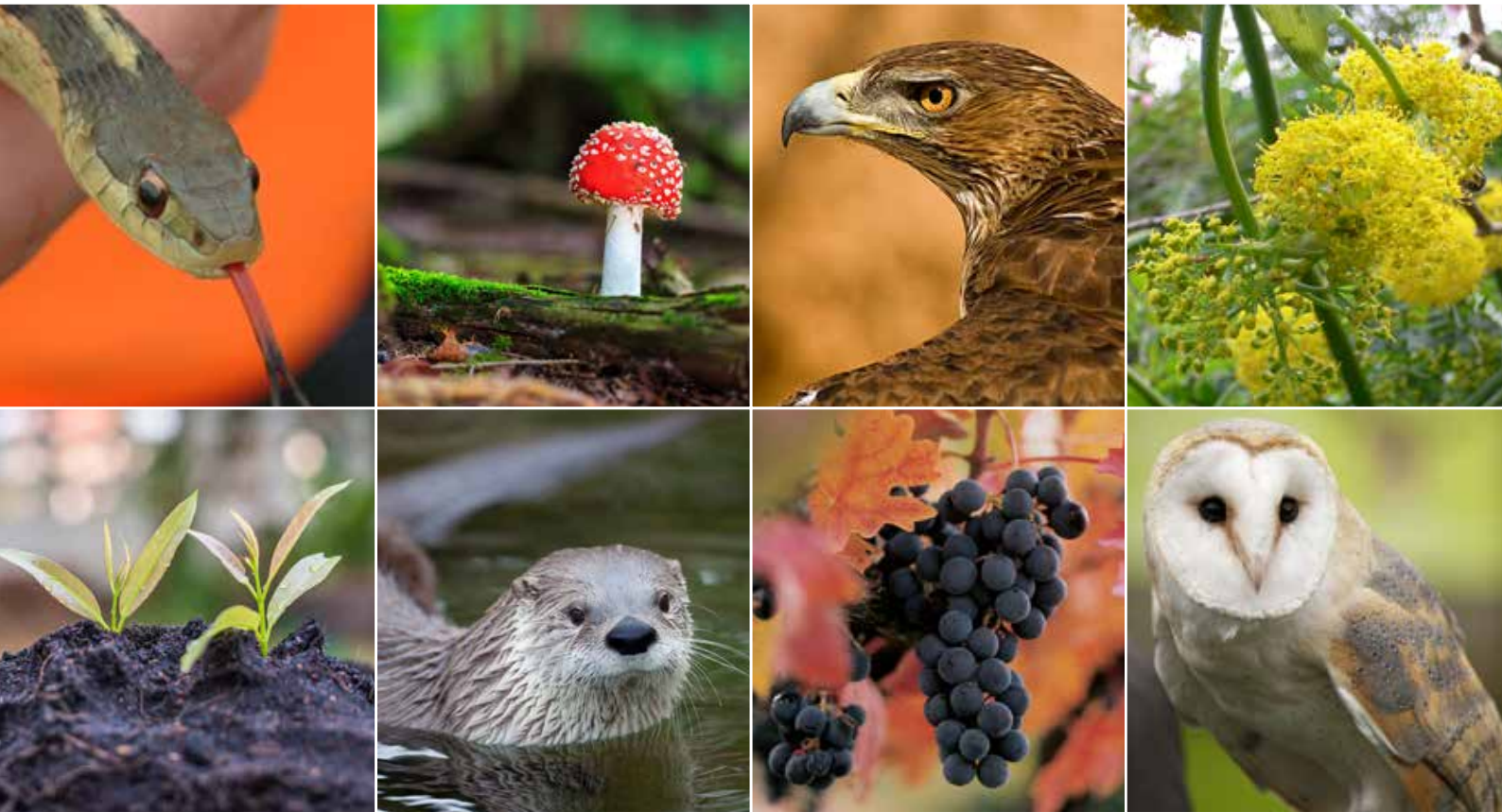
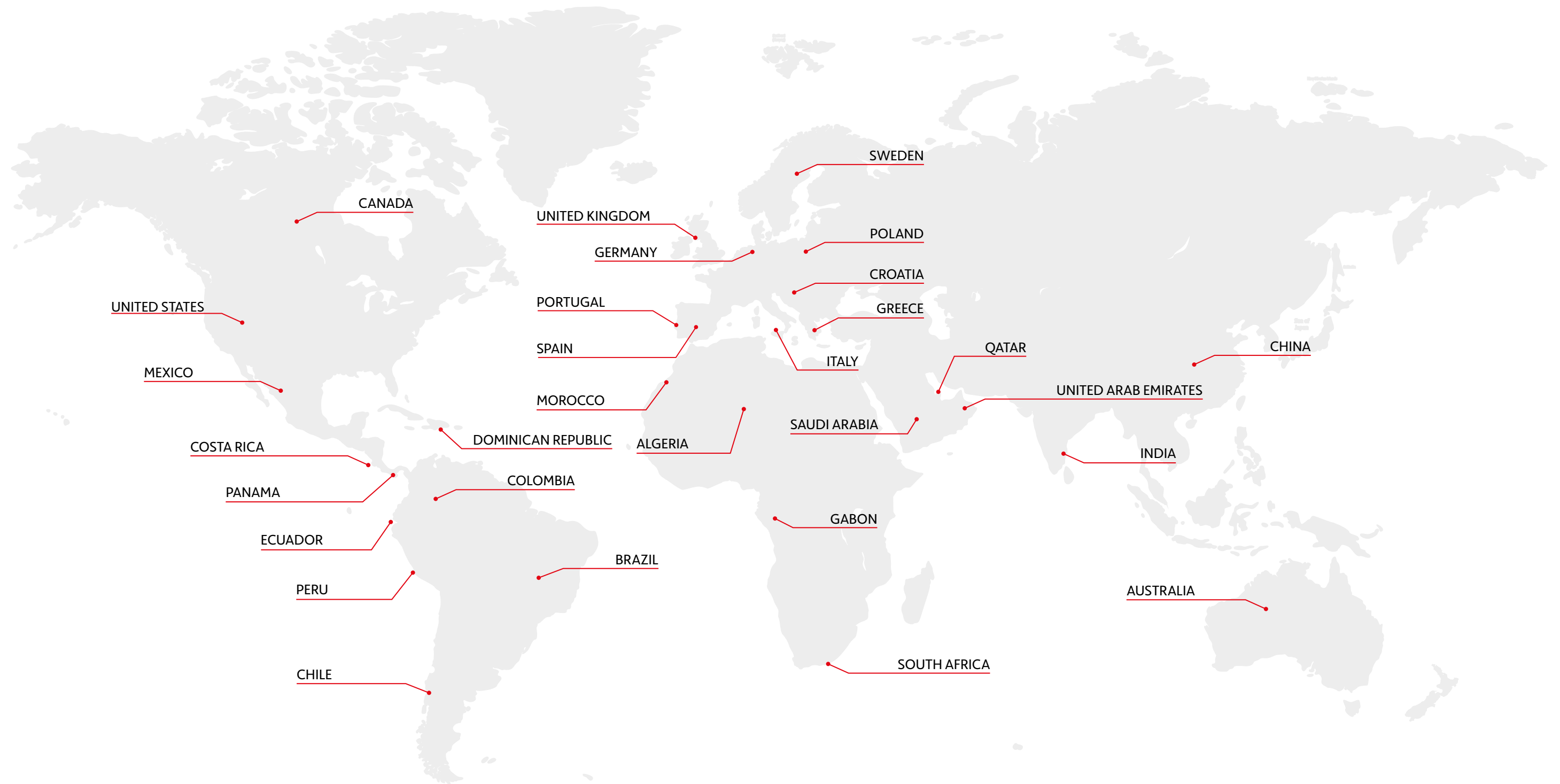


ACCIONA GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO BIODIVERSITY





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ACCIONA drives the transition towards a low carbon economy

Prologue

“Only when the last tree is cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then we will realize that one cannot eat money” (Cree Indians, Canada)

One of ACCIONA’s most noteworthy challenges is the commitment to sustainable development. It is a challenge that begins in the present and heads straight into the future, to coming generations. You may have heard of the sentence recalling that the Earth is not inherited from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. But as we already know, human beings are capable of deciphering the most complicated of scientific mysteries but incapable of understanding thoughts as simple as the one you have just read. The footprint that man has left in the past matters little now with respect to directing our actions and proposals. And above, all regarding our warnings and considerations. We draw conclusions

from the past, but there is no solution there that can guide us in our interest to warn public opinion about the consequences of climate change. The worst of which, without a doubt, is the one that threatens life on the planet.

We could take inventory of how bad we understand the meaning of biodiversity, which is nothing other than the variety of life on Earth, meaning all living plants and animals inhabiting the planet. And we could look the other way when we learn that the species extinction rate is currently 1000 times faster than the historical rate of natural extinction. Preserving biodiversity means that we must be fully committed to the rules that the Earth imposes upon us.

Business strategies are also established this way, with clarity and conviction. And this is how we would like to be understood in ACCIONA: in our commitment to the environment, in

the fight against climate change, in the challenges that are set before us by economic and social development linked to the preservation of the planet. There is no middle ground, nor can there be. You are either in or out. Today, nobody has any doubt about the fact that all plant and animal species, no matter how simple, are a repository of genetic information resulting from thousands of years of evolution, and when they go extinct, they disappear and are lost forever.

Dear reader, the report you have in your hands reflects, with both humbleness and decisiveness, the labour that those of us who work at ACCIONA perform in favour of preserving biodiversity wherever our brand is present. We would like you to consider it as a written commitment that binds us to continuously adapt.



“Halting biodiversity loss and tackling climate change, are one of the main challenges facing humanity”

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD - 2008.

Conserving the natural environment and biodiversity is a mainstay of the ACCIONA's environmental strategy



Conservation of biodiversity and the responsible use of our natural heritage are, for ACCIONA, as well as an ethical commitment, a necessary condition for global sustainability

Principles of ACCIONA's biodiversity policy

- Incorporate biodiversity conservation into its strategy, as a key component when making decisions in the areas of planning, implementation, operating and dismantling of its facilities.
- Promote awareness and training on biodiversity and conservation in its various lines of business, promoting best practices and communication internally and externally.
- Drive training of Company personnel in biodiversity.
- Develop a programme for offsetting impacts generated on the natural environment and biodiversity.
- Establish regular monitoring of the impacts on biodiversity of the Company's different projects and facilities.
- Underscore and communicate relevant actions in the field of environmental conservation, fostering a culture of biodiversity conservation.
- Promote actions aimed at protecting and improving the natural environment.
- Collaborate with government, local communities, social organisations and other stakeholders in the development of biodiversity conservation, awareness and research actions.

Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), at its meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Japan in 2011, set out its Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020. This Plan recognises the progress that has taken place towards the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources into companies' economic activities, setting a series of targets to make variables related to biodiversity an important element in business decision making.

For ACCIONA, in addition to the fight against climate change, conserving the natural environment and biodiversity is a mainstay of its environmental strategy. It has had a specific Natural Environment and Biodiversity organisational unit since 2011, as well as a Panel of Experts in Biodiversity. Since 2012, it went further towards achieving the principles defined in its Biodiversity Policy, promoting reconciliation between conserving species and natural places and carrying out its production business.



→ Biodiversity Offsetting and Improvement Programme: Net Positive Impact



In the Sustainability Master Plan 2020, ACCIONA has set the Neutral Biodiversity Footprint as a target, which means, a target of No Net Loss of biodiversity and achieve, when possible, a Net Positive Impact



“ACCIONA is aware that biodiversity itself is a key and valuable natural resource, promotes its value and conservation as a necessary measure for economic development and social progress.”

For this reason and in the framework of its four environmental policies, ACCIONA has an Environmental Offsetting Plan, through which actions constitutes a differentiation by the positive impact they generate, are implanted.

Within this Plan is developed the Biodiversity Offsetting and Improvement Programme which designs and execute initiatives that go beyond administrative environmental requirements on a voluntary basis aimed to favour certain threatened species and/or ecosystems.

Some of the noteworthy actions within this program are:

- Nesting boxes for protected species in ACCIONA's facilities.
- Using photo-trapping to research the presence and behaviour of wild animals around ACCIONA's facilities.
- Fruit trees in bear country.
- Regional network for the protection of threatened species in Extremadura, Spain.
- Captive Breeding project for european mink, for reintroduction to the natural environment.
- Creating a wetland and a bankside wood using renewable energies.

