NGP & FSC® in Portugal
- a forward thinking!
Learning about New Generation Plantations (NGP) at Portucel Soporcel Group’s FSC certified plantations in south Portugal

Field Trip
Portugal, 13-14 September
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TRAVELLING ACROSS SOUTHERN PORTUGAL’S LANDSCAPES

Coming from Seville, we start the field-visit in Portugal by travelling across the Alentejo region. As Summer comes to an end, its vast plains have long shifted their colours: the bright green fields, that were here and there ornate with brushstrokes of yellow and purple in Spring, are now turned into golden landscapes, where the Mediterranean oaks stretch their arms and intersperse with white villages and tree plantations.

The purpose of the field-trip is to show the way responsible forest management of plantations is put forward in the southern region of Portugal, conciliating production objectives with ecosystem integrity, high conservation value forests, stakeholder engagement and economic development.

These pillars of the NGP concept help build an approach that falls under the requirements of FSC for plantations. Because of that, participation in the NGP platform provides a common discussion forum around FSC certification and disseminates ideas and solutions to others in a ‘learning by sharing’ process.

In a time when the theme of plantations is on the agenda, during the field-trip both Portucel Soporcel Group and WWF representatives will have the opportunity to talk and interact with FSC members and discuss on the subjects that underlie the concept of NGP and of certification challenges, having some of the company’s certified management units as a scenario.
The New Generation Plantations Platform

Set up by WWF in 2007, NGP brings together companies and government forest agencies from around the world to explore, share and promote better ways of planning and managing plantations.

The NGP platform is a place for sharing knowledge about good plantation practices and learning from each other’s experience, through events such as study tours, workshops and conferences. As well as improving their own practices, participants seek to advance plantation management more widely by sharing information and leading by example. Beyond the core group of participants, NGP engages with other plantation companies and governments, along with civil society organizations, other land users, major buyers of forest products and the finance sector.

By working and learning together, NGP aims to make the next generation of plantations a force for good – socially, environmentally and economically (http://newgenerationplantations.org/).
NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS & FSC CERTIFICATION
A VIEW FROM PORTUCEL SOPORCEL GROUP

NGP Participants use tools such as Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) to offer assurance of responsible forest management and business practices.

The NGP platform put forward a vision and a concept that aspires to an ideal form of plantations that contributes positively to communities and ecosystems, evolving as our knowledge and experience grows.

FSC is an organization dedicated to the promotion of responsible forest management, that sets a standard that guarantees specific requirements have been met.

Organizations participating in the NGP platform tend to be leaders in plantations management, are committed to the further development, application and promotion of the New Generation Plantations Concept and are committed to implementing NGP principles for all their plantations. All current corporate producer participants have near 100% of their plantations certified to FSC standards, making a third of the worldwide FSC certified plantations managed by NGP Participants.
Maintaining ecosystem integrity means making sure plantations cause no disturbance to natural cycles - for water, nutrients, carbon and biodiversity. Increasingly, NGP participants are looking beyond their own operations toward maintaining and restoring ecosystems on a larger landscape scale. An important future area to explore is how plantations can play a role in building resilience and adaptation to climate change.

Ecosystem integrity approach, wherever possible (depending from scale), plantations are considered as embedded within a management unit (MU) which, itself, embeds in the ecosystem or landscape.

Ensuring that plantations contribute positively to ecosystem integrity at a landscape scale implies:
- To assess the potential impacts of a range of site-level management practices and analyse the best available information that can maximise benefits and minimise detrimental impacts.
- To define a set of planning and management measures that can help to maintain or improve the ecological processes, at the site or landscape level, in a way that helps to comply with the PBC of the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) along with existing legal frameworks.

