

# KEY INFORMATION ON BIJAMBARE PROTECTED AREA

Bijambare Protected Landscape, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Size of area: 497 Ha

## Basic biodiversity data

1. Share (%) of main ecosystem types
2. Presence of habitat types according to:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/docs/Int\\_Manual\\_EU28.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/docs/Int_Manual_EU28.pdf) or EUNIS classification \_ are maps available?

MAIN ECOSYSTEM TYPES		
Code	Name	% of area
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	1,50
4030	European dry heaths	3,68
<b>6230</b>	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	10,84
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion aeruleae)	3,58
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	5,00
6450	Northern boreal alluvial meadows	0,98
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	1,00
<b>7110</b>	Active raised bogs	0,50
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	1,50
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	0,08
8310	Caves not open to the public	2,00

<b>91D0</b>	Bog woodland	4,00
91K0	Illyrian <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> forests (Aremonio-Fagion)	2,92
9410	Acidophilous <i>Picea</i> forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea)	74,45
<b>TOTAL *</b>		<b>112,03</b>
*Areas that are not included in the NATURA 2000: aquatic and semi aquatic surface and androgenic surface		
**Map is not available		

3. Presence of species of EU interest (Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive), Annex I Birds Directive species \_ use data from Standard Data Forms in case of Natura 2000 areas; attractive/sensitive species – are species distribution maps available?

<b>MAMMALS</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Rhinolophus hipposideros Bechstein	X	X
Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866	X	X
Barbastella barbastellus Schreber, 1774	X	X
Myotis capaccinii Bonaparte, 1837	X	X
Myotis myotis Borkhausen, 1797	X	X
Myotis blythii Tomes, 1857	X	X
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum Schreber, 1774	X	X
Myotis oxygnathus Tomes, 1857		X
Myotis mystacinus Kuhl, 1817		X
Myotis nattereri Kuhl, 1817		X
Myotis daubentonii Kuhl, 1817		X
Myotis bechsteini Kuhl, 1817	X	X
Myotis dasycneme Boie, 1825	X	X
Plecotus macrobullaris Kuzjakin, 1965		X
Plecotus auritus Linnaeus, 1758		X
Canis lupus Linnaeus, 1758	X	X
Ursus arctos Linnaeus, 1758	X	X
Lutra lutra Linnaeus, 1758	X	X
Linx linx Linnaeus, 1758	X	X
<b>REPTILES</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Vipera ursini Bonaparte, 1835	X	X
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Proteus anguinus Laurenti, 1768	X	X
Bombina variegata Linnaeus, 1758	X	X
<b>FISH</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Hucho hucho Linnaeus, 1758	X	
Umbra krameri Walbaum, 1792	X	
Zingel zingel Linnaeus, 1766	X	

Cottus gobio Linnaeus, 1758	X	
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Leucorrhinia pectoralis Charpentier, 1825	X	X
Lucanus cervus Linnaeus, 1758	X	
Austroptamobius pallipes Lereboullet, 1858	X	
<b>INSECTA</b>	<b>ANEX II</b>	<b>ANEX IV</b>
Euphydryas aurinia Rottemburg, 1775	X	
Parnassius apollo Linnaeus, 1758		X
<b>BIRDS</b>	<b>ANEX I</b>	
Crex crex Linnaeus, 1758	X	
Falco naumanni Fleischer, 1818	X	

\*Map of distribution is not available

**Brief description of formal designation (legal status) and managing organisation (max. 100 words)**

Protected landscape “Bijambare” is under the responsibility of Cantonal Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas. This institution is also responsible for three other areas Nature monument – Vrelo Bosne, Nature monument – Skakavac and Protected landscape – Trebevic. Area is assigned as Protected Landscape in 2003, by the” Law of declaration of Protected Landscape Bijambare”. After where Spatial plan and Plan of management is enact, a management structure:

1. Ministry of Physical Planning, Constructions and Environment Protection (Eviromental Sector)
2. Cantonal public Institution for Protected Natural Areas

Organization of Public institution is regulated by Statute of internal organization and functioning. At the top there is a director and three departments: Department for legal, economical and administrative services; Protected areas inspection department; Facilities Operations and Maintenance department, working both in vertical and horizontal level to provide best results for Protected landscape “Bijambare”.

**Has a management plan been adopted for the protected area (please describe in few sentences)?**

Yes, management plan is adopted for this area. This plan is in accordance to proclamation of “Bijambare” as Protected Landscape law, ordinance on the method of preparation and content for the management of the protected areas – Federation ministry of environment and tourism, and also in accordance to rules of international union for nature conservation. Plan describes a protected area, natural features and historical and cultural heritage relaying on the assessment and field research results.

**Which sectors have the most significant impact on biodiversity in the area (please rate 3-high, 2-medium, 1-low)?**

- Agriculture 1
- Forestry 1

- Hunting and fisheries 1
- Nature conservation 2
- Tourism 2
- Water management 1
- Transportation 2
- Industry 1
- Households 1

**Land ownership – please assess the percentage of land owned publicly or privately:**

- Agricultural land

Public: \_\_0\_\_%; Private: \_\_100\_\_%

- Forests

Public: \_\_7\_\_%; Private: \_\_93\_\_%

- Other land

Public: \_\_30\_\_%; Private: \_\_70\_\_%

**What are the main threats to biodiversity in the protected area?**

Illegal logging

Pollution

Illegal dumping

Urban expansion

Soil erosion

Land use intensification

Other:

- Sewerage water system and waste water (especially in the area where the weekend houses are settled – Borak, Junakovac and Motike)
- Garbage and the solid waste (especially in the area where the weekend houses are settled – Borak, Junakovac and Motike)
- Natural hazards
- Rapid loss of traditional knowledge and local management

**Where do you see the main opportunities for pro-biodiversity business (PBB) development related to the protected area?**

Main opportunities are camping, agriculture in contact zones, rural development, museum, bio products and souvenir shop

**Who are the main stakeholders you can identify at this early stage that will be involved in the process of mapping ecosystem services and biodiversity opportunities and generating the action plan for opportunities to come true?**

1. Municipality Ilijaš

2. Ministry of Physical Planning, Constructions and Environment Protection Canton Sarajevo
3. Cantonal Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage and the National Museum