Nesting boxes for protected species in ACCIONA's facilities

The group of nocturnal birds of prey plays an essential role in maintaining the ecological balance in many of the planet's ecosystems. For this reason they are fully protected by legislation in numerous countries.

In recent decades, some of these species have seen their populations drop in several countries, Spain among them, for several reasons, including the scarcity of appropriate nesting places.

Indeed, the majority of these species,

at least those living in Spain, make their nests in holes in old trees, which are often cut down and removed from the countryside. Therefore, the availability of appropriate breeding places usually acts as a limiting factor for the majority of these species.

In order to benefit populations of nocturnal birds of prey, ACCIONA initiated in 2012, a campaign to install nesting boxes appropriate for these species, which are being placed in a significant number of its facilities.

These are nesting boxes that look like those commonly made for insect-eating bird nesting, but of a much bigger size. Specifically, their dimensions are 35 cm x 35 cm at the base and 40-50 cm high. The width of the opening varies between 7 cm and 12 cm in diameter, depending on the species they are aimed at. They are made from certified pine wood and treated with linseed oil to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.

The NGO Brinzal, which specialises in nocturnal birds of prey, offered technical

advice in the project.

Furthermore, the Disabled Employment Centre of the Prodis Foundation, a not-for-profit institution whose purpose is to improve the social and working integration of young people with learning disabilities, have collaborated in the nesting boxes construction.

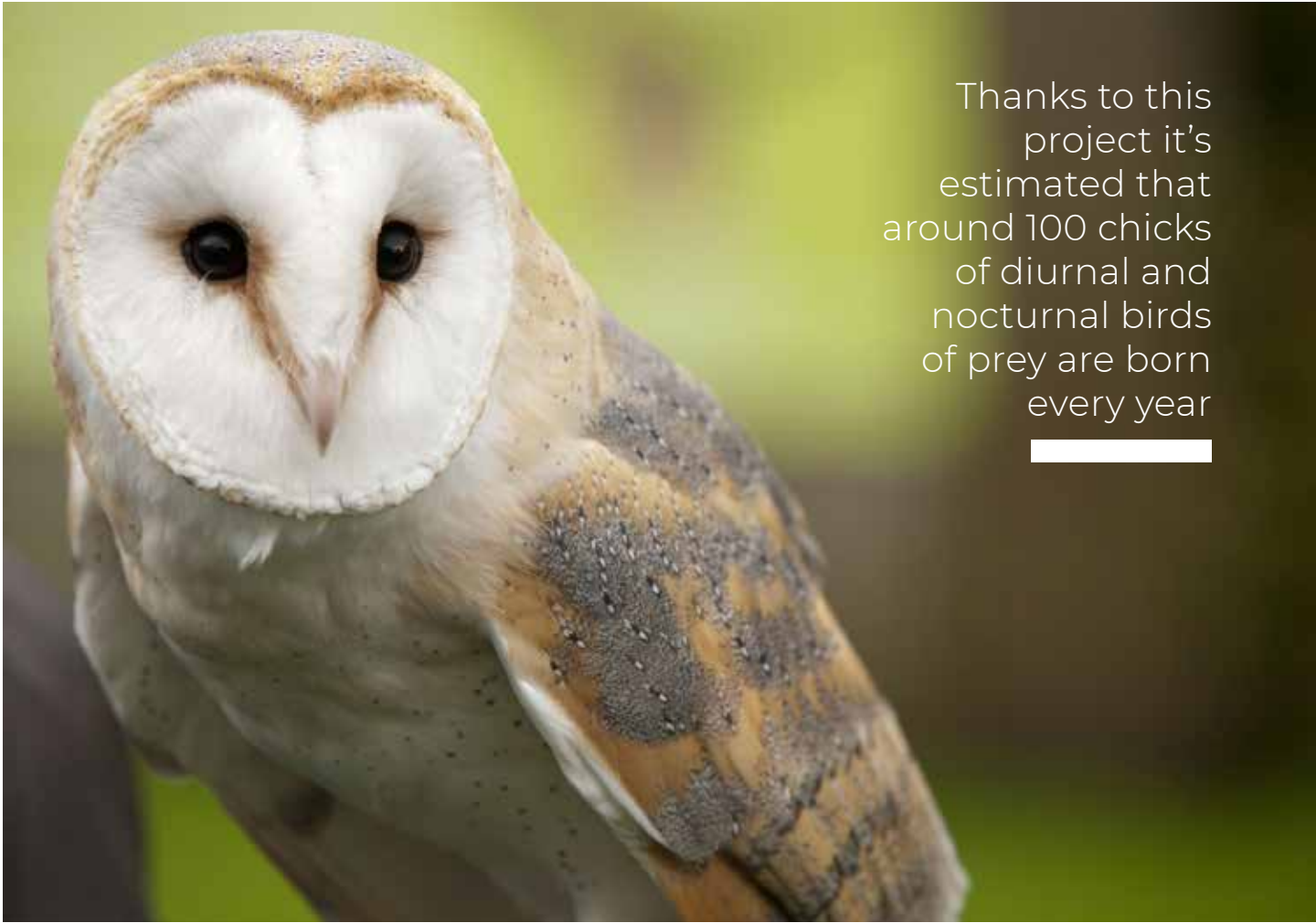
In total, 500 nesting boxes have been made for its installation in ACCIONA's facilities throughout Spain. In addition, during the last years 36 nesting boxes

have been installed in the Atotonilco wastewater treatment plant, Mexico, one of the largest in the world. Based on previous experiences in Spain and México, in 2016 the Company proceeded to install 7 nesting boxes in areas of great environmental interest in Portugal, such as the Parque Ambiental Do Alambre and Estuário do Sado Natural Reserve.

The target species for the nesting boxes in Spain are the following nocturnal birds of prey: tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), little owl (*Athene noctua*)

and eurasian scops-owl (*Otus scops*). Nesting boxes can also be used for nesting by other species of diurnal birds of prey, also of great interest, such as the common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) and the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*).

All these species are fully protected under spanish regulations and are included in *Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species*.



Thanks to this project it's estimated that around 100 chicks of diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey are born every year

500 nesting boxes located in ACCIONA's facilities: waste water treatment plants, water purification plants, solar plants, hydroelectric power plants, vineyards, buildings, etc

Other birds have also made their nests in the nesting boxes, such as the spotless starling or the rock pigeon, and several have been occupied by bees, which is also of great environmental interest, as these insects perform an excellent function in pollinating plants and their numbers are plummeting around the world.

ACCIONA has carried out the monitoring of some of the breeding pairs, with some truly surprising information about its feeding results. In particular, one pair of barn owls that nested in a nesting box located in a facility in Castilla y León carried around twenty voles to the nest each night to feed their chicks during their feeding period.

As voles are considered to be pests for agriculture in Castilla y León, this means that a single pair of barn owls eliminates around 2,000 voles per year, confirming the importance of nocturnal birds of prey to maintaining the ecological balance and how beneficial they are to agriculture.

During the last two years, monitoring of the occupation in the breeding period has carried out, with the aim of obtaining information about species and its distribution. The results obtained have been very successful, 100% of the target species have nested. Thanks to this project, it is estimated that around 100 bird of prey chicks as barn owls, eurasian scops-owls, little owls, tawny owls,

common kestrels and lesser kestrels are born every year.

As can be seen, this is a project of great environmental and social interest. The placement of nesting boxes in ACCIONA's facilities is going to constitute an own distinguishing mark of the Company and one proof more of its commitment with the protection and improvement of the biodiversity.



During these years, many of acciona's nesting boxes have been occupied by colonies of bees, which is of great environment interest



Little owl nesting in a nesting box in an ACCIONA's facility

Benefiting bees

Numerous studies have shown a worldwide decline in bee populations, which is attributed mainly to the use of phytosanitary products and to pollution in general. In this regard, various international organisations have raised the alarm, as preserving bees is fundamental not only to conserving the natural environment, but also to food production, given their pollinating function.

Some of ACCIONA's nesting boxes, especially those with round openings, have been occupied by colonies of bees. This is of great environmental interest as it benefits species which has undergone significant decreases in populations in recent years and which are essential for pollinating crops and conserving ecosystems.



Roe deer in the vicinity of a wind farm in Galicia



Genet near a waste water treatment plant in Autonomous Community of Madrid



Fox near a wind farm in Castilla y León

Using photo-trapping to research the presence and behaviour of wild animals around ACCIONA's facilities

ACCIONA has carried out an environmental research project to study the wild fauna inhabiting the area around its facilities, using a photo-trapping technique.

The objective has been to act over the fauna group of terrestrial mammals on which it is interesting its relationship with exploitations and infrastructures, due to their special features have to be located in the natural environment, as wind farms, solar plants, being thermal or photovoltaic, waste water treatment plants, roads or vineyards.

To perform the work, a total of 42 photo-trapping cameras, with sensors for activation by movement, were located around 30 facilities in six autonomous regions.

The cameras remained installed for 15 months, although the number of months they were in place in each facility varied from one facility to another, but always within this period.

Over that time, more than 21,000 photographs and videos of various animal species were taken.

Focusing on carnivorous mammals, which was the main target group for the work and for being a good indicator of the presence or not of the empty effect around a facility, it has been photographed 12 of the 15 native carnivorous mammals species which inhabits in Spain, they were photographed.

Additionally, the three that were not detected was due to the fact that none of the facilities studied were in areas where those species inhabit.



Male spanish ibex in the vicinity of a wind farm on a mountain in Valencia

Work was carried out in 30 ACCIONA's facilities in six autonomous regions of Spain and more than 21,000 photos and videos of wild animals were taken



Fox near a wind farm in Castilla y León



A family of egyptian mongooses in the vicinity of a waste water treatment plant in the Autonomous Community of Madrid.



Wolf in a wind farm surroundings in Castilla y León

Results obtained

The results obtained can be considered to be highly satisfactory because all the carnivorous mammals that could be present in the habitats around the facilities studied were detected and photographed around them. Some species were even confirmed to be present in certain areas where they were unexpected. In fact the data obtained provides very interesting information on certain species from the biological and environmental point of view.

An stable presence of european wildcats has been detected in Valencia, a species whose distribution has been drastically reduced in recent years, especially in the southern half of the country.

Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), stone martens (*Martes foina*), pine martens (*Martes martes*), polecats (*Mustela putorius*), genet (*Genetta genetta*), eurasian badgers (*Meles meles*), weasels (*Mustela nivalis*), european wildcats (*Felis silvestris*), egyptian mongooses (*Herpestes ichneumon*), eurasian otters (*Lutra lutra*), wolves (*Canis lupus*) and bears (*Ursus arctos*) were photographed. The american mink (*Neovison vison*), which has established itself in the wild in recent decades, needs to be added

80% of the iberian peninsula's carnivorous mammals species were photographed



European wildcat near a wind farm in Castilla y León

to these species.

The most frequent of all of them was the fox and, to a lesser extent, the stone marten, both of which were present in the surroundings of practically all the facilities studied.

European wildcats were photographed in Castilla y León, Galicia and Valencia, in which it was especially interesting to find them, as this is a species that was present in practically all of Spain until

recently, were is becoming much rarer in the southern half of the country in recent years.

Egyptian mongooses were photographed near a thermosolar plant in Extremadura and the waste water treatment plants in Madrid, where photos and videos confirmed their breeding. This fact is highly relevant as it is a species that was not present in the region ten years ago, having arrived naturally from southern Spain.

Wolves were detected at the wind farms in Galicia and Castilla y León, having confirmed how they habitually use the service roads of some of the wind farms, in which they even hunt.

Finally, highlight the detection of the brown bear, which is an endangered species of which only a little over 200 individuals survive in Spain. It was photographed in a wind farm in Castilla y León.



Family of stone martens in the vicinity of a wind farm in Valencia

The northward shift of several mammal species that lived in southern latitudes is observed, which might be due to climate change

The photographs and videos obtained have also provided a significant amount of information on the behaviour of various species of mammals, for example about their diurnal or nocturnal nature



Eurasian badger in the vicinity of a wind farm in Castilla y León, at an altitude of over 1,500 metres



Red deer in a wind farm in Castilla y León



Wild boars in a wind farm in Valencia

Terrestrial mammals are perfectly adapted to the studied facilities

Other non-carnivorous mammals were photographed around the facilities, such as rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), hares (*Lepus capensis*), wild boars (*Sus scrofa*), spanish ibex (*Capra pyrenaica*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), among others. The photographs and videos taken confirm the abundance of wild boars in the majority of habitats, as well as their wandering life, the abundance and expansion of roe deers in many areas and the natural colonisation of new areas by red deers.

