ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Appendix 13.5 Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA)

DRAFT VERSION

Contract 5.10.1. Construction of the Kamieniec Ząbkowicki Reservoir - Preparation of design documentation, including obtaining administrative permits and the provision of Author's Supervision, as well as the preparation of bidding documents necessary to select a Contractor for future works under the future Poland's Building Climate Resilience in Water Management Project

Wrocław, October 2026

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1. Purpose and Basis of the Study

This study constitutes a Critical Habitat Assessment (Critical Habitat Assessment, CHA) prepared as part of the ESIA—Environmental and Social Impact Assessment—for Contract 5.10.1—the construction of the Kamieniec Ząbkowicki Reservoir—carried out under the Flood Protection / Flood Risk Management Project in the Odra and Vistula River Basins, financed by the World Bank.

The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard No. 6 (ESS6), which addresses the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable management of living natural resources. Since ESS6 does not specify quantitative thresholds for classifying a habitat as critical, this study—in accordance with established practice for World Bank-financed projects—applies the guidelines of the International Finance Corporation—Performance Standard 6 and its accompanying Guidance Note 6 (IFC PS6/GN6, 2019)—as a recognized, detailed methodological source supplementing the ESS6 requirements.

2. World Bank Standard ESS6

The World Bank's ESS6 standard and IFC PS6 require that risk management be tailored to the value and sensitivity of habitats. To this end, habitats are classified as modified, natural, or critical, taking into account protected areas and areas deemed significant for biodiversity. The distinction between natural and modified habitats is not absolute, as they form a continuum depending on the degree of transformation, degradation, or regeneration. A critical habitat can be either natural or modified, provided it contains natural values that meet the relevant criteria. Habitat classification serves to determine the level of risk to biodiversity and the scope of required mitigation and compensation measures. The goal of these measures is to achieve, at a minimum, no net loss of biodiversity in natural habitats and a net gain in critical habitats. Projects that may cause significant impacts require an appropriate biodiversity management plan. In cases of uncertainty regarding a project's impacts, the precautionary principle, the hierarchy of mitigation measures, and adaptive management should be applied. Implementation of a project within a critical habitat is permitted only after the ESS6 requirements have been met. These requirements primarily include demonstrating the absence of viable alternatives with lower ecological value, ensuring compliance with national and international regulations and obligations, avoiding significant adverse impacts on key biodiversity values, and preventing the decline of populations of highly endangered or restricted-range species. The project should also ensure a net gain in the values that

determine whether a habitat is classified as critical and include a long-term program for monitoring and assessing these values.

3. Definition of Habitat and Habitat Requirements

The terms "modified habitat," "natural habitat," and "critical habitat" are used in this document in the sense defined in ESS6 and IFC PS6/GN6. The classification was conducted taking into account the degree of habitat alteration, the preservation of their ecological functions, species composition, and the presence of biodiversity values relevant to the qualification of critical habitats.

3.1. Modified Habitat

A modified habitat is an area where human activity has significantly altered the original species composition or basic ecological functions. This category may include, among others, agricultural land, plantations, built-up areas, restored wetlands, and heavily altered watercourses and water bodies. According to ESS6, modified habitats are subject to further assessment if they retain significant value for biodiversity.

3.2. Natural Habitat

A natural habitat encompasses areas composed primarily of native plant and animal species, where human activities have not caused a fundamental change in basic ecological functions or species composition. The mere presence of certain forms of land use, such as grazing, selective logging, or previous agricultural use, does not in itself determine whether a habitat is considered modified. Classification depends on the actual degree of transformation, degradation, or subsequent regeneration of the habitat.

3.3. Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is an area of particularly high importance for the conservation of biodiversity, identified based on the ESS6 criteria and the IFC PS6/GN6 thresholds. This classification may result, among other things, from the presence of threatened, endemic, range-restricted, migratory, or highly concentrated species, as well as highly threatened or unique ecosystems and key ecological processes. A critical habitat is not a separate category defining the degree of land alteration. Both natural and modified habitats may be considered critical if they contain biodiversity values that meet the relevant criteria and thresholds.

3.3.1. Assessment Criteria

The assessment was conducted using the criteria and qualification thresholds specified in ESS6 and IFC PS6/GN6. These include values related to:

a) critically endangered or endangered species;
b) endemic or restricted-range species;
c) migratory species or those forming concentrations;
d) highly threatened or unique ecosystems;
e) ecological processes and functions essential for the preservation of the above values.

4. Methodology

This study is based on the results of a comprehensive natural resource survey conducted between September 2025 to September 2026 within the area of the planned Project and its impact zone. The survey covered all significant components of the living environment, including natural habitats / wildlife habitats, flora, fungi, and specific groups of fauna / wildlife. The inventory was conducted by specialists qualified in the respective natural components. The timing, frequency, and methods of the surveys were adapted to the seasonal activity, phenology, and detectability of the organisms under study. The results of the field surveys were supplemented by an analysis of available source data and were used to identify biodiversity values and conduct an assessment of critical habitats.

5. Approach to the Assessment of Critical Habitats

The main actions taken to identify critical habitats and assess the impact on them and on eligible biodiversity elements are as follows:

- Collection and analysis of available information, including the results of field surveys.
- Screening of potential species eligible for critical habitats within the area of the planned flood control reservoir.
- Confirmation of which biodiversity elements qualify as critical habitats using the IFC PS6 / GN6 thresholds

6. Protected Areas

All protected areas of international, national, and regional significance located within a 10-kilometer zone around the project area are presented in the table below. An impact analysis is provided for each of these areas.

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Table1 Protected areas and other areas of special ecological importance located within a 10-kilometer buffer zone around the project area

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
European (Natura 2000 Special Areas of Conservation)	PLH020062 Bardzkie Mountains	Pannonian grasslands (6190), Lowland and mountain fresh meadows used extensively (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*) (6510), Siliceous rock faces and cliffs with *Androsacetalia vandellii* communities (8220), Acidic beech forests (*Luzulo-Fagetum*) (9110), Fertile beech forests (*Dentario glandulosae-Fagenion, Galio odorati-Fagenion*) (9130), Central European and subcontinental oak-hornbeam forests (*Galio-Carpinetum, Tilio-Carpinetum*) (9170), Sycamore and maple-linden forests on steep slopes and hillsides (*Tilio platyphyllis-Acerion pseudoplatani*) (9180), Pomeranian acid birch-oak forest (*Betulo-Quercetum*) (9190), Thermophilic oak forests ( ) (*Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae*) (91I0), Greater mouse-eared bat (1324)	Approx 150 m	The planned Project, measured from the river inflow to the reservoir, is located 150 m from the boundary of the "Góry Bardzkie" Natura 2000 site. As the section situated closest to the proposed construction project, it has been selected for analysis as potentially the most susceptible to impacts during the individual stages of the project's implementation and operation. It should nevertheless be emphasised that the stated distance of 150 m applies solely to the linear section of the river inflow and represents a relatively minor element of the entire hydrotechnical complex. Construction of this facility will generate only short-term and temporary conditions during the implementation phase, while its subsequent operation will be limited to periodic, low-impact maintenance activities of a strictly local nature. Nevertheless, detailed analyses in this respect will be carried out at the stage of preparing the full environmental impact assessment report. At the current stage of work, it has been identified that the habitats located closest to the planned infrastructure are patches of the priority habitat type 9180 – Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. The potential level of impact of the project on the conservation status of this habitat has been assessed as low. This conclusion is based primarily on the favourable spatial conditions and the specific topography of the area surrounding the planned project. From a hydrological perspective, the impact of the project on the structure and functioning of habitat type 9180 patches should likewise be considered low. The distance from the normal reservoir operating level, the introduction of which will permanently alter local water conditions, is slightly more than two kilometres. Based on the current information, significant direct and permanent impacts on substrate moisture in the slope area are considered unlikely.. In the event of extreme flood events and a rise in the water level to the maximum operating level, the steep slope on this side of the valley will act as a natural

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
				topographic barrier. This will prevent the physical inundation of the natural habitats and protect the sensitive root systems of trees from the adverse effects of floodwater stagnation. The planned project is also fully consistent with the provisions of the Conservation Measures Plan approved for this Natura 2000 site in 2014. The five-year period provided therein for monitoring and supplementing the knowledge base has already elapsed, and the measures implemented during that time have enabled the threats to be clearly identified and conservation recommendations to be formulated. For the habitat patches located closest to the planned investment, passive protection and exclusion from use were recommended. The construction and operation of flood-protection facilities do not conflict with these recommendations in any way. In view of the above arguments, it is currently anticipated that the Project will not cause significant or long-term changes to the structure or functions of the habitat. Given the low level of impact identified for the fragments of slope forests located closest to the project, at the foot and in the lower sections of the slope, the possibility of adverse effects on plant communities located in the upper sections of the elevation and on other landforms situated significantly above the bottom of the river valley can also be ruled out with a high degree of certainty. This applies in particular to habitats such as Atlantic acidophilous beech forests? Wait, 9160 is Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli—in Polish "grąd subatlantycki". Translate as "Sub-Atlantic oak-hornbeam forests" (habitat 9160), and lowland hay meadows (6510). Use precise. Their ecological conditions, as well as their considerable vertical and horizontal distance from the river channel and the planned engineering structures, completely isolate them from the zone of potential influence of the planned reservoir. They therefore remain beyond the reach of any potential microclimatic or hydrological changes, as well as

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
				disturbances associated with the construction phase. All additional detailed aspects—including the analysis of potential secondary microclimatic changes, the assessment of ground stability at the interface between the flood zone and the slope, and the analysis of cumulative impacts on the other conservation features of the "Góry Bardzkie" Natura 2000 site and on other Natura 2000 sites—will be thoroughly verified and supplemented as part of a dedicated assessment conducted during the preparation of the full environmental impact assessment report.
	PLH020043 The Nysa Kłodzka Gorge near Morzyszów	Pioneer vegetation on rocky outcrops along mountain streams (3220), Lowland and submontane rivers with hairgrass communities (3260), Steppe cherry thickets (40A0), Pannonian grasslands (6190), Extensively used lowland and mountain fresh meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*) (6510), Rock faces and siliceous cliffs with communities of *Androsacetalia vandellii* (8220), Fertile beech forests (*Dentario glandulosae-Fagenion, Galio odorati-Fagenion*) (9130), Central European and subcontinental oak-hornbeam forests (*Galio-Carpinetum, Tilio-Carpinetum*) (9170), Sycamore and maple-linden forests on steep slopes and hillsides (*Tilio platyphyllis-Acerion pseudoplatani*) (9180), Pomeranian nd acidic birch-oak forest (*Betulo-Quercetum*) (9190), Willow, poplar, alder, and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae, Populetum albae, Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, spring alder forests) (91E0), Thermophilic oak forests (*Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae*) (91I0), Western barbastelle (1308), Otter (1355), Bechstein's bat (1323), Geoffroy's bat (1321), Greater mouse-eared bat (1324), dusky large blue butterfly (6179)	Approx. 3.7 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
	PLH020096 Golden Mountains	Galman grasslands (6130), xerothermic grasslands (*Festuco-Brometea* and thermophilic grasslands with *Asplenion*	Approx. 6.6 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
		septentrionalis-Festucion pallentis); priority habitats "when they host important orchid sites" (6210), mountain and lowland Nardion grasslands (*Nardion* – floristically rich patches) (6230), mountain herb communities (*Adenostylion alliariae*), and riparian herb communities (*Convolvuletalia sepium*) (6430), lowland and mountain fresh meadows used extensively (Arrhenatherion elatioris) (6510), mountain meadows with tall fescue used extensively (*Polygono-Trisetion*) (6520), rock faces and siliceous cliffs with Androsacetalia vandellii communities (8220), Acidic beech forests (Luzulo-Fagetum) (9110), Fertile beech forests (Dentario glandulosae-Fagenion, Galio odorati-Fagenion) (9130), thermophilic beech forests with orchids (*Cephalanthero-Fagenion*) (9150), Central European and subcontinental oak-hornbeam forests (*Galio-Carpinetum, Tilio-Carpinetum*) (9170), sycamore and maple-linden forests on steep slopes and hillsides (*Tilio platyphyllis-Acerion pseudoplatani*) (9180), Willow, poplar, alder, and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae, Populetum albae, Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, spring alder forests) (91E0), Western barbastelle bat (1308), Carabus variolosus beetle (4014), European bullhead (1163), Large copper butterfly (1060), Bechstein's Bat (1323), Geoffroy's bat (1321), Greater mouse-eared bat (1324), Dusky large blue butterfly (6179), Scarce large blue butterly (6177), Lesser Horseshoe Bat (1303)		possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
	PLH020007 Mines in Złoty Stok	Galman grasslands (6130), Siliceous rock faces and cliffs with Androsacetalia vandellii communities (8220), -type acidic beech forests (Luzulo-Fagetum) (9110), Fertile beech forests (*Dentario glandulosae-Fagenion, Galio odorati-Fagenion*) (9130), Western barbastelle bat (1308),	Approx. 6.7 km	The Project does not encroach upon this area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
		Geoffroy's bat (1321), Greater mouse-eared bat (1324), Lesser horseshoe bat (1303)		
	PLH020012 Stoleckie Rocks	Western barbastelle bat (1308), Geoffroy's bat (1321), Bechstein's bat (1323), Greater mouse-eared bat (1324), Lesser horseshoe bat (1303)	Approx. 7.6 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
	PLH020104 Riparian Forests near Chałupki	Willow, poplar, alder, and ash riparian forests (Salicetum albae, Populetum albae, Alnenion glutinoso-incanae, spring alder forests) (91E0),	Approx. 8.7 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
National (nature reserves)	Cisy	The purpose of the reserve is to preserve, for scientific and educational reasons, the natural habitat of the yew, a species currently in decline in forests but which was once a permanent component of them.	Approx. 4 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
	Cisowa Góra	The purpose of the reserve is to preserve, for scientific and educational reasons, the natural habitat of the yew, a species currently in decline in forests but which was once a permanent component of them.	Approx. 5.5 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
	Stoleckie Rocks	The purpose of the reserve is to preserve, for scientific and educational reasons, a former quarry along with its xerothermic entomofauna and bat habitats	Approx. 7.6 km	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.
National (Landscape Parks)	Śnieżnik Landscape Park and its buffer zone	The conservation objectives of the Park are: 1. Protection of natural values—the vegetation cover / flora, unique within the Sudetes, featuring numerous Carpathian, Carpathian-Alpine, calciphile, and endemic species, as well as inanimate nature and karst phenomena. 2. Preservation of the agricultural and cultural landscape, including open,	Approx. 3.7 (buffer zone), approx. 5.5 (core area)	The Project does not encroach upon this protected area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and targets of this protected area is anticipated.

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
		undeveloped spaces within the forest-field-meadow landscape.		
National (natural and landscape complexes)	Obryw skalny (Rockfall)	The conservation objective is to preserve the unique characteristics of a rock slide that possesses high aesthetic, scientific, educational, natural, cultural, and landscape values, which distinguish it from the surrounding landscape and fully warrant individual protection.	Approx. 1.3 km	The Project does not encroach upon this area, and no pathways of impact between the Project and the protected area have been identified (which rules out the possibility of indirect effects); therefore, no measurable negative impact on the conservation objectives and subjects of this protected area is anticipated.
National (landscape protection area – OChK)	Bardzkie and Sowie Mountains OChK	a) maintaining the continuity and sustainability of forest ecosystems, b) supporting natural succession processes by initiating and consolidating natural regeneration with a composition and structure appropriate to the habitat; c) increasing the proportion of mixed and biocenotic species, creating ecotone systems from these species, d) leaving monumental trees, dead standing trees, hollow trees, and parts of dead trees in place until they have completely decomposed, e) gradually removing non-native species, unless their use is recommended under established forest management principles, f) developing and implementing programs for the active conservation, reintroduction, and restoration of rare and endangered species, g) the use of forests for recreational, sightseeing, and educational purposes based on designated hiking trails and existing and new nature education trails equipped with tourism and educational infrastructure that harmonizes with the surrounding environment, h) conducting rational game management, in particular by adjusting the population sizes of game animals associated with forest ecosystems to environmental conditions; Regarding non-forest terrestrial ecosystems: a) preserving and maintaining existing intra-forest watercourses	Approx. 0,5 km	The Project does not overlap with the protected area. The protected area extends in a north–south direction, approximately 0.5 km west of the western boundary of the reservoir, in the vicinity of the reservoir inflow. However, the normal operating water level is expected to remain approximately 2 km from the protected area. Based on the current information, the Project is therefore unlikely to affect the hydrological conditions or habitat quality within the protected area. The reservoir will maintain the continuity of the river that flows through the protected area and is not currently expected to result in a significant disruption of the river's ecological connectivity. No direct loss of protected habitats is anticipated, and no significant obstruction to wildlife movement is currently expected. Nevertheless, given the proximity of the protected area, temporary construction-phase effects—particularly noise, lighting, movement of machinery and human presence—should be assessed and managed through appropriate mitigation measures, such as limiting working hours, controlling lighting and restricting access to the protected area. Subject to the findings of the detailed ESIA, no significant adverse effects on the conservation objectives or qualifying features of the protected area are currently anticipate.

Significance	Name	Protected Features	Estimated distance from the project	Impact Analysis
		and meadows in a state close to their natural condition, b) preventing the overgrowth of meadows, pastures, and peatlands through mowing and grazing, as well as the mechanical removal of self-sown trees and shrubs in open areas c) prioritizing agrotechnical practices that are consistent with the requirements of plant communities and the wildlife inhabiting them d) protecting and shaping a diverse agricultural landscape by maintaining existing rural parks, shrubbery, and field and roadside tree stands, as well as establishing new shrubbery and tree stands, e) giving preference to biological methods of plant protection, f) maintaining and, where necessary, restoring local and regional ecological corridors / wildlife corridors.		

7. Analysis of Critical Habitat Criteria

7.1. Objectives and Approach

The objective of this chapter is to determine whetherCritical Habitat are present within the impact area of the Kamieniec flood control reservoir project, which will serve as the basis for identifying impacts and mitigation measures, as well as any compensation requirements.

This was carried out in the following stages:

- Biodiversity features that may occur or have been confirmed within the planned reservoir area and that could serve as a basis for designating critical habitats were analyzed; those potentially eligible for further assessment were then selected using the criteria specified in the IFC PS6 guidelines.
- Each identified biodiversity feature was assessed against the criteria and thresholds for identifying critical habitats based on the International Finance Corporation's GN6 guidelines (IFC, 2019)

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7.2. Preliminary selection of species potentially eligible for critical habitat analysis

Species known to occur and those that may occur within the project area based on habitat matches were screened for eligibility under Critical Habitat criteria defined in ESS6 and IFC PS6/GN6, including, whether:

- The species are classified as CR or EN at the global or national level.
- The species are classified by the IUCN as Vulnerable (VU), provided that their presence is confirmed or highly probable and they are close to the threshold for inclusion on the list of species threatened with extinction or may raise potential concerns among stakeholders.
- Species have a limited range, with a confirmed or probable range of <50,000 km^2, or, in the case of aquatic species, a geographic range of 500 km as the crow flies
- Species are migratory or congregatory.