Examples of measures in place:
- Identification and mapping of existing valuable species and habitats and natural/semi natural vegetation within the plantations;
- Identification and mapping of hydrological resources and their importance;
- Development of detailed internal management standards with safeguards and preservation measures for biodiversity, water and soil, that are used in training sessions and applied in projects and operational planning;
- Creation of protective buffer zones around water courses or other essential habitat components;
- Preservation and enhancement of wildlife corridors and other connectivity features;
- Definition of different types of Zones with interest for Conservation (ZIC), managed for conservation or restoration purposes;
- Promotion of structural diversity through a mosaic of species, clones, age classes, habitats and naturally or artificially created discontinuity strips;
- Removal and control of invasive species and planting of native species;
- Observation of seasonal transitions for optimum alignment with biological cycles of flora and fauna of concern and minimization of negative soil and water impacts;
- Judicious application of fertilizers and chemicals;
- Harvesting operations and replanting projects make sure that part of the forest residues are kept on the field despite some of them are used for bioenergy generation in the mills and, when stumps are harvested, this is carried out in a way to preserve environmental aspects;
- Use of selected genotypes based on long term knowledge of their behaviour and adaptation to soil type and climate;
- Monitoring programs to obtain further information and assess the influence of forest management activities;
- Stakeholder involvement through consultation and projects;
- Restructuring of forests to achieve sustained yield.

1 FSC-STD-PRT-01-2012 Plantations and Natural Forests
NGP concept

HCVs

- Biodiversity
- Ecosystem Services
- Social & Cultural Values

Protecting areas of high conservation value (HCVs) – for biodiversity, ecosystem services or cultural and social values – is a condition of FSC certification. The HCV concept is widely recognized – for example by certification schemes for agricultural commodities – which enable NGP to engage with other land users, providing opportunities for conservation initiatives on a significant scale.

FSC® requirements

- All principle#9

Portucel Soporcel Group Activities

When Portucel Soporcel Group started developing its approach to High Conservation Value (HCVs) the concept wasn’t used in the existing legal and regulatory frameworks and there was no national FSC standard in place yet. The environmental, social and economic components of forest certification schemes were also a further motivation.

Working with WWF in a project started in 2006, the objective was to apply the HCV concept to the managed forest area of the company as part of the implementation of a strategy for biodiversity conservation, where biodiversity specialists and local stakeholders were consulted and engaged in the approach.

The approach was based on the premises that:

- Part of its plantations are located in protected landscapes, including the European Union Natura 2000 network and Portugal’s national network of protected areas, calling for special care;
- The managed estate contains many important natural assets, but only some of them have the characteristics to be considered as exceptional or are perceived as such;
- Stakeholder information is crucial to consolidate the HCV classification criteria and HCV management measures.

Since then, the whole approach has been evolving and adapting to the national FSC interpretation and, nowadays, a clear methodology exists to identify and classify HCVs and several types of HCVs and HCVAs (High Conservation Value Areas) have been defined, mapped and managed for conservation.
NGP concept

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

- Partnerships
- Societal Agents
- Local Communities

Social issues have become an increasingly important concern for NGP participants. We believe that engaging with stakeholders means far more than simply carrying out consultations and obtaining the consent of communities affected by plantations. It’s about really getting to know our neighbors, talking and listening to them, and empowering them to meet their needs and achieve their aspirations.

Portucel Soporcel Group Activities

The countless points of contact with external stakeholders and the environmental and social responsibilities accepted by the company, have led it to adopt a broad approach to involve its stakeholders in several ways:

- Consultation of individuals or groups in a pre-operations phase, to collect relevant information for planning (restrictions, expectations, impacts, etc).
- Provision of information and awareness raising on issues of responsible forest management and forest certification.
- Training of contractors on technical, environmental and health safety issues.
- Demonstration activities to transfer technology and forestry knowledge (R&D outcomes, operations and certification).
- Publication of a Code of Good Forestry Practice, based on its own procedures – freely available on the website.
- Partnerships with national and international associations of the forest sector and NGOs, focusing on the study and monitoring of natural values.
- Agreements with small local companies to promote the diversification of local economy (honey production, game hunting, etc) and contribute to their recreational and educational activities.
- Promotion of forest certification among private owners in several ways, including with the establishment of protocols with the main sector organizations.
- Support to other forest owners on achieving certification, protocols with the main sector organizations, price premium for certified wood and active participation in several initiatives to help influence the development of an adequate forest certification framework for small forest owners – as was “the Lisbon process” and other national and international meetings – (securing supplies of certified wood from small forest owners has been a challenge as many see the forest certification process as complex and costly, and there is lack of policies and incentives to encourage certification)

