

Legal Protection of Biodiversity in Algeria: An Analytical and Evaluative Study in Light of Modern Environmental Legislation

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This study examines the legal protection of biodiversity in Algeria through an integrated analysis combining environmental legislation, taxonomic standardization, IUCN conservation assessments, and biogeographical information. Algeria's exceptional ecological diversity, extending from Mediterranean ecosystems to Saharan landscapes, hosts numerous endemic, rare, and evolutionarily significant species requiring targeted conservation strategies.

The research analyzes the national regulatory framework established by Law No. 03-10, Ordinance No. 06-05, Executive Decree No. 12-235, and Executive Decree No. 12-03. A database of 948 legal records was evaluated, comprising 397 fauna and 551 flora entries. The study emphasizes that legal protection lists represent normative instruments rather than complete ecological databases, highlighting the necessity of integrating current taxonomy and field-based conservation information.

A methodological comparison with the IUCN Red List was conducted using a sentinel subset of 14 taxa of high conservation value. The results reveal the presence of critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable taxa among Algeria's protected biodiversity. Important conservation areas were identified, particularly Mediterranean mountain regions such as Djurdjura, Kabylia, Babors, and Numidia, as well as Saharan refugia including Tassili n'Ajjer and Ahaggar.

The study concludes that effective biodiversity governance requires a dynamic digital conservation register linking legal names, updated taxonomy, distribution data, threats, and monitoring indicators. By connecting legal frameworks with ecological knowledge, Algeria can improve species prioritization, ecosystem management, and long-term biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: Biodiversity; Algeria; legal protection; protected species; IUCN Red List; biogeographical conservation.

1. Introduction

Algeria constitutes a biogeographically distinctive territory, structured along a major gradient extending from the Mediterranean ecosystems of the coastline and Tellian mountain ranges to the steppes, High Plateaus, and finally the Saharan massifs and ergs. This juxtaposition of ecological units explains the coexistence of species-rich Mediterranean floras with endemic taxa, mountain relicts, and highly specialized desert fauna. At the scale of the Mediterranean Basin, the identification of centers of plant endemism has placed the Maghreb among the areas where conservation needs to be spatially targeted and prioritized (Médail & Quézel, 1997; Médail & Quézel, 1999). For North Africa, the analysis by Véla & Benhouhou (2007) subsequently demonstrated the major importance of Kabylia, Numidia, and Kroumiria, particularly with regard to floristic rarity and endemism.

Recent studies conducted in Algeria confirm that this biological value cannot be reduced to numerical species richness alone. Djurdjura National Park, which represents only a very small fraction of the national territory, harbors 757 vascular taxa, including 106 endemic taxa and several endemics with highly restricted ranges, highlighting the spatial concentration of heritage value (Meddour & Sahar, 2021). The inventory of native Algerian trees also records 120 arboreal taxa and demonstrates the importance of integrating distribution, endemism, and conservation status (Meddour, Sahar & Médail, 2021). In the Babors, recent floristic and biogeographical analyses further strengthen recognition of the Babor–Tababart complex as a major conservation nucleus for North African flora (Bouchibane, Zemouri & Bougaham, 2024; Adjrad et al., 2025).

The Algerian Sahara presents a different but equally critical conservation challenge. Large Saharan vertebrates have experienced extreme range contractions at the regional scale, revealing a historical collapse of desert megafauna that is often less visible than the crises affecting tropical forests or Mediterranean hotspots (Durant et al., 2014). In Algeria, camera-trap monitoring of the Saharan cheetah in the Ahaggar has documented exceptionally low densities and very large home ranges, demonstrating the need for monitoring tools adapted to rare species inhabiting low-productivity environments (Belbachir et al., 2015). Cuvier's gazelle provides another example: national surveys have revealed a fragmented distribution across numerous wilayas, with important nuclei in northwestern Algeria (Bounaceur et al., 2016), while recent niche modeling confirms the value of spatial planning for identifying priority areas (Bensahraoui, Benamor & Bounaceur, 2024).

The Saharan flora also illustrates the importance of relict species and biogeographical refugia. The Algerian cypress, *Cupressus dupreziana*, remains confined to the Tassili n'Ajjer, and successive inventories have documented both its historical decline and signs of regeneration (Abdoun & Beddiaf, 2002). Phylogeographical studies of *Myrtus nivellei* and Laperrine's olive tree demonstrate that the Saharan massifs are natural laboratories for understanding the isolation, persistence, and differentiation of plant lineages under arid conditions (Migliore et al., 2012; Besnard,

Anthelme & Baali-Cherif, 2012). This evolutionary dimension implies that conservation value cannot be inferred solely from the number of species; phylogenetic distinctiveness, geographical restriction, and climatic vulnerability must also be considered.

From a legal perspective, biodiversity protection is based on a hierarchical set of legal instruments. Law No. 03-10 on environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development establishes the general foundation of environmental policy (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2003). Ordinance No. 06-05 of 15 July 2006 specifically addresses certain endangered animal species and lists 23 species in Article 3 (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2006). Executive Decree No. 12-235 of 24 May 2012 subsequently establishes the list of protected non-domestic animal species, while Executive Decree No. 12-03 of 4 January 2012 establishes the list of protected non-cultivated plant species and specifies the territorial scope of their protection (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2012a, 2012b). These legal instruments must be considered together with Algeria's international commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Algeria in 1995, and with the national biodiversity strategy (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2026; Ministry of Environment, 2019).

However, a regulatory list and an extinction-risk assessment follow distinct rationales. National legal protection constitutes a normative designation that determines prohibitions, obligations, and enforcement measures, whereas the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List assesses extinction risk at a defined scale using standardized criteria. The IUCN Red List (version 2026-1) is used here as the international reference, while recognizing that not all species and taxonomic groups have been assessed with the same degree of comprehensiveness (IUCN, 2026; IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee, 2024). Automatically equating "protected" with "threatened" would therefore be scientifically incorrect. Conversely, the absence of a high-risk Red List category does not diminish the legal significance of national protection status.

Against this background, the present study addresses three complementary questions. First, what is the actual extent of species-specific protection resulting from the principal Algerian legal instruments when the lists are compiled without underestimation? Second, to what extent are the nomenclature and rationale of the legal lists consistent with current taxonomy and IUCN conservation statuses? Third, what territorial priorities emerge when the legal corpus is cross-referenced with documented biogeographical nuclei? The objective is to propose an integrated legal-ecological framework capable of transforming a static list of species into an operational tool for prioritization, monitoring, and decision support.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Regulatory Corpus and Species Database

The primary material comprised two datasets provided for the study: a framework document on the legal protection of biodiversity and a spreadsheet listing protected species. The spreadsheet was used as the taxonomic and legal matrix and was subsequently checked against the normative instruments cited therein. The "Protected Animals" sheet contains 397 distinct entries: 23 associated with Ordinance No. 06-05 of 15 July 2006 and 374 with the annex to Executive Decree No. 12-235 of 24 May 2012. The "Protected Plants" sheet contains 551 entries falling under

Executive Decree No. 12-03 of 4 January 2012. The 948 entries are treated as legal entries rather than as 948 necessarily unique modern taxonomic concepts, because the legal texts may include infraspecific ranks, historical spellings, synonyms, or typographical errors. The corresponding exhaustive lists are reproduced in Appendices A and B of this article.

The framework document provided was used as the thematic starting point, but its data were reassessed whenever they conflicted with the regulatory database. Two major corrections were made: the figures of 250 animal species and 150 plant species were updated with the exact figures extracted from the legal database, and the erroneous reference to Decree No. 06-138 concerning plants was replaced by Executive Decree No. 12-03 of 4 January 2012. This procedure avoids reproducing transcription errors in the scientific analysis.

2.2. Taxonomic Standardization and IUCN Matching

A methodological distinction was maintained between the “name appearing in the legal text” and the “currently accepted taxon or conservation unit.” The official legal spelling was retained to ensure normative traceability. When a taxonomic revision was clearly documented, the accepted name was added without modifying the original name. The most illustrative example is *Gazella dama*, the legal name, which is now generally treated as *Nanger dama*. Similarly, the legal protection of *Acinonyx jubatus* is formulated at the species level, whereas the Algerian conservation concern particularly involves the Saharan subspecies *A. j. hecki*.

Matching with the Red List was performed using the IUCN 2026-1 version, distinguishing the categories CR (Critically Endangered), EN (Endangered), and VU (Vulnerable). Given the taxonomic heterogeneity of the 948 entries, the existence of historical synonyms, and the fact that some groups have only been partially assessed, no status was automatically assigned to an unverified entry. A sentinel analysis was therefore conducted on 14 taxa of high conservation value for which a sufficiently robust taxonomic correspondence could be established. This strategy is preferable to pseudo-exhaustiveness that could generate matching errors.

2.3. Biogeographical Analysis and Mapping

Two original maps were produced using a geographical background of Algeria and neighboring countries. The points do not represent exhaustive individual coordinates; rather, they indicate approximate centroids of sectors or documented nuclei reported in the literature. For fauna, Ahaggar/Ti-n-Hağğen was represented for the Saharan cheetah based on Belbachir et al. (2015), while the wilayas of Tiaret, Relizane, Chlef, Sidi Bel Abbès, and Mascara were used to illustrate the northwestern nucleus of *Gazella cuvieri* described by Bounaceur et al. (2016). Djurdjura was added as an indicative mountain range for the Barbary macaque, without claiming to represent its entire Algerian range. For flora, four nuclei were selected: Tassili n'Ajjer for *Cupressus dupreziana*, Babor–Tababort for *Abies numidica*, Djurdjura for *Cedrus atlantica*, and Babors–Numidia for *Quercus afares* (Abdoun & Beddiaf, 2002; Vêla & Benhouhou, 2007; Meddour & Sahar, 2021; Adjrad et al., 2025).

This cartographic representation is deliberately conservative. It avoids creating the illusion of an exhaustive occurrence database when the legal texts do not provide biological distributions by wilaya. Nevertheless, it makes it possible to identify a robust spatial structure: a concentration of numerous floristic and faunistic conservation issues in the Mediterranean mountain ranges and mosaics of northern Algeria, together with the presence of extremely rare species in the major Saharan landscapes of the south.

2.4. Quantitative Analyses and Limitations

The quantitative analyses were based on descriptive counts: the number of entries per legal instrument, the relative proportion of fauna and flora, and the distribution of IUCN categories within the sentinel subset. No causal inference was made between the existence of a legal instrument and improvements in population status, because the corpus contains neither standardized time series nor enforcement effort data nor comparable pressure indicators. This limitation is essential: a protective legal instrument may constitute a necessary condition for conservation without its ecological effectiveness being inferred solely from its existence.

3. Results

3.1. Legal Framework and Scope of the Inventory

The compilation reveals a broader protection framework than that presented in the initial background document. The corpus contains 948 legal entries: 397 animal entries (41.9%) and 551 plant entries (58.1%). Within the fauna, Ordinance No. 06-05 includes 23 species explicitly classified as threatened with extinction, while Decree No. 12-235 adds 374 further entries of protected non-domestic species. Protected flora is regulated by Decree No. 12-03, which contains 551 entries and extends their protection throughout the national territory.

Table 1. Structure of the regulatory corpus analyzed and number of legal entries.

