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Annex I Grasslands Habitats in the Alpine Biogeographical Region

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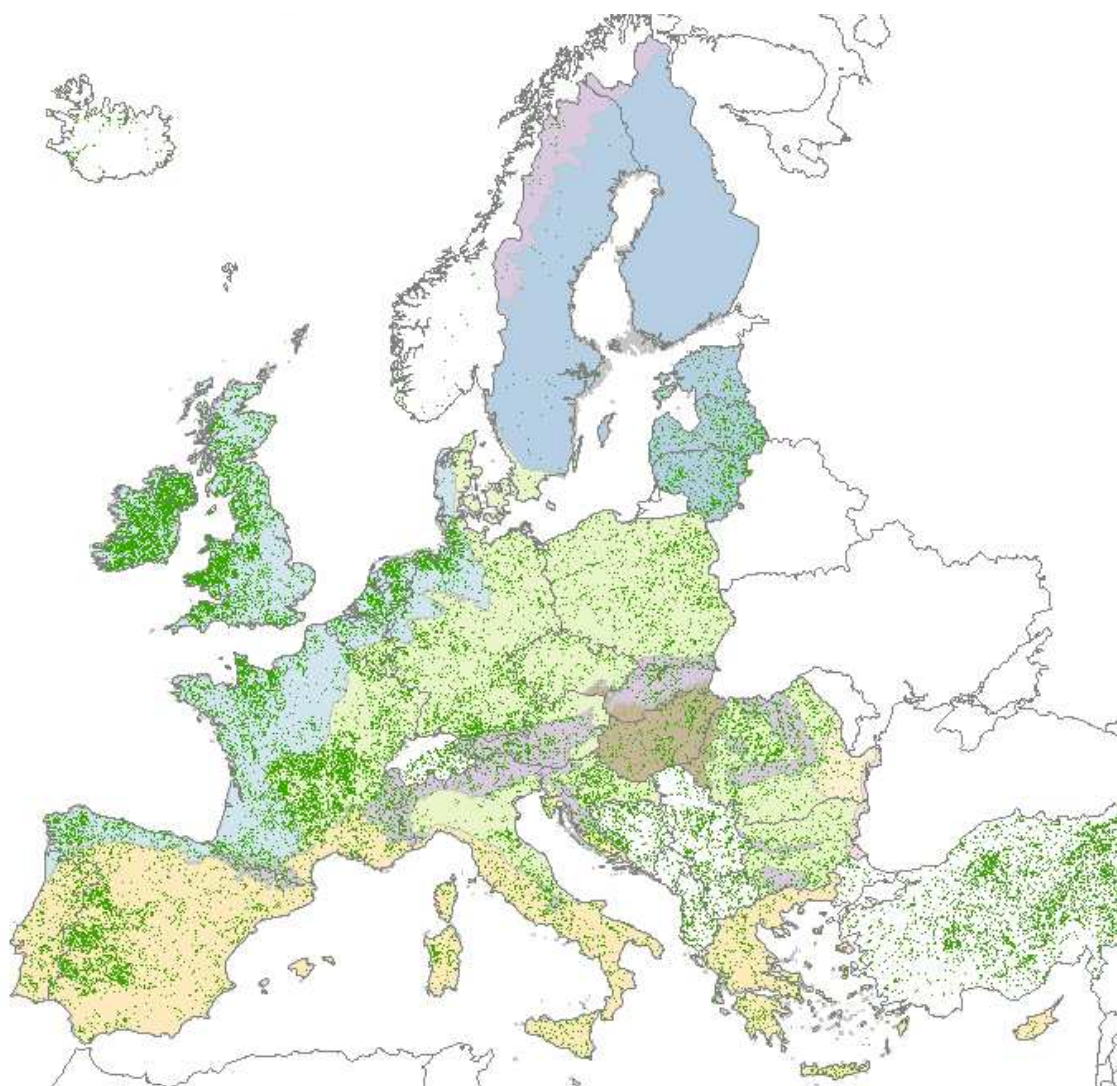
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1 Introduction

Grasslands are ecosystems dominated by graminoids (grasses, rushes and sedges) and herbaceous plants, with an absence or near absence of woody vegetation (bushes & trees). Grasslands may be Natural or semi-Natural; in Europe most grasslands are semi natural and would develop into forest if not managed. Natural grasslands occur where the environmental conditions do not allow forests to develop such as at high altitudes or in areas with low precipitation. Habitats that are permanently waterlogged are usually considered as wetlands rather than grasslands although often dominated by graminoids.

As shown by map 1.1, grasslands are widespread throughout Europe although rarer in Scandinavia where forests and wetlands predominate.

Map 1.1 The distribution of grassland ecosystems in Europe



Source: ETC/SIA (2014)

1.1 The grasslands of Annex I of the Habitats Directive

Annex I lists 233 habitats for which Natura 2000 sites must be proposed by the Member States, and if accepted, designated as SAC and appropriately managed. The habitats are grouped into nine sections, including section six, Natural and semi-Natural grassland formations with 32 habitats (14%). This is the second largest group of habitats behind forests (35%). Twelve of the grassland habitats are considered ‘priority’ with another (‘6210 Semi-Natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)’) considered priority when important for orchids.

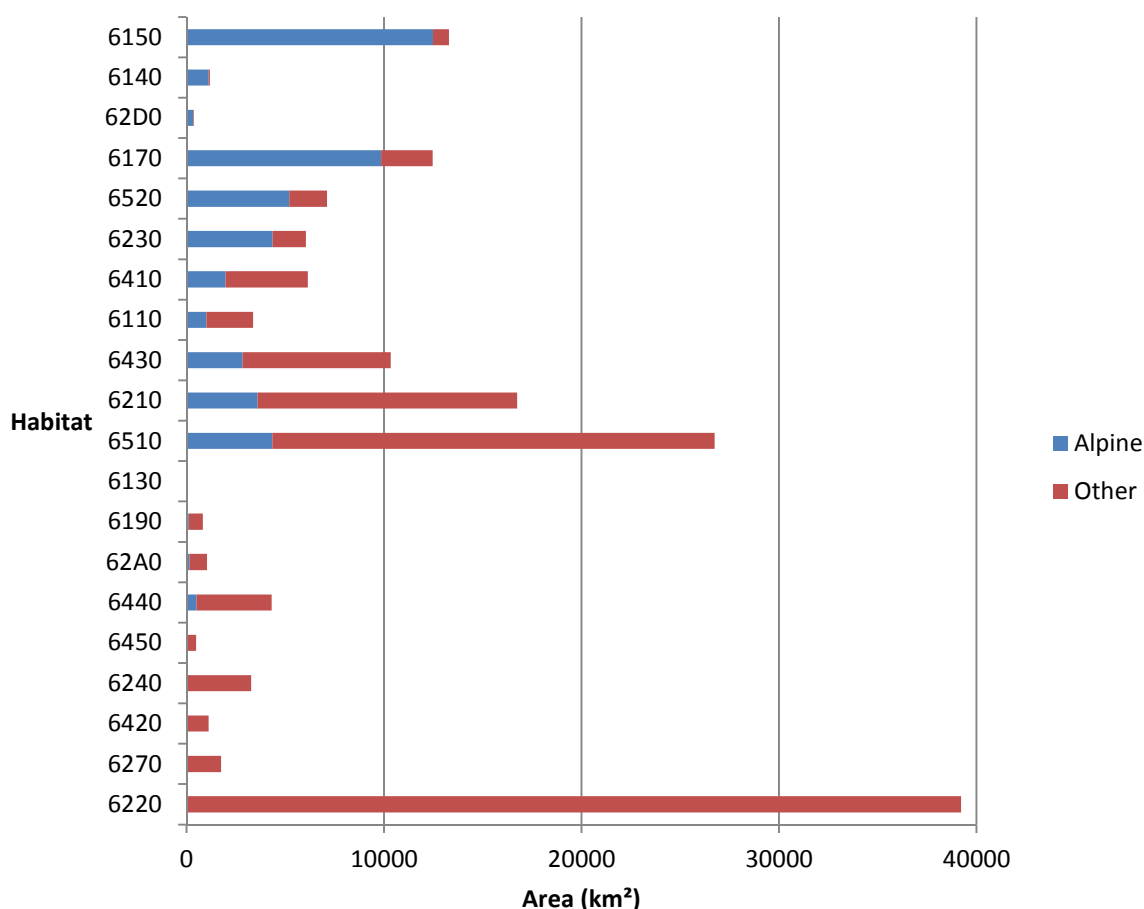
This report only covers the Annex I habitats considered as Natural and semi-Natural grasslands in the Interpretation Manual (EC 2013). Other classification use different concepts, for example the typology adopted for the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) project¹ also includes some forms of saltmarsh and dunes under grassland.

1.2 Annex I grasslands in the Alpine biogeographical Region

Twenty of the 32 grassland habitats occur in the Alpine biogeographical Region although none are found only in the Alpine Region. As shown by Figure 1.1 the proportion of each habitat which occurs in the Alpine Region varies greatly, from 94% (‘6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands’) to less than 1% (‘6220 Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea*’; ‘6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands’; ‘6270 Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands’; ‘6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*’). The occurrence of these habitats in the Alpine Region is largely a result of the boundaries of the biogeographical Regions being produced at a small scale and in some cases adjusted to fit with administrative and political boundaries. When habitats which are mostly found in the Alpine Region occur elsewhere, they are usually in mountainous areas such as the Scottish Highlands or the Picos de Europa (both Atlantic Region).

¹ <http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes>

Figure 1.1 Total area of Annex I grassland habitats occurring in the Alpine biogeographical Region and the proportion which occurs in the Region



Note: This does not include Croatia and should be considered as indicative as data is missing for some habitats in some countries

Source: Article 17 reports (2007-12)

2 Information on Annex I grasslands in the Alpine Biogeographical Region

Information sheets have been prepared for 20 Annex I habitats present in the Alpine Region using information reported by the Member States under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and from the EU Regional assessments made by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity and the European Environment Agency. Further information can be found in ‘State of nature in the EU’ (EEA 2015) and on the Article 17 website².

² <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/>

Habitat ‘6540 Sub-Mediterranean grasslands of the *Molinio-Hordeion secalini*’ also occurs in the Alpine Region of Croatia (& possibly elsewhere) but it was not added to Annex I until Croatia joined the EU in 2013 and thus is not covered by the latest Article 17 reports.

Maps

The maps show the distribution using a 10x10 km grid as reported in the Article 17 reports. The grid cells are coloured to show the Member State assessment of conservation status by biogeographical Region.

| | |
|---|--|
| ■ | Favourable: A habitat is in a situation where it is prospering and with good prospects to do so in the future as well |
| ■ | Unfavourable-Inadequate: A habitat is in a situation where a change in management or policy is required to return the habitat to favourable status but there is no danger of extinction in the foreseeable future |
| ■ | Unfavourable-Bad: A habitat is in serious danger of becoming extinct (at least regionally) |
| ■ | Unknown: There is insufficient information available to allow an assessment |

Tables

In the tables the countries are organised geographically as follows

| Mountain Range | Country (abbreviation) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Scandes | Finland (FI) |
| | Sweden (SE) |
| Balkans | Bulgaria (BG) |
| Carpathians | Poland (PL) |
| | Romania (RO) |
| | Slovakia (SK) |
| Alps & Apennines | Italy (IT) |
| Alps | Austria (AT) |
| | Germany (DE) |
| | Slovenia (SI) |
| Alps & Pyrenees | France (FR) |
| Pyrenees | Spain (ES) |

The proportion of habitat covered by the Natura 2000 network has been calculated by comparing the geometric mean of the minimum and maximum area in the network with the area of habitat in the Region for each Member State.

Where areas are preceded by a greater than sign (>) the actual value cannot be calculated and the value noted is a minimum value. Usually this is because one or more countries did not include the area in their Article 17 report. However for some habitats the area reported by Romania appears to be incorrect and has not been used. For example in some cases the reported area is greater than the area of the gridded distribution.

3 Methodology for pressures and conservation measures

The list of pressures and conservation measures used for the assessment can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal³.

For the Article 17 reports, Member States were requested to report pressures at the second hierarchical level, but were given the option of using more precise categories (i.e. third and fourth level). The following analyses for pressures are based on this requested hierarchical level.

In addition to the type of pressure and conservation measures for each habitat, Member States also ranked the relative importance of the pressure or conservation measures as falling under one of three categories: low, medium and high importance/impact. A maximum of five high ranked entries can be reported by countries for each habitat in a given Region

The information sheets for each habitat focuses mainly on high-ranked pressures and conservation measures.

