Annex 6 BIODIVERSITY – 2

Table 1. Correspondence of habitat categories of conservation interest with those described at national level, respectively with vegetation associations

Habitat code	Habitat name	Correspondence with habitats in Romania	Vegetation associations
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*	**R2211, R2212, R2213**	*Limoselleto – Ranunculetum lateriflori Pop (1962) 1968, Gypsophileto muralis – Radioletum linoides Mititelu et al. 1973 Eleocharidetum acicularis W. Koch* 1926 emend. Oberd. 1957
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara*	**R2201**	*Nitelletum gracilis Coriolan 1957, Charetum braunii Coriolan 1957, Tolypelletum proliferae Krause 1969, Lychnothamnetum barbati* Ionescu-Ţeculescu 1967
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* -type vegetation	**R2202, R2203, R2204, R2205, R2206, R5304**	*Lemnetum minoris Soó 1927 Lemnetum gibbae Miyavaki et J. Tx. 1960 Lemnetum trisulcae Knapp et Stoffers 1962 Lemno – Spirodeletum W. Koch 1954 Wolffietum arrhizae Miyavaki et J. Tx. 1960 Spirodelo – Aldrovandentum Borhidi et J. Komlodi 1959 Spirodelo – Salvinietum natantis Slavniè 1965 Lemno – Azolletum carolinianae Nedelcu 1967 Riccietum fluitantis Slavniè 1956 em. R.Tx 1974 Hydrocharirtetum morsus-ranae Van Langendonck 1935 Stratiotetum aloidis Nowinski 1930 Lemno – Utricularietum vulgaris Soó (1928) 1947 Alianța Potamogetonion pectinati W. Koch 1926 Görs 1977 Potamogetonetum lucentis Hueck 1931 Potamogetonetum perfoliati Koch 1926, Potamogetonetum graminei (Koch 1926) Passarge 1964 em. Görs 1977 Elodeetum canadensis Eggler 1933 Potamo – Ceratophylletum submersi Pop 1962 Sparganietum erecti Roll 1938 Mentho aquaticae-Beruletum erecti (Nedelcu 1971) Sanda et Popescu 2001*
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	**R2207**	*Myriophyllo verticillati – Nupharetum luteae W. Koch 1926, Nymphaeetum albae Vollmar 1947, Nymphoidetum peltatae (Allorge 1922) Bellot 1951, Trapetum natantis V. Kárpati 1963, Potametum natantis Soó 1927*
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation	**R2208**	*Ranunculetum aquatilis Sauer 1947, Gehu 1961, Hottonietum palustris R.Tx 1937*
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri pp* and *Bidention pp* vegetation	**R5312**	*Bidenti-Polygonetum hydropiperis Lohm in R. Tx1950, Polygono lapathifolio – Bidentetum Klika 1935, Echinochloo – Polygonetum lapathifolii Soó et Csürös 1974*
40C0*	Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets	**R3128, R3129, R3132, R3133**	*Asphodelino luteae – Paliuretum Sanda, Popescu 1999 (Syn.: Paliureto-Crataegetum monogynae Cristureanu et Ţeculescu (1968) 1970 Paliuretum spinae-christi (Borza 1931) Dihoru (1969) 1970, Asphodelinetum luteae Dihoru 1970) Rhamno catharticae – Jasminetum fruticantis (Mihai et al. 1964) Mititelu et al. 1993 Caragana frutex Dihoru et al 1970 Hippophaëtum rhamnoides Borza 1931 (Syn.: Hippophaëtum Issler 1924)*
62C0*	Ponto-Sarmatic steppes	**R3409**	*Hippophaëtum rhamnoides Borza 1931 (Syn.: Hippophaëtum Issler 1924)*
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	**R3701, R3702, R3703, R3706, R3707, R3708, R3714**	Aconietum taurici Borza 1934 ex Coldea 1990 (Syn.: Aconietum taurici retezetense Borza 1934). Adenostylo-Doronicetum austriaci Horvat 1956 (Syn.: Adenostyletum alliariae banaticum Borza 1946). Cirsio waldsteinii – Heracleetum transsilvanici Pawl. et Walas 1949 (Syn.: Cardueto-Heracleetum palmati Beldie 1967 Heracleetum palmati auct. rom.) Petasitetum kablikiani Szafer, Kulcz. et Pawl.

Habitat code	Habitat name	Correspondence with habitats in Romania	Vegetation associations
			1926 (Syn.: Peta-sitetum glabrati Morariu 1943). Telekio-Petasitetum hybridi (Morariu 1967) Resmeriăă et Rațiu 1974 (Syn.: Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom.; Aegopodio-Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom.; Telekio-Petasitetum albae Beldie 1967; Petasitetum albae Dihoru 1975; Petasiteto-Telekietum speciosae Morariu 1967) Telekio – Filipenduletum Coldea 1996; Telekio speciosae – Aruncetum dioici Oroian 1998. Angelico – Cirsietum oleracei R. Tx. 1937, Scirpetum sylvatici Ralski 1931emend. Schwich 1944. Filipendulo – Geranietum palustris W. Koch 1926, Chaerophyllo hirsuti – Filipenduletum Niemann et al. 1973.
6440	Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*	**R3716**	Poetum pratensis Răv., Căzac. et Turenschi 1956, Ranunculo repentis- Alopecuretum pratensis Ellmauer 1933, Agrostideto-Festucetum pratensis Soó 1949
6510	Lowland hay meadows	**R3802, R3803, R3804**	*Arrhenatherum elatioris Br,-Bl. ex Scherrer 1925 Festuco rubrae–Agrostetum capillaris Horvat 1951 Anthoxantho – Agrostetum capillare Silinger 1933*
91AA*	Eastern white oak woods	**R4161, R4162, R4163**	*Galio dasypodi- Quercetum pubescentis Doniță 1970 Paeonio peregrinae- Carpinetum orientalis Doniță 1970 Echinopo banatici-Quercetum pubescentis, Boșcaiu et al. 1971 Cotino-Quercetum pubescentis Zol. et al. 1958 Acantho-Quercetum pubescentis Jakucs et Fekete 1958*
91F0	Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)	**R4404, R4409, R4410, R4411**	*Fraxino danubialis-Ulmetum Soó 1936 corr. 1963; Quercetum roboris- pedunculiflorae Simon 1960 (syn.: Fraxino angustifoliae-Quercetum pedunculiflorae Chifu et al. (1998) 2004); Fraxino pallisae-Quercetum pedunculiflorae (Popescu et al. 1979) Oprea 1997; Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960) Krausch 1965 (syn. Ulmeto minoris-Fraxinetum pallisae Borza ex Sanda1970).*
91I0	Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp.*	**R4138, R4142, R4146, R4148, R4156, R4157, R4159**	*Aceri tatarici-Quercetum roboris Zólyomi 1957; Quercetum pedunculiflorae- cerris Morariu 1944; Quercetum pedunculiflorae Borza 1937; Convallario- Quercetum roboris Soó (1939) 1957.*
91M0	Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests	**R4132, R4133, R4134, R4136, R4137, R4140, R4142, R4149, R4150, R4151, R4152, R4153, R4154, R4155**	*Quercetum petraeae-cerris Soó (1957) 1969 Aremonio-Quercetum petraeae Hoborka 1980 Fraxino orni-Quercetum dalechampii Doniță 1970, Orno-Quercetum praemoesiacum Roman 1974 Nectaroscordo-Tilietum tomentosae Doniță 1970 Galantho plicatae-Tilietum tomentosae Doniță 1968 Tilio argenteae-Quercetum petraeae-cerris Soó 1957, Quercetum petraeae-cerris Soó (1957) 1969, tilietosum tomentosae Pop et Cristea 2000 Orno-Quercetum praemoesicum Roman 1974 subass. coryletosum colurnae Quercetum cerris Georgescu 1941 Quercetum cerris Georgescu 1941 Quercertum farnetto-cerris Rudski 1944 subass. carpinetosum orientalis Jov 1956 Carpino-Quercetum cerris Klika 1938 (Boșcaiu et al. 1969) Quercetum farnetto-cerris Georgescu 1945 Rudski 1949 Quercetum frainetto Păun 1964*
92A0	*Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries	**R4405, R4406, R4407, R4408, R4409, R4410, R4411**	*Salicetum albae – fragilis Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957 Salicetum albae – fragilis Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957 Salicetum albae – fragilis Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957 Quercetum roboris – pedunculiflorae Simon 1960 Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960) Krausch 1965 Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960) Krausch 1965*
92D0	Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae*)	**R4422, R4423**	*Calamagrostio – Tamaricetum ramosissimae Simon et Dihoru (1962) 1963. Salicetum triandrae Malcuit 1929; subass. Amorphosum fruticosae Borza 1954*

Next, a brief analysis was carried out on the elements for defining habitats at the national level, in correspondence with Natura 2000 habitats.

Table 2. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 92A0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4406	*Salicetum albae-fragilis* Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957	Frecvent în luncile de câmpie și în luncile Dunării, în zona pădurilor de stejar, ambele subzone, în zona de silvostepă și de stepă.	0–200 m	11,5–10^{0}C	400–600 mm	Grinduri de mal din luncile mari.	Aluviuni nisipoase și stratificate.	De tip aluviosol, nisipoase, profunde, mezo-bazice, umede, mezotrofice-eutrofice.	*Populus alba*	Foarte mare.

Table 3. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3260

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2208	*Ranunculetum aquatilis* Sauer 1947, Gehu 1961, *Hottonietum palustris* R.Tx 1937	Crișana, Banat, lunca și Delta Dunării, sudul Moldovei.	2(5)–250 m	10,5–9^{0}C	450–600 mm	Bazine acvatice cu apă permanentă dar nu mai adânci de 1–1,5 m.	-	Aluviuni luto-nisipoase.	*Ranunculus aquatilis, Hottonia palustris, Polygonum amphibium*	Mare.

Table 4. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3270

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R5312	*Bidenti-Polygonetum hydropiperis* Lohm in R. Tx 1950, *Poly-gono lapathifolio – Bidentetum* Klika 1935, *Echinochloo – Polygonetum lapathifolii* Soó et Csürös 1974.	Malul bazinelor acvatice cu acumulări de material organic, în jurul izvoarelor ce servesc pentru adăpatul animalelor în timpul pășunatului, din Banat, Transilvania, Câmpia Dunării, Dobrogea și Delta Dunării.	Până la 350(450) m	11– -8^{0}C	350–650 mm	Teren plan sau foarte slab înclinat.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri și luturi.	Gleiosoluri, aluviosoluri.	*Polygonum lapathifolium, Bidens tripartita, Polygonum hydropiper, Echinochloa crus-galli.*	Redusă.

Table 5. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 6510

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3802	*Arrhenatherum elatioris* Br,-Bl. ex Scherrer 1925.	Etajele colinar și montan infe-rior din toată țara.	350–700 m	9–6,5^{0}C	600–800 mm	Versanți slab și mediu înclinați, expoziție sudică și sud-estică.	șisturi cristaline și mai rar calcare și gresii	brune luvice, moderate în humus, brun-montane slab acid, fertile.	*Arrhenatherum elatioris, Dactylis glomerata, Lotus corniculatus*	Moderată.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitudinal and morphological conditions leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 6. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 91M0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4132	*Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó (1957) 1969	Frecvent în dealurile și munții joși din partea de vest și de sud a României, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200–600 m	10–7,5°C	700–900 mm	Versanți mediu-puternic înclinați cu expoziții mai frecvent însorite, culmi.	Molase, marne, gresii, tufuri vulcanice, andezite.	De tip preluvosol, mijlociu-profunde, în parte scheletice, luto-argiloase, acide, mezobazice, hidric echilibrate, mezotrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Q. cerris*	Moderată.
R4133	*Aremonio-Quercetum petraeae* Hoborka 1980	În munții și dealurile joase din vestul Olteniei și sudul Banatului, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	300–500 m	10–9°C	800–900 mm	Versanți mediu–puternic înclinați expoziții însorite, culmi, platouri.	Calcare, pe alocuri șisturi cristaline.	De tip luvosol, preluvosol mijlociu profunde, pe alocuri cu schelet, mezo-bazice, hidric echilibrate (cu posibile deficite vara), mezotrofice.	*Quercus petraea*	Foarte mare.
R4134	*Fraxino orni-Quercetum dalechampii* Doniță 1970, *Orno-Quercetum praemoesiacum* Roman 1974	În Dobrogea de Nord, la interferența etajului submediteraneean cu cel nemoral, rar și în vestul țării.	200–450 m	10–8°C	500–600 mm	Versanți mediu – puternic înclinați, însoriți, culmi.	Calcaroase și loessuri.	De tip rendzinic sau faeoziomuri, mijlociu profunde, scheletice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea* ssp. *polycarpa, Q. petraea* ssp. *dalechampii, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis*	Foarte mare.
R4136	*Nectaroscordo-Tilietum tomentosae* Doniță 1970	În sud-estul României, mai ales în Dobrogea, în partea inferioară a etajului nemoral, subetajului de păduri de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200–450 m	10–9°C	500–600 mm	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții, în funcție de altitudine, în etajul pădurilor mezofile, pe versanți umbriți în etajul pădurilor submediteranene.	Calcaroase, uneori acoperite cu un strat subțire de loess.	De tip faeoziom și eutricambosol, mijlociu profunde până la superficiale, de regulă scheletice, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea* (toate subspeciile), *Tilia tomentosa, Fraxinus excelsior.*	Foarte mare.
R4137	*Galantho plicatae-Tilietum tomentosae* Doniță 1968	Numai în Dobrogea de Nord, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200–450 m	10,5–9°C	500–600 mm	Cumpene înguste, plane și treimea superioară a versanților umbriți alăturați, puternic înclinați.	Gresii calcaroase.	De tip rendzină, superficiale, bogate în humus și schelet calcaros, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus dalechampii, Tilia platyphyllos, T. tomentosa, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus.*	Foarte mare.
R4140	*Tilio argenteae-Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó 1957, *Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó (1957) 1969, *tilietosum tomentosae* Pop et Cristea 2000	Pe dealurile și munții joși din vestul Olteniei, Banat, Crișana etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și amestec cu gorun.	300–600 m	9,5–7,5°C	750–925 mm	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții mai mult însorite.	Șisturi, calcare, tufuri, molas	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, eutricambosol, profunde-mijlociu profunde, lutoargiloase, slab acide, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Q. cerris, Tilia tomentosa, Carpinus betulus*	Mare.
R4142	*Orno-Quercetum praemoesicum* Roman 1974 subass. *coryletosum columae*	În Podișul Mehedinți și Munții Aninei, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200–400 m	11–9,5°C	750–850 mm	Versanți mediu-puternic înclinați, însoriți.	Calcaroase.	De tip eutri-cambosol, luvosol, mijlocii-profunde cu schelet eubazic, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Corylus columa, Tilia tomentosa.*	Foarte mare.
R4149	*Quercetum cerris* Georgescu 1941	În Câmpia Română, Câmpia Oravitei, Podișul Lipovei, Culoarul Mureșului, Câmpia Crișurilor, Podișul Someșan, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec c gorun.	100–300 m	10,5–9°C	550–700 mm	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții mai mult însorite.	Variate, molase, marne, depozite luto-argiloase, loca calcare.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol profunde-mijlociu profunde, luto-argi-loase, mezobazice, hidric echilibrate, cu posibile deficite vara, mezotrofice.	*Quercus cerris*	Moderată.
R4150	Quercetum cerris Georgescu 1941	În câmpiile înalte din sudul și vestul României, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100–300 m	10–9°C	600–750 mm	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, versanți slab înclinați însoriți.	Luturi și argile.	De tip preluvosol și luvosol, profunde, pseudogleizate în profunzime, argiloase, slab-mediu acide, mezobazice, hidric alternante (cu infiltrare mai dificilă a apei din ploi și din zăpezi și precipitații și deficite de apă vara), mezotrofice.	*Quercus cerris*	Moderată.
R4151	*Quercertum farnetto-cerris* Rudski 1944 subass. *carpinetosum orientalis* Jov 1956	În masivul forestier din Dobrogea sud-vestică și în Defileul Dunării, fragmentară în sudul Munteniei și Olteniei, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădu-rilor de stejari termofili.	100–300 m	11–10°C	450–550 mm în Dobrogea, P = 750–800 mm în Defileul Dunării	Versanți cu înclinare medie și expoziții diferite.	Calcare, loess.	De tip faeoziom și maroniu de pădure, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus cerris, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis*	Mare.
R4152	*Carpino-Quercetum cerris* Klika 1938 (Boșcaiu et al. 1969)	Pe dealurile și munții joși din vestul României.	150–500 m	10,5–9°C	700–800 mm	Versanți cu înclinări și expoziții diferite, mai mult umbrite.	Molase (nisipuri, pietrișuri, argile), calcaroase, loessuri.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, eutri-cambosol, profunde, slab acide, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus cerris, Carpinus betulus.*	Mare.
R4153	*Quercetum farnetto-cerris* Georgescu 1945 Rudski 1949	În câmpiile înalte și pe dealurile joase din Muntenia, Oltenia și Banat, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100–300 m	9,5–10,5°C	500–600 mm în sud, 600–750 mm în vest	Câmpii plane sau cu depresiuni nu prea adânci, versanți slab înclinați, cu expoziții mai mult însorite.	Loessoide, lutoase, luturi, argile.	De tip preluvosol (sol brun-roșcat), profunde, argiloase, mezobazice, cu umiditate alternantă (primăvara ude, vara uscate), mezobazice.	*Quercus cerris, Q. frainetto*	Moderată.
R4154	*Quercetum frainetto* Păun 1964	În Câmpia Dunării și în câmpiile și dealurile joase din sudul Banatului, în zona pădurilor de stejari, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100–300 m	11–10°C	550–650 mm	Câmpii înalte, platouri mai drenate, versanți slab-mediu înclinați cu diferite expoziții. Roci: depozite luto-argiloase.	Depozite luto-argiloase.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, profunde, luto-argiloase, decarbonatate, slab-mediu acide, mezo-bazice, hidric echilibrate, mezotrofice.	*Quercus frainetto*	Mare.
R4155	*Quercetum frainetto* Păun 1964	În câmpiile înalte din sudul României (Gârvanu-Burdea, Boian, Romanați, Podișul Bălăciței), în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100–300 m	10–10,5°C	500–600 mm	Câmpii plane sau cu ușoare depresiuni, pla-	Argile, luturi prăfoase.	De tip alosol, planosol, vertosol, profunde, argiloase, slab-mediu acide, mezobazice, cu umiditate puternic alternantă (primăvara și după ploi ude, vara uscate, crăpate adânc), mezotrofice.	*Quercus frainetto*	Mare.

Table 7. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3130

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2211	*Cyperetum flavescenti Koch ex Aichinger* 1933, *Juncetum bufonii* Felföld 1942, Cypero – *Limoselletum* Komek 1960.	Banat, Muntenia, Lunca și Delta Dunării.	50-350	10,5-9	350-550	Teren plan sau foarte ușor înclinat.	Depozite aluviale, luto-nisipoase profunde.	Aluviosoluri, uneori slab salinizate.	*Cyperus flavescens, Juncus bufonius, Lindernia procumbens*	Moderată.
R2212	*Limoselleto – Ranunculetum lateriflori* Pop (1962) 1968, *Gypsophileto muralis – Radioletum linoides* Mititelu et al. 1973	Câmpia Banatului, Câmpia Română, Delta Dunării, Lunca Dunării.	100-300	11-9	350-550	Microdepresiuni pe terenuri plane.	Depozite loesoide, luturi, argile	Brun de pădure levigat, cernoziom levigat uneori sărăturat (solodii).	*Ranunculus lateriflorus, Lindernia procumbens, Radiola linoides.*	Mare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Caldesia parnasifolia* (DH2).
R2213	*Eleocharidetum acicularis* W. Koch 1926 emend. Oberd. 1957	Câmpia Crișurilor, Timiș-Bega, Muntenia, Lunca Siretului, Delta Dunării.	10-250	11-10,5	350-550	Teren plan.	Depozite aluviale, luto-argiloase, nisipoase.	Luvosoluri, gleiosoluri, aluviosoluri.	*Eleocharis acicularis, Cyperus flavescens.*	Mare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Marsilea quadrifolia* (DH2).

Table 8. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3140

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2201	*Niteletum gracilis* Coriolan 1957, *Charetum braunii* Coriolan 1957, *Tolypelletum proliferae* Krause 1969, *Lychnothamnetum barbati* Ionescu Teculescu 1967.	Bazinele acvatice, permanente, din lunca Dunării, Dobrogea și Delta Dunării.	0,5-40	11-10,5	450-550	Bazine acvatice permanente, șanțuri de drenaj cu apă stagnantă sau foarte lin curgătoare.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi argile.	-	*Chara braunii, C. canescens, C. tomentosa, C. fragilis, Nitella gracilis, Tolypella syncarpa.*	Moderată.

Table 9. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3150

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2202	*Lemnetum minoris* Soó 1927, *Lemnetum gibbae Miyavaki* et J. Tx. 1960, *Lemnetum trisulcae* Knapp et Stoffers 1962, *Lemno – Spirodeletum* W. Koch 1954, *Wolffietum arrhizae* Miyavaki et J. Tx. 1960, *Spirodelo – Aldrovandentum* Borhidi et J. Komlodi 1959.	Ape stagnante (bălți, iazuri, brațe moarte ale râurilor) din zona de câmpie și Delta Dunării.	10-200	11-10	350-550	Microdepresiuni cu apă permanentă, lacuri, bălți.	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, argile, luturi.	*Lemna minor, L. trisulca, Spirodela polyrhiza, Wolffia arrhiza.*	Moderată și mare în habitatele unde este prezentă *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* (DH2).
R2203	*Spirodelo – Salvinietum natantis Slavnić 1965, Lemno – Azolletum caroliniane Nedelcu 1967.*	Ape pușin adânci, din Câmpia Munteniei, Lunca și Delta Dunării, Câmpia Vestică (Timiș-Bega,Cris).	10-200	11-9,5	450-650	Bazine acvatice permanente, canale cu apa foarte slab curgătoare.	-	Depuneri aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, argile.	*Salvinia natans, Azolla caroliniana, Lemna gibba, Wolffia arrhiza.*	Aare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Marsilea quadrifolia* (DH2).
R2204	*Riccietum fluitantis Slavnić 1956 em. R.Tx. 1974.*	Canalele obturate din Câmpia Munteniei (Comana, Mogoșoaia, Căldărușani), cu ape stagnante, adesea reofile, putin profunde, semiumbrite, cu temperatura medie anuală de +10,50C.	50-75	10,5-10	550-600	Teren plan, microdepresiuni cu apă permanentă.	-	Loess.	*Riccia fluitans, Ricciocarpus natans, Lemna minor.*	Mare.
R2205	*Hydrocharitetum morsus-ranae* Van Langendonck 1935, *Stratiotetum aloidis* Nowinski 1930, *Lemno – Utricularietum vulgaris* Soó (1928) 1947.	Lunca și Delta Dunării, Banat (Lugoj, Timiș – Bega), în ape și canale cu apă stătătoare sau foarte lin curgătoare cu depuneri sau suspensii de material organic.	5(Deltă)-Până la 300 (Banat)	11-9,5	350-650	Bazine acvatice cu apă permanentă, adâncă de 40–50 cm.	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, argile.	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, Stratiotes aloides, Utricularia vulgaris.*	Moderată.
R2206	*Potamogetonion pectinati W. Koch 1926 Görs 1977, Potamogetonetum lucentis Hueck 1931, Potamogetonetum perfoliati Koch 1926, Potamogetonetum graminei (Koch 1926) Passarge 1964 em. Görs 1977, Elodeetum canadensis Eggler 1933, Potamo – Ceratophylletum submersi Pop 1962*	Crișana, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Delta Dunării, în ape permanente.	3-350	11-9,5	350-650	Bazine acvatice(lacuri, bălți, canale de colectare a apelor).	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, argile.	*Potamogeton gramineus, P. lucens, P. perfoliatus, Ceratophyllum demersum, Najas marina.*	Moderată.