Species such as the egyptian mongoose were found to be completely diurnal (practically all the photographs and videos were taken during the day), as were the spanish ibex.

Species such as wild boars, roe deers, pine martens, wildcats, foxes and wolves were photographed both during the day and night. Others, such as badgers, stone martens and genets have shown nocturnal habits.

Roe deer near a highway that ACCIONA maintains



Numerous relevant findings were obtained on the behaviour and geographical distribution of some species



Water rail at the effluent outlet of a waste water treatment plant in the Community of Madrid



Young wild boars in the vicinity of a wind farm in Valencia



Otter near a thermosolar plant in Extremadura

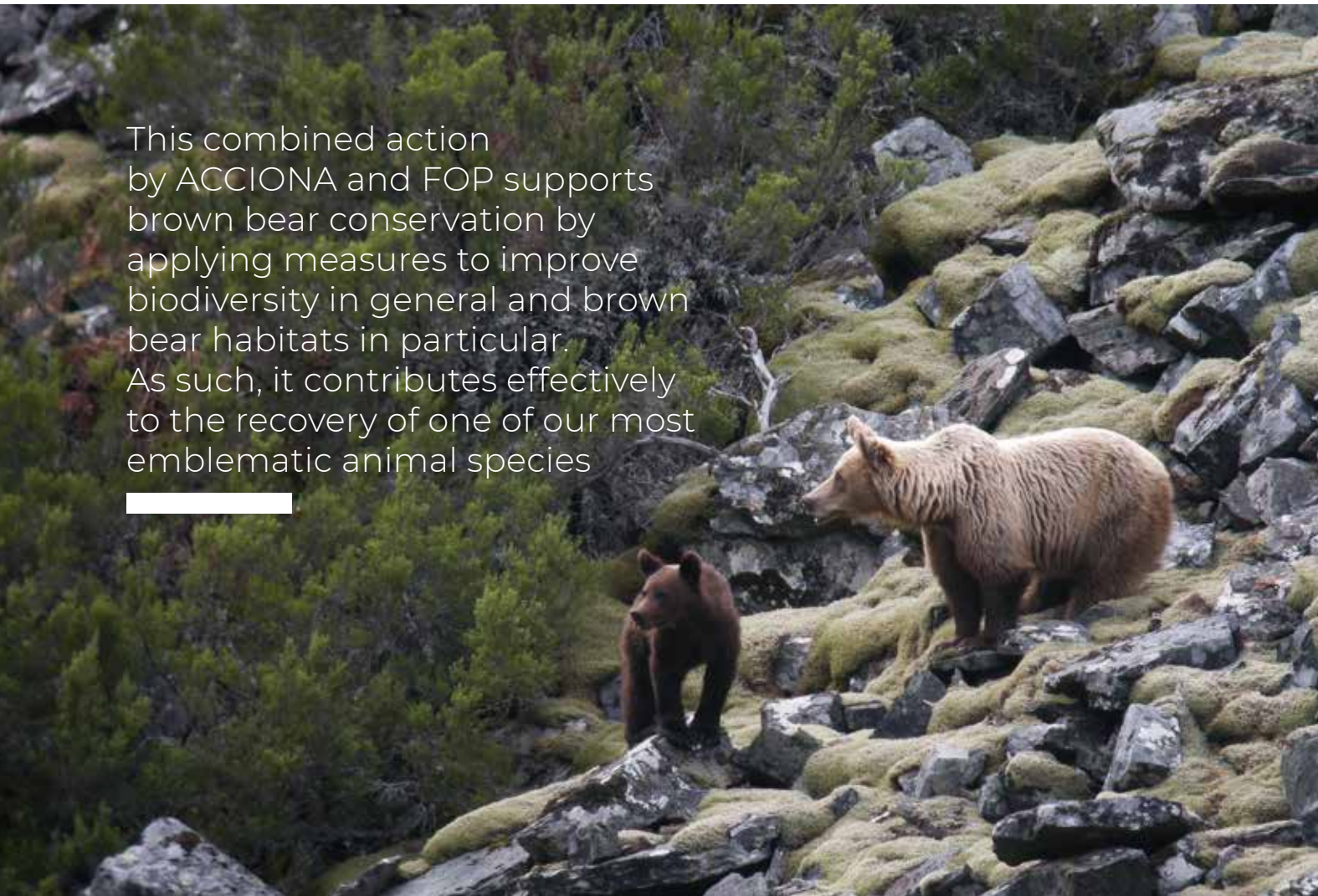
Another interesting finding was how the different species of carnivorous mammals tend to avoid each other, as only one photograph was obtained showing individuals of different species at the same time.

Although birds were not the target of this work, around 60 species were also photographed, providing interesting information, such as the stable presence of water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) at the outlet of a waste water treatment plant.



Hare in the vicinity of a wind farm in Castilla y León

This combined action by ACCIONA and FOP supports brown bear conservation by applying measures to improve biodiversity in general and brown bear habitats in particular. As such, it contributes effectively to the recovery of one of our most emblematic animal species



Bear eating fruits of buckthorn



Bear and her breeding



Action in the bear area, which is the only breeding unit where only 40 individuals remain

Photos: Brown Bear Foundation (FOP). www.fundacionosopardo.org

Fruit Trees in Bear Country

24,000 fruit trees planted in six years in the Cantabrian Mountains to benefit brown bears.

The brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) is listed as “threatened” by the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species. Although the population of cantabrian bears has been growing in Spain in recent years, this growth has been significantly slower in the eastern subpopulation, which includes the palentino hills in Palencia and Liébana as well as Polaciones hills in Cantabria. This subpopulation slightly exceeds 40 individuals.

Various scientific studies indicate that

reproductive success and the survival of the cubs appear to be directly linked to the availability of food, hence greater feed diversity would be supremely important for their recovery. This is why ACCIONA and the Brown Bear Foundation (FOP) initiated this project, with the main objective of enriching the hills where the bears live in Palencia and Cantabria by planting fruit trees to improve the availability, in terms of variety and amount, of food for brown bears.

The main woodlands in Palencia and Cantabria are oak (*Quercus spp.*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), woods, which are very attractive to bears, but they

need a greater variety of fruit-bearing species to compensate during years when acorn and beechnut production is scarce, as well as to offer high energy foods in seasons of scarcity, such as summer.

In total, from 2012 to 2017, ACCIONA planted 24,000 fruit trees of various species: cherry, apple, whitebeam, alpine buckthorn, alder buckthorn and rowan distributed in numerous copses to cover a larger enriched terrain. Their survival rate exceeds 93%.

→ **Location of the fruit tree plantation areas in Palencia and Cantabria**
(2012 to 2017)



This action enriches mountains where bears live by creating a series of feeding points and, in turn, contributes to **improve biodiversity and CO₂ fixation**

Regional Network for the Protection of Threatened Species in Extremadura

This project has been included in the 10-year review report of the Monfragüe Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

Within this programme, ACCIONA's actions are specifically highlighted as innovative and are framed as the main conservation programmes that have been carried out in this biosphere reserve during the last 10 years.

The purpose of this project has been to favour certain birds of prey species whose existence is threatened. It was initiated at the beginning of 2013 in the

Autonomous Community of Extremadura and it was designed and carried out by ACCIONA in cooperation with the Regional Government.

It has been a regional scale project with clear international implications, given the large number of over-wintering birds of prey that have been favoured, which nest in northern and central Europe in the summer and spend the winter in central and southern Spain.

It has been the establishment and maintenance of three strategic feeding sites in the region for these species. The sites are located in the Monfragüe

National Park and Biosphere Reserve (Cáceres), La Roca de La Sierra (Badajoz) and Trujillo (Cáceres).

Each feeding site has consisted of a fenced plot of land between 5,000 and 10,000 m², where specific food for these species have been regularly provided.

The main target species of this project has been the red kite (*Milvus milvus*), given that its Spanish population has dropped drastically between 40% and 50% in just one decade. This is why the Environmental Administration raised the category of the species in the *Spanish*



Egyptian vulture

Catalogue of Threatened Species to "In danger of extinction".

The project has also favoured other species of carrion-eating birds of prey that are as well threatened, such as the cinereous vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) and the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), both listed as "vulnerable" in the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species, and to a lesser extent, also the black kite (*Milvus migrans*), listed as "special protection".

The main achievement of the project has been the design of a method that allows the selective feeding of the target species, versus other opportunistic species such as the griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), this carrion-eating bird is very abundant in our country, and it tends to monopolise feeding stations for carrion-eating birds, thereby hindering other species from accessing food.

Consequently, a number of selective techniques for providing and distributing food were experimented until the established objective was reached. The results have been very satisfactory, given that the targeted bird species have been regularly observed at the feeding place, which have contributed to stabilise its populations.

Pioneering project of environmental interest that have favoured threatened birds of prey

ACCIONA has implemented a specific feeding system which provided a supplementary source of food for species like red kite



Red kite

→ Location of the three feeding sites, in Extremadura, Spain





Platforms installed in the scrubland for feeding kites

Monfragüe National Park feeding site

The Monfragüe National Park, declared as Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO, is one of the areas of major importance worldwide for some bird species that are typical of mediterranean scrubland area, which houses the largest colony of cinereous vultures in the world.

Even though this feeding point had previously existed, it was inactive. Thanks to ACCIONA's intervention, it began to

operate again in this new stage.

The species of greatest interest that have fed at this site are the egyptian vulture and the cinereous vulture, and sporadically the golden eagle. The black kite and the griffon vulture also visited this feeding site. However, it has been possible to minimise the presence of the griffon vulture in favour of the former birds.



Black kite



Cinereous vulture



Black kites at one of the feeding sites

La Roca De La Sierra feeding site

It is located in the Dehesa Boyal in the township of La Roca de la Sierra (Badajoz), it was created for the main purpose of favouring the red kite, given the large number of this species over-winter in the surrounding area, where there is at least one nesting pair.

It was regularly visited by red kites, and in winter, it has been common to observe between 5 and 15 individuals

of the species feeding there or flying overhead.

Also in this case, it was possible to minimise and even prevent the griffon vulture from going down to feed.



Feeding platforms at La Roca de la Sierra

It was created for the main purpose of favouring the **red kite**, given the large number of this species over-winter in the surrounding area

The population of the **red kite** (*Milvus milvus*), a species in danger of extinction, has dropped drastically in Spain by **more than 35%** in just one decade



Red kites in a roosts closer to the feeding point

Trujillo feeding site

It was located in the Dehesa Boyal of Trujillo (Cáceres).

The main objective of this feeding site has been to favour the red kite, given the large number of this species over-winter in the surrounding area.

In winter, this feeding site has been regularly visited by a larger number of red kites than at the La Roca de la Sierra site. It has also been possible to reduce visits by the griffon vulture, which are seen only sporadically for not being able to access food.



The results obtained at the three feeding sites have been very satisfactory. **La Roca de la Sierra** and **Trujillo** sites were designed basically to favour the **red kite**, while the **Monfragüe** site has served other species that are also of great interest, such as the cinereous vulture, the egyptian vulture and sporadically the **golden eagle**



European mink

Captive Breeding Project for european mink, for reintroduction to the natural environment

ACCIONA has been collaborating actively since 2013 with the Foundation for Research in Ethology and Biodiversity (FIEB) on the Captive Breeding Project for european mink (*Mustela lutreola*) which Foundation carries out at its facilities at Casarrubios del Monte (Toledo). This is the one of the only two captive breeding centres authorised in Spain for this endangered species.

The European mink is the Europe's most endangered mammal, having seen its populations fall dramatically in recent years, partly as a consequence of the irruption of american mink.

One of the only three populations of european mink remaining in Europe is in Spain, extending itself through part of the Basque Country, Navarre, La Rioja,

northern Soria and north-eastern Burgos, where their populations keeps decreasing. For this reason, in 2017 it has been listed as species in a "critical situation" according to the criteria in the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species.

This european project is part of the Captive Breeding Program within the national strategy for the **conservation of this species**

The objective of this project is to achieve captive breeding of this species, generating a certain number of individuals for later reintroduction to the areas where the species lives, where the causes of their disappearance have gone, both in Spain and in other countries in the European Union.

In this facilities, between 2015 and 2019, 49 breedings were born in perfect

condition, which is a success for the quick retrieval of good results and for the contribution to the viability of the European mink captive breeding programme.