No information (other than ‘No measures’ or ‘No or unknown pressures’) was provided by:

- Finland and Romania for High ranked pressures in the Alpine Region
- Germany, Finland and Romania for High ranked conservation measures in the Alpine Region

³ http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal

Information sheets

6110 Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alyso-Sedion albi*

Open grasslands with many annual and succulent plants such as stonecrops (*Sedum* spp) growing on skeletal base rich or calcareous soils. Most widespread in central Europe but also occurs in the Boreal and Mediterranean Regions. Usually this habitat occurs in small patches and estimates of area are difficult.

The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate in six of seven biogeographical Regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean and Pannonian), and mostly stable. In the Boreal Region the status is unfavourable-bad and deteriorating due to the Structure and functions and functions of the habitat and its Future prospects in Sweden. Paradoxically, Sweden did not report any pressures or threats as 'high'.

In the Alpine Region four of eight countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia) assessed this habitat as Favourable. The area reported by Romania appears to be overestimated when compared with map data and the Natura 2000 sites in the Standard Data Forms of 2011*, therefore the map distribution was used for weighting. Most of the unfavourable-bad conclusions are in the Atlantic Region but the three countries concerned (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands) have only 0.1% of the Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State in the Region and the Regional conclusion was determined by the France assessment. None of the changes for the Regions are considered genuine.

Lack of grazing and succession, mining and quarrying and Surface water pollution were the most frequent threats and pressures but several other important ones were reported: invasive non-native species, intensive grazing or human presence (recreation, sports, etc.), anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (roads) and even missing or wrongly directed conservation measures.

In the Alpine Region the major pressures and threats are Natural succession, sand and gravel extraction and artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), recreational activities, transport infrastructure and lack or excess of grazing

*http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SCI_SDF_2011.pdf

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



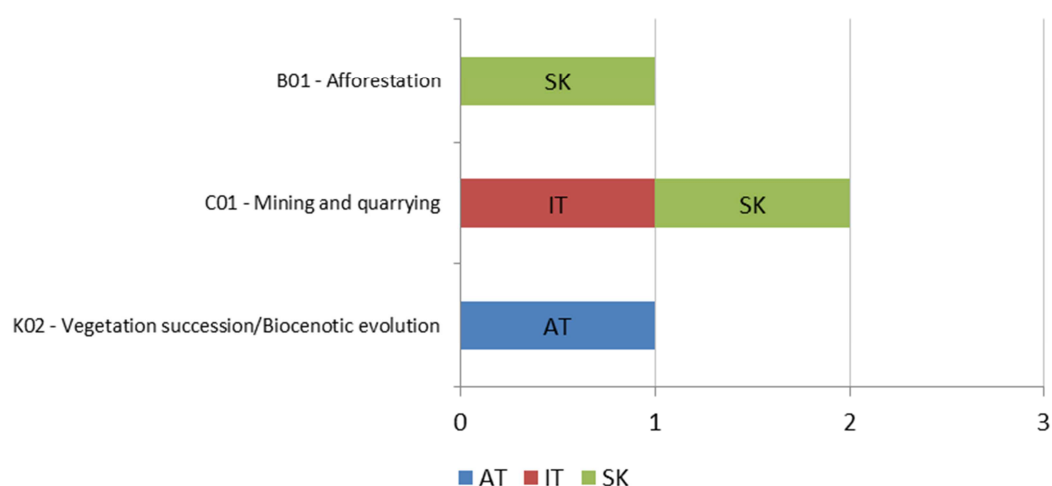
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura 2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 1.88 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1.87 | 1.87 | 99.47 |
| RO | ALP | 900 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 100 | 400 | 22.22 |
| SK | ALP | 0.24 | FV | XX | FV | FV | FV | | 0.18 | 0.22 | 82.92 |
| IT | ALP | 26.82 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U1 | U2 | - | 26.82 | 26.82 | 100 |
| AT | ALP | 0.1 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 0.018 | 0.02 | 18.97 |
| SI | ALP | 76 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 64 | 64 | 84.21 |
| FR | ALP | 1 | FV | FV | U1 | FV | U1 | = | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| ES | ALP | | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 1.31 | 1.31 | |
| EU27 | ALP | >1006 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| B01 - Afforestation | 25.00 |
| C01 - Mining and quarrying | 50.00 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 25.00 |

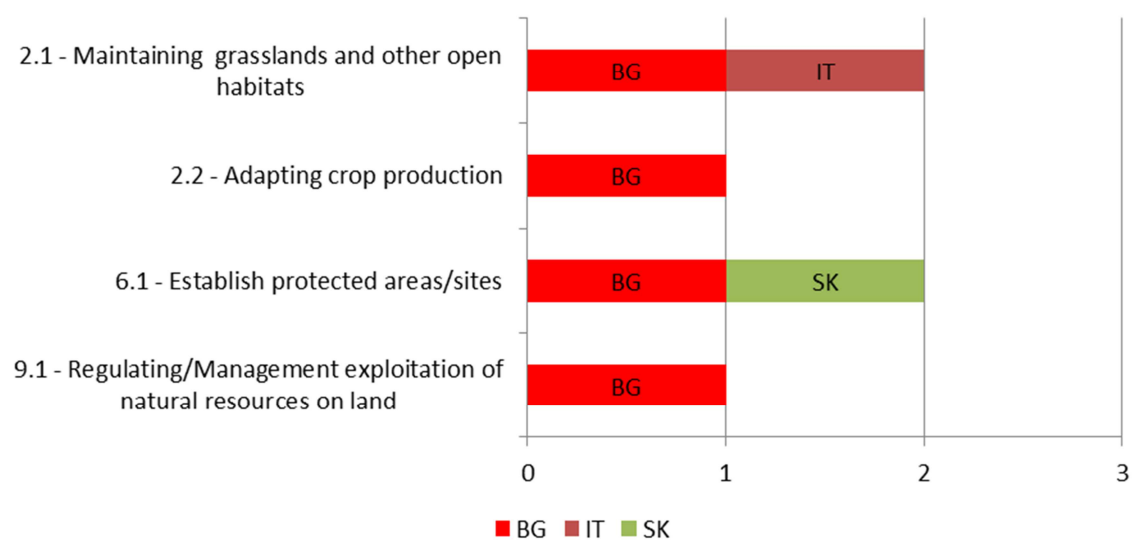
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 33.33 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 16.67 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 33.33 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 16.67 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*

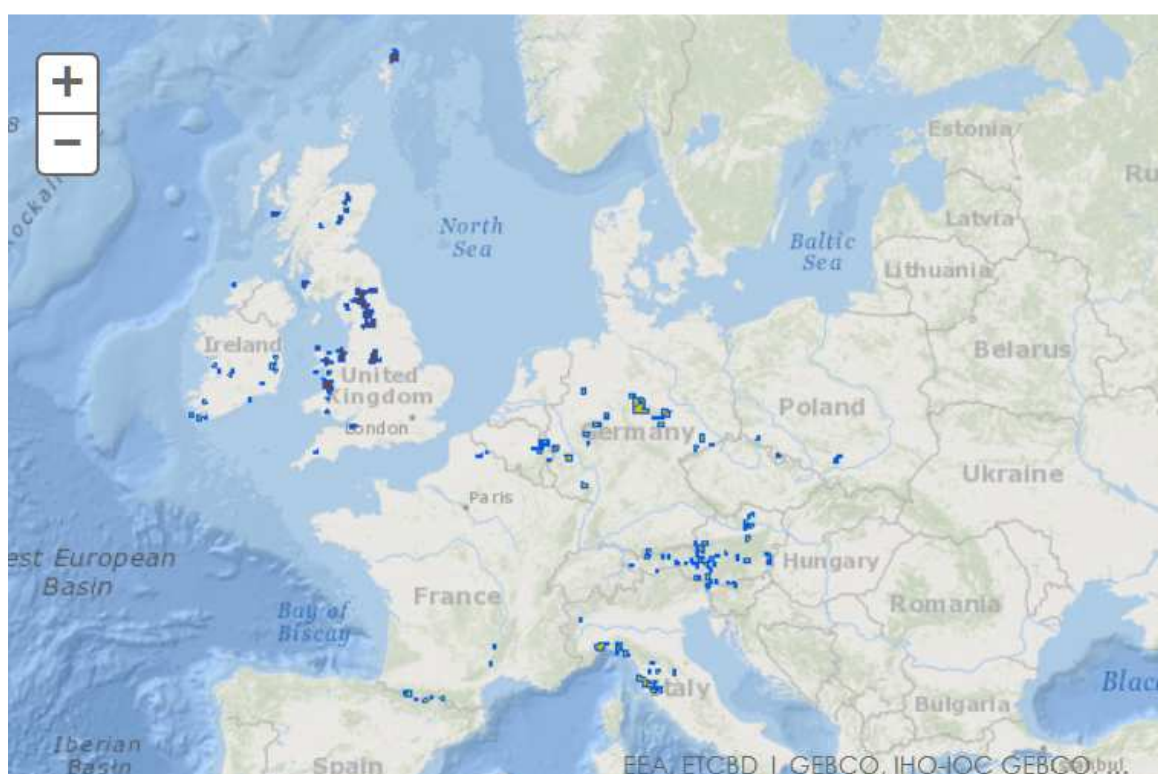
Grasslands growing on soils which have a high content of heavy metals such as lead, nickel or zinc. These can occur naturally for example over areas of serpentine rock or on old mine waste. Such grasslands are usually very open with skeletal soils and have a specialised flora with species endemic to such soils and races of more widespread species adapted to the conditions which are toxic to most plants. This habitat is widely distributed across central and northwestern Europe, it is also reported from northern Italy. Vegetation on similar soils in Cyprus is habitat type '62B0 Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus'.

The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable and mostly with unknown Trends: in the Alpine and Mediterranean Regions it is inadequate and in the Atlantic Region bad. In the Continental Region it is unknown because of Italy which has almost half of the Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State in the Region. Previously the Regional conservation status was unfavourable-inadequate. The Alpine conclusion is determined by Austria while other countries reported favourable. In other Regions all relevant Country conclusions were unfavourable or unknown. Most of the unfavourable-bad conclusions were reported from the Atlantic Region. As for parameters, Range was mostly favourable (12 of 15 Country assessments), but it did not have influence the Regional conclusions. No genuine improvement was reached at Regional level, just one Region became unknown.

The main pressure and threat to this habitat is change in species composition (succession), lack of grazing is frequently reported even though the vegetation growing on soils with heavy metals or other mine waste may not be suitable for agricultural use. On the contrary, some countries report grazing and other overuse (human trampling, vandalism and use of vehicles) as negative factors. Further pressures and threats are disposal of household waste and other inert materials, reduction of habitat connectivity (also due to the development of infrastructure) and Natural abiotic processes.

In the Alpine Region, forest planting on open ground and open cast mining are also reported

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



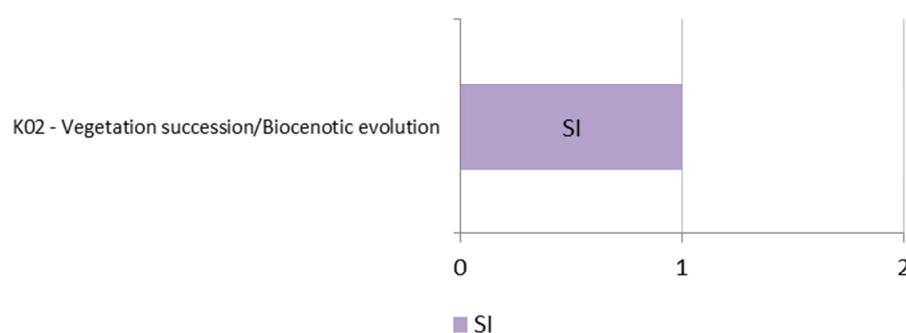
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura 2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| AT | ALP | 1.5 | FV | XX | XX | U1 | U1 | x | 0.06 | 0.1 | 5.16 |
| SI | ALP | 0.79 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 0.5 | 0.79 | 79.56 |
| FR | ALP | 1 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 0.5 | 1 | 70.71 |
| EU27 | ALP | 3.29 | FV | XX | XX | U1 | U1 | x | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-----|
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 100 |

Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

No high ranking conservation measures reported although

- Slovenia reported measure 1.1 'No measures needed for the conservation of the habitat/species' without ranking code
- Austria reported measure 1.2 'Measures needed, but not implemented' without ranking code

France reported measure 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 (Measures related to agriculture and open habitats) with medium ranking code

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'

No high ranking conservation measures reported

6140 Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands

Subalpine and alpine grasslands on acidic, north facing slopes in the Pyrenees and Cantabrian mountains with the grass *Festuca eskia* which is endemic to the Pyrenees and northern Spain. Acidic alpine grasslands elsewhere in Europe are habitat type '6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands'.