FSC® requirements

- Legislation
- Land tenure and customary rights
- Relations with the Communities
- Stakeholder consultation
- Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
- Local Economy
- Health & Safety
- Conflict Resolution
- Training

1 FSC-STD-PRT-01-2012 Portugal plantations and Natural Forests
NGP concept

ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Job Creation
- Economic Growth
- Value Creation

Plantation companies should be profitable businesses. They create jobs often in poor rural areas. But we can do far more than this. NGP participants are actively looking at ways to support inclusive green growth and share benefits with local communities.

FSC® requirements

- Job opportunities
- Training
- Economic benefits & indicators

4.1; 4.2
5.1; 5.2; 5.4; 5.5; 5.6
7.1; 7.2; 7.3
8.2
10.3

Portucel Soporcel Group Activities

- Direct employment of c. 2300 people, plus another high number of indirect colleagues,
- Providing job opportunities in different regions, acting as an agent to foster development and positively contribute to counter unfavourable socioeconomic indicators,
- Promoting smaller local economies by using local contractors, when available, and through the diversification of land-uses and management objectives, as well as agreements with local communities.

1 FSC-STD-FRT-01-2012 Portugal plantations and Natural Forests
FIELD-TRIP PROGRAM

Day 1 (September, 13th)
08:00 Departure from Seville and travel to Aljustrel (c.a. 2:30-3:00 h)
11:00 Welcome coffee and visit to a multifunctional management unit in a Natura 2000 context, including some bird watching near a water pond and an area where Mediterranean Quercus habitats (“montados”) coexist with eucalyptus plantations
13:00 Lunch (courtesy of Portucel Soporcel Group)
14:00 Travel from Aljustrel to Odemira region (c.a. 1:30h)
16:00 Field visit to management units in the context of Natura 2000 and National Network of Protected Areas: eucalyptus plantations, Natura 2000 habitats, restoration project - integration of plantations management with protected areas management plan
18:00 Travel to the hotel for dinner and night stay
20:30 Informal dinner (courtesy of WWF)
Night stay at Zmar Eco Resort Hotel* in the beautiful coastal region of Alentejo

Day 2 (September, 14th)
09:00 Departure from Zmar (Odemira region) and travel to Setúbal (c.a. 2 h)
11:00 Welcome presentation and “Think & Talk - a wrap up moment” Visit to the new paper mill (ATF) facilities
13:00 Lunch in Setúbal region (courtesy of Portucel Soporcel Group);
15:00 Departure; there will be 2 travel options: to Lisbon airport (< 1 hour trip) or to Seville (c.a. 5 hours trip)

* Zmar Eco Resort Hotel is a unique touristic destination, awarded for its innovative concept, its ecological initiative and sustainability. This unit was built in order to mingle with the natural scenarios and keep its natural resources, using renewable resources such as wood (from certified forests) and stone.
Welcome coffee + lunch

1.

2.
VISITING ‘HERDADE DO GAVIÃO’ MANAGEMENT UNIT

Location

The ‘Herdade do Gavião’ management unit (MU) is located at the Aljustrel municipality, in the region of Alentejo, in the South of Portugal. The landscape in the region is dominated by gently undulating plains, covering extensive areas of low altitude (between 100-300 m), with soils that are shallow and poor in organic matter.

The MU has around 2 500 hectares and a multitude of uses and soil covers: 800 ha of eucalyptus plantations, 560 ha of the typical ‘montados’ (groves) of cork oak (Quercus suber) and holm oak (Quercus rotundifolia) and 800 ha of agricultural land. Besides the eucalyptus and cork production, the MU is also managed as a hunting area.

The ‘Herdade do Gavião’ is totally integrated in a Special Protection Area (SPA) of the Natura 2000 network named ‘Castro Verde’. This SPA was created in 1999 and is the most representative steppe area in the country, covering some 85 345 hectares in which c.a. 60 000 ha are of pseudo-steppe. In the SPA, agricultural practices are predominant, mainly with extensive dry farming of cereals rotating with fallow lands used for pasture.

