



# SmartWood

*Practical conservation through certified forestry*

## SmartWood interim forest management evaluation standard for Belarus Republic

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## Introduction

There are four main reasons for developing the SmartWood Interim Standard for Evaluating Forest Management (hereinafter referred to as Standard) in Belarus:

- 1) to comply with FSC requirements regarding the structure and contents as well as local adaptation of certification body's generic forest stewardship standards;
- 2) to revise the standard based on field test during pre-assessment of Belarus State Forest Enterprises;
- 3) to address stakeholder comments received regarding SmartWood certification standard;
- 4) to take into account the process of development of national standards within the region.

## References

FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-002 FSC glossary of terms

FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and content of forest stewardship standards

FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of certification body generic forest stewardship standards

FSC-STD-20-004 Qualifications for FSC certification body auditors

SmartWood generic guidelines for assessing forest management (March 2000)

## Specification of scope

The standard shall be used for all SmartWood pre-evaluations, main evaluations and surveillance evaluations in the Republic of Belarus. This standard shall not be used outside Belarus without additional adaptation and stakeholder consultation process as detailed in FSC standards FSC-STD-20-003.

This standard may be applied within all forests and forest types located in Belarus.

FSC policy on small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMF) is considered not applicable in Belarus, as all of commercial forest enterprises manage concessions that are more than 1000 ha. Although some protected areas may be qualify as SLIMF, there are no indications so far that the government in Belarus is planning to certify its protected areas. The standard will be revised to incorporate the SLIMF requirements if there will be any changes in the land ownership as well as in the government policies towards certification of protected areas.

## Structure and content of the standard

The structure of the standard follows the hierarchical framework of FSC Principles, Criteria and associated indicators. Compliance with the standard shall be determined by evaluating observed performance of certification applicant against each indicator of the standard and in comparison with threshold(s) specified in the indicators.

## **Basis for the standard**

This standard has been prepared by NEPCon and the Rainforest Alliance's SmartWood program (herein as SW). SW is an FSC accredited certification program of Rainforest Alliance and NEPCon is partner of Rainforest Alliance representing the SW program in Scandinavia, Russia and Eastern Europe. The standard is based on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) general requirements detailed in FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship. The wording of FSC principles and criteria has been included in the standard unchanged. During the adaptation process NEPCon/SW has developed indicators for each applicable criterion that detail the requirements considering local Belarusian context. In case a criterion or principle has been considered non-applicable, the reason for this has been justified.

FSC requirements for standards as described in FSC-STD-20-003 Local adaptation of certification body generic forest stewardship standards (ver 1-0) and FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards (ver 1-0) have been fully followed during preparation of this standard. Based on the review of Belarusian legislation it is NEPCon/SW position that this standard is not in conflict with national legal requirements. At the same time NEPCon/SW is in position that this standard does not include performance thresholds that are lower than the national legal requirements.

## **Description of evaluation process**

SmartWood auditors are provided with detailed guidance on the certification process, including pre-evaluation briefings and access to a written SmartWood manual for forest evaluation. The purpose of these briefings and the manual is to ensure that a consistent and thorough certification process is followed.

In addition to following the SmartWood procedures outlined in our manual for forest evaluation, there are three other ways in which SmartWood ensures accuracy and fairness in our certifications:

1. The evaluation shall involve auditors who are familiar with the language commonly spoken in the particular region and type of forest management operation under evaluation. It is SmartWood policy to involve local auditors in all evaluations.
2. SmartWood auditors should be familiar with SmartWood certification procedures. Each SmartWood certification evaluation has a designated lead forest auditor who must have participated in a formal SmartWood auditor training programme and have previously participated in at least three forest evaluations and as an auditor in at least one main forest evaluation.
3. The evaluation team shall use region-specific adapted forest management evaluation standard, if it exists, or adapt the SmartWood Generic Guidelines to the local situation following the FSC requirements<sup>1</sup>; all SmartWood standards are public documents.

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<sup>1</sup> FSC-STD-20-003

Team organization - In the field, the evaluation team leader's first task is to ensure that all team members understand the scope and intent of the evaluation process. The team will assign individual responsibilities for coverage of different principles and criteria. All team members can provide input into any category of information, but it is crucial that clear lead responsibility is assigned for data collection, analysis and writing for each FSC principle.

Data Collection - Once initial internal team discussions have taken place, team members meet with the forestry staff of the operation being evaluated. In initial meetings, an emphasis is placed on clarifying evaluation procedures and criteria and indicators. The process then moves to the field phase. Visits are made to sites chosen by SmartWood auditors based on a comprehensive review of the candidate operation's forest holdings and management activities, discussion of past or current interaction with nearby land users and communities, and identification of critical issues, challenging sites, etc. Site visits occur in the forest, at processing facilities, and in supporting facilities, which may pose an environmental risk and in the surrounding local communities. Visits emphasize seeing management activities of all types and phases, by different staff of the candidate operation, and in different biological or physical conditions.

Stakeholder consultation - Team members also meet with stakeholders. All evaluations solicit and incorporate input (confidential and/or open) from as many directly affected and/or knowledgeable stakeholders as possible, including local communities, adjoining land users, local forest industry, environmental organizations, government agencies, and scientific researchers. During these consultations, assessment team members explain the evaluation process, solicit opinions, and gather impressions about the field performance of the operation being evaluated. Before, during and after visits to stakeholders and actual field operations, the team constantly meets to review criteria, discuss progress in gathering information, and discuss preliminary findings.

Data Analysis – Evaluation teams work in a consensus fashion to analyze and reach agreement on certification conclusions. Internal team meetings will happen throughout the evaluation process. A critical step during the analysis is to identify major and minor non-compliances, and to formulate major and minor corrective action requests as well as observations, using the following definitions:

- **Major Corrective Action Requests (major CARs)** are required improvements that FMOs must do before SmartWood certification will be granted; or, in case a major CAR was raised during surveillance audit, it shall be addressed within three months (in exceptional cases six months) to remain certified;
- **Minor Corrective Action Requests (minor CARs)** are required improvements that FMOs must implement by specific deadlines (maximum one year, in exceptional cases up to two years) during the five-year certification period; and,
- **Observations** are voluntary improvements suggested by the assessment team, but are not mandated or required.

Non compliance with any indicator worded with a “shall” will result in a major or minor corrective action request. Indicators worded with a “should” is only recommendations and will not result in Corrective Action Requests.

If major CARs have been identified, they must be satisfied before certification will be granted.

Report Write-up - The certification evaluation report follows the FSC P&C structure, with a discussion following each criterion and analyzing performance in relation to the indicators for that

criterion. The analysis provides evaluation of performance for each indicator and, as appropriate, major CARs, minor CARs and observations for each FSC criterion.

Review of Evaluation Report by Candidate Operation, Independent Peer Reviewers and SmartWood headquarters – Each certification evaluation report is reviewed by the candidate operation, independent peer reviewer(s), and staff at SmartWood headquarters. SmartWood headquarters approve all SmartWood certifications.

Certification Decision – Once the above steps are completed, SmartWood headquarters will coordinate a certification decision process, with input from SmartWood regional representatives. If a certification decision is positive, i.e. an operation is approved for certification, a five-year certification contract will be executed which includes, as a requirement, annual on-site surveillances. If an operation is not approved, the certification decision will clearly establish what needs to be done in order for the operation to achieve certified status in the future, i.e. identification of major CARs for certification.

## **Stakeholder consultation**

Certification evaluation reports are not entirely public documents unless specifically required by law (e.g. for some public forests), or approved for public distribution by the certified operation. Typically, at least three public documents are available for every SmartWood certified forest operation:

1. Public notification of forthcoming forest certification main evaluation
2. The certification standard used, and,
3. “Public certification summary”.

For all main forest evaluations, SmartWood will produce and distribute a public stakeholder notification that informs the public about the certification assessment, which is taking place. This document is produced and distributed a minimum of 30 days prior to a main evaluation. The document is typically distributed through email, and also published on SmartWood website at [www.smartwood.org](http://www.smartwood.org).

Certification standards are available at any time. SmartWood standards are publicly circulated and periodically revised based on public input and SmartWood research and experience.

The public certification summary is produced as a final step of the certification process and is available only after actual certification of an operation.

In many cases, SmartWood may also organize public stakeholder meetings during certification evaluation. These are typically announced by email, FAX, and/or public notices in newspapers or other local or national publications, depending on the resources available (due largely to the scale and intensity of the forest operation being evaluated). SmartWood representatives also maintain a master list of stakeholders for future consultation in relation to any evaluation in a region. Stakeholders on the list will receive notices of future evaluations, when they occur. As per FSC requirements, if pre-evaluation is covering an area of potential HCVF, some public stakeholder consultation will occur including notification.

For a copy of any particular stakeholder consultation document, or information on other ongoing SmartWood evaluations, please contact SmartWood. **We very strongly encourage all interested parties to give us input, either positive or negative, on our certifications and standards.**

## SmartWood Interim Forest Management Evaluation Standards for Belarus Republic

### 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.*

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1. The FMO shall be established and registered in compliance with applicable laws.	1.1.1.1. Constituent documents, 1.1.1.2. Interview with enterprise managers
	1.1.2. FMO shall meet national, state/provincial and local environmental, labor and forestry laws.	1.1.2.1. Statements from authorities (including the act of comprehensive state/public inspection), records of environmental, forest, water violations, imposed on forest managers, accounts, reports 1.1.2.2. Interview with authorities, workers, subcontractors, and local communities 1.1.2.3. Field inspection
	1.1.3. In case non-compliances with legislation are identified, corrective actions shall be implemented.	1.1.3.1. Review of documents
	1.1.4. Responsible staff shall be aware of relevant requirements of legislation and their responsibilities.	1.1.3.2. Interviews with staff 1.1.4.1 Interview with staff
	1.1.5. FMO shall make copies of relevant legislation available in head office and accessible to the staff. Copies may be available either on paper or as electronic versions.	1.1.5.1. Copies of all relevant laws 1.1.5.2. Interview with staff
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	1.2.1. FMO shall be aware of applicable fees, royalties and taxes	1.2.1.1. List of fees, royalties,taxes
		1.2.1.2. Interview with accountant
		1.2.1.3. Latest tax inspection report
		1.2.1.4. Review of accounting documents
		1.2.1.5. Review of tax declarations

<p>1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements, such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</p>	<p>1.2.2. FMO shall present evidence that applicable fees and other financial charges are paid in time.</p>	<p>1.2.2.1. List of fees, royalties,taxes 1.2.2.2. Interview with accountant 1.2.2.3. Latest tax inspection report 1.2.2.4. Review of accounting documents 1.2.2.5. Review of tax declarations 1.3.1.1. Interview with staff</p>
<p><i>Note: Compliance with this standard will ensure compliance with relevant requirements of international binding agreements.</i></p>	<p>1.3.1. FMO shall be aware of applicable international conventions.</p>	
<p>1.4. 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 the involved or affected parties.</p>	<p>1.3.2. No workers under the age of 15 shall be employed in the forest unless for training or educational purposes.</p>	<p>1.3.2.1. Staff register</p>
	<p>1.3.3. No workers are under the age of 18 shall be employed for operations when it is likely to jeopardize health, and safety.</p>	<p>1.3.3.1 Staff register</p>
	<p>1.4.1. Perceived conflicts between laws and present standard shall be recorded by the FMO..</p>	<p>1.4.1.1. Interview with staff and national FSC representative / FSC working group 1.4.1.2. Review of documents</p>
	<p>1.4.2. Any conflicts identified shall be resolved through consultation between the FSC certifier, and FMO, on case by case bases.</p>	<p>1.4.2.1. Correspondence, documents, protocols 1.4.2.2. Interview with FSC representative / FSC working group, FMO staff and other stakeholders</p>
<p>1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.</p>	<p>1.5.1. A system to monitor and protect forest management areas from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities shall be implemented.</p>	<p>1.5.1.1. Interview with staff and stakeholders 1.5.1.2. Field inspection</p>
	<p>1.5.2. A monitoring system with formal periodic inspections shall be documented and implemented.</p>	<p>1.5.1a.1. Monitoring documents 1.5.1.a.2. Interviews with staff</p>
	<p>1.5.3. FMO shall take legal measures to prevent illegal usage of the forest area or natural resource.</p>	<p>1.5.3.1. Review of documents 1.5.3.2. Interview with staff</p>
	<p>1.5.4. Illegal usage shall be registered and reported to the</p>	<p>1.5.4.1. Review of written communication</p>

	responsible authorities.	1.5.4.2. Interview with staff 1.5.4.3 Interview with supervisory organizations
1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	1.6.1. FMO shall publicly make commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.  1.6.2. FMO shall not violate FSC requirements for controlled wood (FSC-STD-30-010) in non-certified areas managed by the FMO (if applicable).	1.6.1.1. Review of documents
<b>PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>		
<i>Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.</i>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Verifiers</b>
2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	2.1.1. FMO shall have valid documents confirming forest use rights.  2.1.2. The boundaries of the forest area shall be marked both in maps and on the principal access roads to the forest.	2.1.1.1. Passport for Leskhoz  2.1.2.1. Maps 2.1.2.2. Field inspection
2.2. 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.	2.2.1. Local communities' legal or customary use rights (both timber and non-timber) shall be identified.  2.2.2. Local communities' legal or customary use rights (both timber and non-timber) shall be respected in forest management planning and during forest operations.	2.2.1.1. Interview with FMO staff and local communities 2.2.1.2. Written communication between FMO and local communities, minutes of public meetings 2.2.2.1. Written evidence of consultation of enterprise managers with local communities 2.2.2.2. Interview with local communities
2.3. 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.	2.3.1. Effort shall be made to resolve conflicts over tenure claims through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent.  2.3.2. Records shall be maintained of disputes over tenure and	2.3.2.1. Review of documents

use rights.

2.3.3. There should be no outstanding conflicts related to tenure and land use rights.

2.3.3.1. Interviews with staff

2.3.3.2. Interviews with stakeholders

### **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.*

Criteria

Indicators

Verifiers

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.

*Criteria considered not applicable in Belarus*

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

*Criteria considered not applicable in Belarus*

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

*Criteria considered not applicable in Belarus*

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.

*Criteria considered not applicable in Belarus*

### **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.*

Criteria

Indicators

Verifiers

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

4.1.1. Local communities shall be given preference in employment, training and other services.

4.1.1.1. List of staff records with place of birth and home address.

4.1.1.2. Interview with local communities

4.1.1.3. Interview with workers

4.1.2. FMO shall help to maintain the infrastructure and social facilities of villages located within its forest area and provide firewood and other services to local communities.

4.1.2.1. Interview with local administration and communities

4.1.2.2. Documents confirming assistance to local communities

4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

4.2.1. Employees and contractors shall be aware of and implement safe working practices.

4.2.2. FMO shall have in place a system for the prevention of work accidents.

4.2.3. FMO shall have national certificates confirming that working places comply with national work safety requirements.

4.2.4. FMO shall identify safety equipment requirements and provide the equipment for all workers operating hazardous machinery/tools and/or working in hazardous conditions.

4.2.5. Chain saw operators shall be provided with and use health and safety equipment including:

- a) helmet with eye and ear protection,
- b) high visibility vest/jacket,
- c) safety boots,
- d) cut-proof trousers and
- e) first aid kit.

