

## Forms of nature protection in Poland

**Piotr Daniszewski**

Faculty of Biology, University of Szczecin, 13 Waska Street, 71-415 Szczecin, Poland

E-mail address: [daniszewski73@gmail.com](mailto:daniszewski73@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

The role and significance of nature protection for sustainable regional development: Jobs and ecology. The integration of political, economic, and social courses of action, on the one hand, and the nature conservation and basic environmental sustainability, on the other, are crucial for socioeconomic development. This strategy helps to protect the natural environment, and preserve biological and ecological diversity, so that flora and fauna can thrive in accordance with their specific physical and biological needs.

**Keywords:** national parks; nature reserves; nature parks; protected landscape areas; Natura 2000 areas; monuments of nature

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Nature protection act is the following forms of nature protection:

- national parks,
- nature reserves,
- nature parks,
- protected landscape areas,
- Natura 2000 areas,
- monuments of nature,
- the documentary's position,
- organic grassland,
- think natural-landscaping,
- specific protection of plants, animals and fungi.

Each form meets a different role in the Polish system of nature conservation and other purposes, therefore, is characterized by a different regime of protection and the scope of restrictions on use. Forms of nature protection make up a large and varied series of

measures to implement the nature protection, formed as a result of the development of the scientific basis for the conservation of nature and its many years of practice.

## **2. CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMS OF NATURE PROTECTION IN POLAND**

### **2. 1. National parks**

Include an area distinguished by specific natural values, the scientific, social, cultural and educational facilities, an area of not less than 1 000 ha, which is subject to the protection of all nature and scenic landscape. The National Park created to preserve biodiversity, resources, creations and inanimate components and landscape values, restore a proper state of resources and of nature, and also plays the distorted natural habitats, habitats of plants, animals or fungi habitatshabitats.

### **2. 2. Nature reserves**

Include the areas preserved in their natural state or insignificantly, maintenance of ecosystems and natural habitats and the habitats of plants, animals and fungihabitats habitats and creations and inanimate components, distinguishing the specific natural values, scientific, cultural or landscape values.

Request for authorisation it is dehorned from the prohibitions applicable in and nature reserve.

### **2. 3. Nature parks**

Include a protected area due to natural values, historical and cultural and scenic landscape in order to preserve, popularize these values in terms of sustainable development.

### **2. 4. Protected landscape areas**

Protected landscape areas Include protected areas due it the distinctive landscape of diverse ecosystems, valuable due it the ability it meet the needs related it tourism and recreation orits function of ecological corridors.

### **2. 5. Natura 2000 areas**

Nature 2000 areas Nature 2000 areas is the youngest of the forms of nature protection, introduced in 2004, in Poland ace they of the obligations related it the accession it the European Union. Nature 2000 areas are formed in all Member States in order to creating a European Ecological Network Nature 2000. The aim is to extend the protection of about 200 of the most valuable and endangered natural habitats and over 1,000 rare and endangered species. The uniqueness of this form of protection of nature lies in the fact that the Member States make up the network on the basis of the same assumptions laid down in the law and the guidelines of the European Union, manage it using similar instruments, jointly care for the appropriate financial resources and its promotion.

### **2. 6. Monuments of nature**

The singles creations of nature live and inanimate or their clusters of special natural value, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape and offering individual features distinguishing them among other creations, the impressive size of the trees, shrubs native

species or alien, fountains, waterfalls, mountain springs, rocks, spring, erratic boulders and caves. The built-up, if this is of notes and threat to people or property, trees which are natural monuments are protected until they are spontaneous, total decay.

## **2. 7. Position of the documentary**

They are not-distinguishing the surface or it is expanded, it's important in terms of scientific and didactic, places the occurrence of geological formations, fossils accumulations or mineral creations, caves or shelters podskalne along with the namuliskami and operated or closed surface and underground workings. Documental positions may also be the squares of the fossil remains of plants or animals.

## **2. 8. Organic grassland**

They deserve the protection of the remains of the ecosystems of importance for the conservation of biological diversity-natural reservoirs, strip and reserve protects the water ponds, clumps of trees and shrubs, swamps, peat bogs, dunes, patches of vegetation not-used, Oxbow lakes, rock outcrops, scarps, kamieńce, natural habitats and rare or protected species of plants, animals and fungi, their maintenance and propagation or seasonal residence.

## **2. 9. Think natural-landscaping**

These are fragments of natural and cultural landscape worthy of protection due to their scenic or aesthetic qualities.

## **2.10. Specific protection of plants, animals and fungi**

Specific protection is intended to ensure the survival and proper protection status in the wild in the country and other Member States of the European Union of rare, endemic, vulnerable and endangered species and protected under the provisions of the international agreements which the Republic of Poland is a party, the species of plants, animals and fungi and their habitats and refuges, as well as the behavior of species diversity, and genetic.

