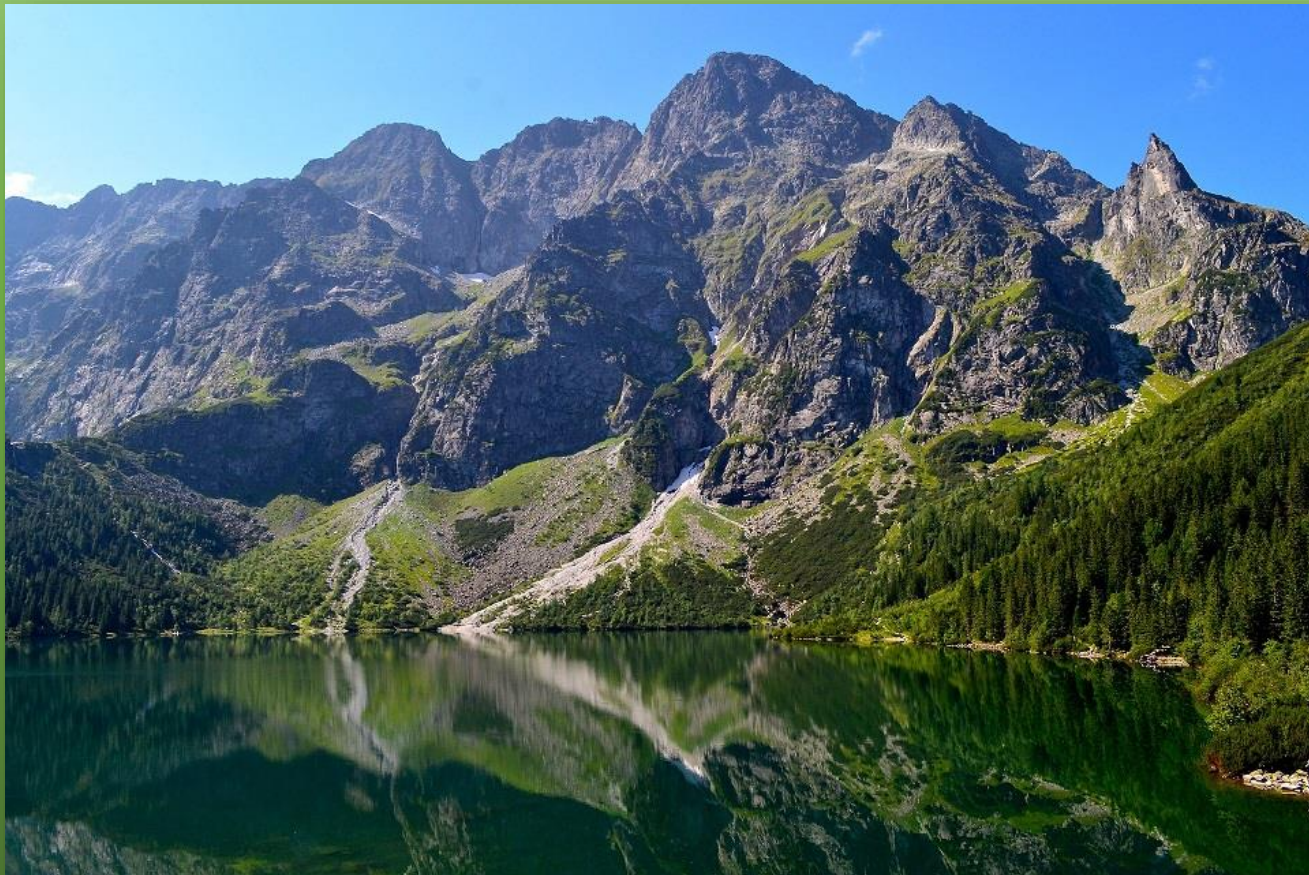


Variety of species of
plants and animals in
the selected area
"Natura 2000"



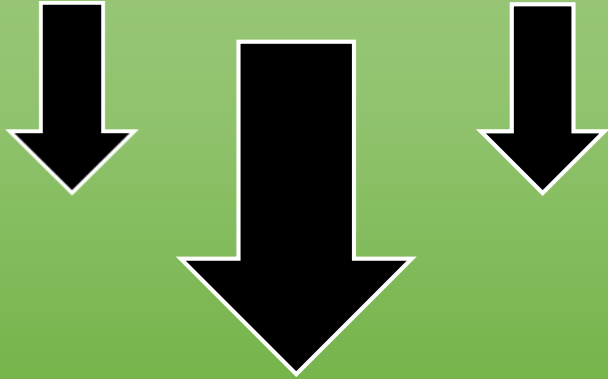
TATRY

1. In the south of our country there are alpine mountains that are considered the only "real" in our country by the inhabitants of the lowlands - the Tatra Mountains. Through the range lead mysterious tourist routes with beautiful views, here and there glisten the mountain lakes in which overlook the unbelievable peaks.