The conservation status of this habitat is favourable in the Atlantic Region and unfavourable-inadequate in the Alpine Region, due to the reports from Spain. The changes in conservation status from the previous report are due to a change in methods and are not considered genuine.

The major pressures and threats are sport and recreational activities and the development of infrastructure, fire and/or fire suppression is also reported.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



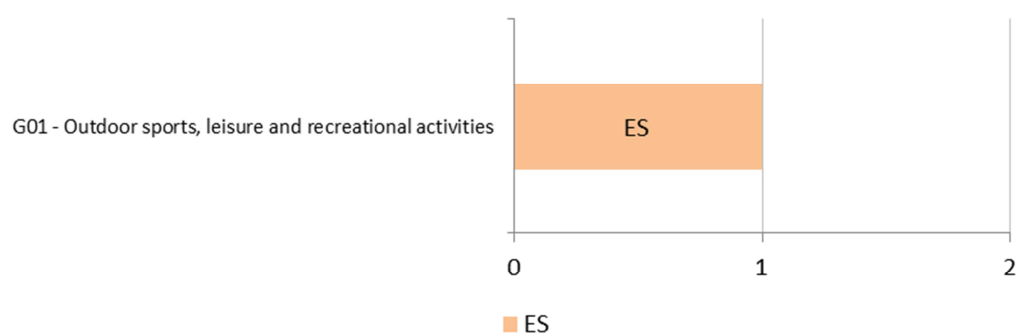
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura 2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| FR | ALP | 550 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 150 | 216.26 | 32.75 |
| ES | ALP | 561.3 | FV | U1 | XX | XX | U1 | x | 408 | 408 | 72.69 |
| EU27 | ALP | 1111 | FV | U1 | XX | XX | U1 | x | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-----|
| G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities | 100 |

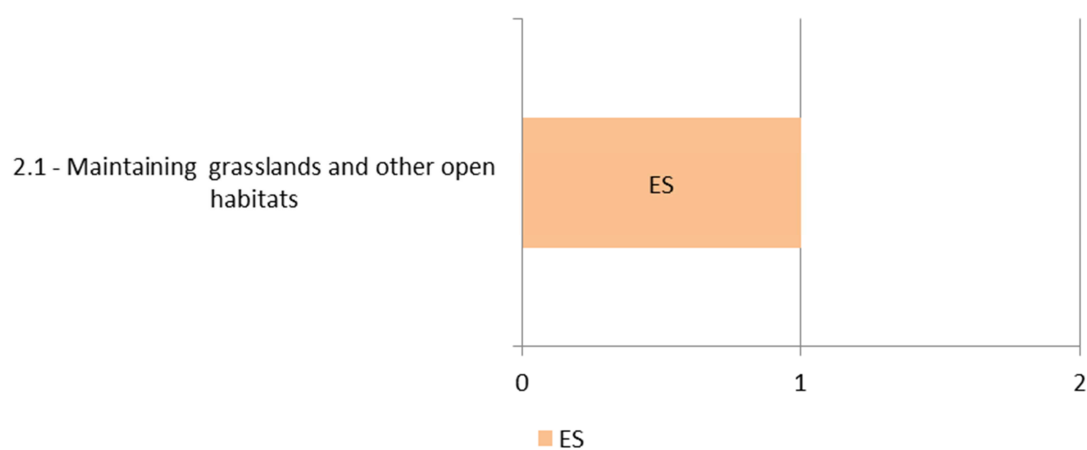
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-----|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 100 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands

Acidic grasslands of mountains in the Alps, Carpathians and Scandinavia together with higher mountains elsewhere in northern Europe such as in the north of the British Isles. Similar vegetation in the Pyrenees and northern Spain is habitat type '6140 - Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands'. Associated snow-bed communities are also included.

The conservation status of this habitat is favourable in the Regions where it is most widespread – Alpine and Boreal - with almost all countries reporting favourable. It is unfavourable-inadequate in the Continental Region, but only due to Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State, particularly in Italy which reported this habitat for the first time in this Region leading to a change in Regional conservation status from the previous favourable. Assessed as unfavourable-bad status in the Atlantic Region where it only occurs in the United Kingdom. The Trend in all Regions is stable. No genuine changes were reported.

In the Regions where the habitat is not considered favourable, the main pressures and threats are mostly grazing, air pollution (both in the United Kingdom) and sport or recreational activities and infrastructure (in Italy linked to skiing, in the United Kingdom linked to hunting or collection of wild animals) with related nitrogen-input and changes in species composition. A common denominator in Poland is erosion. These factors were also reported from other Regions but only as medium or low importance, together with pressures and threats linked to climate change (extremes in temperature and precipitations) and resulting in competition between plant species.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



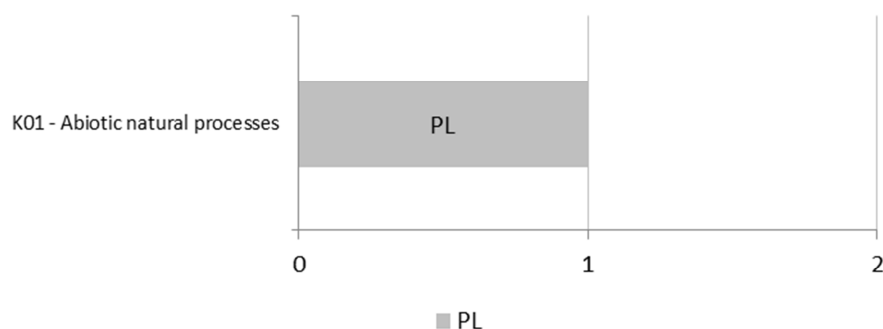
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

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|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| FI | ALP | 200 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 180 | | 90.00 |
| SE | ALP | 4450 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1800 | 1800 | 40.45 |
| BG | ALP | 194.33 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 193.17 | 193.17 | 99.40 |
| PL | ALP | 2.5 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100 |
| RO | ALP | 1500 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 500 | 1200 | 51.64 |
| SK | ALP | 42.04 | U1 | FV | FV | XX | U1 | = | 35 | 42 | 91.20 |
| IT | ALP | 2147.13 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 510.36 | 510.36 | 23.77 |
| AT | ALP | 3700 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 500 | 1800 | 25.64 |
| DE | ALP | 50.25 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 22.11 | 22.11 | 44.00 |
| SI | ALP | 43.34 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 43.34 | 43.34 | 100 |
| FR | ALP | 139 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | | | |
| EU27 | ALP | 12469 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | = | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| K01 - Abiotic Natural processes | 100 |

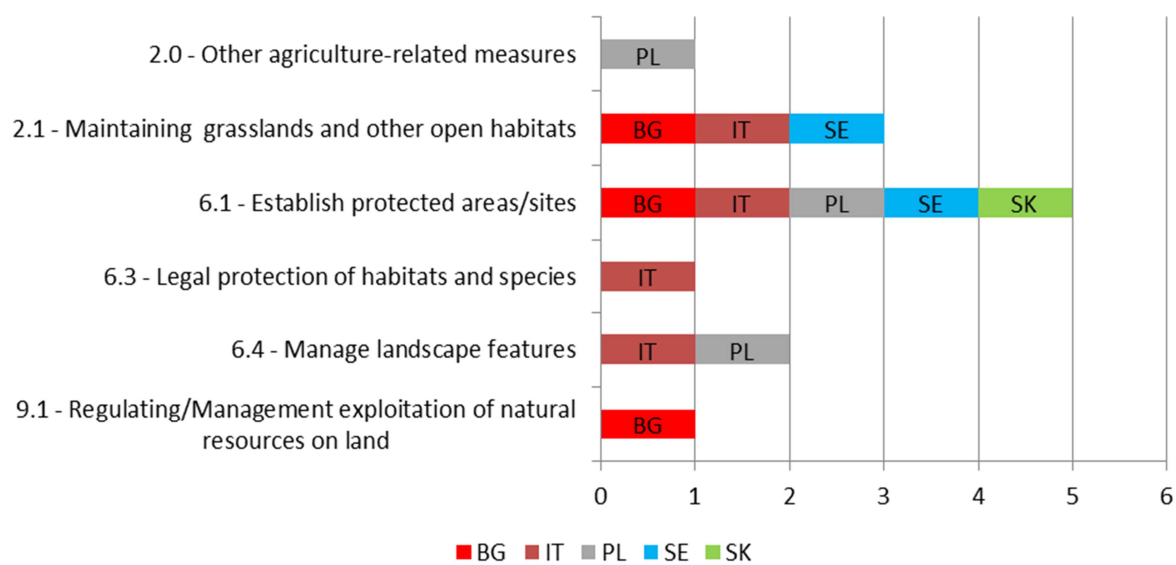
Number of countries reporting a pressure as ‘Highly important’



Proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures | 7.69 |
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 23.08 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 38.46 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 7.69 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 15.38 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 7.69 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands

Calcareous grasslands of the alpine and subalpine zones of the Alps and other mountains. This habitat type includes much Regional variation and the Interpretation manual of European Union habitats lists six subtypes.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable in all Regions in which it occurs – unfavourable-inadequate in the Alpine, Continental and Mediterranean Regions and unfavourable-bad in the Atlantic Region (due to the status of the Structure and functions and functions of the habitat and its Future prospects in the United Kingdom). The Trend is clearly negative only in the Continental Region, while in other Regions it is unknown or stable. In the Alpine Region most countries report this habitat as favourable. Although though no change in Regional status was considered genuine, the change from improving to stable in the United Kingdom was reported to be genuine.

In the United Kingdom where the status is worst, the most intensive pressure and threat is the air pollution with changes in abiotic conditions (mostly due to climate change), species composition change due to succession or problematic native species and also trampling and overuse considered as medium importance. These factors are reported by other countries to be also of high intensity, complemented by intensive grazing and sport or recreational infrastructure and activities (skiing, also off-piste, and taking of plants), both leading to erosion. Fire and/or Natural fire suppression and mining/quarrying are also noted.

Within the Alpine Region, the major pressures and threats are intensive grazing, erosion and buildings, sport infrastructure (for skiing) but also the lack of management.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



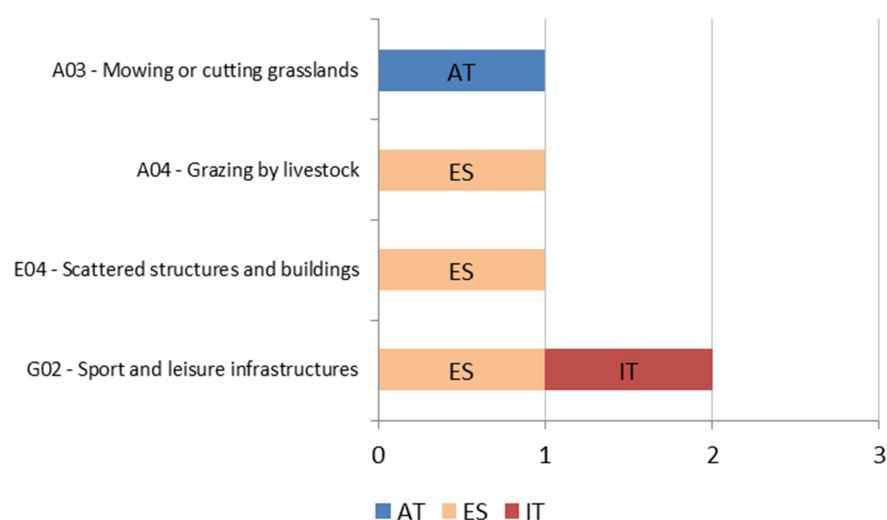
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura 2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 1120 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 950 | 950 | 84.82 |
| BG | ALP | 25.58 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 24.67 | 24.67 | 96.44 |
| PL | ALP | 15 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 15 | 15 | 100 |
| RO | ALP | 2100 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 800 | 1800 | 57.14 |
| SK | ALP | 7.95 | U1 | FV | FV | XX | U1 | = | 6 | 7.9 | 86.60 |
| IT | ALP | 2701.66 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1080.28 | 1080.28 | 39.99 |
| AT | ALP | 2000 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 200 | 400 | 14.14 |
| DE | ALP | 280 | FV | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | = | 200.12 | 200.12 | 71.47 |
| SI | ALP | 106.6 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 100 | 100 | 93.81 |
| FR | ALP | 1000 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 600 | 814.56 | 69.91 |
| ES | ALP | 491.84 | FV | U1 | XX | FV | U1 | x | 251 | 251 | 51.03 |
| EU27 | ALP | 9849 | U1 | U1 | U1 | FV | U1 | x | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 20.00 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 20.00 |
| E04 - Scattered Structure and functions and buildings | 20.00 |
| G02 - Sport and leisure infraStructure and functions | 40.00 |