4.2.1.1. List of labor laws and safety regulations

4.2.1.2. Records of safety instructions

4.2.1.3. Interview with workers

4.2.1.4. Interview with FMO's labor safety specialist

4.2.1.5. Interview with supervisory authority on work safety

4.2.2.1. Review of documents

4.2.2.2. Certification of working places

4.2.2.3. Statistics of industrial injuries

4.2.2.4. Discussion with workers

4.2.2.5. Discussion with trade union representatives

4.2.2.6. Field inspection

4.2.2.7. Documents about labor safety training

4.2.2.8. Discussion with labor safety engineer

4.2.2.9. Collective agreement

4.2.3.1. Review of work places certificates

4.2.4.1. Interview with FMO's work safety specialist

4.2.4.2. Interview with supervisory authorities.

4.2.4.3. Field inspection

4.2.5.1. FMO's internal norms of individual safety equipment allowance

4.2.5.2. Records of individual safety equipment provision

4.2.5.3. Interview with forest workers

4.2.5.4. Field inspection

<p>4.3. 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 Labor Organization (ILO).</p>	<p>4.2.6. Written procedures shall be prepared for forest workers for emergency situations such as work accidents, fire or oil spill.</p>	<p>4.2.6.1. Inspection of procedures and training records- 4.2.6.2. Interview with staff 4.2.6.3. Field inspection. 4.2.7.. Field inspection</p>
	<p>4.2.7. Warning signs shall be posted at access roads to sites with ongoing logging, skidding and haulage operations.</p>	<p>4.2.8.1. Field inspection</p>
	<p>4.2.8. In case the employees have to stay overnight in the forest they shall be provided with sleeping facilities, supply of food and clean water, toilet facilities etc.</p>	
	<p>4.2.9 Staff shall be offered vaccinations against Tick-borne encephalitis</p>	<p>4.2.9.1. Records 4.2.9.2. Interview with staff</p>
	<p>4.2.10 Forest machinery shall be equipped with fire extinguishers.</p>	<p>4.2.10.1. Field inspection</p>
	<p>4.3.1. Workers of FMO shall be free to form and join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal.</p>	<p>4.3.1.1 Interview with workers 4.3.1.2. Interview with trade union representative</p>
	<p>4.3.2. FMO shall not use forced labor.</p>	<p>4.3.2.1. Interview with FMO staff 4.3.2.2. Interview with trade union representatives</p>
	<p>4.3.3. Equal pay and benefits shall be provided for men and women for work of equal value.</p>	<p>4.3.3.1. Interview with enterprise managers 4.3.3.2. Interview with trade union representatives 4.3.3.3. Interview with workers</p>
	<p>4.3.4. Collective bargaining with trade unions shall be carried out in good faith and with best efforts to come to an agreement.</p>	<p>4.3.4.1. Interview with workers and trade union representative</p>
	<p>4.3.5. The minimum age for workers shall not be less than 14 years.</p>	<p>4.3.5.1. Interview with personnel manager 4.3.5.2. Interview with workers 4.3.5.3. Review of employment records</p>
<p>4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and SmartWood interim forest management evaluation standard for Belarus</p>	<p>4.4.1. FMO shall have a system for enabling participation by local communities and stakeholders in the</p>	<p>4.4.1.1. Review of documented evidence of the agreement on the management plan with the local administration and</p>

groups directly affected by management operations.

management planning process.

members of the community (e.g. minutes of meetings)

4.4.1.2. Review of mass media materials

4.4.1.3. Interview with local administration representatives and local communities

4.4.2.1. Review of maps

4.4.2.2.. Interview with staff

4.4.2. Areas of special economic, ecological, cultural or spiritual value for local communities shall be mapped and management takes considerations to these values.

4.4.3. FMO shall maintain consultations with local communities and affected groups to evaluate the social impact of forest management operations.

4.4.3.1. Review of correspondence with stakeholders

4.4.3.2. List of all stakeholders

4.4.3.3. Discussion with enterprise managers

4.5. 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.

4.5.1. FMO shall respect the legal rights of local communities to access the forest and collect non-timber forest products.

4.5.1.1. Interview with staff

4.5.1.2. Interview with local communities

4.5.2 FMO has established a complaints and suggestions book as required by the President order.

4.5.2.1. Review of the book

4.5.3. FMO shall take action to consider and resolve conflicts and compensate the damage of forest operations to local communities.

4.5.3.1. Relevant documents

4.5.3.2. Discussion with local communities

4.5.3.3. Discussion with enterprise managers

4.6 Negative impact on the population, inhabiting zones of radioactive contamination shall be restricted.

4.6.1 All work conducted in areas of radioactive contamination is performed involving obligatory radiation control according to the scheme of radiation control in forests and at forestry units.

4.6.1.1 Forest management plan

4.6.1.2 Maps of radioactive contamination

4.6.1.3 Plans of forest management activities (afforestation and reforestation, forest protection, etc.);

	<p>4.6.2 Hunting and fishing are regulated by local norms and permitted in zones with density of soils contamination with Cesium -137 being up to 15 Curie (hereinafter - Cu) /km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>4.6.1.4 Logging permits 4.6.1.5 Acts of radiation control 4.6.2.1 Maps of radioactive contamination</p>
	<p>4.6.3 Forest use for recreation is limited by sub-zone IA (up to 2 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>). Areas suitable for a safe recreation, collection of mushrooms and berries are equipped with special directories, signs, and schemes.</p>	<p>4.6.3.1 Maps of radioactive contamination</p>
	<p>4.6.4 Collection of mushrooms, berries, and medicinal plants, grazing of dairy cattle and hay-making take place in forests with density of soils contamination with Cesium -137 being up to 2 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>. Collection of berries and gathering mushroom species, that would accumulate little of radioactive nuclides, is permitted in sub-zone IA (up to 2 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>). Collection of mushroom species that would accumulate much of radio-nuclides is not recommended in contaminated forests</p>	<p>4.6.4.1 Maps of radioactive contamination</p>
<p>4.7. In case of an enterprise conducting work in areas, contaminated with radioactive nuclides, measures shall be taken to ensure radiation safety of its workers.</p>	<p>4.7.1 Results of radiation measurements for a site have been added to the technological map (with the density of the soils contamination being up to 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>) and sanitary passport (with the density of the soils contamination exceeding 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>) prior to the commencement of work.</p>	<p>4.7.1.1. Technological map or sanitary passport</p>
	<p>4.7.2 All of those allowed to work on a permanent or temporary basis in an area contaminated with radioactive nuclides have been trained a course on the rules of work safety and respective instructions, being currently in effect and their knowledge have been verified accordingly.</p>	<p>4.7.2.1. Respective papers 4.7.2.2. Interview with local population 4.7.2.3. Interview with managers of an enterprise</p>
	<p>4.7.3 Transportation of workers to the site and back is provided by specially equipped vehicles.</p>	<p>4.7.3.1. Respective papers 4.7.3.2. Interview with local population 4.7.3.3. Interview with managers of an enterprise</p>
	<p>4.7.4 Workers in a contaminated area strictly follow the rules of work safety, of fire and radiation safety, and of production sanitation.</p>	<p>4.7.4.1. Respective papers 4.7.4.2. Interview with local population 4.7.4.3. Interview with managers of an</p>

4.7.5 All work conducted in contaminated areas is mechanized to a maximum degree.

enterprise

4.7.5.1. Respective papers

4.7.5.2. Interview with local population

4.7.5.3. Interview with managers of an enterprise

## **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.*

### **Criteria**

5.1. 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.

5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

See also 5.4

5.3. Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

5.5. Forest management operations shall recognise,

### **Indicators**

5.1.1. FMO shall have a financial plan detailing funding for silvicultural operations, conservation, forest protection and regeneration measures.

5.2.1. Forest management shall support multiple uses of forest resources, such as hunting, recreation and non-timber forest products.

5.3.1. Harvesting techniques shall be designed to avoid log damage and damage to remaining trees.

5.3.2. The harvested merchantable timber shall be transported out of the logging sites to processing facilities before wood quality deterioration occurs.

5.3.3. Waste generated through harvesting operations, on-site processing and extraction shall be minimized.

5.4.1. FMO's sales policies and methods shall consider needs of local processing industry..

5.5.1. FMO shall consider areas important for mushrooms and

### **Verifiers**

5.1.2.1. Review of financial plan and other documents

5.1.2.2. Review of economic analysis of the financial plan fulfillment

5.1.2.3. Review of felling and management plan

5.1.2.4. Field inspection

5.2.1.1. Interview with staff

5.2.1.2. Interview with other forest users

5.2.1.3. Review of forest management plan

5.3.1.1. Field inspection

5.3.2.1. Field inspection

5.3.2.2. Review of logging and wood transport documents

5.3.3.1. Field inspection

5.4.1.1. Interview with staff

5.4.1.2. Review of forest management plan and harvesting records

5.4.1.3. Interview with local community and other stakeholders

5.5.1.1. Interview with FMO staff

<p>maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</p>	<p>berry picking; hunting and recreation when planning forest operations.</p>	<p>5.5.1.2. Interview with supervisory authorities 5.5.1.3. Field inspection</p>
<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>5.5.2. FMO shall carry out documented assessment of the impact of forest management on the multiple services produced in the forest such as outdoor life, watersheds, NTFP (fishing, hunting, berries and mushrooms), protection of cultural and biological values.</p>	<p>5.5.2.1. Review of impact evaluation documents 5.5.2.2. Field inspection</p>
<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>5.6.1. The annual yield and annual allowable rate of harvest for all types of cutting shall be determined according to national legislation.</p>	<p>5.6.1.1. Review of felling and management plan 5.6.1.2. Review of procedure for determining the annual yield and harvest</p>
<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>5.6.2. Annual harvest shall be documented, detailing as a minimum per logging site: a) felling permit b) species c) logging period d) volume e) products f) area.</p>	<p>5.6.2.1. Review of logging volume data 5.6.2.2. Review of forest management plan</p>
<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>5.6.3. Annual harvest shall not exceed the prescribed annual allowable cut within a five-year period unless caused by external factors such as wind or insect damage.</p>	<p>5.6.3.1. Review of logging volume 5.6.3.2. Review of forest management plan</p>
<p>5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</p>	<p>5.6.4. All protected areas where felling is prohibited, shall be excluded from calculation of annual allowable cut.</p>	<p>5.6.4.1. Review of forest management plan and felling plan</p>
<p>5.7 Forest use in conditions of radioactive contamination shall follow in accordance with the order, established for a given area of radioactive contamination.</p>	<p>5.7.1 Sanitary logging in zones with the density of the soils contamination with Cesium-137 being up to 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup> is performed according to the rules and instructions being currently in effect, and in zones with a higher density of contamination – according to the special regulations.</p>	<p>5.7.1.1 Forest management plan 5.7.1.2 Materials on demarcation of logging sites 5.7.1.3 Logging permits 5.7.1.3 Act of radiation measurements</p>
<p>5.7 Forest use in conditions of radioactive contamination shall follow in accordance with the order, established for a given area of radioactive contamination.</p>	<p>5.7.2 Other types of logging are performed in zones with density of soils contamination with Cesium-137 being up to 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>5.7.2.1 Forest management plan 5.7.2.2 Materials on demarcation of</p>

using conventional technologies with regard to special requirements, and in zones III and IV (15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup> and more) – according to special regulations.

5.7.3 Main felling is performed in zones with density of soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being up to 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>) using conventional technologies with regard to special requirements; in zone III (15-40 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>) – they are permitted only according to special regulations. Main felling is not performed in areas with density of soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being 40 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup> and more).

5.7.4 Tapping of resin and birch juice, production of honey and other bee-keeping products shall be done in areas with density of soils contamination being up to 15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>.

5.7.5 Gathering of thin coniferous twigs, twig fodder, and of resin stump wood as well as stump clearance for fuel shall be prohibited in all areas of radioactive contamination.

5.7.6 Production of linden bast, tan-bark of willow, oak, spruce and other species is permitted only in zone I (1-5 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>) and under the condition that the content of Cesium-137 in products is not exceeding admissible level.

logging sites

5.7.2.3 Logging permits.

5.7.2.4 Act of radiation measurements

5.7.3.1 Forest management plan

5.7.3.2 Materials on demarcation of logging sites

5.7.3.3 Logging permits.

5.7.3.4 Act of radiation measurements

5.7.4.1 Forest management plan

5.7.4.2 NTFPs harvesting permits

5.7.4.3 Act of radiation measurements

5.7.5.1 Forest management plan

5.7.5.2 NTFPs harvesting permits

5.7.5.3 Act of radiation measurements

5.7.6.1 Forest management plan

5.7.6.2 NTFPs harvesting permits

5.7.6.3 Act of radiation measurements

## **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.*

### **Criteria**

6.1. Assessment 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**

6.1.1. FMO shall assess environmental impacts during management planning and designate mitigation measures in management plan.

### **Verifiers**

6.1.1.1. Review of forest management and felling plan.

6.1.1.2. Interview with staff

6.2. 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 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.

6.1.2. FMO shall prepare and implement a documented evaluation and monitoring system to minimize impact of site disturbing operations prior, during and after operations.

6.1.3. FMO shall conduct environmental impact assessment prior to major forest construction and maintenance work such as constructions of new roads or maintenance of drainage systems.

6.1.4. Environmental impacts of on-site processing facilities shall be assessed and controlled (e.g. waste, construction impacts, etc.).

6.2.1. FMO shall have procedures to identify and record rare and endangered species of flora and fauna present within the forest area. The Belarus Red Book may serve as a reference source for their identification.

6.2.2. Known habitats of rare and endangered species shall be mapped and consideration taken in planning and implementing forest management activities.

6.2.3. FMO shall cooperate with conservation organizations and authorities in mapping rare and endangered species habitats and defining conservation areas.

6.2.4. Operations in the conservation zones shall be conducted so that the conservation values are not harmed or endangered.

6.1.2..1. Review of internal procedures

6.1.2..2. Field inspection

6.1.2..3. Interview with staff

6.1.3.1. Review of documents

6.1.3.2. Interview with staff

6.1.4.1. Review of documents

6.1.4.2. Interview with staff

6.2.1.1. Review of documents

6.2.1.2. Interview with staff

6.2.2.1. Review of maps

6.2.2.2. Review of operating plans

6.2.2.3. Interview with staff

6.2.3.1. List of measures to protect species listed in the Red Book of the Belarus Republic and Categories 1 and 0 of regional Red Books

6.2.3.2. Assessment of the impact of management operations on the Red Book species

6.2.3.3. Documents regarding protected areas

6.2.3.4. Discussion with workers

6.2.3.5. Field inspection

6.2.4.1. Review of documents regarding management in conservation zones

6.2.4.2. Review of felling plan

6.3. 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.

6.2.5. Conservation zones shall be demarcated on maps and if relevant also marked in the field.

6.3.1. Selective felling or regeneration in small groups shall be preferred in special management areas, such as water conservation zones, wetlands etc.

6.3.2. Natural regeneration and local provenances should be preferred. (a, b, c).

6.3.3. Thinning and harvesting operations shall favor development of mixed stands (a, b, c).

6.3.4. Forest areas not affected by existing drainage ditches shall not be drained.

6.3.5. FMO shall develop and implement a long-term policy for switching from clear cutting to stripped-coupe and/or selective cutting in suitable site conditions.

6.3.6. To reduce the adverse ecological effects of cutting, the following elements of a forest ecosystem (or their parts) shall be left standing forever, unless their removal is justified by safety reasons or negative implications on forest health:

- old and hollow trees;
- standing deadwood and snags;
- seed trees of commercially valuable species.

6.3.7. At least ten (5 in case of noble hardwoods) larger than average living trees per hectare, with consideration of their biological value, shall be left uncut forever on final felling sites.

6.3.8. Natural reforestation shall be preferred for regeneration

6.2.4.3. Field inspection

6.2.5.1. Review of documents regarding established conservation zones

6.2.3.2. Review of maps

6.2.3.3. Field inspection

6.3.1.1 Review of felling plan

6.3.1.2. Interview with researchers and foresters (forest inventory officers)

6.3.2.1. Review of documents

6.3.2.2. Interview with staff

6.3.2.3. Field inspection

6.3.3.1. Review of documents

6.3.3.2. Interview with staff

6.3.3.3. Field inspection

6.3.4.1. Review of documents

6.3.4.2. Interview with staff

6.3.4.3. Field inspection

6.3.5.1. Review of documents

6.3.5.2. Interview with staff

6.3.5.3. Field inspection

6.3.6.1. Field inspection

6.3.6.2. Exploitation map

6.3.6.3. Felling site certifications and technical inspection reports

6.3.6.4. Felling permits

6.3.7.1. Field inspection

6.3.8.1. Field inspection

<p>6.4. 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>	<p>of logging sites, unless planting is warranted by site conditions. 6.4.1. Representative samples of existing ecosystems shall be identified in consultation with authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>6.3.8.2. Review of regeneration plans 6.4.1.1. Interview with staff and stakeholders 6.4.1.2. Review of correspondence with stakeholders.</p>
	<p>6.4.2. Identified representative samples of ecosystems shall be protected in their natural state marked in maps and on site.</p>	<p>6.4.2.1. Field inspection 6.4.2.2. Review of maps 6.4.2.3. Sample descriptions 6.4.3.1. Review of documents 6.4.3.2. Review of felling plan 6.4.3.3. Field inspection 6.4.4.1. Inspection of management plan 6.4.4.2. Interview with staff and supervisory organisations 6.4.4.3. Field inspection</p>
<p>6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</p>	<p>6.4.3. FMO shall protect identified representative samples of existing ecosystems on a minimum of 5% of their total forest area. 6.4.4. In the protected representative sample of existing ecosystems no timber harvesting shall take place, unless required to maintain or increase the conservation values and specified by written protection rules for the protected area. 6.4.5. Existing drainage systems shall not be maintained in protected areas unless required to protect their conservation values according to official written protection rules or for transportation of water from bordering lands. 6.5.1. Planning documents and technological maps shall specify sites that are suitable for all-weather harvesting or winter-harvesting (frozen soil).</p>	<p>6.4.5.1. Review of management documents and maps 6.4.5.2. Field inspection 6.4.5.3. Interview with staff 6.5.1.1. Review of planning documents and maps 6.5.1.2. Field inspection 6.5.1.3. Interview with staff</p>
<p>6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive</p>	<p>6.5.2. Temporary crossings shall be built when skid trails cross streams, small rivers and brooks. 6.5.3. Buffer zones shall be left along water bodies and open landscape. 6.5.4. Fuel and oil storage and machinery parking shall not take place in floodplains and on the ice of streams and ponds. 6.6.1. Herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and insecticides shall not be used outside nurseries unless prescribed with written expertise of forest pathologist.</p>	<p>6.5.2.1. Inspection of operational maps 6.5.2.2. Field inspection 6.5.3.1. Inspection of operational maps 6.5.3.2. Field inspection 6.5.4.1. Interview with workers 6.5.4.2. Field inspection 6.6.1.1. Interview with workers 6.6.1.2. Environmental expertise and/or environment impact assessment</p>

to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation 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 minimise health and environmental risks.