Legal instrument	Main scope	Date / Official Gazette	Entries in the database
Ordinance No. 06-05	Certain animal species threatened with extinction	15 July 2006; Official Gazette No. 47 of 19 July 2006	23
Executive Decree No. 12-235	Protected non-domestic animal species	24 May 2012; Official Gazette No. 35 of 10 June 2012	374

Executive Decree No. 12-03	Protected non-cultivated plant species	4 January 2012; Official Gazette No. 03 of 18 January 2012	551
TOTAL	Fauna + flora	Compiled corpus	948

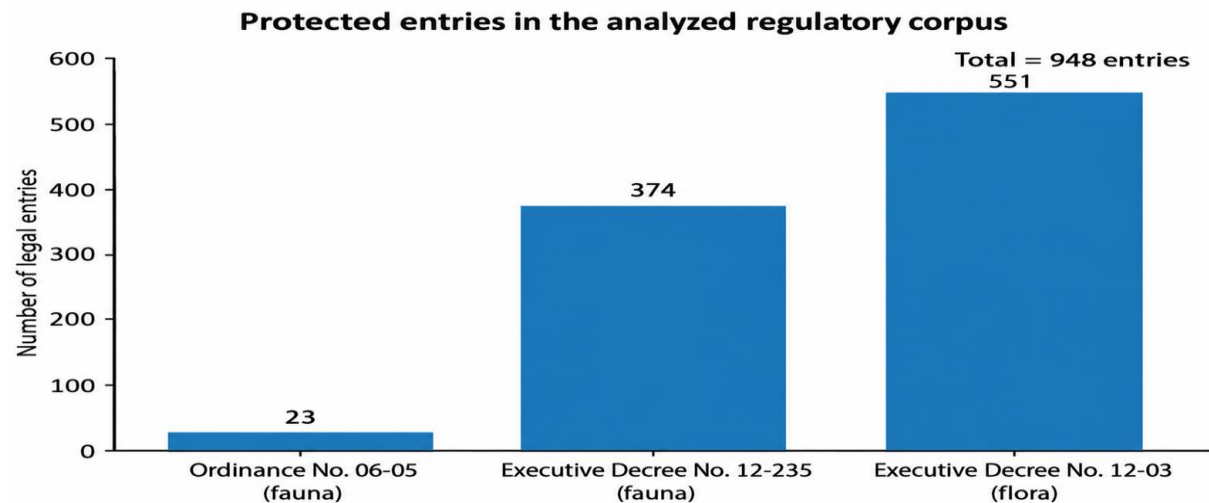


Figure 1. Number of protected entries by legal instrument in the analyzed corpus. The values represent regulatory entries and not a harmonized modern taxonomic count.

The resulting structure highlights a first methodological issue: the legal list is a living documentary object, whereas the names it contains are fixed at the date of enactment. Consequently, the size of the legal inventory should not be directly converted into the number of species currently recognized. An updating policy should preserve the historical legal reference while creating an interoperable current taxonomic layer.

Legal name / current taxon	Common name	IUCN 2026-1	Documented situation or area	Legal text
ACINONYX JUBATUS / <i>Acinonyx jubatus hecki</i>	Saharan cheetah	CR (subspecies); species: VU	Ahaggar, Ti-n-Haġġen; very low documented densities	Ord. 06-05

ADDAX NASOMACULATUS / <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	CR	Sahara; current national presence not established, national extinction reported	Ord. 06-05
GAZELLA DAMA / <i>Nanger dama</i>	Dama gazelle	CR	Historical Sahelo-Saharan range; highly fragmented populations	Ord. 06-05
ORYX DAMMAH / <i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned oryx	EN	Historical Sahelo-Saharan range; conservation mainly through regional reintroductions	Ord. 06-05
GAZELLA LEPTOCEROS / <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Rhim gazelle	EN	Northern and central Sahara; sandy and desert habitats	Ord. 06-05
GAZELLA CUVIERI / <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>	Cuvier's gazelle	VU	>13 wilayas; marked nuclei in northwestern Algeria	Ord. 06-05
AMMOTRAGUS LERVIA / <i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary sheep	VU	Rocky landscapes of the Atlas and Sahara	Ord. 06-05
GAZELLA DORCAS / <i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas gazelle	VU	Arid and Saharan environments	Ord. 06-05
Macaca sylvanus	Barbary macaque	EN	Northern forested massifs; particularly Kabylia	Decr. 12-235
TESTUDO GRAECA / <i>Testudo graeca</i>	Spur-thighed tortoise	VU	Northern Algeria; Mediterranean mosaics	Ord. 06-05

Note: CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable. The table concerns verified sentinel taxa and does not claim to assign an IUCN status automatically to all 397 animal entries.

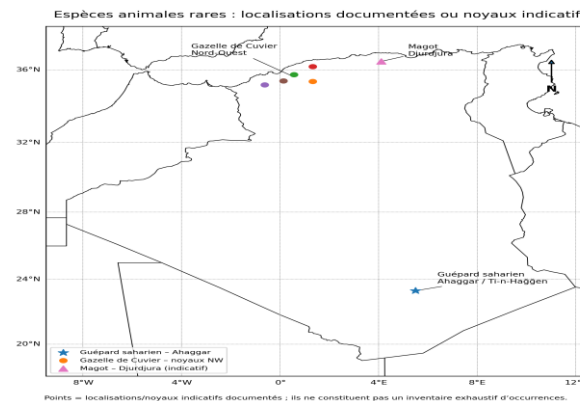


Figure 2. Indicative location of conservation nuclei for selected rare protected animal species in Algeria. Main biogeographical sources: Belbachir et al. (2015) for the Saharan cheetah; Bounaceur et al. (2016) and Bensahraoui et al. (2024) for *Gazella cuvieri*. The points do not constitute an exhaustive occurrence inventory.

The map reveals a clear distinction between northern Mediterranean and Saharan priorities. In northwestern Algeria, Cuvier's gazelle depends on a mosaic of mountain ranges, steppes, and semi-arid habitats strongly affected by human occupation. In the Ahaggar, by contrast, the low density of the cheetah implies very large conservation areas; protecting a single locality would therefore be ecologically insufficient. The home-range size estimated by Belbachir et al. (2015) demonstrates that conservation must be considered at the landscape scale and in relation to functional connectivity.

3.3. Priority Flora, Endemism, and Refugia

The plant sentinel subset comprises four taxa of high heritage value: *Abies numidica* (CR according to the reference Red List), *Cupressus dupreziana* (EN), *Cedrus atlantica* (EN), and *Quercus afares* (VU). These statuses are not uniformly aligned with the extent of national lists: Decree No. 12-03 protects a very large diversity of taxa, some of which lack a recent IUCN assessment or a directly matching assessment. Nevertheless, the four selected taxa show that the mountainous areas of northeastern Algeria and the Saharan refugia concentrate issues of global conservation significance.

Table 3. Sentinel plant taxa protected under Executive Decree No. 12-03 and their IUCN status.

Taxon	Common name	IUCN 2026-1	Biogeographical nucleus	Legal text
<i>Abies numidica</i>	Numidian fir / Babor fir	CR	Babor–Tababort, northeastern Algeria; strict Algerian endemic	Decr. 12-03
<i>Cupressus dupreziana</i>	Duprez cypress / Tassili cypress	EN	Tassili n’Ajjjer; extremely restricted range	Decr. 12-03
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	EN	Northern Algerian massifs, including Djurdjura and the Atlas	Decr. 12-03
<i>Quercus afares</i>	Afares oak	VU	Northeastern Algeria and Tunisia; Babors–Numidia	Decr. 12-03

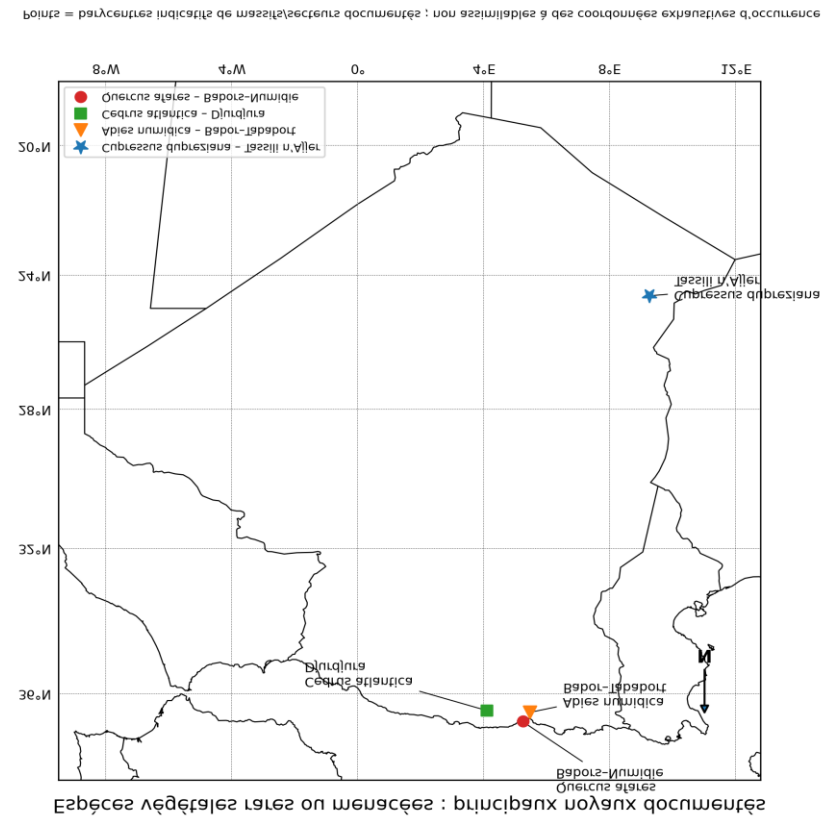


Figure 3. Indicative location of selected rare or threatened plant species protected in Algeria. Sources: Abdoun & Beddiaf (2002), Vêla & Benhouhou (2007), Meddour & Sahar (2021), Meddour et al. (2021), and Adjrad et al. (2025). The points correspond to documented areas rather than exhaustive occurrences.

Two conservation poles emerge. The first is Mediterranean and mountainous, encompassing Djurdjura, Kabylia, the Babors, Tababart, and Numidia. Its value derives from floristic richness, endemism, and the presence of relict lineages. The second is Saharan, where *Cupressus*

dupreziana represents an extreme biogeographical singularity. In the latter case, conserving a species practically means conserving a system of microhabitats, an evolutionary history, and a capacity for regeneration under highly constraining climatic conditions.

3.4. IUCN Profile of the Sentinel Subset

Among the 14 sentinel taxa, four are classified as CR, five as EN, and five as VU when the Saharan cheetah is considered at the subspecies level (*A. j. hecki*). The fauna comprises three CR, three EN, and four VU taxa, whereas the flora comprises one CR, two EN, and one VU taxa. This distribution should not be extrapolated to all 948 entries. Nevertheless, it indicates that the national lists include conservation units among those most threatened globally and that an internal prioritization mechanism is needed to distinguish routine monitoring, enhanced monitoring, and recovery plans.

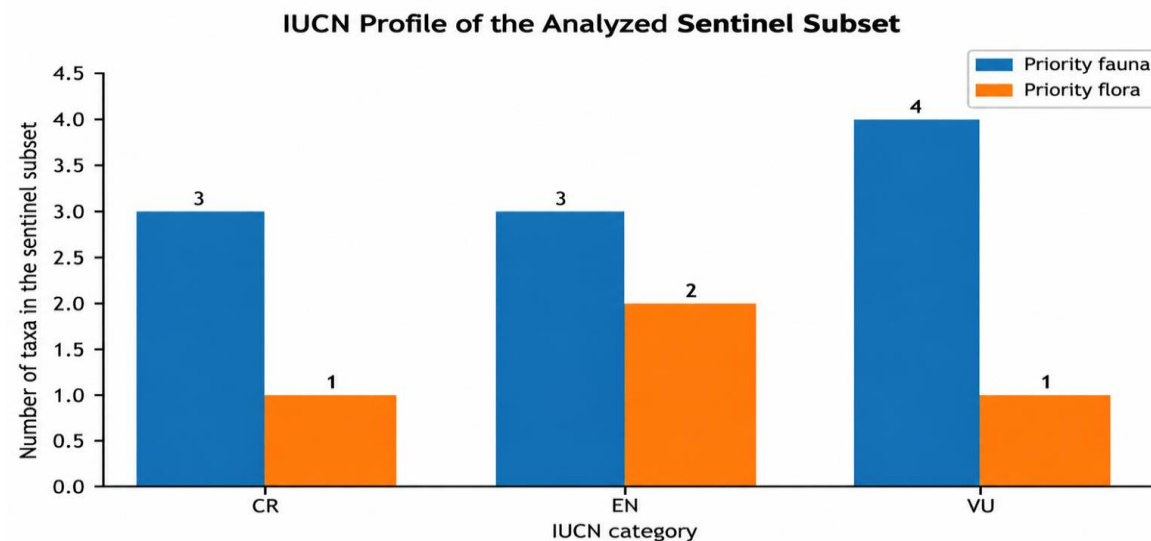


Figure 4. Distribution of IUCN categories within the analyzed sentinel subset. The values represent the number of priority faunal and floral taxa classified as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), and Vulnerable (VU).

