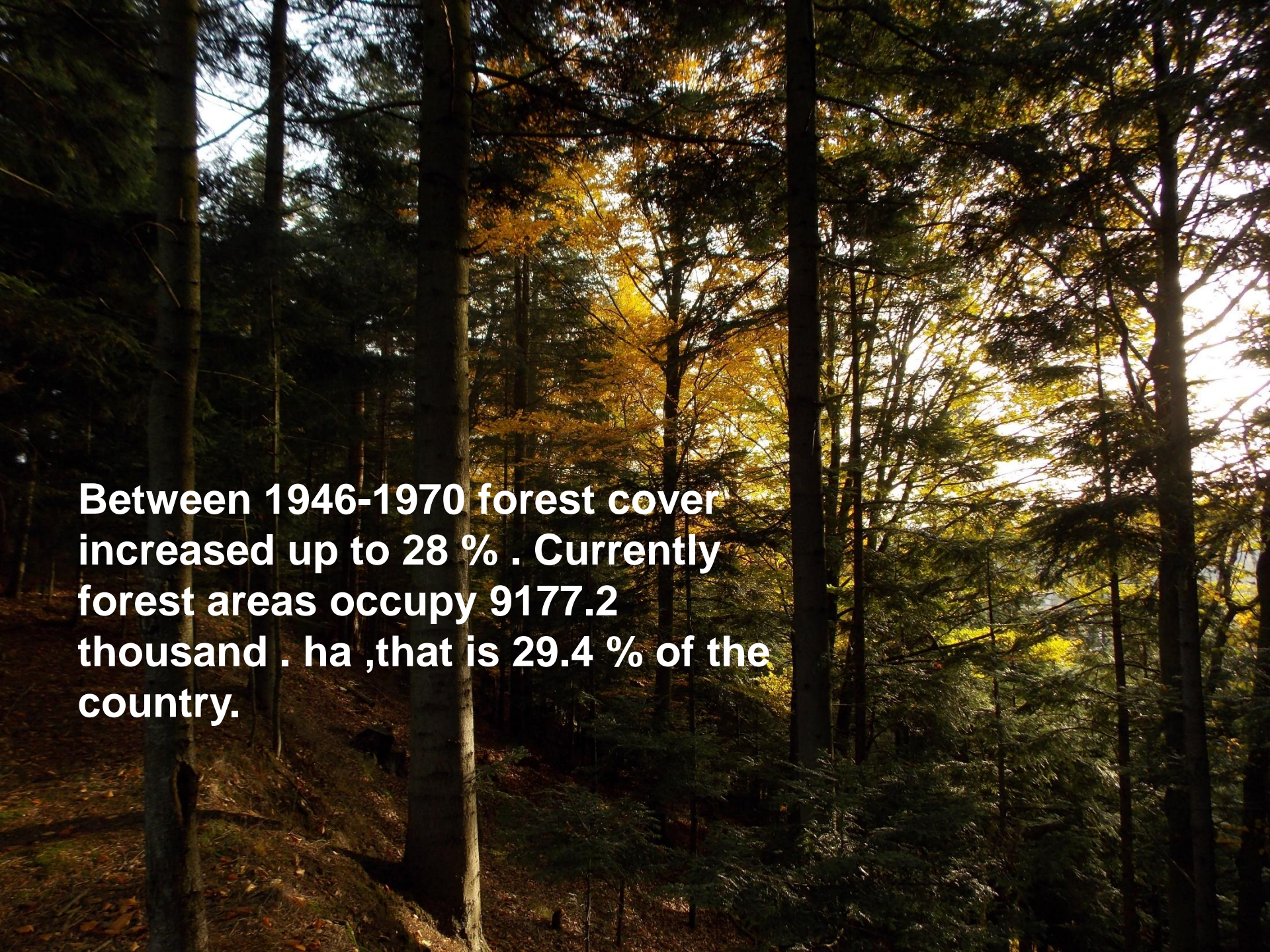


# Forest in Poland

A photograph of a forest with tall coniferous trees silhouetted against a bright, hazy sky at sunrise or sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a strong backlight effect and a lens flare. The trees are dark and detailed against the lighter sky.

**Polish forests are dominated by conifers and the most common type of tree is a Scots pine.**





**Between 1946-1970 forest cover increased up to 28 % . Currently forest areas occupy 9177.2 thousand . ha ,that is 29.4 % of the country.**



**The National Afforestation  
Programme states that in 2020 the  
forests are to constitute 30 % of the  
country , and by 2050 - 33 % .**







# Endangered species in Poland





Endangered species are those organisms (plants and animals) that are protected and covered by legal supervision of the government. Destruction, or any act of violence, is punished.



**In 2014, Polish government has published the list of those animals that are endangered. There are 589 of them and all of them are protected.**





# ***Lynx***



Lynxes are members of a cat family. They are best known for their short stubby tails and the long tufts of black hair on the ears of a lynx. In Poland lynx are heighly procected.

# ***Golden Eagle***

This bird belongs to the family Accipitridae and it is one of the largest, fastest birds on the whole world. Golden eagles use their agility and speed combined with powerful feet and massive, sharp talons to snatch up a variety of prey (mainly hares, rabbits, marmots and other ground squirrels). They are spending winters in Poland,





# *Aesculapian snake*



This is a species of nonvenomous snake native to Europe. Growing up to 2 metres in total length (including tail), it counts among the largest European snakes. In Poland it lives in south part of the country (mainly Bieszczady/Bukovec Mountains in Slovakia).



**Plants are also protected in Poland. The list (published in 2014) contains 415 of endangered species.**





# *Small pasque flower*

In Poland, the plant occurs only on the south. It is a herbaceous perennial plant growing to 8–30 cm tall. The leaves are finely divided and thread-like, and densely covered with silvery hairs. The flowers are 2–3 cm long, pendulous, bell-like, the tepals with reflexed tips; flower colour varies from purple in the north of the species' range to greenish-violet in the south. The flowers are hermaphrodite, and are pollinated by bees; flowering is from early to mid spring.





# *Cowslip primrose*

This primrose is a flowering plant in the genus *Primula* of the family Primulaceae. The species is native throughout most of temperate Europe and Asia.





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***Thank you for  
watching our  
presentation! 😊***

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