6.7. 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.

6.6.2. World Health Organisation 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 not be used.

6.6.3. Workers working with chemicals storage, mixing and application shall be provided with training and personal safety equipment.

6.6.4. All uses of chemical substances in the forest shall be recorded, including as a minimum the following information:

- a) the name of the chemical,
- b) the site of application,
- c) the date and the amount of chemical applied.

6.6.5. Fertilizers shall not be used in forest management, with the exception of permanent seed orchards and tree nurseries, or for afforestation of degraded forest lands.

6.7.1. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be stored and disposed of offsite in environmentally sound and legal manner, whether from forest operations or other facilities.

6.7.2. Oil absorbent kit shall be available in forest machinery and shall be used by operators to contain accidental oil spills.

6.7.3. Forest machinery shall be without oil/fuel leakage.

6.7.4. Appropriate oil absorbent kit or spill-proof tanks shall

6.6.1.3. Discussion with enterprise managers

6.6.1.4. Herbicide and pesticide use regulations

6.6.1.5. Records of chemicals use

6.6.1.6. List of permitted chemicals

6.6.2.1. Review of chemicals used

6.6.3.1. Review of work instructions

6.6.3.2. Interview with staff

6.6.3.3. Field inspection

6.6.4.1. Review of documents

6.6.5.1. Interview with workers

6.6.5.2. Review of documents on the use of fertilizers

6.7.1.1. Field inspection

6.7.1.2. Review of disposal documents and work instructions

6.7.1.3. Interview with staff

6.7.2.1. Field inspection

6.7.2.2. Interview with staff

6.7.3.1. Field inspection

6.7.4.1. Field inspection

	be used at chain saws filling points.	
	6.7.5. Biodegradable oil should be used for chainsaws and for hydraulic oil in forest machinery..	6.7.5.1. Field inspection
6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	6.8.1. Biological control agents shall only be used in exceptional cases; any usage shall be and shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled.	6.8.1.1. Review of regulations 6.8.1.2. Field inspection 6.8.1.3. Interview with staff
	6.8.2. Genetically modified organisms shall be not used.	6.8.2.1. Management plan 6.8.2.2 Enterprise internal policy
6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.	6.9.1. Forests of native species shall not be converted to exotic plantations..	6.9.1.1. Review of regulations 6.9.1.2. Field inspection 6.9.1.3. Interview with staff
	6.9.2. Exotic species shall not be cultivated in the forest.	6.9.2.1. Review of regulations 6.9.2.2. Field inspection
	6.9.3. The spread of invasive exotic species that have been historically introduced shall be monitored and if necessary, actions shall be taken to control or eliminate the species.	6.9.3.1. Review of regulations 6.9.3.2. Field inspection 6.9.3.3. Enterprise internal policy
6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:	6.10.1. Conversion of forest lands to non-forest land for non-forestry purposes shall be allowed only when	6.10.1.1. Review of documents confirming legitimacy of conversion 6.10.1.2. Review of copies of land inventory 6.10.1.3. Decision of public authorities on land conversion
a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and	a) affecting a very limited portion of the forest area;	
b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and	b) resulting from legally established planning procedures and is justified by cultural, recreational or environmental interests	
c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.		
	6.10.2. High Conservation Value Forests shall not be converted into non-forest lands.	6.10.2.1. Review of HCVF maps and conversion documents 6.10.2.2. Interview with staff

**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.*

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:	7.1.1. FMO management plan, or its appendices shall include:	7.1.1.1. Review of felling and management plan 7.1.1.2. Interview with staff
a) Management objectives;	a) Management objective (a).	
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;	b) A general description of the history, including ownership and use of the forest management area (b).	
c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories;	c) A stand level description of the forest resources including area, site type/forest type, soil type, species, age class distribution, height, site class, average diameter (dbh) and volume (b, c).	
d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;	d) Summaries for the total forest area including total area (ha), forest cover percentage, area by site types/forest type, age class distribution, total annual increment and average volume per hectare (b, c, d).	
e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;	e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics (e);	
f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;	f) Description and justification of the management system used, including types of silvicultural systems used.	
g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species;	g) general description of monitoring activities implemented to ensure conservation of protected areas and HCVF resources (f, g)	
h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership;	h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership (h)	
i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.	i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used (i)	
	7.1.2. Forest management plan shall:	7.1.2.1. Review of documents 7.1.2.2. Review of felling and management plan 7.1.2.3. Review of calculations of rate of harvest from main cutting and improvement thinning for different sections
	a) explain how the AAC was calculated for the area under assessment and,	
	b) provide rationale for rate of annual harvest from main cutting, thinning and other types of cutting.	
	7.1.3. The management plan shall include:	7.1.3.1. Review of management plan

	a) fire prevention and protection measures; b) pest and disease control measures; c) provision of machinery/equipment for fire detection and suppression.	7.1.3.2. Review of lease agreement
	7.1.4. The management plan shall contain: - Maps of forest resources, including boundaries of protected areas, - Maps of planned management activities.	7.1.4.1. Review of management plan 7.1.4.2. Review of maps
7.2. 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.	7.2.1. The management plan shall be periodically revised to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	7.2.1.1. Review of management plan 7.2.1.2. Interview with FMO staff and stakeholders
	7.2.2. FMO shall incorporate result of monitoring data into the management planning process.	7.2.2.1. Review of written procedures
	7.2.3. Revision of management plan shall occur consistent with legal requirements.	7.2.3.1. Interview with staff 7.2.3.2. Review of management plan revision schedule
7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	7.3.1 Training requirements for FMO staff including contractors shall be defined and implemented covering all relevant aspects of the management plan and the FSC requirements including technical, economic, social and environmental issues.	7.3.1.1. Review of written procedures 7.3.1.2.. Interview with staff
	7.3.2. All forest operations shall be carried out under the control and supervision to ensure adequate implementation of forest management plan.	7.3.2.1. Field inspection 7.3.2.2. Duty regulations and other documents
7.4. 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	7.4.1. A summary of the elements of criterion 7.1 elements of the management plan shall be made available to stakeholders. The public summary may be published in internet and posted in local community centers.	7.4.1.1. Summary of the management plan 7.4.1.2. Interview with enterprise managers

<p>7.5 Depending on the level of the soil and forest resources contamination with Cesium -137, doses of gamma- radiation in the forested area shall be subdivided into zones of radioactive contamination according to the density of contamination.</p>	<p>7.5.1 The following zones of radioactive contamination have been singled out alongside with other zones:  I- 1- 5 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>  II- 5-15 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>  III- 15-40 Cu/km<sup>2</sup>  IY- 40 and more Cu/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>7.5.1 Forest management plan  7.5.2 Map of radioactive contamination</p>
<p>7.6 Forest management and use shall be made in accordance with the order, established for a given area of radioactive contamination.</p>	<p>7.6.1 The following measures are planned and implemented in all of the contaminated areas: arrangement of wildfire protection, construction of reservoirs, protection of forests from fires, pests, diseases and violations of the forest use rules.  7.6.2 Collection of seeds, growing of planting stock in zones with density of soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being 15 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup> and more is not permitted.  7.6.3 Afforestation and reforestation in zones with density of soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being up to 15 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup> are done according to guidelines and instructions, being currently in effect, and in zones with a greater density of contamination – according to special regulations or projects.  7.6.4 No assistance is provided to natural regeneration at the density of soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being 40 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup>.  7.6.5 Construction of roads, afforestation and reforestation, sanitary and other types of logging in zone IV (40 Cu/km<sup>2</sup> and more) are done according to special regulations.  7.6.6 Other types of project and research, forest management and logging are limited by zones with density of oils contamination being up to 40 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>7.6.1 Forest management plan  7.6.2 Acts of radiation measurements.  7.6.2.1 Map of radioactive contamination  7.6.2.2 Passports for the seeds  7.6.2.3 Acts of radiation measurements  7.6.3.1 Map of radioactive contamination  7.6.3.2 Projects on afforestation and reforestation  7.6.3.3 Books on afforestation and reforestation  7.6.3.4 Acts of radiation measurements  7.6.4.1 Map of radioactive contamination  7.6.4.2 Projects to assist natural regeneration  7.6.4.3 Books to register areas in which measures to assist natural regeneration have been taken  7.6.4.4. Acts of radiation measurements.  7.6.5.1 Map of radioactive contamination  7.6.5.2 Projects  7.6.5.3 Special regulations  7.6.5.4 Acts of radiation measurements  7.6.6.1 Forest management plan  7.6.6.2 Acts of radiation measurements</p>

7.6.7 Intermediate felling in zones with the density of the soils contamination with Cesium – 137 being 15 Cu/ km<sup>2</sup> and more is not done due to a heightened risk of radiation exposure for workers and to the fact that the work is not efficient from an economic viewpoint.

- 7.6.7.1 Forest management plan
- 7.6.7.2 Materials on demarcation of logging sites
- 7.6.7.3 Logging permits
- 7.6.7.4 Acts of radiation measurements

**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.*

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
8.1. 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.	8.1.1. All activities that require monitoring shall be identified.	8.1.1.1. Interview with FMO staff 8.1.1.2. List of activities that require monitoring
	8.1.2. The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be defined.	8.1.2.1. Interview with FMO staff
	8.1.3. Consistent and replicable monitoring procedures shall be documented and implemented for each activity.	8.1.3.1. Review of monitoring procedures 8.1.3.2. Interview with FMO staff
	8.1.4. FMO shall identify staff members with responsibility to for implementing monitoring programmes.	8.1.4.1. Interview with FMO staff
8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest	8.2.1. Forest management shall include data collection to monitor the following indicators: - Yields of all forest products harvested; - Commercial harvest of NTFP such as seeds, seedling, game, greenery and Christmas trees; Silviculture (growth rates, composition, regeneration and forest condition); -	8.2.1.1. Review of monitoring records 8.2.1.2. Interview with FMO staff 8.2.1.3. Review of accounting records

management.		
	<p>8.2.2. Forest management shall include data collection to monitor the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment (environmental changes affecting flora, fauna, soil and water resources; outbreak of pest, invasive species, habitats of rare and endangered species, area of buffer zones and protected stands);</li> <li>• Socioeconomic aspects (forest management costs, yields of all products, and changes in community and worker relations or conditions).</li> </ul>	8.2.2.1. Review of monitoring records and data collection
8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	8.3.1. Invoices, waybills and other applicable documentation related to transport of forest products shall be kept in a central location and/or shall be easily available for inspection.	<p>8.3.1.1. Review of list of suppliers and customers</p> <p>8.3.1.2. Review of felling permits and sales documents</p> <p>8.3.1.3. Interview with staff</p>
	<p>8.3.2. A minimum of following information shall be available for all certified forest products sold:</p> <p>a) type of product;</p> <p>b) quantity of product;</p> <p>c) harvesting/production site;</p> <p>d) date of harvesting/production;</p> <p>e) number of FSC certificate;</p> <p>f) information about customer;</p> <p>g) point of loading.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>8.3.2.1. Review of sales documents</p> <p>8.3.2.2. Interview with staff</p>
	8.3.3. Certified forest products shall be distinguished from non-certified products in all stages of processing, transport and storage. This may be done through marks or labels, separate documented storage, and on accompanying invoices or bills of lading.	<p>8.3.3.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures</p> <p>8.3.3.2. Field visit</p>
	8.3.4. In case FMO is handling non-certified timber or forest products, FMO shall distinguish certified products from non-certified products through marks or labels.	<p>8.3.4.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures</p> <p>8.3.4.2. Field visit</p>

	8.3.5. FMO shall establish and implement written procedures that ensure the certified status of sold products is indicated on invoices and transport documents	8.3.5.1. Review of recording, marking and accounting procedures
	8.3.6. Illegally logged wood reclaimed by the operation shall not be sold as certified.	8.3.6.1. Review of controlled wood procedures 8.3.6.2. Field visit 8.3.6.3. Interview with staff
8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	8.4.1. Revision of management and operating plans shall consider monitoring results (see 7.2.2).	8.4.1.1. Interview with staff 8.4.1.2. Review of management plan and annual operating plans 8.4.1.3. Review of monitoring results
8.5. 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.	8.5.1. FMO shall make publicly available a summary of the monitoring results including elements listed in FSC P&C 8.2.	8.5.1.1. Review of monitoring results 8.5.1.2. Interview with staff 8.5.1.3. Interview with stakeholders 8.5.1.4. Public summary
8.6 A radiation-ecological forest monitoring shall be carried out to study the radiation situation in forests and to make prognoses, based on the data received, of the forests and forest products radioactive contamination, and to develop recommendations on forest management and use of forests and forest products.	8.6.1 A system of radiation-ecological monitoring is in place.	8.6.1.1 Monitoring information

**PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS**

*Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.*

Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
9.1. 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.	9.1.1. FMO shall carry out an assessment to determine whether the forest is containing high conservation value forests.	9.1.1.1. Forest inventory, other documents 9.1.1.2. Discussion with stakeholders 9.1.1.3. List of types of the forest having high conservation value is available on enterprise.

	<p>9.1.2. Information on identified high conservation value forests and habitats of rare and endangered species shall be included in the management plan, operating plans and on maps.</p> <p>See also 3.3, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4.</p>	<p>9.1.2.1. Maps with high conservation value forests demarcated</p> <p>9.1.2.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.1.2.3. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.1.2.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</p>	<p>9.2.1. Stakeholders including environmental NGOs shall be consulted to identify HCVF.</p>	<p>9.2.1.1. Protocols of consultation procedures, letters and other documents confirming the prosecution of consultations</p> <p>9.2.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.2.1.3. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.2.1.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.3. 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.</p>	<p>9.3.1. FMO shall identify the level of protection needed for preservation of applicable conservation attributes in consultation with stakeholders.</p>	<p>9.3.1.1. Interview with stakeholders</p> <p>9.3.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.3.1.3. Review of forest inventory, other documents</p>
	<p>9.3.2. Measures to maintain and preserve High Conservation Value Forests shall be included in the the management plan and or other public document (see also Criterion 7.5.).</p>	<p>9.3.2.1. Major provisions of management plan, felling plans</p> <p>9.3.2.2. Discussion with local communities</p> <p>9.3.2.3. Discussion with environmental organizations</p> <p>9.3.2.4. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
<p>9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	<p>9.4.1. HCVF shall be monitored on a regular basis to avoid activities such as illegal logging that might endanger the conservation values.</p>	<p>9.4.1.1. Results of annual monitoring</p> <p>9.4.1.2. Field inspection</p> <p>9.4.1.3. Forest inventory, other documents</p>
	<p>9.4.2. FMO should support independent monitoring of maintenance of conservation attributes of High Conservation Value Forests by other stakeholders.</p>	<p>9.4.2.1. Discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>9.4.2.2. Forest inventory, other documents</p>

**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*

<i>on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</i>		
Criteria	Indicators	Verifiers
10.1. 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.	The principle is considered non-applicable and therefore the principle 10 was not developed further. The silvicultural system applied is based on local species and a combination of small clear cuts, shelter wood regeneration and selective logging with a combination of natural regeneration and enrichment planting must be considered as management of semi-natural forest. It should also be notified that requirements on leaving retention trees, seed trees exist and that the exotic species are not used in any commercial scale.	
10.2. 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.		
10.3. 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.		
10.4. 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		

<p>unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</p>		
<p>10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</p>		
<p>10.6. 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.</p>		
<p>10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise 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 fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</p>		
<p>10.8. 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</p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>10.9. 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 for such conversion.</p>		

## Glossary of terms

**annual allowable cut** – the rate of the total planned volume of timber logging within the limits of the final felling for 1 year.

**applicant** (for certification): a person or body that seeks to obtain a licence from a certification body

**approval:** permission for a product, process or service to be marketed or used for stated purposes or under stated conditions

**auditor:** an individual who is qualified and authorised to undertake all or any portion of an evaluation within an accreditation or certification scheme.

**audit team or evaluation team:** group of auditors, or a single auditor, designated to perform a given audit

**Authorized representatives of small indigenous peoples** – individuals or entities that, in compliance with laws of the Russian Federation, represent the interests of small indigenous peoples.

**authority:** a body that has legal powers and rights. Note: An authority can be regional, national or local

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

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

**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.

**certification body:** a body that conducts certification of conformity. Note: a certification body may operate its own testing and inspection activities or oversee these activities carried out on its behalf by other bodies

**certification:** the procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms with specified requirements

**chain of custody verification:** verification that the source(s) of a specified forest product is/are a forest(s) that has/have been awarded a certificate(s) for forest stewardship by a FSC-accredited certification body.