Figure 4. Distribution of IUCN Categories within the Analyzed Sentinel Subset *The graph is descriptive and does not represent an estimate of the proportion of threatened taxa in the complete legal lists.*

4. Discussion

4.1. Broad Legal Coverage but Unevenly Operational Ecological Information

The first result of this study is the breadth of the protection framework. With 948 compiled regulatory entries, Algerian legislation cannot be characterized as lacking a species-specific legal basis. The issue instead concerns the operational quality of the information. Regulatory annexes serve a legal purpose: they identify what is protected. They are neither occurrence databases, nor distribution atlases, nor demographic monitoring systems. This distinction is critical for evaluating public policies. An administration may have a legally robust list while encountering enforcement difficulties if field personnel do not have access to synonyms, identification criteria, maps, sensitive periods, and trend indicators.

The problem is particularly evident for species with high mobility or very low density. The Ahaggar was identified as a key area for the Saharan cheetah through substantial camera-trapping effort adapted to the species' extremely low detectability (Belbachir et al., 2015). A national list cannot replace such a protocol. Conversely, the findings of Durant et al. (2014) show that large-scale declines can occur in deserts despite the apparent immensity of their habitats. Rarity and mobility therefore make a spatially explicit monitoring strategy indispensable.

4.2. Legal Status and IUCN Risk: Two Complementary, Non-Interchangeable Concepts

The comparison highlights a frequent source of confusion. Legal status is prescriptive: it indicates what is prohibited or subject to authorization. The IUCN category is evaluative: it summarizes extinction risk according to demographic, geographical, and quantitative criteria. A taxon may be protected without being globally threatened because of precautionary considerations, heritage value, or local pressures; conversely, a high IUCN category does not automatically produce a national legal effect. IUCN itself emphasizes that taxonomic coverage remains incomplete and that category changes may result from improved data, taxonomic revision, or an actual change in risk (IUCN, 2026; IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee, 2024).

Three examples from the corpus summarize this complementarity. First, the addax remains within the Algerian legal protection framework even though its permanent national presence is no longer established; its protection retains prospective value for possible incursions, reintroductions, or regional restoration. Second, *Oryx dammah* illustrates the dynamic nature of assessments: the global improvement in its status compared with the period when the species was considered extinct in the wild reflects the possible effects of conservation actions, without making legal protection unnecessary. Third, the cheetah demonstrates that an assessment at the species level can conceal a much more severe crisis at the subspecies level. Taxonomic granularity must therefore be incorporated into the national conservation register.

4.3. Taxonomic Mismatch: A Documentary and Legal Risk

The stability of legislation and the dynamics of taxonomy operate on different timescales. The 2006 and 2012 annexes legitimately retain the nomenclature used at the time of publication, but several names have since changed. The transition from *Gazella dama* to *Nanger dama* is a simple example; other entries contain historical spellings or taxonomic ranks that have become difficult to match automatically. Without a synonymy table, this situation may affect border controls, case processing, field-data entry, and exchanges with international databases. A modern solution does not consist of deleting the old name, as this would weaken the traceability of the legal text. Instead, two identifiers should be maintained: the immutable regulatory name, linked to the source legal text, and the revisable accepted taxonomic name, associated with a stable database identifier. A digital register could contain, for each entry: synonyms, taxonomic rank, date of last verification, IUCN status and assessment date, confirmed national presence, occurrence areas, population trend, threats, potential action plan, and institutional responsibility. Such an architecture would transform positive law into a knowledge infrastructure.

4.4. Territorial Priorities: From Species Names to Ecosystem-Level Conservation

The synthetic mapping reveals that conservation issues are concentrated in coherent geographical areas. In the north, Kabylia, Numidia, Djurdjura, and the Babors combine richness, endemism, and mountain refugia. The studies of Véla & Benhouhou (2007) and Meddour & Sahar (2021) show that prioritization must consider the concentration of endemic and priority taxa. The Tababort study confirms that insufficiently documented mountain systems may still contain high heritage value (Bouchibane et al., 2024). This logic supports coupling species lists with protected areas, important plant areas, forest connectivity, and fire prevention.

In the south, the reasoning must operate at a different scale. The Saharan cheetah uses very large areas and depends on prey availability and landscape connectivity, whereas the Duprez cypress is concentrated in micro-refugia of the Tassili. These two extremes show that a single spatial management rule cannot be applied to all species. The data of Belbachir et al. (2015) support the concept of large functional landscapes, whereas Abdoun & Beddiaf (2002) emphasize detailed monitoring of individuals and regeneration for *Cupressus dupreziana*. Effective conservation must therefore be “multi-scale,” ranging from microhabitats to transboundary landscapes.

4.5. The Numidian Fir Case: The Importance of Continuous Reassessment

Abies numidica provides a particularly instructive example of the difference between an official status and the production of new data. The reference Red List maintains the taxon in a high-threat category, whereas the recent field study by Adjrad et al. (2025), conducted in Babor–Tababort National Park, proposes a reassessment based on updated data on range, population size, and pressures. It would be methodologically incorrect to immediately substitute the authors’ proposal for the official status; however, this divergence illustrates why a national system should archive both the published IUCN status and national studies that could contribute to a future reassessment.

This principle is generalizable. Algeria has a scientific community producing new floristic, ecological, and biogeographical data. The institutional challenge is to create a transfer chain connecting publications, observatories, protected-area managers, and regulatory updating. Without such a chain, knowledge remains dispersed in the literature and improves public decision-making only slowly.

4.6. Strengths, Limitations, and Scope of the Study

The main strength of the study is the integration of three dimensions that are often addressed separately: positive law, taxonomy, and biogeography. The exhaustive recounting of legal entries corrects an important underestimation in the initial document. Retaining the official spelling ensures traceability, while adding current names avoids confusing legal validity with taxonomic validity. Finally, the maps highlight territorial units without claiming to provide an artificially exhaustive occurrence database.

Three limitations must nevertheless be made explicit. First, the IUCN analysis concerns a sentinel subset rather than all 948 entries; exhaustive harmonization would require individual taxonomic resolution, including infraspecific ranks and non-assessed taxa. Second, legal texts do not provide information on abundance, trends, or fine-scale distribution, which prevents ecological effectiveness of the measures from being estimated from the corpus alone. Third, the maps rely on synthesized localities derived from the literature and should not be used as operational maps for field surveys or wildlife law enforcement.

Appendix A. Exhaustive List of Protected Animal Species Recorded in the Database

This appendix reproduces the 397 animal entries contained in the source database. The scientific names are retained exactly as they appear in the source; they constitute legal entries and do not imply current taxonomic harmonization.

A.1. Animal Species Threatened with Extinction — Ordinance No. 06-05 of 15 July 2006 (23 entries)

Legal reference: Ordinance No. 06-05 of 15 July 2006, Official Gazette No. 47 of 19 July 2006, Article 3.

N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name
1. <i>AMMOTRAGUS LERVIA</i> — Mouflon à manchettes	2. <i>ORYX DAMMAH</i> — Oryx	3. <i>CERVUS ELAPHUS BARBARUS</i> — Cerf de Barbarie
4. <i>HYENA HYENA</i> — Hyène rayée	5. <i>GAZELLA RUFFINA</i> — Gazelle rouge	6. <i>GAZELLA CUVIERI</i> — Gazelle d'Atlas
7. <i>GAZELLA DAMA</i> — Gazelle dama	8. <i>GAZELLA DORCAS</i> — Gazelle dorcas	9. <i>GAZELLA LEPTOCEROS</i> — Gazelle du Sahara

N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name
10. <i>FENNECUS ZERDA</i> — Fennec	11. <i>ACINONYX JUBATUS</i> — Guépard	12. <i>FELIS MARGARITA</i> — Chat des sables
13. <i>ADDAX NASOMACULATUS</i> — Addax	14. <i>GERONTICUS EREMITA</i> — Ibis chauve	15. <i>OXYURA LEUCOCEPHALA</i> — Erismature à tête blanche
16. <i>FALCO NAUMANNI</i> — Faucon crecerellette	17. <i>FALCO PEREGRINUS</i> — Faucon pèlerin	18. <i>CHLAMYDOTIS UNDULATA</i> — Outarde houbara
19. <i>OTIS TARDA</i> — Grande outarde	20. <i>TETRAX TETRAX</i> — Outarde canepetière	21. <i>TESTUDO GRAECA</i> — Tortue grecque
22. <i>UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS</i> — Fouette-queue	23. <i>VARANUS GRISENS</i> — Varan du désert	

A.2. Protected Non-Domestic Animal Species — Executive Decree No. 12-235 of 24 May 2012 (374 entries)

Legal reference: Executive Decree No. 12-235 of 24 May 2012, Official Gazette No. 35 of 10 June 2012, Annex.

N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name
24. <i>Caracal caracal</i> — Caracal	25. <i>Felis libyca</i> — Chat sauvage	26. <i>Genetta genetta</i> — Genette
27. <i>Herpestes ichneumon</i> — Mangouste	28. <i>Ictonyx libyca</i> — Zorille de Libye	29. <i>Leptailurus serval</i> — Serval
30. <i>Lutra lutra</i> — Loutre	31. <i>Lycaon pictus</i> — Lycaon	32. <i>Mellivora capensis</i> — Rattel
33. <i>Monachus monachus</i> — Phoque moine de Méditerranée	34. <i>Mustela nivalis</i> — Belette	35. <i>Panthera pardus</i> — Panthère
36. <i>Vulpes rueppelli</i> — Renard famélique	37. <i>Asellia tridens</i> — Trident	38. <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> — Sérotine commune

N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name	N° — Scientific name — Common name
39. <i>Hipposideros caffer</i> — Rinolophe de Cafrerie	40. <i>Hypsugo savii</i> — Vespère de Savi	41. <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> — Minioptère de Schreibers
42. <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> — Murin de Capaccini	43. <i>Myotis emarginatus</i> — Murin à oreille échancrée	44. <i>Myotis nattereri</i> — Murin de Natterer
45. <i>Myotis punicus</i> — Murin du Maghreb	46. <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> — Noctule de Leisler	47. <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> — Noctule commune
48. <i>Otonycteris hemprichii</i> — Oreillard d'Hemprich	49. <i>Pipistrellus deserti</i> — Pipistrelle du désert	50. <i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i> — Pipistrelle de Kuhl
51. <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> — Pipistrelle commune	52. <i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i> — Pipistrelle de Rüppell	53. <i>Plecotus kolombatovici</i> — Oreillard des Balkans
54. <i>Plecotus teneriffaie gaisleri</i> — Oreillard de Gaisler	55. <i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> — Rhinolophe de Blasius	56. <i>Rhinolophus clivosus</i> — Rinolophe de Cretzschmar
57. <i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> — Rhinolophe euryale	58. <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> — Grand rhinolophe	59. <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> — Petit rhinolophe
60. <i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> — Rhinolophe de Mehely	61. <i>Rhinopoma hardwickii</i> — Petit rhinopome	62. <i>Rhinopoma microphyllum</i> — Grand Rhinopome
63. <i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i> — Molosse d'Égypte	64. <i>Tadarida teniotis</i> — Molosse de Cestoni	65. <i>Taphozous nudiventris</i> — Taphien à ventre nu
66. <i>Procavia capensis</i> — Daman des rochers	67. <i>Atelerix algirus</i> — Hérisson d'Algérie	68. <i>Paraechinus aethiopicus</i> — Hérisson du Désert
69. <i>Elephantulus rozeti</i> — Macroscélide de Rozeti	70. <i>Macaca sylvanus</i> — Singe magot	71. <i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i> — Ecureuil de Berbérie

