

**SCS Interim Standard
For Natural Forest and Plantation Forest
Management Certification in Lithuania
Under the Forest Stewardship Council
V. 2.1 February, 2011**

A. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the Interim Standard used by Scientific Certification Systems for conducting forest certification evaluations in Lithuania. The scope of these standards includes both natural and plantation forests.

SCS consulted its interim standards for India in the creation of this interim standard for Lithuania. SCS also consulted Rainforest Alliance/SmartWood Interim Standard for Assessing Forest Management in Lithuania (02 September 2010), SGS Qualifor’s Forest Management Generic Standard for Lithuania (07 September 2009), and the FSC-US Forest Management Standard (V1-0; 08 July 2010) in the development of this Standard.

B. STANDARD USE

Conformance with this generic standard shall be determined by evaluating observed performance at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level against each indicator of the standard, and in comparison with any performance threshold(s) specified for the indicator. The indicators here apply to all forests covered by the scope of the standard, including SLIMFs, unless otherwise specified. The default size for small SLIMFs is ≤100 ha. There are exceptions made in the standard for both small and low intensity SLIMFs. All forests larger than 100 ha or that do not meet the definition of a SLIMF shall be treated as a ‘Large FME’ in the SCS interim standard. See FSC-STD-01-003a for countries for which the definition of a small SLIMF is greater than 100 ha.

In the process of adapting this standard for the assessment of a particular forest operation, it may be restructured in order to improve its implementation on the ground or to ease stakeholder interpretation of the standard, but only if pre-approved by the SCS Director of Forest Management Certification. Restructuring or adapting this standard shall not affect the requirements for conformance and certification decision making. If a complaint or appeal is filed, the complete standard shall be considered definitive. Verifiers, examples, and notes are intended to provide the SCS evaluation team with guidance on seeking evidence of conformance or non-conformance to a given indicator.

PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES			
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			
C1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)

1.1.1. The staff shall be aware of relevant requirements of legislation and their responsibilities.	Verifiers: Interviews with and information supplied by regulatory authorities, other stakeholders, and forest managers. SLIMF guidance: FME knows what legislation requires.		
1.1.2. For large Forest Management Enterprises (FME): FME shall maintain an up-to-date register of all pertinent statutes and bodies of regulations and make this register available to forest managers.	Verifiers: See Annex 1 and 2 for examples of pertinent laws and regulations.		
1.1.3. FME shall comply with all national, state/provincial and local environmental, labour and forestry laws (all laws applicable to FMO).	SLIMF guidance: Field observation and documentation available show that legislation is being complied with in the field.		
1.1.4. Discovered non compliances with legislation shall be recorded.			
1.1.5. Corrective actions shall be implemented in case non-compliance is identified.			
C1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
1.2.1. The FME shall demonstrate evidence that payments of taxes, royalties, and other charges are made on time.	Verifiers: Invoices, tax returns, receipts. Interviews with and information supplied by		

	regulatory authorities and other stakeholders. Internal financial audit records.		
1.2.2. The FME shall maintain up-to-date records of all payments and make these available to the SCS auditing team.	Verifiers: See above.		
1.2.3. In the case of payment discrepancies, the FME shall maintain records of the discrepancies.	Verifiers: See above.		
1.2.4. In the case of payment discrepancies, the FME shall demonstrate evidence that efforts are implemented to resolve them.	Verifiers: Interviews with and information supplied by regulatory authorities and other stakeholders.		
C1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
1.3.1. The FME shall comply with the intentions of the international agreements that Lithuania has ratified (see Annex 2).	Note: Applicable international conventions are covered within Lithuanian legislation as well as other parts of the standards.		
1.3.2. The FME's forest managers and field technicians shall have access to and understand the applicable international agreements and how these are respected in the forest management.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FME has a register or compendium of applicable international agreements Said register or compendium is available in offices or field sites. Interviews with forest managers and other stakeholders 		
C1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and by the involved or affected parties.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
1.4.1. Perceived conflicts			

between applicable national/ local laws and the present standard shall be identified and recorded by the FME.			
1.4.2. Any conflicts identified during certification process shall be resolved by working in conjunction with appropriate regulatory bodies and other parties (including FSC national representatives).			
C1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.			
1.5.1. Large FMEs: FME shall have a monitoring system with formal documented periodic inspections for the prevention of illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities. For SLIMF: SLIMF managers shall ensure that the FMU is monitored periodically to prevent and detect illegal harvesting, settlement, and other unauthorized activities.	Verifiers: Guidance: The portion of the indicator applicable to large FMEs applies to FMUs over 100 ha. The portion of the indicator applicable to SLIMFs is for FMUs <100 ha. Due to their size, low intensity SLIMFs >100 ha are subject to the large FME portion of the indicator.		
1.5.2. Preventive measures shall be taken to decrease poaching and illegal timber extraction.			
1.5.3. The FME shall take all reasonable legal measures to prevent illegal and inappropriate usage of the forest area or natural resources (hunting, trapping and collection).			
1.5.4. Illegal harvest, settlements and other unauthorized usage of the			

forest shall be reported to the responsible authorities.			
C1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
1.6.1. FME shall have a publicly available policy or statement committing the organization to adhere to the FSC requirements within the certified forest area.			
1.6.2. FME shall not implement activities that blatantly conflict with the FSC P&C on forest areas outside of the forest area under assessment.	Verifiers: FME conforms to FSC-POL-20-002 <i>Policy on Association</i> on non-certified FMUs.		
1.6.3. FME shall disclose information on all forest areas over which the FME has some degree of management responsibility to demonstrate compliance with current FSC policies on partial certification and on excision of areas from the scope of the certificate.	Verifiers: FME conforms to FSC-POL-20-002 <i>Partial Certification of Large Ownerships</i> for excised portions of the FMU and for non-certified FMUs.		
1.6.4. FME staff and contractors shall be informed about FSC requirements and FME shall control how these requirements are upheld.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts contain clear and appropriate language that requires contractors to comply with the FSC P&C. • Interviews with FME staff and other stakeholders indicate that staff possess a working knowledge of the how FSC P&C are respected in daily operations. • Copies of the FSC P&C or this standard are made available to staff and contractors. 		

PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.			
C2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
2.1.1. FME shall possess legal documents proving its legal rights of ownership or long term rights to manage the forest area.	Verifiers: Legal use rights may be associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authenticated copies of land titles of the FMU(s) • fee-simple ownership • long-term or renewable lease rights • long-term or renewable exclusive management agreements • other mechanisms allocating long-term or renewable management rights and responsibilities to the forest manager 		
2.1.2. Property borders shall be marked or otherwise clearly delineated (e.g. follow natural boundaries).			
C2.2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
2.2.1. The FME shall identify the local communities, and/or other stakeholders with duly recognized legal or customary tenure or use rights within the FMU and describe the nature of these rights in the management plan.	Examples of legal or customary tenure or use-rights may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -public rights of way -established easements -collection of non-timber forest products -hiking, fishing, hunting, or other recreation -firewood collection -visitation of culturally significant sites, such as 		

	religious shrines		
2.2.2. For large FMEs: Areas associated with the rights identified in indicator 2.2.1 shall be included on maps of the FMU.	Verifiers: Maps of the FMU		
2.2.3. When communities have delegated control of their legal rights or customary tenure or use in whole or in part, this shall be confirmed by documented agreements and / or interviews with representatives of local communities.	Verifiers: Written agreements Interviews with stakeholders		
2.2.4. Allocation of duly recognized legal or customary tenure or use rights by local communities to other parties shall be documented, with evidence of free and informed consent.	Verifiers: Written agreements Interviews with stakeholders		
C2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
2.3.1. FME shall use mechanisms for resolving disputes over tenure claims and use rights that respectfully involve the disputants and are consistent in process.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records or other relevant documents that detail past and current disputes over tenure claims and use rights are maintained and made available to SCS auditors. Agreements and / or mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights are documented. 		
2.3.2 FME shall not be involved in outstanding	Note: A dispute of a substantial magnitude is a		

<p>disputes of substantial magnitude on the forest area that involves a significant number of interests.</p>	<p>dispute that involves local rights holder, local forest workers or local residents; the legal or customary rights of indigenous peoples; a range of issues and/or interests; potential impacts to the disputant(s) that are irreversible or cannot be mitigated; and are related to meeting the FSC standards and policies.</p> <p>The magnitude of a dispute may be assessed by considering the scale at a landscape level associated with the opinion of a majority of community representatives and/or the timer period over which the dispute has been in place.</p> <p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with forest managers and consultation with representatives of local communities. • Complete records of history of disputes. 		
<p>2.3.3 FME shall demonstrate significant progress achieved to resolve major disputes.</p>	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete records of history of disputes. • Records of legal proceedings. • Interviews with stakeholders indicate that disputes have been resolved or are in the process of being resolved. 		

PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

All four criteria of Principle 3 are considered to be inapplicable, as the Lithuanians are the local people on their land and there are no peoples in Lithuania that meet the UN Definition of Indigenous Peoples.

3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

3.4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.

PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of forest workers and local communities.

C4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
4.1.1. Qualified people in local communities are given equal or preferential opportunities in employment and contracting.	Example: Employment and contractual opportunities offered locally before they are offered outside the region.		
4.1.2. The FME contributes to or directly develops training programs designed to enhance the capabilities and qualifications of local workers to meet the FME's long-term staffing requirements.	SLIMF guidance: SLIMF managers stay up to date on regional forest management issues. SLIMF managers and workers receive training as needed to fill gaps in capabilities and qualifications.		
4.1.3. The FME gives preference to local vendors of equipment and miscellaneous services, subject to cost considerations.	Examples may include: -timber being offered to local processors before being sold out of the region -utilization of local banks, insurance companies, etc.		
4.1.4. The FME implements policies and procedures to make qualifications, skills, and experience the basis	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment policies & procedures. • Interviews with staff and 		

for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels.	labour organisations. Guidance: No evidence of discrimination based on race, colour, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, religion, political opinion, nationality or social origin.		
4.1.5. The FME shall ensure that employees and contractors are paid a fair wage and other benefits, which meet or exceed all legal requirements and those provided in comparable occupations in the same region.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may include social security payment, pension, accommodation, food, etc. • Records of payment compared to census data. • Interview with forest managers, workers, contractors, and labour representatives/ stakeholders. 		
4.1.6. No workers, contractors or their family members on-site should be engaged in debt bondage or other forms of forced labour.	Verifiers: Interviews with forest managers, workers, family members at logging camps, labour representatives.		
4.1.7. No workers under the age of 14 shall be employed in the forest.	Note: National legislation may set higher minimum ages.		
4.1.8. No workers under the age of 18 shall be employed for operations when the work has high occupational risk.	Note: No work likely to jeopardize health or safety should be carried out by anyone under the age of 18 (unless there is special provision for safety, training or traditional community circumstances).		
C4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
4.2.1. Employees, including contractors, shall be aware of and shall implement safe work practices.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with workers and contractors • Guidelines/ regulations are readily available. 		

<p>4.2.2. FME shall maintain written guidelines and policies, appropriate to the scale of operations, for workplace health and safety.</p> <p>For large FMEs, at a minimum, the following topics shall be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal protective equipment (PPE) • Inspection, maintenance, and replacement of PPE • Occupational health & safety • Accident & injury prevention • Emergency procedures for accidents, fires, oil/chemical spills, and impacted logged trees. • First AID 	<p>Note: FME may cite guidelines and policies by government agencies, health departments, NGOs, the ILO, and other organizations.</p>		
<p>4.2.3. Appropriate health and safety equipment, including noise reducing helmet, ear protection, high visibility clothing, safety boots, safety trousers, anti vibration gloves, mobile means of communication and first aid kit shall be used in the field by chain saw operators, harvesting companies and contractors.</p>	<p>Verifiers: Observation of use of PPE and other safety equipment in the field.</p> <p>Note: Health and safety equipment are not limited to those listed in the indicator 4.2.3 and may depend on the task at hand. For example, on-site fueling stations and maintenance facilities may require different PPE, such as respirators and HazMat suits.</p>		
<p>4.2.4. The vehicles, tools, and harvesting equipment of the FME and its contractors shall be adapted to forestry work, including safety devices.</p>	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest machinery is equipped with crash bars and/or other safety devices. • Chainsaws have chain-brakes and/or other safety devices. 		

4.2.5. Warning signs shall be posted at access roads to sites with ongoing logging operation.			
4.2.6. The FME shall periodically inspect and test all equipment for safety and performance.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection records • Inspection of equipment in the field • Interviews with workers 		
4.2.7. FME shall maintain a register of accidents (including those among the contractors working on the FMU) and document steps taken to minimize risk of further accidents.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident/ incident records • Updated procedures or policies • Training records • Interviews with staff and contractors 		
4.2.8. Where located and provided on the FMU, worker accommodation and nutrition comply, at a minimum, with the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with managers and workers • Inspection of facilities 		
4.2.9. Indicators under criterion 4.2 are also applicable for workers family members in case they are present at the operational sites and logging camps.			
C4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organization (ILO).			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
4.3.1. All workers shall be able to form and/or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. This will at a minimum comply with ILO Convention No. 87.	Verifiers: Interviews with forest managers, workers, and labour representatives.		
4.3.2. Collective bargaining with representative trade unions shall be carried out in good faith and with best efforts to come to an	Verifiers: Interviews with forest managers, workers, and labour representatives.		

agreement. This will at a minimum comply with ILO Convention No. 98.			
4.3.3. The FME shall have documented procedures to: a) investigate objectively and transparently the issues and discrepancies raised by workers and / or their organizations; and b) conduct conflict resolution.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with forest managers, workers, and labour representatives. • Management plans • SOPs 		
C4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
4.4.1. The FME understands the likely social impacts of management activities, and incorporates this understanding into management planning and operations. Social impacts include effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological sites and sites of cultural, historical and community significance (on and off the FMU; • Public resources, including air, water and food (hunting, fishing, collecting); • Aesthetics; • Community goals for forest and natural resource use and protection such as employment, subsistence, recreation and health; • Community economic opportunities; • Other people who may be affected by management operations. 	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary prepared by FME • Interviews with stakeholder groups 		

A summary is available to the CB.			
4.4.2. The FME shall have an up-to-date list of stakeholders to be informed in connection with management planning and fulfilment of other stakeholder consultation requirements.	Verifiers: List of stakeholders		
4.4.3. The FME shall seek and consider input in management planning from people who would likely be affected by management activities.	Verifiers: Records of stakeholder communication		
4.4.4. People who are subject to direct adverse effects of management operations are apprised of relevant activities in advance of the action so that they may express concern.	Verifiers: Records of stakeholder communication		
4.4.5. For large and public FMEs: New management plans it shall be open for consultation at least 45 days prior to approval.	Note: This indicator is only applicable to large and public FMEs.		
<i>For FMU's meeting SLIMF requirements, only the following indicator(s) of this criterion apply; the indicator(s) are not to be used for assessing non-SLIMF operations:</i>	Guidance: This applies to both small and low intensity SLIMFs.		
4.4.6. The FME shall maintain an up-to-date list of representatives of neighbouring properties or communities that could be affected during and after the implementation of forest management activities.	Verifiers: List of stakeholders		
4.4.7. The FME maintains regular communication	Verifiers: Interviews with neighbours		

with neighbours and other stakeholders of local communities. As appropriate, the FME's policies and activities are sensitive to the interests and expectations of these interested parties.	and other stakeholders.		
C4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
4.5.1. The FME shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid losses and damages affecting local peoples, and in resolving grievances related to legal rights, damage compensation and negative impacts.			
4.5.2. The FME shall provide a known and accessible means for interested stakeholders to voice grievances and have them resolved.			
4.5.3. In the event of a grievance or dispute, the FME shall implement documented dispute resolution procedures that require it to, at a minimum: a) keep a record of all complaints made known to them relating to the FME's compliance with FSC requirements; b) make these records available to SCS upon request; c) take appropriate action with respect to such complaints and any deficiencies found in FME's forest management system that affect compliance with	Note: This indicator refers to FSC-STD-20-001 V3-0, part 22 Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented procedures • Records related to grievance investigation and process 		

the requirements for certification; and d) document the actions taken to resolve grievance or dispute			
4.5.4. Fair compensation or reasonable mitigation is provided to local people, communities or adjacent landowners for substantiated damage or loss of income caused by the FME.	Intent: Damage may be to crops, game, trees, land, other managed resources, and impairment of essential environmental functions (for example, water quality). The intent of this Indicator is not to provide compensation for a justified business decision, such as selling product for a higher value or purchasing goods and services at a better price, given relative equal quality.		

PRINCIPLE #5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

C5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
5.1.1. The FME shall be financially able to implement core management activities, including all those environmental, social and operating costs, required to meet this Standard, and investment and reinvestment in forest management.	Verifiers: Financial planning documents and projections Guidance: Investment and re-investment activities may include, but are not limited to: planning; inventory; resource monitoring and protection; post-harvest treatments; capital improvements; maintenance; and any necessary ecosystem enhancement and restoration measures, over both the short-term (quarter years and years) and long-term (decades).		
5.1.2. The FME's responses	Intent: Short-term financial		

<p>to short-term financial factors shall be limited to levels that are consistent with fulfillment of this Standard.</p>	<p>factors may include but are not limited to: fluctuations in the market; requirements for cash flow; and, the need for sawmill equipment and log supplies.</p> <p>Guidance: “Responses to short-term financial factors” may include but are not limited to: increases in harvests or debt load; deferred maintenance of roads; and, staff reductions.</p>		
<p>C5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest’s diversity of products.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
<p>5.1.1. Where forest products are harvested or sold, opportunities for forest product sales and services are given to local harvesters, value-added processing and manufacturing facilities, and other operations that are able to offer services at competitive rates and levels of service.</p>	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with FME log buyers and local stakeholders • List of FSC product classes • Investigation of technological capabilities of local mills 		
<p>5.1.2. The FME takes measures to optimize the use of harvested forest products and explores product diversification where appropriate and consistent with management objectives.</p>	<p>Examples may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When financially and technically viable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New products are explored and developed for common but lesser used species or harvesting residues; ○ FME commercializes non-timber forest products (NTFPs); or ○ The FME commercializes environmental services, such as the protection of 		

	watersheds that serve hydroelectric dams or forest carbon offsets projects.		
C5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
5.3.1. Management practices are employed to minimize the loss and/or waste of harvested forest products.	Guidance: "Waste" consists of damage or underutilization of harvested products, except where portions of harvested material need to be left on site to maintain woody debris, nutrient cycling, or other ecological functions (see Criterion 6.3).		
5.3.2. Harvest practices are managed to protect residual trees and other forest resources, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil compaction, rutting and erosion are minimized; • residual trees are not significantly damaged to the extent that health, growth, or values are noticeably affected; • damage to NTFPs is minimized during management activities; and • techniques and equipment that minimize impacts to vegetation, soil, and water are used whenever feasible. 			
5.3.3. Log landings are kept to a minimum practicable number and size and are located so as to minimize adverse environmental impacts.	Guidance: The size and location of log landings should be based on impacts to sensitive ecosystems, proximity to the transportation network, and the rate at which logs at the		

	landing can be transported to their next location.		
5.3.4. Where on-site processing takes place, the footprint of the milling facility is kept to the smallest practicable size; the processing facilities are located in the most environmentally benign locales as well as in locations where losses to productive forest area are minimized.	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FME locates charcoal kilns or portable sawmills only after evaluating the environmental impacts to the selected sites (see Criterion 6.1). 		
C5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
5.4.1. The FME demonstrates knowledge of the operation's effect on the local economy as it relates to existing and potential markets for a wide variety of timber and non-timber forest products and services.	<p>Applicability: The capacity of forest management to affect the local economy is dependent on the scope and scale of operation. Large, highly productive ownerships have a greater capacity to affect the local economy and should thus explore more thoroughly the range of diversification opportunities than should a smaller, less productive operation.</p> <p>Intent: It is expected that the FME will explore a range of products or services, or act in cooperation with others in pursuing niche markets, if feasible. However, an actual diversified or value-added operation is not required, especially if it is financially infeasible.</p> <p>SLIMF Guidance: The capacity of forest management to affect the local economy is dependent on the scope and scale of operation. Large,</p>		

	highly productive ownerships as well as group certificates with landowners operating within proximity of one another may have a greater capacity to affect the local economy and should thus explore more thoroughly the range of diversification opportunities than should a smaller, less intensive operation.		
5.4.2. The FME strives to diversify the economic use of the forest according to Indicator 5.4.1.	<p>Intent: Economic diversification shall be evaluated in terms of its ecological impacts and shall not impede maintaining forest composition, structure, function, and other requirements present in this Standard. Developing new markets shall also be consistent with management objectives.</p> <p>Guidance: Diversification of economic uses may include but is not limited to: recreation; ecotourism; hunting; fishing; specialty products and lesser-used species of trees, grades of logs, and lumber; NTFPs; and emerging markets in new commodities such as water in its value to provide in-stream water flows.</p>		
C5.5 Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
5.5.1. In developing activities on the FMU, the FME identifies and defines appropriate measures for maintaining and/or enhancing forest services	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with FME staff and local stakeholders, such as anglers and hunters. 		