**chemical pesticide:** a synthetic chemical pesticide produced by a manufacturing process (FSC-POL-30-601 FSC Chemical Pesticides Policy July 2002-07)

**chemicals:** the range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

**Clear cutting (final harvesting)** – forest cutting, in the course of which all mature tree are cut at one go.

**community forestry:** forest management where the management and use of forest and tree resources is controlled by local communities

**concentrated cuttings** – a clear cutting operation carried on in logging areas of 50 and more ha.

**Corrective Action Request (CAR):** the formal document which details non-conformity with the requirements of the certification scheme and which specifies actions that must be taken to achieve conformity. CARs may be issued by FSC to certification bodies, or by certification bodies to certificate holders. CARs are the means by which the certification body ensures that continuous improvement actually takes place. CARs can be either *minor* or *major*.

A **minor CAR** is raised when a single observed lapse has been identified in a procedure required as part of the forestry organization's management system.

A **major CAR** is raised when there is an absence, or a total breakdown, of a procedure required as part of the assessed organization's management system.

**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.

**degraded lands** – lands deprived of their economic value or serving as a source of negative impact on the environment due to disturbance to the soil cover, hydrology regime and development of human-created landscape due to economic activities, as well as other qualitative alterations in the lands' condition.

**economically accessible forests** - forests included into the exploited forest fund except forests with low stock per 1 ha (60 to 90 cubic meters/ ha depending on the region), as well as forests of deconcentrated wood-logging fund – isolated forest plots with the area of 25 ha and smaller situated close to lumber bases of wood-logging enterprises that were cut over 10 years ago.

**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.

**Environmental evaluation (hereinafter EE)** – a process of determining to what extent planned economic and other activities comply with environmental requirements and whether it is possible to approve implementation of a project subject to EE to prevent possible negative impact of these activities on the environment, as well as related social, economic and other consequences of the implementation of the project subject to EE.

**evaluation:** a third party examination and assessment of an FMU's management systems to determine the degree of conformity against a specified standard; and to validate their effective implementation

**exotic species:** an introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

**felling plan** – priority and location (in management maps) in the area of the forest enterprise of logging sites scheduled by the forest husbandry for cuttings within the revision period (10 years).

**felling permit (or license, ticket)** – a document confirming the right of a forest manager to log timber, secondary timber materials, carry on boxing and resin tapping.

**Final felling** – cutting of forest stands that have reached the age of technical exploitability.

**forest integrity:** the composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

**forest lands** – lands of the State Forest Fund covered and/or not covered with forests and designated for forest management.

**forest management/manager:** the people 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 activities** – organizational and technical measures aimed at growing, restoration, conservation of forests and protective forest plantations and improvement of their productivity and protection characteristics.

**forest management organization (FMO):** an organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management.

**forest stewardship certification:** certification of forest management enterprises for conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.

**FSC certification report:** the report written by the certification body which: describes the evaluation of a supplier for the purpose of certification; describes the methodology used for the evaluation which is based on FSC Principles; lists the findings from the evaluation; and makes a recommendation as to whether certification should be granted.

**genetically modified organisms:** biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

**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).

**indicator:** a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation.

**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.

**intermediate cutting or thinning** – selective cuttings of forests in the course of their growing with the aim of improving the species composition and quality of the forests, as well as logging of timber beings cut (improvement cuttings, sanitary selective cuttings).

**large intact landscapes** – landscapes of over 50 thousand ha having no settlements, active transport infrastructure within their limits and formed by natural ecosystems not disturbed by intensive economic activities.

**large operation:** FMO managing forest area of 50 000 ha and above.

**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

**Logging site** – a part of a forest allocated for final or intermediate forest felling operations.

**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.

**non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard:** failure to meet the threshold requirement(s) of an indicator of a Forest Stewardship Standard. Such non-compliance may be considered 'minor' or 'major':

**minor non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard :** a non-compliance may be considered minor if:

- it is a temporary lapse, or
- it is unusual/ non-systematic, or
- the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, and prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, and
- it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.

**major non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard:** a non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation. Such fundamental failure shall be indicated by noncompliances which:

- continue over a long period of time, or,
- are repeated or systematic, or
- affect a wide area, or
- are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

**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.

**pesticide** (including fungicide and herbicide): any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because (1) it is used in the FSC P&C and (2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products).

**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.

**precautionary approach:** tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle.

**silviculture:** the art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition

**spawning grounds protection zones** – coastal forest belts of differentiated width depending on the fishing value of particular water bodies, allocated along river banks serving as spawning grounds for valuable fish species for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for conservation of the rivers and their pure waters.

**special management areas** - Areas of forest or natural vegetation managed for protection purposes but where harvesting is permitted. Buffer zones where harvesting is allowed under special terms are included in this category.

**stakeholder:** individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public

**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.

## Appendix 1 List of national forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Belarus Republic

### Приложение 1. Перечень национальных и местных законов и нормативных актов по лесному хозяйству, применимых в Республике Беларусь

- [1] Лесной кодекс Республики Беларусь. Мн., 2000
- [2] Национальная стратегия устойчивого социально-экономического развития Республики Беларусь до 2020 года. 2003
- [3] Национальная стратегия и план действий по сохранению и устойчивому использованию биологического разнообразия Республики Беларусь. 1997
- [4] Положение о лесной сертификации в Республике Беларусь. Мн., 2001
- [5] Методика определения густоты дорожной сети предприятий лесного хозяйства.  
М., 1986
- [6] Инструкция о порядке ведения государственного учета лесов РБ. МЛХ, 1993
- [7] Рабочие правила по переработке материалов почвенно-лесотипологического обследования лесных земель Республики Беларусь. ГЛПО «Белгослес», 1993
- [8] Правила подсочки сосновых насаждений и заготовки второстепенных лесных материалов в лесах Республики Беларусь. Мн., 1994
- [9] Инструкция по осуществлению побочных лесных пользований в лесах СССР. Госкомлес СССР
- [10] Инструкция по разработке и ведению охотничьего хозяйства (охотустройство) Минлесхоз Республики Беларусь
- [11] Правила охоты в Республике Беларусь. Минлесхоз Республики Беларусь, 1998 [12] Санитарные правила в лесах Республики Беларусь. Мн., 1996
- [13] Рекомендации по организации и ведению лесного хозяйства в лесах рекреационного значения. Гослесхоз СССР. М., 1988
- [14] ВСН 7-82 Инструкция по проектированию лесохозяйственных автомобильных дорог. [21] Положение о месячнике тишины в охотничьих угодьях. Минлесхоз БССР, 1981 [22] Закон Республики Беларусь «О растительном мире»
- [15] Закон Республики Беларусь «Об охране и рациональном использовании животного мира»
- [16] Правила обучения безопасным методам и приемам работы, проведения инструктажа и проверки знаний по вопросам охраны труда
- [17] Правила обеспечения средствами индивидуальной защиты

## **Приложение 2. Список многосторонних экологических соглашений и конвенций МОТ, ратифицированных Республикой Беларусь**

### **ПРИРОДООХРАННЫЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ КОНВЕНЦИИ, РАТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

Республика Беларусь является полноправной стороной следующих природоохранных конвенций и протоколов, регулирующих систему действий и мер по сохранению определенных компонентов окружающей среды:

- Конвенция ООН о биологическом разнообразии;
- Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата;
- Конвенция ООН по борьбе с опустыниванием/деградацией земель;
- Конвенция о водно-болотных угодьях, имеющих международное значение, главным образом, в качестве местобитаний водоплавающих птиц (Рамсарская);
- Конвенция о международной торговле видами дикой фауны и флоры, находящимися под угрозой исчезновения (СИТЕС);
- Конвенция о доступе к информации, участии общественности в процессе принятия решений и доступе к правосудию по вопросам, касающимся окружающей среды (Орхусская);
- Картахенский Протокол по биобезопасности.

### **КОНВЕНЦИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТРУДА, РАТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

1. Конвенция о праве на организацию и объединение трудящихся в сельском хозяйстве от 12 ноября 1921 г. (№ 11)

Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)

Дата вступления в силу: 11 мая 1923 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1956 г.

2. Конвенция о еженедельном отдыхе на промышленных предприятиях от 17 ноября 1921 г. (№ 14)

Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)

Дата вступления в силу: 19 июня 1923 г. Дата ратификации: 31 октября 1967 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 26 февраля 1968 г.

3. Конвенция об обязательном медицинском освидетельствовании детей и подростков, занятых на борту судов от 11 ноября 1921 г. (№ 16)

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)

Дата вступления в силу: 20 ноября 1922 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1956 г.

4. Конвенция о создании процедуры установления минимальной заработной платы от 30 мая 1928 г. (№ 26)

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)

Дата вступления в силу: 14 июня 1930 г. Дата ратификации: 10 июня 1993 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 15 сентября 1994 г.

5. Конвенция об указании веса тяжелых грузов, перевозимых на судах от 21 июня 1929 г. (№ 27)

Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)

Дата вступления в силу: 9 марта 1932 г. Дата ратификации: 29 декабря 1969 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 11 марта 1971 г.

6. Конвенция о принудительном или обязательном труде от 28 июня 1930 г. (№ 29)

Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

Дата вступления в силу: 1 мая 1932 г. Дата ратификации: 30 июня 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 21 августа 1957 г.

7. Конвенция о защите от несчастных случаев работников, занятых на погрузке или разгрузке судов, пересмотренная в 1932, от 27 апреля 1932 г. (№ 32)

Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)

Дата вступления в силу: 30 октября 1934 г. Конвенция пересматривалась в 1979 году Конвенцией № 152. После вступления в силу Конвенции № 152 Конвенция № 32 закрыта для ратификации. Дата ратификации: 29 декабря 1969 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 11 марта 1971 г.

8. Конвенция о применении труда женщин на подземных работах в шахтах любого рода от 21 июня 1935 г. (№ 45)

Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)

Дата вступления в силу: 30 мая 1937 г. Дата ратификации: 31 января 1961 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 4 августа 1962 г.

9. Конвенция о сокращении рабочего времени до сорока часов в неделю от 22 июня 1935 г. (№ 47)

Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (№ 47)

Дата вступления в силу: 23 июня 1957 г. Дата ратификации: 30 июня 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 21 августа 1957 г.

10. Конвенция о ежегодных оплачиваемых отпусках от 24 июня 1936 г. (№ 52)

Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (№ 52)

Дата вступления в силу: 22 сентября 1939 г. Конвенция пересматривалась в 1970 году Конвенцией № 132. Со времени вступления в силу Конвенции № 132 Конвенция № 52 закрыта для ратификации. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

11. Конвенция о медицинском освидетельствовании детей и подростков с целью выяснения их пригодности к труду в промышленности от 9 октября 1946 г. (№ 77)

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (№ 77)

Дата вступления в силу: 29 декабря 1950 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

12. Конвенция о медицинском освидетельствовании детей и подростков с целью выяснения их пригодности к труду на непромышленных работах от 9 октября 1946 г. (№ 78)

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (№ 78)

Дата вступления в силу: 29 декабря 1950 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

13. Конвенция об ограничении ночного труда детей и подростков на непромышленных работах от 9 октября 1946 г. (№ 79)

Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (№ 79)

Дата вступления в силу: 29 декабря 1950 года. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

14. Конвенция об инспекции труда в промышленности и торговле от 11 июля 1947 г. (№ 81)

Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (№ 81)

Дата вступления в силу: 7 апреля 1950 г. См. также Протокол к данной Конвенции, принятый в 1995 году. Конвенция открыта для ратификации как вместе с Протоколом, так и отдельно. Дата ратификации: 22 февраля 1995 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 25 сентября 1996 г.

15. Конвенция о свободе объединений и защите права объединяться в профсоюзы от 9 июля 1948 г. (№ 87)

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (№ 87)

Дата вступления в силу: 4 июля 1950 г. В ранних переводах эта конвенция называлась «Конвенция о свободе ассоциаций и защите права на организацию». Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

16. Конвенция об организации службы занятости от 17 июня 1948 г. (№ 88)

Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)

Дата вступления в силу: 10 августа 1950 г. Дата ратификации: 22 февраля 1995 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 25 сентября 1995 г.

17. Конвенция о ночном труде подростков в промышленности, пересмотренная в 1948 году, от 10 июля 1948 г. (№ 90)

Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)

Дата вступления в силу: 12 июня 1951 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

18. Конвенция об охране заработной платы от 1 июля 1949 г. (№ 95)

Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)

Дата вступления в силу: 24 сентября 1952 г. Конвенция пересматривалась в 1992 году Конвенцией № 173 в плане того, что любой Член Организации может прекратить свои обязательства по статье 11 Конвенции № 95 в силу пунктов 6 или 7 статьи 3 Конвенции № 173. Конвенция № 95 остается открытой для ратификации. Дата ратификации: 31 января 1961 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 4 августа 1962 г.

19. Конвенция о применении принципов права на объединение в профсоюзы и на ведение коллективных переговоров от 1 июля 1949 г. (№ 98)

Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (№ 98)

Дата вступления в силу: 18 июля 1951 г. В ранних переводах эта конвенция называлась «Конвенция о применении принципов права на организацию и на ведение коллективных переговоров». Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.

20. Конвенция о равном вознаграждении мужчин и женщин за труд равной ценности от 29 июня 1951 г. (№ 100)  
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (№ 100)  
Дата вступления в силу: 23 мая 1953 г. Дата ратификации: 30 июня 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 21 августа 1957 г.
21. Конвенция об охране материнства, пересмотренная в 1952 году от 28 июня 1952г. (№ 103)  
Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (№ 103)  
Дата вступления в силу: 7 сентября 1955 г. Дата ратификации: 14 августа 1956 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 6 ноября 1957 г.
22. Конвенция об упразднении принудительного труда от 5 июня 1957 г. (№ 105)  
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (№ 105)  
Дата вступления в силу: 17 января 1959 г. Дата ратификации: 22 февраля 1995 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 25 сентября 1996 г.
23. Конвенция о еженедельном отдыхе в торговле и учреждениях от 26 июня 1957 г. (№ 106)  
Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (№ 106)  
Дата вступления в силу: 4 марта 1959 г. Дата ратификации: 31 октября 1967 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 26 февраля 1969 г.
24. Конвенция о национальных удостоверениях личности моряков от 13 мая 1958 г. (№ 108)  
Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (№ 108)  
Дата вступления в силу: 19 февраля 1961 г. Дата ратификации: 25 ноября 1993 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 28 февраля 1995 г.
25. Конвенция о дискриминации в области труда и занятий от 25 июня 1958 (№ 111)  
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (№ 111)  
Дата вступления в силу: 15 июня 1960 г. Дата ратификации: 31 января 1961 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 4 августа 1962 г.
26. Конвенция о защите работников от ионизирующей радиации от 22 июня 1960 г. (№ 115)  
Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (№ 115)  
Дата вступления в силу: 17 июня 1962 г. Дата ратификации: 31 октября 1967 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 26 февраля 1969 г.
27. Конвенция о частичном пересмотре конвенций, принятых Генеральной Конференцией Международной Организации Труда на своих первых тридцати двух сессиях, с целью унификации положений о подготовке Административным Советом Международного Бюро Труда докладов о применении конвенций от 26 июня 1961 г. (№ 116)  
Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)  
Дата вступления в силу: 5 февраля 1962 г. Дата ратификации: 29 декабря 1969 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 11 марта 1970 г.
28. Конвенция о снабжении машин защитными приспособлениями от 25 июня 1963 г. (№ 119)  
Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (№ 119)  
Дата вступления в силу: 21 апреля 1965 г. Дата ратификации: 29 декабря 1969 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 11 марта 1971 г.

29. Конвенция о гигиене в торговле и учреждениях от 8 июля 1964 г. (№ 120)  
Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (№ 120)  
Дата вступления в силу: 29 марта 1966 г. Дата ратификации: 31 октября 1967 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 26 февраля 1969 г.
30. Конвенция о политике в области занятости от 9 июля 1964 г. (№ 122)  
Employment Policy Convention, 1964  
Дата вступления в силу: 15 июля 1966 г. Дата ратификации: 31 октября 1967 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 26 февраля 1969 г.
31. Конвенция о медицинском освидетельствовании молодых людей с целью определения их пригодности к труду на подземных работах в шахтах и рудниках от 23 июня 1965 г. (№ 124)  
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (№ 124)  
Дата вступления в силу: 13 декабря 1967 г. Дата ратификации: 29 декабря 1969 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 11 марта 1971 г.
32. Конвенция о минимальном возрасте для приема на работу от 26 июня 1973 г. (№ 138)  
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)  
Дата вступления в силу: 19 июня 1976 г. Дата ратификации: 6 марта 1979 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 3 мая 1980 г.
33. Конвенция о профессиональной ориентации и профессиональной подготовке в области развития людских ресурсов от 23 июня 1975 г. (№ 142)  
Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (№ 142)  
Дата вступления в силу: 19 июля 1977 г. Дата ратификации: 6 марта 1979 г. Дата вступления в силу для БССР: 3 мая 1980 г.
34. Конвенция о трехсторонних консультациях для содействия применению международных трудовых норм от 21 июня 1976 г. (№ 144)  
Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976  
Дата вступления в силу: 16 мая 1978 г. Дата ратификации: 10 июня 1993 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 15 сентября 1994 г.
35. Конвенция о занятости и условиях труда и жизни сестринского персонала от 21 июня 1977 г. (№ 149)  
Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977 (№ 149)  
Дата вступления в силу: 11 июля 1979 г. Дата ратификации: 6 марта 1979 г. Дата вступления в силу для РБ: 3 мая 1980 г.
36. Конвенция о регулировании вопросов труда: роль, функции и организация от 26 июня 1978 г. (№ 150)  
Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (№ 150)  
Дата вступления в силу: 11 октября 1980 г. Дата ратификации: 10 июня 1993 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 15 сентября 1994 г.
37. Конвенция о защите права на организацию и процедурах определения условий занятости на государственной службе от 27 июня 1978 г. (№ 151)  
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (№ 151)  
Дата вступления в силу: 25 февраля 1981 г. Дата ратификации: 8 сентября 1997 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 8 сентября 1998 г.