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72. <i>Eliomys melanurus</i> — Léroto à queue noire	73. <i>Hystrix cristata</i> — Porc-épic	74. <i>Ctenodactylus gundi</i> — Goundi de l'Atlas
75. <i>Ctenodactylus vali</i> — Goundi du Sahara	76. <i>Massoutiera Mzabi</i> — Goundi du M'zab	77. <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> — Autour des palombes
78. <i>Accipiter nisus</i> — Epervier d'Europe	79. <i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i> — Lusciniole à moustaches	80. <i>Aegypius monachus</i> — Vautour moine
81. <i>Alca torda</i> — Petit pingouin	82. <i>Alcedo atthis</i> — Martin pêcheur	83. <i>Anser anser</i> — Oie cendrée
84. <i>Apus affinis</i> — Martinet des maisons	85. <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> — Aigle royal	86. <i>Aquila pomarina</i> — Aigle pomarin
87. <i>Aquila rapax</i> — Aigle ravisseur	88. <i>Ardea purpurea</i> — Héron pourpré	89. <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> — Héron crabier
90. <i>Asio flammeus</i> — Hibou des marais	91. <i>Asio otus</i> — Hibou moyen duc	92. <i>Athena noctua</i> — Chevêche d'Athéna
93. <i>Aythya nyroca</i> — Fuligule Nyroca	94. <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> — Butor étoilé	95. <i>Bubo ascalaphus</i> — Hibou grand duc du désert
96. <i>Bubo bubo</i> — Hibou grand duc d'Europe	97. <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> — Œdicnème criard	98. <i>Buteo buteo</i> — Buse variable
99. <i>Buteo rufinus</i> — Buse féroce	100. <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> — Chardonneret élégant	101. <i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i> — Engoulevent du désert
102. <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> — Engoulevent d'Europe	103. <i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i> — Engoulevent à collier roux	104. <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> — Grand Gravelot
105. <i>Chersophilus duponti</i> — Sirli de Dupont	106. <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> — Guifette moustac	107. <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> — Cigogne blanche
108. <i>Ciconia nigra</i> — Cigogne noire	109. <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> — Cincle plongeur	110. <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> — Circaète Jean Leblanc
111. <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> — Busard des roseaux	112. <i>Circus cyaneus</i> — Busard Saint-Martin	113. <i>Circus macrourus</i> — Busard pâle

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114. <i>Circus pygargus</i> — Busard cendré	115. <i>Clamator glandarius</i> — Coucou geai	116. <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> — Gros bec casse noyaux
117. <i>Columba oenas</i> — Pigeon colombin	118. <i>Coracia garrulus</i> — Rollier d'Europe	119. <i>Corvus monedula</i> — Choucas des tours
120. <i>Crex crex</i> — Râle des genêts	121. <i>Cunculus canorus</i> — Coucou gris	122. <i>Dendrocopos minor ledouci</i> — Pic épeichette
123. <i>Dendrocopos major numidus</i> — Pic épeiche	124. <i>Egretta alba</i> — Grande aigrette	125. <i>Egretta garzetta</i> — Aigrette garzette
126. <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> — Elanion blanc	127. <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> — Bruant ortlan	128. <i>Falco biarmicus</i> — Faucon lanier
129. <i>Falco columbarius</i> — Faucon émerillon	130. <i>Falco eleonora</i> — Faucon d'Eléonore	131. <i>Falco pelegrinoides</i> — Faucon de Barbarie
132. <i>Falco subbuteo</i> — Faucon hobereau	133. <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> — Faucon crécerelle	134. <i>Falco vespertinus</i> — Faucon kobez
135. <i>Fratercula arctica</i> — Macareux moine	136. <i>Fulica cristata</i> — Foulque caronculée	137. <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> — Geai des chênes
138. <i>Gallinago media</i> — Bécassine double	139. <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> — Sterne Hansel	140. <i>Glareola pratincola</i> — Glaréole à collier
141. <i>Grus grus</i> — Grue cendrée	142. <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> — Gypaète barbu	143. <i>Gyps fulvus</i> — Vautour fauve
144. <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> — Pygargue à queue blanche	145. <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> — Aigle botté	146. <i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> — Aigle de Bonelli
147. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> — Echasse blanche	148. <i>Hirundo daurica</i> — Hirondelle rousseline	149. <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> — Blongios nain
150. <i>Jynx torquilla</i> — Torcol fourmillier	151. <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> — Bec croisé des sapins	152. <i>Larus audouinii</i> — Goéland d'Audoin

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153. <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> — Locustelle lusciniide	154. <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> — Sarcelle marbrée	155. <i>Merops apiaster</i> — Guêpier d'Europe
156. <i>Merops persicus</i> — Guêpier de perse	157. <i>Milvus migrans</i> — Milan noir	158. <i>Milvus milvus</i> — Milan royal
159. <i>Monticola saxatilis</i> — Monticole de roche	160. <i>Morus bassanus</i> — Fou de bassan	161. <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> — Percnoptère d'Egypte
162. <i>Numenius arquata</i> — Courlis cendré	163. <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> — Courlis à bec grêle	164. <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> — Héron bihoreau
165. <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> — Lorient d'Europe	166. <i>Otus scops</i> — Hibou petit duc	167. <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> — Balbuzard pêcheur
168. <i>Pernis apivorus</i> — Bondrée apivore	169. <i>Pica pica</i> — Pie bavarde	170. <i>Picus viridis levaillanti</i> — Pic vert de levaillant
171. <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> — Cormoran huppé	172. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> — Grand cormoran	173. <i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i> — Flamant rose
174. <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> — Rouge-queue noir	175. <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> — Rouge-queue à front blanc	176. <i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i> — Rouge-queue de Moussier
177. <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> — Spatule blanche	178. <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> — Ibis faicinelle	179. <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> — Talève sultane
180. <i>Porzana porzana</i> — Marouette ponctuée	181. <i>Prunella collaris</i> — Accenteur alpin	182. <i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i> — Ganga de Lichtenstein
183. <i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i> — Crave à bec rouge	184. <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> — Râle d'eau	185. <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> — Avocette élégante

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186. <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i> — Roitelet à triple bandeau	187. <i>Rhodopechys sanguinea</i> — Bouvreuil à ailes roses	188. <i>Serinus serinus</i> — Serin cini
189. <i>Sitta ledanti</i> — Sittelle Kabyle	190. <i>Sterna albifrons</i> — Sterne naine	191. <i>Sterna nilotica</i> — Sterne Hansel
192. <i>Strix aluco</i> — Chouette hulotte	193. <i>Struthion camelus camelus</i> — Autruche à cou rouge	194. <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> — Etourneau unicolore
195. <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> — Tadorne casarca	196. <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> — Tadorne de Belon	197. <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i> — Vautour oricou
198. <i>Tringa ochropus</i> — Chevalier culblanc	199. <i>Turnix sylvatica</i> — Turnix d'andalousie	200. <i>Tyto alba</i> — Effraie des clochers
201. <i>Upupa epops</i> — Huppe fasciée	202. <i>Alytes maurus</i> — Crapaud alyte afrain	203. <i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> — Grenouille tigrée africaine
204. <i>Pleurodelus nebulosus</i> — Pleurodèle d'Algérie	205. <i>Pleurodelus poireti</i> — Pleurodèle de Poiret	206. <i>Pseudepidalea brongersmai</i> — Crapaud de brongersma
207. <i>Salamandra algira</i> — Salamandre algérienne	208. <i>Acanthodactylus bedriagai</i> — Acanthodactyle de Bedriaga	209. <i>Acanthodactylus Blanci</i> — Acanthodactyle de Blanc
210. <i>Acanthodactylus dumerili</i> — Acanthodactyle de Duméril	211. <i>Acanthodactylus pardalis</i> — Acanthodactyle panthère	212. <i>Acanthodactylus savignyi</i> — Acanthodactyle de Savigny
213. <i>Acanthodactylus spinicauda</i> — Acanthodactyle à queue épineuse	214. <i>Acanthodactylus taghitensis</i> — Acanthodactyle de Taghit	215. <i>Agama impalearis</i> — Agame de Bibron
216. <i>Caretta caretta</i> — Tortue Caouanne	217. <i>Chalcides mauritanicus</i> — Seps de Maurétanie	218. <i>Chalcides minutus</i> — Petit seps tridactyle
219. <i>Chalcides ocellatus</i> — Seps ocellé	220. <i>Chalcides parallelus</i> — Seps de Doumergue	221. <i>Chamaeleo chamaelon</i> — Caméléon commun

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222. <i>Chelonia mydas</i> — Tortue verte	223. <i>Clemmys leprosa</i> — Tortue clemmyde	224. <i>Coronella girondica</i> — Coronelle girondine
225. <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> — Tortue Luth	226. <i>Emys orbicularis</i> — Cistude d'Europe	227. <i>Eryx jaculus</i> — Boa javelot
228. <i>Eumeces algeriensis</i> — Eumécès d'Algérie	229. <i>Hyalosaurus koellikeri</i> — Orvet du Maroc	230. <i>Macropotodon abubakeri</i> — Couleuvre à capuchon d'Abubaker
231. <i>Macropotodon mauritanicus</i> — Couleuvre à capuchon algérienne	232. <i>Mesalina pasteuri</i> — Erémias de Pasteur	233. <i>Myriopholis algeriensis</i> — Leptotyphlops d'Algérie
234. <i>Natrix natrix</i> — Couleuvre à collier	235. <i>Naja haje</i> — Cobra d'Afrique du Nord	236. <i>Ophisops elegans</i> — Lézard à œil de serpent
237. <i>Psammodromus algirus</i> — Psammodrome d'Algérie	238. <i>Psammodromus blanci</i> — Psammodrome de Blanc	239. <i>Scelarcis perspicillata</i> — Lézard à lunettes
240. <i>Scincopus fasciatus</i> — Scinaue fascié	241. <i>Scincus scincus</i> — Poisson de sable	242. <i>Tarentola deserti</i> — Tarente du désert
243. <i>Timon pater</i> — Lézard ocellé d'Algérie	244. <i>Timon tangitanus</i> — Lézard ocellé de Tanger	245. <i>Trapelus mutabilis</i> — Agame changeant
246. <i>Trapelus tournevillei</i> — Agame de Tourneville	247. <i>Tropiocolotes algericus</i> — Triopiocolotes d'Algérie	248. <i>Tropiocolotes steudneri</i> — Triopiocolotes de Steudner
249. <i>tropiocolotes tripolitanus</i> — Tropiocolotes de Tripoli- taine	250. <i>Uromastyx alfredschmidt</i> — Fouette queue du Tassili	251. <i>Uromastyx geyri</i> — Fouette queue de Geyr
252. <i>Uromastyx dispar</i> — Fouette queue du Mali	253. <i>Vipera latastei</i> — Vipère de Lataste	254. <i>Anthia sexmaculata</i> — Bombardier du désert
255. <i>Asaphidion rassii</i> — Asaphidion	256. <i>Brosicus politus</i> — Brosce	257. <i>Calosoma inquisitor</i> — Calosome inquisiteur