Following an initial assessment, species qualifying as Critical Habitat (if any) will undergo a detailed analysis of the criteria. If, following the detailed analysis of the criteria, a species is classified as Critical Habitat, it will be assessed in the context of the project's impact, in accordance with ESS6 and IFC PS6 standards.

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Table2 Preliminary selection of species potentially eligible for analysis regarding critical habitats

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Flora[1]								
Allium ursinum Wild Garlic Czosnek niedźwiedzi	IUCN: LC [1] National: NE	No [1]	No	This plant is more common in the southern part of the country. It grows in clumps and large stands in moist, shady, fertile deciduous forests, oak-hornbeam forests, and beech forests, as well as along streams and near springs.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to partial species protection in Poland.	Yes	✗
Galanthus nivalis Snowdrop Śnieżyczka przebiśnieg	IUCN: LC [2] National: NE	No [2]	No	Prefers moist and very moist riparian forests / floodplain forests, oak-hornbeam forests, or beech forests, with humus-rich, neutral-pH soils.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to partial species protection in Poland.	Yes	✗
Lilium martagon Martagon lily Lilia złotogłów	IUCN: LC [3] National: NE	No [3]	No	Found in sparse, light forests, mainly oak-hornbeam forests (especially subcontinental types) and beech forests, particularly calcareous and orchid-rich ones; also in light oak forests, acidic submontane oak forests, and mixed coniferous forests; and outside forests in thickets, among herbaceous vegetation and grasslands.	High due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species subject to strict protection in Poland. According to information from the local forest district, sites of this species are known within the area administered by the forest district; however, they do not directly pertain to the site of the planned project.	No	✗
Epipactis helleborine	IUCN: LC [4] National: NE	No [4]	No	A species with a broad ecological range. From fertile beech forests to nutrient-	High due to favorable	A species subject to partial protection in Poland.	No	✗

[1] Kaźmierczakowa, R., Bloch-Orłowska, J., Celka, Z., Cwener, A., Dajdok, Z., Michalska-Hejduk, D., Pawlikowski, P., Szczęśniak, E., Ziarnek, K. 2016. Polish Red List of Pteridophytes and Flowering Plants. 44 pp. Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków.

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Broad-leaved Helleborine Kruszczyk szerokolistny				poor and acidic pine forests and dunes. Also found in anthropogenic habitats such as drainage ditches and rock debris piles.	habitat conditions in the project area.	According to information from the local forest district, populations of this species are known to occur within the area administered by the forest district; however, they do not directly relate to the site of the planned project.		
Primula elatior True oxlip Pierwiosnek wyniosły	IUCN: LC [5] National: NE	No [5]	No	Uncommon; absent or very rare in the north and east of the country. Cultivated in gardens, including many ornamental varieties. Found in sunny locations, meadows, thickets, and deciduous forests.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection in Poland. Locations of this species are known in the local forest district. The species is recorded in the municipality of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki	Yes	✗
Carlina acaulis Stemless carline thistle Dziewięćsił bezłodygowy	IUCN: NE National: NE	No [6]	No	It occurs in the Alpine regions of southern and central Europe, fairly commonly in southern Poland, and rarely in the lowlands.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection. The species is recorded in the municipality of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki.	Yes	✗
Batrachium fluitans River water-crowfoot Włosieniczni k rzeczny	IUCN: NE National: NE	No [7]	No	Mainly in fast-flowing waters—rivers and streams—on gravelly or rocky bottoms, in very shallow waters and waters up to 3 m deep.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection. The species is recorded in the municipality of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki.	Yes	✗

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Convallaria majalis Lily of the Valley Konwalia majowa	IUCN: LC [8] National: NE	No [8]	No	The lily of the valley is common throughout Poland in lowland areas; it is absent from higher mountain elevations. It occurs in forests, at forest edges, in thickets, and on fertile, humus-rich soil.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection. The species is recorded in the municipality of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki.	Yes	✗
Allium angulosum Mouse garlic Czosnek kątowaty	IUCN: LC [193] National: NE	No [193]	No	It is found in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe, Kyrgyzstan, and Siberia. It is quite rare in Poland. It grows mainly in the valleys of large rivers, in moist meadows.	Moderate - locally favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Aruncus sylvestris Goat's beard Parzydło leśne	IUCN: NE National: NE	No [194]	No	The species occurs naturally in Europe, Asia, and North America, primarily in the mountainous regions of the Northern Hemisphere's temperate climate zone. In Poland, it is common in the Sudetes and the Carpathians. Outside of mountainous areas, it is also frequently found on highlands, less commonly in other regions of southern Poland, as well as at a few scattered locations in the central and northeastern parts of the country.	Moderate - locally favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Centaurium erytharaea Feverfoullie / Centaury	IUCN: LC [195] National: NE	No [195]	No	It is found throughout most of Europe, in North Africa, in Western and Central Asia, in the Caucasus, and in the Altai Mountains. In Poland, it is widespread across nearly the entire country, though it	Moderate - locally favorable habitat conditions	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

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Centuria pospolita				is sometimes rare locally. It grows in dry meadows and pastures, on field edges, in open clearings, and on sunny hillsides, as well as on fallow land, in fields, and in clear-cut areas.	within the project area.			
Colchicum autumnale Autumn crocus Zimowit jesienny	IUCN: LC [196] National: NE	No [196]	No	This species is found throughout Europe. In Poland, it is most commonly found in the lower elevations of the mountains, and outside mountainous areas, it is also found in the adjacent upland regions, in Lower Silesia, Greater Poland, and the southern part of the lowlands. It prefers moist meadows, open mixed forests, and sparse thickets.	Moderate - locally favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Daphne mezereum Mezereon Wawrzynek wilczełyko	IUCN: LC [197] National: NE	No [197]	No	The species is found throughout Europe, as well as in western Siberia, the Altai Mountains, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor. In Poland, it is found throughout the country, but it is considered a rare plant. It is relatively common in southern, eastern, and northeastern Poland. It inhabits shady deciduous and mixed forests, as well as thickets, including lower and upper subalpine forests and areas covered with mountain pine.	High, due to the favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Matteuccia struthiopteris Ostrich fern	IUCN: LC [198] National: NE	No [198]	No	In Poland, the species occurs in scattered locations, primarily in mountainous and foothill areas, as well as in select lowland regions. Outside Poland, it is found in	Moderate - locally favorable habitat	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

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Pióropusznik strusi				various parts of Europe, as well as in the temperate regions of Asia and North America. It inhabits mainly moist and shaded habitats, such as stream banks, wet slopes, moist meadows, and forest clearings.	conditions within the project area.			
Invertebrates								
Cerambyx cerdo Great capricorn beetle Kozioróg dębosz	IUCN: VU [9] National: VU [10]	No [10]	No	The oak longhorn beetle primarily inhabits old, thick oak trees—both pedunculate and sessile oaks. It is found mainly on trees growing singly or in small clusters: in parks, roadside avenues, open oak forests, and on the exposed edges of stands. This beetle inhabits individual branches or the entire length of the trunk, though it prefers the lower, heavily sunlit part of the trunk.	High due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓
Osmoderma eremita Hermit beetle Pachnica dębowa	IUCN: NT [11] National: VU [12]	No [11]	No	It inhabits light-rich deciduous and mixed forests in lowland and foothill areas, as well as parks and roadside and riparian woodlands. A key condition for its occurrence in these habitats is the presence of old, mature trees with cavities formed as a result of fungal wood decomposition.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✕

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Phengaris nausithous Dusky large blue Modraszek nausitous	IUCN: NT [13] National: LCA+NT [14]	No [14]	No	This species inhabits moist moor grass meadows and peatlands, preferring partially shrubby areas and avoiding completely open spaces. It finds optimal habitats on the edges of extensively managed meadows and reed beds, and in the foothills—on shrubby slopes near local water seeps. The species' occurrence is strictly dependent on the symbiotic presence of a specific host plant and a suitable host ant species.	Low due to the absence of the host plant.	A species subject to strict protection. The species has been recorded in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley.	Yes	✗
Phengaris teleius Scarce large blue Modraszek telejus	IUCN: NT [15] National: LCA+NT [16]	No [16]	No	This species inhabits moist moor grass meadows and peatlands, preferring partially shrubby areas and avoiding completely open spaces. It finds optimal habitats on the edges of extensively managed meadows and reed beds, and in the foothills—on shrubby slopes near local water seeps. The species' occurrence is strictly dependent on the symbiotic presence of * *, a specific host plant, and a suitable host ant species.	Low due to the absence of the host plant	A species subject to strict protection. The species has been recorded in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley.	No	✗
Ophiogomphus cecilia Green club-tailed dragonfly Trzepla zielona	IUCN: LC [17] National: NE	No [17]	No	It inhabits lowland and foothill watercourses of various sizes, ranging from streams to large rivers. The green sandpiper prefers sections of watercourses located among structurally rich vegetation, e.g., within forests or surrounded by meadows with riparian thickets and trees. The presence of aquatic vegetation is not significant for	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. The species has been recorded in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley.	No	✗

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				the species; often, its coverage is minimal or absent entirely				
Anodonta cygnea Swan mussel Szczeżuja wielka	IUCN: VU [175] National: EN	No [175]	No	It occurs mainly in oxbow lakes, lakes, and slow-flowing rivers, as well as in anthropogenic habitats: artificial ponds, canals, and reservoir lakes. It is found primarily in shallow, heavily silted, and eutrophicated water bodies that are free from chemical pollution. In deeper bodies of water, it inhabits the zone ranging from approximately 1 to several meters in depth.	High due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✓
Mantis religiosa European mantis Modliszka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [179] National: EN	No [179]	No	As a thermophilic species, it remains active at temperatures above 10 °C, which means it thrives best in sunny and dry habitats [8] . In Poland, the praying mantis prefers sunny clearings and the edges of pine forests covered with heathlands or psammophilous grasslands.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Formica rufa Red wood ant Mrówka rudnica	IUCN: NT [180] National: NE	No [180]	No	It lives mainly in forests, particularly coniferous ones.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bombus terrestris	IUCN: LC [181] National: NE	No [181]	No	It occurs in various habitats, including biotopes heavily modified by humans. It	High due to favorable habitat	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

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Large earth bumblebee Trzmiel ziemny				does not occur in semi-arid steppes or true deserts.	conditions in the project area.			
Bombus lapidarius Red-tailedbumblebee Trzmiel kamiennik	IUCN: LC [182] National: NE	No [182]	No	It inhabits open areas, forest edges, meadows, pastures, roadsides, and gardens. It prefers dry, well-drained soils. It is most abundant in open limestone meadows, as well as on coastal dunes and cliffs. In the southern part of its range, it may inhabit open forests and copses.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Protaetia speciosissima Kwietnica okazała	IUCN: LC [183] National: NE	No [183]	No	This is an obligate saproxylic species found in the forest zones of temperate and southern Europe. The larvae develop in surface humus within the hollows of various deciduous trees, in large hollows containing an adequate amount of humus, mainly resulting from the natural fungal decomposition of dead heartwood.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bombus pratorum Early bumblebee Trzmiel leśny	IUCN: LC [184] National: NE	No [184]	No	It occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including boreal subalpine forests, forests (preferring thickets), pastures, meadows, gardens, along roadsides, agricultural lands, grassy areas, coastal habitats, and in urban parks and gardens, orchards, along roadsides, mixed forests, flooded forests, and forest-steppe zones.	High due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bombus lucorum	IUCN: LC [185] National: NE	No [185]	No	A widespread species found in many habitats, including forests, meadows,	High due to favorable	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

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White-tailed bumblebee Trzmiel gajowy				heathlands, coastal areas, and urban parks and gardens.	habitat conditions in the project area.			
Bombus hypnorum New garden bumblebee Trzmiel parkowy	IUCN: LC [186] National: NE	No [186]	No	A widespread species, primarily associated with forest or shrubby habitats, including gardens, wooded agricultural areas, forest clearings, and forest edges. This species is more commonly found in areas inhabited by humans than most other bumblebees.	High due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bombus pascuorum Common carder bumblebee Trzmiel rudy	IUCN: LC [187] National: NE	No [187]	No	It is ubiquitous and found in many types of habitats, including gardens and parks in cities.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bombus ruderarius red-shanked bumblebee Trzmiel rudonogi	IUCN: LC [188] National: NE	No [188]	No	This species is mainly associated with flowering, open grassy areas, including coastal dunes, heathlands, and peatlands, as well as parks, orchards, forest edges, and forest clearings. It may also occur in subalpine regions.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Vertigo moulinsiana Desmoulin's Whorl Snail Poczwarówka jajowata	IUCN: VU [189] National: CR [190]	No [189]	No	"A species associated with wetlands, including stands of reeds, sedges and manna grass along the shores of rivers and lakes. During the growing season, it lives on vegetation 30–50 cm above the water surface, while the remainder of the	Medium – locally favourable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✓

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				year it spends on the ground among plant debris." [190]				
Lycaena dispar Large Copper Czerwończyk nieparek	IUCN: LC [191] National: NT + LC [192]	No [191]	No	„A species associated with wet meadows and fens in river valleys and around lakes. It prefers waterside areas and the margins of drainage ditches. In recent years, it has increasingly been observed in drier habitats, including ruderal environments." [192]	Medium – locally favourable habitat conditions within the project area.	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✗
Mammals[2]								
Canis lupus Gray wolf Wilk szary	IUCN: LC [18] National: NT	No [18]	Yes	Forests, plains, deserts, mountainous areas, and wetlands	Moderate – potential use of the Nysa Kłodzka Valley as a migration corridor	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✓
Lutra lutra European otter Wydra europejska	IUCN: NT [19] National: NE	No [19]	No	It occurs throughout Poland, but is very rare everywhere. It is associated with aquatic habitats. It can be found along the Baltic coast, as well as along the banks of rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✗

[2] Głowaciński, Z. 2022a. Red List of Vertebrates of Poland—Updated Version (1st and 2nd Decades of the 21st Century). Let's Protect Our Native Nature 78 (2): 28–67.

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Castor fiber European beaver Bóbr europejski	IUCN: LC [20] National: NE	No [20]	No	The European beaver is found throughout Poland. Individuals of this species inhabit various types of watercourses and water bodies.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species under partial protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✗
Lynx lynx Eurasian lynx Ryś eurazjatycki	IUCN: NT [21] National: NT	No [21]	No	Lynxes in Poland inhabit the Carpathians and the eastern and northeastern parts of the country. In the lowlands, they prefer hard-to-reach forest areas with mixed-species stands and dense understory, while in the mountains they prefer old-growth forests with rocky outcrops and dense young stands.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive; additionally, the possibility of lynx presence was considered due to migration through the ecological corridor / wildlife corridor	No	✗
Dryomys nitedula Forest dormouse Koszatka leśna	IUCN: LC [22] National: LCMU	No [22]	No	It inhabits deciduous and coniferous forests as well as the mountain pine zone . It nests in tree hollows, bird nests, rock crevices, birdhouses, and in buildings located within the forest.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗
Muscardinus avellanarius Hazel dormouse Orzesznica leszczynowa	IUCN: LC [23] National: NE	No [23]	No	It occurs mainly in forests and larger wooded areas, with a particular preference for hazel thickets. In forests, it is most commonly found in the understory.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗
Nyctalus noctula	IUCN: LC [24] National: NE	No [24]	Yes	Its natural habitat is forests, but it can also be found near human settlements and even in cities. In tree cavities during	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓

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Common noctule Borowiec wielki				spring and summer, females form large breeding colonies, while males live solitary lives and become territorial during the mating season. This species also forms large colonies (consisting of individuals of both sexes) in winter.	conditions in the project area			
Nyctalus leisleri Leisler's bat Borowiec leśny	IUCN: LC [25] National: NT	No [25]	Yes	It inhabits the European deciduous forest zone. In Poland, its hiding places consist almost exclusively of tree cavities and nest boxes.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Myotis myotis Greater mouse-eared bat Nocek duży	IUCN: LC [26] National: NE	No [26]	Yes	In Poland, the Greater Mouse-eared Bat is found in the western part of the country. A thermophilic species, it hibernates in caves and other underground structures, such as fortifications. Large attics serve as summer roosts for breeding colonies. The species forages in forests with sparse ground cover and sparse understory.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive,	No	✓
Myotis bechsteinii Bechstein's bat Nocek Bechsteina	IUCN: VU [27] National: NT	No [27]	Yes	Bechstein's bat is found in southern and central Poland. It prefers old deciduous and mixed forests with dense undergrowth and ground cover. It hibernates alone in caves, tunnels, or old fortifications. During the summer, its hiding places are typically tree hollows and areas under loose bark.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive,	No	✓
Myotis dasycneme Pond bat	IUCN: VU [28] National: NT	No [28]	Yes	The hairy-legged bat is found throughout Poland. The species is closely associated with large bodies of water, which serve as	The planned reservoir is an extension of	This species is subject to strict protection and is listed in Categories II and IV	No	✓

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Nocek łydkowłosy				its foraging grounds. Summer roosts for breeding colonies are most often located in buildings, while winter roosts are found in caves, tunnels, old fortifications, wells, and basements.	the reservoir cascade in the Kłodzko Nysa Valley. Other reservoirs in the cascade, which serve as feeding grounds for this bat species, are located in the vicinity of the project.	of the annex to the Habitats Directive,		
Myotis emarginatus Geoffroy's bat Nocek orzęsiony	IUCN: LC [29] National: VU	No [29]	Yes	In Poland, the Eyed Bat occurs exclusively in the southern part of the country, in mountainous regions. Individuals of this species hibernate in caves, tunnels, and basements with stable microclimatic conditions. The summer roosts of breeding colonies are typically attics of buildings.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. The species has been recorded in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley.	No	✓
Rhinolophus hipposideros Lesser horseshoe bat Podkowiec mały	IUCN: LC [30] National: VU	No [30]	Yes	In Poland, nearly all of this species' summer roosts are currently located in the attics of buildings with unrestricted access, while underground areas are used only sporadically. The little horseshoe bat's winter roosts are usually caves, basements, abandoned mines, and sometimes (e.g., in Kraków or Nysa) fortifications. Summer roosts are usually located within 30 km of winter roosts.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. The species is recorded in the of the Nysa Kłodzka Valley	No	✓