38. Конвенция о содействии коллективным переговорам от 19 июня 1981 г. (№ 154)  
Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (№ 154)  
Дата вступления в силу: 11 августа 1983 г. Дата ратификации: 26 ноября 1993 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 8 сентября 1998 г.
39. Конвенция о безопасности и гигиене труда и производственной среде от 22 июня 1981 г. (№ 155)  
Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (№ 155)  
Дата вступления в силу: 11 августа 1983 г. Дата ратификации: 5 мая 1999 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 30 мая 2001 г.
40. Конвенция о статистике труда 25 июня 1985 (№ 160)  
Labor Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160)  
Дата вступления в силу: 24 апреля 1988 г. Дата ратификации: 28 июля 1990 г. Дата вступления в силу для РБ: 12 октября 1991 г.
41. Конвенция о безопасности и гигиене труда в строительстве от 20 июня 1988 г. (№ 167)  
Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (№ 167)  
Дата вступления в силу: 11 января 1991 г. Дата ратификации: 14 мая 2001 г. Дата вступления в силу для Республики Беларусь: 21 ноября 2001 г.
42. Конвенция о запрещении и немедленных мерах по искоренению наихудших форм детского труда, 1999 (№ 182)  
Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (№ 182)  
О вступлении в силу информации нет. Дата ратификации: 11 июля 2000 г.

## Приложение 3. Официальные списки видов, находящихся под угрозой исчезновения в Республике Беларусь

### Животные:

Приложение 1  
к постановлению  
Министерства природных ресурсов и охраны  
окружающей среды Республики Беларусь  
«09» июня 2004 № 14

#### СПИСОК редких и находящихся под угрозой исчезновения видов диких животных, включаемых в Красную книгу Республики Беларусь

№ по порядку	Название видов диких животных		
	на русском языке	на латинском языке	на белорусском языке
<b>БЕСПОЗВОНОЧНЫЕ ЖИВОТНЫЕ</b>			
<b>КЛАСС ПИЯВКИ HIRUDINEA</b>			
<b>Отряд Бесхоботные пиявки Arhynchobdellida</b>			
1.	Медицинская пиявка	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Медычная п'яўка
<b>КЛАСС РАКООБРАЗНЫЕ CRUSTACEA</b>			
<b>Отряд Веслоногие Copepoda</b>			
2.	Длиннохвостый лимнокаланус	<i>Limnocalanus macrurus</i>	Доўгахвосты лімнакалянус
3.	Озерная эвритемора	<i>Eurytemora lacustris</i>	Азёрная эўрытэмора
<b>Отряд Мизиды Mysidacea</b>			

4.	Реликтовая мизида	<i>Mysis relicta Loven</i>	Рэліктавая мізіда
<b>Отряд Бокоплавцы Amphipoda</b>			
5.	Родственная понтопорья	<i>Pontoporea affinis</i>	Роднастная пантапарэя
6.	Бокоплав Палласа	<i>Pallasiola quadrispinosa</i>	Бакаплаў Паласа
<b>Отряд Десятиногие Decapoda</b>			
7.	Широкопалый рак	<i>Astacus astacus</i>	Шыракапальцы рак
КЛАСС ЖАБРОНОГИЕ BRANCHIOPODA			
<b>Отряд Голые жаброноги Anostraca</b>			
8.	Дрепаносурус ханкой	<i>Drepanosurus hankoi</i>	Дрэпанасурус ханкоі
9.	Сифонофанес грубии	<i>Siphonophanes grubii</i>	Сіфанафанес грубіі
10.	Хироцефалюс жозефина	<i>Chirocephalus josephina</i>	Хірацефалюс жазефіна
11.	Хироцефалюс шадини	<i>Chirocephalus shadini</i>	Хірацефалюс шадзіні
КЛАСС ПАУКООБРАЗНЫЕ ARACHNIDA			
<b>Отряд Пауки Araneae</b>			
12.	Большой сплавной паук, или доломедес	<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	Вялікі сплаўны павук, або даламедас
КЛАСС ДВУПАРНОНОГИЕ МНОГОНОЖКИ DIPLOPODA			
<b>Отряд многоножки-броненосцы Oniscomorpha</b>			
13.	Связанный броненосец	<i>Glomeris connexa</i>	Звязаны браняносец
КЛАСС НАСЕКОМЫЕ INSECTA			
<b>Отряд Поденки Ephemeroptera</b>			
14.	Щитовидная поденка	<i>Prosopistoma foliaceum</i>	Шчытападобны аўсянік
<b>Отряд Стрекозы Odonata</b>			
15.	Сибирская лютка Брауэра	<i>Sympsectra annulata braueri</i>	Сібірская лютка Брауэра
16.	Зеленоватая стрелка	<i>Coenagrion armatum</i>	Зеленаватая стрэлка
17.	Красивая нехаления	<i>Nehalennia speciosa</i>	Прыгожая нехаленія
18.	Рогатый дедка	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>	Рагаты дзедка
19.	Кольчатый булавобрюх, или кордулегастер	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Кольчаты булавабрух, або кардулегастэр

20.	Дозорщик-повелитель, или дозорщик-император	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Дазоршчык-ўладар, або дазоршчык-імператар
21.	Беловолосое коромысло	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Белавалосае каромысла
22.	Зеленое коромысло	<i>Aeschna viridis</i>	Зялёны каромысел
<b>Отряд Прямокрылые Orthoptera</b>			
23.	Короткокрылый мечник	<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>	Кароткакрылы мечнік
24.	Обыкновенный мечник	<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Звычайны мечнік
25.	Непарный зеленчук	<i>Chrysochraon dispar</i>	Няпарны зелянчук
<b>Отряд Полужесткокрылые Heteroptera</b>			
26.	Сфагновая водомерка	<i>Gerris sphagnetorum</i>	Сфагнавы вадамер
<b>Отряд Жесткокрылые Coleoptera</b>			
27.	Песчаный скакун, или аренария	<i>Cicindela arenaria viennensis</i>	Пясчаны скакун, або арэнарыя
28.	Пахучий красотел	<i>Calosoma sycophanta</i>	Пахучы красацел
29.	Бронзовый (малый) красотел	<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	Бронзавы (малы) красацел
30.	Красотел исследователь, или черный красотел	<i>Calosoma investigator</i>	Красацел-даследчык, або чорны красацел
31.	Решетчатая жужелица	<i>Carabus cancellatus</i>	Рашэцісты жужаль
32.	Жужелица Менетрие	<i>Carabus menetriesi</i>	Жужаль Менетрые
33.	Золотистоямчатая жужелица	<i>Carabus clathratus</i>	Залацістаямчаты жужаль
34.	Блестящая жужелица, или жужелица нитенс	<i>Carabus nitens</i>	Бліскучы жужаль, або жужаль нитэнс
35.	Фиолетовая жужелица	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	Фіялетава жужаль
36.	Шагреновая жужелица	<i>Carabus coriaceus</i>	Шчыгрынава жужаль
37.	Путаная жужелица, или интрикатус	<i>Carabus intricatus</i>	Блытаны жужаль, або нтрыкатус
38.	Ребристый слизнеед	<i>Chlaenius costulatus</i>	Рабрысты слізняед
39.	Бороздчатый слизнеед	<i>Chlaenius sulcicollis</i>	Баразнаваты слізняед
40.	Четырехбороздчатый слизнеед	<i>Chlaenius quadrisulcatus</i>	Чатырохбаразнаваты слізняед
41.	Широчайший плавунец	<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>	Шырачэнны плавунец

42.	Двухполосный поводень	<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	Двухпалосны повадзень
43.	Неизвестный ильник	<i>Rhantus incognitus</i>	Невядомы глейнік
44.	Весенний навозник	<i>Geotrupes vernalis</i>	Веснавы гнаявік
45.	Отшельник, или восковик-отшельник	<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	Пустэльнік, або васкавік-пустэльнік
46.	Жук-олень	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Жук-алень
47.	Волосатый стафилин	<i>Emus hirtus</i>	Валасаты стафілін
48.	Большой дубовый усач	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	Вялікі дубовы вусач
49.	Оливковый листоед	<i>Gonioctena olivacea</i>	Аліўкавы лістаед
50.	Асклепиевый листоед	<i>Chrysochus asclepiadeus</i>	Асклепіявы лістаед
<b>Отряд Чешуекрылые Lepidoptera</b>			
51.	Малый ночной павлиний глаз, малая павлиноглазка	<i>Eudia pavonia</i>	Малое начное паўлінава вока, малая паўлінавочка
52.	Малиновая орденская лента, или пурпурная ленточница	<i>Catocala sponsa</i>	Малінавая ордэнская стужка, пурпурная стужачніца
53.	Малая дубовая орденская лента, или малая дубовая ленточница	<i>Catocala promissa</i>	Малая дубовая ордэнская стужка, або малая дубовая стужачніца
54.	Кровохлебковая металловидка	<i>Plusia zosimi</i>	Крывасмокавая металавідка
55.	Медведица геба	<i>Ammobiota hebe</i>	Мядзведзіца геба
56.	Медведица-хозяйка, или медведица большая	<i>Pericallia matronula</i>	Мядзведзіца-гаспадыня, або вялікая мядзведзіца
57.	Бражник прозерпина	<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	Бражнік празерпіна
58.	Стрельчатая пяденица	<i>Gagitodes sagittata</i>	Стрэлкавы пядзенік
59.	Красивая пяденица	<i>Chariaspilates formosaria</i>	Прыгожы пядзенік
60.	Голубоватая многоглазка	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	Блакiтнаватая мнагавочка
61.	Голубянка алькон	<i>Maculinea alcon</i>	Блакiтніца алькон
62.	Голубянка аркас, или черноватая	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	Блакiтніца аркас, або чарнаватая
63.	Голубянка телей	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	Блакiтніца цялей
64.	Голубянка алексис	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>	Блакiтніца алексіс
65.	Бархатница ахине, или краеглазка	<i>Lopinga achine</i>	Аксамiтніца ахiнэ, або

	придорожная		крайовочка прыдарожная
66.	Чернушка эфиопка	<i>Erebia aethiops</i>	Чарнушка эфіопка
67.	Мнемозина, или черный аполлон	<i>Parnassius mnemosine</i>	Мнемазіна, або чорны апалон
68.	Зеринтия обыкновенная, или поликсена	<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>	Зярынція звычайная, або паліксена
69.	Альпийская перламутровка	<i>Clossiana thore</i>	Альпійская перламутраўка
70.	Большая шашечница, или матурна	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>	Вялікая шашачніца, або матурна
71.	Торфяниковая желтушка	<i>Colias palaeno</i>	Тарфянікавая жаутушка
72.	Сенница эдипп, или луговая сенница	<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>	Сенніца эдып, або лугавая сенніца
73.	Петербургская бархатница	<i>Lasiommata petropolitana</i>	Пецярбургская аксамітніца
74.	Бархатница юта, или тундровый сатир	<i>Oeneis jutta</i>	Аksamітніца юта, або тундравы сатыр
75.	Шашечница бритомартида, или Ассмана	<i>Melitaea britomartis</i>	Шашачніца брытамартыда, або Ассмана
76.	Перламутровка фригга, или северо-болотная перламутровка	<i>Clossiana frigga</i>	Перламутраўка фрыга, або паўночна-балотная перламутраўка
77.	Голубянка эроидес	<i>Polyommatus eroides</i>	Блакiтніца эроідэс
<b>Отряд Перепончатокрылые Hymenoptera</b>			
78.	Обыкновенная пчела-плотник	<i>Xylocopa valga</i>	Звычайная пчала-цясляр
79.	Шмель моховой	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	Мохавы чмель
80.	Шмель Шрэнка	<i>Bombus schrenckii</i>	Чмель Шрэнка
81.	Муравей-амазонка	<i>Polyergus rufescens</i>	Мурашка-амазонка
82.	Муравей Форшлюнда	<i>Formica forsslundi</i>	Мурашка Форшлюнда
83.	Тапинома неясная, или муравей темный	<i>Tapinoma ambiguum</i>	Тапінома няясная, або мураш цемны
<b>КЛАСС ДВУСТВОРЧАТЫЕ МОЛЛЮСКИ BIVALVIA</b>			
<b>Отряд перловицеподобные Unionida</b>			
84.	Толстая (овальная) перловица	<i>Unio crassus</i>	Тоўстая (авальная)

			перламутраўка
85.	Узкая беззубка	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Вузкая бяззубка
<b>ПОЗВОНОЧНЫЕ ЖИВОТНЫЕ</b>			
<b>КЛАСС МИНОГИ PETROMYZONTES (СЕРНАЛАСПИДОМОРФИ)</b>			
<b>Отряд Миногообразные Petromyzontiformes</b>			
86.	Речная минога	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Рачная мінога
<b>КЛАСС КОСТНЫЕ РЫБЫ OSTEICHTHYES</b>			
<b>Отряд Осетрообразные Acipenseriformes</b>			
87.	Стерлядь	<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	Сцерлядзь
<b>Отряд Лососеобразные Salmoniformes</b>			
88.	Атлантический лосось, семга	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Ласось
89.	Обыкновенная кумжа	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Кумжа
90.	Ручьевая форель	<i>Salmo trutta trutta morpha fario</i>	Стронга ручаёвая
91.	Европейский хариус	<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>	Ліпень
92.	Европейская корюшка, снеток	<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>	Корушка, стынка
93.	Европейская ряпушка	<i>Coregonus albula</i>	Сялява
<b>Отряд Карпообразные Cypriniformes</b>			
94.	Обыкновенный усач	<i>Barbus barbus</i>	Вусач
95.	Обыкновенный рыбец	<i>Vimba vimba</i>	Рыбец
96.	Обыкновенный подуст	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>	Падуст
<b>КЛАСС ЗЕМНОВОДНЫЕ AMPHIBIA</b>			
<b>Отряд Хвостатые Caudata (=Urodela)</b>			
97.	Гребенчатый тритон	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Грабенъчаты тритон
<b>Отряд Бесхвостые Anura</b>			
98.	Камышевая жаба	<i>Bufo calamita</i>	Чаротавая рапуха
<b>КЛАСС ПРЕСМЫКАЮЩИЕСЯ REPTILIA</b>			
<b>Отряд Черепахи Testudines</b>			
99.	Болотная черепаха	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	Балотная чарапаха
<b>Отряд чешуйчатые Squamata</b>			

100.	Медянка	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	Мядзянка
КЛАСС ПТИЦЫ AVES			
<b>Отряд Гагарообразные Gaviiformes</b>			
101.	Чернозобая гагара	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Чорнаваллёвы гагач
<b>Отряд Поганкообразные Podicipediformes</b>			
102.	Серощекая поганка	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Шэрашчокая коўра
<b>Отряд Аистообразные Ciconiiformes</b>			
103.	Большая выпь	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Чапля-бугай
104.	Малая выпь	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Чапля-лазянік
105.	Кваква	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Чапля-кваква
106.	Большая белая цапля	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Вялікая белая чапля
107.	Черный аист	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Чорны бусел
<b>Отряд Гусеобразные Anseriformes</b>			
108.	Гусь-пискулька	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Гусь-піскулька
109.	Серый гусь	<i>Anser anser</i>	Шэрая гусь
110.	Шилохвость	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Качка-шылахвостка
111.	Белоглазая чернеть	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Белавокі нырок
112.	Луток	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Савук-луток
113.	Длинноносый крохаль	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Даўганосы савук
114.	Большой крохаль	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Вялікі савук
<b>Отряд Соколообразные Falconiformes</b>			
115.	Черный коршун	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Чорны каршун
116.	Красный коршун	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Чырвоны каршун
117.	Орлан-белохвост	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Арлан-белахвост
118.	Змеяед	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Арол-вужаед
119.	Полевой лунь	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Палявы лунь
120.	Малый подорлик	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Малы арлец
121.	Большой подорлик	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Вялікі арлец
122.	Беркут	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Арол-маркут
123.	Орел-карлик	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Арол-карлік
124.	Скопа	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Скапа