Table 10. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 3160

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2207	*Myriophyllo verticillati – Nupharetum luteae* W. Koch 1926, *Nymphaeetum albae* Vollmar 1947, *Nymphoidetum peltatae* (Allorge 1922) Bellot 1951, *Trapetum natantis* V. Kárpati 1963, *Potametum natantis* Soó 1927.	Bazine acvatice cu ape stătătoare sau lin curgătoare din sud-vestul țării, Lunca și Delta Dunării, Moldova, în luncile Siretului și Prutului.	5-150	10,5-9,5	350-450	Aluviuni slab alcaline până la neutre.	-	-	*Potamogeton natans, Nuphar luteum, Nymphaea alba, Nymphoides peltata, Trapa natans.*	Mare.

Table 11. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 40C0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3128	*Asphodelino luteae – Paliuretum* Sanda, Popescu 1999 (Syn.: *Paliureto-Crataegetum monogynae* Cristureanu et Țeculescu (1968) 1970, *Paliuretum spinae-christi* (Borza 1931) Dihoru (1969) 1970, *Asphodelinetum luteae* Dihoru 1970).	Podișul Dobrogei de Nord, Podișul Dobrogei de Sud, Câmpia Aradului, Mehedinți, Câmpia Burnazului, în silvostepă.	30-300	10,7	420	Câmpie sau podiș pe coaste abrupte și însorite între văi.	Calcaroase.	Cernoziomuri superficiale, rendzine.	*Paliurus spina-christi, Ligustrum vulgare, Corn mas.*	Mare. Habitat considerat periclitat.
R3129	*Rhamno catharticae – Jasminetum fruticantis* (Mihai et al. 1964) Mititelu et al. 1993	Podișul Dobrogean de Nord, Podișul Casimcea, Dobrogea de Sud, în silvostepă.	50-100	10,7	400	Pante stâncoase însorite, cu expoziție sudică cu înclinație mare.	Calcare.	Cernoziomuri, uneori superficiale pe rocă la zi.	*Jasminum fruticans, Crataegus monogyna, Rosa canina.*	Mare. Habitat considerat periclitat.
R3131	*Prunetum tenellae* Soó 1946 (Syn.: *Prunetum nanae* Borza 1931, *Amygdaletum nanae* Soó (1927) 1959)	Podișurile Moldovei de Nord, Podișurile Moldovei de Sud, Podișul Dobrogei de Nord, Podișul Dobrogei de Sud, Bărăganul Mostiștei, Piemontul Oltețului, Câmpia și Subcarpații Transilvaniei, Depresiunea Făgăraș, Depresiunea Brașov, Depresiunea Sibiului, în zona de silvostepă și a pădurilor de stejar.	200(Pod. Moldovei)-500(C. Transilvaniei).	10,0-8,6	450-500 și 500-600.	Fragmentat cu versanți înclinați până la 35º.	Marne argiloase.	Carbonatate, cernoziomuri carbonatice.	*Amygdalus nana (Prunu tenella = Prunus nana)*	Mare. Protejat Emera
R3132	*Caragana frutex* Dihoru et al 1970	În Dobrogea de Nord, Podișul Babadag, în rariștile de pădur de *Quercus pubescens* Podișul Dobrogei de Sud – Adam Clisi, Medgidia; Câmpia Buzăului – Galbenu; Podișul Covurluiului – Murgeni, Zapodeni; Podișul Central Moldovenesc – (Vaslui-Mânjești, Ștefan cel Mare, Tanacu, Crasna); Câmpia Moldovei – (Iași-Valea Lungă, Holboca); Subcarpații Moldovei Humulești (jud. Neamț); Podișul Sucevei – Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Depresiunea Rădăuți.	200-300	10,7	420	Versanți slab înclinați, platouri	Calcaroase, depozite de loess.	Rendzine, kastanoziomuri.	*Caragana frutex*	Foarte mare, habitat extrem de rar, pereclitat de lucrările agricole.

Table 12. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 62C0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3406	*Thymo comosi Caricetum humilis* (Zolyomi 1931) Morariu et Danciu 1974, *Carici humilis – Stipetum joannis* Pop et Hodișan 1985, *Chrysopogono – Caricetum humilis Zólyomi* (1950) 1958.	Transilvania, pe calcarele din Munții Apuseni, Cheile Turzii, Bistriței, Dealul Cetății-Lempeș (Brașov), Râpa Roșie (Alba) Dealurile Sibiului.	300-650	8-6,5	750-850	Versanți slab înclinați cu expoziție sudică, sud-estică.	Calcare, grohotișuri calcaroase fixate.	Faeoziomuri, deficitare în umiditate.	*Brachypodium pinnatum, Carex humilis, Stipa joannis.*	Moderată.
R3407	*Danthonio – Stipetum stenophyllae* Ghișa 1941, *Stipetum stenophyllae* Soó 1944.	Moldova, Muncenia(Dealurile Buzăului), Transilvania (Dealurile cu vegetație stepică).	400-600	8-6	700-800	Versanți moderați înclinați, platouri.	Loess în Moldova și Muntenia.	Faeoziomuri, slab acide-neutre.	*Stipa stenophylla, Brachypodium pinnatum*	Moderată.
R3409	*Stipetum lessingianae* Soó (1927 n.n.) 1947, *Stipetum pulcherrimae* Soó 1942.	Transilvania (Câmpia Transilvaniei, Podișul Târnavelor, Dealurile Sibiului și Brașovului), Moldova (Podișul Central Moldovenesc). În Bărăgan a dispărut aproape complet, dar se menține pe Dealurile Buzăului.	300-750	8,5-6	700-850	Pante domoale, coame late, cu sol profund și fertil, dar și pe pante abrupte unde apa se scurge repede	Calcare pe dealurile din Transilvania, loess în Moldova	Erodosoluri, cernoziomuri erodate.	*Stipa lessingiana, S. joanis, S. pulcherrima, Cephalaria uralensis, Crambe tataria.*	Moderată, în general, și mare în habitatele cu *Astragalus peterfii (DH2).*
R3418	*Agropyro-Kochietum prostratae* Zólyomi (1957) 1958, *Agropyretum pectiniforme* (Prodan 1939) Dihoru 1970.	Dobrogea, Muntenia și estul Banatului.	80-300	11-8,5	350-450	Terenuri plane, și pante ușor înclinate, pe terasele înalte ale Ialomiței.	Loess, mai rar calcare (în Dobrogea)	Castanoziomuri și cernoziomuri.	*Agropyron cristatum* spp. *pectinatum, Festuca valesiac Kochia prostrata.*	Mare.
R3421	*Koelerio – Artemisietum lerchianae* Dihoru 1970.	Dobrogea, Capul Doloșman.	5-10	11	400	Terenuri stâncoase, ușor înclinate până la moderat înclinate.	Calcare marnoase, cenușii	Cernoziomuri, castanoziomuri.	*Artemisia lerchiana, Koeleria lobata, Agropyron brandzae.*	Mare, în special în habitatele cu *Centaurea jankae* (DH2).

Table 13. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 6440

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine(m)	T(°)	Pp(mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3712	*Agrostio stoloniferae – Deschampsietum caespitosae* Ujvarosi 1947.	Transilvania, iar în Oltenia, Muntenia și Moldova, numai în zona colinară.	300-700	8-6,5	700-800	Teren foarte ușor înclinat sau plan, cu exces de umiditate.	Depuneri aluviale, glei.	Gleisoluri, soluri aluviale.	*Deschampsia caespitosa, Agrostis stolonifera, Juncus conglomeratus.*	Redusă.
R3715	*Agrostetum stoloniferae* (Ujvarosi 1941) Burduja 1956.	Zonele de câmpie și colinare din Transilvania, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Moldova, Dobrogea.	100-500	9-7,5	550-700	Teren plan sau ușor înclinat cu expoziții variate, dar preferă pe cele sudice și sud-estice.	Depozite lutoase și nisipo-argiloase.	Aluviosoluri, gleiosoluri.	*Agrostis stolonifera, Rorippa sylvestris, Trifolium fragiferum, Alopecurus pratensis, Festuca pratensis*	Redusă și Mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Cypripedium calceolus* (DH2) (Zamostea – jud. Suceava, Valea Tișiței – jud. Vrancea).
R3716	*Poetum pratensis* Răv., Căzac. et Turenschi 1956, *Ranunculo repentis – Alopecuretum pratensis* Ellmauer 1933, *Agrostideto-Festucetum pratensis* Soó 1949	În luncile râurilor din Transilvania, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Moldova.	100-400	9,5-8	550-700	Teren plan, pante foarrte slab înclinate, terasele râurilor din câmpie.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, fertile și bine aprovizionate cu umiditate, tot timpul anului.	Eutricambosoluri, ușoare, humico-gleice, gleiosoluri.	*Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis.*	Moderată.

Table 14. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 91AA

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief / Substrat	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4158	*Querco pedunculiflorae Tilietum tomentosae* Doniță 1970	Numai în câmpiile și podișurile din sud-estul României (Câmpia Dunării, Podișul Dobrogei, Moldova de sud), la limi interioară a zonei de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păd de stejari termofili.	150-400	10,5-9°C	450-600	Versanți slab înclinați, umbriți, origini de văi largi, platouri.	Straturi groase de loess.	De tip faeziom, profunde-mijlociu profunde, bogate în humus, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus pedunculiflora, Tilia tomentosa.*	Foarte mare.
R4161	*Galio dasypodi Quercetum pubescentis* Doniță 1970	Numai în sud-estul României (Dobrogea, Moldova de sud), zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	100-200	10,5-10 °C	250-500	Versanți cu înclinări diferite, în general mici, însoriți, platouri.	În general calcaroase, uneori vulcanice sau șisturi verzi.	De tip rendzină, superficiale, semischeletice, bogate în humus, eubazice, hidric puternic deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Cotinus coggygria.*	Foarte mare.
R4162	*Paeonio peregrinae-Carpinetum orientalis* Doniță 197	În Dobrogea, în etajul pădurilor submediteraneene.	100-250	10,5-10°C	450-500	Platouri, versanți slab înclinați, mai alex însoriți; în silvostepă extrazonal pe versanți umbriți.	Clacaroase și loess.	De tip rendzină sau maroniu de pădure, mijlociu profunde scheletice, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis*	Foarte mare
R4163	Echinopo banatici Quercetum pubescentis, Boșcaiu et al. 1971. Cotino-Quercetum pubescentis Zol. et al. 1958, Acantho-Quercetum pubescentis Jakucs et Fekete 1958	Defileul Dunării, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec de gorun.	100-200	11,5-11°C	700-800	Versanți în general puternic înclinați, stâncoși, însoriți.	Calcaroase.	De tip rendzină și litosol, superficiale-mijlociu profunde, scheletice, slab acide eubazice, hidricdeficitare vara, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Q. virgiliana*	Foarte mare

Table 15. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 91F0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4404	*Fraxino danubialis-Ulmetum* Sanda et Popescu 1999.	În toată România, în luncile râurilor mari, ce coboară din Carpați (Prut, Siret, Argeș, Olt,Jiu, Timiș, Mureș, Someș, Crișuri) în zona pădurilor de stejar, ambele subzone.	15-150	11-9,5	500-700	Terase înalte, plane, mai rar inundabile din luncile marilor râuri.	Aluviuni diverse, lutos argiloase, pietrișuri	De tip cambosol tânăr de luncă, aluviosol, profunde, gleizate în adâncime, eubazice, umede, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Fraxinus angustifolia, Ulmus laevis (Populus alba)*	Moderată.
R4409	*Quercetum robori-pedunculiflorae Simon 1960.*	În luncile din Câmpia Română (în special lunca Ialomiței) și din Moldova de sud (lunca Bârladului), în zona de silvostepă și zona de stepă.	5-100	11,5-10	400-500	Terase, rar inundabile, din luncă.	Aluviuni luto-argiloase	De tip eutricambosol, aluviosol, profunde, gleizate în profunzime, luto-argiloase, slab acidneutre, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, cu posibile deficite în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. pedunculiflora, Fraxinus angustifolia, Fraxinus pallisae.*	Foarte mare.
R4410	*Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960) Krausch 1965.*	În insulele nisipoase Letea și Caraorman din Delta Dunării, în zona de stepă.	3-5	11,5-11	350-450	Depresiuni înguste și mai largi, puțin adânci (1–2 m), între dunele de nisip, cu apa freatică la 0,6–1,2 m.	Nisip cochilifer.	De tip psamosol, profunde, slab humifere, eubazice, umed-reavăne, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. pedunculiflora, Fraxinus angustifolia, F. pallisae, Populus alba.*	Foarte mare.
R4411	*Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960), Krausch 1965.*	În insulele nisipoase Letea și Caraorman din Delta Dunării, în zona de stepă.	0-5	11,5-11	350-450	Depresiuni largi (100–200 m) și relativ adânci (2–3 m) între dunele de nisip cu apa freatică aproape de suprafață.	Nisip cochilifer.	De tip psamosol, profunde, bogate în humus, eubazice, umed-ude, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Fraxinus angustifolia, Populus alba, Alnus glutinosa*	Foarte mare.

Table 16. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 91I0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief / Substrat	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4138	*Aceri tatarico Quercetum petraeae-roboris* (Soó 1951) em. Zolyomi 1957	În podișul Transilvaniei, mai fregvent în centrul podișului (Câmpia Transilvaniei) și teritoriile înconjurătoare, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	300-500	9-8°C	600-800	Versanti slab – mediu înclinați cu expoziții în general umbrite, culmi.	Marne, gresii, nisipuri, tufuri.	De tip eutricambosol, preluvosol, profunde, luto-argiloase, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. petraea*	Mare.
R4146	*Aceri tatarico Quercetum roboris* Zolyomi 1957	În nord- estul României, în depresiunea Jijeia – Bahlui, în silvostepa cu stejari mezofili.	100-200	9,5-8,5 °C	450-570	Versanti slab-mediu înclinați cu expoziț mai mult însorite, platouri, văi largi.	Depozite luto-argiloase și loessoide.	De tip faeoziom (cernoziom cambic și argiloiluvial), profunde, grele, slab acide – bazice, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur*	Foarte mare.
R4148	*Convallario-Quercetum roboris* Soó 1957	Pe nisipurile din nord - vestul României (Carei, Valea lui Mihai, Secuieni), în zona de silvostepă.	100 - 130	11-10,5 °C	550-650	Interdune.	Nisipuri.	De tip psamosol, profund, mezobazic, umed, mezotrofic.	*Quercus robur*	Foarte mare.
R4156	*Quercetum pedunculiflorae-cerris* Morariu 1944	În centrul și vestul Câmpiei Dunării, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri termofice.	20-100	11,5-10 °C	450-500	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, văi largi.	Depozite loessoide.	De tip faeoziom, profunde, neutr eubazice, hidric deficitare în tim verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus pedunculiflora Quercus cerris, Quercu pubescens*	Foarte mare.
R4157	*Quercetum pedunculiflorae* Borza 1937	În estul Câmpiei Dunării, în Dobrogea și sudul Moldovei, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	15-200	11-10 °C	400-450	Câmpii plane sau cu depresiuni puțin adânci, în Dobrogea, văi late, platouri în Moldova de sud.	Depozite loessoide	De tip faeoziom (cernoziom cambic), profunde, bogate în humus, slab acide, eubazice, hidric deficitare în tim verii, eutrofice	*Quercus pedunculiflora Acer tataricum.*	Mare.
R4159	-	În câmpiile și dealurile joase din sudul Moldovei și estul Munteniei, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	50-200	11-10 °C	450-475	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, văi largi.	Depozite loessoide fine.	De tip faeoziom, profunde, luto-argiloase, slab acide, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus pedunculiflora Q. robur.*	Foarte mare.

Table 17. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 92D0

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4422	*Calamagrostio – Tamaricetum ramosissimae* Simon et Dihoru (1962) 1963.	Câmpia Olteniei, Câmpia Română, Delta Dunării, litoralul mării Negre, Câmpia Siretului, Pod. Covurluiului, Lunca Buzăului, intrazonal, de-a lungul râurilor pe aluviuni.	0-150	10-10,5°C	400-500	Lunca Dunării și a râurilor interioare, marginea canalelor, brațe moarte sau în apropierea lacurilor de câmpie.	Depozite aluvionare.	Aluviuni și aluviosoluri puțin evoluate, săracce, alcaline, ușor salinizate cu textură nisipoasă și apă freatică la mică adâncime.	*Tamarix ramosissima*	Mare, habitate protejate Emerald.

An analysis of the potential presence of habitats at the level of the studied area, indicates an invalidation of some habitats at the level of the studied area.

Table 18. Corresponding national habitat types

National Correspondent Habitat	Natura 2000 correspondent habitat
R2201	3140
R2202	3150
R2203	3150
R2204	3150
R2205	3150
R2206	3150
R2207	3160
R2208	3260
R2211	3130
R2212	3130
R2213	3130
R3128	40C0
R3129	40C0
R3132	40C0
R3133	40C0
R3409	62C0
R3701	6430
R3702	6430
R3703	6430
R3706	6430
R3707	6430
R3708	6430
R3714	6430
R3716	6440
R3802	6510
R3803	6510
R3804	6510
R4132	91M0
R4133	91M0
R4134	91M0
R4136	91M0
R4137	91M0
R4138	91I0
R4140	91M0
R4142	91M0
R4146	91I0
R4148	91I0
R4149	91M0
R4150	91M0
R4151	91M0
R4152	91M0
R4153	91M0
R4154	91M0
R4155	91M0
R4156	91I0
R4157	91I0
R4159	91I0
R4161	91AA*
R4162	91AA*
R4163	91AA*
R4404	91F0
R4405	92A0
R4406	92A0
R4407	92A0
R4408	92A0

R4409	92A0
R4410	92A0
R4411	92A0
R4422	92D0
R4423	There is no correspondence
R5304	3150
R5312	3270

Table 19. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2201

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2201	*Nitelletum gracilis* Coriolan 1957, *Charetum braunii* Coriolan 1957, *Tolypelletum proliferae* Krause 1969, *Lychnothamnetum barbati* Ionescu Teculescu 1967.	Bazinele acvatice, permanente, din lunca Dunării, Dobrogea și Delta Dunării.	0,5-40	11-10,5	450-550	Bazine acvatice permanente, șanțuri de drenaj cu apă stagnantă sau foarte lin curgătoare.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi argile.	-	*Chara braunii, C. canescens, C. tomentosa, C. fragilis, Nitella gracilis, Tolypella syncarpa.*	Moderată.

Table 20. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2202

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2202	*Lemnetum minoris* Soó 1927, *Lemnetum gibbae Miyavaki* et J. Tx. 1960, *Lemnetum trisulcae* Knapp et Stoffers 1962, *Lemno – Spirodeletum* W. Koch 1954, *Wolffietum arrhizae* Miyavaki et J. Tx. 1960, *Spirodelo – Aldrovandentum* Borhidi et J. Komlodi 1959.	Ape stagnante (bălți, iazuri, brațe moarte ale râurilor) din zona de câmpie și Delta Dunării.	10-200	11-10	350-550	Microdepresiuni cu apă permanentă, lacuri, bălți.	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, argile, luturi.	*Lemna minor, L. trisulca, Spirodela polyrhiza, Wolffia arrhiza.*	Moderată și mare în habitatele unde este prezentă *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* (DH2).

Table 21. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2203

R2203	*Spirodelo – Salvinietum natantis Slavnić 1965, Lemno – Azolletum caroliniane Nedelcu 1967.*	Ape pușin adânci, din Câmpia Munteniei, Lunca și Delta Dunării, Câmpia Vestică (Timiș-Bega,Cris).	10-200	11-9,5	450-650	Bazine acvatice permanente, canale cu apa foarte slab curgătoare.	-	Depuneri aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, argile.	*Salvinia natans, Azolla caroliniana, Lemna gibba, Wolffia arrhiza.*	Aare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Marsilea quadrifolia* (DH2).

Table 22. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2204

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2204	*Riccietum fluitantis Slavnić 1956 em. R.Tx 1974.*	Canalele obturate din Câmpia Munteniei (Comana, Mogosoaia, Căldărușani), cu ape stagnante, adesea reofile, putin profunde, semiumbrite, cu temperatura medie anuală de +10,50C.	50-75	10,5-10	550-600	Teren plan, microdepresiuni cu apă permanentă	-	Loess.	*Riccia fluitans, Ricciocarpus natans, Lemna minor.*	Mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 23. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2205

R2205	*Hydrocharitetum morsus-ranae* Van Langendonck 1935, *Stratiotetum aloidis* Nowinski 1930, *Lemno – Utricularietum vulgaris* Soó (1928) 1947.	Lunca și Delta Dunării, Banat (Lugoj, Timiș – Bega), în ape și canale cu apă stătătoare sau foarte lin curgătoare cu depuneri sau suspensii de material organic.	5(Deltă)-Până la 300 (Banat)	11-9,5	350-650	Bazine acvatice cu apă permanentă, adâncă de 40–60 cm.	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, argile.	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, Stratiotes aloides, Utricularia vulgaris.*	Moderată.

Table 24. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2206

R2206	*Potamogetonion pectinati W. Koch 1926 Görs 1977, Potamogetonetum lucentis Hueck 1931, Potamogetonetum perfoliati Koch 1926, Potamogetonetum graminei (Koch 1926) Passarge 1964 em. Görs 1977, Elodeetum canadensis Eggler 1933, Potamo – Ceratophylletum submersi Pop 1962*	Crișana, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Delta Dunării, în ape permanente.	3-350	11-9,5	350-650	Bazine acvatice(lacuri, bălți, canale de colectare a apelor).	-	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, argile.	*Potamogeton gramineus, P. lucens, P. perfoliatus, Ceratophyllum demersum, Najas marina.*	Moderată.