This kind of management has led to the formation of a semi-artificial habitat that offers the feeding and nesting conditions to a series of rare and threatened bird species, as the Great bustard (Otis tarda), considered as “Endangered” in Portugal and presenting an estimated abundance of c.a. 1 400 individuals in the country. The diversity and abundance of the steppe birds is the responsible for the protection status of this SPA.
SITES TO BE VISITED
Stop 1 | Pond and bird observatory

This pond is home to a lot of biodiversity, mostly birds, but also mammals, as the Otter (Lutra lutra), and reptiles, as the Mediterranean Turtle (Mauremys leprosa). Around 58 different bird species have been registered here, mostly aquatic birds as, for example, the Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea) and the Flamingos (Phoenicopterus roseus) – migrating species – and the Ruff (Philomachus pugnax) (winter species). As possibly residing species, we have the Red-crested Pochard (Netta rufina) and a big variety of species of the Anatidae family (ducks), some species of the Rallidae family (aquatic birds) and also birds of prey, as the Marsh Harrier (Circus aeroginosus).

Because of its importance, this site has been considered very interesting to ornithologists and the ICNF - National Authority for Forests and Biodiversity. So, specific management measures have been defined – as hunting ban and chemical and fertilizer use restrictions near the pond – and a bird observatory has been set near the water to potentiate the use and enjoyment of all who come and visit.
Herdade do Gavião
Holm oak area
Stop 2 | A view over the landscape, on a Holm Oak area

From here we can enjoy the view over part of the MU and the pseudo-steppe, the open groves of Cork Oak and Holm Oak, and the cattle grazing pastures. On the sky above, some of the more than 140 bird species identified until now may fly: threatened birds of prey like the Lesser Kestrel (Falco naumanni), the Montagu’s Harrier (Circus pygargus) and bee-eaters like the (European) Roller (Coracias garrulus), or the more common ones, as the Booted Eagle (Aquila pennata) or the Common Buzzard (Buteo buteo). We can also find some resident threatened birds, like the Little Bustard (Tetrax tetrax) and the heaviest bird in Europe (over 15 kg and 1 m high), the Great Bustard (Otis tarda) that, in this SPA, corresponds to 80% of the national population and that, if we’re lucky, we may find.

Moreover, some species wintering in this zone, like the threatened Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus) and Red Kite (Milvus milvus), and, coming from Northern Europe in search of food or to sleep over the several weirs, dense flocks of common Cranes (Grus grus).
VISITING ‘VALE DE BEJA’ AND ‘RONÇÃO’ MANAGEMENT UNITS

Location
The management units (MU) “Vale de Beja” and “Roncão” are located at the municipality of Odemira, in the SouthWest of Portugal, between the villages of São Luís and Vila Nova de Milfontes. Next to “Roncão” bends the “Mira” river, an important river in the region and one of the few rivers in Europe that flows from South to the North.

Together they have an area of around 1 096 ha, of which around 750 ha of Eucalyptus (E. globulus) plantations managed with production objectives and 207 ha of Cork Oak (Quercus suber) managed with both production and conservation purposes.

These two MUs are included in the Natura 2000 Network SCI (Site of Community Importance – Habitats Directive), named “Costa Sudoeste” and, also, in a national protected area called “Sudoeste Alentejano e Costa Vicentina” Natural Park, making them quite important from the point of view of Conservation.

Because the company manages a relevant area (≈10 000 ha) in the region, a Landscape Unit1 (LU) named “Sudoeste Alentejano” has been defined that contains all the management units under its responsibility; adding on this feature, since the LU overlaps a sensitive conservation territory due to the presence of the Natura 2000 site and the National Protected Area, the company prioritizes its approach to identifying High Conservation Values at the local level.

Besides the production areas, the management units still include a total of 250 ha of land managed for conservation purposes (200 ha being protection areas and 34 ha High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA 3)). Amongst the Natura 2000 classified habitats, the Cork Oak forests and the Portuguese Oak (Quercus faginea) woods, as well as other brushwood areas, are the ones with higher areas.