<p>and resources that serve public values, including municipal watersheds, fisheries, harvesting of NTFPs (fishing, hunting, berries and mushrooms), carbon storage and sequestration, recreation and tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan <p>Intent: This Indicator is intended to address forest services and resources that are associated with public values and not those addressed in Principles 6 and 9. Forest management operations should not have significant, long term negative impact on these forest services and resources.</p> <p>If past management has resulted in adverse impacts to forest services and resources, then the FME should identify measures to restore them.</p> <p>Forest services and resources may vary with ownership type (e.g., public vs. private), size, and region, and may include but are not limited to watersheds, fisheries, and other non-timber forest values and services such as recreation, aesthetics, and carbon storage and sequestration.</p> <p>The reference to carbon storage and sequestration is to have forest managers recognize carbon storage as an important forest service and public value. It is not intended to preclude harvest that is consistent with other parts of this Standard, nor is the FME required to quantify carbon storage and sequestration. The FME should consider the values associated with carbon and integrate it into management decisions as done with</p>		
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	<p>watersheds, fisheries, and recreation.</p> <p>SLIMF guidance: Compliance with this Indicator is scale-dependent. Large group certificates of SLIMFs might have a greater impact in impacting and affecting these issues.</p>		
5.5.2. The FME uses the information from Indicator 5.5.1 to implement appropriate measures for maintaining and/or enhancing these services and resources.			
C5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels that can be permanently sustained.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
5.6.1. For natural forest management operations, the annual allowable cut (AAC) of forest products, either by area or volume, shall be established by a combination of empirical data and published literature, based on conservative, well-documented growth and yield estimates to ensure that the rate of harvest does not exceed the calculated rates of long-term regeneration.	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth and yield data • Stand table projections • Management plan <p>Applicability note: Short rotation crops, such Christmas tree farms established on forest soils prior to November 1994 may be certified as part of natural forest management certificates if the area used for the farm amounts to a limited portion of the FMU (generally <5% of the FMU). If the primary purpose of the FMU is to produce Christmas trees or other short rotation crops, then these may be treated as plantations and subject to Principle 10. Christmas tree farms and other short rotation crops are subject to all of the requirements of the standard, including Criterion 5.6. See FSC-DIS-01-001 and Sustainable Forest</p>		

	Management: Support to Forest Stewardship Council D 1.1(June 2010) for more information.		
5.6.2. For plantation forest management, the growth and harvest rates (for thinning and final cuts), shall be based on well-documented information and/or field trials, and be consistent with the observed behaviour of the species at the national or regional level.			
5.6.3. For large FMEs: Average annual harvest levels, over rolling periods of no more than 10 years, do not exceed the calculated AAC. For SLIMF: On SLIMF forests, harvest levels and rates do not exceed growth rates over successive harvests, contribute directly to achieving desired future conditions as defined in the forest management plans, and do not diminish the long term ecological integrity and productivity of the site.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest records • Comparison of records of harvested volume by species (or species groups) with the AAC established for the species (or species groups). Guidance: The portion of the indicator applicable for large FMEs applies to FMUs over 100 ha. The portion of the indicator applicable for SLIMF is for FMUs <100 ha or that meet the definition of a low intensity SLIMF.		
5.6.4. For operations entailing regular annual harvesting, the 10-year rolling average harvest level does not exceed average annual increment.	Verifiers: Comparison of records of harvested volume by species (or species groups) with the AAC established for the species (or species groups).		
5.6.5. Harvest levels shall be set such that inventories of desired species increase over time, unless it is substantiated	Verifiers: Stocking data (diameter classes, stand density, etc.)		

<p>that current inventories (measured in average standing volume per hectare) exceed optimal levels.</p>			
<p>5.6.6. For operations harvesting non-timber forest products such as seeds, management strategies incorporate the best available monitoring and inventory data to calculate a conservative growth and harvest rates; harvest of non-timber forest products is also subject to Indicator 5.6.3.</p>	<p>Examples of NTFPs may include: Greenery, game, seeds, flowers, berries, mushrooms, and fish.</p> <p>Note: Christmas trees are classified as short rotation crops under FSC and do not meet the definition of an NTFP.</p>		
<p>5.6.7. For timber investment management programs: If growth projections are used to make claims on the rate of financial return, the FME shall include a visible declaration on all material that carries the FSC or certification body trademarks regarding the responsibility of financial claims (e.g., “the FSC and SCS are not responsible for, and do not endorse, any financial or profit claims made by the timber investment organization.”) (See FSC-TMK-50-201, V1.0, section 16).</p>	<p>Guidance: A timber investment organization is a forest management project established in a natural or plantation forest (e.g., a TIMO or REIT), where the FME uses funds from various investors to achieve management objectives, usually in exchange for returns on investment within a specified timeframe</p>		

PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

C6.1. Assessments of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into

management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site disturbing operations.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
<p>6.1.1. For large FMEs: Using the results of credible scientific analysis, best available information, and local knowledge and experience, an assessment of conditions on the FMU is completed and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest community types and development, size class and/or successional stages, and associated natural disturbance regimes; • Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RTE) or rare ecological communities; • Other habitats and species of management concern; • Water resources and associated riparian habitats and hydrologic functions; • Soil resources; and • Historic conditions on the FMU related to forest community types and development, size class and/or successional stages, and a broad comparison of historic and current conditions. <p>For SLIMFs: Prior to commencing site-</p>	<p>Intent: The primary intent of Criterion 6.1 is to avoid creating significant negative environmental impact by conducting baseline assessments of resource attributes, assessing the potential environmental impact of proposed management activities, and then incorporating the results of these assessments into management planning.</p> <p>Indicators 6.1.1 through 6.1.3 follow a logical sequence in which an assessment of current conditions is completed and compared to historic conditions in order to understand the effects of the short and long term impacts of management and to determine where restoration may be warranted, and then management approaches are developed and implemented that minimize and mitigate for these impacts.</p> <p>Assessments include all aspects of site-disturbing operations for which the landowner/manager has direct control, such as: activities associated with timber management, recreational uses, transportation, on-site wood processing facilities, grazing, mineral extraction, transmission line siting, and other activities conducted in the FMU.</p>		

<p>disturbing activities, the FME identifies the potential negative environmental impacts to soil and water resources, sensitive/RTE flora and fauna, and landscape features. If legally required, the assessment must be documented.</p>			
<p>6.1.2. Prior to commencing site-disturbing activities, the FME assesses and documents the potential short and long-term impacts of planned management activities on elements 1-5 listed in Indicator 6.1.1.</p>	<p>Guidance: The assessment must incorporate the best available information, drawing from scientific literature and experts. The impact assessment will at minimum include identifying resources that may be impacted by management (e.g., streams, habitats of management concern, soil nutrients). Additional detail (i.e., detailed description or quantification of impacts) will vary depending on the uniqueness of the resource, potential risks, and steps that will be taken to avoid and minimize risks.</p>		
<p>6.1.3. Using the findings of the impact assessment (Indicator 6.1.2), management approaches and field prescriptions are developed and implemented that: 1) avoid or minimize negative short-term and long-term impacts; and, 2) maintain and/or enhance the long-term ecological viability of the forest.</p>	<p>Examples of field-level decisions taken in response to this indicator may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FME does not conduct new clearcut harvests immediately adjacent to previous clearcut harvests (either on or off the FMU) unless these previous harvests have regeneration and stocking of sufficient size and density. • Harvesting is timed in a specific watershed as to reduce the cumulative effects of all site-disturbing activities. 		
<p>C6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be</p>			

established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.2.1. If there is a likely presence of RTE species as identified in Indicator 6.1.1 then either a field survey to verify the species' presence or absence is conducted prior to site-disturbing management activities, or management occurs with the assumption that potential RTE species are present.			
6.2.2. When RTE species are present or assumed to be present, modifications in management are made in order to maintain, restore or enhance the extent, quality and viability of the species and their habitats. Conservation zones and/or protected areas are established for RTE species where they are necessary to maintain or improve the short and long-term viability of the species. Conservation measures are based on relevant science, guidelines and/or consultation with relevant, independent experts as necessary to achieve the conservation goal of the Indicator.	SLIMF guidance: If independent experts are unavailable, the FME establishes conservation zone to protect RTE species or modified management to reduce adverse impacts to RTE species.		
6.2.3. Within the capacity of the FME, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and other activities are controlled to avoid the risk of impacts			

to vulnerable species and communities.			
6.2.4. The FME shall not harvest species that are included in Appendix I of CITES.			
C6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.3.1. The FME maintains, enhances, and/or restores under-represented successional stages in the FMU that would naturally occur on the types of sites found on the FMU.	<p>General guidance: The goal of this Indicator is to maintain, enhance, or restore the biological diversity associated with the mix of successional stages by forest type that would occur across the FMU under natural conditions. This goal includes plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, fungi, lichens, and other organisms associated with those plant community types and other elements of site diversity. The goal is not to maximize diversity through management, create “museum forests,” explicitly mimic natural disturbance regimes, or to re-create primeval forest conditions. Non-catastrophic disturbance should be the focus of analyzing for natural disturbance.</p> <p>The plant community type and development stage data generated in Indicator 6.1.1 (for example, a community/development stage matrix table) and baseline information from Indicator 6.1.2 may be used as the basic measurement for this Indicator. The level of detail and quantification may vary with the scale and intensity of</p>		

	<p>management, and is based on the best available data available. This information should also be used in determining where restoration is needed.</p> <p>SLIMF guidance: The ability to address the intent of this Indicator is based on size of ownership. The FME shall assess whether or not under-representative successional stages can be maintained, enhanced and/or restored.</p>		
<p>6.3.2. When a rare ecological community is present, modifications are made in both the management plan and its implementation in order to maintain, restore or enhance the viability of the community. Based on the vulnerability of the existing community, conservation zones and/or protected areas are established where warranted.</p>	<p>Applicability: This Indicator applies to occurrences of rare communities known listed under government regulations and occurrences identified in planning or implementing forest operations.</p> <p>Guidance: Conservation measures shall be based on relevant science, guidelines and/or consultation with relevant experts as necessary to achieve the conservation goal of the Indicator.</p>		
<p>6.3.3. The FME designs and implements harvests over time and space, with consideration of the integrity and connectivity of wildlife habitats.</p>	<p>Guidance: Large FMEs are expected to be able to make more contributions to habitat and connectivity for fauna. For SLIMFs, this may depend on proximity to other forestland or protected areas.</p>		
<p>6.3.4. Management maintains, enhances and/or restores the natural plant and wildlife habitat of Riparian Management Zones (RMZs) to provide:</p> <p>a) habitat for aquatic species that breed in</p>	<p>Intent: This Indicator is intended to cover the habitat and functions of riparian zones around rivers, perennial and intermittent streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, vernal pools and tidal waters.</p> <p>Guidance: Depending on the</p>		

<p>surrounding uplands; b) habitat for predominantly terrestrial species that breed in adjacent aquatic habitats; c) habitat for species that use riparian areas for feeding, cover, and travel; d) habitat for plant species associated with riparian areas; and, e) stream shading and inputs of wood and leaf litter into the adjacent aquatic ecosystem.</p>	<p>ecosystem and region, riparian zones frequently extend beyond, and may have different management guidelines than, those required by Criterion 6.5. Management activities in the RMZ are acceptable as long as ecological objectives are met.</p>		
<p>6.3.5. Management practices maintain or enhance plant species composition, distribution and frequency of occurrence similar to those that would naturally occur on the site.</p>	<p>Intent: This Indicator addresses species diversity broadly, not simply commercial species. The assumption is that maintaining species diversity in conformance with this Indicator will conserve genetic diversity as well, which is a requirement of Criterion 6.3.</p> <p>Guidance: While some site-specific treatments that simplify diversity may be necessary for specific objectives (e.g., planting and control of competing vegetation), in general management should strive to maintain a diversity of native species within stands.</p>		
<p>6.3.6. When planting is required, a local source of known provenance is used when available and when the local source is equivalent in terms of quality, price and productivity. The use of non-local sources are justified, such as in situations where other management objectives (e.g. disease resistance or adapting to climate change) are best served by</p>			

<p>non-local sources. Native species suited to the site are normally selected for regeneration.</p>			
<p>6.3.7. Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat components and associated stand structures, in abundance and distribution that could be expected from naturally occurring processes. These components include:</p> <p>a) large live trees, live trees with decay or declining health, snags, and well-distributed coarse down and dead woody material; a.LT1: The amount of dead wood and snags to retain should be more than 10 m³/ha. Logging residues (stumps, branches, etc.) that are generated during logging operation can be removed for economic purposes. a.LT2: Hollow standing trees with a diameter above 25 cm and trees with big bird nests shall be preserved.</p> <p>b) Legacy trees where present are not harvested; b.LT1: Remnant large, old trees are not harvested or are recruited as snags. b.LT2: For large FMEs - Special efforts shall be taken to increase the</p>	<p>Note: Work and safety along major roads and recreational sites may be taken into account when deciding whether or not to maintain snags, dead wood, and other hazardous trees.</p> <p>Examples – Retention components for harvested NTFPs may include the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mushrooms: dead wood is retained for fungal growth; a percentage of sexually mature individuals is retained on each harvest site. • Plant parts: a percentage of reproductive plant parts, both male and female, is retained on each harvest site in natural distribution on the plant and the harvest site; the removal of branches or bark minimizes damage to the selected plant; where the harvesting of a whole plant is required, a percentage of sexually mature individuals, seeds or other reproductive plant parts is retained at each harvest site that secures regeneration; where fruits or nuts are harvested, measures are taken as necessary to ensure that habitat conditions required for their regeneration are maintained/ enhanced • Fauna: national and local laws on the harvesting of fauna are respected; FME participates in efforts to 		

<p>share of native noble hardwoods (a, b). b.LT3: For SLIMF FMEs - Special efforts shall be taken to maintain the share of native noble hardwoods</p> <p>c) vertical and horizontal complexity; and</p> <p>d) Trees selected for retention are generally representative of the dominant species naturally found on the site</p> <p>d.LT1: Biodiversity trees shall be chosen from wide variety of species with larger diameter among the most biologically valuable and wind stable trees. Hollow standing trees and trees with big bird nests can be counted as biodiversity trees.</p> <p>d.LT2: At least 10 living biodiversity trees (at least 5 in case of noble hardwood when present) per hectare shall be selected and left in final felling (including clear cutting, selective cutting and step wise cutting) and shall be left until natural decay. These trees shall be selected before logging operations.</p> <p>d.LT3: Spatial location of biodiversity trees in final felling areas</p>	<p>maintain habitat elements required for populations of harvested fauna.</p>		
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<p>should promote their long term survival and benefit endangered rare biodiversity forms.</p> <p>e) Where appropriate, the FME retains ecosystem components required for the maintenance or enhancement of harvested NTFPs.</p>			
<p>6.3.8. The FME shall implement retention guidelines developed for 6.3.7 in even-aged, uneven-aged, salvage harvests, and other management systems.</p>	<p>Note: Although 6.3.7 may set some minimum retention requirements, retention guidelines may vary depending on the sivicultural and/or other management system(s) employed.</p>		
<p>6.3.9. The FME assesses the risk of, prioritizes, and, as warranted, develops and implements a strategy to prevent or control invasive species, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a method to determine the extent of invasive species and the degree of threat to native species and ecosystems; 2. implementation of management practices that minimize the risk of invasive establishment, growth, and spread; 3. eradication or control of established invasive populations when feasible: and, 4. monitoring of control measures and management practices to assess their effectiveness in preventing or controlling invasive species. 	<p>Note: When the FME can demonstrate evidence (i.e., in the field or testimony of expert stakeholders) that no invasive species are present and that the risk of invasive species is low, this indicator may be inapplicable.</p> <p>If an exotic species is not invasive or has become naturalized, control measures may be limited to those sufficient to maintain native flora and fauna.</p>		
<p>6.3.10. In applicable</p>	<p>Intent: This Indicator applies to</p>		

<p>situations, the FME identifies and applies site-specific fuels management practices, based on: (1) natural or anthropogenic fire regimes, (2) risk of wildfire, (3) potential economic losses, (4) public safety, and (5) applicable laws and regulations.</p>	<p>forest types that are fire-adapted at risk of wildfire or to forest types that rarely burn naturally under threat of human-set fires.</p>		
<p>C6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
<p>6.4.1. For large FMEs: FME shall leave representative samples of existing rare and/or endangered ecosystems (RSEs) for natural succession in their natural state covering at least 5% of the total forest area. Strict nature reserves located inside or bordering to the FME may be included in the estimation of the 5%.</p> <p>For SLIMF FMEs: FME shall protect representative samples of existing rare and/or endangered ecosystems in their natural state.</p>	<p>Note: RSE = representative sample ecosystem.</p>		
<p>6.4.2. Selection of regional RSEs to be preserved as required in 6.4.1 shall be based on the identification of key ecological areas (i.e., based on plant community distribution, soil types, etc) identified through consultation with environmental</p>			

stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities.			
<p>6.4.3. Management activities within RSEs are limited to low impact activities compatible with the protected RSE objectives, except under the following circumstances:</p> <p>a) harvesting activities only where they are necessary to restore or create conditions to meet the objectives of the protected RSE, or to mitigate conditions that interfere with achieving the RSE objectives; or</p> <p>b) road-building only where it is documented that it will contribute to minimizing the overall environmental impacts within the FMU and will not jeopardize the purpose for which the RSE was designated.</p>			
<p>6.4.4. The RSE assessment (Indicator 6.4.1) is periodically reviewed and if necessary updated (at a minimum every 10 years) in order to determine if the need for RSEs has changed; the designation of RSEs is revised according to indicator 6.4.2.</p>			
<p>C6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and to protect water resources.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance

			(C, NC or NA)
6.5.1. The FME shall have written guidelines that cover all technical specifications required in this Criterion.	Note: The written guidelines should address all indicators of Criterion 6.5.		
6.5.2. Forest operations meet or exceed Best Management Practices (BMPs) that address components of the Criterion where the operation takes place.	<p>Intent: BMPs for water quality, erosion control, protection of forest resources during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances provide a foundational minimum for compliance with this Criterion.</p> <p>BMPs include both voluntary and mandatory state and regional BMPs, as well as analogous terms used in certain states (e.g., Site Level Guidelines).</p> <p>Isolated and minor situations of non-compliance with BMPs may or may not result in a finding of nonconformance with the Indicator.</p>		
6.5.3. Management activities including site preparation, harvest prescriptions, techniques, timing, and equipment are selected and used to protect soil and water resources and to avoid erosion, landslides, and significant soil disturbance. Logging and other activities that significantly increase the risk of landslides are excluded in areas where risk of landslides is high. The following actions are addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slash is concentrated only as much as 	<p>Intent: This Indicator includes soil productivity, function, and habitat (including the leaf litter layer and fine woody debris) in all stands, management systems, and harvest objectives.</p> <p>Guidance: Attention to this Indicator is expected to increase with the amount and frequency of woody material removed from the site (e.g., biomass removals and whole tree harvests).</p> <p>Decisions are made based on objective data regarding slope, erosion-hazard rating, potential for soil compaction, rutting, and risk of landslides.</p>		

<p>necessary to achieve the goals of site preparation and the reduction of fuels to moderate or low levels of fire hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance of topsoil is limited to the minimum necessary to achieve successful regeneration of species native to the site. • Rutting and compaction is minimized. • Soil erosion is not accelerated. • Burning is only done when consistent with natural disturbance regimes. • Natural ground cover disturbance is minimized to the extent necessary to achieve regeneration objectives. • Whole tree harvesting on any site over multiple rotations is only done when research indicates soil productivity will not be harmed. • Low impact equipment and technologies is used where appropriate. 			
<p>6.5.4. The transportation system, including design and placement of permanent and temporary haul roads, skid trails, recreational trails, water crossings and landings, is</p>	<p>Guidance: Control measures that reduces ecological impacts may include but are not limited to: roads without a weather resistant surface are used only during periods of weather when conditions are favorable to</p>		