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258. <i>Calosoma sycophanta</i> — Calosome sycophante	259. <i>Carabus morbilassus</i> — Jardinier auxiliaire	260. <i>Drypta dentata</i> — Drypte denté
261. <i>Eurycarabus famini maillei</i> — Carabe de Famin	262. <i>Graphipterus serrator</i> — Carabe du désert	263. <i>Laemostenus algerinus algerinus</i> — Laemostène d'Algérie
264. <i>Laemostenus deneveui</i> — Carabe de Deneveu	265. <i>Licinus punctiferus</i> — Licene	266. <i>Nebria rulineatus</i> — Nebrie de Quensel
267. <i>Percus bilineatus</i> — Percus de Bonelli	268. <i>Reicheia lucifuga</i> — Reicheia lumineux	269. <i>Sphodrus leucophtalmus</i> — Sphodre
270. <i>Tachyta nana</i> — Tachyte nain	271. <i>Alapsodus myops</i> — Alapsode	272. <i>Diachus standingeri</i> — Diachus de Krauss
273. <i>Doryxenus punicus</i> — Doryxène	274. <i>Lebtobium lucidum</i> — Lebtobium flamboyant	275. <i>Nazaris bernhaueri</i> — Nazaere
276. <i>Paragabrius fagniezi</i> — Paragabrius de Jarriuge	277. <i>Specdophilus calceatum</i> — Petit specdophile	278. <i>Xantholinus kocheri</i> — Xantholin
279. <i>Ochtebius impressus</i> — Ochtebie	280. <i>Silpha granulata</i> — Silpha granulé	281. <i>Silpha sinuata</i> — Silphe
282. <i>Cicindela campestris</i> — Cicindèle champêtre	283. <i>Aphodius luridus</i> — Bousier	284. <i>Grorimus baborensis</i> — Scarabée des Babors
285. <i>Hyballus constantin</i> — Hyballus de baraud	286. <i>Onthophagus taurus</i> — Grand scarabée bousier	287. <i>Scarabaeus laticollis</i> — Bousier commun
288. <i>Phaenopes marmottani</i> — Phaenope	289. <i>Ernobius cerdi</i> — Vrilllette du cèdre	290. <i>Ernobius fructium</i> — Vrilllette des fruits
291. <i>Falsomelyris granulata</i> — Falsomelyre granulé	292. <i>Anathilopus theryi</i> — Anathilope	293. <i>Atomania barbara</i> — Atomane

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294. <i>Paramecosoma univestre</i> — Paramecosome	295. <i>Crypticus terrietensis</i> — Crypte des terriers	296. <i>Nesotes nitidicollis</i> — Nesotes de lucas
297. <i>Probaticus valdani</i> — Ténébrion	298. <i>Acanthocinus henschi</i> — Acanthocine	299. <i>Parmena algerica</i> — Parmène d'Algérie
300. <i>Phyllotreta djurdjurenensis</i> — Chrysomèle du Djurdjura	301. <i>Phyllotreta fallaciosa</i> — Chysomèle trompeuse	302. <i>Lixus algerus</i> — Lixe d'Algérie
303. <i>Sibinia primata algerica</i> — Sibine d'Algérie	304. <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> — Coccinelle à 2 points	305. <i>Chilocorus bipusralus</i> — Chilcore à 2 tâches
306. <i>Coccinella diodecimpunctata</i> — Coccinelle à 12 points	307. <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> — Coccinelle à 7 points	308. <i>Hyperaspis repensis</i> — Hyperaspe rampante
309. <i>Propylaea quatuordecimpunctata</i> — Coccinelle à 14 points	310. <i>Thanasimus formicarius</i> — Clairon des fourmis	311. <i>Trichodes apiarus</i> — Clairon des abeilles
312. <i>Colydium elongatum</i> — Colydium long	313. <i>Mylabris colida</i> — Mylabre colidé	314. <i>Mylabris impressa</i> — Mylabre véloce
315. <i>Mylabris interrupta</i> — Mylabre	316. <i>Mylabris variabilis</i> — Mylabre variable	317. <i>Apris mellifica</i> — Abeille domestique
318. <i>Apris mellifica sahariensis</i> — Abeille saharienne	319. <i>Bombus terrestris</i> — Bourdon terrestre	320. <i>Xylocopa violacea</i> — Abeille charpentière
321. <i>Lampyris noctiluca</i> — Ver luisant	322. <i>Brachymeria intermedia</i> — Brachymère	323. <i>Apanteles porthetriae</i> — Apantèle
324. <i>Apanteles solitarius</i> — Apantèle solitaire	325. <i>Apanteles vitripennis</i> — Apantèle vitripenne	326. <i>Meteorus versicolor</i> — Météore versicolore
327. <i>Baryscapus servadei</i> — Guêpe de la processionnaire du pin	328. <i>Erygorgus femorator</i> — Erygorge	329. <i>Pimpla instigator</i> — Ichneumon

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330. <i>Ooencyrtus pityocampae</i> — Oencyrte	331. <i>Ooencyrtus kuwanae</i> — Oencyrte du limantria dispar	332. <i>Diploleps divisa</i> — Cynips
333. <i>Cataglyphis bicolor</i> — Cataglyphe à deux couleurs	334. <i>Chrysis rutilans</i> — Chrysis rutilant	335. <i>Barymutilla barbara</i> — Mutille de berbérie
336. <i>Mutilla partita</i> — Mutille	337. <i>Polistes gallicus</i> — Guêpe française	338. <i>Vespula germanica</i> — Guêpe germanique
339. <i>Trichogramma evanescens</i> — Tichogramme	340. <i>Compsilura concinnata</i> — Compsilure	341. <i>Exorista larvarum</i> — Exoriste de larve
342. <i>Exorista segregata</i> — Exoriste	343. <i>Phryxe caudata</i> — phryxe	344. <i>Senometopia separata</i> — Senomètepe
345. <i>Syrphus corollae</i> — Syrphe enguirlandé	346. <i>Xanthandrus comtus</i> — Syrphe	347. <i>Villa brunnea</i> — Bombylide brun
348. <i>Melanagria galathea</i> — Demi-deuil	349. <i>Pandoriana pandora</i> — Cardinal	350. <i>Satyrus semele</i> — Satyre
351. <i>Polyommatus icarus</i> — Argus bleu	352. <i>Aporia crataegi</i> — Gazé	353. <i>Colias croccus</i> — Souci
354. <i>Euchloe pechi</i> — Pièride de la steppe	355. <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> — Citron	356. <i>Argynnis paphia</i> — Nacré tabac d'Espagne
357. <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> — Vulcain	358. <i>Vanessa polychloros</i> — Vanessa grande tortue	359. <i>Iphiclides festhemalii</i> — Flambé
360. <i>Papilio machaon</i> — Machaon	361. <i>Ramapezia paracintana (n.sp)</i> — Ramapezia du Djurdjura	362. <i>Stenodes pseudoalternana (n.sp)</i> — Stenode
363. <i>Chrysopa carnea</i> — Chrysope	364. <i>Chrysopa vulgaris</i> — Chrysope commun	365. <i>Aeshna affinis</i> — Aeshne affine
366. <i>Aeshna cyanea</i> — Aeschne bleue	367. <i>Aeshna isosceles</i> — Aeschne isocèle	368. <i>Anax imperator</i> — Anax empereur
369. <i>Acisoma panorpoides</i> — Libellule ascaplaphe	370. <i>Calopteryx exul</i> — Calopteryx	371. <i>Calopteryx virgo meridionalis</i> — Calopteryx vièrge

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372. <i>Cordulie aenea</i> — Cordulie bronzée	373. <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> — Agrion de Mercure	374. <i>Pseudagrion hamoni</i> — Sprite de Hamon
375. <i>Gomphus lucasii</i> — Gomphes de lucas	376. <i>Lindenia tetraphylla</i> — Lindenie à quatre feuilles	377. <i>Onychogomphus costae</i> — Gomphes pâte
378. <i>Lestes dryas</i> — Leste dryade	379. <i>Lestes numidicus</i> — Leste algérien	380. <i>Rhyothermis semihyalina</i> — Libellule fantôme
381. <i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i> — Sympétrum sanguin	382. <i>Urothemis edwardsii</i> — Libellue d'Edward	383. <i>Iris oratoria</i> — Iris
384. <i>Mantis religiosa</i> — Mante religieuse	385. <i>Rivetina fasciata</i> — Rivetine fascié	386. <i>Sphodromantis bioculata</i> — Mante à deux yeux
387. <i>Scutigera coleoptrata</i> — Scutigère véloce	388. <i>Nannophilus eximius</i> — Nannophile	389. <i>Ethmostigmus trigonopodus</i> — Scolopendre
390. <i>Dysdera hamifera</i> — Dysdère d'Algérie	391. <i>Palpimaus gibbulus</i> — Araignée tueuse	392. <i>Eresus latifasciatus</i> — Araignée rayée
393. <i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i> — Gnathonare denté	394. <i>Mecopisthes paludicola</i> — Mecopisthe des marais	395. <i>Oedothorax tingitanus</i> — Linyphide de Berbérie
396. <i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i> — Linyphide gracile	397. <i>Hogna radiata</i> — Tarentule radiée	

Appendix B. Exhaustive List of Protected Non-Cultivated Plant Species Recorded in the Database

This appendix reproduces the 551 plant entries contained in the source database, including infraspecific ranks and collective entries. The scientific names are retained exactly as they appear in the source.

B.1. Protected Plant Species — Executive Decree No. 12-03 of 4 January 2012 (551 entries)

Legal reference: Executive Decree No. 12-03 of 4 January 2012, Official Gazette No. 03 of 18 January 2012, Annex. Protection applies throughout the national territory in accordance with Article 3.

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
1. <i>Damasonium polyspermum</i> Var : <i>eupolyspermum</i> — Etoile d'eau à nombreuses graines	2. <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> — Jonc fleuri	3. <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>
4. <i>Carex elata</i> — Laîche élevée	5. <i>Carex hirta</i> — Carex hérissé	6. <i>Carex mairii</i> — Carex de Mairie
7. <i>Carex pseudocyperus</i> — Carex faux souchet	8. <i>Cyperus bulbosus</i> — Souchet bulbeux	9. <i>Cyperus corymbosus</i> — Souchet
10. <i>Cyperus globosus</i> — Souchet globuleux	11. <i>Cyperus longus eu-longus</i> — Souchet long (souchet odorant)	12. <i>Cyperus michelianus eu-michelianus</i> — Souchet (Scirpe) de Micheli
13. <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> — Souchet à plusieurs épis	14. <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> — Fimbristylis dichotome	15. <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>
16. <i>Fuirena pubescens</i> — Fuirène pubescent	17. <i>Heleocharis caribaea</i> — Heleocharis des Caraïbes	18. <i>Rhynchospora glauca</i> — Rhynchospore
19. <i>Scirpus caespitosus</i> — Scirpe gazonnant (cespiteux)	20. <i>Scirpus inclinatus</i> — Scirpe incliné	21. <i>Scirpus setaceus</i> — Scirpe
22. <i>Scirpus supinus subep.uninodus</i> — Scirpe couché	23. <i>Hydrocharis morsus ssp ranae</i> — Hydrocharis des grenouilles	24. <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> Var : <i>numidica</i> — Vallisnérie en spirale (spiralée)