Table 25. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2207

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2207	*Myriophyllo verticillati – Nupharetum luteae* W. Koch 1926, *Nymphaeetum albae* Vollmar 1947, *Nymphoidetum peltatae* (Allorge 1922) Bellot 1951, *Trapetum natantis* V. Kárpati 1963, *Potametum natantis* Soó 1927.	Bazine acvatice cu ape stătătoare sau lin curgătoare din sud-vestul țării, Lunca și Delta Dunării, Moldova, în luncile Siretului și Prutului.	5-150	10,5-9,5	350-450	Aluviuni slab alcaline până la neutre.	-	-	*Potamogeton natans, Nuphar luteum, Nymphaea alba, Nymphoides peltata, Trapa natans.*	Mare.

Table 26. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2208

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T(ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci / Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2208	*Ranunculetum aquatilis* Sauer 1947, Gehu 1961, *Hottonietum palustris* R.Tx 1937.	Crișana, Banat, Iunca și Delta Dunării, sudul Moldovei.	2(5)-250	10,5-9	450-600	Bazine acvatice cu apă permanentă dar nu mai adânci de 1,1,5 m.	-	-	*Ranunculus aquatilis, Hottonia palustris, Polygonum amphibium.*	Mare.

Table 27. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2211

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R2211	*Cyperetum flavescenti Koch ex Aichinger* 1933, *Juncetum bufonii* Felföld 1942, Cypero – *Limoselletum Kornek* 1960.	Banat, Muntenia, Lunca și Delta Dunării.	50-350	10,5-9	350-550	Teren plan sau foarte ușor înclinat.	Depozite aluviale, luto-nisipoase profunde.	Aluviosoluri, uneori slab salinizate.	*Cyperus flavescens, Juncus bufonius, Lindernia procumbens*	Moderată.

Table 28. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2212

R2212	*Limoselleto – Ranunculetum lateriflori* Pop (1962) 1968, *Gypsophileto muralis – Radioletum linoides* Mititelu et al. 1973	Câmpia Banatului, Câmpia Română, Delta Dunării, Lunca Dunării.	100-300	11-9	350-550	Microdepresiuni pe terenuri plane.	Depozite loesoide, luturi, argile	Brun de pădure levigat, cernoziom levigat uneori sărăturat (solodii).	*Ranunculus lateriflorus, Lindernia procumbens, Radiola linoides.*	Mare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Caldesia parnasifolia* (DH2).

Table 29. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R2213

R2213	*Eleocharidetum acicularis* W. Koch 1926 emend. Oberd. 1957	Câmpia Crișurilor, Timiș-Bega, Muntenia, Lunca Siretului, Delta Dunării.	10-250	11-10,5	350-550	Teren plan.	Depozite aluviale, luto-argiloase, nisipoase.	Luvosoluri, gleiosoluri, aluviosoluri.	*Eleocharis acicularis, Cyperus flavescens.*	Mare și foarte mare în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Marsilea quadrifolia* (DH2).

Table 30. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3128

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3128	*Asphodelino luteae – Paliuretum* Sanda, Popescu 1999 (Syn.: *Paliureto-Crataegetum monogynae* Cristureanu et Țeculescu (1968) 1970, *Paliuretum spinae-christi* (Borza 1931) Dihoru (1969) 1970, *Asphodelinetum luteae* Dihoru 1970).	Podișul Dobrogei de Nord, Podișul Dobrogei de Sud, Câmpia Aradului, Mehedinți, Câmpia Burnazului, în silvostepă.	30-300	10,7	420	Câmpie sau podiș pe coaste abrupte și însorite între văi.	Calcaroase.	Cernoziomuri superficiale, rendzine.	*Paliurus spina-christi, Ligustrum vulgare, Cornus mas.*	Mare. Habitat considerat periclitat.

Table 31. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3129

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3129	*Rhamno catharticae – Jasminetum fruticantis* (Mihai et al. 1964) Mititelu et al. 1993	Podișul Dobrogean de Nord, Podișul Casimcea, Dobrogea de Sud, în silvostepă.	50-100	10,7	400	Pante stâncoase însorite, cu expoziție sudică cu înclinație mare.	Calcare.	Cernoziomuri, uneori superficiale pe rocă la zi.	*Jasminum fruticans, Crataegus monogyna, Rosa canina.*	Mare. Habitat considerat periclitat.

Table 32. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3132

R3132	*Caragana frutex* Dihoru et al 1970	În Dobrogea de Nord, Podișul Babadag, în rariștile de pădur de *Quercus pubescens* Podișul Dobrogei de Sud – Adam Clisi, Medgidia; Câmpia Buzăului – Galbenu; Podișul Covurluiului – Murgeni, Zapodeni; Podișul Central Moldovenesc – (Vaslui-Mânjești, Ștefan cel Mare, Tanacu, Crasna); Câmpia Moldovei – (Iași-Valea Lungă, Holboca); Subcarpații Moldovei Humulești (jud. Neamț); Podișul Sucevei – Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Depresiunea Rădăuți.	200-300	10,7	420	Versanți slab înclinați, platouri	Calcaroase, depozite de loess.	Rendzine, kastanoziomuri.	*Caragana frutex*	Foarte mare, habitat extrem de rar, pereclitat de lucrările agricole.

Table 33. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3131

R3131	*Prunetum tenellae* Soó 1946 (Syn.: *Prunetum nanae* Borza 1931, *Amygdaletum nanae* Soó (1927) 1959)	Podișurile Moldovei de Nord, Podișurile Moldovei de Sud, Podișul Dobrogei de Nord, Podișul Dobrogei de Sud, Bărăganul Mostiștei, Piemontul Oltețului, Câmpia și Subcarpații Transilvaniei, Depresiunea Făgăraș, Depresiunea Brașov, Depresiunea Sibiului, în zona de silvostepă și a pădurilor de stejar.	200(Pod. Moldovei)-500(C. Transilvaniei).	10,0-8,6	450-500 și 500-600.	Fragmentat cu versanți înclinați până la 35º.	Marne argiloase.	Carbonatate, cernoziomuri carbonatice.	*Amygdalus nana (Prunus tenella = Prunus nana)*	Mare. Protejat Emera

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 34. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3133

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3133	*Hippophaëtum rhamnoides Borza 1931 (Syn.: Hippophaëtum Issler 1924).*	Subcarpații Moldovei și Munteniei (între Olt și Bistrița) din etajul nemoral până în zona silvostepei (în est).	150–900 m	10,5–5,50 C	600–850 mm	colinar, cu fragmentare longitudinală și transversală, înclinarea pantei moderată-mare și expoziția variabilă	psamito-pelitice, cu succesiune de marne, argile nisipoase, nisipuri	desea puternic erodate, eutricambosoluri, preluvosoluri, luvosoluri, rar pseudorendzine cu orizontul distrus.	*Hippophaë rhamnoides, Cytisus nigri- cans. Spec caracteristice: Hippophaë rhamnoides, Calamagrostis epigeios, Cytisus nigricans*	Redusă, stadii succe-sionale, uneori planta cu rol antierozional.

Table 35. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3409

R3409	*Stipetum lessingianae* Soó (1927 n.n.) 1947, *Stipetum pulcherrimae* Soó 1942.	Transilvania (Câmpia Transilvaniei, Podișul Târnavelor, Dealurile Sibiului și Brașovului), Moldova (Podișul Central Moldovenesc). În Bărăgan a dispărut aproape complet, dar se menține pe Dealurile Buzăului.	300-750	8,5-6	700-850	Pante domoale, coame late, cu sol profund și fertil, dar și pe pante abrupte unde apa se scurge repede	Calcare pe dealurile din Transilvania, loess în Moldova	Erodosoluri, cernoziomuri erodate.	*Stipa lessingiana, S. joanis, S. pulcherrima, Cephalaria uralensis, Crambe tataria.*	Moderată, în general, și mare în habitatele cu *Astragalus peterfii (DH2).*
	Agropyro-Kochietum									

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 36. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3701

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Substrat	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3701	*Aconietum taurici* Borza 1934 ex Coldea 1990 (Syn.: *Aconietum taurici retezetense* Borza 1934).	Carpații Orientali: Munții Rodnei (circurile Pietrosul, Buhăescu). Carpații Meridionali: Munții Iezer-Păpușa, Munții Retezat, Munții Țarcu-Godeanu; în etajele subalpin și alpin.	1600–2260 m	2,0– -1,5ºC	1325–1450 mm	În lungul izvoarelor și de-a lungul pâraielor de pe coastele însorite sau din perimetrul circurilor glaciare.	Acid.	Rendzine, litosol, foliosoluri bogate în nitrați.	*Aconitum tauricum, Saxifraga heuche-rifolia.*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 37. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3702

R3702	*Adenostylo-Doronicetum austriaci* Horvat 1956 (Syn.: *Adenostyletum alliariae banaticum* Borza 1946).	Carpații Orientali: Munții Rodnei. Carpații Meridionali: Munții Făgăraș, Munții Țarcu, Munții Godeanu. Carpații Occidentali: Semenic, Valea Sebeșului; Valea Zărnei–Valea Drăganului; în regiunea montană, etajele subalpin și alpin.	900–2200 m	5,4– -1,0ºC	950–1450 mm	Văi abrupte, jgheaburi și hornuri umbrite, uneori la marginea pâraielor.	Diferit.	Coluviale umede, bogate în pietriș și bolovăniș fixat.	*Adenostyles alliariae, Doronicum austria-cum.*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 38. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3703

R3703	*Cirsio waldsteinii – Heracleetum transsilvanici* Pawl. et Walas 1949 (Syn.: *Cardueto-Heracleetum palmati* Beldie 1967 *Heracleetum palmati* auct. rom.)	Carpații Orientali: Munții Rodnei. Carpații Meridionali: Munții Făgăraș, Munții Tarcu, Munții Godeanu. Carpații Occidentali: Semenic, Valea Sebeșului; Valea Zârnei – Valea Drăganului; în regiu-nea montană și etajul subalpin.	900–2000 m.	5,4–0,0ºC	900–1425 mm	Văi abrupte, jgheaburi și hornuri umbrite sau bolovănișurile fixate.	Diferit.	Rendzine superficiale, scheleto-pietroase coluvionate cu humus.	*Heracleum sphondylium* ssp. *transsilva-nicum, Cirsium waldsteinii.*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 39. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3706

R3706	*Petasitetum kablikiani* Szafer, Kulcz. et Pawl. 1926 (Syn.: *Peta-sitetum glabrati* Morariu 1943).	Carpații Orientali: Munții Rodnei, Bistrița Aurie, Bazinul Tazlăului, Muntele Siriu, Cheile Tișiței; în etajul montan.	800–1280 m	5,8–4,5ºC	900–1200 mm	Văi intramontane, de-a lungul pâraielor.	Diferit.	Foliosoluri cu depuneri de pietriș și prundiș.	*Petasites kablikianus*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 40. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3707

R3707	*Telekio-Petasitetum hybridi* (Morariu 1967) Resmeriță et Rațiu 1974 (Syn.: *Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom.; Aegopodio-Petasitetum hybridi* auct. rom.; *Telekio-Petasitetum albae* Beldie 1967; *Petasitetum albae* Dihoru 1975; *Petasiteto-Telekietum speciosae* Morariu 1967) *Telekio – Filipenduletum* Coldea 1996; *Telekio speciosae – Aruncetum dioici* Oroian 1998.	Carpații Orientali: Maramureș, Munții Rodnei, Bistrița Aurie, Bazinul Bistriței, Munții Ceahlău, Munții Baraolt, Muntele Siriu, Valea Mraconiei, Valea Gurghiului, Defileul Mureșului, Munții Harghita (Pârâul), Valea Chirui, Harghita Băi, Cabana Mădăraș, Mohoș, Pădurea Hoghiz. Carpații Meridionali: Munții Bucegi, Munții Piatra Craiului, Muntele Postăvaru, Munții Iezer-Păpușa, Valea Oltului. Carpații Occidentali: Valea Galbenă-Padiș, Valea Iadului, Stâna de Vale, Defileul Crișului Repede, Valea Sebișelului, Valea Fenești; în etajul montan mijlociu.	550–1100 m	7,3,0–5,1ºC	800–1100 mm	Văi, în lungul și pe flancurile pâraielor sau a depresiunilor largi din pădure.	Diferit.	Rendzine, soluri coluvionate și bogate în humus.	*Telekia speciosa, Petasites hybridus*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 41. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3708

R3708	*Angelico – Cirsietum oleracei* R. Tx. 1937, *Scirpetum sylvatici* Ralski 1931emend. Schwich 1944.	În zona colinară și în etajul montan inferior din toată țara.	350–700 m	8–7ºC	650–800 mm	Versanții văilor, în apropiere de firul văii sau al ochiurilor de apă din lungul acestora.		Aluviale, pseudogleice, bogate în substanțe nutritive.	*Angelica sylvestris, Cirsium oleraceum, Geranium palustre, Scirpus sylvaticus*	Redusă, mare doar în habitatele unde este prezentă specia *Ligularia sibirica* (DH2).

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 42. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3714

R3714	*Filipendulo – Geranietum palustris* W. Koch 1926, *Chaerophyllo hirsuti – Filipenduletum* Niemann et al. 1973.	Locuri umede, din lungul văilor colinare și montan inferioare, din Transilvania, Muntenia, Moldova.	500–800 m	7,5–6,0ºC	700–950 mm	Văi colinare și montan inferioare	Roci silicioase, marne și bolovănișuri aduse de torenți.	Aluviale, gleice și pseudo-gleice, bogate în umiditate și substanțe nutritive.	*Filipendula ulmaria, Chaerophyllum hirsu-tum, Telekia speciosa.*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution, altitude, relief, leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 43. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3716

R3716	*Poetum pratensis* Răv., Căzac. et Turenschi 1956, *Ranunculo repentis – Alopecuretum pratensis* Ellmauer 1933, *Agrostideto-Festucetum pratensis* Soó 1949	în luncile râurilor din Transilvania, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Moldova.	100-400	9,5-8	550-700	Teren plan, pante foarrte slab înclinate, terasele râurilor din câmpie.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri, luturi, fertile și bine aprovizionate cu umiditate, tot timpul anului.	Eutricambosoluri, ușoare, humico-gleice, gleiosoluri.	*Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis.*	Moderată.

Table 44. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3802

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R3802	*Arrhenatherum elatioris* Br,-Bl. ex Scherrer 1925.	Etajele colinar și montan infe-rior din toată țara.	350–700 m	9–6,5ºC	600–800 mm	Versanți slab și mediu înclinați, expoziție sudică și sud-estică.	șisturi cristaline și mai rar calcare și gresii	brune luvice, moderate în humus, brun-montane slab acid, fertile.	*Arrhenatherum elatioris, Dactylis glomerata, Lotus corniculatus*	Moderată.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 45. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3803

R3803	*Festuco rubrae – Agrostetum capillaris* Horvat 1951.	Dealurile subcarpatice, Podișul Mehedinți, Podișul Transilvaniei, Depresiunea Dornelor, Obcinele Moldovei.	350-700	8-6,5	700-800	Versanți slab înclinați, expoziții sudice, estice.	Silicioase, pietrișuri.	Districambosoluri, luvosoluri.	*Festuca rubra, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus*	Redusă.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 46. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R3804

R3804	*Anthoxantho – Agrostetum capillare* Silinger 1933.	Subcarpații Getici, Subcarpații Moldavi, Podișul Transilvaniei.	300-700	9,0-7	650-750	Pante moderat acid.	Substrat slab-moderat acid.	Eutricambosoluri, districambosoluri, aluviosoluri.	*Agrostis capillaris, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Cynosurus cristatus, Lolium perenne.*	Moderată.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 47. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4132

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4132	*Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó (1957) 1969.	Frecvent în dealurile și munții joși din partea de vest și de sud a României, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădu- rilor de gorun și amestec cu gorun.	200–600	9,5-7,5	700–900	Versanși mediu-puternic înclinați cu expoziții mai frecvent însorite, culmi.	Molase, marne, gresii, tufuri vulcanice, andezite	De tip preluvosol, mijlo- ciu profunde- profunde, în parte schele- tice, luto-argiloase, acide, mezobazice, hidric echilibrate, mezotrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Quercus cerris.*	Moderată.

Table 48. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4133

R4133	*Aremonio-Quercetum petraeae Hoborka 1980.*	În munții și dealurile joase din vestul Olteniei și sudul Banatului (Podișul Mehedinți, Munții Almaș, Locvei, Dognecei). În etajul nemoral. Subetajul pădurilor de gorun și amestec cu gorun.	300–500	10–9	800–900	Versanți mediu-puternic înclinați cu expoziții însorite, culmi, platouri.	Calcare, pe alocuri șisturi cristaline.	De tip luvosol, preluvosol mijlociu profunde – profunde, pe alocuri cu schelet, mezobazice, hidric echilibrate (cu posibile deficite de vară), mezobazice.	*Quercus petraea.*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 49. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4134

R4134	*Fraxino orni-Quercetum dalechampiiDonită 1970, Orno-Quercetum praemoesiacum Roman 1974.*	În Dobrogea de Nord, la interferența etajului submediteraneean cu cel nemoral, rar și în vestul țării (Podișul Mehedinți, Defileul Dunării).	200–450	10–8	500–600	Versanți mediu – puternic înclinați, înso- riți, culmi.	Calcaroase și loessuri (Dobrogea)	De tip rendzinic sau faeoziomuri, mijlociu profunde, schele- tice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea ssp. polycarpa,ssp.dale-champii, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 50. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4136

R4136	*Nectaroscordo- Tilietum tomentosae Donită 1970*	În sud-estul României, mai ales în Dobrogea, în partea inferioară a etajului nemoral, subetajului de păduri de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200-450	10-9	500-600	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții, în funcție de altitudine, în etajul pădurilor mezofile, pe versanți umbriți în etajul pădurilor submediteranene.	Calcaroase, uneori acoperite cu un strat subțire de loess.	De tip faeoziom și eutricambosol, mijlociu profunde până la superficiale, de regulă scheletice, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea (toate subspeciile), Tilia tomentosa, Fraxinus excelsior.*	Foarte mare.

Table 51. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4137

R4137	*Galantho plicatae-Tilietum tomentosae Donită 1968*	Numai în Dobrogea de Nord, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200–450	10,5 - 9	500-600	Cumpene înguste, plane și treimea supe- rioară a versanților umbriți alături, puternic înclinați.	Gresii calcaroase.	De tip rendzină, superficiale, bogate în humus și schelet calcaros, eubazice, hidric defi- citare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus dalechampii, Tilia platyphyllos, T. tomentosa, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus.*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 52. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4138

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief / Substrat	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4138	*Aceri tatarico Quercetum petraeae-roboris* (Soó 1951) em. Zolyomi 1957	În podișul Transilvaniei, mai fregvent în centrul podișului (Câmpia Transilvaniei) și teritoriile înconjurătoare, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	300-500	9-8ºC	600-800	Versanți slab – mediu înclinați cu expoziții în general umbrite, culmi.	Marne, gresii, nisipuri, tufuri.	De tip eutricambosol, preluvosol, profunde, luto-argiloase, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. petraea*	Mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 53. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4140

R4140	*Tilio argenteae-Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó 1957, *Quercetum petraeae-cerris* Soó (1957) 1969, *tilietosum tomentosae* Pop et Cristea 2000.	Pe dealurile și munții joși din vestul Olteniei, Banat, Crișana, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și amestec cu gorun.	300–600	9,5-7,5	750–925	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții mai mult însorite.	Șisturi, calcare, tufuri, molase.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, eutricambosol, profunde-mijlociu profunde, lutoargiloase, slab acide, eubaz- zice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Q. cerris, Tilia tomentosa, Carpinus betulus.*	Mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 54. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4142

R4142	*Orno-Quercetum praemoesicum* Roman 1974 *subass. coryletosum colurnae.*	În Podișul Mehedinți și Munții Aninei, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădu- rilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	200-400	11-9,5	750–850	Versanți mediu-puternic înclinați, însoriți.	Calcaroase.	De tip eutri- cambosol, luvosol, mijlocii-profunde cu schelet eubazic, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus petraea, Corylus colurna, Tilia tomentosa*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 55. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4146

R4146	*Aceri tatarico Quercetum roboris* Zolyomi 1957	În nord- estul României, în depresiunea Jijeia – Bahlui, în silvostepa cu stejari mezofili.	100-200	9,5-8,5 ºC	450-570	Versanți slab-mediu înclinați cu expoziți mai mult însorite, platouri, văi largi.	Depozite luto-argiloase și loessoide.	De tip faeoziom (cernoziom cambic și argiloiluvial), profunde, grele, slab acide – bazice, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 56. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4148

R4148	*Convallario-Quercetum roboris* Soó 1957	Pe nisipurile din nord - vestul României (Carei, Valea lui Mihai, Secuieni), în zona de silvostepă.	100 - 130	11-10,5 ºC	550-650	Interdune.	Nisipuri.	De tip psamosol, profund, mezobazic, umed, mezotrofic.	*Quercus robur*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the habitat conditions leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 57. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4149

R4149	*Quercetum cerris Georgescu 1941.*	În Câmpia Română, Câmpia Oraviței, Podișul Lipovei, Culoarul Mureșului, Câmpia Crișurilor, Podișul Someșan, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec cu gorun.	100–300	10,5-9	550-700	Versanți cu diferite înclinări și expoziții mai mult însorite.	Variate, molase, marne, depozite luto-argiloase, local calcare.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol profunde-mijlociu profunde, luto-argi- loase, mezobazice, hidric echilibrate, cu posibile deficite vara, mezotrofice.	*Quercus cerris.*	Moderată.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 58. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4150

R4150	*Quercetum cerris Georgescu 1941.*	În câmpiile înalte din sudul și vestul României, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100–300	10-9,5	600-750	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, versanți slab înclinați însoriți.	Luturi și argile.	De tip preluvosol și luvosol, profunde, pseudogleizare în profunzime, argiloase, slab-mediu acide, mezobazice, hidric alternante (cu infiltrare mai dificilă a apei din ploi și din zăpezi și precipitații și deficite de apă vara), mezotrofice.	*Quercus cerris.*	Moderată.

Table 59. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4151

R4151	*Quercetum farnetto-cerris Rudski 1944 subass. carpinetosum orientalis Jov. 1956*	În masivul forestier din Dobrogea sud-vestică și în Defileul Dunării, fragmentară în sudul Munteniei și Olteniei, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădu- rilor de stejari termofili.	100-300	11-10	450-550 – Dobrogea 750-800 Defileul Dunării.	Versanți cu înclinare medie și expoziții diferite.	Calcare, loess.	De tip faeoziom și maroniu de pădure, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus cerris, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis.*	Mare.