125.	Обыкновенная пустельга	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Сокал-пустальга
126.	Кобчик	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Сокал-шулёнак
127.	Дербник	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Сокал-дрымлюк
128.	Чеглок	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Сокал-кабец
129.	Сапсан	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Сокал-падарожнік
<b>Отряд Курообразные Galliformes</b>			
130.	Белая куропатка	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Пардва
<b>Отряд Журавлеобразные Gruiformes</b>			
131.	Малый погоныш	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Малы пагоніч
132.	Коростель	<i>Crex crex</i>	Драч (дзяргач)
133.	Серый журавль	<i>Grus grus</i>	Шэры журавель
<b>Отряд Ржанкообразные Charadriiformes</b>			
134.	Кулик-сорока	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Крывок
135.	Авдотка	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Палянік
136.	Галстучник	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Вялікі зуёк
137.	Золотистая ржанка	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Залацістая сеўка
138.	Турухтан	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Баталён
139.	Гаршнеп	<i>Limnocyptes minimus</i>	Стучок
140.	Дупель	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Дубальт
141.	Большой веретенник	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Вялікі грышук
142.	Средний кроншнеп	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Сярэдні кулён
143.	Большой кроншнеп	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Вялікі кулён
144.	Поручейник	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Кулік-паручайнік
145.	Большой улит	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Кулік-селянец
146.	Мородунка	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Кулік-марадунка
147.	Малая чайка	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Малая чайка
148.	Сизая чайка	<i>Larus canus</i>	Шызая чайка
149.	Малая крачка	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Малая крычка
150.	Белошекая крачка	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Белашчокая рыбачка
<b>Отряд Совообразные Strigiformes</b>			
151.	Сипуха	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Сіпуха

152.	Сплюшка	<i>Otus scops</i>	Соўка-сплюшка
153.	Филин	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Пугач
154.	Воробьиный сыч	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Вераб'іны сычык
155.	Домовый сыч	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Сыч-сіпель
156.	Длиннохвостая неясыть	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Даўгахвостая кугакаўка
157.	Бородатая неясыть	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Барадатая кугакаўка
158.	Болотная сова	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Сава балотная
<b>Отряд Ракшеобразные Coraciiformes</b>			
159.	Обыкновенный зимородок	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Звычайны зімародак
160.	Золотистая щурка	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Шчурка-пчалаедка
161.	Сизоворонка	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Сіні сіваграк
<b>Отряд Дятлообразные Piciformes</b>			
162.	Зеленый дятел	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Зялёная жаўна
163.	Белоспинный дятел	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	Беласпінны дзяцел
164.	Трехпалый дятел	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Жоўтагаловы дзяцел
<b>Отряд Воробьинообразные Passeriformes</b>			
165.	Хохлатый жаворонок	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Жаўрук-смяцюх
166.	Полевой конек	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Палявы свіртун
167.	Вертялая камышевка	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Вяртлявая чаротаўка
168.	Мухоловка-белошейка	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Валасяніца-белашыйка
169.	Усатая синица	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Вусатая сініца
170.	Белая лазоревка	<i>Parus cyanus</i>	Белая сініца (князёк)
171.	Чернолобый сорокопут	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Чарналобы грычун
172.	Садовая овсянка	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Садовая стрынатка
<b>КЛАСС МЛЕКОПИТАЮЩИЕ MAMMALIA</b>			
<b>Отряд Рукокрылые Chiroptera</b>			
173.	Прудовая ночница	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	Сажалкавая начніца
174.	Ночница Наттерера, или реснитчатая	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Начніца Натэрэра, або раснічатая
175.	Ночница Брандта	<i>Myotis brandti</i>	Начніца Брандта
176.	Европейская широкоушка	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Еўрапейская шыракавушка

177.	Малая вечерница	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Малая вячэрніца
178.	Северный кожанок	<i>Eptesicus nilsoni</i>	Паўночны кажанок
<b>Отряд Грызуны Rodentia</b>			
179.	Соня-полчок	<i>Myoxis glis</i>	Соня-палчок
180.	Садовая соня	<i>Eliomys quercinus</i>	Садовая соня
181.	Орешниковая соня	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Арэшнікавая соня
182.	Обыкновенная летяга	<i>Pteromys volans</i>	Звычайная палятуха
183.	Крапчатый суслик	<i>Spermophilus suslicus (Citellus suslicus)</i>	Рабы суслік
184.	Обыкновенный хомяк	<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	Звычайны хамяк
<b>Отряд Парнокопытные Artiodactyla</b>			
185.	Европейский зубр	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	Еўрапейскі зубр
<b>Отряд Хищные Carnivora</b>			
186.	Европейская рысь	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Еўрапейская рысь
187.	Бурый медведь	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Буры мядзведзь
188.	Барсук	<i>Meles meles</i>	Барсук
189.	Европейская норка	<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	Еўрапейская норка

## Растения:

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

Постановление Министерства природных ресурсов и охраны окружающей среды Республики Беларусь «09» июня 2004 № 14

### СПИСОК

редких и находящихся под угрозой исчезновения видов дикорастущих растений, включенных в Красную книгу Республики Беларусь

№ по порядку	Название видов дикорастущих растений			Категории КК РБ	Категории МСОП	Конвенция CITES	Бернская конвенция	Европейский охранный статус
	на русском языке	на латинском языке	на белорусском языке					
<b>СОСУДИСТЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ</b>								
ОТДЕЛ ПЛАУНООБРАЗНЫЕ – LYCOPODIOPHYTES								
<b>Семейство Плауновые – Lycopodiaceae</b>								
1.	Ликоподиелла заливаемая	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i> (L.) Holub	Дзераза заліўная	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Баранцовые – Huperziaceae</b>								
2.	Баранец обыкновенный	<i>Huperzia selago</i> (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank et C. Mart.	Баранец звычайны	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Полушниковые – Isoëtaceae</b>								
3.	Полушник озерный	<i>Isoëtes lacustris</i> L.	Палушнік азёрны	III	VU			

ОТДЕЛ ХВОЩЕОБРАЗНЫЕ – EUISETOPHYTA								
Семейство Хвощёвые – Equisetaceae								
4.	Хвощ большой	<i>Equisetum telmateia Ehrh.</i>	Хвощч вялікі	I	CR			
ОТДЕЛ ПАПОРОТНИКООБРАЗНЫЕ – POLYPODIOPHYTA								
Семейство Ужовниковые – Ophioglossaceae								
5.	Гроздовник ромашколистный	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium A.Br. ex Koch</i>	Граздоўнік рамонкалісты	II	EN		I	
6.	Гроздовник многораздельный	<i>Botrychium multifidum (S.G.Gmel.) Rupr.</i>	Граздоўнік многараздзельны	III	VU		I	
7.	Гроздовник виргинский	<i>Botrychium virginianum (L.) Sw.</i>	Граздоўнік віргінскі	I	CR			
Семейство Чистоустовые – Osmundaceae								
8.	Чистоуст величавый	<i>Osmunda regalis L.</i>	Чыставуст каралеўскі	I	CR			
Семейство Кочедыжниковые – Athyriaceae								
9.	Пузырник судетский	<i>Cystopteris sudetica A.Br. et Milde</i>	Пузырнік судэцкі	I	CR			
Семейство Многоножковые – Polypodiaceae								
10.	Многоножка обыкновенная	<i>Polypodium vulgare L.</i>	Многаножка звычайная	IV	NT			
Семейство Сальвиниевые – Salviniaceae								
11.	Сальвиния плавающая	<i>Salvinia natans (L.) All.</i>	Сальвінія пływучая	IV	NT		I	
ОТДЕЛ ГОЛОСЕМЕННЫЕ – PINOPHYTA (=GYMNOSPERMAE)								
Семейство Сосновые – Pinaceae								
12.	Пихта белая	<i>Abies alba Mill.</i>	Піхта белая	I	CR			
ОТДЕЛ ПОКРЫТОСЕМЕННЫЕ – MAGNOLIOPHYTA (=ANGIOSPERMAE)								
Семейство Кувшинковые – Nymphaeaceae								
13.	Кубышка малая	<i>Nuphar pumila (Timm) DC.</i>	Гарлачык жоўты малы	II	EN			
14.	Кувшинка белая	<i>Nymphaea alba L.</i>	Гарлачык белы	III	VU			
Семейство Лютиковые – Ranunculaceae								
15.	Борец шерстистоустый	<i>Aconitum lasiostomum Reichenb.</i>	Боцікі шарсцістагубыя	II	EN			

16.	Борец обыкновенный (северный, или высокий)	<i>Aconitum lycoctomum L.</i> (= <i>Aconitum septentrionale Koelle</i> )	Боцікі звичайныя (паўночныя, або высокія)	II	EN			
17.	Ветреница лесная	<i>Anemone sylvestris L.</i>	Кураслеп лясны	IV	NT			
18.	Клопогон европейский	<i>Cimicifuga europaea Schipcz.</i>	Клапагон еўрапейскі	I	CR			
19.	Ломонос прямой	<i>Clematis recta L.</i>	Павойнік прамы	III	VU			
20.	Живокость высокая	<i>Delphinium elatum L.</i>	Рагулькі высокія	III	VU			
21.	Равноплодник василистниковый	<i>Isopyrum thalictroides L.</i>	Раўнаплоднік пылюшнікавы	II	EN			
22.	Прострел луговой	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) Mill.</i>	Сон лугавы	IV	NT			
23.	Купальница европейская	<i>Trollius europaeus L.</i>	Пярэсна еўрапейская	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Дымянковые – Fumariaceae</b>								
24.	Хохлатка промежуточная	<i>Corydalis intermedia (L.) Merat</i>	Чубатка прамежжавая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Крапивные – Urticaceae</b>								
25.	Крапива киевская	<i>Urtica kioviensis Rogow.</i>	Крапіва кіеўская	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Буковые – Fagaceae</b>								
26.	Дуб скальный	<i>Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Liebl.</i>	Дуб скальны	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Березовые – Betulaceae</b>								
27.	Береза карликовая	<i>Betula nana L.</i>	Бяроза карлікавая	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Гвоздичные – Caryophyllaceae</b>								
28.	Волдырник ягодный	<i>Cucubalus baccifer L.</i>	Пухірнік ягадны	IV	NT			
29.	Гвоздика армериевидная	<i>Dianthus armeria L.</i>	Гваздзіка армерыяпадобная	II	EN			
30.	Мерингия бокоцветная	<i>Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl</i>	Мерынгія бакакветкавая	II	EN		I	HD II,IV
31.	Звездчатка толстолистная	<i>Stellaria crassifolia Ehrh.</i>	Зоркаўка таўсталістая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Зверобойные – Hypericaceae</b>								
32.	Зверобой волосистый	<i>Hypericum hirsutum L.</i>	Святаяннік валасісты	II	EN			
33.	Зверобой горный	<i>Hypericum montanum L.</i>	Святаяннік горны	IV	VU			
34.	Зверобой четырехкрылый	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum Fries</i>	Святаяннік чатырохкрылы	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Повойничковые – Elatinaceae</b>								

35.	Повойничек водноперечный	<i>Elatine hydropiper L.</i>	Павойнічак воднаперцавы	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Фиалковые – Violaceae</b>								
36.	Фиалка горная (Ф.высокая)	<i>Viola montana L. (=V.elatior Fries)</i>	Фіялка горная (Ф.высокая)	II	EN			
37.	Фиалка топяная	<i>Viola uliginosa Bess.</i>	Фіялка багнавая	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Brassicaceae (Крестоцветные) – Brassicaceae (=Cruciferae)</b>								
38.	Зубянка клубненосная	<i>Dentaria bulbifera L.</i>	Зубніца клубняносная	IV	NT			
39.	Лунник оживающий	<i>Lunaria rediviva L.</i>	Луннік ажываючы	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Ивовые – Salicaceae</b>								
40.	Ива черничная	<i>Salix myrtilloides L.</i>	Вярба чарнічная	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Вересковые – Ericaceae</b>								
41.	Клюква мелкоплодная	<i>Oxycoccus microcarpus Turcz. ex Rupr.</i>	Журавіны дробнаплодныя	III	VU			
42.	Рододендрон желтый	<i>Rhododendron luteum Sweet</i>	Рададэндран жоўты	II	EN			HD II,IV
<b>Семейство Грушанковые – Pyrolaceae</b>								
43.	Одноцветка одноцветковая	<i>Moneses uniflora (L.) A.Gray</i>	Аднацветка аднацветкавая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Первоцветные – Primulaceae</b>								
44.	Первоцвет высокий	<i>Primula elatior (L.) Hill</i>	Першацвет высокі	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Молочайные – Euphorbiaceae</b>								
45.	Молочай мохнатый	<i>Euphorbia villosa Waldst. et Kit.</i>	Малачай махнаты	I	CR	II*		
<b>Семейство Волчегодниковые – Thymelaeaceae</b>								
46.	Волчегодник пахучий, или волчник боровой	<i>Daphne sneorum L.</i>	Ваўчаягада пахучая, або воўчнік баравы	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Толстянковые – Crassulaceae</b>								
47.	Молодило русское	<i>Sempervivum ruthenicum Schnittsp. et C.B.Lehm.</i>	Скочкі рускія	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Камнеломковые – Saxifragaceae</b>								
48.	Камнеломка зернистая	<i>Saxifraga granulata L.</i>	Каменяломнік зярністы	III	VU			
49.	Камнеломка болотная	<i>Saxifraga hirculus L.</i>	Каменяломнік балотны	I	CR		I	HD II,IV

Семейство Росянковые – Droseraceae								
50.	Альдраванда пузырчатая	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.</i>	Альдраванда пухіраватая	II	EN		I	HD II,IV
51.	Росянка промежуточная	<i>Drosera intermedia Hayne</i>	Расіца прамежжавая	III	VU			
Семейство Розоцветные – Rosaceae								
52.	Волжанка обыкновенная	<i>Aruncus vulgaris Raf.</i>	Валжанка звычайная	III	VU			
53.	Кизильник черноплодный	<i>Cotoneaster melanocarpus Fisch.ex Blytt</i>	Кізільнік чарнаплодны	II	EN			
54.	Лапчатка белая	<i>Potentilla alba L.</i>	Дуброўка белая	III	VU			
55.	Лапчатка скальная	<i>Potentilla rupestris L.</i>	Дуброўка скальная	I	CR			
56.	Слива колючая, терн	<i>Prunus spinosa L.</i>	Сліва калючая, цёрн	III	VU			
57.	Морошка приземистая	<i>Rubus chamaemorus L.</i>	Марошка прысадзістая	II	EN			
Семейство Бобовые – Fabaceae (=Leguminosae)								
58.	Дрок германский	<i>Genista germanica L.</i>	Жаўтазель германскі	IV	NT			
59.	Чина льнолистная (Ч.горная)	<i>Lathyrus linifolius (Reichard) Bässler (=L.montanus Bernh.)</i>	Чына льнолістая (Ч.горная)	IV	NT			
60.	Чина гороховидная	<i>Lathyrus pisiformis L.</i>	Чына гарохападобная	III	VU			
61.	Остролодочник волосистый	<i>Oxytropis pilosa (L.) DC.</i>	Востралодачнік валасісты	III	VU			
62.	Клевер красноватый	<i>Trifolium rubens L.</i>	Канюшына чырванаватая	III	VU			
63.	Клевер Спрыгина	<i>Trifolium spryginii Belaëva et Sipl.</i>	Канюшына Спрыгіна	III	VU			
64.	Горошек гороховидный	<i>Vicia pisiformis L.</i>	Гарошак гарохападобны	I	CR			
Семейство Рогульниковые – Tragaceae								
65.	Водяной орех плавающий	<i>Trapa natans L.</i>	Вадзяны арэх пływучы	III	VU		I	
Семейство Аралиевые – Araliaceae								
66.	Плющ обыкновенный	<i>Hedera helix L.</i>	Плюшч звычайны	II	EN			
Семейство Сельдереевые (Зонтичные) – Apiaceae (=Umbelliferae)								
67.	Дудник болотный	<i>Ostericum palustre (Bess.) Bess. (=Angelica palustris (Bess.) Hoffm.)</i>	Дуднік балотны	III	VU		I	HD II,IV
68.	Астранция большая	<i>Astrantia major L.</i>	Астранцыя вялікая	I	CR			