<p>designed, constructed, maintained, and/or reconstructed to reduce short and long-term environmental impacts, habitat fragmentation, soil and water disturbance and cumulative adverse effects, while allowing for customary uses and use rights. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to all roads and trails (temporary and permanent), including recreational trails, and off-road travel, is controlled, as possible, to minimize ecological impacts; • road density is minimized; • erosion is minimized; • sediment discharge to streams is minimized; • there is free upstream and downstream passage for aquatic organisms; • impacts of transportation systems on wildlife habitat and migration corridors are minimized; • area converted to roads, landings and skid trails is minimized; • habitat fragmentation is minimized; • unneeded roads are closed and rehabilitated. 	<p>minimize road damage, surface erosion, and sediment transport; if necessary to minimize ecological impacts, access is restricted on roads not immediately necessary for management purposes; posted or monitored enforcement.</p> <p>Examples for evaluating adequacy of the transportation system may include but are not limited to: roads constructed on slopes in excess of 60% are made with full bench cuts or minimal side cast; for decommissioned roads, bridges and culverts are removed, water bars are installed; slopes are recontoured or revegetated, and ecologically functional drainage patterns are established; landings are located on ecologically suitable sites and the size is minimized and the number of landings is optimized to minimize overall disturbance to the site; landings are seeded, mulched, or covered with slash after use; Riparian Management Zone crossings are kept to a minimum; stream crossings are installed at an angle that causes least ecological disturbance; water diversion structures are used according to locally applicable guidelines. As part of watershed assessments, habitats for salmonids and other threatened and endangered aquatic species are identified. If shown to be necessary, road density is reduced in such habitats and/or mitigated within the watershed.</p> <p>Cooperative transportation planning with agencies, such as</p>		
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	<p>watershed management councils, is used to minimize negative cumulative impacts across the landscape.</p> <p>The FME should design culverts and take other steps to ensure fish passage in order to maintain or enhance the biodiversity of the stream, although it is understood that there may be some situations where free upstream and downstream passage is not possible.</p>		
<p>6.5.5. In consultation with appropriate expertise, the FME implements written Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) buffer management guidelines that are adequate for preventing environmental impact, and include protecting and restoring water quality, hydrologic conditions in rivers and stream corridors, wetlands, vernal pools, seeps and springs, lake and pond shorelines, and other hydrologically sensitive areas. The guidelines include vegetative buffer widths and protection measures that are acceptable within those buffers.</p>	<p>Guidance: Appropriate expertise may include hydrologists, geologists, and state forest agencies.</p> <p>The focus of this Indicator is on stream and water quality protection, and also involves riparian management zones and stream management zones. See Indicator 6.3.4 for requirements addressing plant and wildlife habitat values adjacent to water bodies.</p> <p>RMZ buffer width may vary depending on the width of stream or river, seasonal water flow, sensitivity of soils, presence of fish and other macrofauna, dead wood retention objectives, and other factors.</p>		
<p>C6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.6.1. All chemical	Verifiers:		

<p>pesticide use in nurseries, FMUs or processing facilities occurs within the context of an integrated pest management program; pesticides are only used when non-chemical management has been proven ineffective or cost-prohibitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silvicultural prescriptions are selected and designed to minimize the dependence on chemical pesticides. • The FMU can demonstrate evidence of reduction or elimination of the use of chemical pesticides over time. 		
<p>6.6.2. If the FME uses chemical pesticides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FME shall have a complete list of chemical pesticides used; • The FME shall maintain records of all pesticides used, including the name of the product, active ingredient(s), location and method of application, total quantity applied, and the dates of application; • The FME shall comply with all safety regulations during the transport, manipulation, application, and storage of chemical pesticides; • Where required by law, field personnel shall be properly licensed to apply chemical pesticides; • FME personnel and contractors shall use appropriate equipment and gear to assure safe application; 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FME shall provide adequate supervision and training to personnel and contractors related to the transport, storage, manipulation, and application of chemical pesticides. 			
<p>6.6.3. The FME shall not use highly hazardous chemical pesticides as defined by the FSC (FSC-POL-30-601), those prohibited in the country, pesticides classified as Type 1A or 1B by the World Health Organization (WHO) or pesticides composed of hydrocarbons or chlorine. Exceptions are made when the FSC has permitted a formal derogation to the FME in the applicable territory. In such cases, the FME shall follow the terms of the approved derogation.</p> <p>Note: Non-conformance to this Indicator constitutes a <i>Major Failure</i> and precludes award of certification until appropriately corrected.</p>	<p>Note: See FSC-GUI-30-001 for a list of FSC-prohibited chemicals.</p> <p>If FME is an applicant for certification and is in nonconformance to this indicator and wishes to file a derogation request, rather than discontinue use of prohibited chemical, it may submit its derogation request to SCS prior to being awarded certification. If FSC IC denies the derogation request, the FME shall not use the prohibited chemical.</p>		
<p>C6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off site locations.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.7.1. Chemical, container, liquid and solid non-organic waste shall be disposed in an environmentally			

appropriate and legal manner at off-site locations , whether from forest operations or processing facilities.			
6.7.2. Efforts shall be taken to control and minimize disposal of all types of waste in the forest including garbage left from visitors.			
6.7.3. Appropriate oil absorbent kit shall be available in storage on forest machinery.			
6.7.4. Appropriate oil absorbent kit or spill proof tanks shall be used at chainsaw and vehicle filling points.			
6.7.5. The FME shall have contingency plans and procedures for prevention and cleanup following spills or other accidents involving chemical pesticides, oils, fuels, and other chemicals.	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle and chainsaw maintenance is conducted as necessary to prevent leaks. • Workers are trained in how to respond to a chemical spill. 		
6.7.6. As much as possible, the FME uses fuels, lubricants, and other chemicals that have fewer negative environmental impacts.	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodegradable oil should be preferred, for chainsaws and hydraulic oil in forest machinery. 		
C6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.8.1. There shall be no use (defined as commercial use as well as for research purposes) of genetically modified organisms within the FMU. Note: Non-			

conformance to this Indicator constitutes a Major Failure and precludes award of certification until appropriately corrected.			
6.8.2 All use of biological control agents takes place within the context of an integrated pest management program that documents, minimizes, monitors, and strictly controls their application.			
6.8.3. Use of biological control agents takes place only where demonstrably necessary and only under strict protocols in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.			
C6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
6.9.1. Exotic species (tree species as well as other flora and fauna) are introduced into the FMU only after active investigation demonstrates that they are not invasive. LT supplemental: 6.9.1.1. Non-tree exotic species should not be cultivated in the forest, except for scientific and recreational purposes in conformance to indicator 6.9.1.	Applicability: Indicators 6.9.1 and 6.9.1.1. shall be evaluated separately for conformance. Note: See indicator 6.3.9 for invasive, exotic species control. See Criterion 6.10 for conversion to plantations.		
LT 6.9.4: 6.9.4.1 Species that	Guidance: Species displacement may occur when the planting of		

<p>naturally grow in Middle Europe and have the possibility to migrate to Lithuania due to climate change shall only be tolerated in the case of positive scientific consensus and conformance to indicator 6.9.1.</p> <p>6.9.4.2. The planting of species from Middle Europe shall <i>not</i> be used to displace species native to Lithuania.</p>	<p>an exotic species leads to a stand-type conversion throughout time and space (i.e., successional stages).</p> <p>Scientific consensus is attained when there is general or widespread agreement among experts that certain Middle European species are expected to migrate to Lithuania.</p>		
<p>C6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. 			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
<p>6.10.1. The FME shall not convert forests or threatened non-forested habitats to plantations or other non-forest land uses, except when the conversion complies with indicators 6.10.2 to 6.10.5.</p>			
<p>6.10.2. If there is conversion, this shall not exceed 5% of the FMU during any given period of 5 years and this conversion shall have the backing of the responsible government agencies and the support of social and environmental stakeholders (See FSC-ADV-30-602).</p>			
<p>6.10.3. Forest conversion to non-forest</p>	<p>Applicability: Non-forest land use includes plantations,</p>		

land uses does not occur on high conservation value forest areas.	building construction, mineral extraction facilities, on-site processing facilities, etc.		
6.10.4. Natural or semi-natural stands are not converted to plantations. Degraded, semi-natural stands may be converted to restoration plantations with the intent of reverting them semi-natural stands.	<p>Applicability: This applies to the conversion of natural or semi-natural forests to plantations of native and/or exotic species.</p> <p>Guidance: Restoration plantation management should be focused on attaining natural stand structures and species diversity.</p>		
6.10.5) The FME shall demonstrate the long-term conservation benefits of converting portions of the FMU to plantations or non-forest land.	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of a charcoal kiln allows for the use of small woody residues, which can be proven to improve the conditions for the regeneration of some commercial species. • The construction of a look-out tower to detect illegal logging or forest fires. 		
6.10.6. The FME shall not conduct activities that contribute to the destruction or substantial alteration of natural forest, or other natural ecosystem types, in areas outside of the FMU under evaluation.	See FSC-POL-20-002 V3 D2-2 <i>Policy on Association</i> for more information and Criterion 1.6.		

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- a) Management objectives.**
- b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.**
- c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.**
- d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.**
- e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.**
- f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.**
- g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.**
- h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.**
- i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.**

Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
7.1.1. The forest management plan (FMP) identifies the ownership and legal status of the FMU and its resources, including rights held by the owner and rights held by others.	Note on Criterion 7.1: A management plan may consist of a series of documents, including data stored digitally, but preferably has one overarching document that address the components of this criterion. SLIMF indicators start at 7.1.19.		
7.1.2. The FMP describes the history of land use and past management, current forest types and associated development, size class and/or successional stages, and natural disturbance regimes that affect the FMU (see Indicator 6.1.1).	Guidance: This Indicator refers to information already compiled in Indicator 6.1.1. Natural disturbance regimes include wind, fire, insects, and pathogens. Typical disturbance events in terms of opening size, intensity disturbance, range, and frequency of disturbance are described to the extent they are known.		

<p>7.1.3. The FMP describes: a) current conditions of the timber and non-timber forest resources being managed; b) desired future conditions; c) historical ecological conditions; and d) applicable management objectives and activities to move the FMU toward desired future conditions.</p>			
<p>7.1.4. The FMP includes a description of the landscape within which the FMU is located and describes how landscape-scale habitat elements described in Criterion 6.3 will be addressed.</p>	<p>Guidance: The landscape description and landscape management objectives consider elements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land uses and trends in the surrounding landscape; • a general description of forest ownership types and parcel sizes in the landscape; • forest types, type of management, and general condition of forests within the landscape; • significant water bodies and other features that cross the FMU boundary; • diversity of habitats across the ownership, as indicated by forest type; • species or species groups that may be significantly affected by habitat loss or fragmentation on the FMU. 		
<p>7.1.5. The FMP includes a description of the following resources and outlines activities to conserve and/or protect:</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rare, threatened, or endangered species and natural communities (see Criterion 6.2); • plant species and community diversity and wildlife habitats (see Criterion 6.3); • water resources (see Criterion 6.5); • soil resources (see Criterion 6.3); • Representative Sample Areas (see Criterion 6.4); • High Conservation Value Forests (see Principle 9); • Other special management areas. 			
<p>7.1.6. If invasive species are present, the FMP describes invasive species conditions, applicable management objectives, and how they will be controlled (see Indicator 6.3.9).</p>	<p>Guidance: The plan may reference supporting guidelines and policies published by state agencies, NGOs or other organizations that describe specific management practices.</p>		
<p>7.1.7. The FMP describes insects and diseases, current or anticipated outbreaks on forest conditions and management goals, and how insects and diseases will be managed (see Criteria 6.6 and 6.8).</p>	<p>Intent: Disease may include biotic factors (e.g., fungi and other pathogens) and abiotic factors (e.g., acidic deposition).</p> <p>Guidance: Potential impacts on stocking or harvest are described.</p> <p>The FMP may reference supporting guidelines and policies published by state agencies, NGOs or other organizations that describe specific management practices.</p>		
<p>7.1.8. If chemicals are</p>			

<p>used, the plan describes what is being used, applications, and how the management system conforms to Criterion 6.6.</p>			
<p>7.1.9. If biological controls are used, the management plan describes what is being used, applications, and how the management system conforms to Criterion 6.8.</p>			
<p>7.1.10. The management plan incorporates the results of the evaluation of social impacts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional cultural resources and rights of use (see Criterion 2.1); • potential conflicts with customary uses and use rights (see Criteria 2.2, 2.3, 3.2); • management of ceremonial, archeological, and historic sites (see Criteria 3.3 and 4.4); • management of aesthetic values (see Indicator 4.4.1); • public access to and use of the forest, and other recreation issues; • local and regional socioeconomic conditions and economic opportunities, including opportunities for quality jobs and training (see indicators 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.), and local purchasing opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.3). 	<p>Applicability note for LT: All criteria referenced from Principle 3 are not applicable to Lithuania.</p>		

7.1.11. The FMP describes the general purpose, condition and maintenance needs of the transportation network (see Indicator 6.5.4).	Intent: The transportation network includes roads, skid trails, landings, and stream crossings. Management needs include maintenance, upgrades, closures, etc.		
7.1.12. The FMP describes the silvicultural and other management systems used and how they will sustain, over the long term, forest ecosystems present on the FMU.			
7.1.13. The FMP describes how species selection and harvest rate calculations were developed to meet the requirements of Criterion 5.6.	<p>Intent: “species selection” refers to species selected to harvest, retain, and promote regeneration.</p> <p>Guidance: The plan describes the methods used to calculate the harvest level, and describes how that level is consistent with the composition, structures, and functions of the FMU in accordance with Criterion 6.3 and other applicable Criteria.</p>		
7.1.14. The FMP includes a description of monitoring procedures necessary to address the requirements of Criterion 8.2.			
7.1.15. The FMP includes maps describing the resource base, the characteristics of general management zones, special management areas, and protected areas at a level of detail to achieve management objectives and protect sensitive sites.	<p>Guidance: Depending on the map scale (e.g. forest level vs. stand level) and purpose and intensity of management, maps should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • property boundaries and ownership; • roads and trails; • planned management activities including forest product harvest areas; • forest types by age class; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topography, soils, water courses and water bodies; • wetlands and riparian zones; • archeological and cultural sites and customary use areas; • locations of unique and sensitive natural communities, habitats and features; • rare, threatened and endangered species; • Representative Sample Ecosystems, and • designated protected areas and High Conservation Value Forests. <p>The location of sensitive sites (e.g. rare plants or archaeological sites) need not be made publicly available to protect the resource.</p>		
<p>7.1.16. The FMP describes and justifies the types and sizes of harvesting machinery and techniques employed on the FMU to minimize or limit impacts to the resource.</p>	<p>Guidance: The landowner or manager provides rationale for the types of equipment used in different situations. Where they are not legally allowed to restrict the type of equipment (e.g., some state harvesting contracting requirements), the plan describes how different types of equipment are selected.</p>		
<p>7.1.17. Plans for harvesting and other significant site-disturbing management activities required to carry out the FMP are prepared prior to implementation. Plans clearly describe the activity, the relationship to</p>	<p>Intent: This Indicator ensures that potential impacts and outcomes of site specific activities are addressed in a way that reflects the intent of a more general (not site-specific) management plan.</p>		

<p>objectives, outcomes, any necessary environmental safeguards (see C6.1 and C6.2), health and safety measures (see C4.2), and include maps of adequate detail.</p>	<p>Desired outcomes include both the immediate post-activity condition (e.g., stocking and composition) and desired longer-term outcomes (e.g., regeneration).</p> <p>Other significant site disturbing management activities may include, but are not limited to: site preparation, prescribed burns, use of chemicals or biological control agents, and road building or significant road maintenance.</p> <p>Guidance: Operation plans may be integrated into the management plan (more likely on small ownerships) or be a separate document prior to the activity (e.g., a form or narrative, with associated map).</p> <p>Harvest activity descriptions include the silvicultural system and specific practice, and desired post-harvest condition and other outcomes (e.g. regeneration).</p> <p>This Indicator may be addressed with a combination of documents, such as contracts, maps, BMPs, and pre-harvest checklists.</p>		
<p>7.1.18. The FMP describes the stakeholder consultation process.</p>			
<p><i>For FMU's meeting SLIMF requirements, only the following indicator(s) of this criterion apply; the indicator(s) are not to be used for assessing non-</i></p>	<p>Guidance: This applies to both small and low intensity SLIMFs.</p>		

<i>SLIMF operations:</i>			
<p>7.1.19. A written FMP exists for the property or properties for which certification is being sought. The FMP includes the following components:</p> <p>i. Management objectives (ecological, silvicultural, social, and economic) and duration of the plan.</p> <p>ii. Quantitative and qualitative description of the forest resources to be managed, including at minimum stand-level descriptions of the land cover, including species and size/age class and referencing inventory information.</p> <p>iii. Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, prescriptions, rationale, and typical harvest systems (if applicable) that will be used.</p> <p>iv. Description of harvest limits (consistent with Criterion 5.6) and species selection.</p> <p>v. Description of environmental assessment and safeguards based on the assessment, including approaches to: (1) pest and weed management, (2) fire management, and (3) protection of riparian management zones; (4) protection of representative samples of existing ecosystems (see Criterion 6.4) and management of High Conservation Value Forests (see Principle 9).</p> <p>vi. Description of location</p>	<p>i. Guidance: Objectives relate to the goals expressed by the landowner within the constraints of site capability and the best available data on ecological, silvicultural, social and economic conditions.</p> <p>ii. Guidance: In addition to stand-level descriptions of the land cover, information in site-level plans may include: landscape within which the forest is located; landscape-level considerations; past land uses of the forest; legal history and current status; socio-economic conditions; cultural, tribal and customary use issues and other relevant details that explain or justify management prescriptions.</p> <p>v. Guidance: Regional environmental assessments and safeguards or strategies to address pest and weed management, fire management, protection of rare, threatened, and endangered species and plant community types, protection of riparian management zones, and protecting representative samples of ecosystems and High Conservation Value Forests may be developed by state conservation agencies. Site specific plans for SLIMFs should be consistent with such guidance and may reference those works for clarity.</p> <p>vii. Guidance: Property level maps for family forests may</p>		

<p>and protection of rare, threatened, and endangered species and plant community types.</p> <p>vii. Description of procedures to monitor the forest, including forest growth and dynamics, and other components as outlined in Principle 8.</p> <p>viii. Maps represent property boundaries, use rights, land cover types, significant hydrologic features, roads, adjoining land use, and protected areas in a manner that clearly relates to the forest description and management prescriptions.</p>	<p>be simple and efficient to produce, and may cover only the information necessary for management to SLIMF requirements. At the group level, if GIS is used coverage should include protected areas, planned management activities, land ownership, property boundaries, roads, timber production areas, forest types by age class, topography, soils, cultural and customary use areas, locations of natural communities, habitats of species referred to in Criterion 6.2, riparian zones and analysis capabilities to help identify High Conservation Value Forests. Group managers may rely on state conservation agencies for complex GIS services.</p>		
<p>7.1.20. Actions undertaken on the FMU are consistent with the FMP and help to achieve the stated goals and objectives of the plan.</p>			
<p>C7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</p>			
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Verifiers, Examples, and Notes</p>	<p>Evaluation Team Notes</p>	<p>Conformance (C, NC or NA)</p>
<p>7.2.1. The FMP is revised and updated at regular intervals, the frequency of which is appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations.</p> <p>LT supplemental: 7.2.1.1. At a minimum, a full revision of the FMP occurs every 15 years.</p>			
<p>7.2.2. For large FMEs: The FME shall incorporate the</p>			

<p>results of monitoring or new scientific or technical information (e.g., silvicultural, environmental, social, and economic conditions) in the revision or adjustment of the management plan, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations.</p> <p>For SLIMF: At a minimum, FMP revisions shall follow national procedures.</p>			
<p>C7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
<p>7.3.1. Workers are qualified to properly implement the FMP; all forest workers are provided with sufficient guidance and supervision to adequately implement their respective components of the FMP.</p>	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMP, harvesting operation plan and other activities' plans are available for staff and used in everyday work. • Interviews with FME staff • Records of training • Staff and contractor evaluations • Observation of supervisory personnel in the field. 		
<p>7.3.2. For large FMEs: There is a documented protocol by which forest workers (including contractors) are duly trained as to their role in implementing the FMP.</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>Training required for the implementation of the FMP many include proper felling techniques, chainsaw maintenance, flora and fauna identification, emergency procedures, required national or local licenses or certificates for practicing forestry or logging, etc.</p>		
<p>7.3.4. Records are maintained as to when each forest worker received training in the</p>			

implementation of the FMP.			
7.3.5. The FME shall demonstrate compliance with and implementation of the FMP in field operations.	Guidance: Harvest prescriptions are carried out as planned. Minor changes to operational plans during operations are consistent with the conservation and long-term viability of the forest resource.		
C7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
7.4.1. While respecting landowner confidentiality, the FMP or a summary of the FMP that outlines the elements of the plan described in Criterion 7.1 is available to the public either at no charge or a nominal fee.	Guidance: See Criterion 8.5 for more information on respecting landowner confidentiality and what is acceptable to provide in a public summary. Limited elements of the plan may be excluded to protect the security of environmentally sensitive and/or proprietary information. When possible, the FME should post a summary of the management plan on their website, but at a minimum this summary is made available upon request.		
7.4.2. The FME shall update the public summary of the FMP as necessary, or, at a minimum, during full revisions of the FMP.			