The visit around the two management units will include 4 stops in different contexts in order to offer an overview of the diversity of species, land uses and practices.

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1. Landscape Units (LU) are plots of land where it’s considered that the company has a large enough estate to influence forest planning at the landscape level.
SITES TO BE VISITED

Stop 1 | Clonal Eucalyptus globulus plantation and Cork Oak forests restoration

Here we can see an example of natural cork oak regeneration within a eucalyptus plantation. The clonal Eucalyptus globulus stand has a total of 66 ha and was replanted in 2005.

The reforestation project, at that time, created the opportunity to modify the layout of soil occupation - the company decided to restore an area of >3 ha into a strip of Cork oaks, by planting and performing selective cleaning in order to promote natural regeneration and allow nature to take its natural course. This recent area of Cork oak ensures discontinuity inside the eucalyptus stand and is intended to connect with other conservation zones nearby.
Stop 2 | Walk along the riverbank and Cork oak restoration area (Protection Area and HCVA3 Area >10 ha)

A bit further, while walking along the watercourse that flows towards river Mira, we can see that vegetation naturally comprises of riparian vegetation like *Salix* sp., *Laurustinus* (*Viburnum tinus*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), common bracken (*Pteridium aquilinium*) and *Ranunculus* sp.

Along the slopes near the riverbend we can find the Natura 2000 habitats, 9240 *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods combined with the habitats 5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub, 8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, all of them with a favourable conservation status as they present a functional structure and their characteristic species existing as a result of natural regeneration. Here we can find the western Black Spleenwort (*Asplenium onopteris*), Wild Madder (*Rubia peregrina*), Sarsaparille (*Smilax aspera*), and the shrubs, Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*), Mastic (*Pistacia lentiscus*) and the Common Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

Because of its dimension, conservation status and relevance, this area is considered an HCVA level 3. We can find some important species like, Portuguese Oak, Cork oak and Butcher’s Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), a species protected by the Portuguese Law because of its similarity with Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), a rare species which is also protected.
Since 2009, the company is developing a habitat restoration project in the poor sites along the watercourse, by promoting natural regeneration combined with selective bush manual cuts and eucalyptus cuts. The eucalyptus stumps are, then, covered with black plastic, to prevent re-sprouting, and live willow cuttings are planted along the riverbed, to ensure a rapid cover of the river banks. These efforts are intended to enhance the habitats conditions for the European otter (Lutra lutra).
Stop 3 | Quercus Forests Protection Area and HCVA3 Area >15 ha

In this site we can see an HCVA3 comprising of a forest of *Quercus suber* (habitat 9330) on a favourable/ climacic conservation status, as it presents a completely functional structure, perfect adaptation to the territory and the maximum availability of the expected ecological niches for this type of habitat, its characteristic species existing as a result of natural regeneration. The habitats 8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation and 5210 Arborescent matorral with *Juniperus* spp are also present. Here beside the Cork Oak, we can see olive tree, the phoenicean juniper, butcher’s broom, lavender, and sarsaparilla, a climbing shrub.

Making the transition between the river Mira and the terrestrial habitats, there exists a low salt marsh with several Natura 2000 Network habitats, typical for this kind of site: 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, 1150 *Coastal lagoons*, 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, 1420 Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*), 1430 Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (*Peganio-Salsoletea*).
Stop 4 | A view from uphill

From here we can have an overall view and contemplate the places just visited. Perhaps one Bonelli Eagle, the species that we have been preserving for some years in partnership with CEAI (Centre for the Study of Iberian Bird Fauna, a national environmental NGO), will decide and pay us a visit and show us its magnificent flight.
Officially opened in Setúbal on the 6th of November 2009, the new paper mill (ATF - About the Future) is a landmark in the development strategy pursued by the Portucel Soporcel Group. As a result of this project, the Group has established itself as Europe’s leading manufacturer of UWF (uncoated woodfree) printing and writing paper, placing Portugal at the top of the European ranking of countries producing this type of paper.