Table 60. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4152

R4152	*Carpino-Quercetum cerris Klika 1938 (Boscaiu et al. 1969)*	Pe dealuri și munții joși din vestul României.	150-500	10,5-9	700-800	Versanți cu înclinări și expoziții diferite, mai mult umbrite.	Molase (nisipuri, pietrișuri, argile), calcaroase, loessuri.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, eutri- cambosol, profunde, slab acide, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, eutrofice.	*Quercus cerris, Carpinus betulus.*	Mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 61. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4153

R4153	*Quercetum farnetto- cerris Georgescu 1945 Rudski 1949*	În câmpiile înalte și pe dealrile joase din Muntenia, Oltenia și Banat, în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100-300	9,5-10,5	500-600 în Sud 600-750 în Vest	Câmpii plane sau cu depresiuni nu prea adânci, versanți slab înclinați, cu expoziții mai mult însorite.	Loessoide, lutoase, luturi, argile.	De tip preluvosol (sol brun-roșcat), profunde, argiloase, mezobazice, cu umiditate alternantă (primăvara ude, vara uscate), mezobazice.	*Quercus cerris, Q. frainetto.*	Moderată.

Table 62. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4154

R4154	*Quercetum frainetto Păun 1964*	În Câmpia Dunării și în câmpiile și dealurile joase din sudul Banatului, în zona pădurilor de stejari, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100-300	11-10	550-650	Câmpii înalte, platouri mai drenate, versanți slab-mediu înclinați cu diferite expoziții.	Depozite luto-argiloase.	De tip preluvosol, luvosol, profunde, luto-argiloase, decarbonatate, slab-mediu acide, mezo- bazice, hidric echilibrate, mezotrofice.	*Quercus frainetto.*	Mare.

Table 63. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4155

R4155	*Quercetum frainetto Păun 1964*	În câmpiile înalte din sudul României (Gărvanu-Burdea, Boian, Romanați, Podișul Bălăciței), în zona pădurilor de stejar, subzona pădurilor de stejari termofili.	100-300	10-10,5	500-600	Câmpii plane sau cu ușoare depresiuni, platouri.	Argile, luturi prăfoase.	De tip alosol, planosol, vertosol, profunde, argiloase, slab-mediu acide, mezobazice, cu umiditate puternic alternantă (primăvara și după ploi ude, vara uscate, crăpate adânc), mezotrofice.	*Quercus frainetto.*	Mare.

Table 64. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4156

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief / Substrat	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4156	*Quercetum pedunculiflorae-cerris* Morariu 1944	În centrul și vestul Câmpiei Dunării, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri termofice.	20-100	11,5-10 ºC	450-500	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, văi largi.	Depozite loessoide.	De tip faeoziom, profunde, neut eubazice, hidric deficitare în tim verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus pedunculiflora Quercus cerris, Quercu pubescens*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 65. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4157

R4157	*Quercetum pedunculiflorae* Borza 1937	În estul Câmpiei Dunării, în Dobrogea și sudul Moldovei, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	15-200	11-10 ºC	400-450	Câmpii plane sau cu depresiuni puțin adânci, în Dobrogea, văi late, platouri în Moldova de sud.	Depozite loessoide	De tip faeoziom (cernoziom cambic), profunde, bogate în humus, slab acide, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timverii, eutrofice	*Quercus pedunculiflora Acer tataricum.*	Mare.

Table 66. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4159

R4159	-	În câmpiile și dealurile joase din sudul Moldovei și estul Munteniei, în zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	50-200	11-10 ºC	450-475	Câmpie plană sau cu mici depresiuni, văi largi.	Depozite loessoide fine.	De tip faeoziom, profunde, luto-argiloase, slab acide, eubazice, hidric deficitare în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus pedunculiflora Q. robur.*	Foarte mare.

Table 67. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4161

R4161	*Galio dasypodi Quercetum pubescentis* Doniță 1970	Numai în sud-estul României (Dobrogea, Moldova de sud), zona de silvostepă, subzona silvostepei cu păduri de stejari termofili.	100-200	10,5-10 ºC	250-500	Versanți cu înclinări diferite, în general mici, înșoriți, platouri.	În general calcaroase, uneori vulcanice sau șisturi verzi.	De tip rendzină, superficiale, semischeletice, bogate în humus, eubazice, hidric puternic deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Cotinus coggygria.*	Foarte mare.

Table 68. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4162

R4162	*Paeonio peregrinae-Carpinetum orientalis* Doniță 197	În Dobrogea, în etajul pădurilor submediteraneene.	100-250	10,5-10ºC	450-500	Platouri, versanți slab înclinați, mai alex însoriți; în silvostepă extrazonal pe versanți umbriți.	Clacaroase și loess.	De tip rendzină sau maroniu de pădure, mijlociu profunde scheletice, eubazice, hidric deficitare, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis*	Foarte mare

Table 69. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4163

R4163	Echinopo banatici Quercetum pubescentis, Boșcaiu et al. 1971. Cotino-Quercetum pubescentis Zol. et al. 1958, Acantho-Quercetum pubescentis Jakucs et Fekete 1958	Defileul Dunării, în etajul nemoral, subetajul pădurilor de gorun și de amestec de gorun.	100-200	11,5-11ºC	700-800	Versanți în general puternic înclinați, stâncoși, înșoriți.	Calcaroase.	De tip rendzină și litosol, superficiale-mijlociu profunde, scheletice, slab acide eubazice, hidricdeficitare vara, eutrofice.	*Quercus pubescens, Q. virgiliana*	Foarte mare

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 70. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4404

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4404	*Fraxino danubialis-Ulmetum* Sanda et Popescu 1999.	În toată România, în luncile râurilor mari, ce coboară din Carpați (Prut, Siret, Argeș, Olt,Jiu, Timiș, Mureș, Someș, Crișuri) în zona pădurilor de stejar, ambele subzone.	15-150	11-9,5	500-700	Terase înalte, plane, mai rar inundabile din luncile marilor râuri.	Aluviuni diverse, lutos argiloase, pietrișuri	De tip cambosol tânăr de luncă, aluviosol, profunde, gleizate în adâncime, eubazice, umede, eutrofice	*Quercus robur, Fraxinus angustifolia, Ulmus laevis (Populus alba)*	Moderată.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 71. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4405

R4405	*Salicetum albae-fragilis* Issler 1926 em Soó 1957	Frecvent în luncile de deal și de câmpie din toată țara, mai rar în Lunca Dunării, în zona pădurilor de stejari, ambele subzone și, în parte, în etajul nemoral.	50–300	11–10	450–600	Grinduri nisipoase din preajma albiei râurilor.	Aluviuni nisipoase (la dealuri și cu pietriș).	De tip aluviosol, nisipoase, mijlociu-profunde, uneori scheletice, mezobazice, umede, mezotrofice.	*Populus nigra*	Foarte mare.

Table 72. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4406

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine	T	Pp	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4406	*Salicetum albae-fragilis* Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957	Frecvent în luncile de câmpie și în luncile Dunării, în zona pădurilor de stejar, ambele subzone, în zona de silvostepă și de stepă.	0–200 m	11,5–10ºC	400–600 mm	Grinduri de mal din luncile mari.	Aluviuni nisipoase și stratificate.	De tip aluviosol, nisipoase, profunde, mezo-bazice, umede, mezotrofice-eutrofice.	*Populus alba*	Foarte mare.

Table 73. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4407

R4407	*Salicetum albae-fragilis* Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957	În toate luncile din România, în special în cele de câmpie și în Lunca și Delta Dunării, în zona pădurilor de stejar, zona de silvostepă și zona de stepă.	0–200	11,5–10	400–600	Suprafețe slab înclinate din lunci care fac legătura dintre grindurile de mal cu locurile joase de sub terasă.	Aluviuni, lutos-argiloase.	De tip aluviosol, profunde, relativ argiloase, eumezobazice, umede-ude, mezotrofice.	*Salix alba*	Mare.

Table 74. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4408

R4408	*Salicetum albae-fragilis* Issler 1926 em. Soó 1957	Foarte frecvent în Lunca și Delta Dunării, apare și în luncile de câmpie a marilor râuri (Prut, Siret, Olt, Jiu, Mureș, Someș), în zona pădurilor de stejar, în zona de silvostepă și zona de stepă.	0–100	12,5–10	350–550	În porțiunile cele mai joase în marile lunci în care apa din inundații stagnează timp îndelungat.	Aluviuni argiloase.	De tip aluviosol, mijlociu profunde, gleizate, neutre, mezobazice, permanent ude-umede, mezotrofice.	*Salix alba*	Mare.

Table 75. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4409

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4409	*Quercetum robori-pedunculiflorae* Simon 1960.	În luncile din Câmpia Română (în special lunca Ialomiței) și din Moldova de sud (lunca Bârladului), în zona de silvostepă și zona de stepă.	5-100	11,5-10	400-500	Terase, rar inundabile, din luncă.	Aluviuni luto-argiloase	De tip eutricambosol, aluviosol, profunde, gleizate în profunzime, luto-argiloase, slab acidneutre, eubazice, hidric echilibrate, cu posibile deficite în timpul verii, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. pedunculiflora, Fraxinus angustifolia, Fraxinus pallisae.*	Foarte mare.

Table 76. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4410

R4410	*Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960) Krausch 1965.*	În insulele nisipoase Letea și Caraorman din Delta Dunării, în zona de stepă.	3-5	11,5-11	350-450	Depresiuni înguste și mai largi, puțin adânci (1–2 m), între dunele de nisip, cu apa freatică la 0,6–1,2 m.	Nisip cochilifer.	De tip psamosol, profunde, slab humifere, eubazice, umed-reavăne, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Q. pedunculiflora, Fraxinus angustifolia, F. pallisae, Populus alba.*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 77. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4411

									Populus alba.	
R4411	*Fraxinetum pallisae (Simon 1960), Krausch 1965.*	În insulele nisipoase Letea și Caraorman din Delta Dunării, în zona de stepă.	0-5	11,5-11	350-450	Depresiuni largi (100–200 m) și relativ adânci (2–3 m) între dunele de nisip cu apa freatică aproape de suprafață.	Nisip cochilifer.	De tip psamosol, profunde, bogate în humus, eubazice, umed-ude, eutrofice.	*Quercus robur, Fraxinus angustifolia, Populus alba, Alnus glutinosa*	Foarte mare.

An analysis of the geographical distribution leads to the exclusion of the presence of this category of corresponding habitat

Table 78. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R4422

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R4422	*Calamagrostio – Tamaricetum ramosissimae* Simon et Dihoru (1962) 1963.	Câmpia Olteniei, Câmpia Română, Delta Dunării, litoralul mării Negre, Câmpia Siretului, Pod. Covurluiului, Lunca Buzăului, intrazonal, de-a lungul râurilor pe aluviuni.	0-150	10-10,5ºC	400-500	Lunca Dunării și a râurilor interioare, marginea canalelor, brațe moarte sau în apropierea lacurilor de câmpie.	Depozite aluvionare.	Aluviuni și aluviosoluri puțin evoluate, sărace, alcaline, ușor salinizate cu textură nisipoasă și apă freatică la mică adâncime.	*Tamarix ramosissima*	Mare, habitate protejate Emerald.

Table 79. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R5312

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (ºC)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R5312	*Bidenti-Polygonetum hydropiperis* Lohm in R. Tx 1950, *Poly- gono lapathifolio – Bidentetum* Klika 1935, *Echinochloo – Polygonetum lapathifolii* Soó et Csürös 1974.	Malul bazinelor acvatice cu acumulări de material organic, în jurul izvoarelor ce servesc pentru adăpatul animalelor în timpul pășunatului, din Banat, Transilvania, Câmpia Dunării, Dobrogea și Delta Dunării.	350-450	11--8	350-650	Teren plan sau foarte slab înclinat.	Depozite aluviale, nisipuri și luturi.	Gleiosoluri, aluviosoluri.	*Polygonum lapathifolium, Bidens tripartita, Polygonum hydropiper, Echinochloa crus-galli*	Redusă.

Table 80. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitat type R5304

CodRo	Asociații vegetale	Răspândire	Altitudine (m)	T (°C)	Pp (mm)	Relief	Roci	Soluri	Specii edificatoare	Valoare conservativă
R5304	*Sparganietum erecti Roll 1938, Mentho aquaticae-Beruletum erecti (Nedelcu 1971) Sanda et Popescu 2001.*	Banat în luncile râurilor, Câmpia Munteniei, Lunca și Delta Dunări	80–200 m	11–10,5 C	350–700 m	teren plan sau foarte ușor înclinat	-	-	*Sparganium erectum, Berula erecta, Mentha aquatica, Siu latifolium.*	Moderată

An analysis of the potential presence of national habitat types with Natura 2000 leads to the invalidation of the presence of national habitats, as shown in the Table below:

Table 81. Analysis of the presence of national habitat types

National Correspondent Habitat	Natura 2000 correspondent habitat	Conservative value
R2201	3140	Moderate
R2202	3150	Moderate; Great where it appears *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*
R2203	3150	Big; Very big where it appears *Marsilea quadrifolia*
R2204	3150	Presence denied
R2205	3150	Moderate
R2206	3150	Moderate
R2207	3160	Big
R2208	3260	Big
R2211	3130	Moderate
R2212	3130	Big; Very big where it appears *Caldeesia parnassifolia*
R2213	3130	Big; Very big where it appears *Marsilea quadrifolia*
R3128	40C0	Big
R3129	40C0	Big
R3131	40C0	Presence denied
R3132	40C0	Very big
R3133	40C0	Moderate
R3409	62C0	Presence denied
R3701	6430	Presence denied
R3702	6430	Presence denied
R3703	6430	Presence denied
R3706	6430	Presence denied
R3707	6430	Presence denied
R3708	6430	Presence denied
R3714	6430	Presence denied

R3716	6440	Moderate
R3802	6510	Presence denied
R3803	6510	Presence denied
R3804	6510	Presence denied
R4132	91M0	Moderate
R4133	91M0	Presence denied
R4134	91M0	Presence denied
R4136	91M0	Very big
R4137	91M0	Presence denied
R4138	91I0	Presence denied
R4140	91M0	Presence denied
R4142	91M0	Presence denied
R4146	91I0	Presence denied
R4148	91I0	Presence denied
R4149	91M0	Presence denied
R4150	91M0	Moderate
R4151	91M0	Big
R4152	91M0	Presence denied
R4153	91M0	Moderate
R4154	91M0	Big
R4155	91M0	Big
R4156	91I0	Presence denied
R4157	91I0	Moderate
R4159	91I0	Very big
R4161	91AA*	Very big
R4162	91AA*	Very big
R4163	91AA*	Very big
R4404	91F0	Presence denied
R4405	92A0	Very big
R4406	92A0	Very big
R4407	92A0	Big
R4408	92A0	Big
R4409	92A0	Very big
R4410	92A0	Presence denied
R4411	92A0	Presence denied
R4422	92D0	Big
R4423	No correspondence N2000	Moderate

R5304	3150	Moderate
R5312	3270	Low

In the analysis of the national habitat types, there is an inconsistency in the definition of Natura 2000 habitats that does not correspond to the national habitat types as defined. This is the case for habitats:

- 62C0 - Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
- 6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- 6510 - Lowland hay meadows;

A summary of the corresponding elements of definition for Natura 2000 habitats based on the elements of definition of national types is summarised in the tables below.

Table 82. Analysis of the defining elements of the habitats at the national level, in correspondence with the Natura 2000 habitats for the habitat 6430

\	Vegetation associations	Distribution	Altitude	T	Pp	Relief	Substrate	Soli	Edifying species	Conservative value
R3701	*Aconietum taurici* Borza 1934 ex Coldea 1990 (Syn.: *Aconietum taurici retezetense* Borza 1934).	Eastern Carpathians: Rodna Mountains (Pietrosul, Buhăescu circuses). Southern Carpathians: Iezer- Păpușa Mountains, Retezat Mountains, Țarcu-Godeanu Mountains; in the sub-alpine and alpine floors.	1600–2260 m	2,0– -1,5^{0}C	1325–1450 mm	Along streams and creeks on sunny coasts or around glacial cirques.	Acidic.	Rendzine, lithosols, nitrate-rich leaf soils.	*Aconitum tauricum, Saxifraga heucherifolia.*	Reduced.
R3702	*Adenostylo-Doronicetum austriaci* Horvat 1956 (Syn.: *Adenostyletum alliariae banaticum* Borza 1946).	Eastern Carpathians: Rodnei Mountains. Southern Carpathians: Făgăraș Mountains, Țarcu Mountains, Godeanu Mountains. Western Carpathians: Semenic, Valea Sebeșului; Valea Zârnei-Valea Drăganului; in the mountain region, sub-alpine and alpine levels.	900–2200 m	5,4– -1,0^{0}C	950–1450 mm	Steep valleys, shady troughs and chimneys, sometimes at the edge of streams.	Different.	Wet colluvium, rich in gravel and fixed boulders.	*Adenostyles alliariae, Doronicum austriacum.*	Reduced.

\	Vegetation associations	Distribution	Altitude	T	Pp	Relief	Substrate	Soli	Edifying species	Conservative value
R3703	*Cirsio waldsteinii – Heracleetum transsilvanici* Pawl. et Walas 1949 (Syn.: *Cardueto-Heracleetum palmati* Beldie 1967 *Heracleetum palmati* auct. rom.)	Eastern Carpathians: Rodnei Mountains. Southern Carpathians: Făgăraș Mountains, Țarcu Mountains, Godeanu Mountains. Western Carpathians: Semenic, Valea Sebeșului; Valea Zârnei - Valea Drăganului; in the mountain region and sub-alpine floor.	900–2000 m.	5,4–0,0^{0}C	900–1425 mm	Steep valleys, shaded gullies and chimneys, or fixed boulders.	Different.	Shallow, skeleto-pyritic humus-covered renders.	*Heracleum sphondylium* ssp. *transsilva-nicum, Cirsium waldsteinii.*	Reduced.
R3706	*Petasitetum kablikiani* Szafer, Kulcz. et Pawl. 1926 (Syn.: *Peta-sitetum glabrati* Morariu 1943).	Eastern Carpathians: Rodna Mountains, Bistrita Aurie, Tazlăului Basin, Siriu Mountain, Tișiței Gorge; in the mountain floor.	800–1280 m	5,8–4,5^{0}C	900–1200 mm	Intramontane valleys along the streams.	Different.	Foliosols with gravel and pebble deposits.	*Petasites kablikianus*	Reduced.
R3707	*Telekio-Petasitetum hybridi* (Morariu 1967) Resmeriăă et Rațiu 1974 (Syn.: *Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom.; Aegopodio-Petasitetum hybridi* auct. rom.; *Telekio-Petasitetum albae* Beldie 1967; *Petasitetum albae* Dihoru 1975; *Petasiteto-Telekie0tum speciosae* Morariu 1967) *Telekio – Filipenduletum* Coldea 1996; *Telekio speciosae*	Eastern Carpathians: Maramureș, Rodnei Mountains, Bistrița Aurie, Bistrița Basin, Ceahlău Mountains, Baraolt Mountains, Siriu Mountain, Mraconiei Valley, Gurghiului Valley, Mureș Gorge, Harghita Mountains (stream), Chirui Valley, Harghita Băi, Mădăraș Hut, Mohoș, Hoghiz Forest. Southern Carpathians: Bucegi Mountains, Piatra Craiului Mountains, Postăvaru Mountain, Iezer-Păpușa Mountains, Oltului Valley. Western Carpathians: Galbenă-Padiș Valley, Iadului	550–1100 m	7,3,0–5,1^{0}C	800–1100 mm	Valleys, along and on the sides of streams or wide depressions in the forest.	Different.	Rendzine, soluri coluvionate și bogate în humus.	*Telekia speciosa, Petasites hybridus*	Reduced.

\	Vegetation associations	Distribution	Altitude	T	Pp	Relief	Substrate	Soli	Edifying species	Conservative value
	– *Aruncetum dioici* Oroian 1998.	Valley, Stâna de Vale, Crișului Repede Gorge, Sebișelului Valley, Feneș Valley; in the middle mountain floor.								
R3708	*Angelico – Cirsietum oleracei* R. Tx. 1937, *Scirpetum sylvatici* Ralski 1931emend. Schwich 1944.	In the hilly and lower mountainous areas throughout the country.	350–700 m	8–7^{0}C	650–800 mm	The sides of valleys, near the valley line or the water bodies along them.		Alluvial, pseudoglaci al, rich in nutrients.	*Angelica sylvestris, Cirsium oleraceum, Geranium palustre, Scirpus sylvaticus*	Reduced, high only in habitats where the species is present *Ligularia sibirica* (DH2).
R3714	*Filipendulo – Geranietum palustris* W. Koch 1926, *Chaerophyllo hirsuti – Filipenduletum* Niemann et al. 1973.	Wetlands along hilly and lower mountain valleys in Transylvania, Muntenia, Moldova.	500–800 m	7,5–6,0^{0}C	700–950 mm	Hilly and lower mountain valleys	Siliceous rocks, marls and boulders brought by torrents.	Alluvial, gleic and pseudo-gleic, rich in moisture and nutrients.	*Filipendula ulmaria, Chaerophyllu m hirs-tum, Telekia speciosa.*	Reduced.

We believe that maintaining this habitat category within the Standard Designation Form is an error. Even if this habitat category has been identified as transitional facies or incipient successional stages on an island, the assumption of conservation management measures in the extra-zonal conditions offered by the site will only unduly burden the conservation effort directed towards the management of the site, the relevance of which remains Reduced, including the conservation value defined at national level.

