Elaphe</i>	Bolla e shtëpisë
22. <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Huta		
23. <i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Shqiponja e vogël e rosave		

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
<i>longissima</i>	
11. <i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	Bolla me katër vija
12. <i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Boa e shkurtër
13. <i>Natrix tessellata</i>	Gjarpri i vogël i ujit
14. <i>Telescopus fallax</i>	Gjarpri laraman
15. <i>Vipera ammodytes</i>	Nepërka
16. <i>Vipera ursini</i>	Nepërka e vogël e malit
Amfiblia	Amfibë
1. <i>Bombina variegata</i>	Bretkosa barkverdhë
2. <i>Bufo bufo</i>	Thithlopa
Pisces	Peshqë
1. <i>Alosa fallax lacustris</i>	Kubla liqenore
2. <i>Salmo marmoratus</i>	Troftë e mermertë
3. <i>Salmo trutta macrostigma</i>	Troftë gjuce
4. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Kavalli i lumit
5. <i>Platichthys flesus luscus</i>	Ushojzë
6. <i>Lebistes reticulatus</i>	Tripikaloshi
7. <i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>	Njila e lumit (skobuzi)
8. <i>Leuciscus illyricus</i>	Mëlyshi i zi
9. <i>Gobio gobio albanicus</i>	Njëmustakori
10. <i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Barkulec
11. <i>Sertola dumerilii</i>	Gofë
12. <i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	Ame-ja
13. <i>Barbus spp.</i>	Mrenat (mustkët)
Insects	Insekte
1. <i>Gomphus flavipes</i>	Peliveza flavipes
2. <i>Lindemia tetraphylla</i>	Peliveza tetrafile
3. <i>Papilio alexanor</i>	Flatrabishtori aleksanor
4. <i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>	Poliksena
5. <i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>	Mnemozinja
6. <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Pranverorja
7. <i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Kacadreri
8. <i>Carcharodus lavatherea</i>	Flatramermerta
9. <i>Splialia phlomidis</i>	Flomidja
10. <i>Thymelicus acteon</i>	Okërverdhja
11. <i>Euchloe charlonta</i>	Verdhoshja e vogël
12. <i>Lycaena ottomanus</i>	Flakëroshja e jugut
13. <i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>	Flatrablujta njollëzë
14. <i>Scollitantides orion</i>	Flatrakafeblujta
15. <i>Glasucopsyche</i>	Aleksja

Scientific Name	Albanian Common Name
<i>alexis</i>	
16. <i>Polyommatus eroides</i>	Flatrakaltra bordurëzë
17. <i>Nymphalis xanthomeles</i>	Këmbëverdha
18. <i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Tulia
19. <i>Erebia aethops</i>	Zijoshja etiops
20. <i>Erebia medusa</i>	Zijoshja e pyllit
Mollusca (terrestrial)	Molusqët e tokës
1. <i>Microcondylaea compressa</i>	
2. <i>Unio crassus</i>	
Mollusca (marine)	Molusqët e detit
1. <i>Ranella giganteum</i>	Molusk
2. <i>Tonna galea</i>	Bobëla
Crustacea	Krustace
1. <i>Crangon crangon</i>	Krustace
2. <i>Scyllaroides latus</i>	Krustace
Echinodermata	Ekinodermatë
1. <i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>	Yll deti
2. <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	Iriq deti
Knidaria	Knidarë
1. <i>Chrysaora hysocella</i>	Kandil deti
2. <i>Paramurice chameleon</i>	Knidar
3. <i>Cladocora cespitosa</i>	Koral
Vascular Plants	Bime me lule
1. <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Tis
2. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Hartine
3. <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Dafine
4. <i>Juglans regia</i>	Arre
5. <i>Quercus macrolepis</i>	Valanidh
6. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Frasheri i zi
7. <i>Celtis tourneforti</i>	Carac
8. <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Bli gjethegjere
9. <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Xherrokull
10. <i>Helychrisum plicatum</i>	Trendeline
11. <i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Narciz
12. <i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Tulipan
13. <i>Orchis sp. div.</i>	Salep
14. <i>Leucjum aestivum</i>	Bilbilbardhe
Funghi	Kërpudha
1. <i>Amanita rhomboidea</i>	-ne dushqe
2. <i>Amanita rubescens</i>	- ne meshtekne
3. <i>Cantarellus cypartus</i>	- ne livadhe malore

F-1 List of Habitats for which Habitat Action Plans will be Prepared within 1-2 Years

Habitat type/site	Habitat subtype/site
Medio and infralittoral	Sea meadows of <i>Posidonia aceanica</i> at Rodon, Porto-Romano, Karaburun, Sazan, Porto-Palermo
Lin (Ohrid lake)	Site of intensive fish breeding and conservation
Riverine ecosystem "Bunë-Drin-Vau i Dejës"	Breeding site for <i>Actipenser sturio</i> and important migration route for other fish species
Open sea waters	Sublittoral (control for making evidence of the eventual presence of <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>)
Sand dunes	Sandy beaches and dunes along the low coast
Shrubs along the gravel river beds	Shrubs with the presence of <i>Nerium oleander</i> (Borsh)
Aluvial hygrophil forests	Forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Quercus robur</i> (Patok, Vellpojë)
Lakes	Aquatic vegetation - habitats of <i>Elodea canadensis</i> in Lake Ohrid to control further expansion

F-2 List of Habitats for which Habitat Action Plans will be Prepared within 3-5 Years

Habitat type	Main habitat subtypes
Sea meadows of fanerogams	Meadows of <i>Posidonia</i> and those of <i>Cymadocea</i> . (Their inventory and mapping along the Adriatic and Ionian sea)
Rocky Coast	"Forest" of <i>Cystoseria</i> . Inventory and mapping along the Ionian Sea
Mediterranean Halo-Psamophil Meadows	Along the coastal section Durres - Vlore
Vegetation of Coastal Rocks	Vegetation of the coastal section Karaburun-Himare, and that of Ksamili Islands
Lakes	Habitats with aquatic plants and those with <i>Trapa natans</i> ; habitats with <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> ; vegetation along the lakeshore: restoration of forests with <i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> , and others along the eastern shore of Lake Shkodra, as well as in Lakes of Prespa and Belshi
Rivers	Formations with <i>Populus alba</i> and others downstream on the Buna, Vjosa, Shkumbini, and Semani rivers
Xerophyte Shrubland	Formation with <i>Quercus ilex</i> , and that with <i>Arbutus andrachne</i> (Çarshove-Sarandopore); Garrige with <i>Anthyllis hermania</i> (Rrezome-Delvine)
Meadows	Meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> , and <i>Cynosurus sp.</i> (Bize)
Deciduous Broadleaf Forests	Oak forests in Levan, Ishem, Belsh, Gorice, Mirdite; Chestnut forest in Zdervaske-Pogradec, Gurakuq-Orenje; Forest with <i>Betulus sp.</i> in Shistavec-Kukes
Alluvial Forests	Forest with <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Alnus</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> - Rrushkull
Coniferous Forests	Forest of <i>Picea abies</i> in Valbona valley; Fir forest in Germenj-Shelegure; forest of <i>Pinus peuce-Allaman</i> , and that of Black Pine in Tuç (Puke)
Semi-Deciduous Broadleaf Forest	Forest of <i>Quercus trojana</i> on Rrenci mountain
Marshes	Reeds along the shores of Rreza lake (Saranda); vegetation along the Butrinti channel; adjacent vegetation next to Narta lagoon
Irrigation channels	Irrigation channel Vjose-Levan-Fier