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Barbastella barbastellus Western barbastelle Mopek zachodni	IUCN: VU [31] National: NT	No [31]	Yes	In Poland, the Western barbastelle is found throughout the country, with large populations in the eastern, central, and southwestern parts of Poland. This species uses crevices under loose bark on the trunks of old trees as daytime hiding places and overwinters in various types of underground shelters in relatively cool locations.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. The species has been recorded in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley	Yes	✓
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum Greater horseshoe bat Podkowiec duży	IUCN: VU [32] National: NT	No [32]	Yes	It inhabits open areas with patches of shrubs and trees, as well as forests. It finds summer roosts in caves—primarily those with entrances on the warmer side—as well as in tree hollows, rock crevices, and cracks.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓
Eptesicus nilssonii Northern bat Mroczek pozłocisty	IUCN: LC [33] National: LCA	No [33]	Yes	Primarily associated with forested and mountainous areas, though in Upper Silesia it occurs in the centers of large cities. The most important summer hiding places for this species are buildings; it has only rarely been found in tree hollows. It hibernates in cool, exposed underground areas, such as caves or fortifications. Frost-resistant, it can hibernate in places poorly insulated from external conditions.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓
Eptesicus serotinus Serotine bat	IUCN: LC [34] National: NE	No [34]	Yes	A bat closely associated with humans. Its summer roosts are almost exclusively buildings, where it hides in attics, roof	Moderate due to the availability of	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓

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Mroczek późny				crevices, and wall cracks. It has occasionally been found in bird and bat boxes. It usually hunts near buildings, in parks, at forest edges, on forest roads, in clearings, among houses, and near bodies of water.	foraging sites but a lack of suitable habitats.			
Hypsugo savii Savi's pipistrelle Przymroczek Saviego	IUCN: LC [35] National: NE	No [35]	Yes	It inhabits lowland and mountainous areas, especially rocky ones, and lives in small colonies. It is an insectivorous species. During the winter, it descends to the lower parts of valleys, where it can be found among the rafters of roofs in human dwellings. Summer roosts are usually located in rock crevices, less commonly in buildings.	Moderate, given the availability of foraging sites, but the living conditions are not clearly defined.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓
Myotis brandtii Brandt's bat Nocek Brandta	IUCN: LC [36] National: NE	No [36]	Yes	Breeding colonies of this bat can number up to 350 females and occupy spaces or crevices in buildings (e.g., behind open shutters) or in trees; less commonly, they may be found in special bat or bird houses. The species forages in forests and along waterways, as well as over meadows and farmland. In southern Europe, it occurs mainly in mountain forests. It is a sedentary species whose seasonal migrations from summer roosts to winter roosts (in underground locations) typically do not exceed a few dozen kilometers.	Average due to the presence of feeding grounds, but the living conditions cannot be clearly determined.	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Myotis daubentonii	IUCN: LC [37] National: NE	No [37]	Yes	M. daubentonii is closely associated with aquatic habitats, where it obtains food in	The planned reservoir is an	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓

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Daubenton's bat Nocek rudy				flight or by skimming the water's surface with its feet and/or wing membrane. Foraging areas are typically located 2–5 km from roosts, sometimes up to 10 km away.	extension of the reservoir cascade in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley. Other reservoirs in the reservoir cascade, which serve as foraging sites for this bat species, are located in the vicinity of the project.			
Myotis mystacinus Whiskered bat Nocek wąsatek	IUCN: LC [38] National: NE	No [38]	Yes	It inhabits forests, forest edges, thickets, open meadows, steppes, and semi-deserts, as well as wooded areas near water sources, but is generally more of a domestic bat than a forest bat and is often found in parks, gardens, and villages. It lives in colonies, roosting in trees, among rocks, and in livestock pens.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Myotis nattereri Natterer's bat Nocek Natterera	IUCN: LC [39] National: NE	No [39]	Yes	It forms breeding colonies in tree cavities, spaces under loose bark, and in bat boxes ( ), as well as in crevices in buildings and on bridges, and often in barns and hollow bricks. This species is a generalist hunter, catching insects by foraging on leaves and flying close to vegetation in various habitats such as meadows, pastures,	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
				orchards, deciduous forests, open coniferous forests, and riparian areas, where it may be of significant local importance.				
Pipistrellus nathusii Nathusius' pipistrelle Karlik większy	IUCN: LC [40] National: NE	No [40]	Yes	This species inhabits various tree cavities and spaces within buildings and readily occupies bat boxes. Hibernation occurs in trees, buildings, or rock crevices. Migrating bats consume more insects associated with aquatic environments, while summer colonies prefer prey typical of forested areas.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Pipistrellus pipistrellus Common pipistrelle Karlik malutki	IUCN: LC [41] National: NE	No [41]	Yes	The pygmy shrew is an ecologically flexible species, found in a wide variety of habitats, including agricultural areas, cities, along rivers and lakes, and in forests, where it often hunts along forest edges. Resting sites are most commonly found in narrow crevices in buildings, but rock crevices and caves may also be used (especially during hibernation).	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Pipistrellus pygmaeus Soprano pipistrelle Karlik drobny	IUCN: LC [42] National: NE	No [42]	Yes	The Pygmy Shrew typically roosts in buildings, but may occasionally use tree cavities or rock crevices. This species usually forages in riparian habitats or in various types of forests (ranging from beech forests to conifer plantations).	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Plecotus auritus	IUCN: LC [43] National: NE	No [43]	Yes	In summer, this species primarily roosts in deciduous trees, including tree cavities. It may also roost in buildings.	High, due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓

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Brown long-eared bat Gacek brunatny				Hibernation sites are often caves, but also man- d underground sites and, only occasionally, tree cavities. Buildings are also frequently used in both summer and winter. This is primarily a forest-feeding species that often catches prey from leaves or hunts in flight. It may also forage in gardens and parks, but trees are usually present at its foraging sites.	conditions within the project area			
Plecotus austriacus Gray long-eared bat Gacek szary	IUCN: NT [44] National: NE	No [44]	Yes	The species occurs in urban areas, warm lowlands, and non-forested mosaic landscapes, as well as in open forests. Generally, the species forages in semi-managed or unmanaged lowland grasslands (including meadows and wetlands), in riparian vegetation with trees, and in deciduous forests. It also utilizes gardens, parks, orchards, streetlights, and cities.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✓
Vespertilio murinus Parti-coloured bat Mroczak posrebrzany	IUCN: LC [45] National: LCA	No [45]	Yes	Found in agricultural landscapes, cities, forests, and high mountains. In summer, it inhabits mainly buildings (hiding in cracks in walls and roofs), occasionally in tree hollows, bat boxes, or rock crevices. It usually hibernates in building crevices. Sightings of this species in caves are sporadic.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✓
Mustela erminea Eurasian ermine	IUCN: LC [46] National: NE	No [46]	No	It inhabits forest edges and thickets.	High due to favorable habitat	A species under partial protection.	No	✗

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Gronostaj europejski					conditions in the project area			
Mustela nivalis Common weasel Łasica pospolita	IUCN: LC [47] National: NE	No [47]	No	They occur in a wide variety of habitats: forests, agricultural areas, croplands, meadows and pastures, riparian thickets, hedgerows, mountain pastures and forests, steppes, semi-deserts, prairies, and coastal dunes.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Erinaceus europaeus West European hedgehog Jeż zachodni	IUCN: NT [48] National: NE	No [48]	No	It inhabits light forests with rich understory, thickets, the edges of built-up areas , as well as city parks and gardens.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species.	No	✗
Micromys minutus Harvest mouse Badylarka pospolita	IUCN: LC [49] National: NE	No [49]	No	It inhabits moist meadows with tall grass.	Moderate, given the availability of foraging sites, but the living conditions are not clearly defined.	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Apodemus sylvaticus Wood mouse Myszarka zaroślowa	IUCN: LC [50] National: NE	No [50]	No	Its habitat consists of thickets on the edges of forests, as well as parks, fields, and forest clearings; in winter, it takes refuge in buildings.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Apodemus uralensis	IUCN: LC [51] National: NE	No [51]	No	The natural habitat of the grass mouse includes mixed forests and forest-	High due to favorable habitat	A species under partial protection.	No	✗

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Pygmy field mouse Myszarka zielna				steppes, as well as riverbanks, fields, and gardens.	conditions in the project area			
Sciurus vulgaris Red squirrel Wiewiórka pospolita	IUCN: LC [52] National: NE	No [52]	No	Found in forested areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Glis glis European dormouse Popielica szara	IUCN: LC [53] National: NT	No [53]	No	Found in forested areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Sorex araneus Common shrew Ryjówka aksamitna	IUCN: LC [54] National: NE	No [54]	No	It inhabits various habitats: gardens, deciduous and mixed forests, and shrubby meadows.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Sorex minutus Pygmy shrew Ryjówka malutka	IUCN: LC [55] National: NE	No [55]	No	Its typical habitats include the edges of wet forests, moist meadows, clumps of shrubs in meadows and marshes, hedgerows, and community gardens. It can also be found near human settlements (especially in winter).	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Sorex alpinus Alpine shrew Ryjówka górska	IUCN: NT [56] National: NE	No [56]	No	It occurs in both open and forested areas.	Low, due to the lack of sightings of the species for over	A species under partial protection.	No	✗

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					70 years despite favorable habitat conditions			
Neomys fodiens Eurasian water shrew Rzęsorek rzeczek	IUCN: NT [57] National: NE	No [57]	No	In Poland, it occurs throughout the country, along rivers and streams with clear water and clean, gravelly, or sandy bottoms, as well as in lakes, ponds, and wetlands.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Neomys milleri Miller's water shrew Rzęsorek mniejszy	IUCN: LC [58] National: LCA	No [58]	No	In Poland, it occurs in the Podkarpacie region, the Pieniny Mountains, the Sudetes, the Białowieża Forest, and the Pomeranian Lake District, along rivers and streams with clear water and clean, gravelly, or sandy bottoms, as well as in lakes, ponds, and wetlands.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Talpa europaea European mole Kret europejski	IUCN: LC [59] National: NE	No [59]	No	It occurs in most habitats where the soil is deep enough to allow for the construction of mounds, both in rural and urban areas. It prefers meadows, pastures, farmland, gardens, and parks, and is rarely found in coniferous forests or in habitats with sandy, stony, or permanently waterlogged soil.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Crocidura suaveolens	IUCN: LC [199] National: NE	No [199]	No	Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe, including Poland, where it occurs, among other places, in the Pomeranian Lake District, Greater Poland, Lower Silesia,	High due to favorable habitat	A species under partial protection.	No	✗

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Lesser white-toothed shrew Zębiełek karliczek				the Carpathians, and the Subcarpathian Region. It inhabits a variety of habitats, primarily thickets, forest communities, and gardens.	conditions in the project area			
Reptiles[3]								
Emys orbicularis European pond turtle Żółw błotny	IUCN: NT [60] National: EN CD (requires active protection)	No [60]	No	The European pond turtle is a lowland species, and its habitat consists of water, which only the females leave to lay their eggs. It inhabits small, overgrown ponds, forest pools, marshes, densely overgrown and hard-to-reach oxbow lakes, large ponds, and slow-flowing streams with dense vegetation.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive.	No	✕
Coronella austriaca Smooth snake Gniewosz plamisty	IUCN: NT [61] National: VU	No [61]	No	The range of the spotted dormouse in Poland roughly covers the entire country, but its distribution is not uniform, and its populations are often small. Individuals of this species prefer mosaic-like habitats, such as wastelands within forests, light coniferous forests, and quarries.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	This species is strictly protected and listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✕

[3] Głowaciński, Z. 2022a. The Red List of Vertebrates of Poland—Updated Version (1st and 2nd Decades of the 21st Century). Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą 78 (2): 28–67.

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Vipera berus Common European adder Żmija zygzakowata	IUCN: LC [62] National: NE	No [62]	No	Found on the edges of forests, in wet meadows, and in forest clearings. It prefers habitats with a cool microclimate.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Zootoca vivipara Viviparous lizard Jaszczurka żyworodna	IUCN: LC [63] National: NE	No [63]	No	It inhabits a wide variety of habitats, including moist ones. These include moist meadows and peatlands, especially raised bogs. It also lives in moist, preferably light-filled forests, at the edges of shady forests, in small, poorly sunlit clearings, often near water, at forest edges, in moist areas overgrown with shrubbery, on shrubby slopes, in meadows and other grassy areas, and near streams, especially heavily overgrown ones. It also inhabits seashores, both cliff-lined and those with sandy dunes. It also inhabits high mountains.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Lacerta agilis Sand lizard Jaszczurka zwinka	IUCN: LC [64] National: NE	No [64]	No	The sand lizard prefers lowland habitats. It is most commonly found in grasslands, rocky areas, and sediment / fluvial sediment; it also inhabits ruderal habitats, community gardens, parks, heathlands, railroad embankments, and shrubby and wooded meadows (see: ecology). It has been recorded in pine forests, mixed forests, and other areas located near grasslands.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

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Natrix natrix Common grass snake Zaskroniec zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [65] National: NE	No [65]	No	The grass snake prefers to inhabit wetlands and marshy areas near lakes, as it is an excellent swimmer and diver. Some grass snakes can be seen near the sea. Common in lowlands and mountains.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Anguis fragilis Common slow worm Padalec zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [66] National: NE	No [66]	No	Its habitat consists of sunny clearings, forest edges, open forests, or other heavily wooded areas, especially deciduous forests with a rich understory, abundant in mosses, ferns, decaying wood, and stones; meadows, especially moist ones; peatlands; heathlands, field margins, field clearings, parks, gardens, and roadsides; it inhabits thickets and hedgerows, among dense grass or decaying tree trunks, under flat stones, logs, and planks.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
***Amphibians*[4]**								
Bombina bombina European fire-bellied toad	IUCN: LC [67] National: VU	No [67]	No	This species prefers water bodies that are moderately or heavily overgrown with macrophytes and well-lit. The lowland fire-bellied toad can be found throughout the country, except in the mountains.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗

[4] Głowaciński, Z. 2022a. Red List of Vertebrates of Poland—Updated Version (first and second decades of the 21st century). Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą 78 (2): 28–67.

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Kumak nizinny								
Bombina variegata yellow-bellied toad Kumak górski	IUCN: LC [68] National: VU	No [68]	No	At lower elevations, this species inhabits deciduous forests, while at higher elevations it is more commonly found in coniferous forests and mountain clearings. This species utilizes many types of wetlands, including lakes, ponds, swamps, rivers, stream pools, springs (including mineral and thermal springs), puddles, water reservoirs, gravel pits, watering holes, concrete reservoirs, ditches, and even water-filled ruts. Breeding habitats are typically unshaded, temporary water bodies within or near forests.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly definable habitat conditions.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗
Bufo calamita Natterjack toad Ropucha paskówka	IUCN: LC [69] National: NE	No [69]	No	The species occurs throughout the country, except in mountainous areas, generally in shallow anthropogenic water bodies in the early stages of succession. The striped toad is also adapted to living in dry areas, where it occurs on light, sandy, and loess soils, as well as on sand dunes.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗
Hyla arborea European tree frog Rzekotka drzewna	IUCN: LC [70] National: NT	No [70]	No	The tree frog's range covers the entire country, though it is rarely found in the mountains. It inhabits habitats with high groundwater levels.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✗

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Lissotriton vulgaris European newt Traszka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [71] National: NE	No [71]	No	This species typically occurs in forest habitats, including deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests, as well as in dry forests and wooded areas. It is a highly adaptable species ( ), also found in meadows, shrubby areas, parks, fruit orchards, many moist habitats, and in rural and urban areas.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Mesotriton alpestris Alpine newt Traszka górska	IUCN: LC [72] National: NE	No [72]	No	This is a primarily aquatic species that is usually found near water. It is widespread in both alpine and lowland habitats, including moist, shaded coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests, as well as subalpine meadows and pastures. It can be found in slightly modified habitats, though it is less common in extensive croplands.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Salamandra salamandra Fire salamander Salamandra plamista	IUCN: VU [73] National: NT	No [73]	No	This species occurs in moist, cool deciduous, mixed, or—less commonly—coniferous forests, near well- nd shaded streams and small rivers. In the montane forest zone, this species can be found in copses, clearings, and forest edges, on rocky slopes, in dense thickets, and among herbaceous vegetation.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	No	✗
Pelobates fuscus Common spadefoot toad	IUCN: LC [74] National: NT	No [74]	No	The species' range covers the entire country except for the mountains. It most commonly inhabits areas with light, sandy soil where it can easily burrow.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗

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Grzebiuszka ziemna								
Rana arvalis Moor frog Żaba trawna	IUCN: LC [75] National: NE	No [75]	No	The marsh frog is found throughout most of the country, but is rare in the mountains and foothills. This species prefers shallow, sunny, and vegetated water bodies.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✗
Triturus cristatus Great crested newt Traszka grzebieniasta	IUCN: LC [76] National: NT	No [76]	No	Its range covers the entire country, except for the highest parts of the Beskids and the Tatras. This species prefers medium-sized or large water bodies that are densely overgrown with aquatic vegetation and are fish-free.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection.	No	✗
Bufo bufo Common toad Ropucha szara	IUCN: LC [77] National: NE	No [77]	No	This is a widespread and adaptable species found in coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests, copses, overgrown areas, meadows, dry areas, parks, and gardens. It typically occurs in moist areas with dense vegetation and generally avoids large open spaces.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species	Yes	✗
Pelophylax lessonae Pool frog Żaba jeziorkowa	IUCN: LC [78] National: NT	No [78]	No	The range of the pond frog covers approximately the entire country, though it is rare in the mountains and foothills. This species is ecologically flexible and can therefore inhabit virtually all bodies of water. It is frequently found in man-made water bodies.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species	Yes	✗
Pelophylax ridibundus Marsh Frog	IUCN: LC [79] National: NE	No [79]	No	The range of the common frog covers the entire country, but it is rare in the mountains. It can be found in the brackish	High due to favorable habitat	Partially protected species	Yes	✗

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Żaba śmieszka				waters of the Dead Vistula and in coastal lagoons. It prefers standing waters and large, deep bodies of water, such as fish ponds, gravel pits, or large oxbow lakes.	conditions in the project area			
*Pelophylax esculentus*Common water frog Żaba wodna	IUCN: LC [79] National: NE	No [79]	No	The water frog is found in Central and Northern Europe, from southern Sweden to Italy and northern Bulgaria. Its range almost completely overlaps with that of the pool frog, although it also forms separate populations in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Sweden. In Poland, it is common in the lowlands and reaches elevations of about 800 m a.s.l. in the mountains. It remains constantly near water, preferring primarily shallow, heavily vegetated standing bodies of water, such as ponds and lake bays; after the breeding season, it is also found near slow-moving waters.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Bufotes viridis European green toad Ropucha zielona	IUCN: LC [178] National: NE	No [178]	No	This species inhabits forests, wooded steppes, thickets, grasslands, steppes, and mountains. It prefers areas with abundant sunlight. It even ventures into semi-deserts and deserts. It occurs at elevations ranging from sea level to 4,600 m a.s.l. in the mountains. It adapts well to environments altered by human activity, such as parks and gardens.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Fish[5]								
Phoxinus phoxinus Channel minnow Strzebla potokowa	IUCN: LC [80] National: NT	No [80]	No	It lives in schools in shallow, cool, fast-flowing waters with typically rocky bottoms or, occasionally, sandy bottoms. It is found in mountain rivers and streams and, less commonly, in mountain lakes.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	This species is of great importance for maintaining the interspecies balance in mountain streams and rivers, as it serves as a primary food source for salmonids. Found in the Nysa Kłodzka River.	Yes	✗
Barbatula barbatula Stone loach Śliz pospolity	IUCN: LC [81] National: NE	No [81]	No	The common loach is found in rivers, both lowland and mountain rivers.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection. Found in the Nysa Kłodzka River.	Yes	✗
Cottus gobio European bullhead Głowacz białopłetwy	IUCN: LC [82] Domestic: VU	No [82]	Yes	This species inhabits mountain or foothill rivers and streams with a swift current and a rocky or gravel-and-rock bottom.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species. Found in the Nysa Kłodzka River, listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✓
Lampetra planeri Brook lamprey	IUCN: NT [83] National: VU	No [83]	Yes	The species is distributed throughout the country, inhabiting the upper reaches of highland and foothill streams; it is also found in lowland streams with strong currents and gravelly-sandy bottoms.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species. Found in the Nysa Kłodzka River, listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and	Yes	✓

[5] Głowaciński, Z. 2022a. Red List of Vertebrates of Poland—Updated Version (first and second decades of the 21st century). Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą 78 (2): 28–67.