The Tatra Mountains are included in the Natura 2000 program, whose main purpose is to preserve certain types of natural habitats and species of plants and animals that are considered valuable (significant for preserving the natural heritage of Europe) and threatened with extinction in the whole Europe. This objective is to be implemented by designating and protecting areas where these species and habitats occur.

2. **The simplest** measure of the species richness of a specific area is the number of species that occur on it. The more species, the greater the SPECIES DIVERSITY.



This is the number of species in the team. The more specific diversity of species is based on mathematical indices based on a separate database natural history included their popularity or variables popularity on what is happening in the world (eg, the flow of biomass, energy and matter). This is one of the levels of diversity.

„Tatra” Animals



„Kozica tatrzańska” (*Rupicapra rupicapra tatrlica*) – mammal from the bovine family, subspecies of northern chamois occurring in the Low Tatras in Slovakia. It is the northernmost population of the chamois.

„Niedźwiedź brunatny” (*Ursus arctos*) Is the largest predator of the Tatra Mountains. It is a very characteristic animal and thanks to the thick brown coat, despite the fact that it is a large predator, - is liked by the people ,especially in Poland, where is the only species from the bear family.





„Świstak” (*Marmota marmota*) - it's a big rodent from the squirrel group. His body is covered with a lot of fur, in the bottom of the head. It is protected. The Tatra marmots are smaller than alpine marmots. Long and piercing whistles have always filled the Tatra valleys. From these characteristic noises to the designation of origin - a marmot.



„Borsuk” (*Meles meles*) – In the past also called „jeźwiec" (special badger), it is the largest representative of the weasel group in Poland. Badger loves hunting, hunters hunt for it from September 1 to November 30, and on fields of hunting territories in which there is a „głuszc" or „cietrzew" (special types of grouse) all year round. It occurs all over the country, but isn really rare to find him.



„Traszka karpacka” (*Triturus montandoni*) -Is an endemic species of caudate with a brown or olive back with small, dark spots, the ventral side is orange. In males, at the end of the tail growing a thread a length of 8 mm grows at the end of the tail. In addition to the thread, males have 3 skin folds on the back.

„Żmija zygzakowata” (*Vipera berus*) – This is the only poisonous reptile living in our country. occurs on the entire surface of Poland, up to 2000 m above sea level, and its length varies from 55 to 60 cm, and the torso is poorly separated from the head and tail. The coloration of the viper can be varied, so it is worth remembering that the ventral side of the body is usually brighter colored.



TATRA PLANTS

„Urdzik karpacki” (*Soldanella carpatica*) - It's usually called in Poland „jaślinek" - a plant species belonging to the primroses group . It is a endemic In the west of „Karpaty" . Occurs mainly in the „Tatra" mountain and „Babia Góra" mountains, On this mountains is not hard to find them. Few positions are also found on „Pilsk", „Police", „Gorce" and „Pieniny". →



„Sasanka alpejska” (*Anemone alpina* L.) – species of plants from the bright group. A typical mountain species. It grows in the mountains of South and Central Europe and the Caucasus. In Poland, he appears in the „Sudety Mountains" (Góry Izerskie Mountains and Karkonosze), Babia Góra mountains and the Tatra Mountains.



„Krokus” (*Crocus vernus*) - perennial, spring decoration, as well as spiced tuberous plant. Flowers appear in the spring, sometimes appear from under the layer of snow. They grow like narrow leaves, from young incandescent bulbs.

Most varieties have flowers in various shades of purple, but there are also yellow and multicolored varieties. Crocuses occur naturally in mountain meadows. In gardens it is best to plant them on the lawn, under broad deciduous trees, where in the early spring still enough light reaches. Such development conditions are most beneficial for crocuses.



„Świerk pospolity” (*Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst.) - "Common" spruce is considered the second (after fir) the highest native tree over 60m in height (!), Although normally it is 40m. A good feature is recognized thanks to its shapes, in which the shape resembles a "cigar". They twist one rule around the top of the tree, and fall in the fall in full.

„Szarotka alpejska” (*Leontopodium alpinum*) It is stalk of the Asteraceae group. In the nature environment you can find it in Europe. In Poland we can find them in Tatra mountains areas (it is covered by strict species protection).

It is low, a rosette plant, usually not exceeding 20 cm in height. Produces spatulate leaves.

„Szarotka” appears from July to August, has decorative inflorescences: baskets of white and amber color.



„Lilia złotogłów” (*Lilium martagon*) - is an onion plant belonging to the lily group. Occurs in Poland in a natural environment (including in mountainous areas). However, this is a rare species, subject to strict species protection. It usually reaches up to 1 m in height (up to a maximum of 1.5 m). It has broad, lance-shaped leaves, and its inflorescence - a bunch - consists of a few or a dozen tiny flowers 2-4 cm in diameter. *Lilium martagon* blooms in June and July. The flowers have a pink or white color and give off an intense aroma, attracting butterflies.

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Thanks for attention☺
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