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
25. <i>Romulea battandieri</i> — Romulea de Battandier	26. <i>Romulea penzigii</i> — Romulea de Penzigi	27. <i>Romulea vaillantii</i> — Romulea de Vaillant
28. <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> — Jonc bulbeux (fleuri)	29. <i>Juncus depauperatus</i>	30. <i>Juncus valvatus</i> Var : <i>caricnus</i>
31. <i>Wolffia arrhiza</i> — Wolffia sans racines, lentille d'eau sans racines	32. <i>Allium moly massaesylum</i> — Ail doré	33. <i>Allium pardoi</i>
34. <i>Allium seirotrichum</i> — Ail	35. <i>Allium trichocnemis</i> — Ail à poils	36. <i>Bellevalia pomelii</i> — Bellevalia de pomel
37. <i>Gagea algeriensis</i> Var : <i>algeriensis</i> — Gagée d'Algérie	38. <i>Gagea mauritanica</i> — Gagée de Mauritanie	39. <i>Najas arsenariensis (muricata)</i> — Najade
40. <i>Najas graminea</i> — Najade graminée	41. <i>Najas pectinata</i> — Najade pectinée	42. <i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> — Néottie nid d'oiseau
43. <i>Ophrys pallida</i> — Ophrys mouche pâle	44. <i>Ophrys sphegodes moesziana</i> — Ophrys araignée	45. <i>Orchis collina</i> — Orchis des collines
46. <i>Orchis coriophora ssp fragrans</i> — Orchis à punaise	47. <i>Orchis coriophora ssp martini</i> — Orchis à punaise	48. <i>Orchis elata ssp Durandoi</i> — Orchis à feuilles larges
49. <i>Orchis elata ssp mynbiana</i> — Orchis à feuilles larges	50. <i>Orchis italica</i> — Orchis d'Italie	51. <i>Orchis longicornu</i> — Orchis à éperon allongé
52. <i>Orchis mascula ssp euhmascula</i> — Orchis coralline (mâle)	53. <i>Orchis mascula ssp olbiensis</i> — Orchis coralline	54. <i>Orchis morio picta</i> — Orchis bouffon
55. <i>Orchis palustris</i> var : <i>mediterranea</i> — Orchis des marais	56. <i>Orchis papillionacea</i> — Orchis papillon	57. <i>Orchis patens</i> var : <i>fontanesii</i> — Orchis étalée

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
58. <i>Orchis provincialis</i> var : <i>lactea</i> — Orchis de Provence	59. <i>Orchis pupurea</i> — Orchis pourpré	60. <i>Orchis simia</i> — Orchis signe
61. <i>Orchis sulphurea</i> var : <i>markusi</i> — Orchis soufrée	62. <i>Orchis tridentata lactea</i> — Orchis tridenté (	63. <i>Platanthera algeriensis</i> — Platanthère
64. <i>Agropyropsis lolium</i>	65. <i>Aristida brachyptera</i> — Aristide	66. <i>Aristida foexiana</i> — Aristide
67. <i>Avena breviaristata</i> — Avoine	68. <i>Bromus garamas</i> — Brome	69. <i>Bromus racemosus ssp commutatus</i> — Brome rameux
70. <i>Catabrosa aquatica</i> — Catabrosa aquatique	71. <i>Coelachyrum oligobrachiatum</i> — Célachyre à court épi	72. <i>Eragrotis tricophora</i> — Eragrostide
73. <i>Festuca algeriensis</i> — Fetuque d'Algérie	74. <i>Koeleria balansae</i>	75. <i>Paspalidium obtusifolium</i>
76. <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> — Paturin des forêts	77. <i>Poa nemoralis ssp eu-nemoralis</i>	78. <i>Sorghum annum</i>
79. <i>Trisetaria nitida</i> — Vulpin d'obter	80. <i>Vulpia obtusa</i>	81. <i>Potamogeton hoggarensis</i> — Potamot Pied d'eau du Hoggar
82. <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> — Posidonie	83. <i>Sparganium erectum ssp polyedrum</i> — Rubanier	84. <i>Typha elephantina</i> — Massette
85. <i>Typha latifolia ssp eu-latifolia</i> — Massette (quenouille) à large feuilles	86. <i>Acer campestre</i> — Erable champêtre	87. <i>Acer obtusatum</i> — Erable obtus
88. <i>Acer opalus</i> — Erable opale, à feuilles d'obier	89. <i>Mesembryanthemum Gaussenii</i> — Ficoïde	90. <i>Mesembryanthemum Theurkaufii</i> — Ficoïde

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
91. <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (<i>Illcebrum sessilis</i>) — Althernanthère à pétiole carré, herbe à alligators sessile	92. <i>Pistacia atlantica</i> — Pistachier de l'Atlas	93. <i>Rhus coriaria</i> — Sumac des corroyeurs, roux,
94. <i>Caralluma venenosa</i> — Taiberou	95. <i>Andryala floccosa</i> — Andryale	96. <i>Andryala nigricans</i> — Andryale
97. <i>Andryala spartioides</i> — Andreala sparte	98. <i>Anthemis chrysanta</i> — Anthemis	99. <i>Anvillea radiata</i> Var <i>australis</i> — Anvillea rayonnante d'Australie
100. <i>Artemisia atlantica</i> — Armoise de l'Atlas	101. <i>Atractilis caerula</i> — Atractyle	102. <i>Bellis annua</i> Var. <i>vergens</i>
103. <i>Bellis repens</i> — Pâquerette	104. <i>Bidens tripartita</i> — Bident à feuilles tripartites	105. <i>Blumea gariepina</i>
106. <i>Calendula monardi</i> — Souci	107. <i>Carduncellus chouletianus</i> — Cardoncelle	108. <i>Carduncellus ilicifolius</i>
109. <i>Carduncellus rhaponticoïdes</i> — Chardon	110. <i>Carlina atlantica</i> — Carline de l'Atlas	111. <i>Carthamus strictus</i> — Carthame
112. <i>Centaurea alpina</i> — Centaurée des Alpes	113. <i>Centaurea amara</i> Rapollon	114. <i>Centaurea microcarpa</i>
115. <i>Centaurea nicaeensis</i> ssp <i>walliana</i>	116. <i>Centaurea omphalotricha</i>	117. <i>Centaurea senegalensis</i> — Centaurée du Sénégal
118. <i>Centaurea tougourensis</i> foucauldiana	119. <i>Centaurea phaeolepis</i> Var : <i>phaeolepis</i>	120. <i>Chrysanthemum raboudianum</i> <i>reboudianum</i> — Chrysanthème
121. <i>Circium kirbense</i> — Circe	122. <i>Cotula anthemoides</i> — Awleslis	123. <i>Crepis claryi</i> — Crepide de Clary
124. <i>Crepis clauis</i> (<i>clausonis</i>)	125. <i>Crepis faureliana</i> — Crepide de Faurel	126. <i>Crepis suberostris</i> ssp <i>arenaria</i>
127. <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> — Crupine vulgaire, commune	128. <i>Evax mauritanica</i> — Evax de Mauritanie	129. <i>Filago fuscescens</i> — Cotonnière
130. <i>Filago pomelii</i> — Filago de Pomel	131. <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> Var : <i>vaillantii</i> — Gnaphale des fanges	132. <i>Hieracium amplexicaule atlanticum</i> — Epervière eamplexicaul

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
133. <i>Hieracium ernesti</i> — Epervière d'Ernest	134. <i>Hieracium faurelianum</i> — Epervière de Faurel	135. <i>Hieracium humile</i> — Epervière humble
136. <i>Hieracium juranum ssp subperfoliatum</i>	137. <i>Hieracium peyerimhoffi</i> — Epervière de Peyerimhoffi	138. <i>Hypochoeris claryi</i> — Hypochoeris de Clary
139. <i>Hypochoeris saldensis</i> — Porcelle	140. <i>Launaea anomala</i> — Launaea anormale	141. <i>Mantisalca delestrei</i>
142. <i>Mecomischus pedunculatus</i> — Fradinia à fleurs pedonculées	143. <i>Omensis lonadioides</i> — Cammomille à feuilles longues	144. <i>Onopordon algeriense</i> — Carde d'Algérie
145. <i>Pegolettia dubiefiana</i> — Pegolette du Hoggar	146. <i>Pentzia monodiana</i> — Tehatit	147. <i>Phagnalon garamantum</i> — Phagnalon
148. <i>Picris comosa Var. rubiginosa</i> — Picride Kabyle	149. <i>Pulicaria Arabica Var: inuloides</i> — Pulicaire Amayou	150. <i>Pulicaria filaginoides</i> — Pulicaire filamenteuse
151. <i>Pulicaria laciniata</i>	152. <i>Pulicaria lothei</i> — Pulicaire de Lothe	153. <i>Pulicaria sicula Var : radiata</i> — Pulicaire à gaines
154. <i>Pulicaria vulgaris ssp Pomelia</i> — Pulicaire commune	155. <i>Senecio gallerandianus</i> — Seneçon de Galle	156. <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> — Serratula tinturière
157. <i>Taraxacum getulum</i> — Pissenlit	158. <i>Tragopogon porrifolius ssp macrocephalus</i> — Salsifis à feuilles de poireau, Salsifis cultivé	159. <i>Varthemia sericea ssp, virescens</i> — Varthemae verte
160. <i>Varthemia sericea ssp, incanescens</i> — Varthemae blanche	161. <i>Volutaria saharae</i> — Aouhentet	162. <i>Epimedium perralderianum</i> — Epimède des montagnes
163. <i>Cordia rothii</i> — Cordia	164. <i>Heliotropium luteum</i> — Hélotrope jaune	165. <i>Heliotropium strigosum</i> — Hélotrope

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
166. <i>Rindera gymmandra</i> — Rindera	167. <i>Solenanthus tubiflorus</i> — Solenanthus	168. <i>Arabis doumetii</i> — Arabette de Doumi
169. <i>Brassica dimorpha</i> — Choux à deux formes	170. <i>Brassica spinescens</i> — Choux épineux	171. <i>Cardamine parviflora</i> — Cardamine à petites fleurs
172. <i>Crambe kralikii</i> — Crambe, Afahalar	173. <i>Eruca setulosa</i> — Roquette	174. <i>Iberis peyerimhoffi</i> — Thlasi des jardins
175. <i>Isatis djurdjurae</i>	176. <i>Kremriella cordylocarpus</i> — Kremerielle à fruits en forme de cœur	177. <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> — Passerage à feuilles larges
178. <i>Maresia malcolmioides</i> — Maresia	179. <i>Moricandio foleyi</i> — Moricande	180. <i>Otocarpus virgatus</i> — Otocarpus vulgaire
181. <i>Oudneya africana</i>	182. <i>Rorripa amphibia</i> — Cresson amphibie	183. <i>Thlaspi bulbosum ssp atlanticum</i> — Tabouret
184. <i>Buxus balearica</i> — Buis de Mahon	185. <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> — Buis commun	186. <i>Callitriche hermaphroditica ssp clausonis</i> — Callitriche
187. <i>Callitriche palustris ssp polymorpha</i> — Callitriche	188. <i>Campanula alata</i> — Campanule	189. <i>Campanula aurasica</i> — Campanule d'Aurasie
190. <i>Campanula barborensis</i> — Campanule des Babors	191. <i>Campanula numidica</i> — Campanule de Numidie	192. <i>Campanula trichocalycina</i>
193. <i>Laurentia bicolor</i>	194. <i>Specularia juliani</i> — Spéculaire	195. <i>Wahlenbergia bernardi</i> — Campanule de Bernard

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
196. <i>Boscia senegalensis</i>	197. <i>Maerua crassifolia</i> — Merru à feuilles épaisses	198. <i>Lonicera kabylica</i> — Chèvrefeuille
199. <i>Viburnum lantana var glabratum</i> — Viorne lantane	200. <i>Buffonia chevallieri</i>	201. <i>Cerastium anomalum</i> — Céraïste
202. <i>Moehringia stellarioides</i> — Sabline	203. <i>Polycarpaea repens</i> — Polycarpe rampant	204. <i>Sagina procumbens</i> — Sagine couchée
205. <i>Silene cirtensis</i> — Silène de cirte	206. <i>Silene colorata ssp amphorina</i>	207. <i>Silene ghiarensis</i> — Silène du gharbe
208. <i>Silene glaberrima</i> — Silène glabre	209. <i>Silene pseudovestita</i> — Silène couvert	210. <i>Silene reverchoni</i> — Silène renversé
211. <i>Silene sedoides</i> — Silène faux-Sédum	212. <i>Silene sessionis</i> — Silene sessile	213. <i>Silene velutinoides</i> — Silene velu
214. <i>Spergularia tenuifolia</i> — Spergulaire à feuilles fines	215. <i>Spergularia doumerguaei</i>	216. <i>Spergularia fontenellei</i> — Spergulaire des fontaines
217. <i>Spergularia pycnorrhiza</i> — Spergulaire à racines ponctuées	218. <i>Spergularia salina ssp microcarpa</i> — Spergulaire saline	219. <i>Evonymus latifolius Var kabylicum</i>
220. <i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> — Cératophylle inerme, cornifle submergé	221. <i>Anabasis prostata</i>	222. <i>Atriplex coriacea</i> — Arroche à feuilles coriaces
223. <i>Atriplex mollis</i> — Arroche à feuilles molles	224. <i>Oreboliton thesioides</i>	225. <i>Salicornia europea</i> — Salicorne d'Europe
226. <i>Cistus rerhayensis</i> — Ciste	227. <i>Halimium umbellatum</i> — Halimium ambellée	228. <i>Helianthemum eriocephalum</i> — Helianthème à capitules laineux