69.	Пусторезышник обнаженный	<i>Cenolophium denudatum</i> (Hornem.) Tutin	Пустарэбернік аголены	III	VU			
70.	Гирчовник татарский	<i>Conioselinum tataricum</i> Hoffm.	Гірчоўнік татарскі	II	EN			
71.	Щитолистник обыкновенный	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.	Шчыталіснік звычайны	I	CR			
72.	Горичник олений	<i>Peucedanum cervaria</i> (L.) Lapeyr.	Дзікая пятрушка аленева	III	VU			
73.	Реброплодник австрийский	<i>Pleurospermum austriacum</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Рэбраплоднік аўстрыйскі	I	CR			
74.	Берула (Сиелла), или поречница прямая	<i>Berula erecta</i> (Huds.) Cov. (= <i>Siella erecta</i> (Huds.) M.Pimen.)	Берула (Сіела), або парэчніца прамая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Ремнецветные – Loranthaceae</b>								
75.	Омела австрийская	<i>Viscum austriacum</i> Wiesb.	Амела аўстрыйская	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Жимолостные – Caprifoliaceae</b>								
76.	Линнея северная	<i>Linnaea borealis</i> L.	Лінея паўночная	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Валериановые – Valerianaceae</b>								
77.	Валериана двудомная	<i>Valeriana dioica</i> L.	Валер'ян двухдомны	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Ворсянковые – Dipsacaceae</b>								
78.	Скабиоза голубиная	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> L.	Скабіёза галубковая	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Горечавковые – Gentianaceae</b>								
79.	Горечавка крестообразная	<i>Gentiana cruciata</i> L.	Гарычка крыжападобная	III	VU			
80.	Горечавочка горьковатая	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> (L.) Boern.	Гарычкавачка гаркаватая	III	VU			
81.	Сверция (трипутник) многолетняя	<i>Swertia perennis</i> L.	Сверцыя (трыпутнік) шматгадовая	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Вахтовые – Menyanthaceae</b>								
82.	Болотноцветник щитолистный	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> (S.G.Gmel.) O.Kuntze	Балатнакветнік шчыталісты	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Мареновые – Rubiaceae</b>								
83.	Подмаренник красильный	<i>Galium tinctorium</i> (L.) Scop.	Павіліца фарбавальная	II	EN			
84.	Подмаренник трехцветковый	<i>Galium triflorum</i> Michx.	Павіліца трохкветкавая	II	EN			

Семейство Бурачниковые – Boraginaceae								
85.	Воробейник лекарственный	<i>Lithospermum officinale L.</i>	Верабейнік лекавы	III	VU			
86.	Медуница мягонькая	<i>Pulmonaria mollis Wulf. ex Hornem.</i>	Шчамяліца мякенькая	III	VU			
Семейство Норичниковые – Scrophulariaceae								
87.	Линдерния лежачая	<i>Lindernia procumbens (Krock.) Borb.</i>	Ліндэрнія ляжачая	II	EN		I	
88.	Мытник Кауфмана	<i>Pedicularis kaufmannii Pinzg.</i>	Увярэднік Каўфмана	I	CR			
89.	Мытник скипетровидный	<i>Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum L.</i>	Увярэднік скіперападобны	III	VU			
90.	Мытник лесной	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica L.</i>	Увярэднік лясны	II	EN			
Семейство Заразиховые – Orobanchaceae								
91.	Заразиха высокая	<i>Orobanche elatior Sutt.</i>	Заразіха вялікая	II	EN			
92.	Заразиха бледноцветковая	<i>Orobanche pallidiflora Wimm. et Grab.</i>	Заразіха бледнацветкавая	I	CR			
Семейство Пузырчатковые – Lentibulariaceae								
93.	Жирянка обыкновенная	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris L.</i>	Глушчанка звычайная	I	CR			
Семейство Подорожниковые – Plantaginaceae								
94.	Прибрежница одноцветковая	<i>Littorella uniflora (L.) Aschers.</i>	Прыбярэжніца аднацветкавая	I	CR			
Семейство Губоцветные (Яснотковые) – Labiatae (=Lamiaceae)								
95.	Живучка пирамидальная	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis L.</i>	Гарлянка пірамідальная	IV	NT			
96.	Змееголовник Руйша	<i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana L.</i>	Змеегалоўнік Руйша	III	VU		I	
97.	Кадило сарматское	<i>Melittis sarmatica Klok.</i>	Кадзіла сармацкае	III	VU			
98.	Шалфей луговой	<i>Salvia pratensis L.</i>	Шалфей лугавы	IV	NT			
Семейство Колокольчиковые – Campanulaceae								
99.	Бубенчик лилиелистный	<i>Adenophora liliifolia (L.) A. DC.</i>	Званок лілеялісты	II	EN			HD II,IV
100.	Колокольчик широколистный	<i>Campanula latifolia L.</i>	Званочак шыракалісты	IV	NT			
101.	Колокольчик сибирский	<i>Campanula sibirica L.</i>	Званочак сібірскі	IV	NT			
102.	Кольник черный	<i>Phyteuma nigrum F.W.Schmidt</i>	Кольнік чорны	I	CR			

Семейство Лобелиевые – Lobeliaceae							
103.	Лобелия Дортманна	<i>Lobelia dortmannia L.</i>	Лабелія Дортмана	II	EN		
Семейство Астровые (Сложноцветные) – Asteraceae (=Compositae)							
104.	Репейник дубравный	<i>Arctium nemorosum Lej.</i>	Лопух дуброўны	III	VU		
105.	Астра степная	<i>Aster amellus L.</i>	Астра стэпавая	III	VU		
106.	Бодяк серый	<i>Cirsium canum (L.) All.</i>	Бадзьяк шэры	I	CR		
107.	Бодяк разнолистный	<i>Cirsium heterophyllum (L.) Hill.</i>	Бадзьяк разналісты	II	VU		
108.	Бодяк паннонский	<i>Cirsium pannonicum (L. fil.) Link</i>	Бадзьяк панонскі	II	EN		
109.	Скерда мягкая	<i>Crepis mollis (Jacq.) Aschers.</i>	Зубнік мяккаваласісты	III	VU		
110.	Солонечник русский	<i>Galatella rossica Novopokr.</i>	Саланечнік рускі	I	CR		
111.	Ромашник щитковый	<i>Pyrethrum corymbosum (L.) Scop.</i>	Рамоначнік шчытковы	III	VU		
112.	Козелец голый	<i>Scorzonera glabra Rupr.</i>	Чарнакорань голы	I	CR		
113.	Козелец пурпуровый	<i>Scorzonera purpurea L.</i>	Чарнакорань пурпуровы	III	VU		
114.	Крестовник водный	<i>Senecio aquaticus Hill</i>	Старасцень водны	II	EN		
115.	Крестовник приречный	<i>Senecio fluviatilis Wallr.</i>	Старасцень прырэчны	II	EN		
116.	Крестовник приручейный	<i>Senecio rivularis (Waldst. et Kit.) DC.</i>	Старасцень прыручайны	IV	NT		
Семейство Водокрасовые – Hydrocharitaceae							
117.	Гидрилла мутовчатая	<i>Hydrilla verticillata (L. fil.) Royle</i>	Гідрыла кальчаковая	II	EN		
Семейство Наядовые – Najadaceae							
118.	Каулиния гибкая	<i>Caulinia flexilis Willd.</i>	Каўлінія гнуткая	II	EN		
119.	Каулиния малая	<i>Caulinia minor (All.) Coss. et Germ.</i>	Каўлінія малая	I	CR		
120.	Наяда большая	<i>Najas major All.</i>	Наяда вялікая	III	VU		
121.	Наяда морская	<i>Najas marina L.</i>	Наяда марская	III	VU		
Семейство Лилейные – Liliaceae							
122.	Лук скорода, или резанец	<i>Allium schoenoprasum L.</i>	Цыбуля скарада, або рэзанец	II	EN		

123.	Лук медвежий, или черемша	<i>Allium ursinum L.</i>	Цыбуля мядзвежая, або чарамша	III	VU			
124.	Гусиный лук покрывальцевый	<i>Gagea spathacea (Hayne) Salisb.</i>	Гусіная цыбуля пакрывальцавая	I	CR			
125.	Лилия кудреватая, или царские кудри	<i>Lilium martagon L.</i>	Лілея кучаравая, або царскія кучары	IV	NT			
126.	Тофельдия чашечковая	<i>Tofieldia calyculata (L.) Wahlenb.</i>	Тафільдыя чашачкавая	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Касатиковые – Iridaceae</b>								
127.	Шпажник черепитчатый	<i>Gladiolus imbricatus L.</i>	Шпажнік чарапіцавы	IV	NT			
128.	Касатик безлистный	<i>Iris aphylla L.</i>	Касач бязлісты	II	EN			
129.	Касатик сибирский	<i>Iris sibirica L.</i>	Касач сібірскі	IV	NT			
<b>Семейство Орхидные – Orchidaceae</b>								
130.	Пыльцеголовник длиннолистный	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch</i>	Пылкагалоўнік даўгалісты	III	VU	II		
131.	Пыльцеголовник красный	<i>Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich.</i>	Пылкагалоўнік чырвоны	III	VU			
132.	Поллопестник зеленый	<i>Coeloglossum viride (L.) C.Hartm.</i>	Пустапялёснік зялёны	III	VU	II		
133.	Ладьян трехнадрезный	<i>Corallorhiza trifida Chatel.</i>	Ладдзян трохнадрэзаны	II	EN	II		
134.	Венерин башмачок настоящий	<i>Cypripedium calceolus L.</i>	Венерын чаравічак сапраўдны	II	EN	II	I	HD II,IV
135.	Пальчатокоренник майский	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis (Reichenb.) P.F.Hunt et Summerhayes</i>	Пальчатакарэннік майскі	III	VU	II		
136.	Дремлик темно-красный	<i>Epipactis atrorubens (Hoffm. ex Bernh.) Bess.</i>	Гайнік цёмна-чырвоны	III	VU	II		
137.	Кокушник длиннорогий	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.</i>	Ядрушка даўгарогая	III	VU	II		
138.	Хаммарбия болотная	<i>Hammarbya paludosa (L.) O.Kuntze</i>	Хамарбія балотная	II	EN	II		

139.	Бровник одноклубневый	<i>Herminium monorchis (L.) R. Br.</i>	Броўнік аднаклубневы	I	CR	II		
140.	Лосняк Лезеля	<i>Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.</i>	Ласняк Лезеля	II	EN	II	I	HD II,IV
141.	Тайник сердцевидный	<i>Listera cordata (L.) R. Br.</i>	Тайнік сэрцападобны	II	EN	II		
142.	Тайник яйцевидный	<i>Listera ovata (L.) R. Br.</i>	Тайнік яйцападобны	IV	NT	II		
143.	Мякотница однолистная	<i>Malaxis monophyllos (L.) Sw.</i>	Мякатніца адналістая	II	EN	II		
144.	Неоттианта клубучковая	<i>Neottianthe cucullata (L.) Schlechter</i>	Неатыянта клубучковая	III	VU			
145.	Ятрышник клопоносный	<i>Orchis coriophora L.</i>	Ятрышнік клапаносны	II	EN			
146.	Ятрышник мужской	<i>Orchis mascula (L.) L.</i>	Ятрышнік мужчынскі	II	EN	II		
147.	Ятрышник шлемоносный	<i>Orchis militaris L.</i>	Ятрышнік шлеманосны	I	CR	II		
148.	Ятрышник дремлик	<i>Orchis morio L.</i>	Ятрышнік дрэмлік	II	EN	II		
149.	Ятрышник обожженный	<i>Orchis ustulata L.</i>	Ятрышнік абпалены	I	CR	II		
150.	Любка зеленоцветковая	<i>Platanthera chlorantha (Cust.) Reichenb.</i>	Чараўнік зеленакветкавы	III	VU	II		
<b>Семейство Осоковые – Cyperaceae</b>								
151.	Пухонос альпийский	<i>Baeothryon alpinum (L.) Egor.</i>	Пуханос альпійскі	III	VU			
152.	Осока Буксбаума	<i>Carex buxbaumii Wahlenb.</i>	Асака Буксбаума	II	EN			
153.	Осока волосовидная	<i>Carex capillaris L.</i>	Асака воласападобная	II	EN			
154.	Осока Дэвелла	<i>Carex davalliana Smith</i>	Асака Дэвела	I	CR			
155.	Осока болотолюбивая	<i>Carex heleonastes Ehrh.</i>	Асака балоталюбівая	I	CR			
156.	Осока Хоста	<i>Carex hostiana DC.</i>	Асака Хоста	II	EN			
157.	Осока птиценожковая	<i>Carex ornithopoda Willd.</i>	Асака птушканожкавая	III	VU			
158.	Осока малоцветковая	<i>Carex pauciflora Lightf.</i>	Асака малакветкавая	III	VU			
159.	Осока заливная	<i>Carex paupercula Michx.</i>	Асака заліўная	III	VU			
160.	Осока корневищная	<i>Carex rhizina Blytt ex Lindbl.</i>	Асака карэнішчавая	IV	NT			
161.	Осока приземистая	<i>Carex supina Willd. ex Wahlenb.</i>	Асака прысадзістая	I	CR			
162.	Осока войлочная	<i>Carex tomentosa L.</i>	Асака лямцаватая	II	EN			
163.	Осока теневая	<i>Carex umbrosa Host</i>	Асака ценевая	IV	NT			
164.	Меч-трава обыкновенная	<i>Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl</i>	Меч-трава звычайная	I	CR			

165.	Пушица стройная	<i>Eriophorum gracile Koch</i>	Падвей стройны	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Злаки – Poaceae (=Gramineae)</b>								
166.	Кострец Бенекена	<i>Bromopsis benekenii (Lange)</i> <i>Holub</i>	Кастрэц Бенякена	IV	NT			
167.	Цинна широколистная	<i>Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.</i>	Цына шыракалістая	I	CR			HD II,IV
168.	Овсяница высокая	<i>Festuca altissima All.</i>	Аўсяніца высокая	III	VU			
169.	Ячменеволоснец (хорделимус) европейский	<i>Hordelymus europaeus (L.) Harz</i>	Ячменеваласнец (хардэлімус) еўрапейскі	I	CR			
170.	Сеслерия голубая	<i>Sesleria caerulea (L.) Ard.</i>	Сеслерыя блакітная	II	EN			
171.	Трищетинник сибирский	<i>Trisetum sibiricum Rupr.</i>	Трышчаціннік сібірскі	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Ежеголовниковые – Sparganiaceae</b>								
172.	Ежеголовник скученный	<i>Sparganium glomeratum (Laest.) L. Neum.</i>	Плюшчай скучаны	II	EN			
173.	Ежеголовник злаковидный	<i>Sparganium gramineum Georgi</i>	Плюшчай злакалісты	III	VU			
<b>МОХООБРАЗНЫЕ</b>								
<b>ОТДЕЛ МОХООБРАЗНЫЕ - BRYOPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Паллавичиниевые – Pallaviciniaceae</b>								
174.	Меркия ирландская	<i>Moerckia hibernica (Hook.) Goot.</i>	Меркія ірландская	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Юнгерманиевые – Jungermanniaceae</b>								
175.	Гимноколея вздутая	<i>Gymnocolea inflata (Huds.) Dum.</i>	Гімнакалея ўздутая	II	EN			
176.	Лофозия восходящая	<i>Lophozia ascendens (Warnst.) Schust.</i>	Лафозія ўзыходзячая	III	VU			
177.	Массулярия рыхлая	<i>Massularia laxa (Lindb.) Schljak.</i>	Масулярыя рыхлая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Скапаниевые – Scapaniaceae</b>								
178.	Скапания заостренная	<i>Scapania apiculata Spruce</i>	Скапанія заостраная	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Цефалозиевые – Cephaloziaceae</b>								
179.	Цефалозия ленточная	<i>Cephalozia catenulata (Hueb.) Lindb.</i>	Цефалозія стужкавая	III	VU			

Семейство Порелловые – Porellaceae								
180.	Порелла плосколистная	<i>Porella platyphylla (L.) Preiff.</i>	Парэла пласкалістая	III	VU			
Семейство Риччиевые – Ricciaceae								
181.	Риччия Бейриха	<i>Riccia beyrichiana Hampe ex Lehm. et Lindend.</i>	Рычыя Бейрыха	I	CR			
182.	Риччия желобчатая	<i>Riccia canaliculata Hoffm.</i>	Рычыя жалабатая	II	EN			
Семейство Сфагновые – Sphagnaceae								
183.	Сфагнум Линдберга	<i>Sphagnum lindbergii Schimp.</i>	Сфагнум Ліндберга	III	VU			
184.	Сфагнум мягкий	<i>Sphagnum molle Sull.</i>	Сфагнум мяккі	III	VU			
Семейство Андреевые – Andreaeaceae								
185.	Андрея скальная	<i>Andreaea rupestris Hedw.</i>	Андрэя скальная	I	CR			
Семейство Поттиевые – Pottiaceae								
186.	Тортелла извилистая	<i>Tortella tortuosa (Hedw.) Limpr.</i>	Тартэла звілістая	I	CR			
Семейство Цинклидотовые – Cinclidotaceae								
187.	Цинклидотус дунайский	<i>Cinclidotus danubicus Schiffn et Baumb.</i>	Цынклідотус дунайскі	I	CR			
Семейство Ортоотриховые – Orthotrichaceae								
188.	Ортоотрихум Лайеля	<i>Orthotrichum lyellii Hook. et Tayl.</i>	Артоотрыхум Лайеля	III	VU			
Семейство Дикрановые – Dicranaceae								
189.	Дикранум зеленый	<i>Dicranum viride (Sull. et Lesq. in Sull.) Lindb.</i>	Дыкранум зялёны	III	VU			HD I RBEB
190.	Паралевкобриум длиннолистный	<i>Paraleucobryum longifolium (Ehrh. ex Hedw.) Loeske</i>	Паралейкобрыум даўгалісты	III	VU			
Семейство Бриевые – Bryaceae								
191.	Бриум Клингреффа	<i>Bryum klinggraeffii Schimp. ex Klinggr.</i>	Брыум Клінгрэфа	III	VU			
192.	Бриум Шлейхера	<i>Bryum schleicheri Schwaegr.</i>	Брыум Шлейхера	II	EN			
Семейство Мниевые – Mniaceae								
193.	Цинклидиум стигийский	<i>Cinclidium stygium Sw.</i>	Цынклідыум стыгійскі	II	EN			