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Minóg strumieniowy						Annex III of the Bern Convention.		
Chondrostoma nasus Common nase Świnka pospolita	IUCN: NT [84] National: EN	No [84]	No	It inhabits fast-flowing, foothill rivers in the habitat of grayling and barbel. It lives in groups in shallow (up to 2 m) areas with a fast current and a rocky, sandy, or slightly silted bottom.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species with a high threat level in the country, occurring in the Nysa Kłodzka River.	Yes	✓
Barbus barbus Common barbel Brzana pospolita	IUCN: LC [85] National: VU	No [85]	No	This fish has a wide geographic range in Europe, occurring from the Iberian Peninsula to the Caspian Sea. It is a popular game fish.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species with a high threat level in the country, found in the Nysa Kłodzka River, listed in Annex V of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✗
Lota lota Burbot Miętus pospolity	IUCN: LC [86] National: VU	No [86]	No	It lives mainly in rivers with clear, fast-flowing water and a gravelly bottom. The fish also inhabits mountain streams. It is also found in reservoir waters. It enters saltwater. It lives near the bottom, hidden from daylight in various hiding places.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species with a high threat level in the country, occurring in the Nysa Kłodzka River.	Yes	✗
Rhodeus amarus European bitterling Różanka pospolita	IUCN: LC [87] National: VU	No [87]	No	It is sometimes found in fast-flowing waters, but mainly inhabits standing water bodies in lowlands, including slow-flowing river sections, floodplains, oxbow lakes, lakes, ponds, and artificial canals.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A partially protected species found in the Nysa Kłodzka River, listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex III of the Bern Convention.	Yes	✗
Cottus poecilopus Alpine bullhead	IUCN: LC [88] National: VU	No [88]	Yes	It inhabits fast-flowing streams with clear, well-oxygenated water, as well as clear rivers and lakes with sandy or gravelly bottoms. It prefers mountain streams.	High due to favorable habitat	A partially protected species found in the Nysa Kłodzka River.	Yes	✓

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Głowacz pręgopłetwy					conditions in the project area			
Aspius aspius Common asp Boleń pospolity	IUCN: LC [174] National: NT	No [174]	Yes	This species is found mainly in lowland flowing waters, inhabiting all major rivers in Poland, with possible occurrences in lakes connected to rivers, river estuaries, and in brackish waters and lagoons.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A partially protected species found in the Nysa Kłodzka River and listed in Annexes II and V of the Habitats Directive.	Yes	✓
Birds[6]								
Corvus corax Common Raven Kruk zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [89] National: LCA	No [89]	No	This species is versatile in terms of habitat and nests throughout forested and open coastal, steppe, mountain, tundra, and cliff regions of the Northern Hemisphere. It typically occupies more open habitats in the southern and northern parts of its range , where cliffs and sparse trees provide nesting sites. In mid-latitudes, it is typically found in coniferous and deciduous forests, where nesting in trees is often more common than on cliffs.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	Partially protected species	Yes	✗
Dryocopus martius	IUCN: LC [90] National: LCA	No [90]	No	This species occurs in all types of mature forests, provided they are not	High due to favorable habitat	A strictly protected species listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗

[6] Kuczyński, L., Chodkiewicz, T., Sikora, A., Wilk, T., Chylarecki, P. (Eds.), 2020. Red List of Birds of Poland. Polish Society for the Protection of Birds, Marki.

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Black Woodpecker Dzięcioł czarny				exceptionally dense and dark. It inhabits forest edges.	conditions in the project area			
Dendrocopte s medius Middle Spotted Woodpecker Dzięcioł średni	IUCN: NE National: LCA	No [91]	No	Sunlit oak forests and other deciduous forests—beech, alder, residential areas, old parks with dying trees, and orchards near clearings, logged areas, and floodplains.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection, listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Alcedo atthis Common Kingfisher Zimorodek zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [92] National: LCA	No [92]	No	Clean rivers and streams, lake and pond shores	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection, listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Buteo buteo Common Buzzard Myszołów zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [93] National: LCA	No [93]	No	Various types of forests, especially their edges or more fragmented areas, field hedgerows, clumps, or rows of trees in open terrain	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Mergus merganser Common merganser Nurogęś	IUCN: LC [94] National: LCA	No [94]	No	Fish-rich water bodies: natural lakes, fish ponds, and rivers near forests	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Accipiter gentilis Eurasian Goshawk	IUCN: LC [95] National: LCA	No [95]	No	Various types of forests, including large wooded areas	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Jastrząb zwyczajny					conditions in the project area			
Haliaeetus albicilla White-tailed Eagle Bielik zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [96] National: LCA	No [96]	No	Old-growth forests near lakes, fish ponds, reservoirs, rivers, and along the seashore	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection, listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Poecile palustris Marsh Tit Sikora uboga	IUCN: LC [97] National: LCA	No [97]	No	Various types of deciduous and mixed forests and woodlands, as well as forest edges bordering meadows and old parks	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Poecile montanus Willow Tit Czarnogłówka	IUCN: LC [98] National: LCA	No [98]	No	Wet wooded areas, riparian willow thickets, as well as dry coniferous stands	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Falco tinnunculus Common Kestrel Pustułka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [99] National: LCA	No [99]	No	Forest edges, field hedgerows, urban areas with tall buildings, quarries	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Dryobates minor Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Dzięciołek	IUCN: LC [100] National: LCA	No [100]	No	Various deciduous and mixed forests, forest edges, parks; avoids extensive coniferous forests	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Remiz pendulinus Eurasian Penduline Tit Remiz zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [101] National: LCA	No [101]	No	Alder groves and tree lines along the shores of lakes and ponds; clumps of trees growing along riverbanks and among wet meadows in river valleys	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Vanellus vanellus Northern Lapwing Czajka zwyczajna	IUCN: VU [102] National: EN	No [102]	No	Wetlands, wet meadows, the edges of water bodies, cultivated and irrigated fields, drained ponds, and settling ponds	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Podiceps cristatus Great Crested Grebe Perkoz dwuczuby	IUCN: LC [103] National: LCA	No [103]	No	Fish-rich water bodies: natural lakes, fish ponds, reservoirs, clay pits, oxbow lakes, etc.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Milvus milvus Red Kite Kania ruda	IUCN: LC [104] National: LCA	No [104]	No	Forest edges near lakes, fish ponds, and rivers, as well as agricultural areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection, listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Mareca strepera Gadwall Krakwa	IUCN: LC [105] National: LCA	No [105]	No	Shallow inland waters with lush aquatic vegetation, such as eutrophic lakes, fish ponds, oxbow lakes, and wet meadows with marshes	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Cygnus olor Mute Swan Łabędź niemy	IUCN: LC [106] National: LCA	No [106]	No	Water bodies of various sizes and types: lakes, fish ponds, oxbow lakes, clay pits, peat bogs, rural and urban reservoirs.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Picus viridis European Green Woodpecker Dzięcioł zielony	IUCN: LC [107] National: LCA	No [107]	No	Deciduous forests and woodlands, especially in river valleys and adjacent to open areas, large urban parks, and rural woodlands	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Prunella modularis Dunnock Płochacz pokrzywnica	IUCN: LC [108] National: LCA	No [108]	No	Various types of forests and large deciduous and mixed woodlands with dense understory including spruce, coniferous young-growth stands, willow thickets, and, in the mountains, mountain pine scrub	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Circus aeruginosus Western Marsh Harrier Błotniak stawowy	IUCN: LC [109] National: LCA	No [109]	No	Reed beds on lakes, fish ponds, reservoir lakes, oxbow lakes, clay pits, peat bogs, and osier thickets	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Riparia riparia Bank Swallow Brzegówka	IUCN: LC [110] National: LCA	No [110]	No	Riverbanks and steep banks along water bodies of varying heights, gravel pits, sand pits, excavation pits / quarries, mounds, and earthen piles	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Grus grus Common Crane Żuraw zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [111] National: LCA	No [111]	No	Marsh-like shores of lakes and ponds, wetlands, field marshes, wet alder forests, and riparian forests	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail Pliszka górska	IUCN: LC [112] National: LCA	No [112]	No	Fast-flowing, clear rivers and streams with rocky banks, both within forests and flowing through human settlements	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Picus canus Grey-Headed Woodpecker Dzięcioł zielonosiwy	IUCN: LC [113] National: LCA	No [113]	No	Open deciduous and mixed forests bordering open areas, tree stands and rows of trees in river valleys, large old parks, beech forests in the mountains	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Strix aluco Tawny Owl Puszczyk zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [114] National: LCA	No [114]	No	Deciduous and mixed forests, old parks and tree-lined avenues, as well as urban green spaces	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Chroicocephalus ridibundus Black-headed Gull Mewa śmieszka	IUCN: LC [115] National: LCA	No [115]	No	It nests in colonies on lakes, fish ponds, retention reservoirs / storage reservoirs, islands in river channels, oxbow lakes, floodplains, gravel pits, sedimentation basins, etc.	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Accipiter nisus	IUCN: LC [116] National: LCA	No [116]	No	Forests near open areas, pine and spruce stands	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Eurasian Sparrowhawk Krogulec zwyczajny					conditions in the project area			
Asio otus Long-eared Owl Uszatka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [117] National: LCA	No [117]	No	Mixed forests, parks, and field hedgerows near open areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Saxicola torquatus Common Stonechat Kląskawka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [118] National: LCA	No [118]	No	Open, sunny hilly or lowland areas covered with grasses and herbaceous plants, sparse shrubs, wastelands, fallow fields, roadside areas, and areas along railroad embankments	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Larus cachinnans Caspian Gull Mewa białogłowa	IUCN: LC [119] National: LCA	No [119]	No	Nests in colonies on islands in lakes and rivers, as well as on coastal areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Lanius excubitor Great Grey Shrike Srokosz	IUCN: LC [120] National: LCA	No [120]	No	Wooded areas and forest edges, tree rows and clumps in open areas, young stands	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Recurvirostra avosetta Pied Avocet Szablodziób zwyczajny	IUCN: LC [121] National: NA	No [121]	No	Lakes, wetlands and marshes, oxbow lakes, ponds , riverbanks, and islands in the river current	It nests in Poland only exceptionally, as our country lies outside the	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗

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					breeding range of this species.			
Tringa ochropus Green Sandpiper Samotnik	IUCN: LC [122] National: LCA	No [122]	No	Wet and marshy alder forests and riparian forests in river valleys and along the edges of lakes and ponds, as well as forest swamps and peatlands	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Tadorna tadorna Common Shelduck Ohar	IUCN: LC [123] National: VU	No [123]	No	Seashores, riverbanks, and islands in the river current; lakes; fish ponds	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Charadrius dubius Little Ringed Plover Sieweczka rzeczna	IUCN: LC [124] National: LCA	No [124]	No	Muddy or sandy shores of various bodies of water, drained ponds, gravel pits, sand pits	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Columba oenas Stock dove Siniak	IUCN: LC [125] National: LCA	No [125]	No	Old deciduous and mixed forests, especially beech forests, as well as coniferous forests with old trees, old parks, and tree-lined areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Ficedula albicollis Collared Flycatcher Muchołówka białoszyja	IUCN: LC [126] National: LCA	No [126]	No	Old, tall-canopied deciduous and mixed forests with hollow trees, as well as old parks	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗

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Luscinia megarhynchos Common Nightingale Słowik rdzawy	IUCN: LC [127] National: LCA	No [127]	No	Edges of deciduous and mixed forests with dense understory, thickets in river valleys, parks, and gardens	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper Brodziec piskliwy	IUCN: LC [128] National: LCA	No [128]	No	Naturally flowing rivers with sandbars and islands in the channel, oxbow lakes, edges of water bodies, gravel pits	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Lullula arborea Woodlark Lerka	IUCN: LC [129] National: LCA	No [129]	No	Dry pine forests with forest clearings, logging sites, forest cultivations, and heathlands, or adjacent to open areas	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Tringa totanus Common Redshank Krwawodzióbb	IUCN: VU [130] National: NT	No [130]	No	Wetlands and wet meadows in river valleys and on the marshy edges of water bodies	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Cuculus canorus Common Cuckoo Kukułka zwyczajna	IUCN: LC [131] National: LCA	No [131]	No	All habitats, from forests to open areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Locustella luscinioides Savi's Warbler Zaroślówka	IUCN: LC [132] National: LCA	No [132]	No	This species inhabits swamps, peat bogs, lake shores, and reed beds along shallow water.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✕
Acrocephalus arundinaceus Great Reed Warbler Trzciniak	IUCN: LC [133] National: LCA	No [133]	No	Reed beds on the edges of lakes and fish ponds, and along watercourses	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✕
Streptopelia turtur European Turtle Dove Turkawka zwyczajna	IUCN: VU [134] National: VU	No [134]	No	Forest edges of various types, young stands, and wooded areas with lush undergrowth and understory in open landscapes	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Curruca communis Common Whitethroat Cierniówka	IUCN: LC [135] National: LCA	No [135]	No	Forest edges, dense thickets along roads, ditches, and field boundaries, clumps of shrubs in meadows	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✕
Curruca nisoria Barred Warbler Jarzębatka	IUCN: LC [136] National: LCA	No [136]	No	Field and meadow woodlands and shrublands, often thorny, along roads and in river valleys, forest edges, young forest plantations, sunny and shrubby slopes	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✕

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Jynx torquilla Eurasian Wryneck Krętogłów	IUCN: LC [137] National: LCA	No [137]	No	Edges of forests and woodlands of various types, including parks and gardens with old, hollow trees	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen Kokoszka	IUCN: LC [138] National: LCA	No [138]	No	Shores of various types of water bodies, wetlands, oxbow lakes, and marshy river valleys	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Sterna hirundo Common Tern Rybitwa rzeczna	IUCN: LC [139] National: LCA	No [139]	No	Coastal beaches or islands in river channels, on lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and gravel pits, covered with low vegetation	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Locustella naevia Common Grasshopper Warbler Świerszczak	IUCN: LC [140] National: LCA	No [140]	No	Wet and drier meadows in river valleys, covered with grasses and sedges with sparse shrubs, as well as moist fallow lands, croplands, and forested areas overgrown with grasses	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Hippolais icterina Icterine Warbler Zaganiacz	IUCN: LC [141] National: LCA	No [141]	No	Various types of moist deciduous and mixed forests and woodlands with abundant understory, especially riparian and field-edge areas, as well as gardens, orchards, and parks	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Lanius collurio	IUCN: LC [142] National: LCA	No [142]	No	Forest edges and woodlands, young stands, strips of shrubs among meadows, along roads and ditches	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Red-backed Shrike Gąsiorek					conditions in the project area			
Aythya fuligula Tufted Duck Czernica	IUCN: NT [143] National: NT	No [143]	No	Prefers fish ponds and lakes, especially those with islands where gulls nest. Recently, it has also been colonizing reservoirs, clay pits, and other bodies of water	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A rare species in Poland	Yes	✗
Locustella fluviatilis River Warbler Strumieniówka	IUCN: LC [144] National: LCA	No [144]	No	Wetlands and marshes, oxbow lakes, riverbanks, and islands in the river channel, alder forests	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Turdus philomelos Song Thrush Drozd śpiewak	IUCN: LC [145] National: LCA	No [145]	No	Various types of forests, wooded areas, and large parks	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Sternula albifrons Little Tern Rybitwa białoczelna	IUCN: LC [146] National: VU	No [146]	No	Along the coast, it inhabits beaches, especially at river mouths, and inland, it inhabits sandy islands in river channels, on reservoir dams, in gravel pits, flooded excavation pits / quarries, etc.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Carpodacus erythrinus Common Rosefinch Dziwonia	IUCN: LC [147] National: LCA	No [147]	No	Woodlands, clumps of trees, and green belts adjacent to open areas in river valleys and around water bodies; willow thickets; shrubby peatlands and wetlands; edges of alder forests	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Merops apiaster	IUCN: LC [148] National: LCA	No [148]	No	Inhabits open, sunny areas with abundant earthen cliffs and slopes	Low due to unfavorable	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
European Bee-eater Żołna					habitat conditions in the project area			
Ixobrychus minutus Little bittern Bączek	IUCN: LC [200] National: DD	No [200]	No	Found in Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. It prefers various types of water bodies: lakes, fish ponds, clay pits, peat bogs, oxbow lakes, and river valleys with reeds and osier thickets	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗
Oenanthe oeanthe Northern wheatear (Białorzytka	IUCN: LC [201] National: LC	No [201]	No	It is found throughout most of Europe, including Iceland, the coasts of Greenland, central and northern Asia as far as its easternmost reaches, and northeastern and northwestern North America. It prefers dry fallow fields, ruderal areas, ruins, rocky debris fields, quarries, and forest clearings	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Hirundo rustica Barn swallow Dymówka	IUCN: LC [202] National: LC	No [202]	No	It inhabits vast areas of the globe - nearly all of Eurasia, part of northern Africa, and almost all of North America. It prefers rural and suburban areas, and rarely nests away from built-up areas, such as under bridges	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area.	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Bucephala clangula Common goldeneye	IUCN: LC [203] National: LC	No [203]	No	It is found in the cooler regions of the Old and New Worlds. It inhabits northern and central Europe, as well as northern Asia and North America. It prefers lakes and	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Gągoł				fish-farming ponds within forests, oxbow lakes, etc.	conditions in the project area			
Pyrrhula pyrrhula Eurasian bullfinch Gil	IUCN: LC [204] National: LC	No [204]	No	It inhabits northern Europe and Asia as far as Kamchatka and Japan. It can also be found in northern Turkey and Iran. It prefers spruce and fir forests, mixed forests, and wooded areas.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Coccothraustes coccothraustes Hawfinch Grubodziób	IUCN: LC [205] National: LC	No [205]	No	It inhabits the temperate zone of Eurasia all the way to Japan, as well as northwestern Africa. It prefers old deciduous forests - especially those with beech and hornbeam trees - as well as woodlands, parks, and orchards.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Turdus merula Common blackbird Kos	IUCN: LC [206] National: NE	No [206]	No	Species nests throughout most of Europe, except for the far north and the southeastern extremes. Also inhabits parts of North Africa and Asia, mainly the Middle East and Central Asia. Prefers various types of forests, wooded areas, and parks, including those within urban areas.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Turdus pilaris Fieldfare	IUCN: LC [207] National: LC	No [207]	No	Its range extends from northern and central Europe eastward through central Siberia, northern Kazakhstan, the Altai,	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Kwiczoł				and the Sayan Mountains to the Aldan River basin and Transbaikalia. It prefers the edges of deciduous forests, wooded areas, and rows of trees, as well as old parks and human settlements with abundant greenery.	conditions in the project area			
Cygnus cygnus Whooper swan Łabędź krzykliwy	IUCN: LC [208] National NT	No	Yes	It inhabits the Palearctic region from Iceland to Kamchatka. It winters in Europe and in Central and East Asia. As a breeding bird, it occurs locally in Pomerania, northeastern Poland, and Lower Silesia, and more recently also in central Poland. During migration, it is seen throughout the country, though most abundantly in the north and west. It prefers the marshy shores of shallow lakes and fish ponds with lush reed beds, overgrown oxbow lakes, swamps, and wetlands. During migration, it stops at coastal marine waters, reservoir lakes, and floodplains, and readily forages in cultivated fields.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✓
Cygnus olor Mute swan Łabędź niemy	IUCN: LC [209] National: LC	No [209]	No	It is found throughout Eurasia. It prefers bodies of water of various sizes and types: lakes, fish ponds, oxbow lakes, clay pits, peat bogs, and rural and urban reservoirs.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✗