Table 83. Summary of data on the presence, location, population and ecology of species and/or habitats of Community interest at site level

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
3130 - Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or *Isoeto Nanojuncetea*	Habitat mentioned only in site ROSCI0022. Absence. According to the Management Plan, this habitat type was erroneously identified as being present in the site ROSCI0022 Danube Banks		0	It is a habitat with short perennial vegetation, aquatic to amphibious, oligotrophic to mesotrophic, of the shores of lakes, ponds and puddles, and of the water-dry ecotonal zone belonging to the order Littorelletalia uniflorae. Short annual, amphibious, pioneer vegetation of the dryland ecotonal zone at the edges of lakes, ponds and ponds, with nutrient-poor soils, or growing during the periodic drying of these stagnant waters. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 15 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 9890 ha. It is found in 4 biogeographic regions (steppe 8, continental 6, Pontic 1 and Pannonic 2). Characteristic species: *Littorella uniflora, Luronium natans, Potamogeton polygonifolius, Pilularia globulifera, Juncus bulbosus ssp. bulbosus, Eleocharis acicularis, Sparganium minimum. 22.12 X 22.32 : Lindernia procumbens, Elatine spp., Eleocharis ovata, Juncus tenageia, Cyperus fuscus, C.flavescens, C.michelianus, Limosella aquatica, Schoenoplectus supinus, Scirpus setaceus, Juncus bufonius, Centaurium pulchellum, Centunculus minimus, Cicendia filiformis*	
3140 - Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara*	Absence. According to the Management Plan, this habitat type was erroneously identified as being present in the site ROSCI0022 Danube Banks		0	It is a habitat that characterizes submerged aquatic vegetation, benthic, from the flood zone of the Danube, along its entire extent as well as in the Dobrogen river estuaries. Lakes and ponds quite rich in dissolved bases (pH often 6-7) or with predominantly blue-green, very clear waters, with poor (to moderate) nutrient content, rich in bases (pH often >7.5). The benthic area of these waters is covered with charophytes, Chara and Nitella and with carpets of algae. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 8 Natura 2000 areas, occupying	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				a total area estimated at 6367.95 ha. It is found in 3 biogeographic regions (steppe 4, continental 4, pontic 1).	
3150 - Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* type vegetation	In the edge area of Lake Vederoasa, near the town of Vlahii, there are communities of Hippurus vulgaris, of high conservation value. In the northern end of Baciului lake there are communities dominated by Lemna sp. Fragments of the habitat are found in the channels of Lake Plopeni, in the area of Plopeni (ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni – Valea Urluia)	The habitat is found especially on the larger islands or on the banks of the Danube in the undammed meadow. The habitat was identified both on the left bank and on the right bank (ROSCI0022)	266.1 (RED0022) According to the Standard Form of the site of community importance ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni - Valea Urluia - Lake Vederoasa: 898.5 ha - 5% of the total area of the site	It is a habitat that characterizes basins with eutrophic waters, lakes, puddles, gullies, roofs, dead arms, irrigation canals, drainage canals located on the lower and middle course of most rivers in the country, as well as in the Danube Delta. The development and evolution of the habitat with eutrophic waters is closely related to the postglacial evolution of the entire hydrographic network in Romania, together with the Danube Delta. The aquatic vegetation of these basins is tristratified, in the submerged sinucia the species of hydrophytes like *Utricularia vulgaris, Utricularia australis, Ceratophyllum submersum, C. demersum, Potamogeton pectinatus, P. pusillus, P. crispus, Ranunculus circinatus, Najas minor, Zannichellia palustris ssp. pedicellata*. The floating layer is occupied by hydrophytes belonging to the species *Lemna minor, L. gibba, Marsilea quadrifolia, Spirodela polyrhiza, Wolffia arrhiza, Trapa natans, Persicaria amphibia, Stratiotes aloides, Potamogeton lucens, P. nodosus*. Stratul plantelor emerse cuprinzând hidrofite ca *Alisma plantago-aquatica, Alisma lanceolatum, Butomus umbellatus, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Oenanthe aquatica, Mentha aquatica, Berula erecta, Veronica anagallis-aquatica, Sparganium erectum ssp neglectum, Sparganium natans - S. minimum - , Eleocharis palustris, Schoenoplectus lacustris, Typha angustifolia*.	
3160 - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds					

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
3260 - Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation	According to the Site Management Plan ROSCI0172 Padurea y Valea Canaraua Fetii – Iortmac The habitat was not found during the field assessment in the 2014 season.			Watercourses from the lowland area to the mountain floor, with submerged or floating vegetation of *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* low water level during summer or aquatic mosses. This habitat is sometimes associated with communities of *Butomus umbellatus* on the banks. The vegetation is made up of submerged aquatic species, of which more representative are: *Ranunculus aquatilis, Hottonia palustris, Myriophyllum verticillatum, Ceratophyllum demersum*. On the surface of the water, the species that make up the floating layer of the phytocenoses develop: *Lemna minor, Lemna trisulca, Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, Wolffia arrhiza, Salvinia natans, Spirodela polyrhiza*.	
3270 - Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri pp* and *Bidention pp* vegetation			152,95	Muddy banks of rivers from the lowland to the submontane floor, with annual pioneer vegetation, nitrophilous, from the alliances *Chenopodion rubri p.p.* and *Bidention p.p.* In spring and early summer, this habitat of muddy banks appears without any kind of vegetation (it develops later in the year). If the conditions are not favorable - e.g. Prolonged flooding, this vegetation develops little or may be totally absent. In the case of the ROSCI0022 Danube Banks site, the habitat is found especially on the banks of the Danube and/or the islands. The habitat includes the banks of water bodies with accumulations of organic material. It is found from the lowland to the lower mountain area. The vegetation consists of pioneer, annual, nitrophilous species of *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention*. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 24 Natura 2000 areas occupying a total area estimated at 13152.6 ha (If the calculation is redone with the value of 153 ha - corrected value	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				for the Danube Canaries, then the estimated area is 13046.18 ha). It is found in 4 of the biogeographical regions present in Romania (continental 12, pannonic 6, steppe 10, pontic 1). The characteristic species are *Bidens tripartita, Polygonum lapathifolium, P. hydropiper*.	
40C0* - Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets	Isolated presence		515,2 ha(ROSCI0022 Canaralele Dunării) 539,13 ha (ROSCI0071)	The habitat includes thickets with deciduous leaves, characterized by the presence of the Ponto-Sarmatian species *Caragana frutex, Paliurus spina-christi, jasmine (Jasminum fruticans*), with numerous sub-Mediterranean, Pontic and Balkan floristic elements, the phytocenoses having affinities for areas rich in calcium salts, adapted to an arid climate located on the border of the silvosteppe and the oak forest area. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 38 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 4220 ha. It is found in 3 of the biogeographical regions present in Romania (24 continental, 20 steppe and 3 Pontic). Characteristic species: *Paliurus spina-christi, Ligustrum vulgare, Cornus mas, Asphodeline lutea, Paliurus spina-christi, Jasminum fruticans, Rhamnus cathartica, Rhamnus tinctoria*.	
62C0* - Ponto-Sarmatic steppes	The habitat is spread in the form of clumps interspersed in the thermophilic forests to the west of Baciului lake, and inside the Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve. You can also find petrophilic steppes on the gravel and calcareous cliffs in the northeast of the Adâncata locality, in the south of the Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve, (ROSCI0071)	According to Natura2000 Site Management Plan ROSCI0053 Allah Bair Hill was identified in two locations in the high area of Allah Bair Hill. It is surrounded by pine plantations.	259.98 (in the Natura2000 site ROSCI0022 Danube Canaries. 15.29 ha (in the Natura2000 site ROSCI0053 Allah Bair Hill)	The habitat includes the west-Pontic steppe meadows in Romania; includes phytocenoses from the alliances: *Festucion valesiacae, Stipion lessingianae, Agropyro-Kochion and Pimpinello-Thymion zygioidi*. This habitat is represented by xeric grasslands, located on various exposures of the hills in the steppe and forest-steppe areas. In Romania, the habitat is found in 33 Natura 2000 areas occupying a total area estimated at 53,348 ha. It is found in 3 of the biogeographical regions present in Romania (continental 15, steppe 18 and pontic 2). In the case of the studied site, the habitat is	