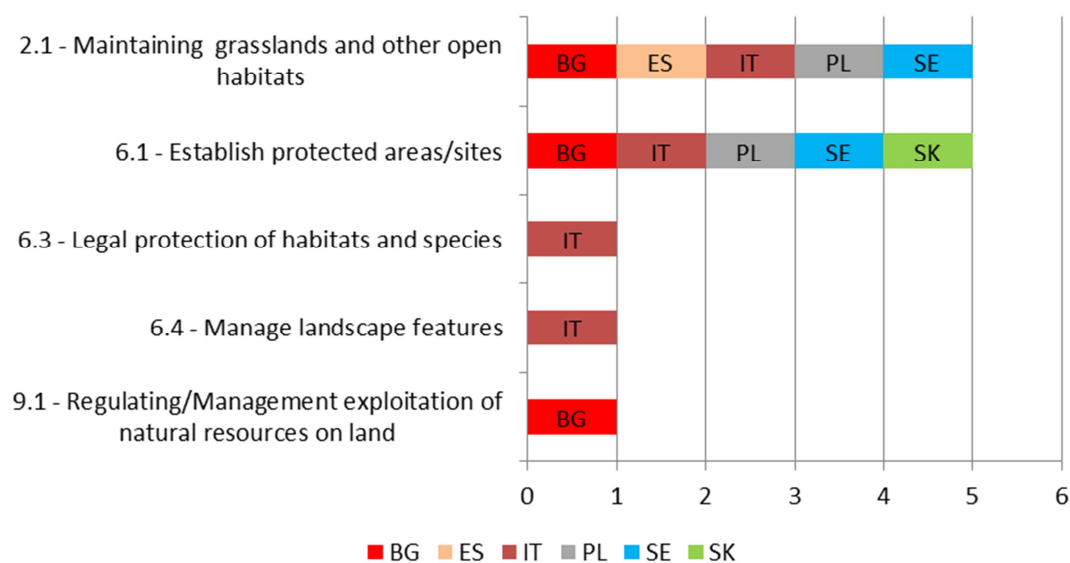
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 38.46 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 38.46 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 7.69 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 7.69 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 7.69 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*)

Open grasslands on shallow soils (rendzinas) of steep, well-drained slopes on limestone or dolomitic mountains of the Pannonic region and adjacent areas of the Alpine and Continental Regions. They can also occur calcareous volcanic rock (basalt, andesite and gabbro) and the soils are shallow. This habitat type hosts plants which are listed on Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive such as *Dianthus plumarius* ssp. *regis-stephani*, *Linum dolomiticum*, *Pulsatilla grandis*, *Seseli leucospermum* and *Vincetoxicum pannonicum*, some of these are endemic to the Pannonian basin. This habitat was added to Annex I in 2004.

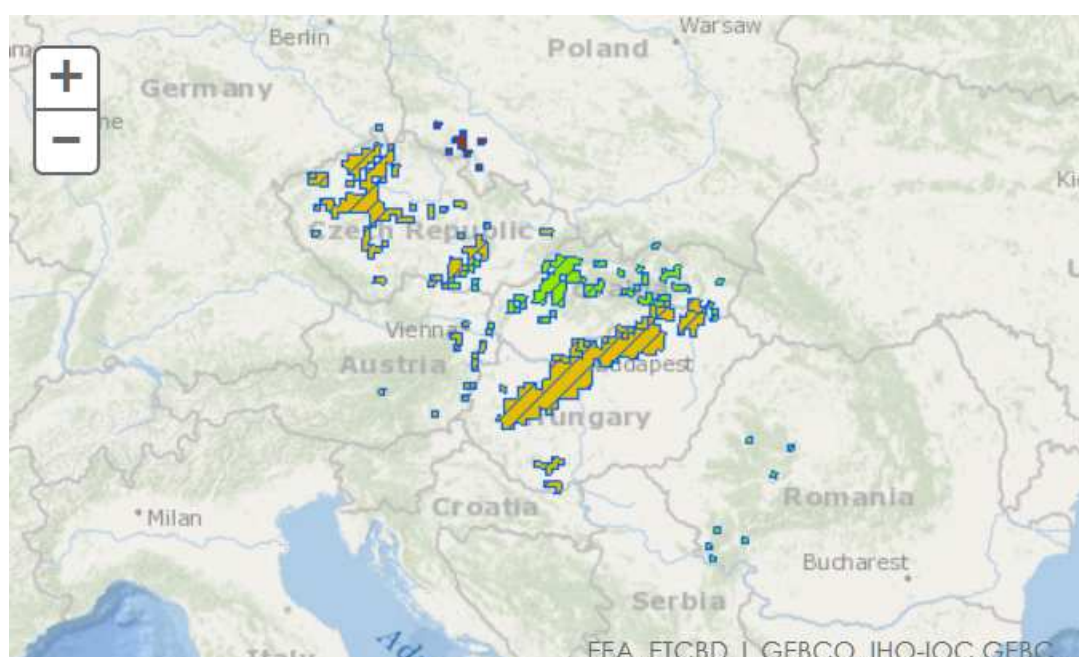
The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable-inadequate in two out of three Regions: in the Pannonian (due to Hungary; with stable Trend) and Continental Region (due to the Czech Republic; improving). It is in favourable status in the Alpine Region. The countries concluded on favourable status mostly there and in the Pannonian Region.

Romania reported large Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member States, but comparison with the Standard Data Forms of 2011* suggests these data are not correct. Thus the weight of all favourable Romanian parameters became smaller. Poland reported this habitat in the Continental region, but there data were not used for the Regional assessment as the occurrence of the habitat is uncertain (scientific reserve; in unfavourable-bad status). No improvement between the conservation status categories was registered at Regional level.

The main pressures and threats of high intensity are changes in species composition (succession) and sport and recreational activities. The countries also reported problems with native and non-native species (including planting mostly of non-native trees), lack of grazing or on the contrary intensive goat grazing and damage caused by game as of medium importance.

*http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SCI_SDF_2011.pdf

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

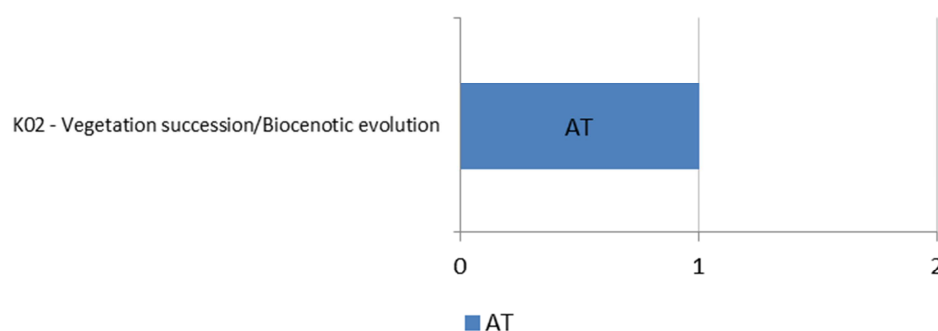
| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| RO | ALP | 100 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 30 | 90 | 51.96 |
| SK | ALP | 9.11 | FV | FV | FV | XX | FV | | 7 | 9 | 87.13 |
| AT | ALP | 0.1 | FV | U1 | XX | U1 | U1 | x | | | |
| EU27 | ALP | >9.21 | FV | FV | FV | XX | FV | = | | | |

Note: The area from Romania has not been included in the estimate of area for the EU27

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-----|
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 100 |

Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'

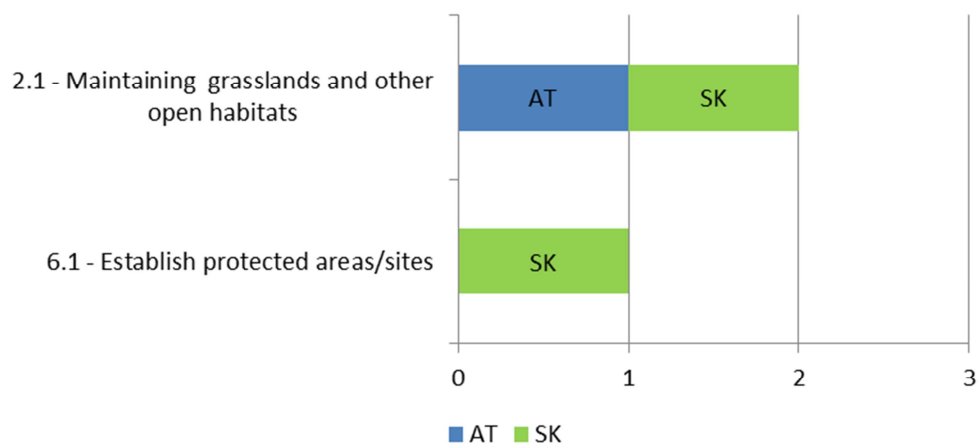


■ AT

Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 66.67 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 33.33 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6210 Semi-Natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (*important orchid sites)

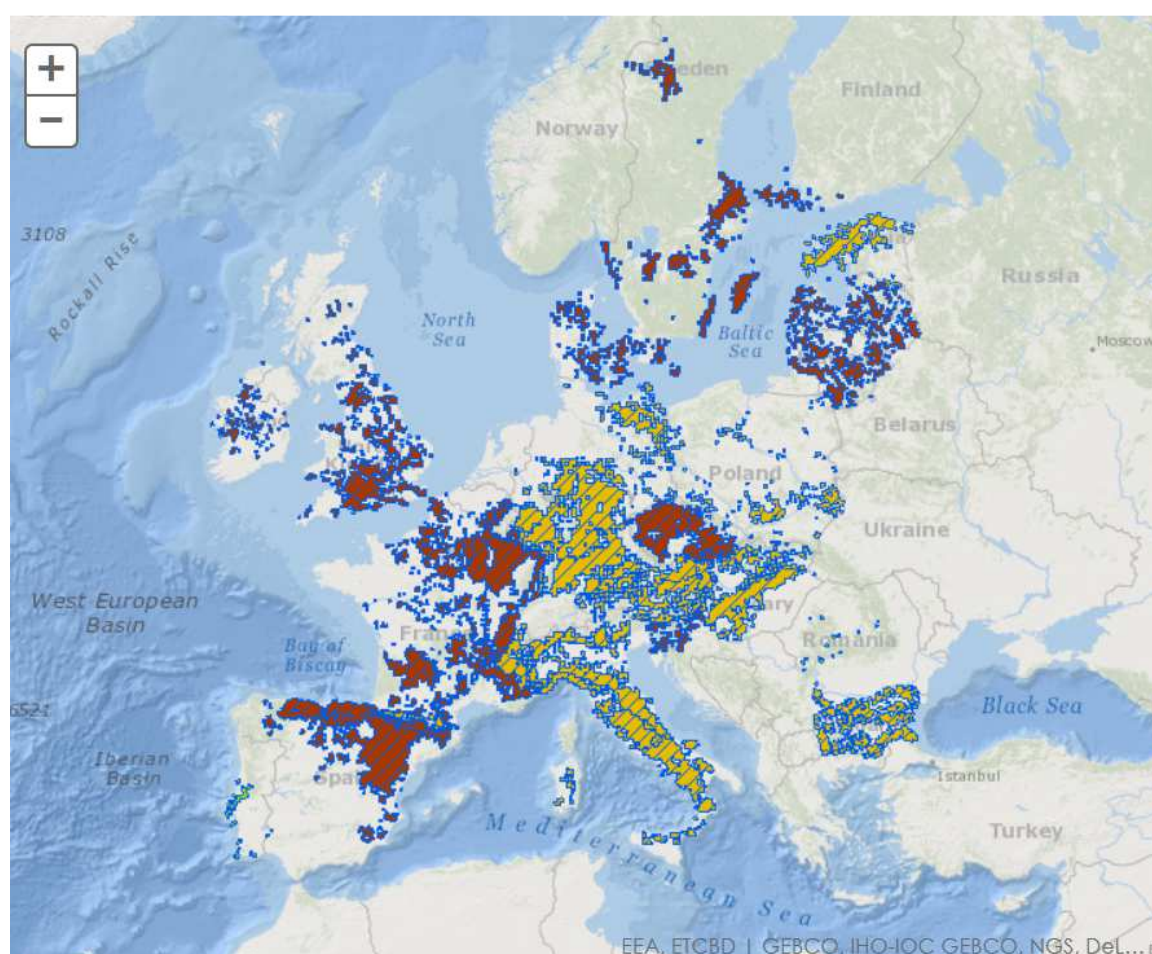
Grasslands on chalk or limestone typical of much of Europe, where the habitat is orchid rich it is considered to be a 'priority' habitat.