194.	Псевдобриум цинклидиевидный	<i>Pseudobryum cinclidioides</i> (Hueb.) T. Kop.	Псеўдабрыум цынклідыпадобны	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Меезиевые – Meesiaceae</b>								
195.	Меезия трехгранная	<i>Meesia triquetra</i> (Richter) Aongstr.	Меезія трохгранная	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Туидиевые – Thuidiaceae</b>								
196.	Бриогапнокладиум мелколистный	<i>Bryohaplocladium microphyllum</i> Wat. et Iwats.	Брыгапнокладзіум дробналісты	III	VU			
197.	Крито-гипн мельчайший	<i>Cryo-hypnum minutulum</i> (Hedw.) Bruck et Crum	Крыта-гіпнум драбнейшы	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Амблестегиевые – Amblystegiaceae</b>								
198.	Псевдокаллиергон плауновидный	<i>Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides</i> (Brid.) Warnst.	Псеўдакаліергон дзерападобны	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Брахитециевые – Brachytheciaceae</b>								
199.	Ринхостегий степной	<i>Rhynchostegium murale</i> (Hedw.) B.S.G.	Рынахстэгіум сцяпны	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Энтодонтовые – Entodontaceae</b>								
200.	Птеригинандрум нитевидный	<i>Pterigynandrum filiforme</i> Hedw.	Птерыгінандрум ніткападобны	II	EN			
<b>ВОДОРΟΣЛИ</b>								
<b>ОТДЕЛ СИНЕЗЕЛЕННЫЕ ВОДОРΟΣЛИ – CYANOPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Ностоковые – Nostocaceae</b>								
201.	Носток сливовидный	<i>Nostoc pruniforme</i> Ag.	Насток слівападобны	III	VU			
<b>ОТДЕЛ ЗОЛОТИСТЫЕ ВОДОРΟΣЛИ – CHRYSOPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Динобриевые – Dinobryonaceae</b>								
202.	Хризоликос угловатый	<i>Chrysolykos angulatus</i> (Willén) Nauwerck	Хрызалікас вуглаваты	I	CR			
203.	Хризоликос планктонный	<i>Chrysolykos planktonicus</i> var. <i>recticollis</i> Nauwerck	Хрызалікас планктонны	I	CR			
<b>ОТДЕЛ ДИАТОМОВЫЕ ВОДОРΟΣЛИ – BACILLARIOPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Фрагиляриевые – Fragillariaceae</b>								

204.	Фрагилярия аркообразная	<i>Fragilaria arcus (Ehrenberg) Cleve</i>	Фрагілярыя аркападобная	III	VU			
205.	Фрагилярия Рейхельта	<i>Fragilaria reicheltii (Voigt) Lange-Bertalot (=Centronella reicheltii Voigt)</i>	Фрагілярыя Рэйхельта	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Навикуловые – Naviculaceae</b>								
206.	Пиннулария полионка	<i>Pinnularia polyonca (Bréb.) Müll.</i>	Піннуларыя паліёнка	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Цимбелловые – Cymbellaceae</b>								
207.	Цимбелла изогнутая	<i>Cymbella ancyli Cl. (=Gomphocymbella ancyli (Cl.) Hust.)</i>	Цымбела выгнутая	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Сурирелловые – Surirellaceae</b>								
208.	Стеноптеробия искривленная	<i>Stenopterobia curvula (W.Sm.) Kramer</i>	Стэнаптэробія скрыўленая	I	CR			
209.	Стеноптеробия нежнейшая	<i>Stenopterobia delicatissima (Lewis) Bréb.</i>	Стэнаптэробія пяшчотнёнькая	II	EN			
<b>ОТДЕЛ ЗЕЛЕННЫЕ ВОДОРОСЛИ – CHLOROPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Кладофоровые – Cladophoraceae</b>								
210.	Кладофора эгагропильная	<i>Cladophora aegagropila (L.) Rabenh.</i>	Кладофара эгаграпільная	III	VU			
<b>ОТДЕЛ ХАРОВЫЕ ВОДОРОСЛИ – CHAROPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Харовые – Characeae</b>								
211.	Хара шероховатая	<i>Chara aspera Deth. Ex Wild.</i>	Хара шурпатая	III	VU			
212.	Хара нитевидная	<i>Chara filiformis Hertzsch</i>	Хара ніткападобная	III	VU			
213.	Хара ломкая	<i>Chara fragilis Desv.</i>	Хара ломкая	III	VU			
214.	Хара многоколючковая	<i>Chara polyacantha A. Br.</i>	Хара многакалючкаявая	III	VU			
215.	Хара грубая	<i>Chara rudis A.Br.</i>	Хара грубая	III	VU			
216.	Хара войлочная	<i>Chara tomentosa L.</i>	Хара лямцавая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Нителловые – Nitellaceae</b>								

217.	Нителла стройная	<i>Nitella gracilis</i> (G.M.Smith) Ag.	Нітэла грацыёзная	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Нителлопсиевые – Nitellopsidaceae Krassav.</b>								
218.	Нителлопис притупленный	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i> (Desvaux in Lois.) Gr.	Нітэлопіс прытуплены	III	VU			
<b>ОТДЕЛ КРАСНЫЕ ВОДОРОСЛИ – RHODOPHYTA</b>								
<b>Семейство Порфиридиевые – Porphyridiaceae</b>								
219.	Порфиридиум багряный	<i>Porphyridium purpureum</i> (Bory) Drew et Ross	Парфірыдзіум чырвоны	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Батрахоспермовые – Batrachospermaceae</b>								
220.	Батрахоспермум четковидный	<i>Batrachospermum moniliforme</i> Roth	Батрахаспермум ружанцападобны	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Гильденбрандтиевые – Hildenbrandtiaceae</b>								
221.	Гильденбрандтия речная	<i>Hildenbrandtia rivularis</i> (Leibm.) Ag.	Гільдэнбрандтыя рачная	III	VU			
<b>ЛИШАЙНИКИ</b>								
<b>ОТДЕЛ ЛИШАЙНИКИ – LICHENES</b>								
<b>Семейство Калициевые – Caliciaceae</b>								
222.	Калициум усыпанный	<i>Calicium adpersum</i> Pers.	Каліцыум усыпаны	IV	NT			
223.	Хенотека зеленоватая	<i>Chaenotheca chlorella</i> (Ach.) Müll. Arg.	Хенатэка зеленаватая	IV	NT			
224.	Хенотека тонкая	<i>Chaenotheca gracilentia</i> (Ach.) Mattson & Middleb. (= <i>Coniocybe gracilentia</i> Ach.)	Хенатэка тонкая	I	CR			
225.	Лептогиум лишайниковый	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i> (L) Zahlbr	Лептогіум лішайнікавы	II	EN			
226.	Лептогиум тонкий	<i>Leptogium subtile</i> (Schrad.) Torss.	Лептогіум тонкі	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Кладониевые – Cladoniaceae</b>								
227.	Кладония стройная	<i>Cladonia amaurocraea</i> (Flörke) Schaer.	Кладонія стройная	I	CR			

228.	Кладония дернистая	<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i> (Pers.) Flörke	Кладонія дзірваністая	I	CR			
229.	Кладония крупнолистная	<i>Cladonia macrophylla</i> (Schaer.) Stenh.	Кладонія буйналістая	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Parmелиевые – Parmeliaceae</b>								
230.	Цетрелия цетрариевидная	<i>Cetrelia cetrarioides</i> ( Del. ex Duby) W. L. Culb. & C.F.Culb	Цэтрэлія цэтрарыевападобная	III	VU			
231.	Эверния распростертая	<i>Evernia divaricata</i> ( L.) Ach.	Эвернія распасцёртая	III	VU			
232.	Гипотрахина отогнутая	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> (Flörke) Hale	Гіпатрахіна адагнутая	II	EN			
233.	Меланелия соредиозная	<i>Melanelia sorediata</i> (Ach.) Goward & Ahti (= <i>Parmelia soresiosa</i> Almb.)	Меланелія сарэдыёзная	IV	NT			
234.	Менегация пробуравленная	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i> (Hoffm.) A. Massal.	Менегачыя прасвідраваная	IV	NT			
235.	Пармелиопсис темный	<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i> (Ach.) Arnold	Пармеліопсіс цёмны	III	VU			
236.	Пармотрема паклевидная	<i>Parmotrema stippeum</i> (Taylor) Hale (= <i>Parmelia stippea</i> Tayl.)	Парматрэма паклепадобная	III	VU			EMRL
237.	Пунктелия грубоватая	<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> (Nyl.) Krog	Пунктэлія грубаватая	I	CR			
238.	Уснея ороговевшая	<i>Usnea ceratina</i> Ach.	Уснея арагавелая	II	EN			
239.	Уснея цветущая	<i>Usnea florida</i> (L.) Wigg.	Уснея квітучая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Ramалиновые – Ramalinaceae</b>								
240.	Рамалина длинноволосатая	<i>Ramalina thrausta</i> ( Ach.) Nyl.	Рамаліна доўгаваласістая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Умбиликариевые – Umbilicariaceae</b>								
241.	Умбиликария обугленная	<i>Umbilicaria deusta</i> (L.) Baumg.	Умбілікарыя апаленая	I	CR			
<b>Семейство Лобариевые – Lobariaceae</b>								
242.	Лобария легочная	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Лабарыя лёгачная	III	VU			

Семейство Пелтигеровые – <i>Peltigeraceae</i>								
243.	Пелтигера пупырчатая	<i>Peltigera aphthosa (L.) Willd.</i>	Пельтыгера пупырыстая	II	EN			
244.	Пелтигера горизонтальная	<i>Peltigera horizontalis (Huds.) Baumg.</i>	Пельтыгера гарызантальная	II	EN			
245.	Пелтигера чешуеносная	<i>Peltigera lepidophora (Nyl. ex Vain.) Bitter</i>	Пельтыгера лусканосная	II	EN			
ГРИБЫ								
ОТДЕЛ АСКОМИКОТА – ASCOMYCOTA								
Семейство Геоглоссовые – <i>Geoglossaceae</i>								
246.	Спатулярия булавовидная	<i>Spathularia clavata (Schaeff.) Sacc.</i>	Спатулярыя булавападобная	II	EN			
Семейство Гельвелловые – <i>Hellvellaceae</i>								
247.	Гиднотрия Тюляня, или трюфель красно-бурый	<i>Hydnotria tulasnei Berk. &amp; Broome.</i>	Гіднотрыя Цюляня, або трюфля чырвона-бурая	II	EN			
Семейство Отидиевые - <i>Otidea Ecklad</i>								
248.	Стефензия атласная, или трюфель шелковистый	<i>Stephensia bombycina (Vittad.) Tul.</i>	Стэфензія атласная, або трюфля шаўкавістая	II	EN			
Семейство Трюфелевые – <i>Tuberaceae</i>								
249.	Трюфель летний	<i>Tuber aestivum Vittad.</i>	Труфля летняя	II	EN			
250.	Трюфель Борха	<i>Tuber borchii Vittad.</i>	Труфля Борха	II	EN			
ОТДЕЛ БАЗИДИОМИКОТА – BASIDIOMYCOTA								
Семейство Агариковые – <i>Agaricaceae</i>								
251.	Гриб-зонтик девичий	<i>Macrolepiota puellaris (Fr.) M.M. Moser.</i>	Грыб-парасонік дзявочы	II	EN			
Семейство Гигрофоровые – <i>Hygrophoraceae</i>								
252.	Гигроцибе багряный	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea (Pers.:Fr.) Fr.</i>	Гігроцыбе барвовы	III	VU			
253.	Гигрофор клейкий	<i>Hygrophorus limacinus Scop.</i>	Гіграфор клейкі	II	EN			
254.	Гигрофор дубравный	<i>Hygrophorus nemoreus (Pers.:Fr.) Fr.</i>	Гіграфор дубраўны	II	EN			
Семейство Трихоломовые – <i>Tricholomataceae</i>								

255.	Калоцибе фиалковая	<i>Calocybe ionides</i> (Bull.:Fr.) <i>Kühner</i>	Калоцыбе фіялкавая	III	VU			
256.	Леписта грязная	<i>Lepista sordida</i> (Fr.) Singer	Ляпіста брудная	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Лисичковые – Cantherellaceae</b>								
257.	Лисичка серая	<i>Cantharellus cinereus</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Fr.	Лісічка шэрая	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Клавариадельфовые – Clavariadelphaceae</b>								
258.	Клавариадельфус (Рогатик) пестиковый	<i>Clavariadelphus pistillaris</i> (L.:Fr.) Donk	Клаварыядэльфус (Рагацік) песцікавы	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Спарассисовые – Sparassidaceae</b>								
259.	Спарассис курчавый	<i>Sparassis crispa</i> (Wulfen:Fr.) Fr.	Спарасіс кучаравы	III	VU			
260.	Спарассис пластинчатый	<i>Sparassis laminosa</i> Fr.	Спарасіс пласціністы	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Фистулиновые, или Печеночницевые – Fistulinaceae</b>								
261.	Фистулина печеночная, или печёночница обыкновенная	<i>Fistulina hepatica</i> Fr.	Фістуліна пячоначная, або пячоначніца звычайная	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Ганодермовые – Ganodermataceae</b>								
262.	Ганодерма блестящая, или лакированный трутовик	<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> (Fr.) P. Karst.	Ганадэрма бліскучая, або лакіраваны губавік	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Аурискальпиевые – Auriscalpiaceae</b>								
263.	Дентипеллис ломкий	<i>Dentipellis fragilis</i> (Pers.:Fr.) Donk	Дэнтыпеліс ломкі	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Герициевые, Ежовиковые – Hericiaceae</b>								
264.	Гериций, или ежовик коралловидный	<i>Hericium coralloides</i> (Scop.: Fr.) Pers. (=Hericium <i>clathroides</i> (Pallas: Fr.) Pers.)	Герыцый, або яжовік каралападобны	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Лахнокладиевые – Lachnocladiaceae</b>								
265.	Сцитинострома душистая	<i>Scytinostroma odoratum</i> (Fr.: Fr.) Donk	Сцьцінастрома духмяная	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Дождевиковые – Lycoperdaceae</b>								

266.	Кальвация гигантская, или головач гигантский	<i>Calvatia gigantea</i> (Batsch : Pers.) Lloyd (=Langermannia gigantea (Pers.) Rostk.)	Порхаўка вялізная, або галавач гіганцкі	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Кориоловые – Coriolaceae</b>								
267.	Фомитопсис розовый, или розовый трутовик	<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i> (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) P.Karst.	Фамітопсіс ружовы, або ружовы губавік	II	EN			
268.	Грифола многошляпочная	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dick.: Fr.) Gray	Грыфала многашапкавая	III	VU			
269.	Пикнопорус киноварно-красный	<i>Pycnoporus cinnabarinus</i> (Jacq. : Fr.) P.Karst.	Пікнапорус кінаварна-чырвоны	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Полипоровые – Polyporaceae</b>								
270.	Полипорус зонтичный	<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i> Fr. (=Grifola umbellata (Pers.: Fr.) Pilat.)	Паліпарус парасонавы	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Мерулиевые – Meruliaceae</b>								
271.	Флебия бело-медовая	<i>Phlebia albomellea</i> (Bondartsev) Nakasone	Флебія бела-мядовая	II	EN			
<b>Семейство Систотремовые – Sistotremataceae</b>								
272.	Систотрема тёрковидная	<i>Sistotrema raduloides</i> (P. Karst.) Donk	Сістатрэма таркападобная	III	VU			
<b>Семейство Телефоровые – Thelephoraceae</b>								
273.	Банкера черно-белая	<i>Bankera fuligineoalba</i> (Schmidt : Fr.) Pouzar	Банкера чорна-белая	II	EN			
274.	Болетопсис бело-черный	<i>Boletopsis leucomelaena</i> (Pers.) Fayod	Балетопсіс бела-чорны	II	EN			