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
229. <i>Helianthemum helianthemoides fontanesii</i> — Helianthème d'helianthème	230. <i>Helianthemum geniorum</i> — Helianthème	231. <i>Helianthemum getulum</i> — Helianthème
232. <i>Helianthemum lippii velutinum</i> — Helianthème de lippi	233. <i>Helianthemum maritimum</i> — Helianthème maritime	234. <i>Helianthemum murbeckii</i>
235. <i>Convolvulus dryadum</i> — Liseron de Dryad	236. <i>Convolvulus durandoi</i> — Liseron de Durand	237. <i>Convolvulus fatmensis</i> — Liseron
238. <i>Convolvulus supinus brevipes</i> — Liseron couché	239. <i>Sedum multiceps</i> — Orpin	240. <i>Scabiosa camelorum</i> — Scabieuse
241. <i>Scabiosa cartenniana</i> — Scabieuse	242. <i>Scabiosa stellata ssp eu-stellata</i> — Scabieuse	243. <i>Scabiosa succisa</i> — Scabieuse
244. <i>Bergia mairei</i> — Berge de maire	245. <i>Bergia suffruticosa</i> — Berge jaune	246. <i>Elatine alsinastrum</i> — Elatine
247. <i>Elatine brochoni</i> — Elatine de Brochon	248. <i>Elatine hydropiper Var pedunculata</i> — Elatine	249. <i>Elatine macropoda</i> — Elatine à longs pédicelles
250. <i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> — Euphorbe arborescente	251. <i>Euphorbia hieroglyphica</i> — Euphorbe d'hieroglyphe	252. <i>Euphorbia pilosa</i> — Euphorbe
253. <i>Quercus afares</i> — Chêne Afares	254. <i>corydalis solida subsp densiflora</i>	255. <i>Fumaria mairei</i> — Fumeterre de maire
256. <i>Fumaria munbyi</i>	257. <i>Rupicapnos muricaria</i> — Rupicapnos à pointes	258. <i>Erodium asplenoides</i>
259. <i>Erodium battandieranum</i>	260. <i>Erodium bryonaefolium</i> — Bec de grue	261. <i>Erodium choulettianum</i> — Bec de grue
262. <i>Erodium montanum</i>	263. <i>Erodium pachyrhizum</i>	264. <i>Laurenbergia tetrandra</i>

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
265. <i>Hypericum aegyptiacum</i> — Millepertuis d'Egypte	266. <i>Hypericum psilophytum</i> — Millepertuis	267. <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> — Illécèbre verticillé
268. <i>Marrubium alyssoides</i> — Marrube à faux alysse	269. <i>Marrubium supinum</i>	270. <i>Mentha cervina</i> — Menthe des cerfs
271. <i>Origanum floribundum</i> — Origan florifère (R)	272. <i>Phlomis bovei</i> — Phlomis	273. <i>Saccocalyx satureoides</i> — Thym
274. <i>Salvia banlansae</i> — Sauge	275. <i>Salvia jaminiana</i> — Sauge	276. <i>Satureja baborensis</i>
277. <i>Satureja hispidula</i> — Sariette hispide	278. <i>Satureja juliana</i>	279. <i>Satureja pomelii</i> — Calament de pomel
280. <i>Sideritis maura</i> — Crapaudine	281. <i>Stachys guyonniana</i> — Epiatre des Aurès	282. <i>Stachys mialhesi</i> — Epiatre de Kabylie
283. <i>Teucrium atratum</i> — Germandrée noire	284. <i>Teucrium kabylicum</i> — Germandrée de Kabylie	285. <i>Teucrium mauritanicum</i> — Germandrée de Mauritanie
286. <i>Teucrium polium ssp luteum</i> — Germandrée tomenteuse	287. <i>Teucrium santae</i> — Germandrée de Santa	288. <i>Thymus commutatus</i> — Thym commun
289. <i>Thymus dreatensis</i> — Thym	290. <i>Thymus guyonii</i> — Thym des Aurès	291. <i>Thymus lanceolatus</i> — Thym à feuilles lancéolées (
292. <i>Acacia albida (Faidherbia albida)</i> — Kade, balanzan	293. <i>Acacia laeta</i> — Gimmora d'Abyssinie	294. <i>Acacia raddiana</i> — Acacia seyal
295. <i>Acacia scorpioides</i> — Mimosa scorpioide	296. <i>Acacia seyal</i> — Seyal, mimosa épineux	297. <i>Adenocarpus faurei</i> — Adenocarpe
298. <i>Adenocarpus umbellatus</i> — Adenocarpe ombellé	299. <i>Argyrolobium saharae</i> — Argyrolobe du Sahara	300. <i>Astragalus akkensis uzzararum</i> — Astragale - khouziri

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
301. <i>Astragalus geniorum</i> — Astragale	302. <i>Astragalus renii ssp nemorosus</i> — Astragale de Renii	303. <i>Coelachyrum olgobrachyatum</i>
304. <i>Crotalaria vialattei</i>	305. <i>Dorycnium gracile</i> — Dorycnie	306. <i>Festuca algeriensis</i> — Fétuque d'Algérie
307. <i>Genista erioclada atlantica</i> — Genêt	308. <i>Genista saharae</i> — Genêt du Sahara	309. <i>Genista spinulosa</i> — Genêt épineux
310. <i>Genista vepres</i> — Genêt	311. <i>Hedysarum perralderrianum</i> — Hédysarum	312. <i>Lathyrus allardi</i> — Gesse
313. <i>Lathyrus numidicus</i> — Gesse de Numidie	314. <i>Lotus creticus subsp commutatus</i> — Lotier de Crète	315. <i>Lotus drepanocarpus</i>
316. <i>Lyautea ahmedi</i>	317. <i>Ononis aragonensis</i>	318. <i>Ononis avellana</i> — Bugrane
319. <i>Ononis crinita</i> — Bugrane	320. <i>Ononis megalostachys</i> — Bugrane	321. <i>Ononis natrix ssp angustissima</i> — Bugrane
322. <i>Ononis rosea</i> — Bugrane	323. <i>Tetragonolobus gussonei</i> — Lotier	324. <i>Trifolium congestum</i> — Trèfle
325. <i>Trigonella balachowskyi</i> — Trigonelle de Balachowskyi	326. <i>Vicita fulgens</i> — Vesce écarlate	327. <i>Utricularia exoleta</i> — Urticulaire
328. <i>Utricularia vulgaris typica</i> — Urticulaire vulgaire	329. <i>Linum grandiflorum</i> — Lin à grandes fleurs	330. <i>Ficus salicifolia Var teloukat</i> — Teloukat
331. <i>Myrtus nivellei</i> — Myrte du Hoggar	332. <i>Nuphar luteum</i> — Nénuphar jaune	333. <i>Nymphaea alba</i> — Nénuphar blanc
334. <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> — Frêne jaune	335. <i>Olea laperrini</i> — Olivier de Laperrini, oléastre	336. <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> — Epilobe hérissé (à grandes fleurs)
337. <i>Epilobium numidium</i> — Epilobe de Numidie	338. <i>Ludwigia (Isnardia) palustris</i> — Isnardie (Ludwigie) des marais	339. <i>Oenothera mollissima ssp stricta</i> — Onagre

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
340. <i>Trapa natans</i> — Chataîgne d'eau	341. <i>Orobanche ducellieri</i> — Orobanche de Ducellier	342. <i>Orobanche leptantha</i> — Orbanche mince
343. <i>Papaver malviflorum</i> — Coquelicot	344. <i>Plantago crassifolia</i> — Plantain à feuilles épaisses	345. <i>Plantago tunetana</i> — Plantain
346. <i>Limonium letourneuxii</i> — Limonium	347. <i>Limonium ramosissimum</i> — Limonium rameux	348. <i>Limonium asparagoides</i> — Statice
349. <i>Limonium gummiferum</i>	350. <i>Limonium lingua</i> — Statice à grande douve	351. <i>Limonium minutum</i> — Statice nains du groupe minutum
352. <i>Limonium multiceps ssp gougetianum</i>	353. <i>Limonium spathulatum ssp rusicadensis</i>	354. <i>Limonium virgatum</i> — Statice en baguette
355. <i>Calligonum calvescens</i> — Calligonum sans poils	356. <i>Polygala munbyana</i> — Polygala	357. <i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> — Poivre d'eau, renouée poivre d'eau
358. <i>Polygonum senegalense Var: numicicum</i>	359. <i>Rumex algeriensis</i> — Patience d'Algérie	360. <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> — Patience à feuilles obtuses
361. <i>Rumex palustris</i> — Patience des marais	362. <i>Cyclamen africanum</i> — Cyclamen d'Afrique	363. <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> — Cyclamen de Perse
364. <i>Cyclamen repandum</i> — Cyclamen	365. <i>Lysimachia cousiniata</i> — Lysimaque	366. <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> — Lysimaque commune, grande lysimaque
367. <i>Primula acaulis subsp atlantica</i>	368. <i>Aquilegia vulgaris ssp viscosa</i>	369. <i>Delphinium emarginatum</i> — Pied d'allouette

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
370. <i>Ranunculus batrachoides</i> — Renoncule	371. <i>Ranunculus divaricatus</i> — Renoncule divariquée	372. <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> — Renoncule flammette (petite douve)
373. <i>Ranunculus lenormandi</i> — Renoncule	374. <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> — Nerprun cathartique, purgatif	375. <i>Randonia africana</i> — Randonia d'Afrique
376. <i>Reseda alphonsii</i> — Réséda	377. <i>Sorbus aria</i> — Alisier blanc, sorbier des Alpes	378. <i>Sorbus domestica</i> — Sorbier domestique, cormier
379. <i>Sorbus Torminalis</i> — Alisier des bois, sorbier torminal	380. <i>Gallium numidicum</i> — Gaillet de Numidie	381. <i>Gallium perraldieri</i>
382. <i>Oldenlandia capensis</i> Var: <i>inconstans</i>	383. <i>Populus euphratica</i> Var : <i>mauritanica</i> — Peuplier de l'Euphrate	384. <i>Populus tremula</i> — Peuplier tremble
385. <i>Salix triandra</i> — Saule triandrique, saule - amandier	386. <i>Argania spinosa</i> — Arganier	387. <i>Parnassia palustris</i> — Parnassie des marais
388. <i>Ribes petraeum</i>	389. <i>Saxifraga numidica</i> — Saxifrage de Numidie	390. <i>Anticharis glandulosa</i>
391. <i>Anticharis linearis</i> — Anticharis linéaire	392. <i>Aptosimum pumilum</i>	393. <i>Celsia faurei</i>
394. <i>Celsia pinnatisecta</i> — Celsia	395. <i>Digitalis atlantica</i> — Digitale de l'Atlas	396. <i>Linaria atlantica</i> — Linaire de l'Atlas
397. <i>Linaria burcezi</i> — Linaire	398. <i>Linaria cirrosa</i> — Linaire bouclée	399. <i>Linaria decipiens</i>
400. <i>Linaria dissita</i> ssp <i>gracilescens</i>	401. <i>Linaria gharbensis</i> Var <i>resguniensis</i> — Linaire du gharbe	402. <i>Linaria multicaudis</i> — Linaire à plusieurs tiges
403. <i>Linaria pellisseriana</i> — Linaire de Péliissier	404. <i>Linaria peltieri</i>	405. <i>Linaria villosa</i> ssp <i>macrocalyx</i> — Linaire velue