In order to protect their refuges and posts of plants or fungi species restricted or refuges, breeding sites and regular presence of animals protected species can be established protection zone. More about the protection of the species of plants, animals and fungi.

The International Union for conservation of nature (IUCN) has established the following categories of threats to the species:

- EX (extinct)
- Threatened
- CR (critically endangered)
- EN (endangered)
- VU (vulnerable)
- LR (lower risk)
- cd (conservation dependent)
- nt (near threatened)
- lc (least concerned)

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

Nature 2000 areas are areas shall ugh established he the basis of the recommendations of the two directives of the European Union. These are called. The 1979 birds directive and the habitats directive of 1992. The birds directive is talking about the need it designate special protection areas (SPAS) for endangered species of birds, particularly susceptible it changinghabitats, rare and requiring special attention due it the specific nature of their habitat. These species are listed in the annexes it the directive. The habitats directive talks about the need for the designation of special areas of conservation (SO) for the disappearance of endangered habitat types, with and small range and characteristic for and given geographical area. In addition, SO and for the protection of habitats of endangered and rare species. Both types of habitatsand species requiring the creation of protective areas are set out in the annexes it the directive. The network of Nature 2000 is, therefore, the areas of the protection of birds andhabitats, which can penetrate each other, overlap or ugh completely separable. Many of them lie in areas already covered in order to legal protection, for example. within the boundaries of national parks. Nature 2000 areas it work with the concept of sustainable development in protected areas, which means that there are certainforms of farming, provided that they to notes harm nature. The Establishment of Nature 2000 sites in Poland is still and work in progress, because this projectaroused and flight of controversy and conflict, there are also many issues unexplained.

### References

- [1] Zielińsk A. Natura 2000 w Euroregionie Nysa, Jelenia Góra 2005
- [2] USTAWA z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody, Dz.U. z 2004 r. Nr 92, poz. 880.
- [3] Kłosowscy S., G. (2001) Rośliny wodne i bagienne, Warszawa.
- [4] Kaczanowska M. (wyd.) (2002) Przyroda Pomorza Zachodniego, Poznań.
- [5] Piękoś-Mirkowa, H., Mirek Z. (2003) Atlas roślin chronionych, Warszawa.
- [6] Europejska Sieć Ekologiczna Natura 2000 – serwis prowadzony przez Ministerstwo Środowiska, <http://natura2000.mos.gov.pl/>
- [7] Jonsson L. 2006 Ptaki Europy i obszaru śródziemnomorskiego, Wydawnictwo: MUZA, Warszawa.
- [8] Kamieniecka J., Wójcik B., Sienkiewicz B., Haładyj A. 2007, Natura 2000 w edukacji szkolnej – poradnik dla nauczycieli, wyd. Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju, Warszawa, [http://natura2000.org.pl/UserFiles/File/poradnik\\_natura2000/podrecznik\\_n2000.pdf](http://natura2000.org.pl/UserFiles/File/poradnik_natura2000/podrecznik_n2000.pdf).
- [9] Karetta Marcin, Atlas Ptaków, wyd. Pascal, Warszawa 2008 - Makomaska-Juchiewicz Małgorzata, Tworek Stanisław (red.), Ekologiczna sieć NATURA 2000 - problem czy szansa, wyd. Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN, Kraków 2003
- [10] Makomaska-Juchiewicz Małgorzata, Tworek Stanisław „Projektowana sieć Natura 2000 w Polsce a krajowy system obszarów chronionych” [w:] „Parki Narodowe” nr 4/2003 r., [http://www.wigry.win.pl/natura2000/n2000\\_ksop.htm](http://www.wigry.win.pl/natura2000/n2000_ksop.htm)

- [11] Guła A., Smolnicki K. (red) 2006, Natura się opłaca. Innowacyjne projekty dla środowiska i społeczności lokalnych, wyd. Instytut Ekonomii Środowiska, Dolnośląska Fundacja Ekorozwoju, CEE Bankwatch Network.
- [12] Natura 2000 – serwis Fundacji EkoRozwoju, <http://www.natura2000.pl>
- [13] Natura 2000 – serwis Instytutu na Rzecz Ekorozwoju, <http://www.natura2000.org.pl/>
- [14] Natura 2000 – serwis Klubu Przyrodników, <http://www.kp.org.pl/n2k/>
- [15] Natura 2000 w portalu Polska.pl, <http://przyroda.polska.pl/ochrona/natura2000/>
- [16] Natura 2000 – serwis PTOŚ Salamandra, <http://www.salamandra.org.pl/nawosci>
- [17] Natura2000 - Oficjalna strona Natura 2000 network,  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.htm)

( Received 16 March 2013; accepted 28 March 2013 )