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Linaria cannabina Eurasian linnet Makolągwa	IUCN: LC [210] National: LC	No [210]	No	Found from Western Europe, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and North Africa to the Middle East and Central Asia. It prefers open areas with clumps and strips of trees and shrubs in fields and along roadsides, the edges of parks, orchards and gardens, hedgerows, rural green spaces, and young pine stands.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Larus melanocephalus Mediterranean gull Mewa czarnogłowa	IUCN: LC [211] National: EN	No [211]	Yes	The Mediterranean gull is found primarily in the Black Sea region, and its range is gradually expanding into the Caucasus and Azerbaijan. In Europe, it occurs locally, primarily in the west and south of the continent, as well as in Central Europe, including Poland. It winters in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, as well as along the coasts of Western Europe and northwestern Africa. It most commonly nests on river islands, lakes, fish ponds, gravel pits, and reservoir lakes.	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✓
Ficedula parva Red-breasted flycatcher Muchołówka mała	IUCN: LC [212] National: LC	No [212]	Yes	The species is found primarily in Eastern and Central Europe, and its range also extends into parts of Northern and Southern Europe. During the breeding season, it is found in both lowlands and high mountains. Its range extends from the western edges of Central Europe to the Ural Mountains. It inhabits mainly old, dense deciduous and mixed forests, particularly those containing beech and	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection and listed in the Birds Directive	Yes	✓

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				hornbeam, and locally also moist coniferous forests with some deciduous trees.				
Musciapa striata Spotted flycatcher Muchołówka szara	IUCN: LC [213] National: LC	No [213]	Yes	It inhabits Eurasia and North Africa and winters in Sub-Saharan Africa. It prefers open forests of various types, as well as old parks and gardens	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Tachybaptus ruficollis Little grebe Perkozek	IUCN: LC [214] National: LC	No [214]	No	It is found in Europe, southern, central, and northwestern Africa, southern and eastern Asia, and some islands in Oceania. It prefers small bodies of water: shallow, small lakes and fish ponds, overgrown clay pits, oxbow lakes, etc.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Motacilla alba White wagtail Pliszka siwa	IUCN: LC [215] National: LC	No [215]	No	It inhabits Eurasia as far east as the Pacific Ocean, western Alaska, and North Africa. It prefers the outskirts of human settlements and areas near standing and flowing bodies of water	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Cinclus cinclus European dipper	IUCN: LC [216] National: LC	No [216]	No	Found in Eurasia and northwestern Africa. It prefers fast-flowing streams with clear water, including those within mountain settlements.	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Pluszcz					conditions in the project area			
Emberiza calandra Corn bunting Potrzeszcz	IUCN: LC [217] National: LC	No [217]	No	It inhabits western, southern, and central Europe, North Africa, and Asia as far as northwestern China. It prefers farmlands, meadows, and pastures with scattered trees, bushes, and fences, as well as areas along roads and ditches	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Emberiza schoeniclus Reed bunting Potrzos	IUCN: LC [218] National: LC	No [218]	No	It is found in Europe and most of central and northern Asia. It prefers the shores of lakes and ponds, reed beds bordering meadows, overgrown ditches, shrubbery in wet meadows and wetlands, and sedge marshes	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Coturnix coturnix European quail Przepiórka	IUCN: NT [219] National: VU	No [219]	Yes	It inhabits nearly all of Europe, Central Asia, Southern Asia, and Africa. It prefers vast farmlands, especially grain fields, fallow fields, and dry meadows.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Aegithalos caudatus Long-tailed tit Raniuszek	IUCN: LC [220] National: LC	No [220]	No	Found in Eurasia. Prefers various types of deciduous and mixed forests, as well as young stands and forest edges.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Erithacus rubecula European robin Rudzik	IUCN: LC [221] National: LC	No [221]	No	It is found throughout Europe, the western edge of Siberia, and Asia Minor. There are isolated breeding populations in Algeria and on islands in the eastern Atlantic. It prefers various types of forests and wooded areas with dense underbrush and ground cover, as well as old parks and gardens	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Scolopax rusticola Eurasian woodcock Słonka	IUCN: LC [222] National: LC	No [222]	Yes	It inhabits Eurasia and the islands in the eastern Atlantic, as well as northern Africa in winter. It prefers moist and wet deciduous, mixed, and coniferous forests with a rich understory.	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Garrulus glandarius Eurasian jay Sójka	IUCN: LC [223] National: LC	No [223]	No	It is found throughout nearly all of Eurasia and northwestern Africa. It prefers various types of old-growth forests, large parks, and wooded areas	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Troglodytes troglodytes	IUCN: LC [224] National: LC	No [224]	No	It is found in Eurasia and North Africa. It prefers deciduous and mixed forests with dense underbrush, as well as overgrown parks and gardens	High due to favorable habitat	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Eurasian wren Strzyżyk					conditions in the project area			
Carduelis carduelis European goldfinch Szczygieł	IUCN: LC [225] National: LC	No [225]	No	It is found throughout Europe, from the Atlantic islands and Western Europe to Central Asia in the east, as well as in most of Asia Minor and North Africa. It prefers wooded areas, clearings, and forest edges, as well as parks, gardens, orchards, tree-lined avenues, and clumps of trees.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Sturnus vulgaris European starling Szpak	IUCN: LC [226] National: LC	No [226]	No	It is found on every continent except Antarctica. It prefers various types of forests, especially their edges, as well as urban and rural parks, gardens, tree-lined avenues, and clumps of trees.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Anthus pratensis Meadow pipit Świergotek łąkowy	IUCN: LC [227] National: LC	No [227]	No	It inhabits southeastern Greenland, Iceland, northern, northwestern, and central Europe, extending eastward to western Siberia. It prefers wet and moist meadows, peatlands (including high-altitude ones), wetlands, and field depressions	Moderate - generally favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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Oriolus oriolus Eurasian golden oriole Wilga	IUCN: LC [228] National: LC	No	Yes	The species is found in the temperate zone of Eurasia, from southwestern Europe to Siberia and the Altai Mountains, as well as in northwestern Africa. It is also found in Asia Minor, northern Iran, and locally on the Arabian Peninsula. It inhabits primarily old deciduous and mixed forests, as well as large parks and wooded areas.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Corvus corone Hooded crow Wrona siwa	IUCN: LC [229] National: LC	No	No	Found in Eurasia and small areas of northern Africa. It prefers wooded areas within open landscapes, parks, and gardens, as well as forest edges	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Fringilla coelebs Eurasian chaffinch Zięba	IUCN: LC [230] National: LC	No	No	It is found throughout Europe, except for northern Scandinavia and northern Russia, as well as in western and central Asia and northern Africa. It prefers various types of forests, parks, wooded areas, groves, tree-lined avenues, and gardens	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗
Regulus ignicapilla Common firecrest Zniczek	IUCN: LC [231] National: LC	No	No	It inhabits Central and Western Europe, including the Mediterranean basin west of the Bug River, Asia Minor (the western Caucasus), and the Maghreb. It prefers old-growth spruce and fir forests, as well	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✗

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				as mixed and deciduous forests with even a small proportion of spruce trees				
***Fungi*[7] ***								
Hydnellum aurantiacum Orange hydnellum Kolczakówka pomarańczowa	IUCN: NE National: EN	No [149]	No	Forests (e.g., spruce) and mixed forests, especially in mountainous areas.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A rare species, subject to strict protection, historically recorded in the Kłodzko Valley (Lądek-Zdrój)	No	✓
Hydnellum suaveolens Fragrant Hydnellum Kolczakówka wonna	IUCN: NE National: EN	No [150]	No	Forests, mainly mountainous, spruce or fir-spruce.	Low due to unfavorable habitat conditions in the project area	A rare species, subject to strict protection, historically recorded in the Kłodzko Basin (Duszniki-Zdrój, Kłodzko)	No	✓
Hydnellum compactum Hydnellum compactum	IUCN: VU [151] National: EN	No [151]	No	Deciduous forests, mainly beech and oak, as well as mixed forests.	Moderate due to favorable habitat conditions within the	A rare species, subject to strict protection, historically recorded in the Kłodzko Basin (Kłodzko, Bardo)	No	✓

[7] Chachuła, P., et al. (2020) Fungi under strict species protection. In: Kujawa, A., Ruszkiewicz-Michalska, M., Kałucka, I.L. (eds.) Protected Fungi of Poland. Distribution, Threats, Conservation Recommendations. Published by the Institute of Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań: 43–236.

*The categories used in the national assessment have been converted to classes corresponding to the classic IUCN system.

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Kolaczkówka żółtobrązowa					project area, but imprecise data regarding the species' distribution in Poland and a generally low probability of occurrence.			
Clavariadelphus ligula Strap Coral Buławka spłaszczona	IUCN: NE National: VU	No [152]	No	Coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests.	Moderate due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area, but imprecise data regarding the species' distribution in Poland and a generally low probability of occurrence.	A rare species, partially protected , historically recorded in the Kłodzko Basin (near Nowa Ruda, Bystrzyca Kłodzka, and Lądek-Zdrój)	No	✗
Tricholoma aurantium Golden Orange Tricholoma Gąska pomarańczowa	IUCN: NE National: NT	No [153]	No	Coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests, near spruce, fir, beech, and oak trees.	Moderate due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area, but imprecise data regarding	A rare species, partially protected, historically recorded in the Kłodzko Valley (Lądek-Zdrój)	No	✗

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					the species' distribution in Poland and a generally low probability of occurrence.			
Morchella esculenta Common morel Smardz jadalny	IUCN: NE National: NT	No [154]	No	Moist deciduous forests, thickets, grassy forest edges, river and stream valleys, as well as gardens, orchards, and parks.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species	No	✗
Trichoglossum hirsutum Velvety Black Earth Tongue Włosojęzyk szorstki	IUCN: NE National: EN	No [155]	No	Peatlands, wet and dry meadows, rocky grasslands, deciduous forest edges, thickets.	Moderate due to moderate habitat conditions within the project area, imprecise data on the species' distribution in Poland, and a generally low probability of occurrence.	Partially protected species	No	✓
Fistulina hepatica Tongue Mushroom Ozorek dębowy	IUCN: NE National: NT	No [156]	No	Deciduous and mixed forests, parks, tree-lined avenues, groves with old oaks, tree-lined levees, solitary old oaks in meadows and field margins	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species	Yes	✗

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Inonotus obliquus Chaga Błyskoporek podkorowy	IUCN: LC [157] National: NT	No [157]	No	Various types of forests containing host tree species, parks, street trees, and roadside trees	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	Partially protected species	Yes	✗
Clavicorona pyxidata Crown-Tipped Coral Fungus Świecznica rozgałeziona	IUCN: NE National: VU	No [158]	No	It grows in forests, on decaying trunks and stumps of deciduous trees (such as downy birch, aspen, and others), but also on conifers (such as Scots pine and spruce).	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A rare species in Poland	Yes	✗
Buglossoporus quercinus Oak polypore Porojęzyk dębowy	IUCN: VU [233] National: CR	No [233]	No	It inhabits almost exclusively very old, usually more than 250-year-old oak trees. In stable populations, it may also colonize somewhat younger trees. The fruiting bodies develop on the trunks of living and dead standing oaks, as well as on fallen trunks, logs, and branches.	Medium, due to the presence of host trees that meet the relevant criteria, but also the imprecise data on the species' distribution in Poland and the overall low likelihood of its occurrence.	A species subject to strict protection	Yes	✓
Polyporus umbellatus	IUCN: NE National: VU	No [234]	No	Deciduous and mixed forests, including oak–hornbeam forests and beech forests.	High, due to favourable habitat	Partially protected species	Yes	✗

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Umbrella polypore Żagiew wielogłowa					conditions within the project area.			
Grifola frondosa Maitake Żagwica listkowata	IUCN: NE National: VU	No [235]	No	Deciduous and mixed forests (including oak–hornbeam forests, riparian forests, and beech forests), historic parks, wooded areas, and roadside avenues.	High, due to favourable habitat conditions within the project area.	Partially protected species	Yes	✗
Lichens[8]								
Punctelia subrudecta *Punctelia subrudecta* Biedroneczni k zmienny	IUCN: NE National: VU	No [159]	No	It develops mainly on the bark of deciduous trees, rarely on conifers. It occurs in forests, open areas, and on solitary trees.	Moderate due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area, but imprecise data regarding the distribution of the species in Poland and a generally low	A species subject to strict protection.	Yes	✗

[8] Zbigniew Mirek, Kazimierz Zarzycki, Władysław Wojewoda, Zbigniew Szeląg, Red List of Plants and Fungi of Poland, Kraków: W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2006, p. 87, ISBN 83-89648-38-5.

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					probability of occurrence.			
Punctelia jeckeri *Punctelia jeckeri* Biedronecznik Jeckera	IUCN: NE National: NE	Nie [232]	No	It primarily colonizes the trunks and larger branches of trees with well-developed, fissured bark, including oaks, ash trees, maples, willows, and fruit trees. It prefers moderately moist, well-ventilated, and well-lit habitats. Consequently, it may occur in open deciduous forests, along their edges, and in riparian woodlands, as well as in avenues, parks, orchards, and trees outside forests, including field margins and roadside plantings.	Medium, due to the favourable habitat conditions within the project area, but also the imprecise data on the species' distribution in Poland and the overall low likelihood of its occurrence.	A species subject to strict protection.	Tak	✗
Mosses and liverworts[9]								
Frullania dilatata Dilated Scalewort Miedzik płaski	IUCN: LC [160] National: NE	No [160]	No	It occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, isolated trees, stream and river banks, highlands, and coastal slopes.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A rare species in Poland, subject to partial protection.	Yes	✗
Ulota crispa	IUCN: LC [161] National: NE	No [161]	No	It grows mainly on the trunks of deciduous trees.	High due to favorable	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

[9] Zbigniew Mirek, Kazimierz Zarzycki, Władysław Wojewoda, Zbigniew Szeląg, Red List of Plants and Fungi of Poland, Kraków: W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2006, p. 87, ISBN 83-89648-38-5.