The conservation status in all seven Regions is unfavourable: inadequate in Alpine, Black Sea and Pannonian, and bad in Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean. In most Regions the status is deteriorating although it is stable in two Regions (Black Sea and Pannonic). The only favourable Country conclusions come from Portugal and Romania. However the areas reported by Romania appear overestimated when compared with map data and the Standard Data Forms*. Therefore the influence of these data had to be balanced. Slovakia assessed the parameter 'area' as unknown due to problems with habitat interpretation but this did not influence the Regional conclusions. In general, the worst parameters are Future prospects and Structure and functions of the habitat. Area is also mostly unfavourable. There were no genuine changes for the Regional assessments but there were some genuine changes (both improving and deteriorating) in national assessments

Major pressures and threats in all biogeographical Regions are changes in species composition (succession) and modification of cultivation practices (both insufficient too intensive grazing and mowing). Further factors are air or water pollution (from agriculture or forestry, linked to fertilisation), invasion of non-native species, forest planting on open ground and in general anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity. Factors of lesser intensity include changes in landuse (for arable land, landfills and solid waste, due to development of infrastructure), trampling, recreational activities and taking of plants.

*http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SCI_SDF_2011.pdf

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



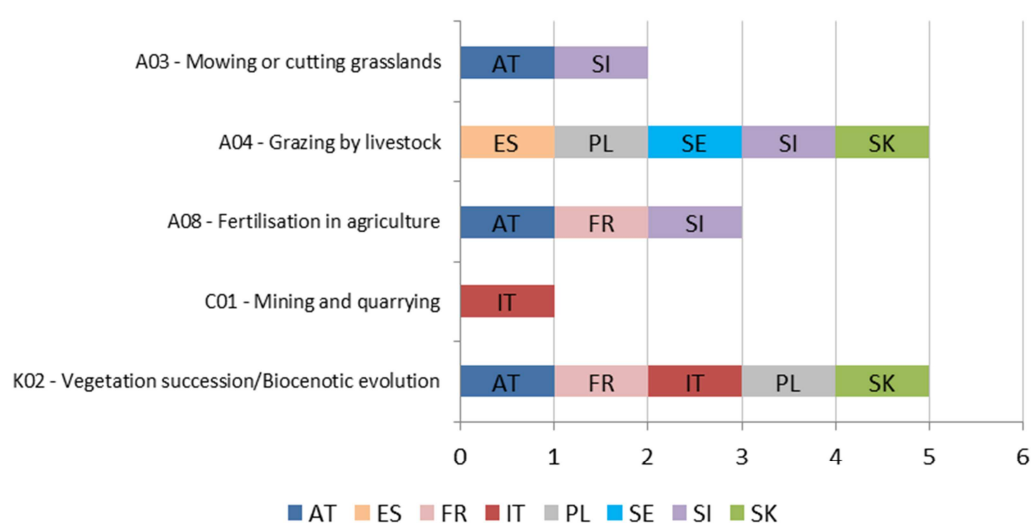
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 0.5 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 40.00 |
| BG | ALP | 176.56 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 173.68 | 173.68 | 98.37 |
| PL | ALP | 2 | FV | U2 | U2 | U1 | U2 | + | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| RO | ALP | 900 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 300 | 800 | 54.43 |
| SK | ALP | 154.43 | U1 | XX | FV | U1 | U1 | = | 75 | 100 | 56.08 |
| IT | ALP | 1173.21 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 418.78 | 418.78 | 35.70 |
| AT | ALP | 25 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 7.5 | 15 | 42.43 |
| DE | ALP | 28 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 23.12 | 23.12 | 82.57 |
| SI | ALP | 66 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | = | 48 | 48 | 72.73 |
| FR | ALP | 550 | FV | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | = | 250 | 295.14 | 49.39 |
| ES | ALP | 522.06 | FV | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 227 | 227 | 43.48 |
| EU27 | ALP | 3598 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 12.50 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 31.25 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 18.75 |
| C01 - Mining and quarrying | 6.25 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 31.25 |

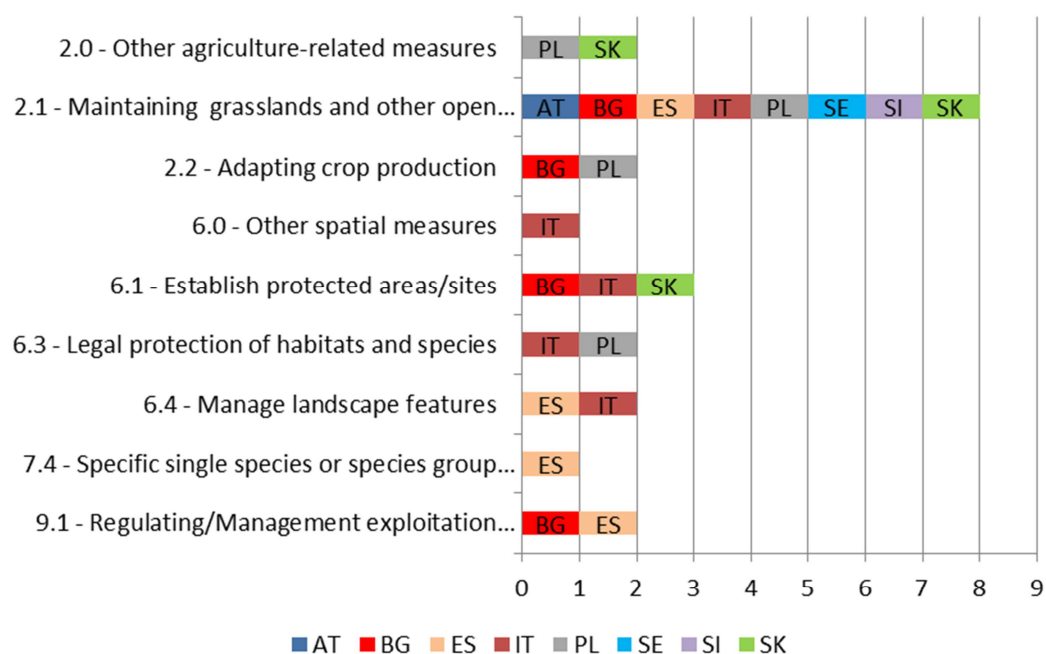
Number of countries reporting a pressure as ‘Highly important’



Proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures | 8.70 |
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 34.78 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 8.70 |
| 6.0 - Other spatial measures | 4.35 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 13.04 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 8.70 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 8.70 |
| 7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures | 4.35 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 8.70 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6220 Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea*

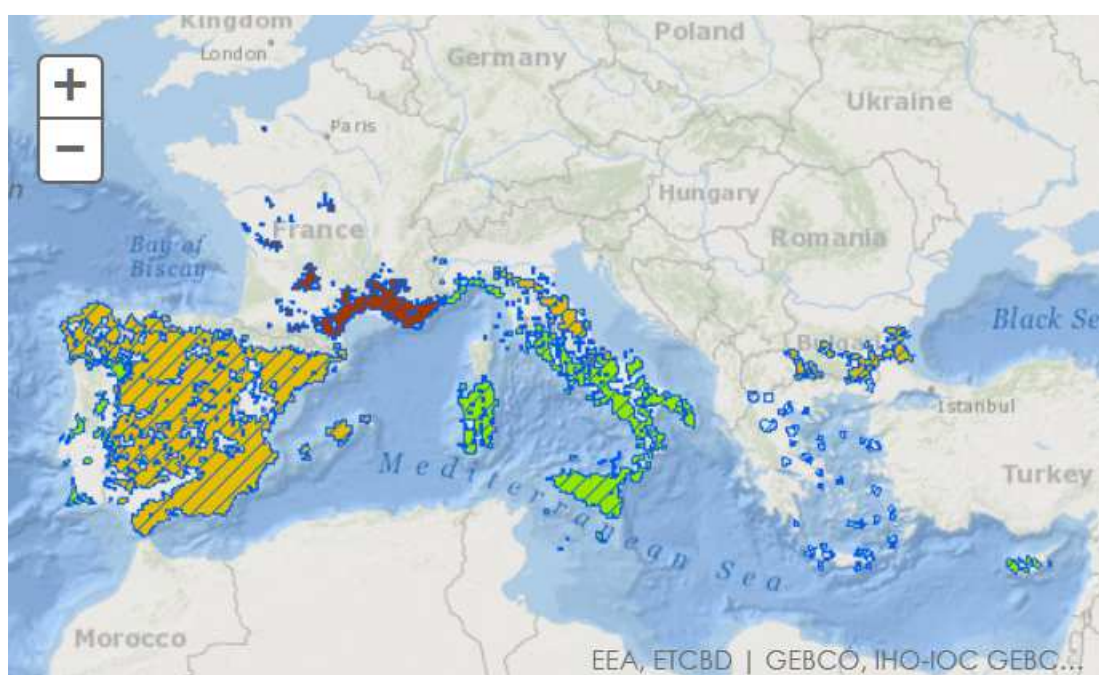
Open grasslands of the Mediterranean basin on nutrient poor but base-rich soils with both perennial and annual communities. Although typical of the Mediterranean Region, where some 98% of the Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State occurs, it is also found in adjacent parts of the Alpine, Atlantic and Continental Regions. Similar vegetation on coastal dunes is habitat type '2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals'.

The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable: unfavourable-inadequate in three Regions (Black Sea – only Bulgaria reporting; Continental – due to Bulgaria and Italy; and Mediterranean – due to Spain), unfavourable-bad in the Atlantic Region (due to France) but unknown in the Alpine Region (due to Italy). In all Regions only France reported unfavourable-bad status (always), Bulgaria, Spain and Italy unfavourable-inadequate. The Trend is mostly unknown at Regional level although deteriorating in the Continental Region. There was no genuine change at Regional level.

The main pressures and threats are mostly linked to cultivation practices and their modification (including fertilisation, intensive grazing or its lack while grazing itself helps annual plants), forestry activities (including planting native and non-native trees), urbanisation, development of infrastructure and functions and problems with native or non-native species (eventually succession). Factors of lower importance include sport and recreational activities, trampling, taking plants and waste deposition.