ACCIONA have collaborated in extending and improving the facilities, considerably increasing the facility size per individual as well as the water pool each individual has. The facilities also have closed-circuit

cameras and sensors that allows the monitoring of the individuals 24 hours a day.

This project is carried out with the support of the Biodiversity Foundation, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the collaboration of ACCIONA.



A few breedings have already born within the framework of this project



By carrying out this project in a degraded area of little natural value, ACCIONA and the FIEB managed to reverse the process, supporting its environmental regeneration. This also represents a novel conjunction between improving **the natural environment** and **using renewable energies**

Creating a wetland and a bankside wood using renewable energies

ACCIONA has regenerated with renewable energies a riverbank ecosystem by creating a wetland and repopulating of a riverside forest. This action has allowed recovering an environmental degraded area in the province of Toledo, turning this area in a refuge for birds, reptiles and amphibians and a new stop on the route of migratory

birds that cross the Peninsula.

This action is technically innovative as for the creation of the wetland a renewable energy system has been used which ensures the existence of a continuous layer of water in the wetland, regardless of the periods of droughts. For this, when there is not enough water to ensure the

survival of the fauna, water is withdrawn from a nearby aquifer using solar panels. In turn, the aquifer is fed by the natural filtration of water from the wetland.

This technique, which makes the wetland sustainable and autonomous, can be extrapolated to any area where there is availability of a nearby water source.

This project, which has been developed and planned by ACCIONA within its Biodiversity Policy in collaboration with the Fundación para la Investigación en Etología y Biodiversidad (FIEB) has achieved the restoration of more than 10.000 m² of a degraded area, of which 600 m² are wetland and the rest is a repopulated forest with 350 native trees like poplars and ash trees.

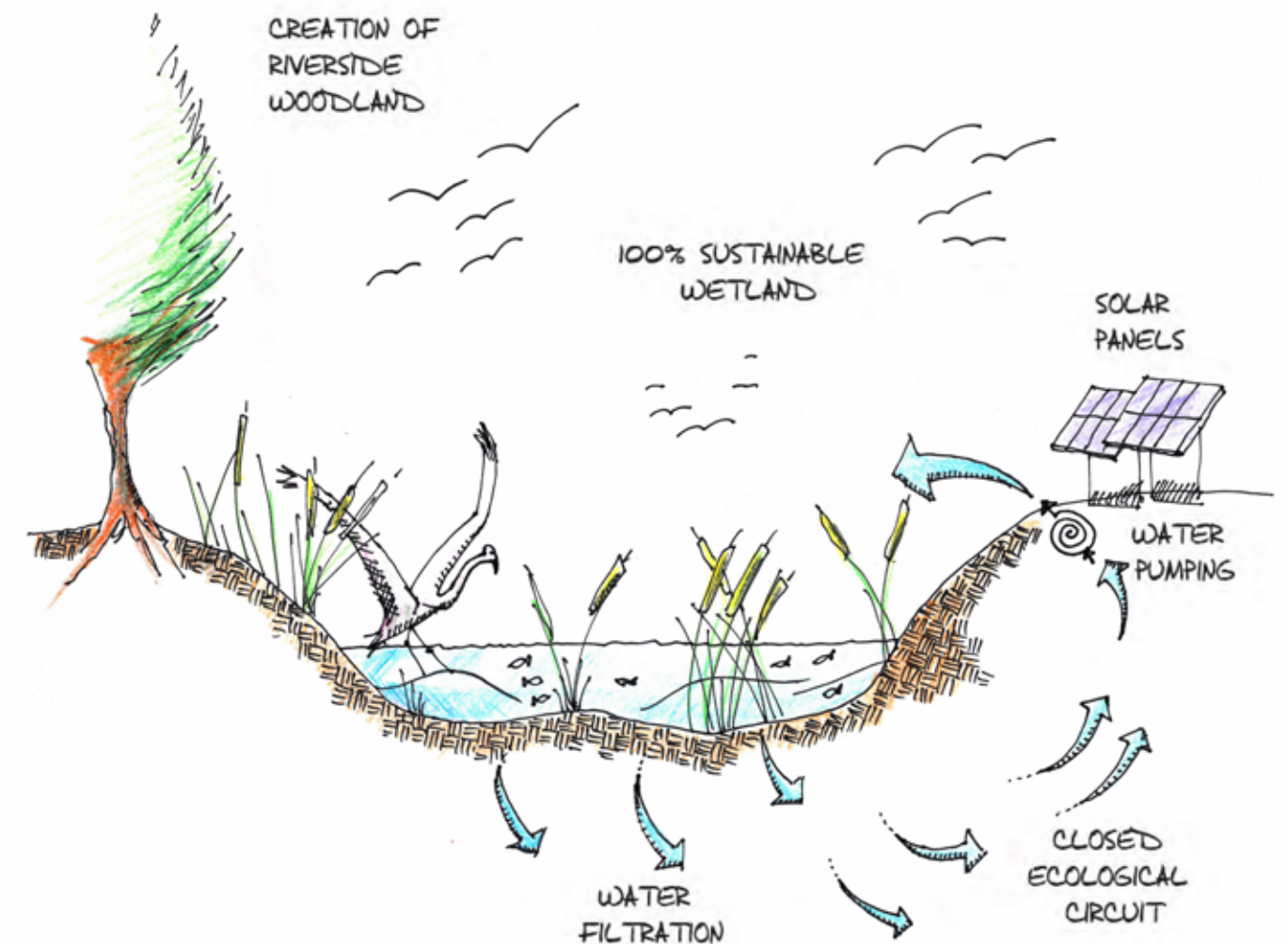
The wetland is located at Casarrubios del Monte (Toledo), in a land in which two decades ago there was a riverside forest but at present it was degraded and without any vegetation. This site is

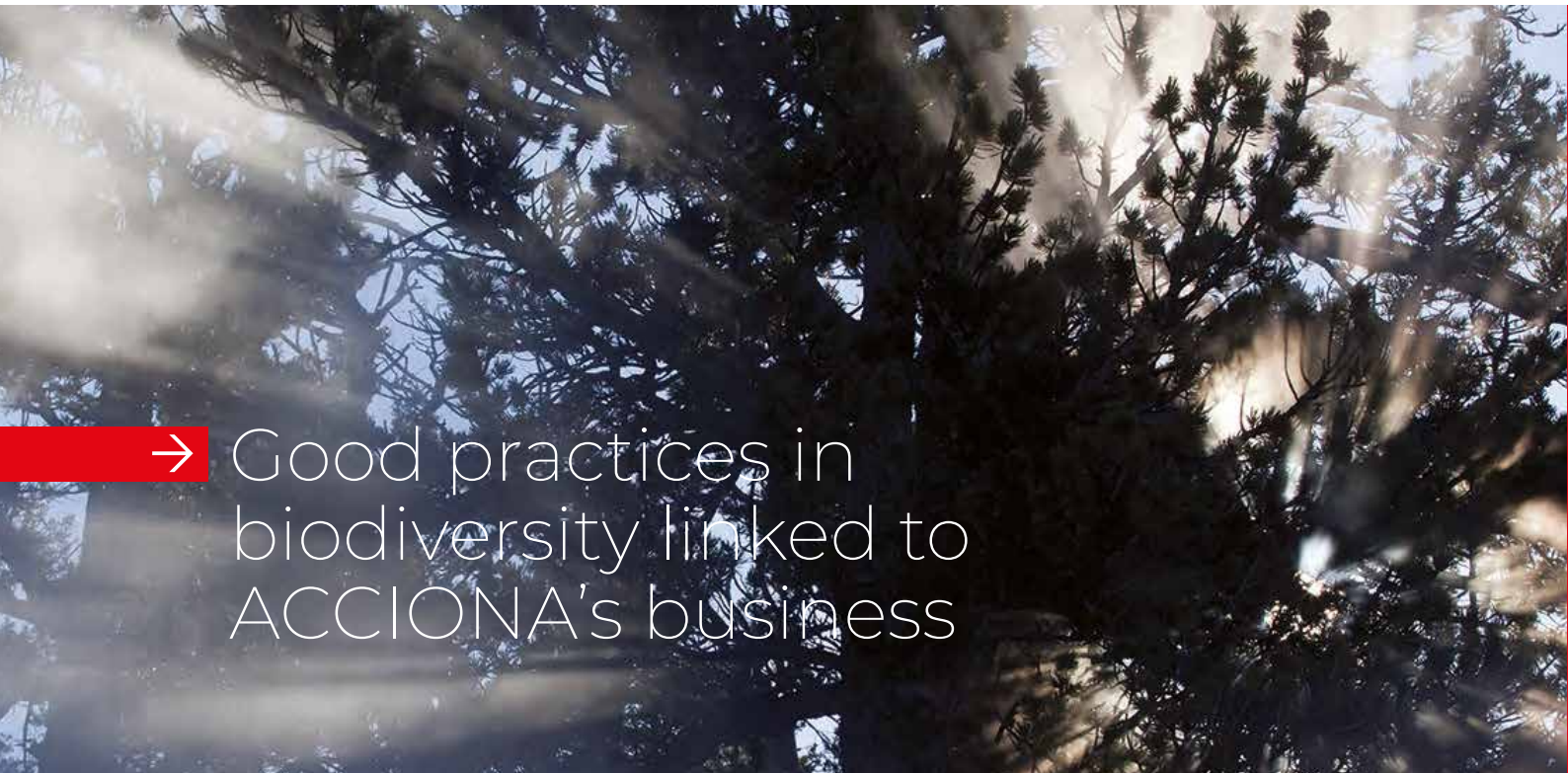
currently managed by the Fundación para la Investigación en Etología y Biodiversidad which gave in the land to ACCIONA to carry out this project.

The regeneration of this degraded land has allowed it now to be a refuge for birds, among which stand out (*Anas platyrhynchos*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), common stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) and kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), reptiles such as the viperine snake (*Natrix maura*) and amphibians such as natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*) and perez's frog (*Pelophylax perezi*).

By carrying out this project in a degraded area of little natural value, ACCIONA and FIEB have managed to reverse the process, supporting its environmental regeneration and representing a novel conjunction between improving the natural environment and using renewable energies.

→ Operation diagram of the wetland





→ Good practices in biodiversity linked to ACCIONA's business

From the rain forests of Canada to the deserts of Peru, through temperate forest or tropical jungles, ACCIONA has carried out widely varied biodiversity preservation actions involving a large number of species.

Next are detailed some of the most striking and interesting actions as well as the Company's commitment to protecting ecosystems and species.



WORKING TO BENEFIT THE FAUNA

Many of ACCIONA's projects around the world need to work with habitats where protected species live, or they are projects where special monitoring of some species is necessary to check their behaviour or their interaction with the environment or the project. Some of the work can be highlighted.





One of the most important commitments that can be made in terms of biodiversity involves the protection of threatened fauna



Specimens of the two species were also radio tagged to know their behaviour and to be able to monitor their biometric data

Thamnophis butleri Elaphe gloydi



Improving the habitat for protected ophidian in Ontario, Canada

Improving the habitat for protected ophidian in The Rt. Hon. Herb Gray Parkway Project in Canada.

Elaphe gloydi and *Thamnophis butleri* are two Canadian ophidian species that inhabit the areas around the Rt. Hon. Herb Gray Parkway project at Windsor (Canada) and are the species with which work has been carried out to support the expansion of their habitat and develop monitoring and control measures.

An action protocol was established to prevent impacts on both species, from placing specific barriers to prevent them from passing into work areas, to establishing a rescue, capture and relocation system operated by experts in the subject and specialised personnel.