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

C8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow

comparison of results and assessment of change.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
8.1.1. Consistent with the scale and intensity of operations, the FME shall implement shall conduct consistent and replicable documented procedures for the periodic monitoring of forest conditions (C8.2), management activities (C8.2), management plan compliance (C8.2), and chain of custody (C8.3).	Applicability note: Where this indicator cross-references Criteria with SLIMF indicators, the monitoring protocol can be consistent with SLIMF requirements of those Criteria.		
8.1.2. The FME shall demonstrate that monitoring protocols have been implemented consistently over time.	Verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring records or reports • Journal entries or log books • Analyses of data • Interviews with FEM staff and stakeholders, especially for SLIMF 		
<p>C8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:</p> <p>a) Yield of all forest products harvested.</p> <p>b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.</p> <p>c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.</p> <p>d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.</p> <p>e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
8.2.a.1 For all commercially harvested products, an inventory system is maintained. The inventory system includes at a minimum: a) species, b) volumes, c) stocking, d) regeneration, and e) stand and forest composition and structure; and f) timber quality.	Applicability note: Where this Criterion cross-references Criteria with SLIMF indicators, the monitoring can be consistent with SLIMF requirements of those Criteria. Guidance: Information gathered and maintained as part of the inventory system is dependent on the scale and intensity of the		

	management objectives.		
8.2.a.2 Significant, unanticipated removal or loss or increased vulnerability of forest resources is monitored and recorded. Recorded information includes date and location of occurrence, description of disturbance, extent and severity of loss, and may be both quantitative and qualitative.	Guidance: Removal, loss or increased vulnerability of forest products may result from poaching, fire, pests, disease, storm, over-browsing or other depredation, infestation by invasive species or other disturbances.		
8.2.b. The FME maintains records of harvested timber and NTFPs (volume and product and/or grade). Records must adequately ensure that the requirements under Criterion 5.6 are met.			
8.2.c. The FME periodically obtains data needed to monitor presence on the FMU of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rare, threatened and endangered species and/or their habitats; 2) Common and rare plant communities and/or habitat; 3) Location, presence and abundance of invasive species; 4) Condition of protected areas, set-asides and buffer zones; 5) High Conservation Value Forests (see Criterion 9.4). 	<p>Intent: It is not the intent of Indicator 8.2.c to require that all species be monitored, but rather to focus on monitoring of habitat conditions (as indicated by Criterion 6.2 and Criterion 6.3).</p> <p>Guidance: Monitoring should address the habitat conditions required by Criteria 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, and Principle 9.</p> <p>The intensity of monitoring required to address habitats protected by Criteria 6.2, 6.4, and Principle 9 is relative to the degree of protection and allowed management activities. For protected areas, informal monitoring may be sufficient. However, if management may have adverse impacts on a RTE species or a species limited</p>		

	<p>to a specific location on the FMU, then more intense evaluation and protection actions are likely required. Consultation with conservation agencies responsible for the species or habitat type may be used to determine the level of monitoring.</p> <p>The intensity of monitoring for other elements of Criterion 6.3 is dependent on the scale and intensity of the operations. Elements monitored may include: analysis of habitat connectivity as landscape-scale habitat features as indicated by forest inventory, cover type data, and aerial imagery; condition of riparian zones and other important habitats; and the size and abundance of snags and live decay trees.</p> <p>Informal approaches to monitoring invasive species (e.g., pre-harvest site inspections) may be adequate if the observations are routinely made and adequate to identify invasive species in early stages.</p>		
<p>8.2.d.1. Monitoring is conducted to ensure that site specific plans and operations are properly implemented, environmental impacts of site disturbing operations are minimized, and that harvest prescriptions and guidelines are effective.</p>	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest monitoring inspection records. <p>Guidance: This includes evidence of potential impacts to soil and water quality, wetlands and riparian zones, and instances of erosion or</p>		

	<p>damage to non-target species.</p> <p>Short-term impacts are monitored during and at the close of operations.</p> <p>Long-term impacts are monitored at an appropriate length of time after the operation to ensure that protection measures (e.g., water bars) are stable and functioning. Once protection measures are determined to be stable and effective, additional long-term monitoring may not be required.</p>		
<p>8.2.d.2. A monitoring program is in place to assess the condition and environmental impacts of the forest-road system.</p>	<p>Applicability: The forest-road system also includes trails used for recreation.</p> <p>Guidance: Road system monitoring may include but is not limited to: potential slope failures, erosion and water quality impacts, aquatic species' passage, overall road extent and density, and impacts of skid trails and other non-permanent roads.</p> <p>Monitoring requirements may be minimized in areas where there is no management activity and/or on non-active roads.</p>		
<p>8.2.d.3. For large FMEs: The FME monitors relevant socio-economic issues (see Indicator 4.4.1), including the social impacts of harvesting, participation in local training and job opportunities (see indicators 4.1.1. and 4.1.2),</p>			

and local purchasing opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.3).			
8.2.d.4. Stakeholder responses to management activities are monitored and recorded as necessary.	Guidance: Refer to indicators 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 for reference.		
8.2.d.5. Where sites of cultural significance exist, the opportunity to jointly monitor sites of cultural significance is offered to tribal representatives (see Principle 3).	Applicability to LT: This indicator is not applicable in Lithuania.		
8.2.e. The FME monitors the costs and revenues of management in order to assess productivity and efficiency.	<p>Verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial spreadsheets, receipts, tax returns. <p>Intent: This Indicator is closely related to Criterion 5.1, which identifies that economic viability should take into account environmental, social and operational costs of production.</p> <p>Revenues include income from timber and non-timber resources, recreational leases, payments for ecosystem services, and other forest uses within the FMU.</p>		
C8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
8.3.1. <i>For forest ownerships <10,000 ha:</i> The FME shall have written procedures for the tracking of certified products, also known as "Chain-of-Custody" (COC). At a minimum, these	Note: While evaluating conformance to 8.3.1 for forest ownerships <10,000, SCS auditor shall also complete Appendix 1 of <i>SCS Chain of Custody Indicators for Forest Management Enterprises</i> .		

<p>procedures shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures to control and track data related to volume and origin of harvested forest products (e.g., weights, inventories, and other measurements) in the forest, during transport, in logging decks and landings and processing centres controlled by the FME; • A description of the FSC product group (e.g., FSC-Pure) and the FME's certificate code (e.g., SCS-FM/COC-XXXXXX) on invoices and other documentation related to the sale of certified products; and • A description of the measures used to segregate certified forest products from non-certified ones through marking, labels, separate storage, and invoices or other documentation that accompanies the product until the point of sale, or the "forest gate." <p><i>For forest ownerships >10,000 or group certificates:</i> The FME shall have written procedures for the tracking of certified products, also known as "Chain-of-Custody" (COC) in conformance to the <i>SCS FSC Chain of Custody Indicators for Forest Management Enterprises</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>SCS Chain of Custody Indicators for Forest Management Enterprises</i> can be found here.</p>		
<p>8.3.2. The FME shall implement consistently the COC procedures defined in</p>			

indicator 8.3.1.			
8.3.3. If the FME wants to use the logo and/or other trademarks of FSC or SCS on its products or in publications, including websites, it shall ask for documented approval from SCS prior to use.			
C8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
8.4.1. The FME monitors and documents the degree to which the objectives stated in the FMP are being fulfilled, as well as significant deviations from the FMP.			
8.4.2. Where monitoring indicates that management objectives and guidelines, including those necessary for conformance with this Standard, are not being met or if changing conditions indicate that a change in management strategy is necessary, the FMP, operational plans, and/or other plan implementation measures are revised to ensure the objectives and guidelines will be met. If monitoring shows that the management objectives and guidelines themselves are not sufficient to ensure conformance with this Standard, then the objectives and guidelines are modified.	Intent: This Indicator requires that the results of monitoring be reflected in the implementation of the management plan. Revisions to the management plan as a result of monitoring are also addressed in Criterion 7.2.		
C8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
8.5.1. While protecting FME confidentiality, either full	Guidance: Information that is considered confidential		

monitoring results or an up-to-date summary of the most recent monitoring information is maintained, covering the Indicators listed in Criterion 8.2, and is available to the public, free or at a nominal price, upon request.	can be presented in such a way as to protect its confidentiality, including data on production, inventory, growth, costs, and other information deemed to provide a competitive advantage or proprietary in nature. This information can be represented in the public summary as trends, percentages, or in terms of their relation to the goals and limits outlined in the FMP.		
8.5.2. The FME shall update the public summary of monitoring results as necessary, or, at a minimum, during full revisions of the FMP.			
8.5.3. For timber investment programs, the FME shall make public, at least to its investors and/or shareholders, the results and analysis of the forest inventory program.	See Criterion 5.6 for more guidance on timber investment programs.		

PRINCIPLE #9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS			
Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.			
C9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
9.1.1. The FME shall conduct an evaluation to identify High Conservation Values (HCV) attributes present in the FMU. This evaluation, at a minimum, shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation of regional 	Applicability to Lithuania: The presence or absence of the six HCV types should be documented in the HCV assessment for both large and SLIMF FMEs.		

<p>or national conservation databases and maps;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation of the national HCVF toolkit, if it exists, or the first and third parts of the international toolkit for HCV presence (see <i>HCVF Toolkit</i> by WWF)¹; • Consideration of forest inventory data and observations from field workers, contractors or consultants of the FME; • Interviews with biologist and scientific experts, local communities, and other stakeholders; • Identification and documentation of possible threats to HCVs. 	<p>a) HCV1. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia), such as Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>b) HCV2. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance, such as intact forest landscapes.</p> <p>c) HCV3. Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, such as Natura 2000 sites and Woodland Key Habitats.</p> <p>d) HCV4. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control), such as areas important for drinking water.</p> <p>e) HCV5. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).</p> <p>f) HCV6. Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in</p>		
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¹ *HCVF Toolkit: Guidance for High Conservation Value Forests assessment* (http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/conservation/forests/tools/hcvf_toolkit/)
FM Interim Standard for Lithuania. V 2, February 2011.

	cooperation with such local communities).		
<p>9.1.2. The FME shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a written evaluation for HCVs that includes the elements of 9.1.1 and proposals to protect these HCVs; • Provide a technical explanation for the HCVs identified and the recommendations presented for the protection of these attributes; and • Demonstrate that actions are being taken to protect and/or reduce threats to HCVs that stem from the FME's management activities. 			
<p><i>For FMU's meeting SLIMF requirements, only the following indicator(s) of this criterion apply; the indicator(s) are not to be used for assessing non-SLIMF operations:</i></p>			
<p>9.1.3. The FME shall consult environmental stakeholders, government officials or researchers to identify HCVs. If there are HVCs present, the FME shall take all reasonable action to protect these values and/or reduce threats to them.</p>			
<p>9.1.4) The FME shall consult the national HCVF toolkit, if it exists, or the first and third parts of the international toolkit for HCV presence (see footnote for</p>			

large FMEs at 9.1.1).			
C9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
9.2.1. The results of stakeholder consultation related to HCVs shall specify clearly the conservation values that were identified, as well as the proposed strategies for their maintenance, enhancement or reduction of threats. Large FMEs shall document this consultation.			
9.2.2. The FME shall maintain a list of all of pertinent stakeholders that the certifier can interview related to HCVFs.			
9.2.3. The results of stakeholder consultation shall indicate that the FME consistently considers and protects areas of HCV.			
C9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
9.3.1. The FME, in the management plan and its public summary, shall describe the conservation values of each area of HCV identified in the FME, as well as the actions taken to maintain and/or enhance these values.			
9.3.1. The FME shall update the HCV public summary, at a minimum, with full revisions of the FMP.			

9.3.3. The FME shall provide evidence in the field that it takes measures to protect HCVs, consistent with a precautionary approach.			
C9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
9.4.1. Measurable monitoring indicators, including qualitative and quantitative, are developed and presented in the HCV section of the FMP.	<p>Examples: FME has qualitative indicators for monitoring unauthorized activities in an unmanaged, protected HCVF, such as searching for evidence of intrusion (illegal harvesting, unauthorized trails/ roads, vandalism, etc).</p> <p>Guidance: These measurable monitoring indicators should focus on threats to HCV, as well as the measures taken to maintain or enhance them.</p>		
9.4.2. Consistent with the scale of and intensity of operations, annual or periodic monitoring is conducted that focuses on the effectiveness by which HCV management and protection measures are maintaining and/or enhancing the pertinent conservation attributes according to the indicators developed in 9.4.1.	SLIMF guidance: Monitoring may be more informal, but sufficient enough to detect any threats to HCVs. When a threat is detected, monitoring activities may increase with frequency until the threat can be diminished.		
9.4.3. The results of HCV monitoring are used adaptively in modifying HCV management and protection policies, as well in revising the FMP.			

9.4.4. The HCV assessment is reevaluated every 10-15 years to ensure that any new HCV values are detected and that previously identified HCVs are being maintained and/or enhanced in the long-term.			
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PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

C10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.1.1. The FMP contains clear descriptions of the management goals and prescriptions for plantations on the FMU, of the rationale for plantation management within the FMU, and the relationship between the plantations and natural forest conservation and restoration objectives within the FMU.			
10.1.2. The FME demonstrates clear progress in implementation of the components of the FMP that address natural forest conservation, biodiversity, and restoration objectives as they relate to plantation management.			
<p>C10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</p>			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.2.1. The scale and layout of existing and new plantation blocks are consistent with the			

patterns fo forest stands within the natural landscape.			
10.2.2. The FME shall design plantations to include stands with a diversity of age classes and rotation periods.			
10.2.3. The FME identifies and conserves all areas of natural vegetation within the FMU.			
10.2.4. The FME protects, maintains, and enhances natural vegetation and wildlife corridors in accordance to Criterion 6.3.			
10.2.5. Buffer zones of natural vegetation are maintained or established along watercourses in accordance to indicator 6.3.4. The riparian buffer widths widths established in indicator 6.5.5 are respected or exceeded.			
C10.3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.3.1. The FME shall employ a variety of species, provenances, and/or clones to achieve optimal economic, ecological and social stability.			
10.3.2. The FME introduces diversity to established and new plantations in accordance to indicators 10.2.2 and 10.3.1, and through practices such as: cut blocks of different size and	Note: other structural components may include non-competing natural vegetation, snags, and dead wood. Guidance: Where a large, contiguous even-aged tract of plantation has been		

<p>shape, and maintenance of volunteer (naturally established) seedlings and other structural components within plantation stands.</p>	<p>established in a landscape unit (e.g., watershed), the FME should implement measures to diversify the tract in accordance to indicator 10.2.2. and/or 10.3.1. The introduction of diversity measures should help reduce and mitigate the cumulative negative environmental effects of plantation management.</p> <p>The definition of a large, contiguous even-aged tract of plantation may range from 25 ha to over 100 ha.</p> <p>Size may also be dependent on the scale of the forest resources to be managed. For example, plantations established for the production NTFPs, contiguous even-aged tracts may be considered smaller.</p>		
<p>10.3.3. When established plantations are acquired or purchased and added to the FMU or maintained as a separate certified FMU, the FME shall ensure that planned management activities are consistent with the measures for plantation design and diversity, and conservation natural vegetation detailed in the indicators of Criteria 10.2 and 10.3.</p>			
<p>C10.4. The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</p>			
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Verifiers, Examples, and Notes</p>	<p>Evaluation Team Notes</p>	<p>Conformance (C, NC or NA)</p>

<p>10.4.1. Plantation species shall be selected based on suitability to site conditions (soils, topography and climate) and management objectives.</p>			
<p>10.4.2. Where exotic species have been selected, the FME shall explicitly justify this choice demonstrating that their performance is greater than that of native species.</p>	<p>LT guidance: The FSC Lithuanian National Initiative may not support the use of exotic species outside of the climate change adaptation provisions detailed in LT 6.9.4.</p>		
<p>10.4.3. No species shall be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site and that invasive characteristics, if any, can be controlled.</p>	<p>LT guidance: The FSC Lithuanian National Initiative may not support the use of exotic species outside of the climate change adaptation provisions detailed in LT 6.9.4.</p>		
<p>10.4.4. When exotic species are used the specific measures to prevent spontaneous regeneration outside plantation areas, unusual mortality, disease, insect outbreaks or other adverse environmental impacts shall be documented . In case exotic species are used, at least 20 pct of the stand shall consist of native species.</p>	<p>LT guidance: The FSC Lithuanian National Initiative may not support the use of exotic species outside of the climate change adaptation provisions detailed in LT 6.9.4.</p>		
<p>10.4.5. The FME shall maintain records that demonstrate the sources of seeds, clones, provenances or other vegetative material used in plantation stands.</p>			

C10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.5.1. Representative samples of existing natural ecosystems are maintained or enhanced in their natural state according to indicators 6.4.1 – 6.4.4.	Guidance: For most plantations, areas of unmanaged natural or semi-natural forests and natural vegetation may fulfill this requirement.		
10.5.2. Plantation design and management practices shall maintain or enhance ecological values that relate to the protection of areas of natural vegetation.	Examples: Management activities on plantation stands are carried out with consideration for migration patterns of fauna and/or pollination of native vegetation. Guidance: Activities to maintain or enhance ecological values that relate to the protection of areas of natural vegetation are not limited to plantation stands. Invasive species present on protected areas of natural vegetation should be controlled. Wildlife that makes use of both plantation and natural vegetation should be monitored as to help improve habitat conditions.		
C10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.6.1. Explicit measures shall be taken to maintain or enhance the soil in terms of structure, fertility and biological activity.			
10.6.2. The FME shall implement BMPs			

established in C6.5 to minimize impacts to soil and water resources.			
10.6.3. Where degradation and/or other negative impacts to soil and water resources have occurred on the FMU, the FME shall implement measures to mitigate such impacts.			
C10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.7.1. An integrated pest management plan shall exist that identifies pests, determines acceptable injury or action thresholds, chemical use, if applicable, and alternative methods of addressing pests (see indicator 7.1.7).			
10.7.2. Measures shall be taken in the forest to prevent outbreaks of pests, disease, fire and invasive plant introductions.			
10.7.3. FME shall implement a strategy to minimize the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers over time and space.			
10.7.4. FME shall implement a program to prevent and control fire on plantations within the FMU.			
C10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social			

well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in Principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.			
Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.8.1. The FME shall monitor the potential on- and off-site ecological impacts of plantation management activities in accordance to indicators 8.2.c., 8.2.d.1, and 8.2.d.2.			
10.8.2. The FME shall monitor the potential social impacts of plantation management activities in accordance to indicators 8.2.d.3 and 8.2.d.4.			
10.8.3. Acquisition of land for establishment of plantation forests does not adversely impact, without due compensation, local ownership rights or access/use patterns.	Guidance: Non-legally established customary uses or access may not be protected during acquisitions. Deeded or legally sanctioned customary use or access rights will be respected, unless both parties agree with free and informed consent to other terms.		
<i>For FMU's meeting SLIMF requirements, only the following indicator(s) of this criterion apply. The following indicators cannot be used to evaluate Non-SLIMF FMEs.</i>			
10.8.4. FME shall document negative environmental or social impacts and design and implement measures to address the impacts.			
C10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally			

shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

Indicators	Verifiers, Examples, and Notes	Evaluation Team Notes	Conformance (C, NC or NA)
10.9.1. Records are of sufficient detail to enable the SCS auditor(s) to determine if conversion of natural forests to plantations has occurred since November, 1994.			
10.9.2. For plantations established in natural forest areas converted after 1994, the FME demonstrates to SCS that the current manager/owner was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion of the natural forest to the plantation.			