The major pressures and threats in the Alpine Region are intensive grazing and restructuring agricultural land holding.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



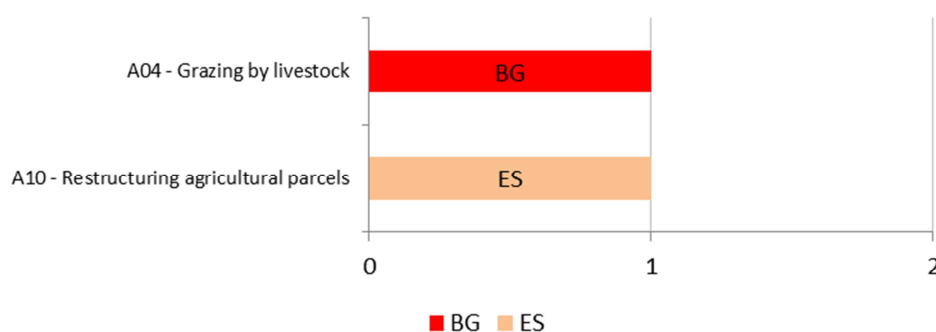
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 28.61 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 25.81 | 25.81 | 90.21 |
| IT | ALP | 15.13 | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 14.54 | 14.54 | 96.13 |
| ES | ALP | 0.07 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 0.06 | 0.06 | 85.71 |
| EU27 | ALP | 43.81 | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | x | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 50.00 |
| A10 - Restructuring agricultural parcels | 50.00 |

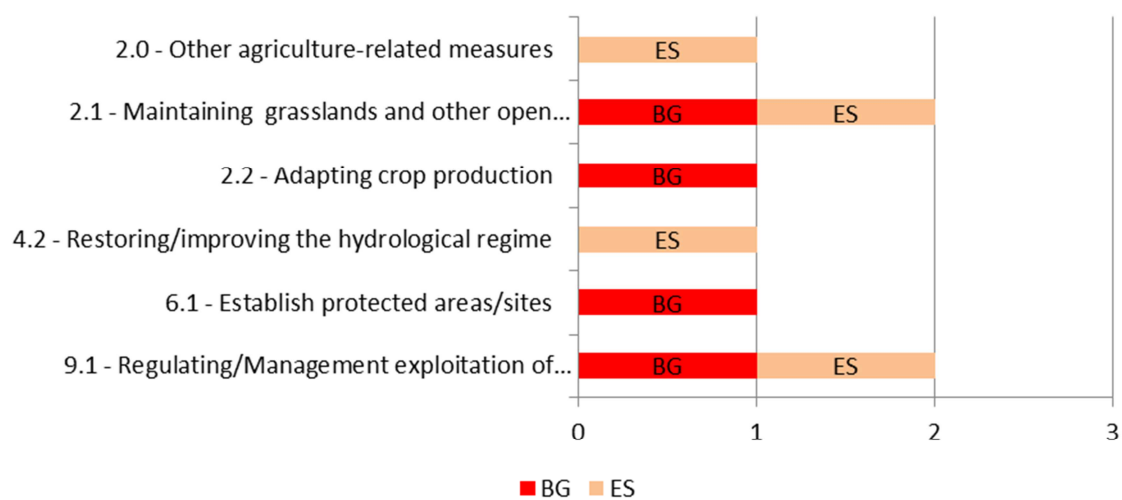
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures | 12.50 |
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 25.00 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 12.50 |
| 4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 12.50 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 12.50 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 25.00 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



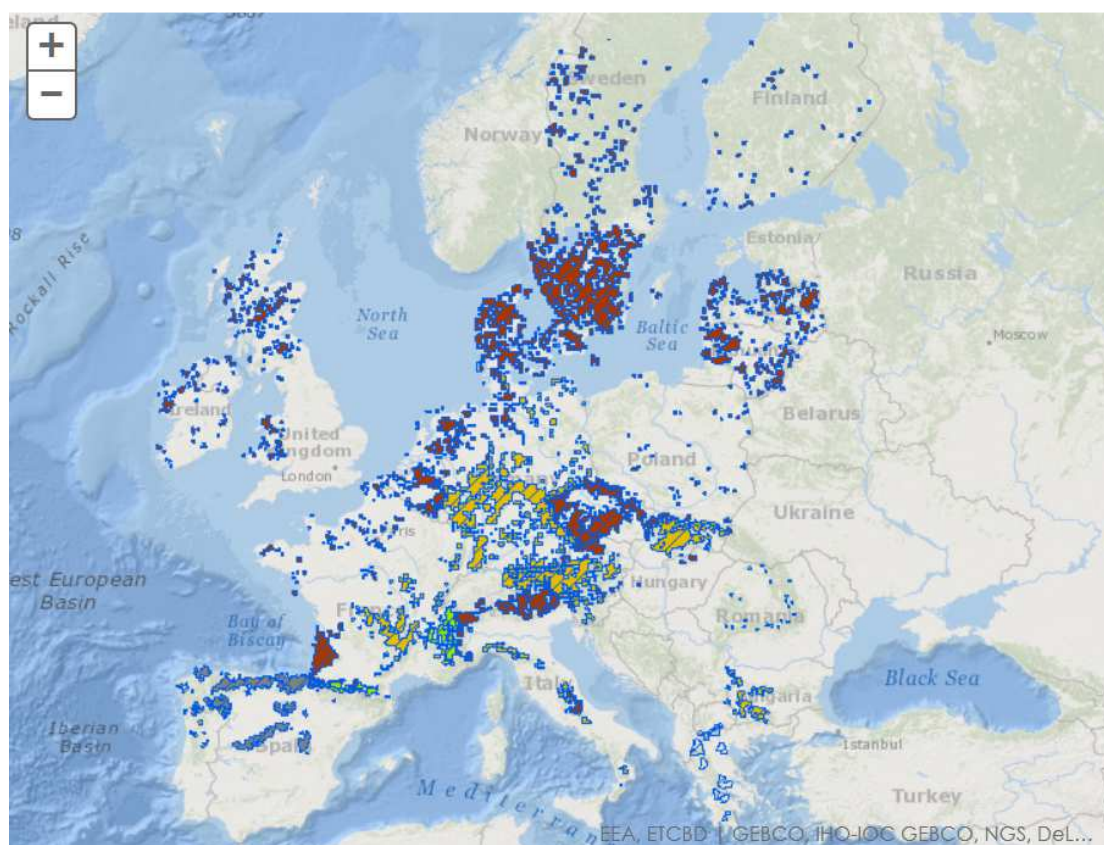
6230 Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)

This is a semi-Natural grassland widespread across much of the European Union with distinct upland and lowland subtypes. The definition of this habitat has caused problems as several countries have large areas of species poor grassland dominated by matgrass (*Nardus stricta*) as a result of long periods of overgrazing of little interest for nature conservation - these grasslands should not be included in this habitat.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable-bad and deteriorating in all Regions in which it occurs except for the Mediterranean Region where it is unknown (due to Spain, most other countries reported unfavourable-inadequate). The status in the Alpine Region is almost unfavourable-inadequate (and sensitive to the method used with the area in Romania apparently overestimated data).

Main pressures and threats are mostly related to modification of cultivation practices: intensification, fertilisation and intensive grazing or abandonment of grazing or eventually of mowing, linked to succession and Natural eutrophication. This habitat can suffer also from air, soil or other forms of pollution, trampling, skiing, taking plants, forest planting on open ground and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



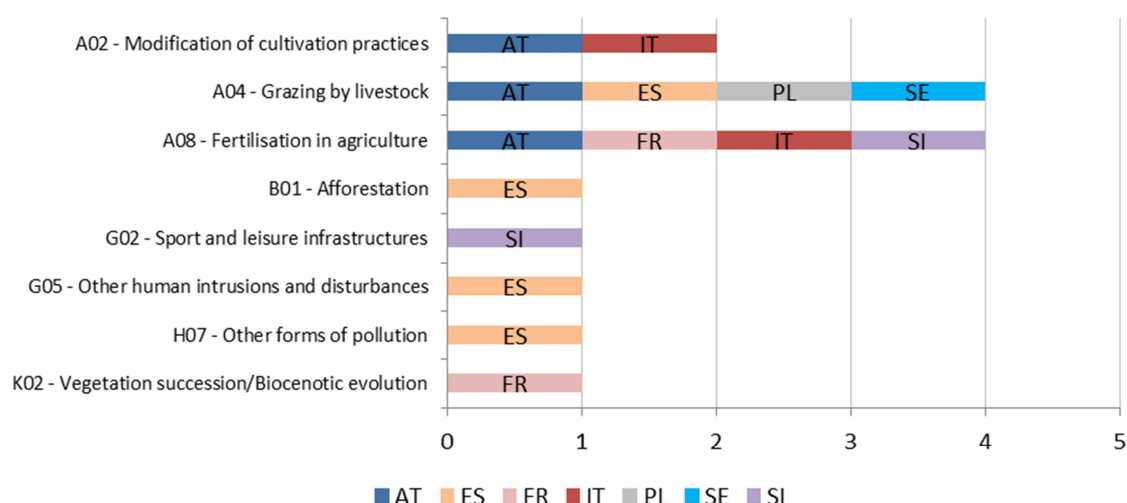
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 1 | FV | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 0.9 | 0.9 | 90.00 |
| BG | ALP | 386.49 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 381.7 | 381.7 | 98.76 |
| PL | ALP | 5 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 3 | 5 | 77.46 |
| RO | ALP | 2200 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1000 | 2000 | 64.28 |
| SK | ALP | 199 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 100 | 140 | 59.46 |
| IT | ALP | 516.46 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 364.28 | 364.28 | 70.53 |
| AT | ALP | 355 | FV | U1 | FV | FV | U1 | = | 40 | 250 | 28.17 |
| DE | ALP | 1.3 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 1.24 | 1.24 | 95.38 |
| SI | ALP | 72.65 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 64.4 | 64.4 | 88.64 |
| FR | ALP | 550 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 200 | 254.69 | 41.04 |
| ES | ALP | 63.99 | FV | FV | XX | XX | XX | | 45 | 45 | 70.31 |
| EU27 | ALP | 4351 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 13.33 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 26.67 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 26.67 |
| B01 - Afforestation | 6.67 |
| G02 - Sport and leisure infrastructure | 6.67 |
| G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances | 6.67 |
| H07 - Other forms of pollution | 6.67 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 6.67 |

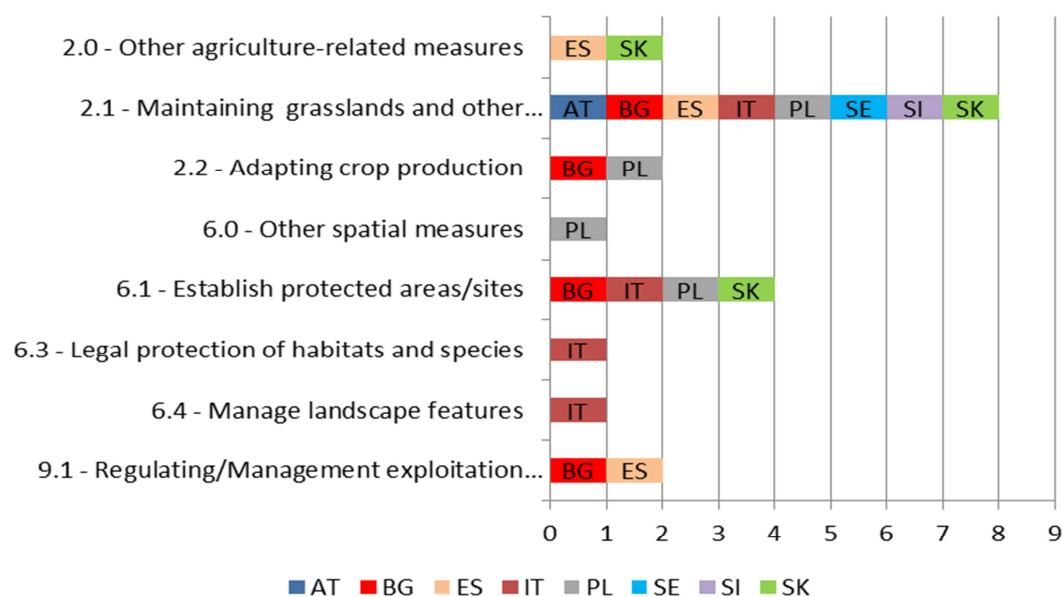
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures | 9.52 |
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 38.10 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 9.52 |
| 6.0 - Other spatial measures | 4.76 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 19.05 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 4.76 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 4.76 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 9.52 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