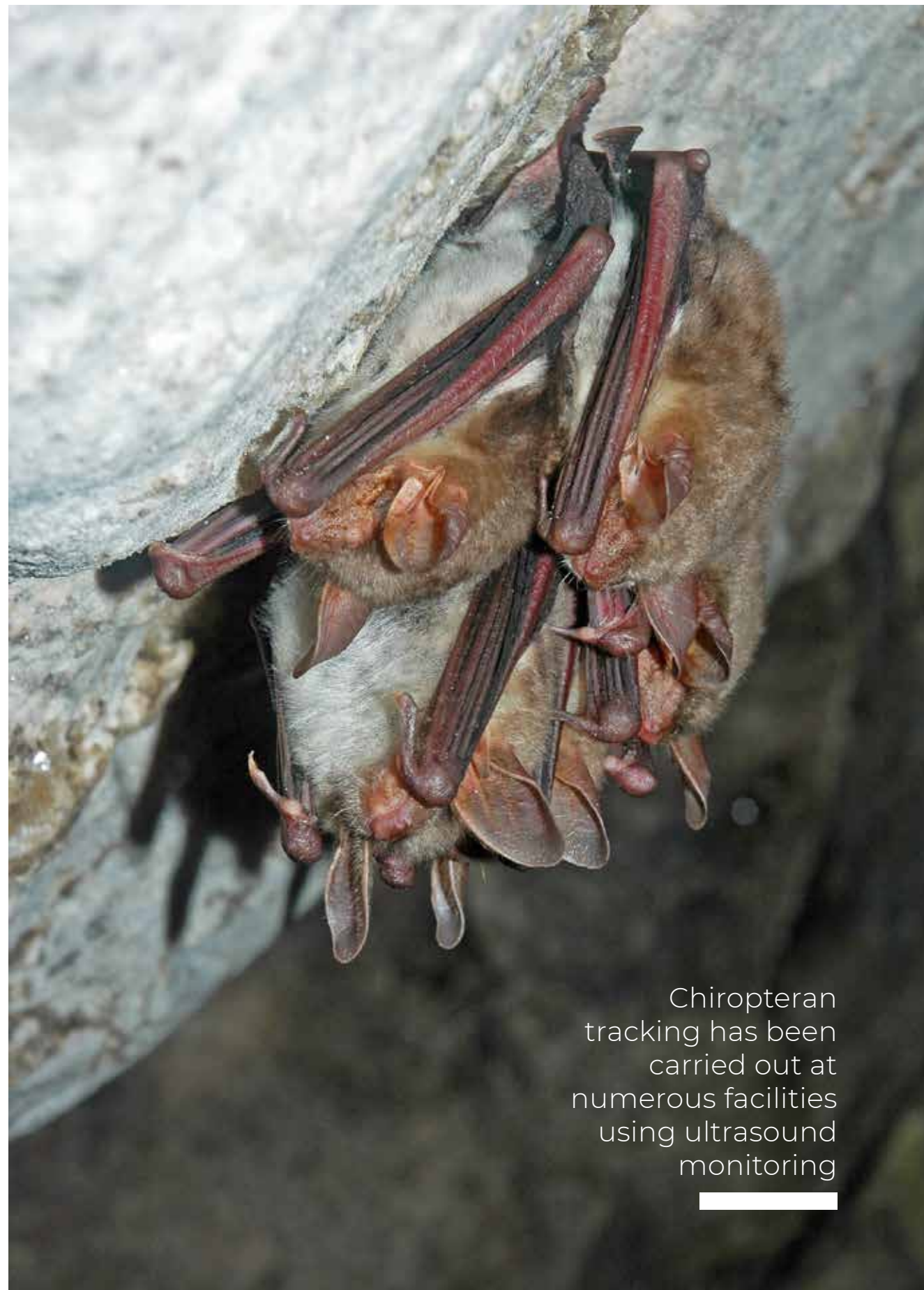
One of the most outstanding actions was the creation of hibernaculum for this type of threatened fauna.



Rescue, capture and relocation system operated by experts in the subject and specialised personnel

These are structures capable of housing hundreds of specimens during the winter, where they spend the cold season in large groups. In addition, various forestry and population control actions were used to manage the wet prairie areas around the project where woodland vegetation was colonising the wet prairies, endangering numerous highly interesting animal and plant species. Controlled fires have been prescribed to reduce the woodland

vegetation colonization. Some areas have been replanted and restored and woodland invasion of these ecosystems has been kept under control.



Rhinolophus hipposideros

Chiropteran tracking has been carried out at numerous facilities using ultrasound monitoring



White-tailed eagles
(*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

Environmental monitoring allows to know interesting data on the behaviour of these species



Golden eagle
(*Aquila chrysaetos*)



Horseshoe bat
(*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)



Eurasian eagle-owls
(*Bubo bubo*)

Monitoring birds of prey and chiropteran in wind farms

In addition to the usual monitoring and surveillance plans of wind power facilities at operational stages, specific studies are conducted for interesting species. In this way, monitoring of the presence and activity of chiropteran in Croatia and Mexico, and eurasian eagle-owls (*Bubo bubo*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in Spain have been carried out.

This work seeks to gather precise information on the behaviour of

these species as well as to propose improvement measures for the populations or to control impacts.

In the case of chiropteran, ultrasound detectors have been used to register the flight pattern of the different species based on their own ultrasound frequencies, since these are specific for each species.

In the case of eurasian eagle-owls pairs

on a spanish wind farm, the aim was to study the breeding success of the pairs settled in the facility itself. On the other hand, a satellite radio-tracking of a golden eagle in Navarra, Spain was carried out, whose objective has been to know the species' home range and use its space to analyse its habits and thus improve its management in the region.



Waterfowl and seabirds

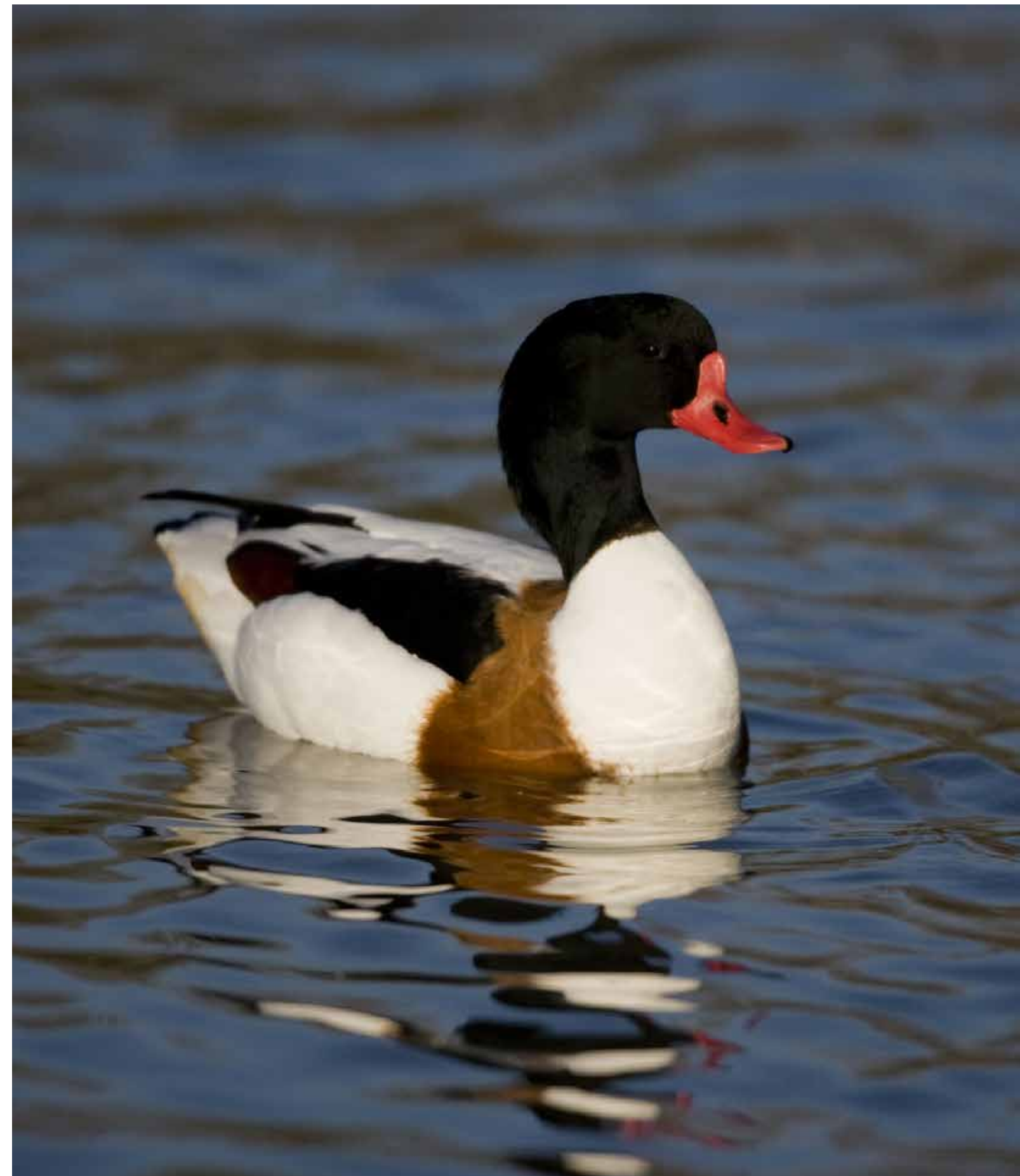
Protecting fish and bird habitats in the river Thames

Fish and invertebrates are groups that usually go unnoticed in many works as their behaviour, habitat and size are not usually studied in as much depth as groups of birds or mammals.

During the construction of the Beckton desalination plant (London), work on the riverside was carried out on barges to avoid impacts on aquatic fauna, especially crustaceans and molluscs.

Furthermore, methods were used in the facility to protect aquatic fauna in the surroundings using grilles, audible alarms and countercurrent air sweeps of pipes. In this manner, the suction pipes act intermittently such that they only operate at low tide, mainly to protect marine fauna. Also, a 200 dB underwater sound barrier is created to form a special escape route for fish.

The desalination plant's surroundings are now extensively used by hundreds of water birds of numerous species looking for food, mainly small fish, crustaceans and molluscs conserved using the impact prevention measures implemented during the construction.



Bonelli's eagle (*Aquila fasciata*)

The use of technology contributes to improving our knowledge of protected birds of prey, detecting and preventing risks, and proposing measures aimed at the care and protection of biodiversity

The application of supplementary feeding measures has made it possible to improve and protect protected populations of birds of prey, favoring their situation and reproductive success



Collaborating in the protection of protected species of birds in Spain

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING, AN EFFECTIVE MEASURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROTECTED SPECIES

The Bonelli's eagle (*Aquila fasciata*) is one of the great European birds of prey classified as highly protected. Within the environmental measures associated with wind farms, ACCIONA has built and maintains facilities for supplementary feeding to improve the reproductive success of this species. These facilities allow the reproduction of numerous pairs of pigeons, favoring their breeding and thus being able to release specimens to serve as prey for eagles. Pigeons are subjected to veterinary controls to guarantee their sanitary status before their final destination.

Another species classified as high protection is the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), a long-distance migratory bird. In this case, different feeding points are established during the reproductive season of the species (with the collaboration of various farms and meat entities), so that it contributes to increasing the survival probability of young specimens. These measures represent a reduction in the probability of affection with the wind turbines, since it allows these birds to be kept away from risky situations on their regular flights.

RADIO TRACKING TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND SURVEILLANCE

Another interesting measure is the capture and marking with radio / satellite to track adult specimens of protected birds of prey such as Bonelli's eagle, Egyptian vulture, golden eagle... The objective is to obtain information about the use of space around wind farms, supplementary points, migratory routes, etc. This provides knowledge about the movements and behavior of protected species, allows foreseeing risks and proposing measures that contribute to their protection and maintenance in this territory.