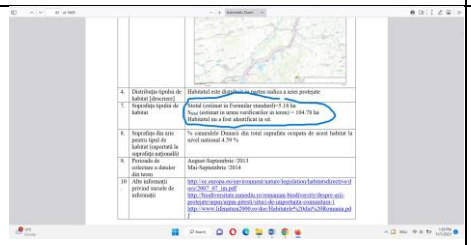
Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				built by the following associations: a) *Jurineo arachnoideae-Stipetum lessingianae*, b) *Stipetum joanis*; c) T*araxaco serotini -Botriochloetum ischaemi*; c) Moesio-Carpathian andropogonid steppes. Habitat 62C0 (under the name Dobrogean petrophilic steppe) is also built by As. *Koelerio lobatae – Thymetum zygioides* Burduja et Horeanu 1976 and Festucetum callieri Şerbănescu 1965. Most of the time the species *Campanula romanica* is found in this type of habitat (as is also the case for the Danube Canaries site. Characteristic species *Stipa capillata, Kochia prostrata, Koeleria lobata (Koeleria degeni), Stipa lessingiana, Festuca valesiaca, Dichanthium ischaemum* (*Bothriochloa ischaemum) and Medicago minima*.	
6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	According to the Management Plan, the habitat was not identified in the field, however its presence in extremely small strips is not excluded	According to the descriptions in the national classifications of habitats and the correspondence between them and the habitats of community interest, the habitat 6430 Edge communities with tall hygrophilous grasses from the plains and from the mountain floor to the alpine includes communities mainly from the hilly and lower mountain floor, built by along the streams and rivers, or in the borders of the galleries, dominated by *Petasites sp., Aconitum sp., Filipendula ulmaria*, and others, communities uncharacteristic of steppe areas. The specialized	0 (REDS0022) According to the Management Plan of the Natura2000 site ROSCI0071 the habitat was not during the field assessments that took place in 2014.	The riparian communities on the water's edge are characterized by tall species, being very diverse in their floristic composition and structure. It includes nitrophilous communities of tall weeds at the water's edge and along the edge of the stands. The habitat is spread throughout the country, especially in river meadows, especially in their middle and lower courses. It includes the tall vegetation on the banks of the streams in the mountain and subalpine valleys belonging to the Betulo-Adenostyletea class. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 90 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 158,210 ha. It is found in all the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 48, continental 45, Pannonian 6, steppe 11 and Pontic 2). Plant associations *denostylo-Doronicetum austriaci Horvat 1956 (syn.: Adenostyletum alliariae banaticum Borza 1946); Cirsio waldsteinii-Heracleetum transsilvanici Pawł. ex Walas 1949 (syn.: Cardueto Heracleetum palmati Beldie 1967 Heracleetum*	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		literature does not indicate any of the phytocoenoses included in this type of habitat of community interest from the site ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni – Valea Urluia – Lake Vederoasa. However, the site contains aquatic ecosystems with large areas - in the form of lakes originating from fluvial estuaries - whose complex of habitats also includes temporarily flooded/swampy shore areas with sloughs and hygrophilous vegetation - sedges, weeds, reeds, and the like. On the other hand, the communities dominated by large nitrophilous species, from the humid areas in the silvosteppe floor - present especially in the form of clumps with meso-hygrophilous vegetation - dominated by *Lysimachia vulgaris, Lythrum salicaria, Mentha sp*., and others interspersed in the habitat complex of sedges with soft-bodied species along lowland rivers are not associated with a community interest habitat type in the national correspondence, although some interpretations from neighboring countries		*palmati auct. rom.); Petasitetum kablikiani Szafer et al. 1926 (syn.: Petasitetum glabrati Morariu 1943); Telekio-Petasitetum hybridi (Morariu 1967) Resmeriţă et Raţiu 1974 (syn.: Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom., Aegopodio-Petasitetum hybridi auct. rom., Telekio-Petasitetum albae Beldie 1967, Petasitetum albae Dihoru 1975, Petasiteto-Telekietum speciosae Morariu 1967); Telekio-Filipenduletum Coldea 1996; Telekio speciosae- Aruncetum dioici Oroian 1998; Angelico- Cirsietum oleracei Tüxen 1937; Scirpetum sylvatici Ralski 1931 em. Schwich 1944;* *Filipendulo-Geranietum palustris Koch 1926; Chaerophyllo hirsuti- Filipenduletum Niemann et al. 1973; Lysimachio vulgaris-Filipenduletum Bal.-Tul. 1978; Chaerophylletum aromatici Neuhäuslova-Novotna et al. 1969; Arunco-Petasitetum albi Br.-Bl. et Sutter 1977; Convolvulo-Eupatorietum cannabini Görs 1974; Convolvulo-Epilobietum hirsuti Hilbig et al. 1972; Aegopodio-Anthriscetum nitidae Kopecký 1974; Angelico sylvetris-Cirsietum cani Burescu 1998; Cicerbitetum alpinae* *Bolleter 1921 (syn. Adenostylo- Cicerbitetum Braun-Blanquet 1959)*	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		include them in habitat 6430 Lowland hygrophilous tall grass fringe communities and from the mountain level to the alpine level - a fact that can be justified by the importance of the diverse and mosaic structure in the persistence of the favorable state of conservation of the meadow forest-gallery ecosystems			
6440 - Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*		The habitat is located on the right side of the Danube in 7 locations as follows: 1) in the right of the Ghindaresti locality; 2) north of Topalu town; 3) north of Seimeni town; 4) in the right of the locality of Seimeni; 5) in the south of Seimeni; 6) in the right place Cochirleni; 7) north of Dunăreni locality.	1183.93 ha	This type of habitat, developed in continental subcontinental climatic conditions, includes alluvial meadows/hays subject to the periodic flooding regime. Alluvial meadows with a natural flooding regime belonging to the *Cnidion dubii* alliance, in continental to subcontinental climatic conditions. This is a transitional habitat between hygrophilous and non-humid grasslands, covering small areas. This aspect must be taken into account in the site selection process. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 19 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 8537 ha. It is found in all the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 4, continental 8, Pannonian 3, steppe 5 and Pontic 1). Characteristic species *Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Alopecurus pratensis, Poa pratensis*	
6510 - Lowland hay meadows			89,1 ha	Hay meadows rich in species, on poorly to moderately fertilized soils, from the lowland to the submontane floor, belonging to the *Arrhenatherion and Brachypodio-Centaureion nemoralis alliances*. These extensively farmed grasslands are rich in flowering plants and are not mowed before the grasses flower and then only once or twice a year. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 39	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 16561 ha. It is found in all the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 8, continental 24, Pannonian 5, steppe 7 and Pontic 1). Characteristic species sunt *Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis Festuca pratensis, Alopecurus pratensis, Poa pratensis*	
91AA* - Eastern white oak woods	The habitat is present in the site in the form of narrow clumps in the upper part of the calcareous cliffs, on their plateaus, and south of the Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve (ROSCI0071)		8,7 ha (ROSCI0022) 4582,605 ha (ROSCI0071)	Extrazonal forests dominated by downy oak with sub-Mediterranean flora, occupying warmer enclaves within the subcontinental ranges of *Quercion frainetto and Carpinion illyricum. Forests of Quercus pubescens and Q. virgiliana*. The oaks are accompanied by *Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Acer campestre or Tilia tomentosa* and sub-Mediterranean floristic elements. Thermophilic sub-Mediterranean forests of Q*uercus pubescens and Q. virgiliana* from the south of the Dinaric mountains, the Balkan mountain range and from the neighboring regions, including the south-east and south of Romania. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 24 Natura 2000 areas occupying a total area estimated at 23408 ha. Characteristic species *Quercus pubescens, Cotinus coggygria*	
91F0 - Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)	According to the Management Plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni – Valea Urluia – Lake Vederoasa the habitat was not found during the field assessment in the 2014 season.	This type of habitat is distributed both on the right side of the Danube and on the Danube islands: Ostrovul Lung, Ostrovul Strambu Mare, Ostrovul Iepurașu and in the islands near the town of Ostrov (ROSCI0022)	157,72(ROSCI0022)	This type of habitat groups: Danubian-Pannonian mixed forests of pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), elm (*Ulmus sp.*) with *Festuca gigantea*; Danubian forests of pedunculated oak (*Quercus robur*) and brumarium (*Quercus pedunculiflora*) with *Fraxinus pallisae*; mixed Danubian oak (*Quercus sp.*) and ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) forests with *Galium rubioides*; mixed Danubian forests of oak (*Quercus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) and black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) with *Galium rubioides*. The 91F0 habitat is spread in the meadows of the main rivers near us in the country, in the forest-steppe zone and the steppe	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				zone, as well as on the sands of the Danube Delta in the area of oak forests. Forests of hardwood species located in the major riverbeds, regularly exposed to floods during the period of rising water levels, or in low-lying areas, exposed to floods caused by the rise of the water table. These forests develop on recent alluvial deposits. The soil can be well drained between floods or it can stay wet. As a result of the specific water regime, the dominant woody species belong to the genera *Fraxinus, Ulmus or Quercus*	
91I0 - Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp*.	The habitat is present on large areas inside the Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve, and in the form of small clumps in the Crângu and Şipotele areas (ROSCI0071)		522,5 ha (ROSCI0022) 359,42 (ROSCI0071)	It includes the xero-thermophilic forests in Romania, with a wider distribution in the south and east of the country, formed by different species of oaks, which develop on deep soils, dry during the summer, on a loess substrate. The characteristic is the association of several oak species and almost always the presence of the *Tilia tomentosa* species. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 40 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 18,780 ha. It is found in four of the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 1, continental 26, Pannonian 2 and steppe 14). Characteristic species *Quercus pedunculiflora, Quercus cerris, Quercus pubescens*	
91M0 - Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests	The habitat is spread on the site, in the form of fragments of Different surfaces, on gentle slopes and plateaus, in the sloughs near Baciului lake, in the forests of the Floriile - Adâncata areas, southwest of Haţeg, northeast of Pădureni, and south of Sipotele.		8,7 ha(ROSCI0022) 880,58 ha (ROSCI0071)	Xero-thermophilic subcontinental forests of *Quercus cerris, Q. petraea* or *Q. frainetto* and other deciduous oak species, locally forests of *Q. pedunculiflora* or *Q. virgiliana*, from the Pannonian Plain, the hills and plains of western and southern Romania, the hilly areas of the northern Balkans and from the supra-Mediterranean floor of northeastern mainland Greece, from supra-Mediterranean Anatolia and the low mountains with *Acer tataricum*. They are generally distributed at altitudes between 250 and 600 (800) m above	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				sea level and developed on different substrates: limestone, andesites, basalt, loess, clay, sand, etc., on slightly acidic brown soils, usually deep. In Romania, this type of habitat is found in 42 Natura 2000 areas, occupying a total area estimated at 82516 ha. It is found in all the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 4, continental 35, Pannonian 1, steppe 8, Pontic 1). Characteristic species *Quercus cerris, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis, Quercus frainetto.*	
92A0 - *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries			5318,23	Meadow forests from the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins dominated by *Salix alba, S. fragilis* or other willow species related to them. Mediterranean and Central-Eurasian multilayered meadow forests with *Populus spp., Ulmus spp., Salix spp., Alnus spp., Acer spp., Tamarix spp., Quercus robur, Q. pedunculiflora, Fraxinus angustifolia, F. pallisiae, liane*. Large poplar species usually dominate the canopy by their height; they may be absent or rare in certain plant groups, which are then dominated by species from the genera listed above. In Romania this type of habitat is found in 42 areas (Natura 2000 covering a total area estimated at 49726 ha. It is found in all the biogeographical regions present in Romania (alpine 1, continental 25, Pannonian 11, steppe 12, Pontic 1). characterized by *Populus alba, Salix alba*	
92D0 - Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)			0	Tree galleries and thickets of red buckthorn, oleander and lambsquarters, as well as shorter woody formations. They include formations of *Tamarix smyrnensis* (syn. *T.ramossissima*) on the banks of flowing waters and in the coastal resorts of the Pontic and steppe regions of western Eurasia. Formations with *Tamarix africana* are excluded. It is found in three of the biogeographic regions present in Romania (continental 25,	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				steppe 12, pontic 1). The characteristic species are *Tamarix ramosissima, Tamarix ramosissima, Calamagrostis epigeios.*	
Alosa immaculata	Definite, widespread presence (ROSCI0022)	*Alosa immaculata* undertakes annual migrations in the perimeter of the protected natural area, in the period March-July, for the purpose of reproduction		It is found all along the coast, and in the Danube along its route during the breeding season. Currently her migration se stop at Portile de Fier dam. It frequently reaches above Călăraşi, rarely as far as Baziaşi. Isolated specimens are also found in the Razim-Sinoe lake. The breeding sites are mostly located between Călăraşi and Brăila, but also upstream from Călăraşi up to Portile de Fier. At the end of February, they gather in front of the mouths of the Danube, waiting for the water to warm up, to be able to enter the river, at a temperature of 6°C (March). The most intense migration takes place in April and the beginning of May, depending on whether the winter was mild or harsh. The larger specimens migrate first, followed by smaller ones, up the river, being also found beyond Călărași - Silistra - Giurgiu, until close to the mouth of the Timocului. During the migration period on the Danube, it does not feed, but only in the sea.	
Alosa tanaica	Certain presence (ROSCI0022)	From the sea, it goes up the Danube on the stretch of protected natural area, up to the Porțile de Fier		*A. tanaica* it is an anadromous migratory marine fish that approaches the Romanian coasts at the end of March (when the water temperature reaches 6^{o}C); enter the Danube and Dniester 2-3 weeks later than the large scurvy; go up the river to the Iron Gates; they leave for the sea late, around August-September. It tolerates temperatures ranging from 4-24^{o}C, but prefers temperatures in the range of 9-18^{o}C	
Anisus vorticulus	According to the Management Plan of the Natura2000 Site ROSCI0022 Danube Canals following elevations in the land, the species was not encountered, but it is possible to exist in some areas			Widespread species in central Europe in Russia up to the Obi, then in Sweden (Terrier et al. 2006). In Kazakhstan (Kantor et. al. 2009) and Turkey (Sereflisan et. al. 2009) mentioned as sporadic local populations. Also present in: Albania, Austria,	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania; Macedonia, former Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation (Kaliningrad), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Great Britain and Ireland. In Romania it is rare and sporadic, reported mainly in plain areas, rarely in plateaus or depressions. They present small populations, generally isolated (partially or totally); local extinctions have already been documented. It is possible to be also disappeared from other localities indicated in the bibliography, which is why field investigations are necessary. At the national level, the effective populations are decreasing, and they tend to be more and more isolated, as a result of the excessive fragmentation of the habitats. The possible exception is the Danube Delta.	
Aspius aspius	Certain presence(ROSCI0022) Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches. (ROSCI0071)	Along the Danube - protected natural area, in unclogged ponds and lakes, rarely in the sweetened parts of the sea. The species was reported only in the northern body of ROSAC0071, being associated with water bodies: Baltile Vederoasa, Lake Baciu.	Probably sporadic presence, but mainly in the downstream area of the lake, the area in the vicinity of the weir that connects with the Rasova Canal	Rheophilic-stagnophilous freshwater species, found both in rivers and in sweet and even brackish lakes. Breeding takes place from March to May. Young specimens form small herds, and older ones become solitary. The avatu is a diurnal predator, which usually hunts on the surface of the water, in groups or isolated specimens. The preferred prey consists of bleaks	
Bombina bombina	Widespread, common in the distribution area	This species is a resident of the site (ROSCI0022 Danube Banks), and can be found in slow-flowing water bodies with reduced depth, with or without aquatic vegetation. The species was reported only in the northern body of ROSAC0071, being associated with the swampy	There is not enough data According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation	The species is a little pretentious, being able to be found in ponds, puddles, canals, smooth flowing streams, the edges of lakes, ephemeral water bodies, flooded areas and the like. Hibernates in holes, rodent galleries, under stones and logs. It hunts both in water and on land, with analyzes of stomach contents showing that it feeds predominantly on coleoptera, hymenoptera, orthoptera and the like.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		areas around Balti Vederoasa, Baciu Lake	objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 5.25 ha was established		
Campanula romanica		On the territory of the Natura2000 Site ROSCI0022 Danube Canaries, the species was identified in the rocky habitats near Hârșova (towards the Danube bank) and the rocky meadows in the Celea Mare-Valea lui Ene area. It is fairly well distributed in this type of substrate, being represented by relatively small populations. On the territory of the Natura2000 Site ROSCI0053 Allah Bair, the species was identified in the Allah Bair reserve, being represented by very small populations (2-3 individuals) in different areas.		Xerophytic species; Saxicola species. It grows in the crevices of calcareous or granite rocks, at altitudes of 200-300 m.	
Catopta thrips	In the site ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni – Valea Urluia – Lake Vederoasa, potential habitat for the respective species was identified, especially in the south of the town of Şipotele and the Dumbrăveni Forest, but the species was not found			The species *Catopta - Paracossulus - thrips* - Hübner, -1810-1813 - is part of the Order *Lepidoptera* - butterflies, Suprafamily *Cossoidea*, Family *Cossidae*, Subfamily *Cossinae*. In the specialized literature, for example Székely 2010 – it is considered that the subspecies P.thrips polonica - Daniel, 1955 - lives in Europe. Other authors - Haraszthy 2014; Rákosy, Goia & Kovács 2003 - considers the taxon P. thrips polonica to be only an individual form, and not a subspecies. Extremely localized xero-thermophilic steppe species, initially considered a postglacial relict associated with the xerophilous species of wormwood *Artemisia sp*. from Central Asia. Later it spread to the steppe regions of Central Europe.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				Prefers enclaves of steppe vegetation located on sandy or loessoid substrate.	
Centaurea jankae	Presence uncertain. It was not found in the site during the systematic search, during the flowering period of the species from the field evaluation stage in the summer of 2014. Also, the presence of the species in the site area was not noted in the last communicated decade. person M. Petrescu 2014.			Perennial species, xerophilic, thermophilic. It grows very rarely on arid, stony coasts.	
Cerambyx cerdo	The species was reported in habitat type 91M0 Balkan-Pannonian forests of sky and gorun.	The species was reported in the forest bodies located south of the Negureni locality, respectively in the Cogea Cor Forest, east of the Băneasa locality. The potential habitat of the species includes all forest bodies of habitat type 91M0 Balkan-Pannonian forests of sky and gorun.		The habitat of the species *Cerambyx cerdo* mainly comprises the oak forests - in Central Europe mainly *Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea* - which includes partly dry old trees. Larvae also develop on other tree species - *Castanea, Betula, Salix, Ulmus, Juglans, Coryllus, Fagus, Caprinus* and the like. For reproduction they need sunny old trees at the edge of the forest or isolated trees. They usually do not leave the forest habitat.	
Cobitis taenia Complex	Certain presence (ROSCI0022) Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches. (ROSCI0071)	Present in the Danube in the protected area and in some Delta ponds, in all the waters that have a muddy bottom and calm flow. Although the species has not been captured, it is estimated that the species is/can be present probably in Vederoasa and Baciului Lakes, with a permanent character.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 227 individuals was established.	Freshwater brackish species, benthic characteristic of stagnant or smooth flowing waters from the hilly area to the Delta. It is found from small depression streams to large rivers. In canals, ditches, dead arms and lakes on sandy bottoms. Able to populate very degraded streams especially if siltation is a problem. In the Baltic Sea, at salinity up to 5%. They feed on worms, insect larvae, algae.	
Elaphe sauromates	Rare	The section is present at the site level in edge habitats of Tălăşman, Nistradin and Dumbrăveni forests (ROSCI0071)	Unknown	The species is distributed in different natural habitats, including the banks of lakes and rivers, in open deciduous forests, wooded steppes or canaries, usually preferring low altitudes. In general, it hides under piles of stones, in limestone	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				walls, but also under bushes. It feeds on rodents and birds. Juveniles eat insects or lizards	
Emys orbicularis	The presence of the species was identified in the wet habitats in the area of Vederoasa, Baciu, Plopeni and Negresti ponds.	Within the site ROSCI0022 Canaralele Danube), this species is resident within the site, being able to be found in any body or water course of medium or large size, with vegetation on the banks and populations of aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates. In the edge area of Lake Vederoasa, near the town of Vlahii, there are communities of Hippurus vulgaris, of high conservation value. In the northern end of Baciului lake there are communities dominated by Lemna sp. It is important to note that the central areas of Lake Vederoasa are potential areas for habitat, but during the assessment of the 2014 season it was not possible to assess these areas due to inaccessibility.	Common According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 3000 individuals was established	It usually lives in stagnant or smoothly flowing waters, with rich vegetation, including lakes, ponds, canals, ditches, ponds, sometimes even in brackish waters. The thermal optimum is achieved between 20-24°C. It prefers sunny places at the water's edge, where it basks on vegetation, logs, stones and the like. Food consists of worms, snails, aquatic insects, especially dipteran larvae, fish, newts, tadpoles, frogs. Both prey capture and swallowing take place underwater; although they swim quite fast and often actively search for their prey, they usually use ambush to catch fish or other fast species. Although the diet is predominantly carnivorous, turtles also consume vegetable matter to improve their digestive processes.	
Eriogaster catax	It was not reported in the site ROSCI0071 Dumbrăveni – Valea Urluia – Lake Vederoasa in 2014.	The presence of the species requires certification at the site level The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	Unknown	The ecological requirements of the species are directed towards areas with a mosaic of alternating habitats, with areas bordering forest, scrub and meadows.	
Eudontomyzon mariae		In the Danube, the species is found from Giurgiu to Călăraşi, Cernavodă, in the tributaries of the Danube, but also some neighboring ponds Hadina or Sugaciul, but only juvenile specimens. Adult beetles are found in the spring until the summer when they reproduce, after		Mountain and submontane rheophilic species, occasionally up to the plains. Cyclostome that does not feed as an adult. The favorite biotope of the blackbird includes the mountain rivers in the area of the scobar, moioage and lipan. It is assumed that the species occasionally reaches the lowland areas of the rivers, together with the floods, since until now, only juvenile specimens	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		which they die. During the rest of the year, only larvae of Eudonthomizon mariae are found.		have been recorded in these areas. The larva lives buried in sediment in the slower portions of the rivers for a period of several years (3-4 years), coming out at night to feed. It consumes, through filtration, microflora, microfauna (oligochaetes, trichoptera larvae) and detritus. The adult lives under stones, does not feed, and dies after reproduction.	
Euphydryas maturna	Certain presence	The species was reported in 2014 based on a larva observed in Canaraua Fetii, on 11.05.2014. It is the only known population from the site ROSCI0172 Padurea y Valea Canaraua Fetii – Iortmac.		The development of the species requires first of all the presence of the primary planet: the ash tree, Fraxinus spp.. The females lay their eggs on the ash trees at the edge of the forests, and the adults move between the crown zone, the shrub layer and the grass layer. Thus, the species needs nectariferous plants, shrubs and herbaceous plants at the edge of forests in which ash trees are found.	
Euplagia quadripunctaria	Rare	The species *Callimorpha quadripunctaria* was reported in the site ROSCI0172 Pădurea ia Valea Canaraua Fetii – Iortmac only along Canarelai Fetii, in only three points, in the scrub vegetation at the base of the cliffs, on a 3 km long corridor.		The species lives in hayfields, meadows, thickets, forest edges, forest clearings, but prefers moist and shaded valleys. In order to maintain populations, the presence of host plant species as abundant as possible, usually ruderal species, without very special ecological requirements is needed	
Gymnocephalus baloni	Certain presence (ROSCI0022)	In the slow portions of the Danube in the area of the protected natural area, on the bottom of fine sand, silt and clay, in places with relatively deep water.		Sweet rheophilic species, which prefers rivers and large rivers with a slow course. It lives in lowland rivers, locating in the slow portions, on the bottom of fine sand, silt and clay, in places with relatively deep water, with well-oxygenated water, often at the roots of willows or in vegetation. It is frequently found in most Danube marshes throughout the year, less often in marshes and inland lakes. It feeds on benthic animals: chironomids and other insects, worms and crustaceans, then on eggs, larvae and fry of fish.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
Gymnocephalus schraetzer	Certain presence (ROSCI0022)			Fish specific to the Danube basin, being relatively common along the entire Danube route from Baziaşi to its source; they occasionally enter ponds, especially those fed by fast-flowing tributaries. It is more limited in the Danube basin and is rarely found in the lower part of the rivers. It is very often found at the mouths of the Danube in the sea: Musura, Sulina and Sf. Gheorghe. Unlike the ghibort, it lives only in faster river sectors with a sandy bottom, evolving on the bottom, at medium depths, sometimes in shoals. For reproduction that takes place in April-May, it can undertake short migrations. The adhesive eggs are deposited on the hard bottom in the current in the form of bands. Food consists of benthic invertebrates and occasionally fish eggs and fry.	
Lucanus cervus	The potential distribution area of the species *Lucanus cervus* in the site ROSCI0071 Dumbrăvei – Valea Urluia – Lake Vederoasa includes all the forests of the habitat types 91M0 Balkan-Pannonian forests of cer and gorun respectively 91I0* Eurosiberian silvosteppe vegetation with *Quercus spp*. The adults of the species were reported in four areas: in the Decebal Forest between the towns of Rariștea - Ion Corvin - Crângu, in the area of the Floriile town, in the Dumbrăveni Forest in the area of the Furnica and Tufani towns, respectively south of the Șipotele town. Some sightings are outside of primary habitat, old-growth cypress forests, because adults fly out of larval habitat into neighboring forests or even open areas at the forest edge. The abundance of identified populations is different in each area where the species has been identified..		Common	The primordial habitat of the species Lucanus cervus is mostly oak forests, especially *Quercus robur*, which includes partly dry old trees. In Europe, to a lesser extent, larvae have been observed to develop on other species of trees such as *Fraxinus, Prunus, Castanea, Salix* and the like. Adults also fly outside the habitat, so they can be seen in open areas, parks, gardens and even inhabited areas - Harvey et al. 2011. Both adults and larval stages feed on organic detritus resulting from trees, old fruit trees, but the specific microhabitat for feeding, reproduction and camouflage must meet certain conditions, first of all, to be undisturbed all year round. The trophic base of vegetable origin is represented exclusively by residues from their aging crown branches, leaves, stumps, roots. Through the action of cleaning the forests and orchards, the food for both larvae and adults is eliminated.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
Lutra lutra	Certain presence, widespread (ROSCI0022) the species is present in the wet habitats of the ROSCI0071 site.	According to the Management Plan of the Natura2000 site (ROSCI0022 Danube Canals), the distribution of the species was made based on the presence indicators of the species found during the field data collection period (tracks and footprints, droppings, food scraps, burrows, image captures and direct observations). Transposing these data into GIS highlighted an almost continuous distribution of the species in the studied area, the interruptions being only in heavily anthropized areas or areas completely devoid of species-specific habitat.		Its presence is linked to flowing or stagnant waters from the plains to the mountains, whose banks are wooded or covered with reeds. It lives in galleries, under bank depressions or under the roots of old willows. It is not faithful to the place of living; in search of its favorite food - fish - it can make long journeys, from an impoverished hydrographic basin, to another richer one. Also, due to water pollution, it is forced to move to other basins (A. Negruţiu, 2007). Numerous studies have shown that there is a correlation between the traces left by the otter (excrement), the density of the vegetation and the number of potential galleries (Jenkins and Burrows 1980b ; Bas et al. 1984; Macdonald and Manson 1995). It is not faithful to the place of living; in search of its favorite food - fish - it can make long journeys, from an impoverished hydrographic basin, to another richer one. Also, due to water pollution, it is forced to move to other basins (A. Negruţiu, 2007).	
Lycaena dispar	The species *Lycaena dispar* forms populations along irrigation canals or the canals that connect the lakes, at the edge of stagnant waters Lacul Vederoasa, Lacul Baciului, along canals and wetlands, including wet meadows, where the host plant of the butterfly grows, Different species of Rumex spp. Adults may leave the larval habitat to search for nectar sources, primarily in the vicinity of hygrophilous and mesohygrophilous habitats. In the late summer, individuals of the species can appear almost anywhere on the surface of the site in search of food or host plant clumps for oviposition.	The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project, lacking water bodies able to support important fish populations.	Isolated, Rare According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 40 individuals was established.	The species occurs in humid habitats, even in heavily anthropized areas, because the larvae live on species of sorrel Rumex hydrolapathum, R. aquaticus, specific to this habitat. Theoretically, many populations can appear, especially along watercourses. Characteristic habitat types: wet-swampy meadows, swamps, floodplains, riverbanks and lakes.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
Himantoglossum jankae	Rare	The species was found in the site ROSCI0172 Pădurea and Valea Canaraua Fetii – Iortmac in two locations. Both populations are relatively small. A population is found on the edge of the forest located southeast of the Iortmac lake, near the communal road 51A. The other population is found in the forest clearings south of the Canaraua Fetii Reserve -outside the reserve-, near the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Another population was found outside the site, in the Carvăn area, on Tasi Hill.	The species was found in a total number of 29 specimens in the site, to which is added a number of approximately 42 specimens outside the site, on the Tasi Hill.	Perennial species, xeromesophilic, subthermophilic, sporadically spread in steppe-silvosteppe areas, through bushes, rare forests and forest edges, grassy coasts, on calcareous soil.	
Marsilea quadrifolia		The species was found on an area of approximately 1.7 ha, with an abundance -coverage- of 15%.		It is spread on the edge of eutrophic lakes, stagnant waters and marshes, in shallow water - up to 40-50 cm.	
Mesocricetus newtoni	not mentioned in the PM				
Miniopterus schreibersii	Presence in forest habitats	Signed from the Dumbrăveni Forest - Furnica (southern edge), Cişmeluţă Cave from the village of Şipote - Deleni, Pereții Calcaroşi Petroșani.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 1500 individuals was established. It is also proposed to maintain a number of at least 7 deciduous trees, also	Colonies usually roost in caves throughout the year, but less commonly in mines or other types of underground shelters. Prefers caves with large entrances, in karst regions of the hill and mountain area. Solitary specimens or small groups can be found in a variety of shelters, in buildings, in the structure of bridges. Prefers areas with many forests. It has a fast flight with skillful maneuvering, it hunts under the forest canopy, over water surfaces, or close to vegetation. Due to the size of the colonies, sometimes the specimens have to fly quite long distances from shelters to favorable hunting territories. The membrane of the tail makes possible an unusually skillful flight in spite of the narrow wings. Thus obstacles and dense vegetation are precisely avoided. It is a	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
			insisting on the need to maintain dead wood. However, going through the aspects related to the ecological demands of the species, which remains more closely related to caverns, the proposed measure remains meaningless. This aspect represents a major inconsistency in the strategic approach of the proposed conservation measures.	migratory species; the movements, apparently very complex, seem to be organized around maternity or hibernation cavities; travels in all directions within a radius of 100 km.	
Misgurnus fossilis	Certain presence (ROSCI0022) Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches.	Along the Danube, in the more stagnant waters, in the muddy areas of the ponds or lakes, in the spring (March-April), it undertakes short migrations in flowing waters with green vegetation. Although the species was not captured, it is estimated that the species is/can be a probable presence in Vederoasa and Baciului Lakes, with a permanent character.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 227 individuals was established.	It is a freshwater, benthic stagnophilous species, preferring ponds, lakes or lowland rivers with a slow current and muddy bottom, with vegetation. Food consists of organic detritus, aquatic vegetation, worms, crustaceans, insect larvae, molluscs. Misgurnus fossilis reaches up to 35 cm in size. It is also called the "weather fish", the body full of mucus is very long, and the mouth is equipped with 10 whiskers. It stays in the muddy areas of ponds or lakes, except when it is stimulated to become active by the falling barometric pressure, before a storm. It can withstand low oxygen concentrations, swallowing air because breathing is also done through the intestine. If the pond dries up, he can survive in the mud until the autumn rains. It reproduces in April-June, laying its 1.5 mm diameter eggs on aquatic plants. Although it prefers ponds and stagnant water, it can be found in spring (March-April) in running water with vegetation, as it	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
				reproduces in places with running water and green vegetation.	
Moehringia jankae		The species was identified in the northern part of the site, respectively near Hârșova and in other rocky habitats (after Hârșova towards Cernavodă: Celea Mare-Valea lui Ene).		The species is considered European endemic, Dobrogean element. European endemic located in the western area of the Black Sea. It is a plant of light, thermophilic, of dry soils. It is calciphile, scio-saxicola. The area is extremely limited. The species is native to Bulgaria and Romania. In Bulgaria it is widespread in the NE and in the east of the Stara Planina Mountains.	
Myotis emarginatus					
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides					
Pelecus cultratus	Certain presence (ROSCI0022) Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches.	Although the species was not captured, it is estimated that the species is/can be a probable presence in Vederoasa and Baciului Lakes, with a permanent character.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 227 individuals was established.	Freshwater, occasionally brackish, nektonic species, prefers lowland rivers and streams, with a slow course, as well as in many inland lakes; frequent in coastal lakes and harbors, as well as in sweetened parts of the seas. It feeds on: plankton (especially the young), benthic invertebrates, aerial insects and small fish.	
Pontechium maculatum subsp.maculatum		along the Danube, and in front of the mouths of the Danube, they make short migrations to the ponds, for reproduction			
Potentilla emilii-popii	The species is found in the following areas: Dumbrăveni Forest Reserve and its surroundings in the northern part, entering from Tufani, on calcareous boulders interspersed in the forest, in the southern part, entering from the quarry, on meadows	On the territory of the Natura2000 Site ROSCI0053 Allah Bair The species was identified in the Allah Bair reserve, on a wider path through the wooded area. It was also identified in the Celea Mare-	At the site level ROSCI0071 approx. 116 copies	It grows in arid, calcareous places, through thickets and forest edges. It is heliophilous, in the plain area it grows on dry, neutral soils in grassy places. It is mentioned on xerophilic, stony, sunny meadows in the alliance *Pimpinello-Thymion zygoidi.*	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
	and boulders from the north of the thematic path, south of the Forest Reserve Dumbrăveni, on the rocky meadows at the southern end of the site, Şipotele - on rocky meadows south of the locality, Zorile - on the rocky outcrops southeast of the locality, Adâncata - on rocky meadows, rocky outcrops and rocky outcrops to the north and east of the locality, east of the lake Baciului, north of the southern basin of Lake Vederoasa, and Urluia - north of the locality - outside the site.	Valea lui Ene area of the Danube Canals, also with no. small number of individuals.			
Pseudophilotes bavius	Presence uncertain	The species was reported from only one point in the site, namely in Canaraua Fetii. The first report was made in 1988, Rákosy & Székely 1996. Until 1992, three specimens were reported, after which this population was not reported again, despite the fact that the area was researched in the following years by several lepidopterists, Dincă et al. 2011. This population was not reported again in 2014 either. The only data related to the presence of the species come from the period 1988-1992.		*Pseudophilotes bavius egea* lives in dry, open steppe meadows, on loess deserts and on meadows in calcareous areas more or less invaded by shrubby vegetation, where the host plant of the species *Salvia nutans*.	
Pulsatilla grandis		On the territory of the Natura2000 Site ROSCI0053 Allah Bair The species was not identified in the Allah Bair reserve. The species identified was Pulsatilla montana (with which it can easily be confused). This is Rare and is found in small populations of 2-3 individuals			