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
406. <i>Odontites discolor</i> — Odontites à deux couleurs	407. <i>Odontites fradini</i> — Odontites de Fradin	408. <i>Odontites lutea</i> — Odontites jaune
409. <i>Odontites purpurea ssp ciliata</i> — Odontite pourpre	410. <i>Odontites violacea</i>	411. <i>Pedicularis numidica</i> — Pédiculaire de Numidie
412. <i>Scrofularia tenuipes</i> — Scrofulaire grêle	413. <i>Veronica scutellata</i> — Véronic à écussons	414. <i>Hyosyanus muticus subsp falezlez</i> — Jusquiane blanche
415. <i>Mandragora autumnalis</i> — Mandragore	416. <i>Withania adpressa</i> — Vithania serrée -	417. <i>Tamarix balansae</i> — Tamaris
418. <i>Ammiopsis aristidis</i> — Ammiette	419. <i>Bunium chabertii</i> — Bunium de Chabert	420. <i>Bunium crassifolium</i> — Bunium à feuilles épaisses
421. <i>Bunium elatum</i> — Bunium à feuilles larges	422. <i>Bupleurum plantagineum</i> — Buplèvre à feuilles larges	423. <i>Carum foetidum</i> — Carvi fétide
424. <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> — Perce pierre maritime	425. <i>Ferula vesceritensis</i> — Férule	426. <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> — Hydrocotyle vulgaire (écuelle d'eau)
427. <i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i> — Oenanthe de La Chenal	428. <i>Pimpinella battandierri</i> — Aniçoun de Battandier	429. <i>Valerianella leptocarpa</i> — Doucette, mâche
430. <i>Fagonia flamandi</i> — Fagonia rouge	431. <i>Nitraria schoberi Var : faurei</i> — Atarzin	432. <i>Tribulus longipetalus ssp allatus</i> — Tribulus à pétales longues
433. <i>Tribulus ochroleucus</i> — Tribulus à fleurs jaunes	434. <i>Cupressus dupreziana</i> — Cyprès de Duprez/Cyprès du Tassili	435. <i>Juniperus communis eu-communis Var : hemisphaerica</i> — Genévrier commun

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
436. <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> — Genévrier oxycèdre	437. <i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> — Genévrier rouge	438. <i>Juniperus sabina</i> — Genévrier sabine
439. <i>Juniperus thurifera</i> Var : <i>africana</i> — Genévrier thurifère	440. <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> — Thuya de Berberie	441. <i>Ephedra alata</i> ssp <i>decaisnei</i> — Ephédra
442. <i>Abies numidica</i> — Sapin du Babor – sapin de Numidie	443. <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> — Cèdre de l'Atlas	444. <i>Pinus nigra</i> — Pin noir
445. <i>Taxus baccata</i> ssp <i>communis</i> — If	446. <i>Isoetes velata</i> ssp <i>dubia</i> — Isoete voilé	447. <i>Marsilea aegyptiaca</i> — Marsilée d'Egypte
448. <i>Marsilea diffusa</i> — Marsilée à feuilles diffuse	449. <i>Marsilea minuta</i>	450. <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> — Ophioglosse vulgaire
451. <i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i> — fougère	452. <i>Dryopteris disjuncta</i> ssp <i>calcareo</i> — Polypode, dryopteris	453. <i>Dryopteris gongyloides</i> ssp <i>propinqua</i>
454. <i>Nothalaena marantae</i> — Notolène de Perse	455. <i>Salvinia natans</i> — Salvinie nageante	456. <i>Alectoria cana</i>
457. <i>Alectoria jubata</i> — Alectoriat crinière	458. <i>Alectoria chalyboformis</i> — Alectorie	459. <i>Alectoria implexa</i> — Alectoria entrelacé
460. <i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> — Anaptychie intriquée	461. <i>Anaptychia speciosa</i> — Anaptychie belle	462. <i>Evernia prunasti</i> et ses variétés — Evernie cendreuse
463. <i>Ramalina canariensis</i> — Ramaline des Canaries	464. <i>Ramalina duriaei</i> — Ramalina de duri	465. <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> et toutes ses variétés — Ramaline farineuse
466. <i>Ramalina fastigiata</i> — Ramaline fastigiée	467. <i>Ramalina obtusata</i> — Ramaline obtue	468. <i>Ramalina panizzei</i> — Ramalina de panizzei

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
469. <i>Ramalina pollinaria</i> — Ramaline pollinaire	470. <i>Ramalina pussila</i> — Ramaline minor	471. <i>Usnea articulata</i> — Usnée articulée
472. <i>Usnea barbata</i> — Usnée barbue	473. <i>Usnea ceratina</i> — Usnée à poils	474. <i>Usnea extensa</i> — Usnée étendue
475. <i>Usnea fulvoreagens</i> — Usnée jaune	476. <i>Tous les cladonias indigènes</i>	477. <i>Cladonia anomaea</i> — Cladonie irrégulière
478. <i>Cladonia bacilaris</i> — Cladonie filamenteuse	479. <i>Cladonia caea piticia</i> — Cladonie à pitices	480. <i>Cladonia carneola</i> — Cladonie carnée
481. <i>Cladonia cerviformis</i> — Cladonie corne de cerf	482. <i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i> — Cladonie verte	483. <i>Cladonia conglomeratum</i> — Cladonie glomérée
484. <i>Cladonia conio craea</i> — Cladonie coin	485. <i>Cladonia conoidea</i> — Cladonie à cornes	486. <i>Cladonia fimbriata</i> — Cladonie frangée
487. <i>Cladonia firma</i> — Caladonie fermée	488. <i>Cladonia foliacea</i> — Cladonie feuillue	489. <i>Cladonia furcata</i> — Cladonie fourchue
490. <i>Cladonia parasitica</i> — Cladonie parasite	491. <i>Cladonia rangiformis</i> — Cladonie à rangées	492. <i>Cetraria glauca</i> — Cétraire glauque
493. <i>Cetraria chorophylla</i> — Cétraire à feuilles vertes	494. <i>Diploicia canescens</i> — Diplorene bleuté	495. <i>Lobaria pulmonaria et ses variétés</i> — Lobarie pulmonaire
496. <i>Lobaria amplissima</i> — Lobarie double	497. <i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i> — Lobarie penchée	498. <i>Nephroma bellum</i> — Nephroma la belle
499. <i>Nephroma lavigatum</i> — Nephroma levide	500. <i>Nephroma resupinatum</i> — Nephroma peignée	501. <i>Parmelia acetabulum</i> — Parmelie couperose
502. <i>Parmelia borrieri</i> — Parmelie de borrieri	503. <i>Parmelia caperata</i> — Parmelie froncée	504. <i>Parmelia carporrhizon</i> — Parmelie à fruit racine

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
505. <i>Parmelia conspersa</i> — Parmelie aspergée	506. <i>Parmelia contorta</i> — Parmelie contournée	507. <i>Parmelia duposqui</i> — Parmelie dupose
508. <i>Parmelia dissecta</i> — Parmelie coupée	509. <i>Parmelia exasperata</i> — Parmelie rapée	510. <i>Parmelia glabra</i> — Parmelie glabre
511. <i>Parmelia glabratula</i> — Parmelie glabressante	512. <i>Parmelia hypotropa</i> — Parmelie pénétrée	513. <i>Parmelia flaventior</i> — Parmelie jaune
514. <i>Parmelia parnifourmis</i> — Parmelie peigne	515. <i>Parmelia pastillifera</i> — Parmelie pastille	516. <i>Parmelia perlata</i> — Parmelie très large
517. <i>Parmelia physodes</i> — Parmelie ballonnée	518. <i>Parmelia proluxa</i> — Parmelie commune	519. <i>Parmelia quercina</i> — Parmelie épineuse
520. <i>Parmelia reticula</i> — Parmelie dressée	521. <i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> — Parmelie des rochers	522. <i>Parmelia scortea</i> — Parmelie scortée
523. <i>Parmelea stupea</i> — Parmelie stipée	524. <i>Parmelia subrudecta</i> — Parmelie subrocheuse	525. <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> — Parmelie dressée
526. <i>Parmelia tiliacea</i> — Parmelie tilleul	527. <i>Parmelia soledians</i> — Parmelie à sore	528. <i>Peltigera collina</i> — Peltigère à collerette
529. <i>Peltigera leucophlebia</i> — Peltigère à nevrure blanche	530. <i>Peltigera praetexta</i> — Peltigère normale	531. <i>Phlyctis agelaea</i> — Phlyctis commune
532. <i>Phlyctis argina</i> — Phlyctis argentée	533. <i>Physcia adscendens</i> — Phlyctis adhérente	534. <i>Physcia aipolia</i> — Physcie à pôle
535. <i>Physcia biziana</i> — Physcie à belle apparence	536. <i>Physcia caesia</i> — Physcie bleue	537. <i>Physcia constipata</i> — Physcie serrée
538. <i>Physcia clementi</i> — Physcie de Clément	539. <i>Physcia dimitiata</i> — Physcie dimitié	540. <i>Physcia dubia</i> — Physcie dubie
541. <i>Physcia laptalea</i> — Physcie laptée	542. <i>Physcia semi pinnata</i> — Physcie demi peigne	543. <i>Physcia stellaris</i> — Physcie étoilée

N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun	N° — Nom scientifique — nom commun
544. <i>Physcia tenella</i> — Physcie tenue	545. <i>Physconia enteroxantha</i> — Physconie jaune	546. <i>Physconia grisea</i> — Physconie grise
547. <i>Physconia perisidiosa</i> — Physconie périsidieuse	548. <i>Physconia pelverulacea</i> — Physconie pulvérulente	549. <i>Physconia venusta</i> — Physconie véruqueuse
550. <i>Stricta canariensis</i> — Stricte des Canaries	551. <i>Stricta Sylvatica</i> — Stricta Sylvatica	

5. Conclusion

The analysis shows that species-specific biodiversity protection in Algeria is based on a substantial legal corpus: 397 animal entries and 551 plant entries, representing 948 compiled regulatory entries. This coverage constitutes an important normative asset, but its scientific and administrative effectiveness depends on its connection to contemporary data on taxonomy, threat status, distribution, and population trends. The cross-referencing of the IUCN Red List with biogeographical literature highlights a dual geography of priority: first, the Mediterranean mountain ranges and mosaics of northern Algeria, particularly the Kabylia–Numidia–Babors–Djurdjura complex, where endemic and rare forest taxa are concentrated; second, the Saharan landscapes of the Ahaggar and Tassili n’Ajjjer, where extremely rare or relict conservation units persist. The sentinel species examined span categories from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered, confirming that mere inclusion on a protected list is insufficient to prioritize urgency.

The principal institutional lesson is therefore that the regulatory list should become the legal layer of a dynamic national conservation system. The priority is not to replace legal texts with scientific databases, but to make them interoperable. Modern protection combines the normative force of law, continuous knowledge updating, and the spatialization of decisions.

6. Perspectives

- Establish a national digital register of protected species combining the legal name, accepted taxonomic name, synonyms, taxonomic identifier, source legal instrument, date of update, and dated IUCN status.
- Conduct exhaustive taxonomic harmonization of the 948 entries, with expert validation, in order to identify synonyms, possible duplicates, infraspecific ranks, and obsolete spellings without altering legal traceability.
- Develop an Algerian National Red List according to IUCN guidelines in order to distinguish global risk from national risk, particularly for species whose situation in Algeria differs from their global status.

- Establish monitoring protocols adapted to detectability: camera traps and occupancy models for rare carnivores, structured counts for ungulates, and permanent plots an

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