Montagu's harrier chicks in their nest

118 new specimens have flown, almost **24 specimens per year**, which is a highly significant result for the population in the area

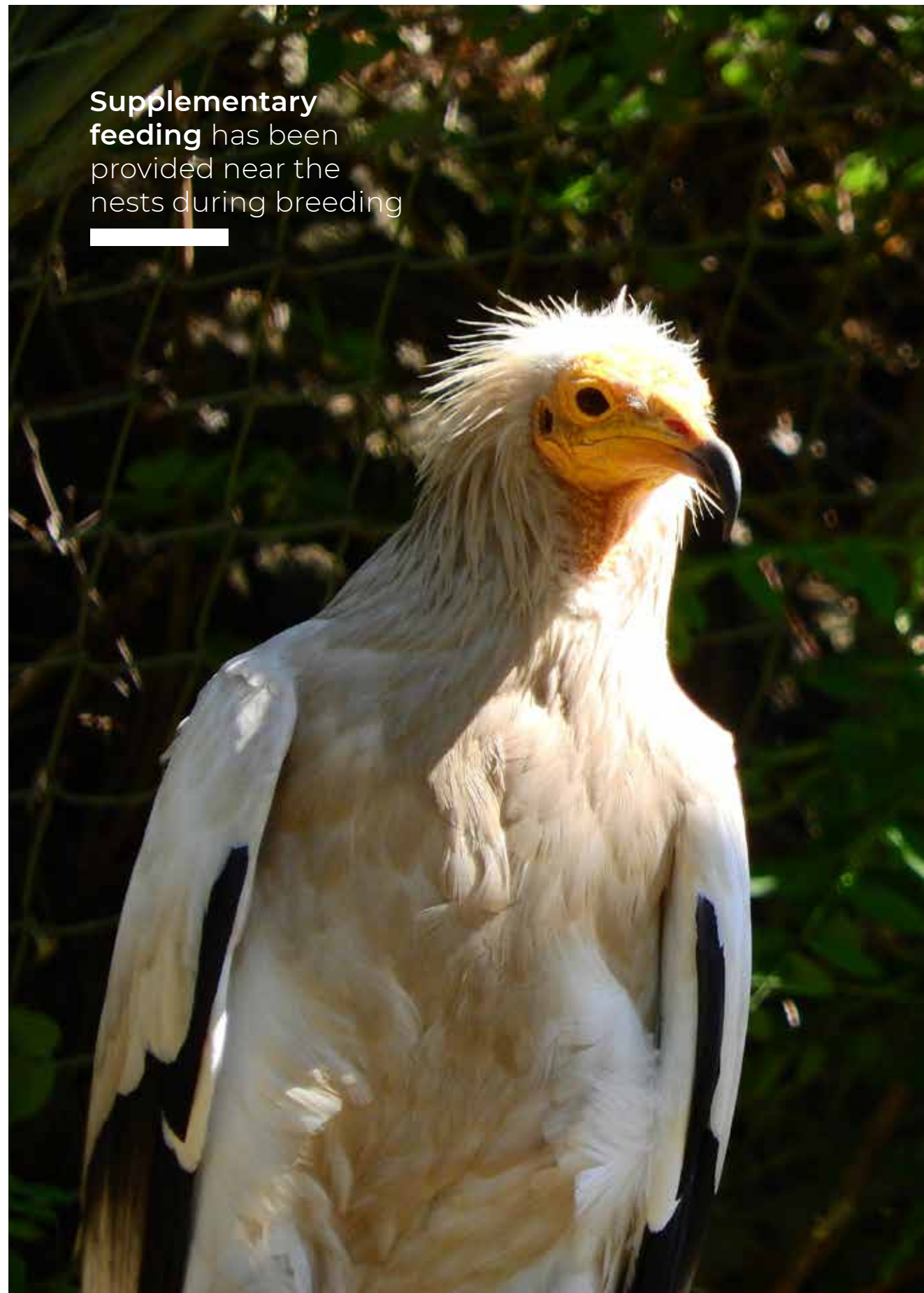
Safeguarding montagu's harrier nests

PROGRAMME TO SAFEGUARD THE NESTING OF MONTAGU'S HARRIERS (*Circus pygargus*) IN SPAIN.

Montagu's harriers basically raise their young in cereal crops, that's why one of the main problems they face now is the mechanised crop harvesting. In the warmest areas or in years with certain climate conditions, the combine harvesters consume their nests before the chicks have the ability to escape.

ACCIONA has carried out a programme to safeguard the nesting of this species at some sites in Cuenca, Spain. The work has allowed that numerous nests were saved from destruction by combine harvesters. Over the 5 years of the project, 77 nests were spotted, so the overall balance was highly satisfactory. A total of 118 new specimens have flown, almost 24 specimens per year, which is a highly significant result for the population in the area.

This program has increased reproductive success of this protected species by safeguarding the nests of the diseases produced during the cereal harvest, achieving a population increase of more than 30%. It saves from death to dozens of specimens of this raptor that, in addition, plays a very relevant role in pest control of rodents that harm crops.



Supplementary feeding has been provided near the nests during breeding



Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)

Minimizing movements of threatened birds in risk areas

The livestock operations that takes place in and around the Tahivilla wind farms attract numerous birds such as the common Egyptian vulture (***Neophron percnopterus***), a species catalogued as Vulnerable in the national catalogue and Endangered in the regional one, because of the water in the livestock drinking troughs and the organic remains generated.

To learn how endangered species use space, flight notes are taken and sightings are mapped. There were 616 Egyptian vulture flights in 2019.

In addition, 70 structures have been located that can attract wildlife - feeding grounds and water points - to reduce the number of Egyptian vultures reaching the area.

Finally, supplementary feeding has been provided near the nests during breeding to minimise the birds' movements around the wind turbines.

A complete monitoring to evaluate and facilitate the **adaptation of these species** to their new home has been carried out



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Arabian gazelle (*Gazella arabica*)

Preserving protected species within desert dunes

The fascinating desert ecosystem that surrounds the city of Dubai, in United Arab Emirates (UAE), consists mainly of low sand dunes with scattered trees, shrubs and grasses that host a remarkable wildlife. ACCIONA, as part of the consortium that is carrying out the construction one of the largest photovoltaic plants in the world, has implemented an environmental management program which consist in the identification and relocation of the animal species present in the surroundings of the facility, among which stand the arabian gazelle (*Gazella arabica*), classified as vulnerable by the IUCN, cape hare

(*Lepus capensis*) and Cheesman's gerbil (*Gerbillus cheesmani*), along with more than a hundred specimens of reptiles, such as spiny-tailed lizard (*Uromastix aegyptia*), classified as vulnerable by the IUCN, sandfish (*Scincus scincus*) and dune sand gecko (*Stenodactylus dorae*). These species have been relocated to the Al Marmoum Conservation Reserve, sanctuary for a great diversity of wild animals and migratory birds.

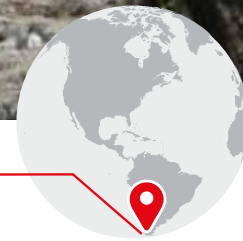
The capture and relocation of the species has been carried out by a specialist team that has used the best available practices, which has allowed all of them to be

released in perfect conditions. In addition, a complete monitoring to evaluate and facilitate the adaptation of these species to their new home has been carried out.

Additionally, several specimens of Ghaf tree, or tree of the dunes, considered national tree of UAE, have been identified and relocated to Oasis Park, in the surroundings of the Reserve, in order to protect this species from such a limited natural presence.

Guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*)

CHILE



Conserving protected species in the Atacama Desert, Chile

ACCIONA has built in the Atacama Desert, Chile, the biggest photovoltaic plant to date in Latin America. As part of the commitments acquired in relation to the photovoltaic project, the company has implemented an ambitious environmental plan focused on the conservation of the Guanaco, *Lama guanicoe*.

Historically, a large part of the territory of the Atacama Region was the habitat for the guanaco populations, a species classified as Vulnerable. However, these populations have been significantly reduced in the last years due to food scarcity, which does not allow to maintain a stable population of this camelid. In this context, ACCIONA is committed to carry out a conservation plan which will

improve knowledge of these populations surrounding the facility. It identifies and characterizes the anthropogenic threats and develops an environmental awareness program aimed at increasing the sense of belonging and care of natural resources. The plan also aims at improving the responsible pet ownership, with focus on dogs and other threats to wildlife by the rural populations neighbouring the project. The plan contemplates the biannual monitoring of the populations in the surroundings of the “El Romero Solar” for five years.

Additionally, a biological management plan for flora has been carried out, including target species like cactaceae, shrubs and bulbs of this semiarid zone

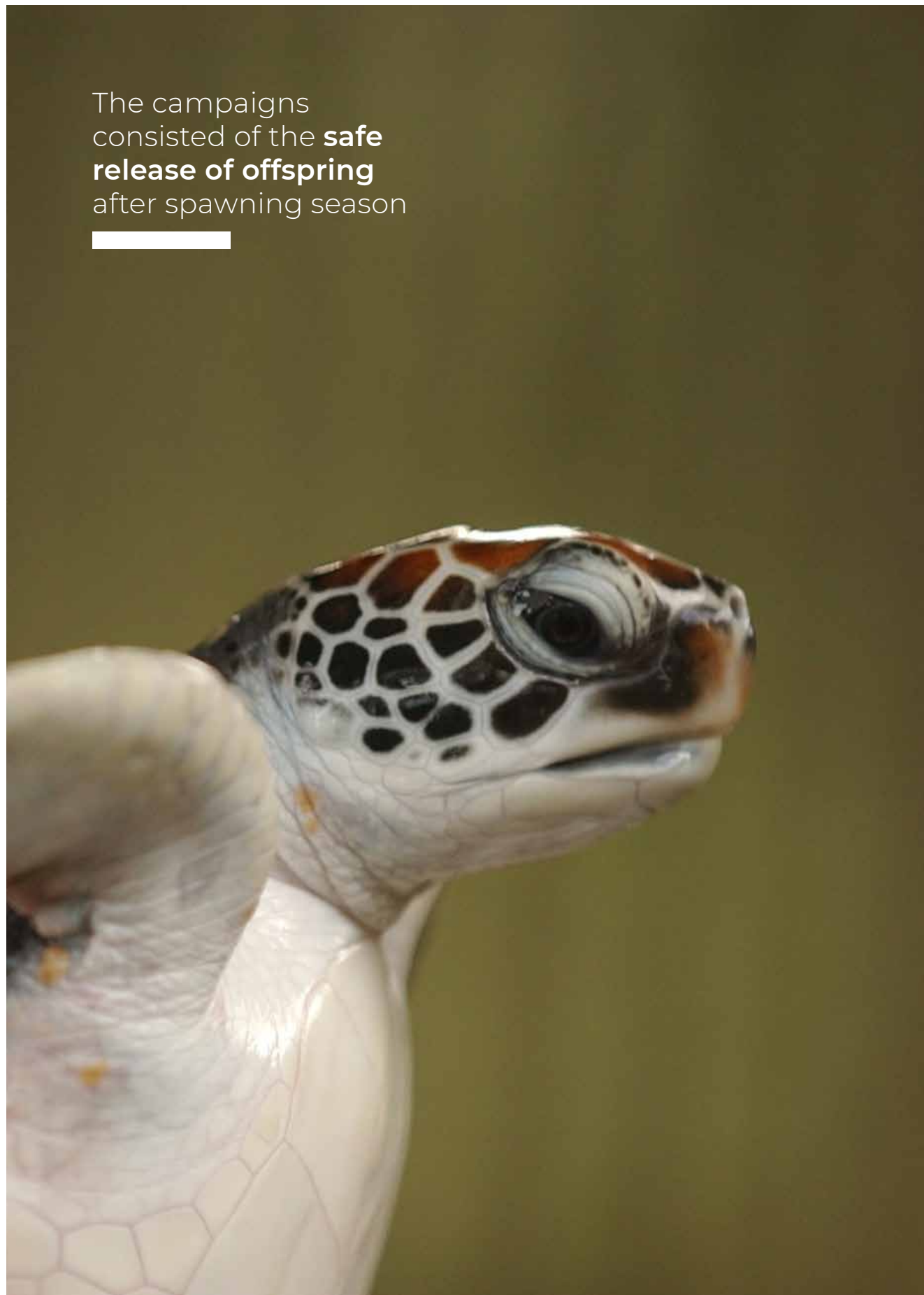
of the country. About 300 specimens of cactaceae and 11,000 bulbs of desert flowers have been rescued and relocated.

Lastly, there has also been a rescue and relocation plan for reptiles through six rescue and five monitoring campaigns, which made possible that 100% of the 486 individual reptiles were released in good conditions.

100% of the terrestrial fauna rescued were released in good conditions



The campaigns consisted of the **safe release of offspring** after spawning season



Sea turtle *Caretta-caretta*



Caretta-caretta offspring

Sea turtle preservation in São João da Barra, Brasil

As part of the environmental actions established for Porto do Açú facilities in Brazil, ACCIONA launched a campaign for monitoring and preserving sea turtles in the *Caretta-caretta* species. Considering that all sea turtle species are protected in Brazil, the *Caretta-caretta* is classified as vulnerable by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and is

included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). It is also listed as endangered on the National List of Brazilian Fauna Species.

These campaigns consisted of the safe release of offspring after spawning season on Grussaí beach, since both the

loss of beaches suitable for laying eggs and the introduction of exotic predators are seriously affecting the populations of *Caretta-caretta*, a species already with a low reproduction rate.