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	The abundance of the species cannot be estimated because it has not been identified in the protected natural area.			Originally only sheltering in caves, the species has adapted to a high degree to human constructions. Hibernating colonies are found in underground shelters usually at temperatures above 7°C, but maternity colonies can increasingly be found in building attics. The species usually uses large, spacious, draft-free bridges, even if they are a little light. The optimal temperature inside the shelter is between 25-30°C.	
Rhinolophus hipposideros		Being a single, isolated species, it is found in the underground habitats of the protected area in the Canaraua Fetei Forest and Valley - Iortmac	About 50 copies	It is a frequently encountered species, but in a small number of individuals. It usually hunts at low or medium height in mature deciduous or mixed forests and at their edges	
Rhinolophus mehelyi	Species not assessed by PM (the species could not be identified during the period of the PM substantiation studies) and MMC	Unknown	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 1500 individuals was established. It is also proposed to maintain a number of at least 7 deciduous trees, also insisting on the need to maintain dead wood. However, going through the aspects related to the ecological demands of the species, which	It is a predominantly cavernous, very gregarious species; they inhabit karst areas with natural or artificial underground cavities in the vicinity of water, generally located up to 500 m. They hunt at low altitude, along slopes, among trees and bushes.2	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
			remains more closely related to caverns, the proposed measure remains meaningless. This aspect represents a major inconsistency in the strategic approach of the proposed conservation measures.		
Rhodeus amarus	Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches.	Although the species was not captured, it is estimated that the species is/can be a probable presence in Vederoasa and Baciului Lakes, with a permanent character.	Estimated population under the Management Plan: 84074 According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 227 individuals was established.	Sweet species characteristic of ponds and slow-flowing river sections. Boarta lives exclusively in fresh waters. It prefers sandy and stony bottoms, avoiding muddy ones. It is found in stagnant or slow waters, side branches of rivers but also in full current. Its spread is linked to the presence of the lamellibranchs Unio sp. and Anodonta sp. It feeds on plankton, filamentous and unicellular algae, remains of higher plants and detritus, and occasionally ingests animal organisms.	
Romanogobio kesslerii	Certain presence(ROSCI0022)	In the Danube, along the entire stretch of the protected natural area, in shallow waters with a water speed of 45-65 cm/s, rarely up to 90 cm/s.		Bentophagous rheophilic species from the hilly and lowland areas. It prefers shallow river sections, with a sandy substrate, where the water speed is 45-65, rarely up to 90 cm/s (speed characteristic of lowland rivers)	
Romanogobio vladykovi	Although the habitats investigated during the substantiation studies of the Management Plan revealed suitable conditions for this species, it was not reported in the catches.	Although the species was not captured, it is estimated that the species is/can be a probable presence in Vederoasa and	Unknown	A benthopelagic, rheophilic species, the common porcupine is found in the Danube and in the lower course of the lowland rivers. Avoid places with faster or stagnant water and a bottom of fine sand	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		Baciului Lakes, with a permanent character.		or clay. Prefers places with slightly deeper water and weak current generally with a speed of 28-45 cm/s, with a bottom of fine sand or clay.	
Spermophilus citellus	Widespread throughout the site. The species is present in well-drained meadow/mud habitats at site level.	Common	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 3000 individuals was established.	They are found in meadows, marshes, clearings, and the like, their presence depending on the maintenance of a short vegetation - for example by grazing. In such meadows they form groups of colonies with average densities of about 40 individuals per hectare. In the popanda colonies, they occupy a home range between 0.45 ha in meadows and 0.20 ha in alfalfa, with higher values in juveniles. They are preyed upon by dogs, foxes, snakes, mustelidae, and the like. They feed mainly on stems, leaves, buds, seeds, insects, millipedes, snails, and the like. The species is present in well-drained meadow/mud habitats at site level.	
Testudo graeca	This species is resident within the site, being able to be found in steeples with a moderate to high degree of naturalness, in steppe oak forests, but also in artificial acacia plantations or in the ruderal areas of agricultural crops, especially if they are adjacent to some natural surfaces. The species is present in different habitats throughout the site, especially on sunny slopes with meadows, cliffs, forests, but also in orchards or vineyards, near the localities of Vlahii, Aliman, Floriile, Adâncata, Urluia, Şipotele, Zorile and Plopeni. (RED0071)	The site (ROSCI0022) offers good conditions for feeding and reproduction of this species, especially in steppe areas with oak forests, or in xerophilous meadows of *Chrysopogon gryllus, Stipa capillata*, *Bothriochloa (Andropogon) ischaemum*. The species is also quite frequently found in Ponto-Sarmatic thickets of *Crataegus* and *Prunus*, as they offer shelter and protection from potential predators. It especially frequents sunny slopes, both for feeding and laying eggs.	Common	It is common in forests, steppes, meadows, vineyards, in rocky and vegetated regions. A herbivorous species, it generally feeds on all kinds of plants, usually grasses, fruits, flowers, but sometimes it also consumes various invertebrates or is even coprophagous.	
Testudo hermanni	The species is present especially on sunny slopes with meadows, rockeries, forests, but also in orchards or vineyards, near the localities of Zorile, Urluia and Floriile.	Rare According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of		They are animals very well adapted to arid habitats, but they can also be found in wetter areas. It is not very picky about its habitat, being found both in meadows and in forests and	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
		the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, the presence of the species in the area is considered uncertain, requiring thorough studies in this direction.		vineyards. It prefers sunny places and therefore can be found frequently on hills and in rocky areas. It feeds on various vegetables; however, the diet may include insects, earthworms, snails or even corpses.	
Triturus dobrogicus	This species is resident within the site, and can be found in slow-flowing water bodies with reduced depth, with aquatic vegetation. Certain presence, but Rare. Widespread but rare (small populations/cryptic activity), (ROSCI0071)	The species is present in the wet habitats of the Vederoasa lake area.	Unknown. According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 690 individuals was established.	It is a predominantly aquatic species, preferring large and deep stagnant or smoothly flowing waters from the plains, meadows and deltas, with swamp vegetation and partial exposure to the sun. It can often be found in artificial pools, watering places, ponds, swimming pools. It can also be observed in small infiltration ponds located in dammed areas. It is an extremely voracious species, feeding both on arthropods and earthworms, as well as smaller tadpoles and newts. It enters the water relatively early, in February-March; the nuptial games and laying of the egg take place at the beginning of April. Adults generally leave the water at the end of June, although some specimens may remain in the aquatic environment for longer periods of time. In July-August the larvae metamorphose. The rest of the time, newts spend their lives on land, where they hibernate; in flooded regions where land is less frequent they spend their terrestrial life under large piles of cut reeds or buried in the muddy silt on the banks of the marshes.	
Vormela peregusna	Rar	The species is present in open habitats - pastures, meadows, agricultural crops - and forest edges at the level of the site.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation	*Vormela peregusna* is a mustelid with a very elongated body, with a sharp snout, bare rhinarium, black color. The nostrils are oriented laterally and separated from each other by a groove. Well developed eyes. Rare and short vibrations. The bristles in the upper half of the ear form prominent tufts, dark brown in color,	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
			objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a population of 10-50 individuals was evaluated.	contrasting strongly with the white of the bristles on the upper edge of the ears.	
Zingel streber	Certain presence (ROSCI0022)	The main course of the Danube in the area of the protected natural area in a strong current of water, on a bottom of gravel, sand or clay.		It is a typical rheophilic species, preferring deeper areas, with hard substrate, especially sand and gravel. It does not form herds and does not undertake migrations. It usually sits motionless on the bottom of the water. Breeding usually takes place between March and May. Spawns are deposited on stones or branches. It feeds on benthic invertebrates and occasionally on fish eggs and fry	
Zingel zingel	Certain presence (ROSCI0022)	In the Danube, the area of the protected natural area with depth and current, where the bottom of the water is stony and/or sandy		Rheophilic benthic species. It prefers hilly and sesamary rivers, with depth and current, with a stony or sandy bottom. Bottom fish, active at night, during the day it stays between stones, and at night it goes in search of food, forming small shoals. It feeds on worms, insect larvae (especially moths), eggs, fish and other small animals.	

Criterion element (species/habitat)	Presence	Location	Surface/ Population	Ecology	Discussion
Accipiter brevipes	The species uses the site during migration periods as a feeding and resting territory, or just in transit. Rare	The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project. The species nests in wooded areas and forages in open areas (pastures, stubble, etc.) (ROSPA0039).	Rare According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 12 nesting pairs was established. Species nesting in the site: 2 pairs (ROSPA0039)	Small and relatively sparse forests of open arid regions. The species prefers for nesting the wooded areas of the site, including plantations, feeding preferentially on the pastures adjacent to them	
Accipiter nisus				It nests in medium-aged mature forests of different species, preferring the least congested ones, with rare trees and clearings, alternating with thickets and cleared land.	
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Common	Present in the site during the reproduction period	Unknown	He is a summer visitor to Europe. The birds spend the winter in sub-Saharan Africa, leave their nesting grounds in August and arrive back in Europe in March, or April at the latest.	
Acrocephalus melanopogon	Very rare	Present in the site during the nesting period, being a Rare occurrence. The species is found in swamps with thick vegetation and reeds. It nests in reeds or low bushes.		The species prefers reedbeds with pipirig plus areas open to the glint of the water.	
Acrocephalus palustris	Common	Present in the site during the reproduction period	Unknown	Lives in areas with aquatic vegetation, especially in areas with reeds and reeds, at low water	
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Common	Present in the site during the reproduction period	Unknown	Bird common in reed beds, marshes or other thick vegetation along lake or river banks.	
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Common	Present in the site during the nesting period	Unknown	It is a migratory and singing bird, widespread in marshy regions with lakes and ponds, rich in vegetation (reeds, bushes, tall grasses).	

Actitis hypoleucos	Common	Present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	The species is found in most open or semi-open wetlands, in temperate, mountainous or steppe regions and around human settlements. It occupies linear territories, around rivers, nesting in dry areas, at distances of 30 - 500 m from water, to avoid flooding the nest. The density of breeding pairs generally varies from 1 – 2 pairs/km2	
Alauda arvensis	Common	Present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	The species is characteristic of extensive grassy ecosystems, from the plain to the hilly area, less often in the mountains.	
Alcedo atthis	Common Rare (ROSPA0039)	The species is present in the site in aquatic areas, preferring steep banks with vegetation on the edge	The species can be observed within the site during the nesting period (70-80 nesting pairs)	The species prefers slowly flowing rivers and canals, with sandy, steep banks and vegetation on the edge.	
Anas acuta		Present in the site during the passage period	120-150 specimens	The species is characteristic of extensive grassy ecosystems, from the plain to the hilly area, less often in the mountains.	
Anas clypeata		Present in the site during the migration period	200-300 individuals	Areas with reeds and swampy areas with dense vegetation.	
Anas crecca		Present in the site during the migration period	200-400 individuals	The habitats preferred by this species for nesting are shallow, permanent waters with dense, grassy vegetation, especially those near forests and edges. The adjacent vegetation must form a kind of dense vegetal layer. Prefers small bodies of water, alone or parts of a larger water area, such as ponds, lakes and ponds, slow-flowing rivers. In winter it can also be found on open waters, lakes, deltas, flooded plains	
Anas penelope		Present in the site during the passage period	120-500 specimens	The habitats preferred by this species for nesting are shallow, permanent waters with dense, grassy vegetation, especially those near forests and edges. The adjacent vegetation must form a kind of dense vegetal layer. Prefers small bodies of water, alone or parts of a larger water area, such as ponds, lakes and ponds, slow-flowing rivers. In winter it can also be found on open waters, lakes, deltas, flooded plains	

Anas platyrhynchos		The species nests and winters in the site, it is also present during passage	120 pairs at nesting, 4400-9000 individuals during wintering, 1200-1400 individuals during passage	Areas with habitats that include stagnant or slowly flowing water	
Anas querquedula		Present in the site during the passage period and nesting	200-300 individuals during the months of the stay, 20 nesting pairs	Areas with freshwater and low-level habitats, sometimes found in saltwater (marine) areas	
Anas strepera		Present in the site during the passage period	360-430 individuals	It prefers fresh, still or slightly flowing waters, productive, in open areas of low altitude, especially protected ones, rich in emergent vegetation and islands covered by grassy vegetation. It can be found in canals, ponds, lakes	
Anser anser		The species is present in the site during the nesting and migration period	20-22 pairs during the nesting period, 240-600 individuals during the migration period	Prefers freshwater, standing or flowing water, lakes, farmland, grasslands and coastal areas	
Anser albifrons		The species winters in the site	1200-1400 individuals which hibernates	Prefers tundra ecosystems with wetlands, estuaries and freshwater or salt marshes, near agricultural fields, also lakes, rivers or patches of water, where they can nest.	
Anthus campestris	Common	The species nests in most of the open, grassland and arable habitats on the site. for nesting).	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 500 nesting pairs was established.	Species associated with agroecosystems and steppe areas, preferring habitats with short grass; It nests on the ground.	
Anthus trivialis					
Ardea cinerea		Species present in the site during the nesting period and during the months of passage	80-90 pairs during nesting, 250 individuals in passage	Bodies of stagnant or smoothly flowing water with tall riparian vegetation.	

Ardea purpurea	Rare	The species is found around fresh, stagnant or smoothly flowing waters, with reeds and thick shore vegetation. It nests in reeds, on willows and very rarely at high altitudes, in trees.	90-120 pairs use the site during the breeding season (ROSPA0039)	Prefers marshy regions, lakes, reedbeds.	
Ardeola ralloides	Rare	The species is found in wetlands with rich vegetation, rich in reeds and accompanied by bushes or trees. Forages in open marshy areas with shallow water. Nests on willows.	10 pairs are present at the site during the nesting period (ROSPA0039)	Prefers areas with marshes, deltas, lagoons, reedbeds or trees	
Aquila heliaca	Estimated population of 1-2 individuals of field eagle during the nesting period. Although the nesting of the species at the site is uncertain, there are a number of observations over a period of several years of the presence of individuals at the site	Certain presence in the site, but without being able to specify the nesting area	1-2 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 2 nesting pairs was established.	It prefers open or semi-open areas, plains and meadows with isolated trees or forest stands.	
Aquila pomarina	As a nesting species, it is present on the site in wooded areas, respectively it mainly uses pastures but also arable land as feeding areas.	Accidental/occasional presence in the area, which can be used as a feeding territory The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	1-2 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 3-6 nesting pairs was established.	Forests of different types, near wet meadows alternating with agricultural land, pastures and the like.	

Asio otus	Rare	Rare presence at site during nesting months	Unknown	It lives in forest patches, open fields, swampy areas, parks, orchards, forests. It nests in forest clumps using the old nests of other birds: crows, woodpeckers or squirrels, rarely on the ground, at the base of trunks or in tall grass.	
Aythya ferina		Present on the site throughout the year	20-40 pairs at nesting, 200-300 individuals in migration	Bodies of stagnant or smoothly flowing water with tall riparian vegetation.	
Aythya fuligula		Present in the site during the passage period	Unknown		
Aythya nyroca	Common	The species nests on reedy water pools within farms, reedy areas and waterholes and the like.	This site has an estimated population of 12 - 20 breeding pairs Between 120 and 200 individuals are estimated inside the site, in migration period. (ROSPA007)	Aquatic pools with water deeper than 1 meter, interspersed with reed beds, swamps, and the like.	
Botaurus stellaris	Very rare	The species is found feeding in areas with shallow water and swamp vegetation.	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0002 the species winters in site 2-5 individuals	Species strictly dependent on extensive marshes with dense emergent vegetation, with shallow water and without large water level fluctuations. During the breeding season, it is present both in natural wetlands and in anthropogenic ones, provided there are large areas of marshy vegetation, built especially by reeds Phragmites australis and rushes *Typha angustifolia/latifolia* Predominantly diurnal bird. It spends most of its time in the swamp vegetation thicket. It is a zoophagous-polyphagous species, generally consuming fish, amphibians, and aquatic invertebrates.	
Branta ruficollis	Rare	The species lives in tundra areas. In the wintering areas, it stops at night on the ponds, and in the morning it flies to the feeding places: the lands cultivated with corn (with grains left after the harvest), the autumn crops (wheat, rapeseed, etc.) or meadows.	About 120 individuals winter in the site (ROSPA0039)	For nesting, in the tundra, they prefer relatively high and dry areas near rivers, with poor vegetation. Wintering territories: open steppes, coastal areas, cultivated land, stubble, meadows near freshwater lakes.	

Bubo bubo	Very rare	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0002, 1 pair is present in the site throughout the year.	Rare According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 2 nesting pairs has been established.	Present in mountainous, hilly and rocky plains, wooded or unwooded. It prefers the old, deep forest where there is no current human impact, having a withdrawn behavior.	
Burhinus oedicnemus	The species nests in pastures or areas with short vegetation within the site	The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	Isolated According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 10 nesting pairs was established.	Prefers arid plains with sandy or stony portions, steppe bird. It feeds especially at night and at dusk. It eats invertebrates and small vertebrates.	
Buteo buteo				It can be found in a variety of habitats. Needs trees or forests to nest, but with access to areas open areas such as farmland or meadows, to hunt.	

Buteo rufinus	Isolated	The nesting species is present in the site both in wooded areas and in those with isolated trees or on rocky valleys using mainly pastures but also arable land as feeding areas.	9-16 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 3-6 nesting pairs was established.	It prefers wide areas of plains or hills, in arid lands with steppe vegetation, but also with clumps of trees or rocky slopes, sometimes not far from water. The existence of a rich terrestrial fauna of rodents is essential for the existence of the big mouse	
Calandrella brachydactyla	Common	The species is present in open pasture habitats or arable land with small vegetation within the site	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of 515 nesting pairs was established.	Plain, arid/dry areas; cultivated land. The species is present in open pasture habitats or arable land with small vegetation within the site	
Calidris alba				The species prefers moist habitats	
Calidris alpina				Prefers moist areas; is a migratory bird that breeds in the tundra areas of Northern Europe. From autumn to spring it can be seen all over Europe in coastal areas. Within the continent, it occurs in autumn and spring on migration routes, mainly in Eastern Europe.	

Calidris ferruginea	Common during passage	Present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	Prefers moist areas; is a migratory bird that breeds in the tundra areas of Northern Europe. From autumn to spring it can be seen all over Europe in coastal areas. Within the continent, it occurs in autumn and spring on migration routes, mainly in Eastern Europe.	
Calidris minuta	Common during passage	Present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	Prefers moist areas; is a migratory bird that breeds in the tundra areas of Northern Europe. From autumn to spring it can be seen all over Europe in coastal areas.	
Calidris temminckii				The overlapping area of the ecological requirements of the species occurs at the level of lowland habitats, especially around human settlements and in agricultural areas, where cultivated land is delimited by bushes and brambles.	
Caprimulgus europaeus	Common Rare (ROSPA0039)	The species is present in wooded areas of the site - predominantly hedgerows, glades and the like and rocky areas with bushes.	60-90 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 75 nesting pairs has been established. Species nesting in the site: 20 pairs (ROSPA0039)	It prefers dry and open areas. It prefers forests with glades and rarists	
Carduelis cannabina	Relatively common during the migration period	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	It mainly lives in low areas, but if it finds specific habitat it can climb up to 2000 m	

Carduelis carduelis	Common	Species present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	The overlapping area of the ecological requirements of the species occurs at the level of habitats in the areas, especially around human settlements and in agricultural areas, where cultivated land is delimited by scrub	
Carduelis chloris	Common	Species present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	The area of overlap of the ecological requirements of the species occurs at the level of lowland habitats, especially around human settlements and in agricultural areas, where cultivated land is delimited by bushes and brambles	
Carduelis spinus				The overlapping area of the ecological requirements of the species occurs at the level of lowland habitats, especially around human settlements and in agricultural areas, where cultivated land is delimited by bushes and brambles.	
Cettia cetti	Rare	Species present in the site during the nesting period	Unknown		
Charadrius alexandrinus	Rare	The species can use lake shores or other habitats characteristic of wading species for feeding and resting	Unknown	Coastal areas, river banks - lands covered with gravel or mud, with sparse vegetation	
Charadrius dubius	Rare	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	The habitat of the species is represented by the mauls of smooth flowing waters or large sandy shores.	
Charadrius hiaticula	Rare	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	Breeds on sandy soils, beds or beaches, lake edges and sometimes on agricultural land. In winter it can be found in a variety of wetlands, including estuaries and marshes	
Chlidonias hybridus	Common	The species is observed during migration, when feeding, especially along the Danube	2000-3500 individuals can be observed in this site, during the migration period (according to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0002)	Species that prefer wet areas of different types: lakes, rivers, swamps, coastal areas.	
Chlidonias leucopterus	Rare	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	Nests in freshwater marshes and lakes. In winter it can be found on rocky coasts, lakes, rivers, lagoons and marshes	

Chlidonias niger	Common	The species is observed during migration, when feeding, especially along the Danube	Common species in the site, during the migration period, possibly notice about 400-600 individuals. (conf. Site Management Plan ROSPA0002)	Species that prefer different types of wetlands: lakes, rivers, swamps, coastal areas.	
Ciconia ciconia	Common	The species feeds on flooded pastures, arable land and the banks of the Danube. The species can be observed nesting in the localities within the site on the poles of low voltage lines or on the roofs of houses	The species can be observed during the migration period (18000-50000 individuals). (conf. Site Management Plan ROSPA0002)	Storks feed on amphibians, fish, insects, worms, etc. on agricultural land, stubble, fallow fields, pastures, wetlands, etc. It is widespread in Romania, nesting in localities. Numerous nests are located in villages near wetlands. It occurs in small numbers in upland areas.	
Ciconia nigra	Common	The species feeds on flooded pastures, arable land and the banks of the Danube.	During the passage, 1500-3000 individuals visit the site. (conf. Site Management Plan ROSPA0002)	The preferred nesting habitat of this species is made up of hard-to-reach forests, protected from human impact, the nest being built in old trees, rarely on rocks.	
Circaetus gallicus	Rare	Individuals of the species prefer the wooded areas of the site for nesting, predominantly using pastures and arable land as feeding territories. The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project.	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 5 nesting pairs has been established.	It prefers arid/dry regions, partially wooded, with open areas where it can hunt.	

Circus aeruginosus	The species was reported only in the northern body of ROSPA0001, being associated with the swampy areas around Balti Vederoasa, Lake Baciu.	The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	0-1 pair (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 1 nesting pairs has been established.	They nest mainly in wet areas with extensive reeds. In small numbers, they can be found nesting in agricultural fields cultivated with cereals or in reedy areas located among swampy areas.	
Circus cyaneus	Common presence in winter	Loose spread	Only present in passage: 80-100 specimens and winter guest 20-50 specimens	Specie migratoare ce apare ca oaspete de iarnă pe pajiști, terenuri arabile și mlaștini. Se hrănesc cu paseriforme și mamifere mici	
Circus macrourus	Rare	Passage	Present only in migration: 60-80 specimens	Lowland plains and plateaus, agroecosystems. During the passage period, the site represents a feeding territory for a number of specimens that use mainly arable land and pastures	
Circus pygargus	Very rare	Passage	Present only in migration: 120-130 specimens	Lowland plains and plateaus, agroecosystems. During the passage period, the site represents a feeding territory for a number of specimens that use mainly arable land and pastures	
Coccothraustes coccothraustes				The species is found in closed and semi-open habitats from hilly areas to higher altitudes, where their typical habitat (mixed forests) is present.	
Columba oenas				It can be found in areas with trees, parks and gardens, and even in the center of cities. It feeds on meadows and agricultural areas.	
Columba palumbus				This species can be found in areas with trees, parks and gardens, even in the center of cities, also in meadows and on agricultural surfaces.	

Coracias garrulus	Common	Localized site-wide presence The species nests in suitable habitats, both at the edges of the wooded areas of the site and in the area of pastures, arable land with isolated trees, provided that nesting places are available	Nesting species, with a flock of 40 - 60 pairs.	Present in open regions, especially meadows where it obtains its food. It nests in tree hollows or cavities in earth banks. It eats invertebrates, especially insects, but also reptiles or, occasionally, rodents.	
Coturnix coturnix				This species can be found in grassland areas with vegetation tall enough for the species to hide in, but not taller than 1m	
Cuculus canorus	Common	Species present in the perimeter of the site during the nesting period	Unknown	It can be found in forests or areas with trees, meadows and reeds.	
Cygnus olor	Common	Species Present in the site during the nesting period and in the months of passage	2 pairs during the nesting period, 200 individuals during the passage months	It lives in almost all of Europe, but in fairly limited areas. Several populations are sedentary, but those from the north and east may move to southwestern Europe and the Middle East during severe winters. Found in areas with fresh or salt water: lakes, ponds, rivers, coastal waters, lagoons, estuaries, swamps. It can also often be found in urban areas	
Delichon urbica	Common	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	Mosaic habitats, agroecosystems near rural areas, less often in urban areas	
Dendrocopos medius	Rare	Reported in areas covered by forest habitats at site level	57-73 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 5 nesting pairs has been established.	Mature deciduous forests, especially oak and mixed cypress trees. The species is characteristic of the forested areas of the site, which are composed of oak or mixed forests with oak and softwood	

Dendrocopos syriacus	Common	The presence of the species was occasionally reported from the site area The species is present in the site, mainly in plantations or orchards in the vicinity of towns, as well as in areas with isolated trees or inside settlements.	25-35 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 5 nesting pairs has been established.	Parks, orchards, vineyards, alleys with poplars. The species is present in the site, mainly in the plantations or orchards in the vicinity of the towns, as well as in the areas with isolated trees or inside the settlements, sometimes also at the edge of the forests.	
Dryocopus martius	Rare	The species is present in the forested areas of the site.	The site has a nesting population of 15-20 pairs, according to Site Management Plan ROSPA0002	The species prefers old, deciduous, mixed and conifer forests.	
Egretta alba	Rare	The species nests in areas of dense reeds on the surface of the site and uses various shallow water areas or flooded grasslands on the banks as feeding areas.	The site is a nesting place for 2 - 5 pairs of egrets (ROSPA0007)	Habitat: nests rather rarely in colonies in extensive and intact reed beds, swamps, deltas and lagoons in southeastern Europe. Often also in large forests. They prefer thickets where there are also isolated trees: willow, alder	
Egretta garzetta	Common	The species is found in wide, shallow freshwater wetlands (swamps, ponds, lakes) with clumps of trees (willows) and reeds. It nests, in mixed colonies, in willows, but also in reeds or thick shoots near ponds.	The species observed at the site during the breeding season (320 pairs, ROSPA0039)	Species that prefer marshy areas, deltas, ponds with clumps of trees.	