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Crisped Pincushion Moss Nastroszek kędzierzawy					habitat conditions in the project area			
Anomodon attenuatus Tree-Skirt Moss Zwiślik maczugowaty	IUCN: LC [162] National: NE	No [162]	No	This species grows in limestone areas, on rocks, and at the bases of trees.	Moderate, due to the lack of clearly defined habitat conditions.	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Calliergonella cuspidata Calliergonella cuspidata Mokradłoszka zaostrzona	IUCN: LC [163] National: NE	No [163]	No	A cosmopolitan species. Common throughout Poland.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Climacium dendroides Tree Climacium Moss Drabik drzewkowaty	IUCN: LC [164] National: NE	No [164]	No	It occurs in wet meadows and lowland peatlands, particularly in alder forests.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Dicranum polysetum Dicranum polysetum	IUCN: LC [165] National: NE	No [165]	No	Commonly found in forests and plantations, especially under pine and birch trees. It often grows among heather and grasses.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Widłozął kędzierzawy								
Eurhynchium striatum Eurhynchium striatum Dzióbkowiec bruzdowany	IUCN: LC [166] National: NE	No [166]	No	It grows on soil, rocks, or bark in temperate forests, in both sheltered and exposed locations.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Hylocomium splendens Glittering Woodmoss Gajnik lśniący	IUCN: LC [167] National: NE	No [167]	No	A terrestrial species, common throughout Poland, especially in lowland coniferous and mixed forests.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus Rough Goose Neck Moss Fałdownik trzyrzędowy	IUCN: LC [168] National: NE	No [168]	No	This species is abundant across a wide range of habitats, including forests, thickets, grassy plains, meadows, scree slopes, as well as on damp rocks and logs.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus Square Goose Neck Moss Fałdownik nastroszony	IUCN: LC [169] National: NE	No [169]	No	This species occurs in a wide range of habitats, but particularly in grassy habitats such as wet meadows, pastures, and roadsides. It also occurs in thickets, open forests, heaths, and moors. In many areas, it is a characteristic and abundant moss in city parks and gardens.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

Latin name Polish name English name	IUCN Status/National or Regional Status	Is the range smaller than 50,000 km² or 500 km in the case of rivers (Yes/No)	Migratory/aggregating species (Yes/No)	Habitat and Distribution	Probability of occurrence	Justification for the preliminary selection	Does it occur within the project area? (Yes/No)	Critical Habitat (✓/✗)
Thuidium tamariscinum Thuidium tamariscinum Tujowiec tamaryszkowaty	IUCN: LC [170] National: NE	No [170]	No	It occurs in forests, in shaded, nutrient-rich, and moderately moist sites on various soil types. It also occurs in more open areas, such as meadows and heathlands, as well as in anthropogenic habitats, such as gardens and parks.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Dicranum scoparium Broom Forkmoss Widłozą b miotlasty	IUCN: LC [171] National: NE	No [171]	No	Occurs in a wide range of habitats, often on the ground, in coniferous and deciduous forests, but also as an epiphyte on trees and trunks, heathlands and peatlands, swamps, dunes, acidic rocks, and uncultivated meadows	High, due to favorable habitat conditions within the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Pseudoscleropodium purum Neat Feather-Moss Brodakowiec czysty	IUCN: LC [172] National: NE	No [172]	No	Grassland habitats include natural grasslands, sand dunes, marshes, quarries, roadsides, and cliff edges and tops. It is common in open forest areas and thickets, as well as along trails and paths in dense forests.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗
Homalia trichomanoides Homalia trichomanoides Gładysz paprociowaty	IUCN: LC [173] National: NE	No [173]	No	The moss occurs on the roots and lower parts of deciduous tree trunks (oak, hornbeam, beech) and on non-calcareous rocks.	High due to favorable habitat conditions in the project area	A species under partial protection.	Yes	✗

Based on the preliminary analysis:

- 43 species were marked with the symbol ✓, which means they have passed the preliminary review and require further, detailed analysis in light of the ESS6 / IFC PS6 criteria;
- 185 species were marked with the symbol ✕, indicating that, at the preliminary assessment stage, there was insufficient evidence to further qualify them as potential Critical Habitat.

The species eligible for a detailed assessment, in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6, are listed below.

Table3 Detailed analysis of species preliminarily meeting the criteria for Critical Habitat

No.	Group	Latin Name	Polish Name	IUCN/National Status	Confirmation of occurrence in the area
1.	Invertebrates	*Cerambyx cerdo*	Kozioróg dębosz (Great capricorn beetle)	VU/VU	No
2.	Invertebrates	*Anodonta cygnea*	Szczeżuja wielka (Swan mussel)	VU/EN	Yes
3.	Invertebrates	*Mantis religiosa*	Modliszka zwyczajna (European mantis)	LCA/EN	Yes
4.	Invertebrates	*Vertigo moulinsiana*	Poczwarówka jajowata	VU/CR	Yes
5.	Mammals	*Canis lupus*	Wilk szary (Gray wolf)	LC/NT	Yes
6.	Mammals—bats	*Nyctalus noctula*	Borowiec wielki (Common noctule)	LC/LCA	Yes
7.	Mammals—bats	*Nyctalus leisleri*	Borowiec leśny (Leisler's bat)	LC/LCA	No
8.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis myotis*	Nocek duży (Greater mouse-eared bat)	LC/NE	No
9.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis bechsteinii*	Nocek Bechsteina (Bechstein's bat)	VU/NT	No
10.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis dasycneme*	Nocek łydkowłosy (Pond bat)	VU/NT	No
11.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis emarginatus*	Nocek orzęsiony (Geoffroy's bat)	LC/VU	No
12.	Mammals—bats	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*	Podkowiec mały (Lesser horseshoe bat)	LC/VU	No
13.	Mammals—bats	*Barbastella barbastellus*	Mopek zachodni (Western barbastelle)	VU/NT	No
14.	Mammals—bats	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*	Podkowiec duży (Greater horseshoe bat)	VU/NT	No
15.	Mammals—bats	*Cnephaeus serotinus*	Mroczek późny (Serotine bat)	LC/NE	No

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No.	Group	Latin Name	Polish Name	IUCN/National Status	Confirmation of occurrence in the area
16.	Mammals—bats	*Hypsugo savii*	Przymroczek Saviego (Savi's pipistrelle)	LC/NE	No
17.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis brandtii*	Nocek Brandta (Brandt's bat)	LC/NE	No
18.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis daubentonii*	Nocek rudy (Daubenton's bat)	LC/NE	No
19.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis mystacinus*	Nocek wąsatek (Whiskered bat)	LC/NE	No
20.	Mammals—bats	*Myotis nattereri*	Nocek Natterera (Natterer's bat)	LC/NE	No
21.	Mammals—bats	*Pipistrellus nathusii*	*Karlik większy* (Nathusius' pipistrelle)	LC/NE	No
22.	Mammals—bats	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Karlik malutki (Common Pipistrelle)	LC/NE	No
23.	Mammals—bats	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	Karlik drobny (Soprano pipistrelle)	LC/NE	No
24.	Mammals—bats	*Plecotus auritus*	Gacek brunatny (Brown long-eared bat)	LC/NE	No
25.	Mammals—bats	*Plecotus austriacus*	Gacek szary (Gray long-eared bat)	NT/NE	No
26.	Mammals—bats	*Vespertilio murinus*	Mroczak posrebrzany (Parti-coloured bat)	LC/LC	No
27.	Fish and lampreys	*Cottus gobio*	Głowacz białopłetwy (European bullhead)	LC/VU	Yes
28.	Fish and lampreys	*Lampetra planeri*	Minóg strumieniowy (Brook lamprey)	NT/VU	Yes
29.	Fish and lampreys	*Chondrostoma nasus*	Świnka pospolita (Common nase)	NT/EN	Yes
30.	Fish and lampreys	*Cottus poecilopus*	Głowacz pręgopłetwy (Alpine bullhead)	LC/VU	Yes
31.	Fish and lampreys	*Aspius aspius*	Boleń pospolity (Common Asp)	LC/LCA	Yes
32.	Birds	*Vanellus vanellus*	Czajka zwyczajna (Northern Lapwing)	VU/EN	Yes
33.	Birds	*Tringa totanus*	Krwawodziób (Common Redshank)	VU/NT	Yes
34.	Birds	*Streptopelia turtur*	Turkawka zwyczajna (European Turtle Dove)	VU/VU	Yes
35.	Birds	*Cygnus cygnus*	Łabędź krzykliwy (Whooper swan)	LC/NT	Yes
36.	Birds	*Cygnus olor*	Łabędź niemy (Mute swan)	LC/LC	Yes
37.	Birds	*Larus melanocephalus*	Mewa czarnogłowa (Mediterranean gull)	LC/EN	Yes
38.	Birds	*Coturnix coturnix*	Przepiórka (Common quail)	NT/VU	Yes

No.	Group	Latin Name	Polish Name	IUCN/National Status	Confirmation of occurrence in the area
39..	Fungi	*Hyndellum aurantiacum*	Kolczakówka pomarańczowa (Orange Hydnellum)	NE/EN	No
40..	Fungi	*Hydnellum suaveolens*	Kolczakówka wonna (Fragrant Hydnellum)	NE/EN	No
41.	Fungi	*Hydnellum compactum*	Kolaczkówka żółtobrązowa (*Hydnellum compactum*)	VU/EN	No
42.	Fungi	*Trichoglossum hirsutum*	Włosojęzyk szorstki (Velvety black earth tongue)	NE/EN	No
43.	Fungi	*Buglossoporus quercinus*	Porojęzyk dębowy (Oak polypore)	VU/CR	Yes

7.3. Analysis of Species Eligible for Detailed Review for Critical Habitat

This chapter provides a detailed analysis of species that were identified during the preliminary review as requiring further review for potential designation as Critical Habitat. The analysis was conducted in accordance with the criteria set forth in the World Bank's ESS6 standard and the IFC Performance Standard 6, which address biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of natural resources, and the identification of natural values of particular significance.

A separate assessment table was presented for each species, covering, among other things, its conservation status and threats, the nature of its occurrence within the Project area, the importance of the habitat or the area's ecological function, the quality of available data, and an analysis of compliance with the specific criteria for qualifying as Critical Habitat. The purpose of this analysis is to verify whether a given species actually meets the criteria for the area to be designated as Critical Habitat, or whether its prior identification requires exclusion or further confirmation based on additional data.

The results presented in the tables below form the basis for formulating a final assessment of each species' eligibility in the context of the ESS6 / IFC PS6 requirements and for further assessment of the potential impact of the planned investment on biodiversity values of critical importance.

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7.3.1. Great capricorn beetle (*Cerambyx cerdo)*

Table4 Detailed analysis of compliance with the qualification criteria for critical habitats—Great capricorn beetle (Cerambyx cerdo)

Cerambyx cerdo		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Invertebrates
2.	Polish name of the species	Kozioróg dębosz (Great capricorn beetle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSII, DSIV, KBII (VU/VU)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Environmental Assessment Unit / EAAA	Forest complexes containing host species located within the project's buffer zone
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site where the full life cycle takes place
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(b), species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating Critical Habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Cerambyx cerdo* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in Guideline GN 72(b). Therefore, based on the available information, the species is not expected to trigger Critical Habitat designation
12.	Final Assessment of Qualification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSII—species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention

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7.3.2. Swan mussle *(Anodonta cygnea)*

Table5 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats— Swan mussel (Anodonta cygnea)

Anodonta cygnea		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Invertebrates
2.	Polish name of the species	Szczeżuja wielka (Swan mussel)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	Partial protection (VU/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes containing host species located within the project's buffer zone
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site where the full life cycle takes place
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Local
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(b), species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating Critical Habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to EN or CR, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. One individual *of Anodonta cygnea* was found within the boundaries of the planned project. Even assuming there are more individuals, the population would still not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). However, this species is classified as EN at the national level, which qualifies it for consideration as a significant concentration of a threatened species within the country in accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(c). Although this species is rare nationwide, the single individual found does not constitute a significant concentration of this species within Poland. The literature suggests that, despite the disappearance of currently known sites due to anthropogenic pressure, many sites remain undiscovered due to the low level of interest in malacofauna in the country. Therefore, based on the available information, the species is not expected to trigger Critical Habitat designation.
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

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7.3.3. European Mantis *(Mantis religiosa)*

Table6 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—European / Praying Mantis (Mantis religiosa)

Mantis religiosa		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Invertebrates
2.	Polish name of the species	Modliszka zwyczajna (European Mantis)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	Strict protection (LC/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Forest complexes, forest clearings, grasslands
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Local
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	This species is classified as EN at the national level, which qualifies it for consideration as a significant concentration of a threatened species within the country in accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(c). Although this species is rare nationwide, the discovery of a single, one-year-old cocoon of this species does not indicate a significant concentration of this species within Poland. Therefore, based on the available information, the species is not expected to trigger Critical Habitat designation
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

7.3.4. Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)

Table 7 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Desmoulin's Whorl Snail—Vertigo moulinsiana

Vertigo moulinsiana		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Invertebrates
2.	Polish name of the species	Poczwarówka jajowata (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species

Vertigo moulinsiana		
	Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	Strict protection (VU/CR)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Meadows, wet meadows
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Local
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	This species is classified as CR at the national level, which qualifies it for consideration as a significant concentration of a threatened species within the country in accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(c). Although this species is rare nationwide, the discovery of a single, one-year-old cocoon of this species does not indicate a significant concentration of this species within Poland. Therefore, based on the available information, the species is not expected to trigger Critical Habitat designation
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

7.3.5. Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus)*

Table8 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Gray Wolf—Canis lupus

Canis lupus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals
2.	Polish name of the species	Wilk szary (Gray wolf)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSII, DSIV, DSV, KBII, (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed

Canis lupus		
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Habitat for living, hunting, resting, and migration
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Local—the population does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC guidelines PS6, GN 76, and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming groups), based on its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Canis lupus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global population size of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSII—species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, DSV—species listed in Annex V of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention

7.3.6. Common Noctule *(Nyctalus noctula)*

Table9 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—Common Noctule Nyctalus noctula

Nyctalus noctula		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Borowiec wielki (Common Noctule)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Seasonal—during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High—a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat

Nyctalus noctula		
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Local—the population does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence of *Nyctalus noctula* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Therefore, based on the available information, the species is not expected to trigger Critical Habitat designation
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection; DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive; KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention; CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention; EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.7. Leisler's bat *(Nyctalus leisleri)*

Table10 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Great Forest Bat (Nyctalus leisleri)

Nyctalus leisleri		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	7.3.6. Borowiec leśny (Leisler's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified

Nyctalus leisleri		
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Nyctalus leisleri* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Nyctalus leisleri* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.8. Greater Mouse-eared Bat (*Myotis myotis)*

Table11 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Greater Mouse-eared Bat (Myotis myotis)

Myotis myotis		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek duży (Greater mouse-eared bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified

Myotis myotis		
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis myotis* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis myotis* were actually present and recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.9. Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii)*

Table12 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for the designation of critical habitats—Bechstein's bat (Myotis bechsteinii)

Myotis bechsteinii		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek Bechsteina (Bechstein's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (VU/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – A natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was also reviewed
8.	Environmental Assessment Unit / EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site where the full life cycle takes place
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if

Myotis bechsteinii		
	criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Myotis bechsteinii* were found within the boundaries of the planned investment; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in GN 72(b). Therefore, this species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 1. Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be considered a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis bechsteinii* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis bechsteinii* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Therefore, the species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 3. Based on the information presented, there are no grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.10. Pond Bat *(Myotis dasycneme)*

Table13 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Dasycneme bat (pond bat)

Myotis dasycneme		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek łydkowłosy (Pond bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (VU/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	No

Myotis dasycneme		
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Location where the full life cycle takes place
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no confirmed population
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Myotis dasycneme* were found within the boundaries of the planned investment; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Therefore, this species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 1. Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guideline GN 77, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis dasycneme* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis dasycneme* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global population size of this taxon. Therefore, the species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 3. Based on the information presented, there are no grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.11. Geoffroy's bat (*Myotis emarginatus)*

Table14 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Geoffroy's bat (Myotis emarginatus)

Myotis emarginatus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats

Myotis emarginatus		
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek orzęsiony (Geoffroy's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (communal roosting), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis emarginatus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis emarginatus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.12. Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros)*

Table15 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)

Rhinolophus hipposideros		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Podkowiec mały (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)

Rhinolophus hipposideros		
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/VU)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (grazing in groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Rhinolophus hipposideros* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Rhinolophus hipposideros* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global population size of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.13. Western barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus)*

Table16 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Western barbastelle (Barbastella barbastellus)

Barbastella barbastellus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Mopek zachodni (Western barbastelle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species

Barbastella barbastellus		
	Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (VU/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Barbastella barbastellus* were found within the boundaries of the planned investment; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Therefore, this species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 1. Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of r Barbastella barbastellus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Barbastella barbastellus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, the species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 3. Based on the information presented, there are no grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

This document is preliminary in nature and has been prepared based on ongoing working analyses conducted for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report. The information and conclusions contained herein may be subject to change upon completion of the EIA report.
This document does not constitute an Environmental Impact Assessment report within the meaning of Part V, Chapter 2 of the Act of 3 October 2008 on Access to Information on the Environment and Environmental Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessments (hereinafter: the "Environmental Information Act").

7.3.14. Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum)*

Table17 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Greater Horseshoe Bat – Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Podkowiec duży (Greater Horseshoe Bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (VU/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to EN or CR, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* were found within the boundaries of the planned investment; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Therefore, this species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 1. Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* were actually present and its presence were confirmed in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum		
		and high global population size. Therefore, the species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 3. Based on the information presented, there are no grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.15. Serotine Bat (*Eptesicus serotinus)*

Table18 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Serotine bat— Eptesicus serotinus.

Eptesicus serotinus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Mroczek późny (Serotine Bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (grazing in groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Cnephaeus serotinus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Cnephaeus serotinus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony would not, under any scenario, come close to the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size.

Eptesicus serotinus		
		Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.16. Savi's Pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii)*

Table19 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Savi's pipistrelle – Hypsugo savii.

Hypsugo savii		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Przymroczek Saviego (Savi's pipistrelle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (grazing in groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Hypsugo savii* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Hypsugo savii* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.

Hypsugo savii		
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.17. Brandt's Pipistrelle (*Myotis brandtii)*

Table20 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Brandt's bat—Myotis brandtii

Myotis brandtii		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek Brandta (Brandt's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Myotis brandtii* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.18. Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii)*

Table21 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—Daubenton's bat (Myotis daubentonii)

Myotis daubentonii		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek rudy (Daubenton's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Myotis daubentonii* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.19. Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus)*

Table22 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Bearded Mouse-eared Bat—Myotis mystacinus

Myotis mystacinus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek wąsatek (Whiskered bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Location where the full life cycle takes place
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no confirmed population
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis mystacinus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis mystacinus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the " " thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.20. Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri)*

Table23 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Natterer's pipistrelle—Myotis nattereri

Myotis nattereri		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Nocek Nattera (Natterer's bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be considered a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Myotis nattereri* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Myotis nattereri* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.21. Nathusius' Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus nathusii)*

Table24 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—Pipistrellus nathusii

Pipistrellus nathusii		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Karlik większy (Nathusius' pipistrelle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Pipistrellus nathusii* has been recorded in the vicinity of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.22. Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus)*

Table25 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Common Pipistrelle—Pipistrellus pipistrellus

Pipistrellus pipistrellus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Karlik malutki (Common Pipistrelle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Task Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

7.3.23. Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus)*

Table26 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Soprano pipistrelle – Pipistrellus pygmaeus

Pipistrellus pygmaeus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Karlik drobny (Soprano pipistrelle)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC guidelines PS6, GN 76, and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming groups), based on its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and the high global abundance of this taxon. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.24. Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus)*

Table27 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Brown long-eared bat—Plecotus auritus

Plecotus auritus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Gacek brunatny (Brown long-eared bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (LC/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (gathering), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Plecotus auritus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Plecotus auritus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.25. Grey long-eared bat (*Plecotus austriacus)*

Table28 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—Grey long-eared bat (Plecotus austriacus)

Plecotus austriacus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Gacek szary (grey long-eared bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (NT/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies. However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be considered a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). No individuals *of Plecotus austriacus* were found within the boundaries of the planned project; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. However, even if *Plecotus austriacus* were actually present and its presence were recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population or colony would not, under any scenario, approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and high global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.26. Parti-coloured bat (*Vespertilio murinus)*

Table29 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Parti-coloured bat —Vespertilio murinus

Vespertilio murinus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Mammals—bats
2.	Polish name of the species	Mroczak posrebrzany (Parti-coloured bat)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DSIV, KBII, CMSII, EUR (NT/NE)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Forest complexes located within the project's buffer zone.
9.	Key habitat or area function	Non-winter habitat
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be designated as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Vespertilio murinus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict and active protection, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBII—species listed in Annex II of the Bern Convention, CMSII—species listed in Annex II of the Bonn Convention, EUR—species listed in the EUROBATS Agreement on the Conservation of European Bat Populations

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7.3.27. European bullhead (*Cottus gobio)*

Table30 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for the designation of critical habitats – European bullhead – Cottus gobio

Cottus gobio		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fish and lampreys
2.	Polish name of the species	Głowacz białopłetwy (European bullhead)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OC, DSII (LC/VU), KH
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	The Nysa Kłodzka river basin is one of many isolated subpopulation areas of the species in Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary qualifying criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming aggregations). However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Cottus gobio* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Not eligible**

OC—partial protection, DSII—species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, KH—species listed in the Helsinki Convention.

