

The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of stylized green leaves and branches on a light green background. A dark green rectangular box is centered on the slide, containing the title text. A small, solid green rectangle is positioned at the top center of the dark green box.

PLANTS PROTECTED IN POLAND AND PORTUGAL

Endangered species

- Every year around 10,000 species are extinct in the world. In order to protect others from extinction, not only endangered populations should be protected, but also the sites where they live and produce offspring.
- The purpose of endangered species protection is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

Passive protection

In most cases, plant protection comes down to covering them, along with their habitats, passive protection. It's a way of protecting organisms that live in stable environments. Due to the limitation of human influence on such ecosystems, the rare and endangered species found in them can live and reproduce freely. Passive protection also works well in ecosystems already changed by humans, where leaving nature alone causes the natural structure to be restored.

Active protection

- Ecosystems unchanged or slightly changed by humans, the natural processes of which run uninterrupted however, they occur less and less frequently on a global scale.
- For this reason, many species cannot adapt to new habitat conditions and their numbers are decreasing each year.
- Such species are not able to survive without human interference, therefore they are under active protection.



POLAND

Plants under protection

- Limba (arolla pine) - is a coniferous tree found in the Alps and in isolated positions in higher mountain locations (Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine and Romania).
- Brzoza ojcowska (birch) - according to data from 2006, it is found in just 5 places in Poland. It's threatened with extinction, because as a species that likes light, it is drowned out by other trees. There are only 250 of them.
- Jarzqb szwedzki (swedish rowan) - the tree is under strict species protection in its natural positions in Poland. It is decorative because of its leaves, regular crown and colorful fruit.



- *Mikołajek nadmorski* (Sea holly) - it occurs on the dune coasts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. It is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant, and also has a long tradition of being used as an edible, medicinal plant and for strengthening the dunes.
- *Konwalia majowa* (Lily of the valley) - the main advantage of which are small flowers with a characteristic smell and bell shape. It is often found in forests almost all over Poland.
- *Dziewanna fioletowa* (Purple mullein) - It is rare in Poland. It has purple leaves and it grows up to 60-90 cm and 90 cm wide. It enjoys full sun in poor, dry to medium and well drained soils.



- Rosiczka (sundew) - when a trap leaf catches its prey, it curls slightly and bends the hairs, holding the insect in place. Over the next few hours, the plant digests its victim, absorbing valuable nutrients from its body. When the digestive process is complete, the trap opens and is once again ready to capture a new victim.
- Naparstnica zwyczajna (big-flowered foxglove)- the species was first protected in Poland in 1983. Formerly it was used as a medicinal plant. Currently, it is not used for these purposes due to its strong toxic properties.
- Barwinek pospolity (Lesser Periwinkle)- it grows wild in western, eastern, southern and central Europe. It is the only periwinkle species that occurs in the wild in Poland. In scattered positions it occurs almost all over the lowlands.



- *Cis pospolity* (yew) - this species has been under protection since 1946. It occurs in almost all of Europe with the exception of its northern and eastern parts.
- *Wierzba laposka* (downy willow) - under strict species protection in Poland. Some of its positions are protected in national parks; Biebrza, Karkonosze and Polesie and in nature reserves. In Poland, it occurs only in the eastern Karkonosze, Masuria and the Lublin Upland.
- *Kosodrzewina* (mountain pine) - it occurs in the mountain ranges of Central and Southern Europe. In the years 1957–2014, the species was under strict protection. Most of them are protected in mountain national parks.





PORTUGAL

Plants under protection

- **Cheesewood (*pospornica*)** - are trees and shrubs growing to 2–30 m tall. It occurs in Africa, Australia, Asia and New Zealand but under protection just in Portugal.
- **Dragon tree (*dracena smocza*)** - The tree grows up to 20 meters in height, and the crown, made of sharp dark green leaves, takes the shape of a huge umbrella.
- **Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)** - is an evergreen shrub found on mountains and heaths throughout Europe, Southwest Asia, and North America. The tree grows to a height of 6-25 ft (2-8 m) and has stiff, pointed needles that grow to 0.4 in (1 cm) long.





- **Aphyllanthes monspeliensis** - This perennial herb reaches about 50 centimeters in height. Its blue-green photosynthetic aerial stems are covered with a thick, waxy cuticle that reduces water loss.
- **Omphalodes kuzinskyanae (ułodka)** - Herbaceous plants, up to 40 cm in height. Shoots usually hairy. Blue or white flowers are usually about 1 cm.
- **Sorbus maderensis (jarzqb maderski)** - it reaches a maximum of 2 m in height. Its leaves are pinnate, green, shiny. White flowers, red fruit, are gathered in umbels.



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literally forgot to water for ONE day....
the dramatics



Thanks for
listening!!!
and not getting bored