ANNEX 1. Regulations applicable to forest management in Lithuania

Laws of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija
2. Misku istatymas
3. Zemes istatymas
4. Zemes reformos istatymas
5. Administraciniu teises pazeidimu kodeksas
6. Baudziamasis kodeksas
7. Pilieciu nuosavybes teisiu i islikusi nekilnojamaji turta atkurimo istatymas
8. Teritoriju planavimo istatymas
9. Saugomu teritoriju istatymas
10. Laukines gyvunijos istatymas
11. Saugomu gyvunu, augalu, grybu rusiu ir bendriju istatymas
12. Laukines augalijos istatymas
13. Fitosanitarijos istatymas
14. Augalu nacionaliniu genetiniu istekliu istatymas
15. Medziokles istatymas
16. Mokesciu uz valstybinius gamtos isteklius istatymo 3. 4. 6. 7. 11 straipsniu papildymo ir pakeitimo istatymas
17. Del Lietuvos Respublikos Auksciausiosios Tarybos-Atkuriamojo Seimo nutarimo „Del Savivaldybes gamtos apsaugos fondo nuostatu“ pakeitimo

Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. Del misku ukio valdymo ir misko ruosos
2. Del Specialiuju zemes ir misko naudojimo salygu patvirtinimo
3. Del zemes ukio sistemos misku perdavimo misku uredijoms ir nacionaliniams parkams
4. Del nuosavybes teisiu atstatymo j misko plotus ekvivalentine natura
5. Del staciojo misko kainu
6. Del misko kirtimo apimties (pagrindiniu kirtimu normos) tvirtinimo
7. Del Misku priesgaisrines apsaugos taisykliu patvirtinimo
8. Del Valstybines misku tarnybos pareigunu nuostatu patvirtinimo
9. Del Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybes 1995 m. balandzio 13 d. nutarimo Nr. 527 "Del Valstybines misku tarnybos pareigunu nuostatu patvirtinimo" dalinio pakeitimo
10. Del isiterpusiu i zemes ukio paskirties zemenaudas misku priskyrimo misku ukio paskirties

zemei

11. Del Lietuvos misku ukio ir medienos pramoses pletojimo programos
12. Del dalinio kompensavimo asmenims uz misku ukines veiklos apribojimus saugomose teritorijose
13. Del Privaciu misku tvarkymo ir naudojimo nuostatu patvirtinimo
14. Del Lietuvos Respublikos pilieciu nuosavybes teisiu i islikusi nekilnojamaji turta atkurimo istatymo jgyvendinimo tvarkos ir salygu
15. Del valstybines reiksmes misku plotu patvirtinimo
16. Del misku zeldinimo zemdirbystei netinkamoje ir laisvos valstybines zemes fondo zemeje
17. Del Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministerijos nuostatu patvirtinimo
18. Del medziokles Lietuvos Respublikoje
19. Del misku mokslinio tyrimo ir mokymo bei selekcines seklininkystes objektams priskirtu misku plotu patvirtinimo
20. Del uzmokescio uz medziokles plotu. esanciu valstybiniu misku. laisvos valstybines zemes bei valstybinio vidaus vandenu fondu zemeje. nuoma dydziu patvirtinimo
21. Del Pagrindines tikslines zemes naudojimo paskirties nustatymo ir prasymu leisti pakeisti pagrindine tiksline zemes naudojimo paskirtj padavimo. nagrinejimo ir sprendimu priemimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
22. Del Lietuvos Respublikos fitosanitarinio registro jsteigimo ir jo nuostatu patvirtinimo
23. Del Misku priskyrimo misku grupems tvarkos ir misku priskyrimo misku grupems normatyvu patvirtinimo
24. Del Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybes 2001-2004 metu programos jgyvendinimo priemoniu patvirtinimo
25. Del Nenukirto valstybinio misko skyrimo ir pardavimo taisykliu patvirtinimo
26. Del laisvos valstybines zemes fondo zemes valdymo teises suteikimo misku uredijoms
27. Del Lietuvos Respublikos 2003 metu pagrindiniu misko kirtimu normos valstybiniuose miskuose patvirtinimo
28. Del laisvos valstybines zemes fondo zemes valdymo teises suteikimo misku uredijoms
29. Del misku priskyrimo misku grupems
30. Del Panevezio apskrities misku priskyrimo misku grupems
31. Del Kauno apskrities misku priskyrimo misku grupems
32. Del Lietuvos Respublikos saugomu teritoriju valstybes kadastro steigimo ir jo nuostatu patvirtinimo
33. Del Zalos. padarytos laisveje gvenanciai laukinei gvunijai ar jos buveinems. apskaiciavimo metodikos patvirtinimo
34. Del privalomuju atskaitymu i Lietuvos Respublikos valstybes biudzeta is pajamu uz parduota zaliavine mediena ir nenukirta miska apskaiciavimo ir mokejimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
35. Del Alytaus. Klaipedos. Marijampoles. Siauliu. Taurages. Teisiu. Utenos ir Vilniaus apskriciu misku priskyrimo misku grupems
36. Del Fiziniu ir juridiniu asmenu neteiseta veika miskuose padarytos zalos aplinkai atlyginimo tvarkos bei fiziniu ir juridiniu asmenu neteiseta veika miskuose padarytos zalos misko valdytoju. savininku ir naudotoju miskui. turtui ar interesams atlyginimo dydziu patvirtinimo

37. Del Misko zemes pavertimo kitomis naudmenomis tvarkos patvirtinimo
38. Del Mokescio uz medziojamuju gyvunu istekli naudojima skaiciavimo metodikos ir mokescio uz medziojamuiu gyvunu istekli naudojimatariu patvirtinimo. Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybes 2000 m. gruodzio 15 d. nutarimo Nr. 1458 ..Del valstybes rinkliavos objektu saraso. sios rinkliavos dydziu ir mokejimo ir grazinimo tvarkos patvirtinimo" pakeitimo ir 1999 m. vasario 25 d. nutarimo Nr. 210 ..Del uzmokescio uz medziokles plotu. esanciu valstybinu misku. laisvos valstybines zemes bei valstybinio vidaus vandenu fondu zemeje. nuoma dydziu patvirtinimo" pripazinimo netekusiu galios
39. Del Specialiosios bendruju misku ukio reikmiu finansavimo programos 2003 metu islaidu samatos pagal priemones patvirtinimo
40. Del Specialiosios bendrgju misku ukio reikmiu finansavimo programos 2003 metu islaidu samatos pagal priemones patvirtinimo
41. Del augalu genu banko steigimo
42. Del Lietuvos Respublikos misku valstybes kadastro steigimo ir jo nuostatu patvirtinimo
43. Del valstybes jmoniu misku urediju istatinio kapitalo sumazinimo ir turto perdavimo valstybes jmonei Valstybes turto fondui
44. Del pritarimo suderintam su Europos komisija Lietuvos 2004 - 2006 metu bendrojo programavimo dokumento projektui
45. Del specialiosios Bendruiu misku ukio reikmiu finansavimo programos 2004 metu islaidu samatos pagal priemones patvirtinimo
46. Del Aukstaitijos. Dzukijos. Zemaitijos nacionaliniu parku ir Traku istorinio nacionalinio parko teritorijose esanciu valstybines reiksmes misku suteikimo valdyti patikejimo teise
47. Del Bendruju buveiniu ar pauksciu apsaugai svarbiu teritoriju nuostatu patvirtinimo
48. Del maksimalios lesu sumos. del kurios 2004 metais asignavimu valdvtojai turi teise prisiimti jsipareigojimus. sudarydami sutartis del projektu. remiamu is Europos Sajungos strukturuiniu fondu ir bendrojo finansavimo lesu. igyvendinimo pagal Lietuvos 2004-2006 metu bendrojo programavimo dokumento priemones. patvirtinimo.

Laws of the Ministries of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. Del Leistinu kanopiniu zveriu tankumo normu Lietuvos Respublikos miskuose patvirtinimo
2. Del Misko darbu saugos taisykliu DT 1-96
3. Del Lankymosi miske taisykliu patvirtinimo
4. Del Misko seklininkystes nuostatu
5. Del medienos vaztarascio formos pavyzdzio patvirtinimo
6. Del Grybavimo Lietuvos miskuose taisykliu patvirtinimo
7. Del staciojo misko kainu
8. Del Augalu bendriju raudonosios knygos saraso patvirtinimo
9. Del Pagrindiniu misko kirtimu taisykliu patvirtinimo
10. Del Leidimu naudoti grybu. laukiniu uogu ir vaisiu. vaistiniu augalu (ar ju daliu). nendriu.

medziu ir krumu sakeliu isteklius isdavimo tvarkos

11. Del Privaciu misku individualiu projektu rengimo, derinimo ir tvirtinimo tvarkos, Laikiniuju Lietuvos misku tvarkymo taisykliu ir miskotvarkos projekto programos patvirtinimo
12. Del vidutines nenukirto misko kainos patvirtinimo
13. Del Lietuvos miskingumo didinimo pagrindiniu nuostatu ir ju igyvendinimo priemoni 1999-2003 metais
14. Del Privaciu valdu individualiu miskotvarkos projektu ir miskotvarkos projektu autoriu darbo kontroles metodikos patvirtinimo
15. Del medziokles plotu, skirtu komercines medziokles ukiui valstybiniuose miskuose pletoti, patikslinto saraso patvirtinimo
16. Del laikinuju rekomendaciju kovai su saknine pintimi spygliuociu medynuose ir misko zeldiniu iveisimui zemes ukiui netinkamose zemese patvirtinimo
17. Del eigulio tipines pareigines instrukcijos
18. Del privaciu miskij savininkams teikiamij paslaugn ir jii |kainiij
19. Del medziokles ataskami formij tvirtinimo
20. Del Misko genetiniu draustiniu nuostatu patvirtinimo
21. Del pranesimij apie misko gaisrus registravimo
22. Del Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybes 1999 m. gruodzio 20 d. nutarimo Nr.1446 "Del Laukines augalijos istatymo igyvendinimo" 2 punkto vykdymo
23. Del komercines medziokles ukiui pletoti skirtu medziokles plotu tvarkymo nuostatu ir medziokliu uzsenieciams bei komerciniu medziokliu organizavimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
24. Del pazymos isdavimo apie misko sklypus jkainio
25. Del Medziokles Lietuvos Respublikos teritorijoje taisykliu patvirtinimo
26. Del misko sodmenij nurasymo tvarkos patvirtinimo
27. Del birziu atrezimo ir jvertinimo taisykliu patvirtinimo
28. Del misko kirtimo technologinems ir gamybinems misku ukio reikmems tvarkos patvirtinimo
29. Del Privaciu misku individualiu miskotvarkos projektu bei misko kirtimo ir atkurimo planu rengimo, derinimo ir tvirtinimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
30. Del privaciu miskij individualiui miskotvarkos projektq tvirtinimo
31. Del elniniu zveriu daromo neigiamo poveikio misko zeldiniams, zeliniam vertinimo metodikos patvirtinimo ir Medziokles Lietuvos Respublikos teritorijoje taisykliu dalinio pakeitimo
32. Del staciojo misko kainu indeksavimo
33. Del privaciu misku kontroles ir leidimu miskui kirsti isdavimo
34. Del Valstvbines misku inventorizacijos, valstybines misku apskaitos, miskotvarkos projektu rengimo, derinimo ir tvirtinimo, miskotvarkos duomenu centralizuoto kaupimo, tvarkymo ir pateikimo misku savininkams bei valdytojams tvarkos patvirtinimo
35. Del Metines pagrindiniu misko kirtimu normos tikslinimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
36. Del Apvaliosios medienos klasifikavimo ir zenklinimo taisykliu patvirtinimo
37. Del privaciiu miskij miskotvarkos projektq tvirtinimo
38. Del Apvaliosios medienos apskaitos tvarkos

39. Del Apvaliosios medienos. pagamintos privaciuose miskuose. gabenimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
40. Del misko savininku statistines ataskaitos apie privataus misko tvarkyma ir naudojima teikimo
41. Del valstvbiniu misko daigynu ir valstvbiniu misko medelynu saraso bei misko sekliniu plantaciju saraso patvirtinimo
42. Del Lietuvos Respublikos fitosanitarinio registro nuostatu igyvendinimo tvarkos
43. Del pavirsinio vandens telkiniu apsaugos zonu ir pakranciu apsaugos juostu nustatymo taisykliu patvirtinimo
44. Del Leidimu kirsti miska isdavimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
45. Del Nenukirsto valstybinio misko pardavimo asmenims. kuriu pastatai yra nukenteje nuo stichiniu nelaimiu. tvarkos patvirtinimo
46. Del Apvaliosios medienos pardavimo taisykliu patvirtinimo
47. Del Asmeniniu zymekliu kirstiniems medziams zenklinti isdavimo. registravimo. gamybos ir naudojimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
48. Del miskotvarkos projektu autoriu atestavimo
49. Del Valstybines misku sanitarines apsaugos programos patvirtinimo
50. Del Valstybines misku priesgairines apsaugos programos patvirtinimo
51. Del valstybinu misku pareigunu uniformos pavyzdziu ir iu aprasymo bei Valstybinu misku pareigunu uniformos devejimo nuostatu patvirtinimo
52. Del Misko kirtimo privaciose valdose. kai nera bendrojo ar privacios valdos miskotvarkos projekto. tvarkos patvirtinimo
53. Del Privaciuose miskuose pribrestanciu medynu ir brandziu bei perbrendusiu medziu nebrandziuose medynuose pagrindiniu kirtimu tvarkos patvirtinimo
54. Del medziokles trofeju apziuros ir medziokles trofeju ekspertu tarybos
55. Del Misku iskirtimo technologinems ir gamybinems misku ukio reikmems tvarkos patvirtinimo
56. Del nenukirsto misko kainu indeksavimo
57. Del valstybinio aplinkos monitoringo nuostatu patvirtinimo
58. Del savavaliskai iskirstu medziu ir krumu. augusiu misko zemeje. ir pagamintos apvaliosios medienos istraukimo arba isvezimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
59. Del privatizuojamu misku kirtimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
60. Del Valstybinu misku pareigunu pazymejimu registracijos ir isdavimo tvarkos
61. Del misko bei urbanistiniu sodmenu apskaitos tvarkos
62. Del karpotojo berzo. paprastojo azuolo. paprastosios egles. paprastosios pusies ir paprastojo uosio provenenciju (kilmiu) rajonu patvirtinimo
63. Del Apvaliosios medienos apskaitos medienos ir medienos gaminius gaminanciose jmonese tvarkos
64. Del Lietuvos misko seklines bazes savado ir jo tvarkymo nuostatu patvirtinimo
65. Del Lietuvos misku ukio politikos ir jos igyvendinimo strategijos patvirtinimo
66. Del medziojamuju gyvunu padarytos zalos zemes ukio paseliams ir miskui apskaiciavimo metodikos patvirtinimo
67. Del medziokles plotu vieneto vientisumo kriteriju ir reikalavimu medziokles plotu vienetu riboms

nustatyti patvirtinimo

68. Del misku aerofotografavimo darbu nuostatu patvirtinimo
69. Del Dubravos eksperimentines-mokomosios. Jonavos. Kaisiadoriu. Kedainiu. Radviliskio misku urediju misku tvarkymo schemu patvirtinimo
70. Del Siauliu miesto misku ir parku zeldynu miskotvarkos projekto ir Telsiu miesto misku miskotvarkos projekto tvirtinimo
71. Del Ignalinos AE ir Visagino miesto misku. numatomu perduoti Ignalinos misku uredijai. miskotvarkos projekto tvirtinimo
72. Del Lietuvos miskingumo didinimo programos patvirtinimo
73. Del medziokles protokolo pavyzdines formos patvirtinimo
74. Del profesionalios medziokles plotu tvarkymo
75. Del miskotvarkos duomenu suteikimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
76. Del Druskininku. Salcininku. Valkininku. Varenos misku urediju ir Dzukijos nacionalinio parko miskotvarkos projektu tvirtinimo
77. Del pagrindiniu misko kirtimu normos nustatymo metodikos patvirtinimo
78. Del Lietuvos miskij ukio politikos ir jos igyvendinimo strategijos veiksmij ir priemoniuj piano 2003 - 2006 m. patvirtinimo
79. Del drebules. juodalksnio. mazalapes liepos ir paprastojo klevo provenenciju (kilmiu) rajonu patvirtinimo
80. Del Apvaliosios medienos bei nenukirto misko matavimo ir turio nustatymo taisykliu patvirtinimo
81. Del Lietuvos miskotvarkos taisykliu tvirtinimo
82. Del Valstybiniu misku pareigunu spaudu gamybos. registravimo ir naudojimo tvarkos patvirtinimo
83. Del Misko genetiniu istekliu issaugojimo ir selekcijos pletros programos
84. Del Privaciu misku savininku svietimo. mokymo ir konsultavimo perspektyvines programos patvirtinimo
85. Del Misko genetiniu istekliu atrankos metodikos patvirtinimo
86. Del aplinkos ministerijos ir Lietuvos misko savininku asociacijos bendru veiksmu ir priemoniuj 2003 metais piano patvirtinimo
87. Del mokescio uz medziojamuju gyvunu istekliu naudojima deklaracijos patvirtinimo
88. Del valstybiniu misko medelynu modernizavimo programos patvirtinimo
89. Del savivaldybiu teritoriju misku isdestymo zemetvarkos schemu rengimo eiles tvarkos patvirtinimo
90. Del Misko sekliniu medynu nuostatu
91. Del misko dauginamosios medziagos nuostatu patvirtinimo
92. Del valstybines misku inventorizacijos sklypiniu metodu perspektyvinio piano 2004-2007 metams patvirtinimo
93. Del Augalu nacionaliniu genetiniu istekliu centrinės duomenu bazės nuostatu patvirtinimo
94. Del Misku valstybes kadastro igyvendinimo koncepcijos patvirtinimo

95. Del Misku tvarkymo schemu rengimo perspektyvinio piano 2004-2007 metams patvirtinimo
96. Del Misko atkurimo ir iveisimo nuostatu bei misko zeldinimo darbu. zeldiniu ir zeliniu apskaitos bei vertinimo metodikos patvirtinimo
97. Del Misko ugdymo kirtimu taisykliu patvirtinimo
98. Del Valstybines aplinkos apsaugos inspekcijos ir regionu aplinkos apsaugos departamentu nuostatu patvirtinimo
99. Del Abiotiniu veiksnii. misko ligu. vabzdziu ir zveriu padarytu pazeidimu miskui apskaitos
100. Del Individualiu miskotvarkos projektu registravimo tvarkos
101. Del Privalomuju misko atkurimo. apsaugos ir tvarkymo darbu normu nustatymo ir apskaitos tvarkos patvirtinimo
102. Del Misko sanitarines apsaugos taisykliu patvirtinimo
103. Del misko iveisimo ne misko zemeje
104. Del Valstybiniu misku pareigunu pareigybiu saraso patvirtinimo bei Valstybiniu misku pareigunu igalinimu suteikimo
105. Del Apvaliosios medienos. pagamintos privaciuose miskuose. gabenimo tvarkos apraso patvirtinimo
106. Del Kaimo pletros plano priemones ..Zemes ukio paskirties zemes apzeldinimas misku" igyvendinimo
107. Del Misko bei dekoratyviniu sodmenu apskaitos ir inventorizacijos tvarkos
108. Del Lietuvos misku valstybes kadastro funkcionavimo koncepcijos patvirtinimo
109. Del gairiu pareiskejams. teikianiems projektus paramai gauti pagal Lietuvos 2004 - 2006 metu bendrojo programavimo dokumento (BPD) Kaimo pletros ir zuvininkystes prioriteto priemone ..misku ukis" patvirtinimo

ANNEX 2. List of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and ILO Conventions

1. *JT Bendroji klimato kaitos konvencija; Niujorkas 1992.*
2. *Kioto protokolas; 1997.*
3. *JT Biologines įvairovės konvencija; Rio de Žaneiras 1992.*
4. *JT Vienos konvencija dėl ozono sluoksnio apsaugos, 1985*
5. *Biologinės įvairovės konvencijos Kartachenos biosaugos protokolas; Monrealis 2000.*
6. *JT Konvencija dėl pelkių, turinčių tarptautinę reikšmę ypač vandens ir pelkių paukščių apsaugai (Ramsaro konvencija); 1971.*
7. *ET Europos laukinės gamtos ir natūraliųjų biotopų apsaugos konvencija (Berno konvencija); 1979.*
8. *JT Tarpvalstybinių vandentakių ir tarptautinių ežerų apsaugos ir panaudojimo konvencija; Helsinkis 1992.*
9. *JT Poveikio aplinkai įvertinimo tarpvalstybiniame kontekste konvencija (Espoo konvencija); 1991.*
10. *Konvencija dėl prieinamumo prie informacijos, visuomenės dalyvavimo priimančiam sprendimus ir teises kreiptis į teisėsaugos institucijas aplinkos apsaugos klausimais (Orhuso konvencija); 1998.*
11. *JT Nykstančių laukinės faunos ir floros rūšių tarptautinės prekybos konvencija (Vasingtono konvencija); 1973.*

12. JT Migruojančių laukinių gyvūnų apsaugos konvencija (Bonos konvencija); 1979.
13. Sutartis dėl šikšnosparnių apsaugos Europoje (Londono); 1991.
14. Susitarimas dėl Afrikos ir Eurazijos migruojančių vandens paukščių išsaugojimo
15. ET Europos kraštovaizdžio konvencija; Florencia 2000.
16. JT Konvencija dėl kovos su dykumėjimu; Paryžius 1994.
17. ES Paukščių Direktyva
18. ES Buveinių Direktyva

ILO Conventions

1. Konvencija dėl žemės ūkio darbuotojų teisių jungtis į asociacijas ir vienytis; 1921 m. 11 konvencija;
2. Konvencija dėl priverstinio ar privalomojo darbo; 1930 m. 29 konvencija;
3. Konvencija dėl darbo laiko sutrumpinimo iki 40 valandų per savaitę 1935 m. 47 konvencija;
4. Konvencija dėl vaikų ir jaunuolių naktinio darbo apribojimo nepramoniniuose darbuose; 1946 m. 79 konvencija; 5.
5. Konvencija dėl baigiamųjų straipsnių pakeitimo; 1946 m. 80 konvencija;
6. Konvencija dėl darbo inspekcijos pramonėje ir prekyboje; 1947 m. 81 konvencija;
7. Konvencija dėl asociacijų laisvės ir teisės jungtis į organizacijas gynimo; 1948 m. 87 konvencija;
8. Konvencija dėl įdarbinimo tarnybų organizavimo; 1948 m. 88 konvencija;
9. Konvencija dėl jaunuolių naktinio darbo pramonėje (pakeista); 1948 m. 90 konvencija;
10. Konvencija dėl teisės jungtis į organizacijas ir vesti kolektyvines derybas principų taikymo; 1949 m. 98 konvencija;
11. Konvencija dėl vienodo atlyginimo vyrams ir moterims už lygiavertį darbą 1951m. 100 konvencija;
12. Konvencija dėl priverstinio darbo panaikinimo; 1957 m. 105 konvencija;
13. Konvencija dėl diskriminacijos darbo ir profesinės veiklos srityje; 1958 m. III konvencija;
14. Konvencija dėl baigiamųjų straipsnių pakeitimo; 1961m. 116 konvencija;
15. Konvencija dėl vienam darbuotojui leistino maksimalaus krūvio pernešimo; 1967 m. 127 konvencija;
16. Konvencija dėl minimalaus darbo užmokesčio nustatymo, ypač atsižvelgiant į besivystančias šalis; 1970m. 131 konvencija;
17. Konvencija dėl darbuotojų atstovų gynimo ir jiems teikiamų galimybių įmonėje; 1971m. 135 konvencija;
18. Konvencija dėl profesinio orientavimo ir profesinio rengimo ugdant žmogaus išgales; 1975 m. 142 konvencija;

ANNEX 3. Listo f Endangered Species approved by the Law of Minister of Environment

ANIMALS

Žinduoliai

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Europinė audinė – *Mustela lutreola* L.
2. Rudasis lokys – *Ursus arctos* L.