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7.3.28. Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri)*

Table31 Detailed analysis of compliance with the eligibility criteria for critical habitats—Brook lamprey—Lampetra planeri

Lampetra planeri		
No.	Name	Description
13.	Taxonomic group	Fish and lampreys
14.	Polish name of the species	Minóg strumieniowy (Brook lamprey)
15.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
16.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OC, DSII (LC/VU), KBIII
17.	Occurrence within the Project Area	Yes
18.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
19.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
20.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin
21.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
22.	Significance of the area for the species' population	The Nysa Kłodzka river basin is one of many isolated subpopulation areas of the species in Poland.
23.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming colonies), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Lampetra planeri* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
24.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OC—partial protection, DSII—species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, KBIII—species listed in Annex III of the Bern Convention.

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7.3.29. Common Nase *(Chondrostoma nasus)*

Table32 Detailed analysis of compliance with the critical habitat qualification criteria – Common Nase (Chondrostoma nasus)

Chondrostoma nasus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fish and lampreys
2.	Polish name of the species	Świnka pospolita (Common Nase)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	(NT/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Distribution Pattern	Constant
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	The Nysa Kłodzka river basin is one of many isolated subpopulation areas of the species in Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: In accordance with the IFC PS6 guidelines, GN 72(c) qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status (EN). Due to the lack of species-specific protection for the European bullhead in Poland, access to data on the status of its population is limited—there is no regular, targeted monitoring of this species, and the available information comes primarily from catches made during ichthyofauna / fish fauna monitoring in rivers. Consequently, there is insufficient data to unequivocally determine the population size, population trend, or ecological significance of the European bullhead population in the Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin on a national or regional scale. At the same time, given the species' specific habitat requirements and the presence of suitable river conditions within the project area, the Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin may potentially constitute a significant site for the species' occurrence in Poland. However, this conclusion should be treated with great caution due to the lack of data on the distribution and population status of this species. It is also worth noting that a survey conducted within the project area revealed the presence of 58 individuals of the species, which suggests that this is not a key concentration of the species on a national scale. Criterion 3: According to IFC guidelines PS6, GN 76, and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming groups), which stems from its tendency to form colonies and engage in predictable, large-scale geographic movements. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a

Chondrostoma nasus		
		predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Chondrostoma nasus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population/colony does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Based on the available data, it cannot be ruled out that this species may trigger Critical Habitat designation**

7.3.30. Alpine bullhead (*Cottus poecilopus)*

Table33 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats— Alpine bullhead —Cottus poecilopus

Cottus poecilopus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fish and lampreys
2.	Polish name of the species	Głowacz pręgopłetwy (Alpine bullhead)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	Partial protection (LC/VU)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	The Nysa Kłodzka river basin is one of many isolated subpopulation areas of the species in Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary qualifying criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 GN 77 guidelines, this species is classified as congregational (forming aggregations). However, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence of *Cottus poecilopus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Therefore, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as a critical habitat.

Cottus poecilopus		
12.	Final Determination of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

7.3.31.Common Asp *(Aspius aspius)*

Table34 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designation as critical habitat – Asp – Aspius aspius

Aspius aspius		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fish and lampreys
2.	Polish name of the species	Boleń (Asp)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OC, DSII, DSIV, KBIII, KH (LCA/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the Project Area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit (EAAA)	Nysa Kłodzka catchment area / watershed / river basin
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	The Nysa Kłodzka river basin is one of many isolated subpopulation areas of the species in Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to the IFC PS6 guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming large gatherings), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence *of Aspius aspius* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the wide geographic range and high global abundance of this taxon. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OC—partial protection, DSII—species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, DSIV—species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, KBIII—species listed in Annex III of the Bern Convention, KH—species listed in the Helsinki Convention.

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7.3.32. Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus)*

Table35 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designation as critical habitat – Northern Lapwing – Vanellus vanellus

Vanellus vanellus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Czajka (Northern lapwing)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DPII (VU/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if the area in question hosts a population of global significance, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. Within the boundaries of the planned project, individual *Vanellus vanellus* have been observed, which have adopted the project area as a suitable nesting site. Therefore, the current population does not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). In accordance with IFC PS6 Guideline GN 72(c), the species also qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status of EN. However, both on a global and national scale (a few breeding individuals compared to an estimated 64,000–87,000 breeding pairs nationwide), the project will not significantly affect the *Vanellus vanellus* population. Consequently, this species does not meet the requirements of Criterion 1. Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although the presence *of Vanellus vanellus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population

Vanellus vanellus		
		does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict protection, requires active conservation; DPII—species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive

7.3.33. Common Redshank *(Tringa totanus)*

Table36 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Common Redshank—Tringa totanus

Tringa totanus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Krwawodziób (Common Redshank)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DPII (VU/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permanent during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if the area in question hosts a population of global significance, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. Within the boundaries of the planned project, individual *Tringa totanus* have been observed, which have adopted the project area as a suitable nesting site. Therefore, the current population does not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be either a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable

Tringa totanus		
		concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence *of Tringa totanus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict protection, requires active conservation; DPII—species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive

7.3.34.Whooper swan *(Cygnus cygnus)*

Table 37 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Whooper swan– Cygnus cygnus.

Cygnus cygnus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Łabędź krzykliwy (Whooper swan)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OS (LC/NT)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	A breeding species during the winter period.
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be either a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence *of Cygnus cygnus* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and

Cygnus cygnus		
		relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OS- strict protection

7.3.35.Mute swan *(Cygnus olor)*

Table 38 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Mute swan– Cygnus olor.

Cygnus olor		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Łabędź niemy (Mute swan)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OS (LC/LC)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Breeding species
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be either a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence *of Cygnus olor* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OS-ochrona ścisła

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7.3.36.Mediterranean gull *(Larus melanocephalus)*

Table 39 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Mediterranean gull – Larus melanocephalus.

Larus melanocephalus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Mewa czarnogłowa (Mediterranean gull)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Kryterium 1: Krytycznie zagrożone i zagrożone gatunki Kryterium 3: Gatunki wędrowne i gromadne
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DPII (LC/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Breeding species
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: In accordance with the IFC PS6 GN 72(c) guidance, the species qualifies for assessment under Criterion 1 due to its national conservation status. One breeding pair was recorded within the project area. According to 2025 monitoring data, a total of 96 breeding pairs of this species were recorded across Poland. The potential displacement of the recorded pair to another breeding site, including outside the country, resulting in a reduction of the national breeding population by one pair, would not lead to a change in the species' classification on Poland's Red Lists to Critically Endangered (CR). In addition, an increasing trend in the number of breeding pairs of the black-headed gull has been observed in Poland, indicating a positive direction of change in the status of the national population. At the European level, the population is estimated at approximately 120,000–315,000 breeding pairs. The loss or displacement of one pair would therefore not significantly affect the status of the species' population at either the national or European level. Criterion 3: In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory, owing to its tendency to undertake predictable, large-scale geographic movements. However, GN 78 stipulates that recognition of an area as critical habitat requires either the regular presence of more than 1% of the global population (criterion GN 78(a)) or the predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (criterion GN 78(b)). Although *Larus melanocephalus* was recorded in the vicinity of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in GN 78 under any

Larus melanocephalus		
		scenario. This is due to the species' broad geographic range and relatively large global population. Accordingly, the species does not provide grounds for classifying the assessed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict protection, requires active conservation; DPII—species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive

7.3.37.Common quail *(Coturnix coturnix)*

Table 40 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats –Common quail – Coturnix coturnix.

Coturnix coturnix		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Przepiórka (Common quail)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OS (NT/VU)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Breeding species
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be either a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence *of Cygnus olor* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OS-strict protection

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7.3.38. European Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur)*

Table41 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – European Turtle Dove (Streptopelia turtur)

Streptopelia turtur		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Birds
2.	Polish name of the species	Turkawka (European Turtle Dove)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species Criterion 3: Migratory or congregatory species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OSC, DPII (VU/VU)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Distribution Characteristics	Constant during the summer
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Breeding site
10.	Importance of the area for the species' population	Local—a population that does not differ from others found throughout Poland.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	Criterion 1: According to the IFC PS6 GN 72(b) guidelines, species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if the area in question hosts a population of global significance, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. Within the boundaries of the planned project, individual *Streptopelia turtur* have been observed, which have adopted the project area as a suitable nesting site. Therefore, the current population does not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Criterion 3: According to IFC PS6 Guidelines GN 76 and GN 77, this species is classified as migratory and congregatory (forming flocks), which stems from its tendency toward predictable, mass movements of a geographic nature. Nevertheless, Guideline GN 78 stipulates that for an area to be recognized as a critical habitat, there must be a permanent presence of more than 1% of the species' global population (GN 78(a) criterion) or a predictable concentration of more than 10% of that population during periods of environmental stress (GN 78(b) criterion). Although the presence of *Streptopelia turtur* has been recorded in the area of the planned project, the size of the local population does not approach the thresholds specified in Guideline GN 78 under any scenario. This is due to the species' wide geographic range and relatively large global population size. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as critical habitat.
12.	Final Assessment of Critical Habitat Status	**Does not qualify**

OSC—strict protection, requires active conservation; DPII—species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive

7.3.39. Orange Hydnellum (*Hydnellum aurantiacum)*

Table42 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats – Orange Hydnellum – Hydnellum aurantiacum

Hydnellum aurantiacum		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fungi
2.	Polish name of the species	Kolczakówka pomarańczowa (Orange Hydnellum)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	SA (NE/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential (historical)
7.	Data Quality and Reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population has been identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	In accordance with the IFC PS6 guidelines, GN 72(c) qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status (EN). According to the most recent data on the species' distribution in Poland, the species is reported at 5 current sites and 12 historical sites[10] . One of the historical sites in Poland was located in the Kłodzko Valley. A historical site is defined as one that was recorded before 1970. Despite the significant gap since the site was last recorded, special attention was paid to the presence of this species during the inventory; however, no individuals were found. Since this site was isolated from other sites in Poland, it is assessed that *Hyndellum aurantiacum* has completely disappeared from the Kłodzko Valley over the years; therefore, the likelihood of its occurrence should be considered zero. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as a critical habitat, as it will not affect the species' population.

[10] Chachuła, P., et al. (2020) Fungi under strict species protection. In: Kujawa, A., Ruszkiewicz-Michalska, M., and Kałucka, I.L. (eds.) Protected Fungi of Poland. Distribution, Threats, Conservation Recommendations. Published by the Institute of Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań: 43–236.

Hydnellum aurantiacum		
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

SA—strict protection

7.3.40. Fragrant Hydnellum (*Hydnellum suaveolens)*

Table43 Detailed Analysis of Compliance with the Criteria for Designation as Critical Habitat – Fragrant Hydnellum Hydnellum suaveolens

Hydnellum suaveolens		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fungi
2.	Polish name of the species	Kolczakówka wonna (Fragrant Hydnellum)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	SA (NE/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential (historical)
7.	Data Quality and Reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 guidelines, GN 72(c) qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status (EN). According to the most recent data on the species' distribution in Poland, it is reported at 14 current sites and 20 historical sites[11] . Three of the historical sites—and those identified based on imprecise data in Poland—were located in the Kłodzko Valley. A site is defined as historical if it was reported prior to 1970. Despite a significant gap since the last site reports, special attention was paid to the presence of this species during the inventory; however, no individuals were found. Since these sites were isolated from other sites in Poland (current sites are located in the Tatra Mountains region), it is assessed that *Hyndellum suaveolens* was not

[11] Chachuła, P., et al. (2020) Fungi Subject to Strict Species Protection. In: Kujawa, A., Ruszkiewicz-Michalska, M., and Kałucka, I.L. (eds.) Protected Fungi of Poland. Distribution, Threats, and Conservation Recommendations. Published by the Institute of Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań: 43–236.

Hydnellum suaveolens		
		recorded during the surveys and is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area based on current information. from the Kłodzko Valley over the years; therefore, the likelihood of its occurrence should be considered zero. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as a critical habitat, as it will not affect the species' population.
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

SA—strict protection

7.3.41. Yellow-brown Hydnellum *(Hydnellum compactum)*

Table44 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats—Hydnellum compactum

Hydnellum compactum		
No.	Name	Description
13.	Taxonomic group	Fungi
14.	Polish name of the species	Kolczakówka żółtobrązowa
15.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
16.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	SA (VU/EN)
17.	Occurrence within the project area	No
18.	Nature of occurrence	Potential (historical)
19.	Data Quality and Reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
20.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
21.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle
22.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
23.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(b), species classified by the IUCN as VU may serve as the basis for designating a critical habitat only if a population of global significance is present in the area, the loss of which would result in the species' threat status being elevated to the EN or CR category, provided that this population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. No individuals *of Hydnellum compactum* were found within the boundaries of the planned investment; only a potential habitat for this species was identified. Even if the species were actually present, the potential population would not meet the quantitative and qualitative criteria specified in guideline GN 72(b). Furthermore, in accordance with IFC PS6 Guideline GN 72(c), the species qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status of EN. According to the most recent data on the species' distribution in Poland, it is

Hydnellum compactum		
		reported at 8 current sites and 12 historical sites[12] . One of the historical locations in Poland was a site located in the Kłodzko Basin. A historical location is defined as one that was recorded prior to 1970. Despite a significant gap since the site was last recorded, special attention was paid to the presence of this species during the inventory; however, no individuals were found. Since this site was isolated from other sites in Poland, it is assessed that *Hyndellum compactum* has completely disappeared from the Kłodzko Valley over the years; therefore, the likelihood of its occurrence should be considered zero. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as a critical habitat, as it will not affect the species' population.
24.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

SA—strict protection

7.3.42. Rough Hair-tongue *(Trichoglossum hirsutum)*

Table45 Detailed analysis of compliance with the criteria for designating critical habitats— Velvety black earth tongue —Trichoglossum hirsutum

Trichoglossum hirsutum		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fungi
2.	Polish name of the species	Włosojęzyk szorstki (Velvety black earth tongue)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OC (NE/EN)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	No
6.	Nature of occurrence	Potential
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle

[12] Chachuła, P., et al. (2020) Fungi Subject to Strict Species Protection. In: Kujawa, A., Ruszkiewicz-Michalska, M., and Kałucka, I.L. (eds.) Protected Fungi of Poland. Distribution, Threats, and Conservation Recommendations. Published by the Institute of Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań: 43–236.

Trichoglossum hirsutum		
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Not applicable—no population identified
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	According to IFC PS6 guidelines, GN 72(c) qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status (EN). According to the most recent data on the species' distribution in Poland, it is reported at 11 current sites and 17 historical sites[13] . One of the current sites in Poland is located in the Kłodzko Valley within the Krowiarki Range Natura 2000 site, which is significantly distant from the project area. Nevertheless, during the survey, special attention was paid to the presence of this species; however, no individuals were found. Consequently, this species does not provide grounds for classifying the analyzed area as a critical habitat, as it will not affect the species' population.
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Does not qualify**

OC—partial protection

7.3.43.Oak polypore *(Buglossoporus quercinus)*

Table 46 Szczegółowa analiza pod kątem spełnienia kryteriów kwalifikacji siedlisk krytycznych – Oak polypore – Buglossoporus quercinus.

Buglossoporus quernicus		
No.	Name	Description
1.	Taxonomic group	Fungi
2.	Polish name of the species	Porojęzyk dębowy (Oak polypore)
3.	Reason for preliminary designation as a potential Critical Habitat (criteria met/potentially met)	Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species
4.	Conservation status and threats (IUCN/National status),	OC (VU/CR)
5.	Occurrence within the project area	Yes
6.	Nature of occurrence	Permament
7.	Data quality and reliability	High – a natural resource inventory was conducted in 2025 and 2026, and historical data was additionally reviewed
8.	Ecological Assessment Unit/EAAA	Project buffer
9.	Key habitat or area function	Site supporting the full life cycle

[13] Chachuła, P., et al. (2020) Fungi Subject to Strict Species Protection. In: Kujawa, A., Ruszkiewicz-Michalska, M., and Kałucka, I.L. (eds.) Protected Fungi of Poland. Distribution, Threats, Conservation Recommendations. Published by the Institute of Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań: 43–236.

	Buglossoporus quernicus	
10.	Significance of the area for the species' population	Given the extremely limited data on the distribution of the fungus in Poland, each recorded site may be important for the species' national population.
11.	Detailed analysis of the preliminary eligibility criterion in accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6	In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(b), species classified by the IUCN as Vulnerable (VU) may serve as a basis for designating critical habitat only where the area supports a globally significant population whose loss would result in the species' threat status being upgraded to Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and where that population accounts for more than 0.5% of the global population. One individual of Buglossoporus quercinus, inhabiting an old oak tree, was recorded within the boundaries of the planned project. Accordingly, the population currently present does not meet the quantitative or qualitative criteria specified in GN 72(b). In accordance with IFC PS6 GN 72(c), the species also qualifies for assessment because it has a high national threat status of CR. According to the most up-to-date data on the species' distribution in Poland, it has been recorded at four extant sites and one historical site. However, the survey conducted as part of the project identified a new site of the species in Poland that had not previously been included in the available data. It should also be noted that, given the limited number of people conducting research on fungi, the actual number of sites may be underestimated. Nevertheless, owing to the species' biology, its occurrence can potentially be successfully translocated to another location with suitable habitat parameters, allowing it to continue functioning without the permanent destruction of the population.
12.	Final Assessment of Classification as Critical Habitat	**Based on the available data, it cannot be ruled out that this species may trigger Critical Habitat designation**

OC-strict protection

7.4. Summary of the Analysis of Species Eligible for Detailed Review Regarding Critical Habitats

As part of the preliminary species screening, taxa requiring detailed verification for compliance with critical habitat criteria were selected, in accordance with the requirements of ESS6 and IFC PS6. A total of 38 species were selected for further review, including 4 invertebrate species, 22 mammal species, 4 fish species, 1 lamprey species, 3 bird species, and 4 fungal species.