This unit features new technology throughout its manufacturing systems and processes and is equipped with the world’s largest and most sophisticated machine for producing uncoated woodfree paper. Combined with the new cogeneration plant, the mill represented capital expenditure of around 600 million euros and can produce 500 thousand tons of paper a year, at a top speed of 1,800 metres a minute.
ABOUT Portucel Soporcel Group

Being a leading company in the pulp and paper industry at an international level, and fully committed to responsible practices along the whole value chain of its business, Portucel Soporcel Group has its forests areas in continental Portugal (around 120,000 hectares) and products certified according to FSC, and participates at the NGP platform.

On the other hand, the Group is a founder Participant of NGP, seeking continuous improvement of its operations, exchanging experiences at NGP activities and sharing information about their current plantation practices which, simultaneously, fall in line with FSC Principles and Criteria and the New Generation Plantations concept.

www.portucelsoporcel.com

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ABOUT WWF

WWF is one of the world’s largest conservation organizations. Its mission is to stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

WWF sets up and manages the NGP platform since 2007, seeking to build consensus, between key stakeholders, that plantations don’t replace natural ecosystems and contribute positively to the welfare of local communities.

www.panda.org

For any further information, please contact:

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lnsilva@wwf.panda.org
SECURITY ADVERTS

• Keep yourself within the group and follow the planned trails and instructions

• Protect your skin with sun protection lotion and insect repellent and wear a cap and good walking/outdoor shoes

• Please inform the guides of any difficulty or need you might have

• An emergency service has been hired, in case it’s needed

• Changes to the planned trails will not be made, for security reasons

• Please don’t smoke [According to the Portuguese legislation (Decree-law n.º 17/2009), smoking is forbidden in forest areas at this time of the year]
## ANNEXES

**List of Species in ‘Herdade do Gavião’ sites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>NOME VULGAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otis tarda</td>
<td>Great Bustard</td>
<td>Abetarda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo buteo</td>
<td>Common Buzzard</td>
<td>Água-d’asa-redonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Heron</td>
<td>Garça-vermelha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenicopterus roseus</td>
<td>Flamingo</td>
<td>Flamingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philomachus pugnax</td>
<td>Ruff</td>
<td>Combatente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netta ruffina</td>
<td>Red-crested Pochard</td>
<td>Pato-de-bico-vermelho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circus aeroginosus</td>
<td>Marsh Harrier</td>
<td>Água-sapeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatidae species</td>
<td>Dabbling and diving ducks</td>
<td>Anatidae (Patos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallidae species</td>
<td>Rails and Crakes</td>
<td>Rallidae (espécies aquáticas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circus pygargus</td>
<td>Montagu’s Harrier</td>
<td>Tartaranhão-cinzento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circus cyaneus</td>
<td>Hen Harrier</td>
<td>Grou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grus grus</td>
<td>Crane (Common)</td>
<td>Milhafre-real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milvus milvus</td>
<td>Red Kite</td>
<td>Francelho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco naumanni</td>
<td>Lesser Kestrel</td>
<td>Água-caçadeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila pennata</td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>Sisão</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrax tetrax</td>
<td>Little Bustard</td>
<td>Rolheiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coracias garrulus</td>
<td>Roller (European)</td>
<td>Água de Bonelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila fasciata</td>
<td>Bonelli’s Eagle</td>
<td>Lontra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutra lutra</td>
<td>European Otter</td>
<td>Cágado-mediterrâncio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauremys leprosa</td>
<td>Mediterranean Turtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Habitats in ‘Vale de Beja’ and ‘Roncão’ sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1140</td>
<td>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Coastal lagoons *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1420</td>
<td>Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1430</td>
<td>Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (Pegano-Salsoletea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3150</td>
<td>Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5210</td>
<td>Arborescent matorral with Juniperus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5330</td>
<td>Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6310</td>
<td>Dehesas with evergreen Quercus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8220</td>
<td>Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9240</td>
<td>Quercus faginea and Quercus canariensis Iberian woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9330</td>
<td>Quercus suber forests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL >200 hectares**

The code corresponds to the NATURA 2000 code. The sign * indicates priority habitat types.