FM Interim Standard for Lithuania. V 2, February 2011.

3. Ažuolinė miegapelė – *Eliomys quercinus* L.

1(E) kategorija

1. Ilgasnukis ruonis – *Halichoerus grypus* Fabricius
2. Lūšis – *Lynx lynx* L.

2(V) kategorija

1. Didžioji miegapelė – *Glis glis* L.
2. Kūdrinis pelėausis – *Myotis dasycneme* Boie
3. Europinis plačiaausis – *Barbastella barbastella* Schreber

3(R) kategorija

1. Mažasis nakviša – *Nyctalus leisleri* Kuhl
2. Dvispalvis plikšnys – *Vespertillio murinus* L.
3. Branto pelėausis – *Myotis brandti* Eversman
4. Natererio pelėausis – *Myotis nattereri* Kuhl
5. Miškinė miegapelė – *Dryomys nitedula* Pallas
6. Baltasis kiškis – *Lepus timidus* L.

4(I) kategorija

1. Šikšniukas nykštukas – *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* Schreber
2. Rudasis ausylis – *Plecotus auritus* L.
3. Siaurinis šikšnys – *Eptesicus nilssoni* Keyserling et Blasius
4. Beržinė Sicista – *Sicista betulina* Pallas
5. Šermuonėlis – *Mustela erminea* L.

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Vėlyvasis šikšnys – *Eptesicus serotinus* Schreber
2. Rudasis nakviša – *Nyctalus noctula* Schreber
3. Ūdra – *Lutra lutra* L.
4. Stumbras – *Bison bonasus* L.

Birds

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Gyvatėdis – *Circaetus galialis* Gm
2. Žvyrė – *Lagopus lagopus* L.
3. Kuoduotasis vieversys – *Galerida cristata* L.

1(E) kategorija

1. Juodakaklis naras – *Gavia arctica* L.
2. Raguotasis kragas – *Podiceps auritus* L.
3. Smailiauodegė antis – *Anas acuta* L.
4. Rudė – *Aythya nyroca* Gul.
5. Rudasis peslys – *Milvus milvus* L.
6. Didysis erelis rėksnys – *Aquila clanga* Pall,

7. Kilnūsis erelis – *Aquila chrysaetos* L.
8. Startsakalis – *Falco columbarius* L.
9. Sakalas keleivis – *Falco peregrinus* Tunst.
10. Juodakrūtis bėgikas – *Calidris alpina* L.
11. Stulgys – *Gallinago media* Lath.
12. Didysis apuokas – *Bubo bubo* L.
13. Źalvarnis – *Coracias garrulus* L.

2(V) kategorija

1. Juodasis gandra – *Ciconia nigra* L.
2. Urvinė anti – *Tadorna tadorna* L.
3. Pilkoji anti – *Anas strepera* L.
4. Sibirinė gaga – *Polysticta stelleri* Pall.
5. Juodasis peslys – *Milvus migrans* Bodd.
6. Pievinė lingė – *Circus pygargus* L.
7. Źuvininkas – *Pandion haliaetus* L.
8. Pelėsakalis – *Falco tinnunculus* L.
9. Kurtinys – *Tetrao urogalus* L.
10. Avocetė – *Recurvirostra avosetta* L.
11. Dirvinis sėjikas – *Pluvialis apricaria* L.
12. Gaidukas – *Philomachus pugnax* L.
13. Griukiukas – *Limosa limosa* L.
14. Didžioji kuolinga – *Numenius arquata* L.
15. Raudonkojis tulikas – *Tringa totanus* L.
16. Tikutis – *Tringa glareola* L.
17. Mažoji Źuvėdra – *Sterna albifrons* Pall.
18. Balinė pelėda – *Asio flammeus* Pontopp.
19. Tripirštis genys – *Picoides tridactylus* L.
20. Meldinė nendrinukė – *Acrocephalus paludicola* Vicill.

3(R) kategorija

1. Rudakaklis kragas – *Podiceps griseigena* Bodd
2. Juodakaklis kragas – *Podiceps nigricollis* C. L. Brchm
3. Didysis baublys – *Botaurus stellaris* L.
4. Gulbė giesmininkė – *Cygnus cygnus* L.
5. Źaukštasnapi anti – *Anas clypeata* L.
6. Vapsvaėdis – *Pernis apivorus* L.
7. Jūrinis erelis – *Haliaetus albicilla* L.
8. Vištvanagis – *Accipiter gentilis* L.
9. Mažasis erelis rėksnys – *Aquila pomarina* C. L. Brehm
10. Sketsakalis – *Falco subbuteo* L.
11. Tetervinas – *Tetrao tetrix* L.
12. Putpelė – *Coturnix coturnix* L.
13. ŹvygŹda – *Porzana porzana* L.
14. Plovinė vištėlė – *Porzana parva* Scop.
15. Jūršarkė – *Haematopus ostralegus* L.
16. Jūrinis kirlikas – *Charadrius hiaticula* L.
17. Mažasis kiras – *Larus minutus* Pall.

18. Baltaskruostė žuvėdra – *Chlidonias hybridus* Pallas
19. Juodoji žuvėdra – *Chlidonias niger* L.
20. Uldukas – *Columba oenas* L.
21. Žvirblinė pelėda – *Glaucidium passerinum* L.
22. Uralinė pelėda – *Srix uralensis* Pall.
23. Lututė – *Aegolius funereus* L.
24. Tulžys – *Alcedo atthis* L.
25. Kukutis – *Upupa epops* L.
26. Pilkoji meleta – *Picus canus* Gmel.
27. Žalioji meleta – *Picus viridis* L.
28. Baltnugaris genys – *Dendrocopos leucotos* Beechst
29. Dirvoninis kalviukas – *Anthus campestris* L.
30. Geltongalvė kielė – *Motacilla citreola* Pall.
31. Ūsuotoji zylė – *Panurus biarmicus* L.

4(I) kategorija

1. Mažasis baublys – *Ixobrychus minutus* L.
2. Didysis baltasis garnys – *Egretta alba* L.
3. Vidutinis dančiasnapis – *Mergus serrator* L.
4. Liepsnotoji pelėda – *Tyto alba* Scop.
5. Pelėdikė – *Athene noctua* Scop.
6. Mėlyngurklė – *Luscinia svecica* L.
7. Sodinė starta – *Emberiza hortulana* L.
8. Pilkoji starta – *Miliaria calandra* L.

5 (Rs) kategorija

1. Pilkoji žąsis – *Anser anser* L.
2. Didysis dančiasnapis – *Mergus merganser* L.
3. Griežlė – *Crex crex* L.
4. Pilkoji gervė – *Grus grus* L.
5. Plėšrioji medšarkė – *Lanius excubitor* L.

Ropliai

1(E) kategorija

1. Balinis vėžlys – *Emys orbicularis* L.
2. Lygiažvynys žaltys – *Coronella austriaca* L.

Varliagyviai

3(R) kategorija

1. Europinė medvarlė – *Hyla arborea* L.

4(I) kategorija

1. Skiauterėtasis tritonas – *Triturus cristatus* Laur.

FM Interim Standard for Lithuania. V 2, February 2011.

2. Žalioji rupūžė – *Bufo viridis* Laur.

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Raudonpilvė kūmutė – *Bombina bombina* L.
2. Nendrinė rupūžė – *Bufo calamita* Laur.

Fish

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Sturys – *Acipenser sturio* L.
2. Sparis – *Abramis ballerus* L.

1(E) kategorija

1. Jūrinė nėgė – *Petromyzon marinus* L.

3(R) kategorija

1. Skersnukis – *Chondrostoma nasus* L.

4(I) kategorija

1. Ežerinis sykas – *Coregonus lavaretus holsatus* Thienemann
2. Vijūnas – *Misgurnus fossilis* L.
3. Ežerinė rainė *Phoxinus phoxinus* (Pallas).
4. Auksaspalvis kirtiklis – *Sabanejewia baltica* Witk.

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Lašiša – *Salmo salar* L.

Moliuskai

1(E) kategorija

1. Didysis arionas – *Arion ater* L.

3(R) kategorija

1. Mažoji suktenė – *Vertigo angustior* Jeff.
2. Keturdantė suktenė – *Vertigo geyeri* Lindh.
3. Pūstoji suktenė – *Vertigo moulinsiana* Dupuy
4. Ovalioji geldutė – *Unio crassus* Rtz.

Vorai

3(R) kategorija

1. Didysis plūdvoris – *Dolomedes plantarius* Cl.
2. Raudonasis eresas – *Eresus cinnaberinus* Oliv.

Vabzdžiai

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Didysis puikiažygis – *Calosoma sycophanta* L.
2. Elniavabalis – *Lucanus cervus* L.
3. Didysis ažuolinis ūsuotis – *Cerambyx cerdo* L.
4. Pavasarinis margūnas – *Hamearis lucina* L.
5. Pilkasis baltasprindis – *Lithostege griseata* D. & S.
6. Taškuotoji kerpytė – *Setina roscida* D. & S.
7. Rudajuostė meškutė – *Arctia festiva* Hfh.
8. Baltamargė meškutė – *Arctia villica* L.
9. Mėlynoji bitė – *Xylocopa valga* Gerst.

1(E) kategorija

1. Siaurinis auksinukas – *Lycaena helle* D. & S.
2. Gencijoninis melsvys – *Maculineaalcon* D. & S.
3. Pietinis satyras – *Hipparchia statilinus* Hfh.
4. Raukšlėtoji smėliabitė – *Andrena rugulosa* Stoeckert.

2(V) kategorija

1. Johansono strėliukė – *Coenagrion johanssoni* Wallengren
2. Šiaurinis laumžirgis – *Aeshna crenata* Hagen
3. Geltonkojis žirgelis – *Gomphus flavipes* Charp.
4. Grakštusis puošniažygis – *Carabus intricatus* L.
5. Niūriaspalvis auksavabalis – *Osmoderma eremita* Scop.
6. Marmurinis auksavabalis – *Liocola marmorata* F.
7. Purpurinis plokščiavabalis – *Cucujus cinnaberinus* Scop.
8. Pušinis plokščiavabalis – *Cucujus haematodes* Erich.
9. Ūsuotis dailidė – *Ergates faber* L.
10. Esparcetinis marguolis – *Zygaena loti* D. & S.
11. Taškuotasis melsvys – *Maculinea arion* L.
12. Siaurinis perlinukas – *Boloria frigga* Thnbg.
13. Stepinis perlinukas – *Brenthis hecate* D. & S.
14. Sieninė gaurabitė – *Anthophora plagiata* L.

3 (R) kategorija

1. Mažoji nehalenija – *Nehalennia speciosa* Charp.
2. Žaliasis laumžirgis – *Aeshna viridis* Eversm.
3. Geltonžiedis kordulegastras – *Cordulegaster boltonii* Don.
4. Baltakaktė skėtė – *Leucorrhinia albifrons* Burm.
5. Grakščioji skėtė – *Leucorrhinia caudalis* Charp.
6. Kopinis skėriukas – *Sphingonotus caerulans* L.
7. Besparnis skėriukas – *Podisma pedestris* L.
8. Kalninė cikada – *Cicadetta montana* Scop.
9. Pajūrio šoklys – *Cicindela maritima* Dej.

10. Žiaurusis puikiažygis – *Calosoma inquisitor* L.
11. Didysis puošniažygis – *Carabus coriaceus* L.
12. Žalvarinis puošniažygis – *Carabus nitens* L.
13. Palinis žvitražygis – *Agonum ericeti* Panz.
14. Keturtaškis maitvabalis – *Dendroxena quadripunctata* L.
15. Siaurinis elniavabalis – *Ceruchus chrysomelinus* Hoch.
16. Margasis grambuolys – *Polyphylla fullo* L.
17. Aštuoniataškis auksavabalis – *Gnorimus variabilis* L.
18. Raudonasis pievasprakšis – *Anostirus purpureus* Poda
19. Didysis skydvabalis – *Peitis grossa* L.
20. Šneiderio kirmvabalis – *Boros schneideri* Panz.
21. Pjūklausis kelmagraužis – *Prionus coriarius* L.
22. Pietinis marguolis – *Zygaena angelicae* Och.
23. Raudonžiedis marguolis – *Zygaena ephialtes* L.
24. Ažuolinis stiklasparnis – *Synanthedon conopiformis* Esp.
25. Juodalksninis stiklasparnis – *Synanthedon mesiaeformis* H. – S.
26. Vapsvinis stiklasparnis – *Synanthedon vespiformis* L.
27. Juodoji hesperija – *Erynnis tages* L.
28. Smiltyninė hesperija – *Pyrgus serratulae* Ramb.
29. Rudmargė hesperija – *Carterocephalus palaemon* Pall.
30. Juodasis apolonas – *Parnassius mnemosyne* L.
31. Didysis auksinukas – *Lycaena dispar* Hw.
32. Žalsvasis melsvys – *Glaucopteryx alexis* Poda
33. Kraujalakinis melsvys – *Maculinea teleius* Bergstr.
34. Smiltyninis melsvys – *Polyommatus dorylas* D. & S.
35. Pietinis perlinukas – *Brenthis daphne* D. & S.
36. Auksuotoji šaškytė – *Euphydryas aurinia* Rtt.
37. Baltamargė šaškytė – *Euphydryas maturna* L.
38. Mažoji šaškytė – *Melitaea aurelia* Nick.
39. Tamsioji šaškytė – *Melitaea diamina* Lang.
40. Pievinis satyriukas – *Coenonympha tullia* Mull.
41. Pelkinis satyras – *Oeneis jutta* Hbn.
42. Juodamargis pelkinukas – *Macaria carbonaria* Cl.
43. Gelsvasis pelkiasprindis – *Aspitates gilvaria* D. & S.
44. Estinė cidarija – *Epirrhoe tartuensis* Moels
45. Baltajuostis juodsprindis – *Baptia tibiale* Esp.
46. Vingirinis sprindytis – *Eupithecia thalietrata* Pung.
47. Pajūrinė kukulija – *Cucullia balsamitae* Bsd.
48. Dvinulis pelėdgalvis – *Dicycla oo* L.
49. Pajūrinis stiebinukas – *Mesoligia literosa* Hw.
50. Pajūrinis dirvinukas – *Agrotis ripae* Hb.
51. Geltonmargė meškutė – *Hyphoraia aulica* L.
52. Ilgažandis bembiksas – *Bembix rostrata* L.
53. Gauruotoji skolija – *Scolia hirta* Schrank
54. Kopinė smiltvapsvė – *Podalonia luffii* Saund.
55. Baltijos šilkabitė – *Colletes caspicus* Morawitz
56. Ilganosė smėliabitė – *Andrena nasuta* Giraud
57. Katilėlinė smėliabitė – *Andrena curvungula* Thomson

58. Šverino smėliabitė – *Andrena suerinensis* Friese
59. Stepinė gauruotakojė bitė – *Dasygaster argentata* Panz.
60. Tamsiažalė vagabitė – *Lasioglossum prasinum* Smith
61. Tetralonija – *Tetralonia malvae* Rossi
62. Stepinė kamanė – *Bombus pomorum* Panz.
63. Didžiaakė kamanė – *Bombus confusus* Schenck

4(I) kategorija

1. Rudasparnė efemerėlė – *Eurylophella karelica* Tiens.
2. Kapnopsis – *Capnopsis schilleri* Rostock
3. Reliktinis lašalas – *Neophemera maxima* Joly
4. Mažoji išnura – *Ischnura pumilio* Charp.
5. Mažasis karališkasis laumžirgis – *Anax parthenope* Selys
6. Pleištinė skėtė – *Ophiogomphus cecilia* Fourc.
7. Šarvuotoji skėtė – *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* Charp.
8. Rudajuostė skėtė – *Sympetrum pedemontanum* Allioni
9. Smėlinė auslinda – *Libidura riparia* Pall.
10. Plačioji dusia – *Dytiscus latissimus* L.
11. Dvijuostė nendradusė – *Graphoderus bilineatus* De Geer
12. Išdaginis blizgiavabalis – *Melanophila acuminata* De Geer
13. Liepinis blizgiavabalis – *Ovalisia rutilans* F.
14. Didysis sprakšis – *Stenagostus rufus* De Geer
15. Ažuolinis skaptukas – *Xestobium rufovillosum* De Geer
16. Pūzrinis skydvabalis – *Ostoma ferruginea* L.
17. Kelminis juodvabalis – *Uloma culinaria* L.
18. Didysis trumpasparnis medkirtis – *Necydalis major* L.
19. Puošnūs skydinukas – *Cassida margaritacea* Schall
20. Kalninė apsiuva – *Philopotamus montanus* Don.
21. Mėlynsparnė apsiuva – *Sembris phalaenoides* L.
22. Nakvišinis sfinksas – *Proserpinus proserpina* Pall.
23. Machaonas – *Papilio machaon* L.
24. Baltajuostis melsvys – *Aricia eumedon* Esp.
25. Stepinis melsvys – *Polyommatus coridon* Poda
26. Akiuotasis satyras – *Lopinga achine* Scop.
27. Rudaakis satyriukas – *Coenonympha hero* L.
28. Spalvotasis pelkiasprindis – *Chariaspilates formosaria* Eversm.
29. Smilčiasprindis – *Phibalapteryx virgata* Hfh.
30. Pušinis keliaujantis kuoduotis – *Thaumethopoea pinivora* Tr.
31. Pilkažalis žvilgūnas – *Diachrysa zosimi* Hb.
32. Retasis ratuotasis pelėdgalvis – *Ipimorpha contusa* Frr.
33. Raudonsparnė meškutė – *Tyria jacobaeae* L.

Vėžiagyviai

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Pontoporėja – *Monoporeia affinis* Lindstrom

2(V) kategorija

1. Vasarinis skydvėžis – *Triops cancriformis* L.
2. Reliktinė mizidė – *Mysis relicta* Loven.

4 (I) kategorija

1. Keturspyglė šoniplauka – *Pallasiola quadrispinosa* (G.O. Sars)

Dėlės

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Medicininė dėlė – *Hirudo medicinalis* L.

PLANTS

Pataisūnai

1(E) kategorija

1. Ežerinė slepišerė – *Isoetes lacustris* L.

2(V) kategorija

1. Patvankinis pataisiukas – *Lycopodiella inundata* (L.) Holub

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Statusis atgiris – *Huperzia selago* (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank et Martius

Asiūklūnai

3(R) kategorija

1. Didysis asiūklis – *Equisetum telmateia* Ehrh.

Šertvūnai

1(E) kategorija

1. Šerinė kalnarūtė – *Asplenium trichomanes* L.
2. Miškinis spyglainis – *Polystichum aculeatum* (L.) Roth.
3. Šakotasis varpenis – *Botrychium matricariifolium* A. Br. Ex Koch.
4. Mažasis varpenis – *Botrychium simplex* E. Hitch.
5. Virgininis varpenis – *Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Sw.

3(R) kategorija

1. Daugiaskiltis varpenis – *Botrychium multifidum* (G. G. Gmel.) Rupr.

4(I) kategorija

1. Mūrinė kalnarūtė – *Asplenium ruta–muraria* L.
2. Žalioji kalnarūtė – *Asplenium viride* L.

Pušūnai

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Europinis kukmedis – *Taxus baccata* L.

Magnolijūnai (Žiediniai augalai)

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Dirvinė nariuotė – *Polycnemum arvense* L.
2. Gulsčioj i jonažolė – *Hypericum humifusum* L.
3. Šiaurinė katuogė – *Rubus arcticus* L.
4. Dirvinė mažuolė – *Aphanes arvensis* L.
5. Plūduriuojantysis agaras – *Trapa natans* L.
6. Volfgango putokšlė – *Polygala wolfgangiana* Besser ex Ledeb.
7. Kaufmano glindė – *Pedicularis kauffmannii* Pinzger
8. Širdžialapė kaldezija – *Caldesia parnassifolia* (L.) Parl.
9. Tankialapė grenlandija – *Groenlandia densa* (L.) Fourr.
10. Lobelio čemerys – *Veratrum lobelianum* Bernh.
11. Pelkinis kardelis – *Gladiolus palustris* Gaudin
12. Gelsvasis saidrenis – *Pycreus flavescens* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Rchb.