A detailed analysis was then conducted for each of the selected species in relation to the criteria specified in PS6. As a result of this review, 36 species were excluded as failing to meet the criteria for their habitats to be classified as critical habitats. The most common reason for exclusion was failure to meet quantitative criteria, particularly due to the good global population status of these species.

With regard to species characterized by low population sizes in Poland or a high level of threat on a national scale, a significant factor limiting their eligibility for the CH category was the lack of confirmation of current occurrence. In many cases, the species was not recorded during the surveys and is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area based on the available information, meaning that it is not possible to assess the potential impact of the investment on existing populations of these species. For some taxa, however, population sizes were so low that even on a national scale, they did not indicate the possibility of a significant impact on a functioning population.

Species classified as likely to qualify for the "critical habitat" category is the Common nase, *Chondrostoma nasus (świnka)*. This classification is based primarily on the lack of sufficient data regarding the species' distribution and population size on a national scale. Common nase is classified in Poland as an endangered species (EN), which stems, among other things, from the specific nature of the habitats with which it is associated. At the same time, this species is not legally protected in Poland and is therefore not subject to systematic monitoring. Available information on its presence comes mainly from incidental captures made during monitoring of other environmental components.

In light of the above circumstances, it is recommended to adopt a precautionary approach and identify mitigation measures to minimize the potential impact of the investment on the *Chondrostoma nasus*. These measures should be designed in a manner consistent with the solutions applied to species protected by law in Poland, so as to limit the risk of negative impacts on a species with an incompletely characterized national population and an elevated threat status.

The second taxon that could potentially be considered eligible for classification as critical habitat is the fungus species under assessment. However, the currently available data on its distribution, abundance and population status are insufficient to confirm that the conditions for classifying its habitat under this category have been met. At the same time, the species is not globally threatened to such an extent that its mere presence at a site would, in itself, warrant the classification of the site as critical habitat.

Furthermore, the risk of damage to or destruction of the fungus' site can be effectively mitigated due to the species' biology and its association with a host species. If necessary, the fungus could be translocated together with a suitable host species to another location with favourable habitat conditions. This measure would allow the species to continue functioning and would reduce the risk of the permanent loss of the site.

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7.5. Analysis of Wildlife Habitats Inventoried in the Project Area in Terms of Critical Wildlife Habitats

This chapter presents an analysis of wildlife habitats inventoried within the planned project area in terms of their potential classification as critical habitats, in accordance with the requirements of ESS6 and IFC PS6. The purpose of the analysis is to determine whether, within the boundaries of the project area or its impact zone, there are habitats of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity, including rare, threatened, unique, or severely degraded on a regional or global scale, as well as habitats supporting species relevant to the criteria for critical habitats.

The assessment is based on the results of a natural resource inventory conducted for the project area, data on the distribution and conservation status of natural habitats, information on their conservation status, and available literature and expert data. The analysis takes into account both the nature and area of the inventoried habitat patches, as well as their ecological function, degree of naturalness, susceptibility to transformation, and potential association with protected, threatened, or species eligible for a detailed review as part of the critical habitat assessment.

As part of this assessment, particular attention was paid to habitats that may meet the criteria for highly threatened or unique ecosystems, as well as to habitats that serve important functions for species of high conservation value, including breeding, foraging, refuge, migration, or wintering sites.

The analysis aims to identify habitats requiring further verification, determine their significance in the context of ESS6 and IFC PS6 requirements, and establish a basis for proposing mitigation and compensation measures.

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Table 47 Summary of natural habitats / wildlife habitats confirmed within the project's impact and implementation areas

No.	Natura 2000 Code / Habitat Name	Area within the project buffer zone [ha]	Estimated area affected by the project [ha]	Conservation status	Global [177] / National Threat Status[14]	Functional Group According to the Global Ecosystem Typology	Ecological significance
1	9170	89.4735 (8 patches)	68.1426	7 FV patches, 1 U1 patch	NT/LC	T2.2	Breeding, foraging, wintering, water retention, and ecological corridors / wildlife corridors.
2	91E0	7,02 (7 patches)	0	7 U2 patches	NT/VU	T2.2	Breeding, foraging, wintering, water retention, and ecological corridors / wildlife corridors.
3	9180	1,789 (1 patch)	0	U1	NT/NT	T2.2	Breeding, feeding and wintering sites, and ecological corridors
4	6510	25,577 (7 patches)	0	5 patches FV, 1 patch U1, 1 patch U2	VU/VU	T7.5	Locations of protected plant and invertebrate specie
5	6410	0,1826 (1 patch)	0	FV	EN/VU	T7.5	Locations of rare invertebrate species
6	8220	0.0086 (1 patch)	0	U1	LC/VU	T3.4	Locations of rare plant species

[14] Korzeniak, J., Perzanowska, J., Cieśla, A., Gawryś, R., and Kolada, A. (eds.). 2025. Red List of Natural Habitats / Wildlife Habitats in Poland. GIOŚ, Kraków-Sękocin Stary-Warsaw.

Six types of natural habitats / wildlife habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive, namely 9170, 91E0, 9180, 6150, 6410 and 8220 were identified within the project area. Due to the lack of separate assessments of these habitat types in the Global Red List of Ecosystems, the analysis utilized available European and national studies, which allowed for an assessment of their conservation status, threats, and significance on a broader spatial scale.

Based on the verification conducted, neither habitat type was directly classified under Criterion 4, due to the relatively good condition of the patches within the project area and the insufficient evidence indicating that the criteria for high global threat were met (although habitat type 6410 is classified as Endangered (EN), the single recorded patch does not meet the ESS6 criteria set out in IFC PS6 GN80(a)). At the same time, it should be emphasized that habitats 91E0 and 9180 have the status of a priority habitat; thus, they are habitats threatened with extinction, occurring within the European Union, for whose conservation the European Community bears special responsibility. This status may serve as grounds for designating the habitat as a high conservation priority under regional or national conservation plans, in accordance with the interpretation set forth in ESS6 IFC PS6 GN80(b).

According to a report submitted to the European Commission in 2019, habitat 91E0 covered an area of 1,025 km^2 in the continental region of Poland and was assessed as U2. Patches inventoried within the project area also received a similar assessment, all of which were classified as U2 (poor conservation status of the habitat). This assessment was primarily influenced by: a significant proportion of non-native species, a disturbed water regime, and a shortage of dead wood, most likely related to ongoing forest management practices. Consequently, the inventoried patches do not provide a basis for considering the inclusion of the area in specific regional or national conservation plans—including within the framework of Natura 2000 sites—due to the high level of degradation. Thus, it seems reasonable to reject criterion GN80(b) with regard to this habitat.

For habitat 9170, the area occupied nationwide is 2,950 km^2, and the overall conservation status assessment was also determined to be U2. However, the habitat patches inventoried within the project area were in better condition than the national average. Nevertheless, according to national threat assessments, this natural habitat / wildlife habitat was classified as LC, which may indicate a more favorable trend in its condition at the national level (the Red List of Natural Habitats in Poland was published in 2025). The observed trend is consistent with processes occurring in Poland, where, as a result of changes in water regimes and global warming, moisture-loving habitats are giving way to habitats that prefer drier conditions, including habitat 9170. Despite these

conditions, the area of habitats lost as a result of the project, when compared to their total area nationwide, does not constitute a significant loss on the scale of Poland, and thus also on the scale of Europe and the world.

In the case of habitat 9180, the area occupied at the national level is 20.43 km^2, and the overall conservation status is assessed as FV (favourable). The surveyed habitat patch consists of a very narrow strip of vegetation lacking characteristic species and was assessed as U1 (unfavourable–inadequate), indicating that its condition is poorer than the national average. As a result of the project implementation, the area of this habitat will be retained and will be exposed to flooding only when the reservoir reaches its maximum filling level.

In the case of habitat 6510, the conservation status at the national level is assessed as U1 (unfavourable–inadequate) due to unfavourable prospects for conservation, as well as the structure and functions of the habitat. This is caused by the gradual abandonment of grassland management or its transformation as a result of agricultural intensification. The total area of this habitat in the country is 7,625 km^2. The patches located within the project area differ in their conservation condition. The patches in poorer condition have probably been abandoned and are undergoing succession, as evidenced by colonisation by invasive species and encroachment by shrubs. As a result of the project implementation, the area of this habitat within the project area will be retained and will not be exposed to flooding.

In the case of habitat 6410, the conservation status at the national level is assessed as U2 (unfavourable–bad) in the Alpine region and U1 (unfavourable–inadequate) in the Continental region. As with habitat 6510, this is caused by the abandonment of extensive management, as well as drainage activities resulting from agricultural intensification. The total area of this habitat in the country is 200.75 km^2. The patch surveyed within the project area is a small area of vegetation; however, it is in good condition. As a result of the project implementation, the area of this habitat within the project area will be retained and will not be exposed to flooding.

In the case of habitat 8220, the area occupied at the national level is 2.54 km^2, with an overall conservation status assessed as U1 (unfavourable–inadequate). The main threats include colonisation by native or non-native expansive species, as well as anthropogenic pressure associated with climbing and quarrying activities. The habitat patch surveyed within the project area was assessed as U1, due to the low number of characteristic species. As a result of the project implementation, the area of this habitat within the project area will be retained and will not be exposed to flooding.

Furthermore, the analyzed habitats should be considered in the context of Criterion 5 of ESS6 IFC PS6, which relates to key evolutionary processes. The Nysa Kłodzka area has been designated as the "Nysa Kłodzka Valley KPd-18A" wildlife corridor in the study "Map of Ecological Corridors in Poland," which means that this area qualifies as meeting Criterion GN82. It should be emphasized, however, that the main objective of this map was to identify multifunctional corridors serving the greatest possible number of species and connecting diverse wildlife habitats, particularly those protected under the Natura 2000 network. The route of the corridor also indicates that its boundaries were delineated in part based on existing flood control reservoirs of a similar nature. For this reason, this corridor should not be equated with a fish migration corridor, especially since the existing reservoirs have not been adequately adapted to facilitate such migration. Consequently, it should be assumed that this corridor primarily supports the migration of mammals and the dispersal of plant species along the river valley.

In accordance with ESS6 IFC PS6 GN57, no numerical thresholds have been specified for Criterion 5; therefore, the assessment requires the use of the best available scientific data and expert opinion. In the case under analysis, the available information does not indicate that the inventoried habitats reach the level of "criticality" required to classify them as critical habitats. In particular, no species qualifying for "Critical Habitat" (CH) were identified within the project area or in its immediate vicinity for which the analyzed habitats would constitute an essential, spatially limited element of migration or reproduction. The ecological corridor / wildlife corridor running along the river valley is multifunctional and does not constitute a "bottleneck"-type narrow passage; its functioning is based on a broad array of habitats (including both Natura 2000 and) that enable the movement of numerous groups of organisms. The construction and operation of the reservoir will permanently disrupt the continuity of the corridor; any local restrictions may be compensated for by the use of alternative routes. Consequently, there are no grounds for classifying the inventoried habitats as CH based on Criterion 5, but rather for classifying them as NH.

8. Summary

This Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) document evaluated a total of 185 animal and plant species and 6 types of natural habitats / wildlife habitats in terms of their potential qualification as critical habitats as defined by ESS6 and IFC Performance Standard 6. The analysis was conducted based on available literature data, information from ecological studies, expert data, and the results of field surveys, taking into account the specific characteristics of the project area and its surroundings.

A detailed analysis concluded that the vast majority of the species and habitats examined do not meet the criteria for classification in the CH category. The only taxon deemed to require a precautionary interpretation was the Common nase, *Chondrostoma nasus (świnka)*. This species could potentially meet the CH criteria due to insufficient knowledge of its population status on a national scale and the limited availability of current monitoring data. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the species' biology requires specific habitat conditions to ensure the proper completion of its life cycle, and its presence in the Nysa Kłodzka catchment area can be considered certain, although these populations may be separated by numerous transverse barriers located not only in the main watercourse but also in its tributaries and associated watercourses. Furthermore, available information indicates that this species also occurs in other watercourses in Poland, as confirmed by incidental catches documented during ichthyological monitoring.

Given the insufficient data and the fact that the Nysa Kłodzka is a watercourse heavily altered by human activity, it seems reasonable to classify it under the IUCN threat category NT. In light of this assessment, there are insufficient grounds to definitively classify *Chondrostoma nasus* as a species meeting the CH criteria. Consequently, no species were identified for which the planned investment would pose a significant risk of losing habitats essential for the conservation of a critically important population.

With regard to wildlife habitats, it was determined that habitats not classified as CH but constituting Natura 2000 sites should be treated as Natural Habitats. This is because, although they may be subject to transformation or exhibit signs of anthropogenic impact, they still retain the structure, species composition, and ecological functions characteristic of natural or semi-natural habitats and are important for maintaining local biodiversity. However, they do not reach the level of criticality required to be classified as critical habitats. An exception to this rule applies to Natura 2000 habitats with a U2 assessment category, where significant degradation of their conservation status has been identified. In particular, the abundant presence of invasive species in the ground vegetation should be considered a factor significantly affecting the habitat's species composition, its structure, and its ability to spontaneously recover its previous ecological characteristics. In such cases, habitat patches—despite being formally identified as Natura 2000 habitats—should not be automatically classified as Natural Habitats but require individual assessment; if there has been a significant alteration in species composition and ecological functions, they may be classified as Modified Habitats. A section of a river located within the project boundaries may also be considered a Natural Habitat. However, it should be noted that this is a stretch of watercourse blocked on both sides by transverse barriers along its course, which limits

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its ecological continuity and hydromorphological functionality on a local scale. In turn, the remaining environmental elements within the study area—such as anthropogenic tree stands, economically utilized meadows, croplands, buildings, water bodies, roads, and other elements of technical infrastructure—should be classified as "Modified Habitat," i.e., habitats transformed by human activity. In summary, the analysis did not confirm the presence of critical habitats within the project area as defined by ESS6 and IFC PS6, with the exception of the species *Chondrostoma nasus*, which, due to limited data, requires a precautionary approach and further consideration in the environmental assessment process. At the same time, the CHA results allow for the classification of the natural habitats within the project area into natural and modified habitats, which serves as the basis for further planning of measures to minimize the project's potential impacts. The final result map within the designated environmental impact buffer zone is presented below.

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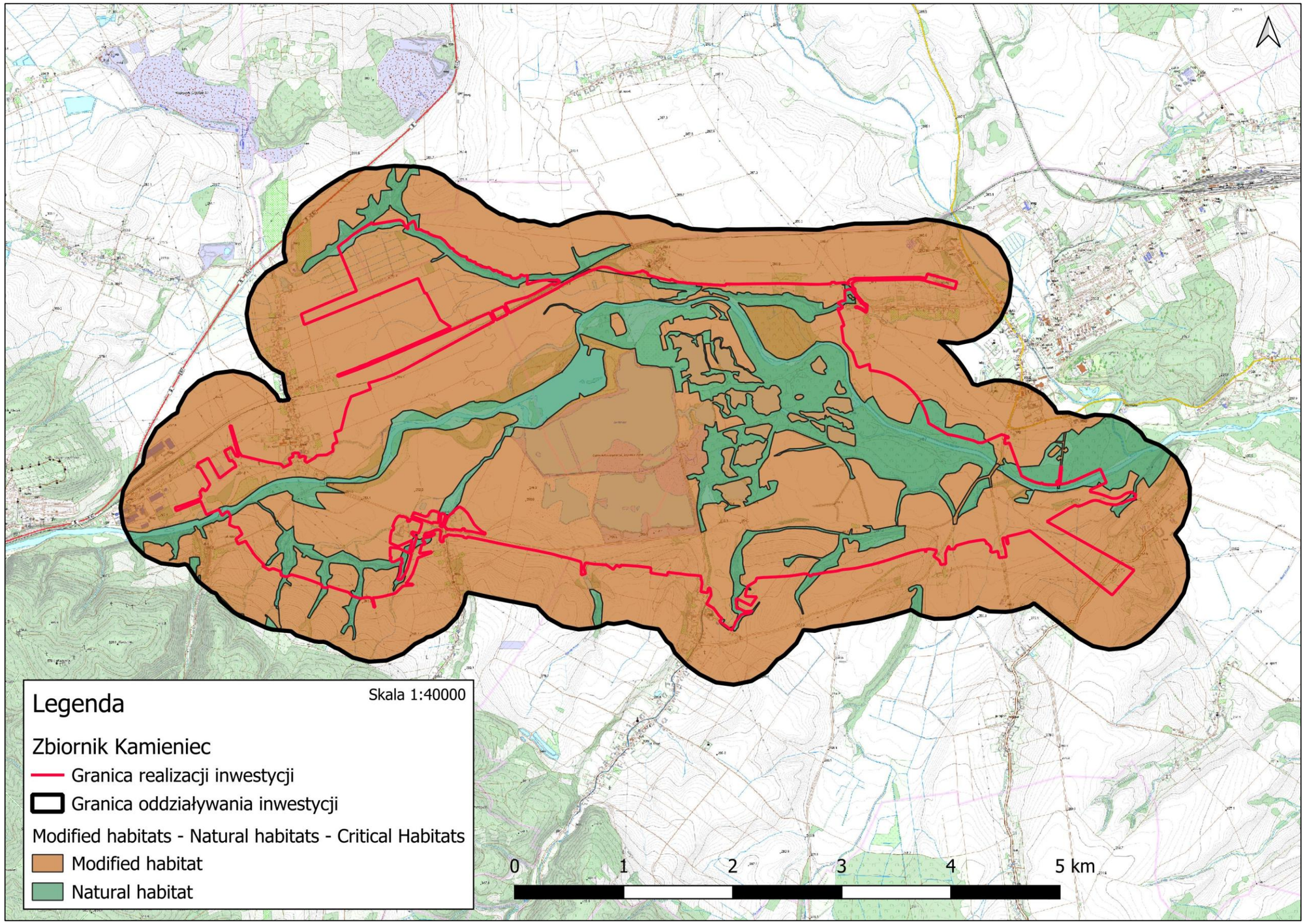

Figure 1 Map of Modified Habitats – Natural Habitats – Critical Habitats prepared based on ESS6 PS6 guidelines (source: author’s own work).

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This document is preliminary in nature and has been prepared based on ongoing working analyses conducted for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report. The information and conclusions contained herein may be subject to change upon completion of the EIA report.
This document does not constitute an Environmental Impact Assessment report within the meaning of Part V, Chapter 2 of the Act of 3 October 2008 on Access to Information on the Environment and Environmental Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessments (hereinafter: the "Environmental Information Act").

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