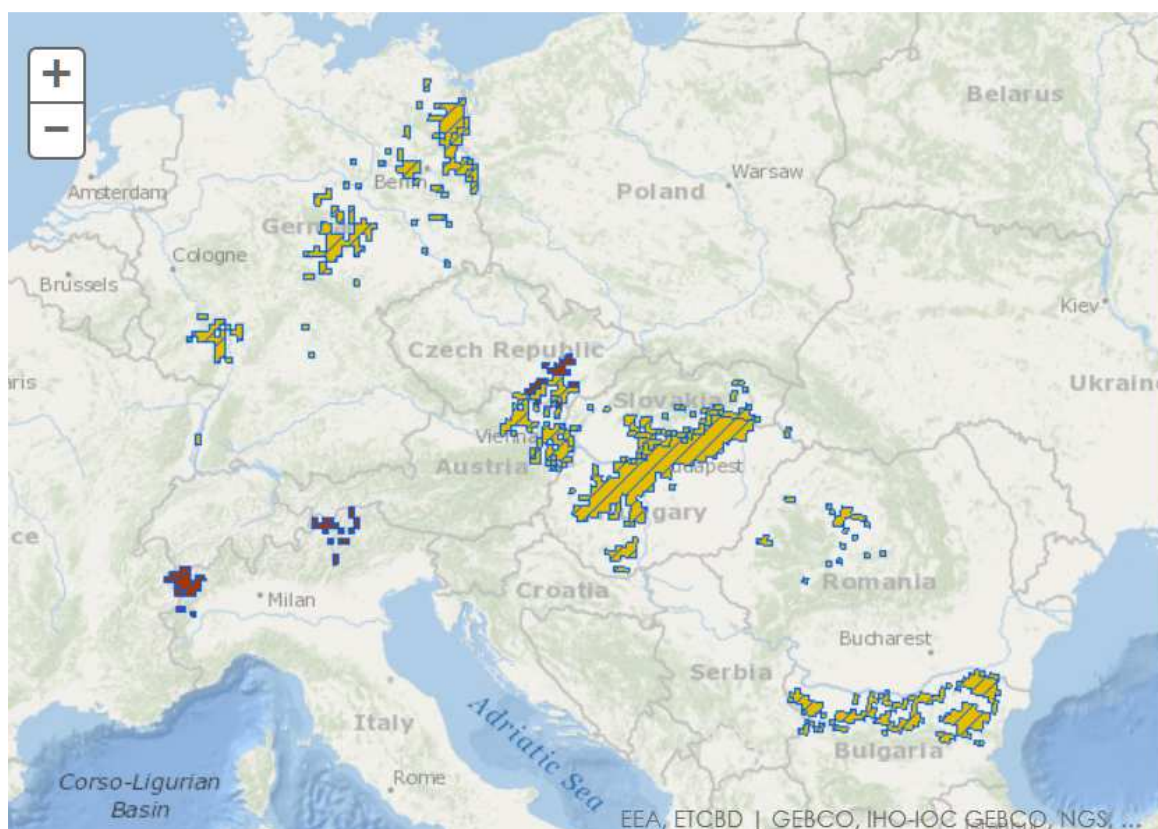
6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands

Steppe like grasslands dominated by tussocky feather grasses such as *Stipa capillata* and *Stipa joannis* typical of central Europe where it is most widespread in the Pannonic Region which has most of the total Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State but also occurs locally in other Regions such as in the French Alps where the microclimate of the Durance valley gives similar conditions. They are partly of Natural and partly of anthropogenic origin.

The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable: bad and deteriorating in the Alpine Region (due to Italy) and inadequate in all other four Regions (Atlantic – only Germany reporting, Black Sea – only Bulgaria reporting, Continental and Pannonian – due to the majority of countries). No Country reported this habitat as favourable, but there was a genuine improvement in the Atlantic Region (Germany). The area reported by Romania is likely to be an overestimate when compared to the spatial data.

Major pressures and threats are mostly lack of grazing (and sometimes of mowing) leading to succession and accumulation of organic material, or on the contrary intensive grazing. The habitat can suffer from invasive non-native species, sport and recreational activities and air pollution. Factors of lesser intensity are development of infrastructure, waste dumps and fertilisation.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



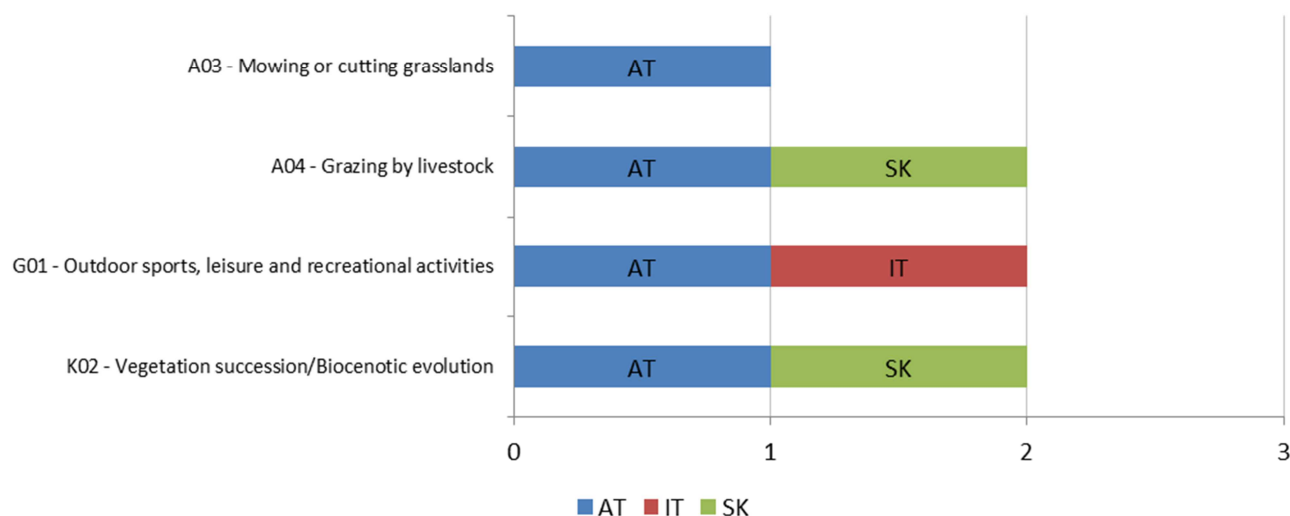
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 0.93 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 0.86 | 0.86 | 92.47 |
| SK | ALP | 5 | XX | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 2.5 | 3.5 | 59.16 |
| IT | ALP | 25.54 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 10.26 | 10.26 | 40.17 |
| AT | ALP | 0.2 | U1 | U1 | FV | U1 | U1 | = | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100 |
| EU27 | ALP | 32 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 14.29 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 28.57 |
| G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities | 28.57 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 28.57 |

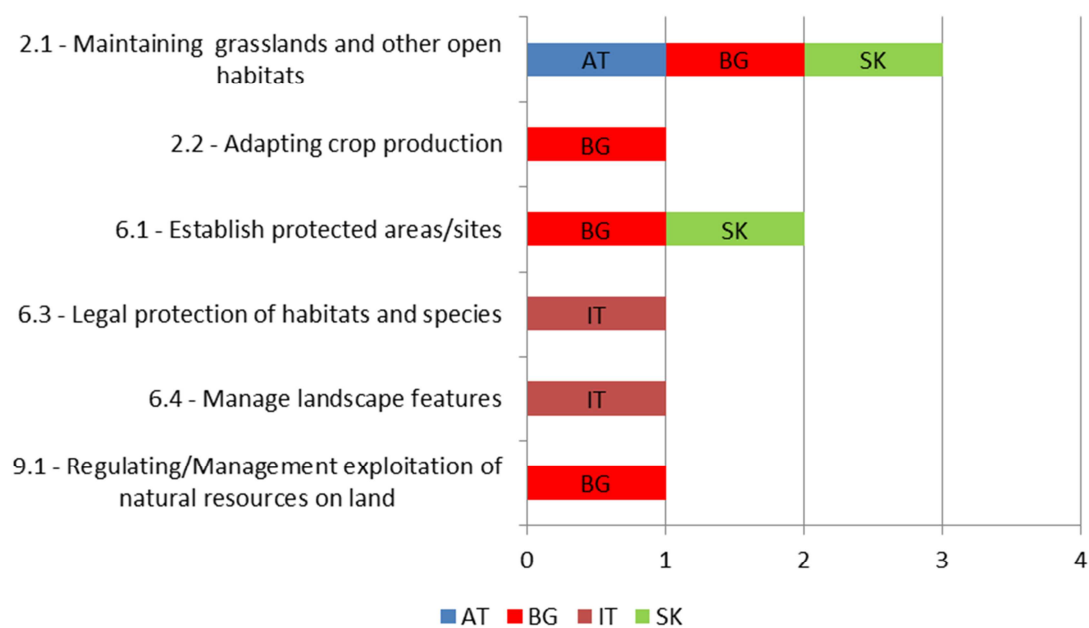
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 33.33 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 11.11 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 22.22 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 11.11 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 11.11 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 11.11 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



6270 Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands

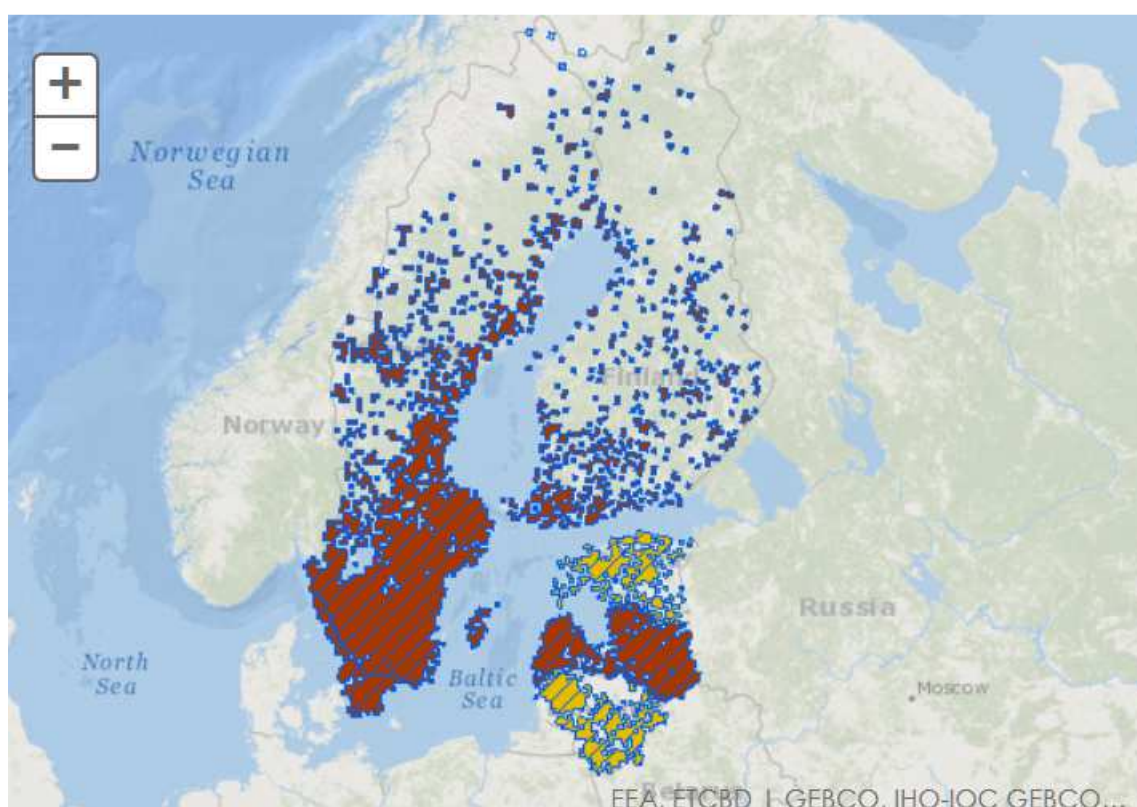
Acidic grasslands of the Fennoscandian lowlands resulting from grazing and/or mowing over many years leading to species-rich plant communities. This habitat only occurs in the Boreal Region and the adjacent parts of the Alpine and Continental Regions in Sweden. This habitat is a northern variant of habitat type 6230 * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and sub-mountain areas, in Continental Europe).

The conservation status of this habitat is still unfavourable-bad and deteriorating in all three reported Regions (Boreal, Alpine and Continental). In all Regions this is due to Sweden (the only reporting Country in the last two Regions). In the Boreal Region the status is unfavourable in all countries (bad or inadequate).

Main pressures and threats are mostly (especially reported from Sweden) abandonment of grazing and mowing (related to problematic native species), forest planting on open ground, fertilisation (also nitrogen-input and stock feeding) and urbanisation.