1(E) kategorija

1. Trilapė bligna – *Isopyrum thalictroides* L.
2. Gauruotasis gvazdikas – *Dianthus armeria* L.
3. Puošnūsias gvazdikas – *Dianthus superbus* L.
4. Beržas keružis – *Betula nana* L.
5. Tyrulinė erika – *Erica tetralix* L.
6. Pajūrinė pianažolė – *Glaux maritima* L.
7. Griovinė našlaitė – *Viola persicifolia* Schreb.
8. Gulsčiasis karklas – *Salix repens* L.
9. Pūslėtoji aldrūnė – *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* L.
10. Mažalapė saulašarė – *Drosera intermedia* Hayne
11. Pražangiažiedė plunksnalapė – *Myriophyllum altemiflorum* DC.
12. Pelkinė raistenė – *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* L.
13. Pajūrinė zunda – *Eryngium maritimum* L.
14. Gebenė lipikė – *Hedera helix* L.
15. Pelkinis ratenas – *Succisella inflexa* (Kluk) Beck
16. Trižiedis lipikas – *Galium triflorum* Michx.
17. Siauralapis gencijonas – *Gentiana pneumonanthe* L.

18. Pelkinė gencijonėlė – *Gentianella uliginosa* (Willd.) Borner
19. Pajūrinė širdažolė – *Centaurium littorale* (Turner ex Sm.) Gillmour
20. Vandeninė plaumuonė – *Nymphoides peltata* (S. G. Gmel.) Kuntze
21. Karališkoji glindė – *Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum* L.
22. Miškinė glindė – *Pedicularis sylvatica* L.
23. Vaistinė raitinytė – *Gratiola officinalis* L.
24. Raudonžiedis berutis – *Teucrium scordium* L.
25. Melisalapė medumėlė – *Melittis melissophyllum* L.
26. Miškinė žiomenė – *Dracocephalum ruyschiana* L.
27. Ežerinė lobelija – *Lobelia dortmanna* L.
28. Trispalvis astras – *Aster tripolium* L.
29. Gelsvasis pūkelis – *Gnaphalium luteoalbum* L.
30. Paprastoji muskrėslė – *Pulicaria vulgaris* Gaertn.
31. Lankstusis plukenis – *Najas flexilis* (Willd.) Rostk. et W. L. E. Schmidt
32. Mažasis plukenis – *Najas minor* All.
33. Siūlinė plūdė – *Potamogeton trichoides* Cham. et Schldl.
34. Taurinė pudmė – *Tofieldia calyculata* (L.) Wahlenb.
35. Belapė antbarzdė – *Epipogium aphyllum* Sw.
36. Kardalapis garbenis – *Cephalanthera longifolia* (L.) Fritsch
37. Raudonasis garbenis – *Cephalanthera rubra* (L.) Rich.
38. Plačialapė gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza majalis* (Rchb.) P. F. Hunt et Summerh.
39. Raiboji gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza cruenta* (O. F. Mull.) Soo
40. Smulkiažiedė gegužraibė – *Orchis ustulata* L.
41. Vienagumbis medauninkas – *Herminium monorchis* (L.) R. Br.
42. Musinis ofris – *Ophrys insectifera* L.
43. Kvapusis plauretis – *Gymnadenia odoratissima* (L.) Rich.
44. Miškinė plikaplaiskė – *Neottianthe cuculata* (L.) Schltr.
45. Druskinis vikšris – *Juncus gerardii* Loisel.
46. Pelkinis vikšris – *Juncus stygius* L.
47. Liekninė viksva – *Carex davalliana* Sm.
48. Raistinė viksva – *Carex magellanica* Lam.
49. Rusvasis vikšrenis – *Schoenus ferrugineus* L.
50. Stačioji dirsuolė – *Bromopsis erecta* (Huds.) Fourr.
51. Europinis miežvienis – *Hordelymus europaeus* (L.) Harz

2(V) kategorija

1. Vėjalandė šilagėlė – *Pulsatilla patens* (L.) Mill.
2. Rėpliojantysis vėdrynas – *Ranunculus reptans* L.
3. Tuščiaaviduris rūtenis – *Corydalis cava* (L.) Schweigg. et Korte
4. Smiltyninis gvazdikas – *Dianthus arenarius* L.
5. Žalsvoji naktižiedė – *Silene chlorantha* (Willd.) Ehrh.
6. Dirvinė raugė – *Agrostemma githago* L.
7. Siauralapė smiltė – *Arenaria saxatilis* L.
8. Smiltyninė druskė – *Salsola kali* L.
9. Liekninis beržas – *Betula humilis* Schrank
10. Mažoji šimtūnė – *Centunculus minimus* L.
11. Raktažolė pelenėlė – *Primula farinosa* L.
12. Laplandinis karklas – *Salix lapponum* L.

13. Smiltyninis laibenis – *Alyssum gmelinii* Jord.
14. Pelkinė uolaskėlė – *Saxifraga hirculus* L.
15. Dygioji slyva – *Prunus spinosa* L.
16. Smulkioji seradėlė – *Ornithopus perpusillus* L.
17. Plikažiedis linlapis – *Thesium ebracteatum* Hayne
18. Melsvasis linlapis – *Thesium linophyllum* L.
19. Kalninis auksveitis – *Seseli annuum* L.
20. Melsvasis gencijonas – *Gentiana cruciata* L.
21. Pievinė gencijonėlė – *Gentianella amarella* (L.) Borner
22. Mėlynasis palemonas – *Polemonium caeruleum* L.
23. Baltijinė linažolė – *Linaria loeselii* Schweigg.
24. Didžioji džioveklė – *Orobanche elatior* Sutton
25. Paprastoji tuklė – *Pinguicula vulgaris* L.
26. Didžiažiedė juodgalvė – *Prunella grandiflora* (L.) Scholler
27. Iečialapė kalpokė – *Scutellaria hastifolia* L.
28. Stačioji vaisgina – *Ajuga pyramidalis* L.
29. Boloninis katilėlis – *Campanula bononiensis* L.
30. Jvairialapė usnis – *Cirsium heterophyllum* (L.) Hill
31. Kalninė arnika – *Amica montana* L.
32. Juodgalvė bajorė – *Centaurea phrygia* L.
33. Driskioji kiaulpienė – *Taraxacum lacistophyllum* (Dahlst.) Raunk.
34. Švedinė kiaulpienė – *Taraxacum suecicum* G. E. Haglund
35. Menturlapė ežerutė – *Hydrilla verticillata* (L. f.) Royle
36. Pajūrinė narytžolė – *Triglochin maritimum* L.
37. Didysis plukenis – *Najas marina* L.
38. Paprastasis kardelis – *Gladiolus imbricatus* L.
39. Sibirinis vilkdalgis – *Iris sibirica* L.
40. Dirvinis česnakas – *Allium vineale* L.
41. Širdinė dviguonė – *Listera cordata* (L.) R. Br.
42. Vienalapis gedutis – *Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw.
43. Dėmėtoji gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza maculata* (L.) Soo
44. Siauralapė gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza traunsteineri* (Saut.) Soo
45. Mažoji gegužraibė – *Orchis morio* L.
46. Šalmuotoji gegužraibė – *Orchis militaris* L.
47. Vyriškoji gegužraibė – *Orchis mascula* (L.) L.
48. Nariuotoji ilgalūpė – *Corallorhiza trifida* Ch.
49. Plačialapė klumpaitė – *Cypripedium calceolus* L.
50. Pelkinė laksva – *Hammarbya paludosa* (L.) Kuntze
51. Žalioji plateivė – *Coeloglossum viride* (L.) Hartm.
52. Pievinis plauretis – *Gymnadenia conopsea* (L.) R. Br.
53. Dvilapis purvuolis – *Liparis loeselii* (L.) Rich.
54. Tamsialapis skiautalūpis – *Epipactis atrorubens* (Hoffm.) Besser
55. Kupstinė kūlingė – *Trichophorum cespitosum* (L.) C. Hartm.
56. Šakotoji ratainytė – *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl
57. Rusvoji saidra – *Rhynchospora fusca* (L.) W. T. Aiton
58. Lieknasis švylys – *Eriophorum gracile* W. D. J. Koch ex Roth
59. Gauruotoji viksva – *Carex tomentosa* L.
60. Miškinė dirsuolė – *Bromopsis benekenii* (Lange) Holub

61. Melsvasis mėlitas – *Sesleria caerulea* (L.) Ard.
62. Lietuvinė monažolė – *Glyceria lithuanica* (Gorski) Gorski
63. Sibirinė visgė – *Trisetum sibiricum* Rupr.

3(R) kategorija

1. Mažaziedė lūgnė – *Nuphar pumilum* (Timm) DC.
2. Gležnalapė nertis – *Ceratophyllum submersum* L.
3. Tarpinis rūtenis – *Corydalis intermedia* (L.) Merat
4. Smulkiažiedė glažutė – *Cerastium brachypetalum* N. H. F. Desp. ex Pers.
5. Borbašo gvazdikas – *Dianthus borbasii* Vandas
6. Bekotis ažuolas – *Quercus petraea* L. ex Liebl.
7. Pajūrinis sotvaras – *Myrica gale* L.
8. Kalninė jonažolė – *Hypericum montanum* L.
9. Plaukuotoji jonažolė – *Hypericum hirsutum* L.
10. Mėlynialapis karklas – *Salix myrtilloides* L.
11. Lanksčioji kartenė – *Cardamine flexuosa* With.
12. Svogūninė kartenė – *Cardamine bulbifera* (L.) Crantz
13. Paprastasis rėžiukas – *Nasturtium officinale* W. T. Aiton
14. Kvapioji dirvuolė – *Agrimonia procera* Wallr.
15. Ilgagalvis dobilas – *Trifolium rubens* L.
16. Penkialapis dobilas – *Trifolium lupinaster* L.
17. Geltonžiedis pelėžirnis – *Lathyrus laevigatus* (Waldst. et Kit.) Gren.
18. Žirnia lapis pelėžirnis – *Lathyrus pisiformis* L.
19. Krūmelinis vikis – *Vicia dumetorum* L.
20. Pavasarinis vikis – *Vicia lathyroides* L.
21. Žirnia lapis vikis – *Vicia pisiformis* L.
22. Lininė žarotūnė – *Radiola linoides* Roth
23. Blizgantysis snaputis – *Geranium lucidum* L.
24. Didžioji astrantija – *Astrantia major* L.
25. Prūsinis begalis – *Laserpitium prutenicum* L.
26. Pelkinė guostė – *Cnidium dubium* (Schkuhr) Thell.
27. Plaukuotasis gurgždis – *Chaerophyllum hirsutum* L.
28. Totorinė maludė – *Conioselinum tataricum* Hoffm.
29. Balandinė žvaigždūnė – *Scabiosa columbaria* L.
30. Pavasarinė kimbara – *Cruciata glabra* (L.) Ehrend.
31. Plačialapis lipikas – *Galium rubioides* L.
32. Dirvinė šerardija – *Sherardia arvensis* L.
33. Daugiametis patvenis – *Swertia perennis* L.
34. Vaistinis kietagrūdis – *Lithospermum officinale* L.
35. Siauralapė plautė – *Pulmonaria angustifolia* L.
36. Blizgančioji veronika – *Veronica polita* Fr.
37. Gebenlapė veronika – *Veronica hederifolia* L.
38. Blyškioji džioveklė – *Orobanche reticulata* Wallr.
39. Stačioji notra – *Stachys recta* L.
40. Pievinis šalavijas – *Salvia pratensis* L.
41. Rudeninė praujenė – *Callitriche hermaphroditica* L.
42. Šiurkštusis katilėlis – *Campanula cervicaria* L.
43. Gauruotoji žilė – *Senecio congestus* (R. Br.) DC.

44. Šiurkščioji kudlė – *Pilosella echiioides* (Lumn.) F. W. Schultz et Sch. Bip.
45. Gorskio pūtelis – *Tragopogon gorskianus* Rchb. f.
46. Lancetinis dumblialaiškis – *Alisma lanceolatum* With.
47. Siauralapis dumblialaiškis – *Alisma gramineum* Lej.
48. Meinshauzeno plūdė – *Potamogeton x meinshauzenii* Juz.
50. Pelkinė vandensargė – *Zannichellia palustris* L.
51. Pievinė vištapienė – *Gagea pratensis* (Pers.) Dumort.
52. Kampuotasis česnakas – *Allium angulosum* L.
53. Porinis česnakas – *Allium scorodoprasum* L.
54. Gelsvoji gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza ochroleuca* (Wustnei ex Boll) Holub
55. Galvinis vikšris – *Juncus capitatus* Weigel
56. Pajūrinis liūnmeldis – *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla
57. Šerinis meldelis – *Isolepis setacea* (L.) R. Br.
58. Liūninė viksva – *Carex heleonastes* Ehrh.
59. Pievinė viksva – *Carex buxbaumii* Wahlcnb.
60. Protarpinė viksva – *Carex distans* L.
61. Vakarinė viksva – *Carex pseudobrizoides* Clavaud
62. Palaipinė viksva – *Carex rhizina* Blytt ex Lindblom
63. Miškinis eraičinas – *Festuca altissima* All.
64. Delavinio kelerija – *Koeleria delavignei* Czern. ex Domin
65. Eraičininė nendrūnė – *Scolochloa festucacea* (Willd.) Link
66. Pievinė poavižė – *Helictotrichon pratense* (L.) Besser
67. Ankstyvoji smilgenė – *Aira praecox* L.

4(I) kategorija

1. Paprastoji vandens lelija – *Nymphaea alba* L.
2. Šaltininė menuva – *Montia fontana* L.
3. Miškinė glažutė – *Cerastium sylvaticum* Waldst. et Kit.
4. Lietuvinė naktižiedė – *Silene lithuanica* Zapal.
5. Riestasėklė vandenė – *Elatine hydropiper* L.
6. Laiboji vyrskyde – *Androsace filiformis* Retz.
7. Miškinė mėta – *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.
8. Aukštoji našlaitė – *Viola elatior* Fr.
9. Liūninė našlaitė – *Viola uliginosa* Besser
10. Smailialapė plūdė – *Potamogeton acutifolius* Link
11. Aukštoji gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* (Druce) Soo
12. Žalsvažiedė blandis – *Platanthera chlorantha* (Custer) Rchb.
13. Ežinė viksva – *Carex muricata* L.
14. Laibastiebė viksva – *Carex ligerica* J. Gay
15. Paprastoji bekmanija – *Beckmannia eruciformis* (L.) Host
16. Smėlyninis eraičinas – *Festuca psammophila* (Hack. ex Čelak.) Fritsch
17. Miškinė monažolė – *Glyceria nemoralis* (R. Ucehtr.) R. Ucehtr. et Korn.
18. Juosvavarpis pašiaušėlis – *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir.
19. Miškinė šunažolė – *Dactylis polygama* Horv.

5(Rs) kategorija

1. Daugiametė blizgė – *Lunaria rediviva* L.
2. Pelkinė šindra – *Peplis portula* L.

3. Plačialapis begalis – *Laserpitium latifolium* L.
4. Miškinė varnalėša – *Arctium nemorosum* Lej.
5. Meškinis česnakas – *Allium ursinum* L.
6. Baltijinė gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza longifolia* (Neuman) Aver.
7. Raudonoji gegūnė – *Dactylorhiza incarnata* (L.) Soo
8. Rudoji viksvuolė – *Cyperus fuscus* L.
9. Retažiedė miglė – *Poa remota* Forselles

Dumbliai

Raudondumbliai

1(E) kategorija

1. Purpurinė bangija – *Bangia atropurpurea* (Roth) C. Agardh

Rudadumbliai

4 (I) kategorija

1. Pūslėtasis guveinis – *Fucus vesiculosus* L.

Maurabragūnai

1(E) kategorija

1. Šiurpinis žvakidumblis – *Lychnothamnus barbatus* (Meyen) Leonh.
2. Atžalinis dumblabragis – *Tolypella prolifera* (A. Braun) Leonh.

2(V) kategorija

1. Smailiaviršūnis menturdumblis – *Nitella mucronata* (A. Braun) Miq.

3(R) kategorija

1. Pilkšvasis maurabragis – *Chara canescens* Desv. et Loisel.
2. Baltijinis maurabragis – *Chara baltica* (Fr.) Wahlst.
3. Lizdiškasis dumblabragis – *Tolypella nidifica* (O. Mull.) Leonh.
4. Blizgantysis menturdumblis – *Nitella syncarpa* (Thuill.) Chevall.

4(I) kategorija

1. Šluotelinis maurabragis – *Chara baueri* A. Braun
2. Lieknasis menturdumblis – *Nitella gracilis* (Sm.) C. Agardh
3. Kurklinis menturdumblis – *Nitella confervacea* (Breb.) A. Braun

Samanos

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Tiesialapė bartramija – *Bartramia ithyphylla* Brid.

1(E) kategorija

1. Rutės duoja – *Leiocolea rutheana* (Limpr.) Mull. Frib.
2. Tįsioji frulanija – *Frullania tamarisci* (L.) Dumort.
3. Lajelio žvynuotė – *Pallavicinia lyellii* (Hook.) Carruth.
4. Belapis sėmainis – *Buxbaumia viridis* (Moug. Ex Lam. et DC) Brid. ex Moug. Et Nesti
5. Arnoldo skeltadantė – *Fissidens arnoldii* Ruthe
6. Raukšlėtoji dvyndantė – *Dicranum drummondii* Mull. Hal.
7. Žalioji dvyndantė – *Dicranum viride* (Sull. et Lesq.) Lindb.
8. Vaiskioji uolenė – *Dichodontium pellucidum* (Hedw.) Schimp
9. Plunksninė švitrelė – *Schistostega pennata* (Hedw.) Web. et Mohr
10. Šleicherio brija – *Bryum schleicheri* Schwaegr.
11. Brandenburginė versmenė – *Philonotis marchica* (Hedw.) Brid.
12. Lajelio šepšė – *Orthotrichum lyellii* Hook. et Taylor
13. Mažoji nertvė – *Fontinalis dalecarlica* Bruch et Schimp.
14. Karoklinė skliautenė – *Antitrichia curtipendula* (Hedw.) Brid.
15. Smailiašakis tensmenis – *Pterigynandrum filiforme* Hedw.
16. Ričardsono dygė – *Calliergon richardsonii* (Mitt.) Kindb.
17. Pataisinė drepanė – *Drepanocladus lycopodioides* (Schwaegr.) Warnst.
18. Tundrinė liūnsamanė – *Warnstorfia tundrae* (Arnell) Loeske
19. Šikšninė kerėža – *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* (Hedw.) Warnst.

2(V) kategorija

1. Pūkuotoji apuokė – *Trichocolea tomentella* (Ehrh.) Dumort.
2. Lieknoji barzdenė – *Barbilophozia attenuata* (Mart.) Loeske
3. Helerio pilelė – *Anastrophyllum hellerianum* (Nees ex Lindenb.) R. M. Schust.
4. Kvapioji žemtaurė – *Geocalyx graveolens* (Schrad.) Nees
5. Plačialapė plikūnė – *Porella platyphylla* (L.) Pfeif.
6. Paprastoji plojenė – *Lejeunea cavifolia* Lindb.
7. Minkštasis kiminas – *Sphagnum molle* Sull.
8. Plačialapis kiminas – *Sphagnum platyphyllum* (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Sull. ex Warnst.
9. Vulfo kiminas – *Sphagnum wulfianum* Girg.
10. Žvilgantysis kiminas – *Sphagnum subnitens* Russow et Warnst.
11. Ilgalapė sukutė – *Paraleucobryum longifolium* (Hcdw.) Loeske
12. Tribriaunė mezija – *Meesia triquetra* (Richter) Angstr.
13. Patisinė nertvė – *Fontinalis hypnoides* Hartm.
14. Plunksninė pliusnė – *Neckera pennata* Hcdw.
15. Uolinė ežerė – *Rhynchostegium murale* (Hcdw.) Bruch et Schimp.
16. Paupinė bukasnapė – *Amblystegium fluviatile* (Hcdw.) Schimp.
17. Rinčiuotoji bukasnapė – *Amblystegium tenax* (Hcdw.) C. E. O. Jensen
18. Vingiastiebė dygė – *Calliergon trifarium* (Wcb. et Mohr) Kindb.
19. Žvilgančioji riestūnė – *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* (Mitt.) Hedenas

3(R) kategorija

1. Tridantė bazanija – *Bazzania trilobata* (L.) Gray
2. Grandinėlinė cefalozija – *Cephalozia catenulata* (Huebener) Lindb.
3. Barzdotoji barzdenė – *Barbilophozia barbata* (Schmidel ex Schreb.) Loeske

4. Įkirptoji tritomarija – *Tritomaria exsectiformis* (Bridl.) Loeske
5. Šiaurinė merkija – *Moerckia hibemica* (Hook) Gott.
6. Vingiuotoji rikardia – *Riccardia chamaedryfolia* (With) Grolle
7. Siauralapė kemsia – *Atrichum angustatum* (Brid.) Bruch et Schimp.
8. Mažasis zuikrugis – *Pogonatum nanum* (Hedw.) P. Beauv.
9. Skiauterėtoji skeltadantė – *Fissidens dubius* P. Beauv.
10. Ilgakaklė driušė – *Trematodon ambiguus* (Hedw.) Hornsch.
11. Garbanotoji dvyndantė – *Dicranum spurium* Hcdw.
12. Plikoji trupsamanė – *Dicranodontium denudatum* (Brid.) E. Britton
13. Trapioji linkė – *Tortella fragilis* (Hook. et Wilson) Limpr.
14. Laiboji peikštė – *Gyroweisia tenuis* (Hcdw.) Schimp.
15. Brijinė potija – *Pottia bryoides* (Dicks.) Mitt.
16. Garbanotoji veisija – *Weissia squarrosa* (Nees et Hornsch.) Mull. Hal.
17. Pūpsančioji žilutė – *Pterygoneurum subsessile* (Brid.) Jur.
18. Lieknoji teilorija – *Tayloria tenuis* (With.) Schimp.
19. Funko brija – *Bryum funckii* Schwacgr.
20. Melsvoji polija – *Pohlia cruda* (Hcdw.) Lindb.
21. Baumgartnerio pokrepis – *Zygodon baumgartneri* Malta
22. Mažoji tujinutė – *Thuidium minutulum* (Hcdw.) Bruch et Schimp.
23. Vingialapė pažulnutė – *Plagiothecium undulatum* (Hcdw.) Schimp.
24. Šliaužiančioji i rumbainė – *Callicladium haldanianum* (Grev.) H. A. Crum.
25. Kreivoji driškė – *Homomallium incurvatum* (Brid.) Loeske
26. Riestasis ktenidis – *Ctenidium molluscum* (Hedw.) Mitt.