Emberiza hortulana	Common	Specia este întâlnită într-o varietate de habitate, cuprinzând atât zone împădurite - la lizierele acestora – cât și livezi, pășuni cu arbori izolați, grădini, terenuri arabile cu tufișuri și copaci.	600-1200 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 900 nesting pairs was established.	It is found in open areas, steppes, meadows or cultivated areas, where groups of shrubs or deciduous forest bodies are present.	
Erithacus rubecula	Common	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	The woodpecker appears in a wide variety of habitats: forests, clearings, hedgerows, parks, roots, being well adapted to humanized environments	
Falco cherrug	Potential presence	The nesting area could not be located	1 pair (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 regarding the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 1 nesting pair has been established.	It is found in open areas, steppes, meadows or cultivated areas, where groups of shrubs or deciduous forest bodies are present. The species may use various areas of the site for nesting - especially rock cliffs, high voltage power lines, nests of other raptors at forest edges and the like. - , respectively pasture areas and arable land for feeding	

Falco peregrinus	Presence in the passage	Passage	Species found in the site only during periods of passage - 4 individuals	Rock walls - hard-to-reach places for nesting - and open areas for hunting: coastal areas, cultivated land, wetlands, and the like.	
Falco subbuteo				It is a species with a wide range, but preferring the lower, temperate continental areas, meeting in a wide variety of habitats where it usually occupies the nests of the woodpecker	
Falco tinnunculus				In open areas, they easily accept artificial nests, provided that the territory is free, without overlapping with the territory of another pair.	
Falco vespertinus	Rare	Lax, site-wide. Nesting areas (colonies) could not yet be identified	36-41 pairs (according to the Management Plan) According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 41 nesting pairs was established.	Hedgerows, meadow forests, forest curtains, plantations, tall trees along roads, clumps of trees in forest-steppe, always located near open agricultural land, where insects proliferate.	
Ficedula albicollis	Passage	The species occurs during the Passage period using mainly wooded and scrubby areas The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	800-1000 individuals in the passage	Shady beech forests, but also in oak and mixed spruce forests, preferring areas where the undergrowth is developed.	
Ficedula parva	Passage	The species occurs during the Passage period using mainly wooded and scrubby areas The presence of the species could not be certified in the area of influence of the project	800-1000 individuals in the passage	Shady beech forests, but also in oak and mixed spruce forests, preferring areas where the undergrowth is developed.	
Fringilla coelebs	Common	Species Present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	Wetland habitats, meadow forests	

Gallinago gallinago	Common	Species present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	It nests in almost all of Europe. Populations from the north and the extreme east migrate to the southwest to winter, but also reach Africa. They leave the nesting places in July and return the following year in March-May	
Glareola pratincola	Rare	The species is present in areas with semi-aquatic habitats in the vicinity of the lake during the passage period	Unknown	Wide, open, dry lands with short vegetation, near reeds or swampy areas, salt flats, and the like	
Galerida cristata				Species found in open habitats, including those made by humans, such as railways or airports. Found throughout Europe, less so in the extreme north of the continent. The average longevity in the wild is six years	
Haliaeetus albicilla	Very rare	The species is dependent on the aquatic areas of the site. In the area of ponds, lakes and rivers near which there are old trees or rocky islands. Winter also appears on elestee. For nesting I prefer old trees.	The species is present in the site during the nesting period: 1 pair 4-8 individuals overwinter in the site. During the passage, the site is transited by 4-6 individuals. (according to the Management Plan)	Species dependent on water bodies. It can be seen near seashores, river courses or inland freshwater lakes.	
Hieraaetus pennatus	Rare	The species is present in the site as a nesting species in the forested areas of the site, using the nearby pastures and agricultural land for feeding	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 8 nesting pairs has been established.	Species restricted to wooded areas adjacent to shrubland, grassland and cultivated land	

Himantopus himantopus	Very rare	The species is found in the area of shallow waters, with a muddy bottom, with beaches with low vegetation or clumps of higher vegetation.	The site is transited by approximately 24 individuals (ROSPA0039)	Marshes with fresh or slightly brackish water, shallow (maximum 20-25 cm), with a muddy bottom, exposed beaches with low vegetation or clumps of higher vegetation; abandoned ponds undergoing restoration; low, squishy banks of slow-flowing waters.	
Hippolais icterina				It can be found in deciduous forests with dense and tall trees, in parks or gardens.	
Hirundo rustica				It is a hatching species Common in Romania, in pairs or small colonies in localities, looking for food on open and cultivated lands.	
Ixobrychus minutus	Rare	The species is found in wet areas with dense reed beds. It nests in reeds or occasionally in dense thickets on the banks of rivers or lakes.	Species found at the site during the breeding season (40 pairs), (ROSPA0039)	It almost exclusively prefers reed beds with fresh or brackish water; dense thickets, with a low water level and with bushes/willows or alder, in the habitat. Occasionally it also occupies dense thickets on the edge of rivers or lakes.	
Lanius collurio	Common	Species present in most open habitats, grassland with scrub, isolated trees, arable land with scrub and vegetation margins	Conf. of the Management Plan of the Natura2000 Site ROSPA0001 in the nesting site approx. 348-750 pairs	The warbler appears in a wide variety of habitats: forests, clearings, hedgerows, parks, gardens, wherever thorny bushes appear.	
Lanius excubitor				It occupies wetlands with fresh or brackish water, standing or slightly flowing with dense vegetation. It can generally be found near calm, small bodies of water, nests near marshes, ponds, lakes and dry areas near water. Winter can be found in a variety of habitats, including near farms, parks and playgrounds	
Lanius minor	Common	Species present in most open habitats, grasslands with scrub, isolated trees, arable land, preferring grasslands with isolated trees, hedgerows, and the like.; it is less numerous and frequent than the reddish one	Conf. of the Management Plan of the Natura2000 Site ROSPA0001 in the nesting site approx. 88-180 pairs	It prefers open lands, meadows with bushes and clumps of trees, edges.	
Lanius senator					

Larus cachinnans	Common	Species present in the site during the migration season	Unknown	This species nests around the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, this range extending to central and northern Asia. In Europe, this range expanded to the North and West, nesting in Poland and eastern Germany. Part of the population of this bird migrates to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, while another part goes to Western Europe, in countries such as Sweden, Norway, Denmark reaching as far as northern France. Butter nests built at ground level near water. The mating season begins in April, and the chicks leave the nest in July.	
Larus canus	Common	Species present in the site during the migration season	Unknown	Species that form colonies near water or in swamps, nests are built on the ground in a line or in small trees.	
Larus fuscus	Rare	Species present in the site during the migration season	Unknown	It occupies wetlands with fresh or brackish water, standing or slightly flowing with dense vegetation. It can generally be found near calm, small bodies of water, nests near marshes, ponds, lakes and dry areas near water. In winter it can be found in a variety of habitats, including near farms, parks and playgrounds	
Larus melanocephalus				The black-headed gull, also known as the black-headed martin, is a species characteristic of open, lagoonal and coastal wetlands. In migration it occurs in wetlands, lakes, lagoon and coastal areas, but also in agricultural areas and pastures. It is slightly larger than the shearing gull (*Larus ridibundus)*	
Larus minutus	Common	The species uses the aquatic habitats in the site during the passage period.	400-600 individuals transit the site during the passage period.	Species found in the coastal area, but also on inland lakes. However, it prefers coastal areas with sandy and/or muddy beaches.	
Larus ridibundus	Common	Species present in the site during the migration season	Unknown	It can generally be found near calm, small bodies of water, nests near marshes, ponds, lakes and dry areas near water. In winter it can be found in a variety of habitats, including near farms, parks and playgrounds	
Limicola falcinellus				Occupies freshwater or brackish, stagnant or gently flowing wetlands with dense vegetation	

Limosa limosa	Common	Species present in the site during the migration season	Unknown	Occupies freshwater or brackish, stagnant or gently flowing wetlands with dense vegetation	
Locustella luscinioides	Common	Species present in the site during the nesting period	Unknown	It is a species spread especially in the north of the European continent, but also present in the southern and eastern areas. It is difficult to see, being shy and hidden. It feeds in thick vegetation and only occasionally catches insects in flight.	
Lullula arborea	Common	The species is especially present in open forest habitats alternating with pastures or plots of arable land, at edges, in areas with isolated trees and the like.	Conf. of the Management Plan of the Natura2000 Site ROSPA0001 in the nesting site approx. 330-530 nesting pairs	It prefers the edge of deciduous forests, hedgerows and areas with pastures. Important are the presence of short grass and areas devoid of vegetation	
Luscinia megarhynchos	Common	Species present in the perimeter of the site during the passage period	Unknown	It is a species spread especially in the north of the European continent, but it is also present in the southern and eastern areas.	
Melanocorypha calandra	Common	Species present in open areas, predominantly in arable land on the surface of the site, but also meadows, being less frequent than the field lark	Conf. of the Management Plan of the Natura2000 Site ROSPA0001 in the nesting site approx. 900-1400 nesting pairs.	Species present in open areas, predominantly in arable land on the surface of the site, but also meadows, being less frequent than the field lark	
Merops apiaster				It prefers river valleys with deep, steep banks and open areas with sporadic clumps of shrubs or isolated trees, from sea level up to 2500 m altitude.	
Miliaria calandra				Partially migratory species of the Emberizidae family (*Emberizidae*), order of passeriformes (*Passeriformes*) that nests in the plains and hilly regions found in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.	
Milvus migrans	Rare	Passage	5-8 specimens in passage (according to the Management Plan)	Wetlands, rivers, lakes surrounded by forests.	
Motacilla alba	Common	Present in the site during the nesting period	Unknown	It lives in open regions, in grasslands, along valleys, often around wetlands, often near or within human settlements.	

Motacilla flava	Common	Present in the site during the nesting period și de migrație	Unknown	The ecological requirements of this species are found in wetlands with reeds, swamps and riparian areas from sea level and up to about 1500m altitude.	
Muscicapa striata	Common	Present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	It is a common bird in forests with clearings, parks and gardens. In terms of altitude, it is present from low altitudes up to 900 m, but, sporadically, it can reach up to 1500 m	
Netta rufina				The overlapping area of ecological requirements for this species is brackish water and reedbed habitats.	
Numenius arquata	Common	Present on the site during the passage period	Unknown	It nests in wetlands, marshes and swamps, but winters in coastal areas.	
Nycticorax nycticorax	Common	The species is found in extensive wetlands with shallow water (riverbanks, marshes, ponds and lakes) and stands of trees (willows). It nests in trees (willow, alder) and sometimes on old reeds.	Species present in the site, with a population of 470 - 520 pairs, during reproduction (ROSPA0039)	Marshes and marshes with fresh or salt water.	
Oenanthe isabellina					
Oenanthe oenanthe				Predominantly terrestrial species, found in open, stony, often arid regions	
Oenanthe pleschanka	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Species associated with open habitats, agroecosystems, also occurring in mosaic habitats.	
Oriolus oriolus	Common	Present in the site during the Passage period	Unknown	Prefers bright lowland forests, mountain river valleys, plantations and orchards. The altitudinal distribution of the species is closely related to that of oak forests (Quercuss spp.), usually between 200 - 400 m, in certain situations reaching up to 600 - 650 m	
Pandion haliaetus	Very rare	The species is present during Passage periods in regions with permanent, standing or slow-flowing water	During the passage periods, the site is transited by 20 individuals. ROSPA0039)	Species located exclusively near water bodies: lakes, rivers, seas, oceans	
Otus scops				The species is found in open and semi-open habitats.	

Pelecanus crispus	Rare	The species is found in wet, swampy and lacustrine areas with extended water sheen.	20-50 individuals during passage (ROSPA0039)	Wetlands with fresh water, but also lagoons, estuaries, deltas, regions with brackish water.	
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Common	The species is present on the Danube and its banks	During the passage, we can observe 300-600 individuals in the site.	Aquatic pools with extensive reedbeds: freshwater or brackish water wetlands, lagoons, deltas, bays.	
Pernis apivorus	Rare	The species nests in forested areas of the site, where there is old forest	According to Decision 414/03.08.2022 on the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the implementation of conservation objectives from the Annex to Order 1557/2016, a target value of at least 5 nesting pairs has been established.	Deciduous and conifer forests, but they can also be present in other types of forest - spruces -, provided that there is an interspersion of meadows with stands, as well as aphids present. The species nests in forested areas of the site, where there is old forest	
Phalacrocorax carbo	Common	Species present at the site during nesting and migration periods	120-150 nesting pairs	The great cormorant is a sedentary species, usually remaining near the colony even outside the nesting season. It is found everywhere in the wet habitats of Europe, where the expanses of water are vast. In North America it prefers the coastal habitats of the Western Atlantic.	
Phalacrocorax pygmeus	Common	The species is found on the Danube for feeding and on the banks or in the trees on the banks of the Danube for rest.	400-500 individuals are present in the site during the winter.	The species prefers areas with lakes and rivers with extensive reed beds	
Phalaropus lobatus	Rare	The species predominantly uses open aquatic habitats with shallow water, preferring shores	Species rarely present in the site during the passage months, with an estimated population of 2-3 individuals. (ROSPA0007)	It nests in the arctic zone, in the tundra, near lakes, ponds, lagoons or other permanent bodies of water. During the migration period they visit inland saline lakes, brackish lakes and coastal marshes. In winter it spends a lot of time at sea, where it consumes plankton	

Philomachus pugnax				Species found throughout northern Europe. The vast majority winter in sub-Saharan Africa, although a reduced population winters in southern and western Europe. The nesting habitat is swamps, man-made lakes and wet meadows	
Phoenicurus ochruros	Common	The species is present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	It breeds in almost all of Europe. Populations from the northeast migrate to areas with a less harsh climate in southwestern Europe and northern Africa. He stays in Europe from the end of March until September. It feeds on the ground and digs in the ground with its beak.	
Picus canus	Common	The species is present in wooded areas, especially in forest Rare, hedgerows, clumps of trees, isolated trees in pastures, plantations near towns	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0001, 60-80 breeding pairs are estimated at the site	Species associated with mosaic habitats, forest edges, also appearing in gardens, orchards, parks	
Platalea leucorodia	Common	During the breeding season, the site hosts 144-160 pairs	During the breeding season, the site hosts 144-160 pairs (ROSPA0039)	As a habitat, the species prefers wide water basins, with shallow water, mud or sand substrate. Fresh, brackish or salt water lakes adjacent to reed beds or isolated trees, deltas, estuaries, lagoons	
Plegadis falcinellus	Common	The species is found on wide, shallow lakes and ponds with reeds and clumps of trees. The nest is placed in willows or reeds.	During each passage period, the site is a stopping place for 230 - 400 individuals. During the breeding season, the site hosts 120-130 pairs.	Habitat: Inland wetlands, shallow lakes, marshes, ponds, streams, deltas, coastal areas	
Pluvialis squatarola				The area of ecological requirements of the rain forest is represented by the extensive meadows with low vegetation or frequently burned wetlands with weakly acid to neutral soils, avoiding marshy areas.	
Podiceps cristatus		The species is present in the site during the nesting period	10-20 nesting pairs	The overlapping area of ecological requirements for this species is wet habitats	
Podiceps grisegena	Common	Present on the site during the passage period	Unknown	The overlapping area of ecological requirements for this species is wet habitats	
Podiceps nigricollis		The species is present in the site during the nesting period	4-5 nesting pairs	The overlapping area of ecological requirements for this species is wet habitats	

Porzana parva	Rare	The species is found in the reeds on the banks of the Danube.	Species nesting in the site – 12 pairs (ROSPA0039)	As a habitat it prefers swamps with reeds and ponds.	
Picus canus	Rare	The species is present in forested areas.	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0002, 20 - 30 nesting pairs are registered in the site	The species prefers wetter, rarefied forests, as well as thickets, thickets in pastures, parks, etc.	
Recurvirostra avosetta	Very rare	The species is present in the site on the banks of the Danube.	During the passage months, about 8 individuals can be observed inside the site. (ROSPA0039)	Brackish lakes, shallow marshes, less than 20 cm deep and silty substrate, in places generally devoid of marsh vegetation, along banks and islands. Local on the sea coast, on low sandy shores with poor vegetation. Also on sandy or pebbly shores of stagnant or flowing freshwater.	
Remiz pendulinus	Common	The species is present in the site during the nesting period	Unknown	The species is found in mosaic habitats, easily penetrating humanized environments, parks, gardens, orchards	
Riparia riparia	Common	The species uses the site during breeding and passage	Unknown	The overlapping area of ecological requirements for this species are grassland habitats, swamps, near a water source	
Saxicola rubetra	Relatively Common	The species is present in the site during the migration periods	Unknown	The species is found in mosaic habitats, easily penetrating humanized environments, parks, gardens, orchards	
Saxicola torquata	Relatively Common	Special is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	The species is found in mosaic habitats, easily penetrating humanized environments, parks, gardens, orchards	
Sterna albifrons	Rare	The species is found in wetlands with swamp vegetation	Species present in the site during the months of passage (400 individuals), but also in nesting period (25-30 pairs). (ROSPA0039)	Usually observed not far from the coast. Prefers coastal areas, sandy beaches without vegetation or with poor vegetation, pools with shallow water	
Sterna hirundo	Common	The species nests in aquatic areas with swamp vegetation. During the Passage period, it feeds in the aquatic areas of the site.	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0002 Nesting species in the site: ~ 100 pairs; in the months of passage 2000-3000 individuals transit the site.	It prefers a wide range of habitats, from coastal regions and inland lakes to semi-arid and tropical ones. They nest mainly in lowland areas, in isolated pairs or small colonies. Prefers marshes, lakes, coastal lagoons	

Streptopelia turtur				The species nests in open deciduous forests in agricultural areas. It avoids mountainous areas and prefers sunny and dry habitats. Sometimes it can also be found in meadows, parks or gardens.	
Sturnus vulgaris	Common	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown		
Sylvia atricapilla				The species is found in forest habitats with tall trees for foraging and shrub layer for nesting. It can also be found in parks and gardens with scattered trees and shrubs	
Sylvia borin				The species is found in deciduous and mixed forests with dense ground vegetation for nesting. It occasionally nests in parks and gardens or farmland.	
Sylvia communis				The species lives in areas with low bushes and shrubs for nesting, avoiding very dense forests with tall trees, preferring deciduous forests instead of conifers.	
Sylvia nisoria	Common (ROSPA0001) Rare (ROSPA0002)	The species is characteristic of open areas with a lot of scrub, especially on the pastures on the surface of the site (ROSPA001)	According to the Site Management Plan ROSPA0001, approximately 140-280 pairs are evaluated in the site (ROSPA001) Species present in the site during the nesting period (40-60 pairs). (ROSPA0002)	Species associated with open habitats, agroecosystems, also occurring in mosaic habitats.	
Tachybaptus ruficollis		The species is present in the site during the nesting period	10-20 pairs	The specific habitat of the small crocodile consists of lakes, ponds, floodplains, it even prefers bays or estuaries that are surrounded by reeds and have abundant aquatic vegetation.	
Tadorna ferruginea	Common	The species nests in burrows in loess walls in the vicinity of water. It uses aquatic habitats for feeding.	There are 10 - 15 nesting pairs present in the site. (ROSPA0002)	It prefers inland lakes with fresh water, rivers or coastal areas with salt or brackish water. Steppes and plateaus, even reaching 5000 meters altitude in the Himalayas.	
Tadorna tadorna		The species is present in the site during the nesting period	5-6 pairs	The species is found in wetlands, artificial lakes, sand and gravel quarries in riverbeds and coastal areas.	

Tringa erythropus	Common	The species is present in the site during the passage period		Marsh warbler is a species characteristic of bush tundra areas and wet grasslands.	
Tringa glareola	Rare	The species is found in the Passage on the marshy banks of the Danube	Species present in the site during the months of passage (80 individuals)(ROSPA0039)	It is a northern species, quite common in sedge bogs, also in wet birch forests in mountain regions on the taiga. Abundant in Passage, on marshy lake shores, occasionally in flocks of up to 30-40 specimens.	
Tringa nebularia	Rare	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	It occurs in forest glades, peatlands and swampy areas. It winters in estuaries, coastal areas, salt marshes and freshwater lakes	
Tringa ochropus	Common	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	It nests in wet forests and winters near inland freshwater such as marshes, ditches and riverbeds. The species nests predominantly in central and northern Europe, wintering in the Mediterranean and Africa as well as southern Asia	
Tringa stagnatilis	Rare	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	It prefers wetland habitats near standing water.	
Tringa totanus	Common	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	Found in wet meadows, marshes and marshy meadows, wintering in coastal habitats. It nests all over Europe. Nordic populations winter from the North Sea to West Africa, and Central European populations winter in the Mediterranean region	
Turdus iliacus				It is a Common species in our country, preferring to nest in birch or mixed forests, shrubs, forest edges, river courses and the edges and floodplains of lakes. In winter it is found in open forests, hedgerows, fields, orchards, parks and gardens.	
Turdus merula	Common	The species is present in the site during the passage period	Unknown	It is a new Commonla species in the country, being found in a wide variety of habitats, mainly forests and gardens, but also often found in farmland, hayfields and urban areas.	
Turdus philomelos	Common	The species is present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	The species occurs in any habitat with bushes and trees alongside open areas for feeding. It nests in forests, tree hedges, parks and gardens.	
Turdus pilaris				It is a widespread species, frequent in a wide variety of habitats, its range overlapping with that of the tree species to which it remains closely related for nesting.	

Turdus viscivorus				It is a widespread species, frequent in a wide variety of habitats, its range overlapping with that of the tree species to which it remains closely linked for nesting	
Upupa epops	Common	The species is present in the site during the migration period	Unknown	Widespread in the hills and plains, where it prefers open and sunny lands with scattered woody vegetation	
Vanellus vanellus	Common	The species is present in the site during the reproduction period	40-50 pairs	It is a widespread species throughout Europe that holds 50% of the global breeding population. The species nests in open habitats with little vegetation including farmland, peatlands, meadows and wetlands. In winter they form flocks on pastures and arable land.	