WORKING WITH FLORA

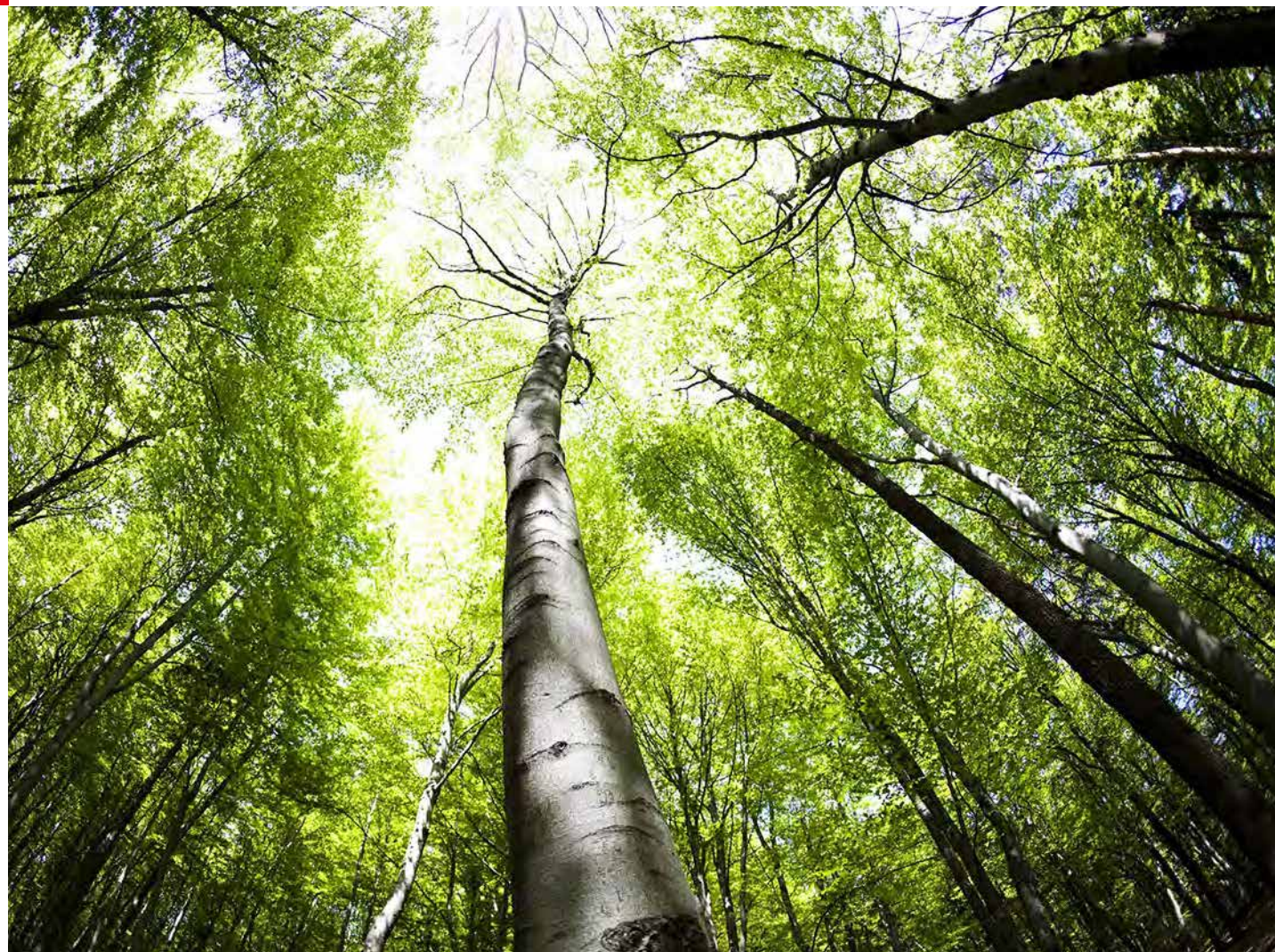
Within ACCIONA's various projects worldwide, there are situations where working with flora is needed, by protecting or rescuing specimens or generating new populations. It has worked with numerous species and groups, and performing work ranging from classic collection and transplanting to the most innovative measures, such as reproducing of specimens or carrying out research into little-known species.



SPAIN



Ferula latipinna, vulnerable species whose populations were increased by the project



Generating new populations of threatened species in a World Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO)

ACTIONS AIMED AT CONSERVING AND IMPROVING BIODIVERSITY ON THE ISLAND OF LA PALMA, SPAIN.

The island of La Palma, UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve, stands out for its flora, as the Canary Islands are among the major botanic singularity territories on the planet. In order to build Los Sauces road, in which ACCIONA have been involved, a series of environmental actions have been developed, among

which stands out, for the first time, the reproduction in a nursery garden of the threatened plant species, *Ferula latipinna*. This “*ex situ*”, reproduction technique, pioneer for this species, have guaranteed the viability of growing this protected species in nurseries.

A volcanic cone which had previously been used as a dump was restored to house the nursery for *Ferula latipinna* and other native plants. The restoration

of the cone have allowed a pair of kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus*), a species catalogued as of interest for Canary Island ecosystems, to take up residence and nest in a hollow of the inner wall of the cone itself.



CHILE



Several thousand new specimens of **Copihue** were planted, improving the species' population situation over the whole territory

Picture of the Copihue, Chile's national flower

Working to preserve the Copihue, Chile's national flower

The plant called "Copihue" (*Lapageria rosea*), is a protected species declared Chile's "National Flower" since 1916. On improving and renovating the road called Route 160 in Chile, an inventory was made one by one of all the specimens of the species that could be affected by the works and, in order to offset the impact on the species, several thousand new specimens were planted, improving the species' population situation over the whole territory.

On the other hand, an innovative information campaign was implemented on the presence and characteristics of the Copihue at tolls on the new road, to raise people's awareness of the importance of conserving this protected plant.

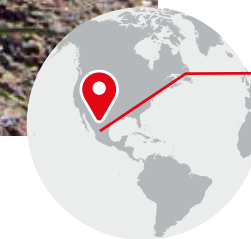
As an additional measure, 47.5 hectares of native forest was planted in deforested areas in the Pedro del Río Zañartu Park, in the city of Concepción.



Plantation of the species



Desert cactaceae and succulent plants are species of high ecological value, being Mexico the zone with the greatest variety of these species on the planet



MEXICO

Recovering and reproducing species from the desert in Mexico

In many works it's needed to occupy spaces inhabited by interesting species of flora. This was the case of the Atotonilco waste water treatment plant in Mexico, which is one of the world's biggest waste water plant and will provide wastewater treatment for 10.5 million inhabitants.

Associated with the works, a complete plan was developed for relocating specimens of species affected by the project site, many of them cactaceae of

high environmental value. These species were recovered and transferred using various techniques and spread around natural areas and landscaped zones. Additionally, some specimens were taken to a nursery created to house the rescued flora from spaces affected by the project. The objective of this was also to produce native flora, including cactaceae.

Workers from local communities were trained so that, at the end of the project,

this nursery would become a production unit with all the necessary permits, managed by the community. This will enable them to produce and market these species, which will permit an economic development for the zone and a new production business linked, in this case, to the environment and biodiversity.



Platanthera leucophaea, species of the area



Symphyotricum praealtum (aster), species used by Canadian indigenous tribes



CANADA

Recovering and reproducing protected species in Ontario, Canada

PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT OF THREATENED PLANT SPECIES IN THE RT. HON. HERB GRAY PARKWAY PROJECT, CANADA.

American wet prairies are among Canada's most exceptional ecosystems. In this habitat, a mixture between a wetland zone and meadows, there are many native species of flora.

In the Rt. Hon. Herb Gray Parkway project in Ontario (Canada), a series of environmental measures were established in order to safeguard populations of the zone's threatened species and promote the reproduction of the most interesting

habitats of the wet prairies of this region of North America.

In those cases where occupying these habitats could not be avoided, new habitats were created in other areas as a restoration measure.

<http://www.hgparkway.ca/>

New areas of these plant communities were created with the aim of creating environments with the native characteristics of this ecosystem. Seed spreading, propagule collection and elements of vegetative reproduction were used, as well as the setting up

of a specific nursery for reproducing specimens.

Among other measures, the orchid *Liatris spicata* was collected, safeguarded and reproduced, generating a population of 70,000 specimens. Numerous species used by the native Indians in the area were recovered, including the Willowleaf aster (*Symphyotricum praealtum*), by transplanting their vegetative structures and planting them later.

ACCIONA has worked with **mosses and lichens**; species rarely benefited in conservation projects



COLOMBIA

Working with tree ferns, orchids, mosses and lichens in Colombia

TRANSPLANTING AND CONSERVING SIGNIFICANT PLANT SPECIES OF FLORA IN COLOMBIA.

There are groups of species that usually go unnoticed in environmental restoration projects. For example, ferns and epiphytic plants and groups of non-vascular plants; mosses and lichens, among others.

However, on the construction of the Cusiana Gas Pipeline in Colombia, corrective actions were performed for these types of species. Transplanting them presented a great technical challenge. Firstly, the plant species of greatest interest, which could be



affected by the route of the installation, were identified. In total, 200 tree fern (*Cyathea divergens*) specimens, 1,000 epiphytic plants (orchids and bromeliads) and multiple groups of non-vascular species (mosses and lichens) were registered and saved.

A protocol was developed for transferring specimens of tree ferns up to 4 metres tall, which were subject to different transplanting techniques. These specimens were relocated in areas depending on each species' needs. After planting them, maintenance tasks were performed, helping to achieve a survival rate of nearly 100%.

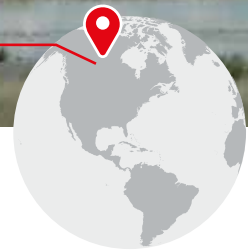
Work was also performed with other high environmental value species, such as orchids and bromeliads. A complex transfer procedure was developed to save them, involving moving their entire root structures and implanting them in their new homes, on trunks or in spaces prepared for the purpose.

RESTORING AND CARING FOR ECOSYSTEMS

In some settings and with some kinds of projects it is necessary to carry out ecosystem restoration work or create new habitats to support the biodiversity of a whole area. ACCIONA has worked in various geographical settings to restore new habitats to reflect the natural make up of these ecosystems.



CANADA



Wetlands in the work area

Recovering and creating new wetlands in Alberta, Canada

WETLAND AREAS ARE AMONG THE MOST BIODIVERSE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE WORLD.

As they are migratory stopover areas, they become very valuable spaces and need to be preserved. In executing the Stoney Trail Ring Road project in Alberta (Canada), several actions have been carried out aimed at mitigating and offsetting impacts that the work generates on habitats in the area, especially wetlands. One hundred and

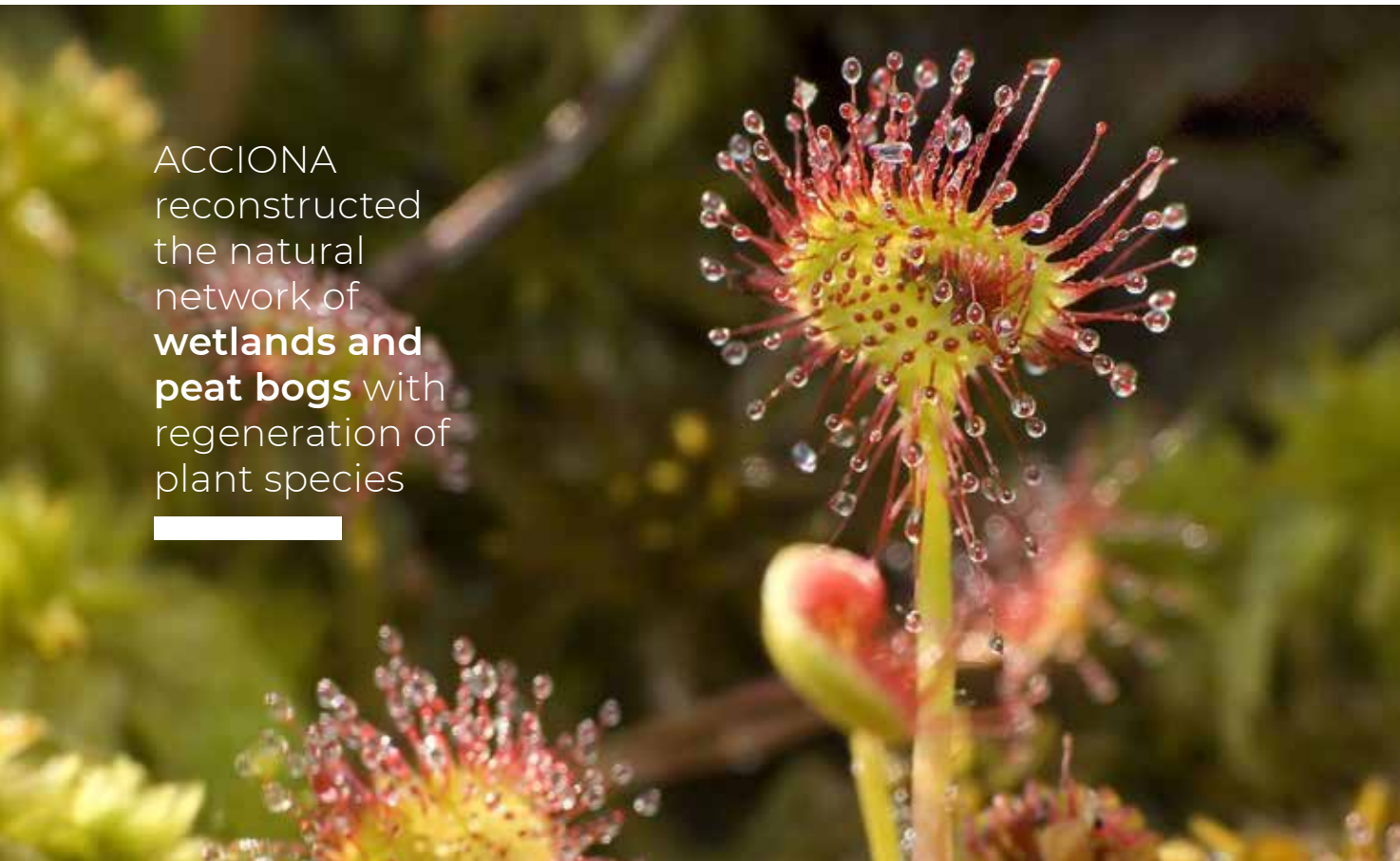
twenty hectares of new wetlands and natural meadows were created.