4(I) kategorija

1. Pearsono lepidozija – *Lepidozia pearsonii* Spruce
2. Alpinė skiautenė – *Lophozia collaris* (Nees) Dumort.
3. Kunzės skiautenė – *Lophozia kunzeana* (Huebener) Evans
4. Akytoji stieblapė – *Fossombronia foveolata* Lindb.
5. Vondračeko stieblapė – *Fossombronia wondraczekii* (Corda) Dumort.
6. Plūduriuojantysis sklenduonis – *Ricciocarpos natans* (L.) Corda
7. Rausvoji ričia – *Riccia canaliculata* Hoffm.
8. Hiubenerio ričia – *Riccia huebeneriana* Lindenb.
9. Gražusis kiminas – *Sphagnum pulchrum* (Braithw.) Warnst.
10. Tankusis kiminas – *Sphagnum compactum* Lam. et DC.
11. Alavijinis zuikrugis – *Pogonatum aloides* (Hedw.) P. Beauv.
12. Smulkioji skeltadantė – *Fissidens exilis* Hedw.
13. Durpyninė dvyndantė – *Dicranum leioneuron* Kindb.
14. Smailioji kuplė – *Distichium capillaceum* (Hedw.) Bruch et Schimp.
15. Kalkinė didenė – *Didymodon tophaceus* (Brid.) Lisa
16. Apskritalapė brija – *Bryum cyclophyllum* (Schwaegr.) Bruch et Schimp.
17. Netikroji gaurenė – *Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum* (Bruch et Schimp.) T. J. Kop.
18. Balkšvoji drėgva – *Amblyodon dealbatus* (Hedw.) Bruch et Schimp.
19. Ilgakotė mezija – *Meesia longiseta* Hedw.
20. Pelkinė mezija – *Meesia uliginosa* Hedw.
21. Velėninė versmenė – *Philonotis caespitosa* Jur.
22. Bruožuotoji šepšė – *Orthotrichum striatum* Hedw.
23. Garbanotoji pliusnė – *Neckera crispa* Hedw.

24. Pelkinė auksotė – *Campylium elodes* (Lindb.) Kindb.
25. Pievinė auksotė – *Campylium protensum* (Brid.) Kindb.
26. Visioji auksotė – *Campylium polygamum* (Schimp.) J. Lange et C. E. O. Jensen
27. Liekninė bukasnapė – *Amblystegium humile* (P. Beauv.) Crundw.
28. Švelnioji purslainė – *Hygrohypnum mole* (Hedw.) Loeske

Mushroom

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Kopinis mėšlagrybis – *Coprinus dunarum* Stoll.
2. Ilgakotė mikrostoma – *Microstoma protracta* (Fr.) Kanouse

1(E) kategorija

1. Blyškusis baravykas – *Boletus impolitus* Fr.
2. Kislusis baravykas – *Boletus pulverulentus* Opat.
3. Kartusis baravykas – *Boletus radicans* Pers.
4. Baltasis godūnas – *Choiromyces meandriformis* Vittad
5. Kimininis žemlielis – *Geoglossum sphagnophilum* Ehrenb.
6. Didysis kuokas – *Gomphus clavatus* (Pers.) Gray
7. Auksaspalvis minkštenis – *Hapalopilus salmonicolor* (Berk. et M.A.Curtis) Pouzar
8. Geltonžvynė guotė – *Hygrophorus chrysodon* (Batsch) Fr.
9. Kietoji guotė – *Hygrophorus penarius* Fr.
10. Juosvoji guotė – *Hygrocybe ovina* (Bull.) Kuhner
11. Kamštinis skylenis – *Inonotus dryadeus* (Pers.) Murrill
12. Nuosėdinė žvynabudė – *Lepiota cortinarius* J.E.Lange
13. Juodažvynė žvynabudė – *Lepiota hystrix* F.H.Müller et J.E.Lange
14. Rausvarudė žvynabudė – *Lepiota fuscovinacea* F.H.Müller et J.E.Lange
15. Lelijinė žvynabudė – *Lepiota lilacea* Bres.
16. Balsvoji žvynabudė – *Lepiota subalba* Kuhner ex P.D.Orton
17. Trispalvė meškabudė – *Leucopaxillus compactus* (Fr.) Neuhoff
18. Juosvasis minkštūnis – *Melanoleuca turrita* (Fr.) Singer
19. Šuniškoji poniabudė – *Mutinus caninus* (Huds.) Fr.
20. Smiltyninis ausūnis – *Peziza ammophila* Durrieu et Mont.
21. Hadriano poniabudė – *Phallus hadriani* Vent.
22. Ažuolinis pintenis – *Piptoporus quercinus* (Schrad.) P. Karst.
23. Tikrasis juodbaravykis – *Porphyrellus porphyrosporus* (Fr. et Hok) E.–J.Gilbert
24. Dubioji laibė – *Pseudoomphalina compressipes* (Peck) Singer
25. Gyslotoji krempliabudė – *Rhodotus palmatus* (Bull.) Maire
26. Šiurkštusis grybliežuvis – *Trichoglossum hirsutum* (Fr.) Boud.
27. Aitrusis baltikas – *Tricholoma ustaloides* Romagn.
28. Paprastasis taukius – *Sarcosoma globosum* (Schmidel) Casp.

2(V) kategorija

1. Dulkančioji krenklė – *Asterophora lycoperdoides* (Bull.) Gray
2. Pilkoji baravykpintė – *Boletopsis grisea* (Peck) Bondartsev et Singer
3. Bronzinis baravykas – *Boletus aereus* Bull.

4. Fechtneno baravykas – *Boletus fechtneri* Velen.
5. Ryškioji gražiataurė – *Caloscypha fulgens* (Pers.) Boud.
6. Pilkoji voveraitė – *Cantharettus cinereus* (Pers.) Fr.
7. Lazdyninis kelmenis – *Dichomitus campestris* (Quel.) Domanski et Orlicz
8. Žalsvoji gijabudė – *Entoloma incanum* (Fr.) Hesler
9. Melsvoji gijabudė – *Entoloma madidum* (Fr.) Gillet
10. Trogo virvuotė – *Funalia trogii* (Berk.) Bondartsev et Singer
11. Apskritasporis bobausis – *Gyromitra sphaerospora* (Peck) Sacc.
12. Rausvoji šeriapintė – *Junghuhnia collabens* (Fr.) Ryvarden
13. Aitriakvapis piengrybis – *Lactarius acerrimus* Britzelm.
14. Juodasis piengrybis – *Lactarius lignyotus* Fr.
15. Skroblyninis raudonviršis – *Leccinum carpini* (R.Schulz.) M.M.Moser ex D.A.Reid
16. Kelminis žialialakštis – *Melanophyllum eyrei* (Masse) Singer
17. Geltonasis kiškiaausis – *Otidea onotica* (Pers.) Fuckel
18. Tamsiarudė kempinė – *Phellinus nigrolimitatus* (Romeli) Bourdot et Galzin
19. Šakotoji skylėtbudė – *Polyporus umbellatus* (Pers.) Fr.
20. Medūzgalvė trapiabudė – *Psathyrella caput-medusae* (Fr.) Konrad et Maubl.
21. Auksaspalvis šakočius – *Ramaria aurea* (Schaeff.) Quel.
22. Salierinis baltikas – *Tricholoma apium* Jul.Schaff.
23. Bačo baltikas – *Tricholoma batschii* Gulden
24. Parazitinis aksombaravykis – *Xerocomus parasiticus* (Bull.) Quel.

3(R) kategorija

1. Dvisluoksnis vingiaporis – *Abortiporus biennis* (Bull.) Singer
2. Dėmėtasis baravykas – *Boletus erythropus* Pers.
3. Melsvoji balteklė – *Calocybe ionides* (Bull.) Donk
4. Piestinis pirštūnis – *Clavariadelphus pistillaris* (L.) Donk
5. Ažuolinė kepena – *Fistulina hepatica* (Schaeff.) With.
6. Rausvoji pintainė – *Fomitopsis rosea* (Alb. et Schwein.) P. Karst.
7. Tikrinis blizgutis – *Ganoderma lucidum* (Curtis) P.Karst.
8. Kuokštinė grifolė – *Grifola frondosa* (Dicks.) Gray
9. Krokiniškas minkštenis – *Hapalopilus croceus* (Pers.) Donk
10. Korališkasis trapiadyglis – *Hericium coralloides* (Scop.) Pers.
11. Ūmėdinė guotė – *Hygrophorus russula* (Fr.) Kauffman
12. Ažuolinis skylenis – *Inonotus dryophilus* (Berk.) Murrill
13. Didysis kukurdvelkis – *Langermannia gigantea* (Batsch) Rostk.
14. Puslaisvis briedžiukas – *Morchella semilibera* DC.
15. Vientisasis skylutis – *Perenniporia medulla–panis* (Jacq.) Donk
16. Plunksninis raukšliagybis – *Phlebia centrifuga* P. Karst
17. Skaisčioji raudonpintė – *Pycnoporellus fulgens* (Fr.) Donk
18. Auksaviršė ūmėdė – *Russula aurata* (With.) Fr.
19. Raukšlius kopūstgalvis – *Sparassis crispa* (Wulfen) Fr.
20. Putlioji odapintė – *Spongipellis spumeus* (Sowerby) Pat.
21. Karpotoji kempė – *Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.) Fr.
22. Kvapnioji kempė – *Trametes suaveolens* (L.) Fr.
23. Krateriškasis taurūnis – *Urnula craterium* (Schwein.) Fr.
24. Bohemiškasis aukšliavarpis – *Verpa bohemica* (Krombh.) J. Schrot.
25. Pirštuotasis aukšliavarpis – *Verpa conica* (O. F. Mull.) Sw.

26. Raudonkepuris aksombaravykis – *Xerocomus rubellus* (Krombh.) Quel.
27. Kurapkinis storplutis – *Xylobolus frustulatus* (Pers.) Boidin

4(I) kategorija

1. Gelsvarudis pievagrybis – *Agaricus augusius* Fr.
2. Didysis pievagrybis – *Agaricus langei* (F.H.Müller et Jul. Schaff.) Maire
3. Suaugtinė dirvapintė – *Albatrellus confluens* (Alb. et Schwein.) Kotl. et Pouzar
4. Keturskiautis žvaigždinas – *Geastrum quadrifidum* DC.
5. Didysis žvaigždinas – *Geastrum triplex* Jungh.
6. Stambioji karteklė – *Gymnopilus spectabilis* sensu A.H.Smith
7. Tiulianų hidnotrija – *Hydnotrya tulasnei* Berk. et Broome
8. Mėsingasis dyglutis – *Hydnum rufescens* Pers.
9. Juosvoji guote – *Hygrophorus atramentosus* Seer. ex H.Haas et Haller
10. Purpurinė guotė – *Hygrophorus erubescens* (Fr.) Fr.
11. Kislusis piengrybis – *Lactarius repraesentaneus* Britzelm.
12. Gelsvasis piengrybis – *Lactarius resimus* (Fr.) Fr.
13. Geltonasis piengrybis – *Lactarius scrobiculatus* (Scop.) Fr.
14. Piengrybis jautakis – *Lactarius volemus* (Fr.) Fr.
15. Atskiroji lentarija – *Lentaria byssiseda* Corner
16. Meškinis dantūnėlis – *Lentinellus ursinus* (Fr.) Kuhner
17. Lapinis dantūnėlis – *Lentinellus vulpinus* (Sowcrby) Kuhner et Maire
18. Baltoji žvynabudė – *Lepiota alba* (Bres.) Sacc.
19. Kiunerio žvynabudė – *Lepiota kuehneri* Huijsman
20. Pilkšvarudė stirnabudė – *Lepista luscina* (Fr.) Singer
21. Melsvakotė stirnabudė – *Lepista personata* (Fr.) Cooke
22. Gumbuotasis baltuosėdis – *Leucocortinarius bulbiger* (Alb. et Schwcin.) Singer
23. Juodkotis mažūnis – *Marasmius alliaceus* (Jacq.) Fr.
24. Kvapusis skiautenis – *Panus suavissimus* (Fr.) Singer
25. Švytruojančioji minkštapintė – *Physisporinus vitreus* (Pers.) P. Karst.
26. Baltoji skydabudė – *Pluteus pellitus* (Pers.) P. Kurnu.
27. Raukšlėtasis trimitėlis – *Pseudocraterellus sinuosus* (Fr.) Corner
28. Tikroji raudonpintė – *Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) Fr.
29. Kvapioji ūmėdė – *Russula grata* Britzelm.
30. Plaušabudinis baltikas – *Tricholoma inocyboides* Corner
31. Kislusis elniagyris – *Xylaria polymorpha* (Pers.) Grev.

Kerpės

0(Ex) kategorija

1. Rudoji blakstienė – *Anaptychia runcinata* (With.) J. R. Laundon
2. Išcentrinis kežas – *Arctoparmelia centrifuga* (L.) Hale
3. Putlioji šiurė – *Cladonia turgida* Hoffm.
4. Juostinis plynkežis – *Hypogymnia vittata* (Ach.) Parrique
5. Karpuotoji meškapėdė – *Peltigera aphthosa* (L.) Willd.
6. Gyslotoji meškapėdė – *Peltigera venosa* (L.) Hoffm.
7. Baltagyslė meškapėdė – *Peltigera degenii* Gyeln.

8. Šiurkštusis taškuotkežis – *Punctelia subrudecta* (Nyl.) Krog
9. Akytoji solorina – *Solorina spongiosa* (Ach.) Anzi
10. Glotnioji kedenė – *Usnea glabrata* (Ach.) Vain.

1(E) kategorija

1. Ažuolinė baktrospora – *Bactrospora dryina* (Ach.) A. Massal.
2. Žaliagalvė taurenė – *Calicium adpersum* Pers.
3. Ažuolinė taurenė – *Calicium querdnum* Pers.
4. Melsvoji žiovenė – *Chaenotheca cinerea* (Pers.) Tibell
5. Lieknoji žiovenė – *Chaenotheca gracillima* (Vain.) Tibell
6. Kupstinė šiurė – *Cladonia caespiticia* (Pers.) Florke
7. Parazitinė šiurė – *Cladonia parasitica* (Hoffm.) Hoffm.
8. Glebioji gleiviakerpė – *Collema flaccidum* (Ach.) Ach.
9. Pilkioji miltpuodė – *Cyphelium inquinans* (Sm.) Trevis.
10. Geltonoji miltpuodė – *Cyphelium tigillare* (Ach.) Ach.
11. Skėtrioji briedragė – *Evernia divaricata* (L.) Ach.
12. Kintančioji briedragė – *Evernia mesomorpha* Nyl.
13. Flotovo gijalekta – *Gyalecta flotowii* Korb.
14. Guobinė gijalekta – *Gyalecta ulmi* (Sw.) Zahlbr.
15. Šilinė puvėseklė – *Icmadophila ericetorum* (L.) Zahlbr.
16. Latakinis gleivytis – *Leptogium corniculatum* (Hoffm.) Minks
17. Adatiškasis gleivytis – *Leptogium teretiuseulum* (Wallr.) Arnold
18. Diskinė plokštkerpė – *Lopadium disciforme* (Flot.) Kullhem
19. Smulkialakštis juodkežis – *Melanelia panniformis* (Nyl.) Essl.
20. Kraujaspalvis mikoblastas – *Mycoblastus sanguinarius* (L.) Norman
21. Miltuotoji nefroma – *Nephroma parile* (Ach.) Ach.
22. Gulsčioji meškapėdė – *Peltigera horizontalis* (Huds.) Baumg.
23. Ponašakė ramalina – *Ramalina thrausta* (Ach.) Nyl.
24. Tamsioji brylytė – *Sclerophora coniophaea* (Norman) J. Mattsson et Middelb.
25. Miltuotoji brylytė – *Sclerophora farinacea* (Chevall.) Chevall.
26. Šviesiagalvė brylytė – *Sclerophora peronella* (Ach.) Tibell
27. Dantytoji telotrema – *Thelotrema lepadinum* (Ach.) Ach.
28. Ruduojančioji kedenė – *Usnea fulvorea* (Rasanen) Rasanen
29. Šiurkščioji kedenė – *Usnea seabrata* Nyl.
30. Mužo auksakežis – *Xanthoparmelia mougeotii* (Schaer. ex D. Dictrich.) Hale.
31. Šeriuotoji žiovenė – *Chaenotheca hispidula* (Ach.) Zahlbr.
32. Užlinkusioji nefroma – *Nephroma resupinatum* (L.) Ach.

2(V) kategorija

1. Dviguboji artonija – *Arthonia didyma* Korb.
2. Baltakraštė artonija – *Arthonia leucopellaea* (Ach.) Almq.
3. Vyninė artonija – *Arthonia vinosa* Leight.
4. Žalsvoji kežytė – *Cetrelia olivetorum* (Nyl.) W. L. Culb. et C.F. Culb.
5. Raukšlėtasis geltonkežis – *Flavoparmelia caperata* (L.) Hale
6. Gūbriuotoji pūšliakerpė – *Lasallia pustulata* (L.) Merat
7. Blyškioji lekanora – *Lecanora albella* (Pers.) Ach.
8. Kerpiškasis gleivytis – *Leptogium lichenoides* (L.) Zahlbr.
9. Plačioji platužė – *Lobaria pulmonaria* (L.) Hoffm..

10. Skylėtoji menegacija – *Menegazzia terebrata* (Hoffm.) A. Massal.
11. Žvynuotoji meškapėdė – *Peltigera lepidophora* (Nyl. ex Vain.)
12. Raudonvidurė žiauberuotė – *Phaeophyscia endophoenicea* (Harm.) Moberg
13. Juodai žalias rizokarpas – *Rhizocarpon viridiatrum* (Wulfen) Korb.
14. Suodinoji saitakerpė – *Umbilicaria deusta* (L.) Baumg.
15. Daugialakštė saitakerpė – *Umbilicaria polyphylla* (L.) Baumg.

3(R) kategorija

1. Žalsvoji žiovenė – *Chaenotheca chlorella* (Ach.) Mull. Arg.
2. Lakštuotoji šiurė – *Cladonia foliacea* (Huds.) Willd.
3. Samaninis diplošistis – *Diploschistes muscorum* (Scop.) R. Sant.
4. Alksninė hipotrachina – *Hypotrachyna revoluta* (Florke) Hale
5. Skylėtoji spuoguotė – *Pertusaria pertusa* (Weigel) Tuck.
6. Baltijinė ramalina – *Ramalina baltica* Lettau

ANNEX 4. Glossary

Words in the P&C are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Forest integrity: The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

Forest Management Enterprise (FME): The people or entities responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

Forest Management Unit (FMU): The forested area that falls under the scope of an FSC forest management certificate.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

Indigenous lands and territories: The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.

Indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

High Conservation Value Forests: High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level

forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance

b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems

c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)

d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

Long term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

Non-timber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Other forest types: Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

Plantation: Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

Restoration: The act of modifying a habitat or ecosystem to introduce or reintroduce components and characteristics appropriate to the site both ecologically and historically.

Serai stage: a temporary community of vegetation, defined by the dominant species, which indicates the successional phase of the ecosystem

Short rotation coppice systems ~ harvest systems, which are typically perpetuated long-term, and in which only a few characteristics of an indigenous ecosystem remain.

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.