In the case of wetlands, a specific treatment was carried out to eliminate any type of contamination that could be found in the substratum before flooding (contamination caused by pesticides and other agricultural substances).

To recreate the original ecosystem of natural prairies, the aim has been to recreate this habitat with similar flora

such as exists prior to agriculture being introduced into the area, using native species of flora from the area.

These new zones provide habitat and food to migratory birds and native fauna from the area.



ACCIONA reconstructed the natural network of **wetlands and peat bogs** with regeneration of plant species

Drosera specimens are among those to have gained most from the project



Vineyards

The management system for the three vineyards of the **Bodegas Palacio**, takes full account of all types of measures linked to preserving the natural environment and the use of sustainable, non-polluting growing techniques



Regenerative pool for wild fauna

Restoring peat bogs and creating new wetlands in Spain

Peat bogs are a type of wetland that fulfil valuable environmental functions and are of high value for biodiversity. However, they have been subject to numerous disturbances that have affected their state of conservation, above all in the mountainous areas in southern Europe where authentic ones are rare.

Within one of ACCIONA's projects, action was taken on peat bog and wetland areas

in the province of Burgos, restoring them to recover these exceptional habitats.

Work was carried out to make a pool, recovering an old area open to flooding, to recover a significant area of peat bogs and make other pools along the river Úrbel as a system for containing flood waters and recovering an old dump area around Úrbel del Castillo.

Restoring the peat bogs returned the original water flow to the area, flooding the surface with a sheet of water a few millimetres deep and so regenerating plant communities, especially of *Drosera rotundifolia* y *Drosera intermedia*, two small protected carnivorous plants.

Combining wine production and biodiversity conservation

Worth highlighting within the environmental actions in these vineyards, the conservation and fostering of natural habitats in areas not set aside for growing vines. The creation of green corridors and the conservation of natural areas favor the development of natural vegetation. Especially, mediterranean forest and bush and, in general, any other native tree or bush species that may be of interest.

In the plantations, both the natural environment and the buildings are inhabited by a large number of birds of prey species, various species of passerine birds, chiropters, mustelids, cervids, reptiles, etc. All nests are left alone, ensuring that they are not damaged and hunting is prohibited to prevent disturbances.

Regarding cultivation and land management techniques, it stands out the use of biological methods for pest control and actions of conservation and restoration of soils, avoiding erosion and favoring the proliferation of microfauna.

In the Viña Mayor vineyard, a combination of diatoms and vineyard vegetation management has been used to avoid sulfur treatment.

SPAIN





Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*)



Dehesa de la Villa park

Madrid's eight most emblematic parks **constitute small ecosystems with their own particular fauna and flora**, whose balance must be maintained

Biodiversity conservation in Madrid's historical parks

ACCIONA is responsible for the comprehensive conservation of Madrid's eight most emblematic parks, which are either classified as Assets of Cultural Interest or include representative elements that are over a century old. These parks, as well as leisure spaces, constitute small ecosystems with their own particular fauna and flora, whose balance must be maintained.

The company has developed various initiatives, such as studies of nocturnal

birds of prey in the Quinta de los Molinos and El Capricho parks; and studies of lepidoptera (butterflies) in the Dehesa de la Villa park, to promote the preservation of these species.

Four species of chiroptera (bats) have also been observed in the Parque del Oeste, all included on the List of Wild Species under Special Protection. The installation of nesting sites to facilitate their refuge and reproduction has been proposed as a conservation measure.

Finally, it has also been observed that the Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*), another protected species, has grown in number at the Parque del Oeste at the majority of census points thanks to the measures adopted in 2017.

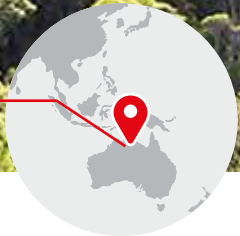
FIGHTING AGAINST INVASIVE SPECIES

Some species can cause serious environmental problems when they extend beyond their natural area of distribution. Invasive species are now a serious environmental and economic problem in many parts of the world. In some ACCIONA projects the need arises to control and to stop the expansion of these species and implement measures to prevent their proliferation.



The campaign began in April 2013 with quarterly edition of local environmental and social issues

AUSTRALIA



Lantana



Mother of millions



Groundsel bush



Pest control and invasive species in Australia

An environmental awareness program called BEST (Building Environmental Sustainability Together) was developed in order to train employees and contractors on the environmental aspects of projects implemented in Australia. These activities were launched under the slogan “BEST commitment of all”.

One of the main environmental aspects of the work in the Australian continent is the control of pests and invasive species, the management of which is crucial. To this purpose a full action protocol for invasive species was developed within the

Environmental Management Plans, for the ACCIONA’s works on the Australian continent.

Among these initiatives are highlighted:

- Protocol to avoid the arrival of adult specimens to the areas comprised within the project.
- In-depth monitoring of the arrival of seeds or any vegetation structure to the work site, to which purpose a battery of preventive and control measures have been implemented.

- Certificates of absence of seeds.
- Activities to mechanically eliminate any presence of specimens of these plagues in the entire area, whether seeds, rhizomes or adult plants.
- Activities regarding animal specimens, among others the dangerous fire ants that have caused devastating environmental damage throughout southern Australia.

The **zebra mussel** is an invasive foreign species, which proliferation is generating severe environmental, social and economic problems



Dreissena polymorpha

Controlling the zebra mussel invasion in Spain

The zebra mussel is an invasive foreign species, which proliferation is generating severe environmental, social and economic problems as it blocks numerous water facilities of all kinds. It also affects aquatic fauna as it occupies beds and flooded areas, asphyxiating native species.

Its great capacity for resistance and reproduction means it is difficult to eliminate, in most cases turning to the

use of chemical products with the consequent environmental damage to water quality.

ACCIONA has participated in the construction of a system to avoid the entry of the zebra mussel into the irrigation network of a large housing development that draws water from the Canal Imperial de Aragón in Zaragoza.

This facility consists of a sophisticated



system of large capacity filters, the effectiveness of which has been shown. The great advantage is that the process is entirely physical, avoiding the use of any chemical products.

Controlling invasive species at Mundaring, Australia

Nature throughout Oceania is seriously affected by invasions of non-native species, so great efforts were made to control this aspect in works that ACCIONA carried out at Mundaring (Australia).

One of the aspects controlled is the expansion of the oomycete *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, which has seriously affected woodlands in the project area, with very negative effects

on the natural vegetation. This mould is included in the list of 100 of the world's worst invasive alien species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

A complete protocol was also prepared on the delivery and use of pine wood, as the *Hylotrupes bajulus* beetle, a pest that affects pine and structural and building wood, has been detected in the area. This was found in Western Australia for

The impacts on forests and wood of various invasive species is an important problem in Australia



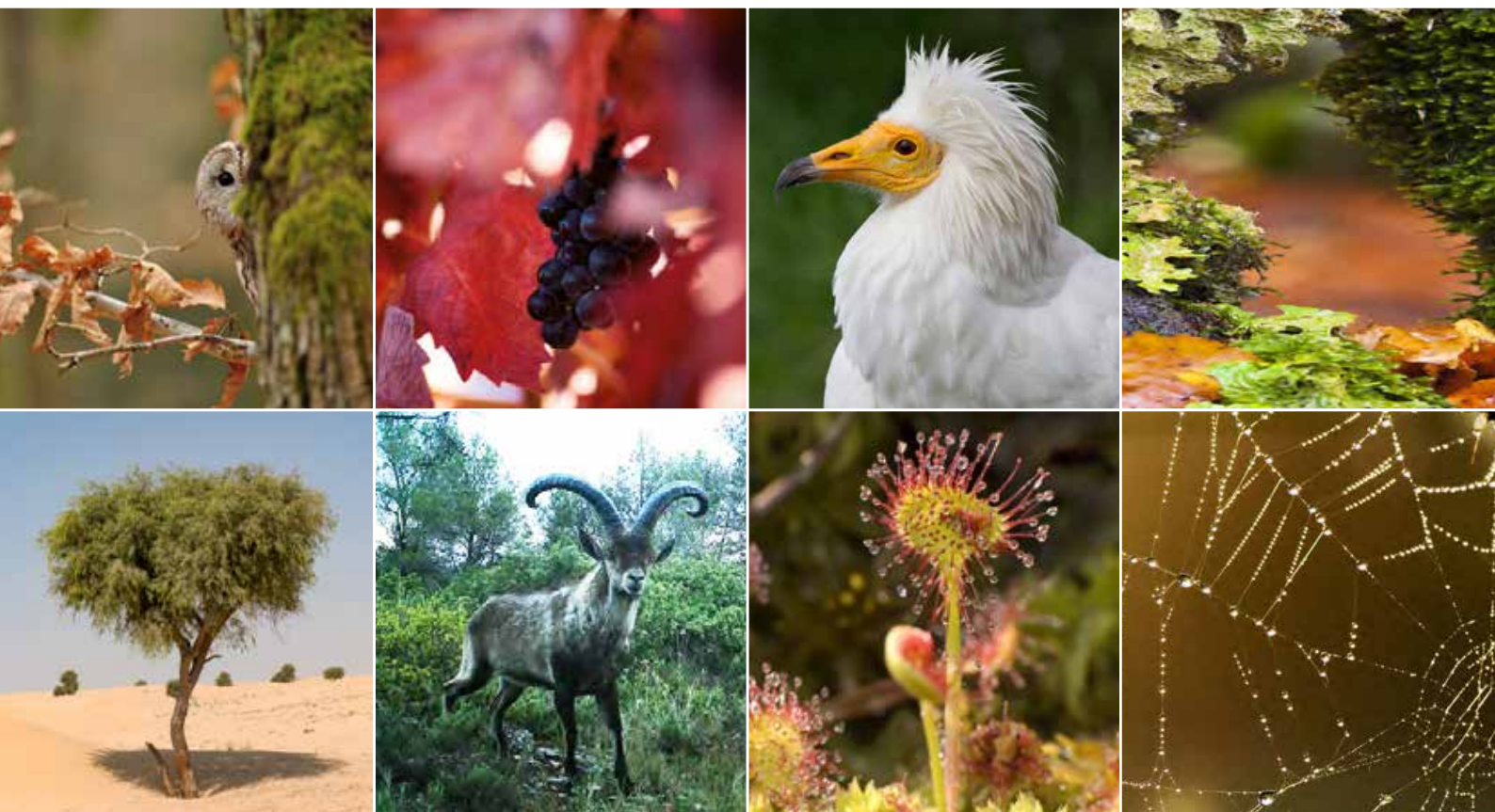
Hylotrupes bajulus



Larva de Hylotrupes bajulus

the first time in 2004. It has continued its spread through the county of Perth since that time.

To prevent its propagation throughout the work area, studies were prepared on its presence in the zone, with detailed mapping, and on the necessary control measures to prevent its arrival due to works activities.



BUSINESS AS UNUSUAL

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