In the Alpine Region the main pressure and threat is lack of grazing.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



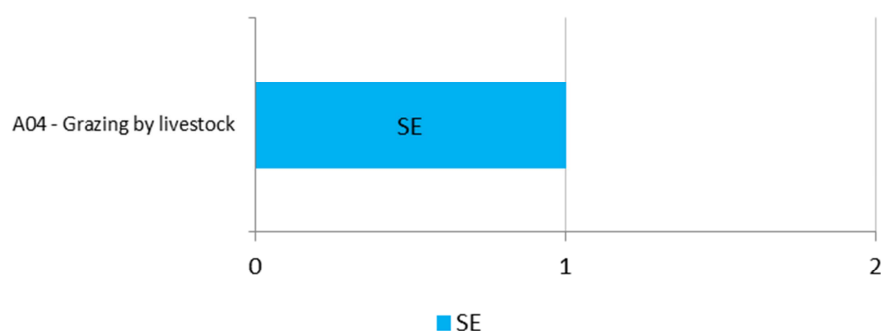
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 5 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 8.00 |
| EU27 | ALP | 5 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|----------------------------|-----|
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 100 |

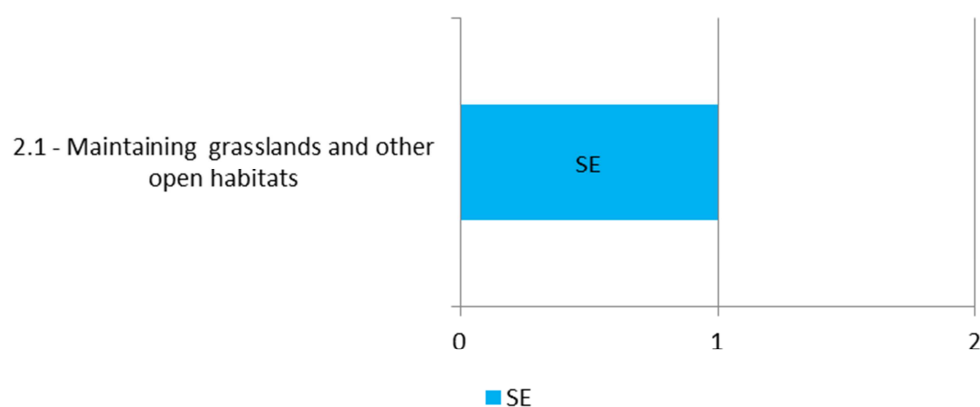
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-----|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 100 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneratalia villosae*)

Dry grasslands of Italy and the Balkan peninsula, they are similar to the grasslands of habitat type 6210 but with a greater number of plants typical of the Mediterranean basin including Annex II and IV plant species such as *Genista holopetala* and *Euphrasia marchesettii*. This habitat was added to Annex I in 2004.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable in all Regions: unfavourable-inadequate in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Regions (due to Greece and Bulgaria) and unfavourable bad and deteriorating in the Alpine and Continental Regions (due to Italy and Slovenia). The only Country conclusion as favourable was from the Mediterranean Region of Italy in the . There were no genuine changes at Regional level.

Main pressures and threats are mostly modification of cultivation practices (either agricultural intensification or abandonment of mowing and grazing with subsequent succession), mining and quarrying and burning. Also reported but considered less important are development of infrastructure (including roads and paths), erosion, solid waste deposition and conversion to arable land.

As elsewhere, changes in agriculture (both intensification and abandonment) are the most important threats and pressures in the Alpine Region, but mining and quarrying is also reported.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



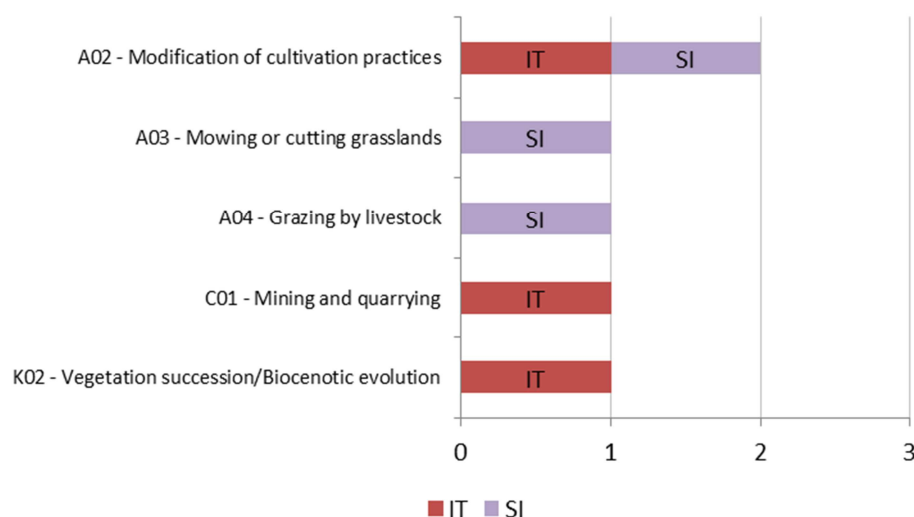
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Range | area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| BG | ALP | 13.52 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 12.79 | 12.79 | 94.60 |
| IT | ALP | 112.01 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 15.76 | 15.76 | 14.07 |
| SI | ALP | 10.14 | FV | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 10 | 10 | 98.62 |
| EU27 | ALP | 136 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 33.33 |
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 16.67 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 16.67 |
| C01 - Mining and quarrying | 16.67 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 16.67 |

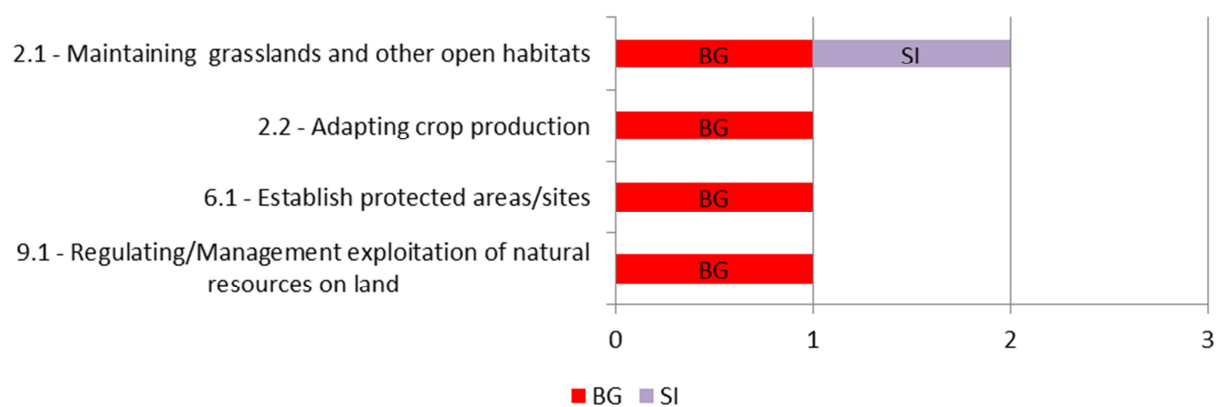
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 40.00 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 20.00 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 20.00 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 20.00 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



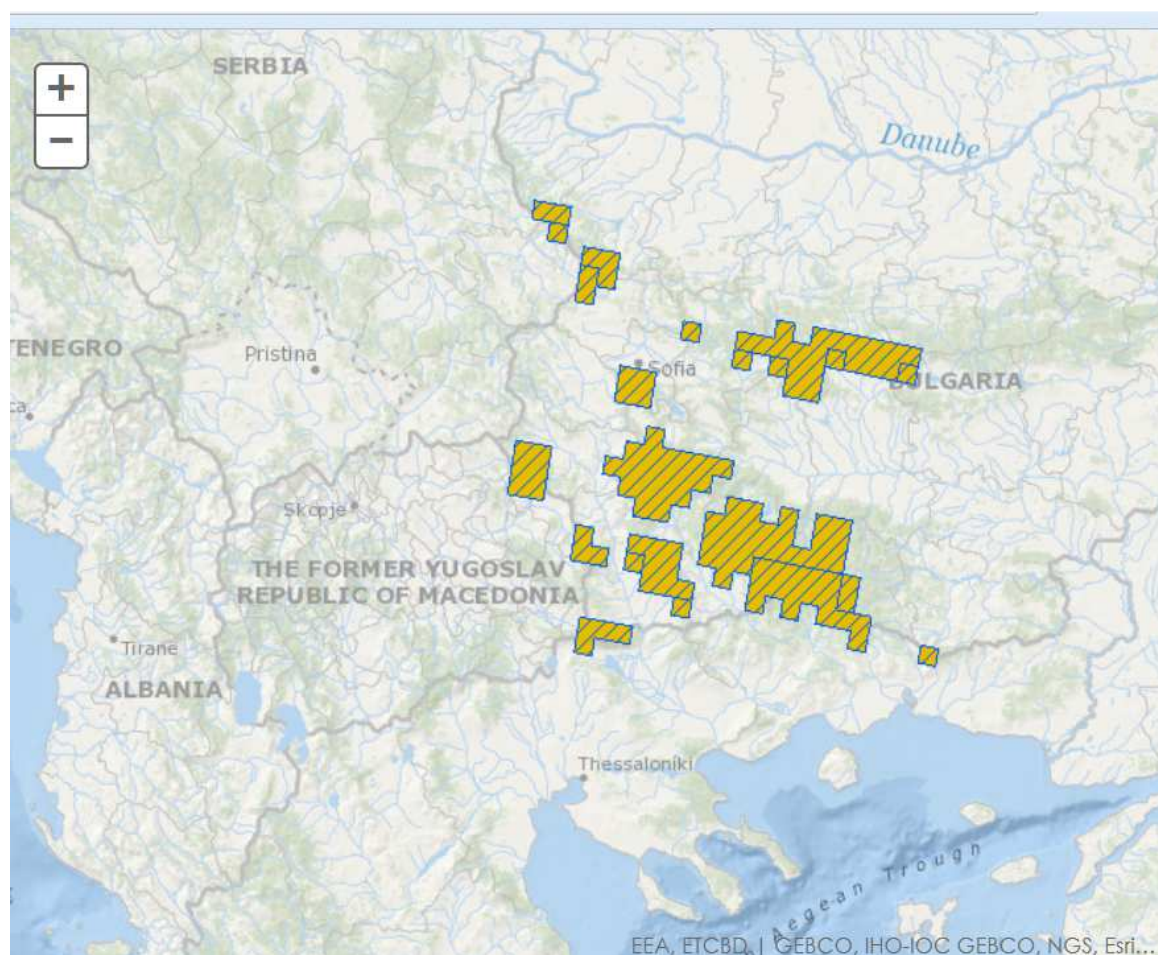
62D0 Oro-Moesian acidophilous grasslands

Acidic alpine and sub-alpine grasslands on mountains of the Central Balkan Peninsula occurring at 1600 – 2900 m a.s.l. The communities are dominated by fescues (grasses of the genera *Festuca*) and host several Balkan endemics. Only reported from Bulgaria, it also occurs in Greece.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable-inadequate and stable in both Regions: Alpine and Continental. It is reported for the first time and only from one Country – Bulgaria. The conclusion is due to Structure and functions, functions and Future prospects of the habitat. According to the Bulgarian Red Data Book (<http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol3/texts.html>) this habitat is Vulnerable in Bulgaria.

The pressures and threats (of medium intensity) are intensive grazing, infrastructures and buildings (also related to sport and recreation), waste deposition and taking plants.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 331.83 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 320.15 | 320.15 | 96.48 |
| EU27 | ALP | 332 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

No high ranking pressures reported although five medium ranking pressures were reported (A04.01, E04, F04, G02, H05.01)

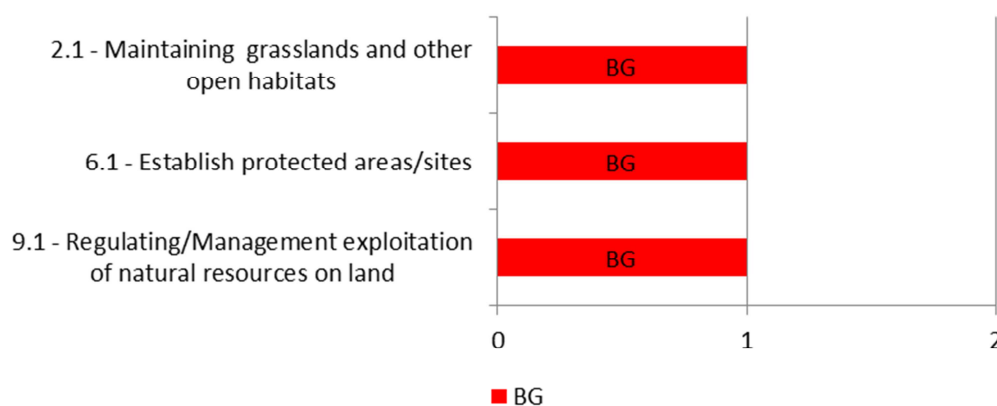
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'

No high ranking pressures reported

Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 33.33 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 33.33 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 33.33 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



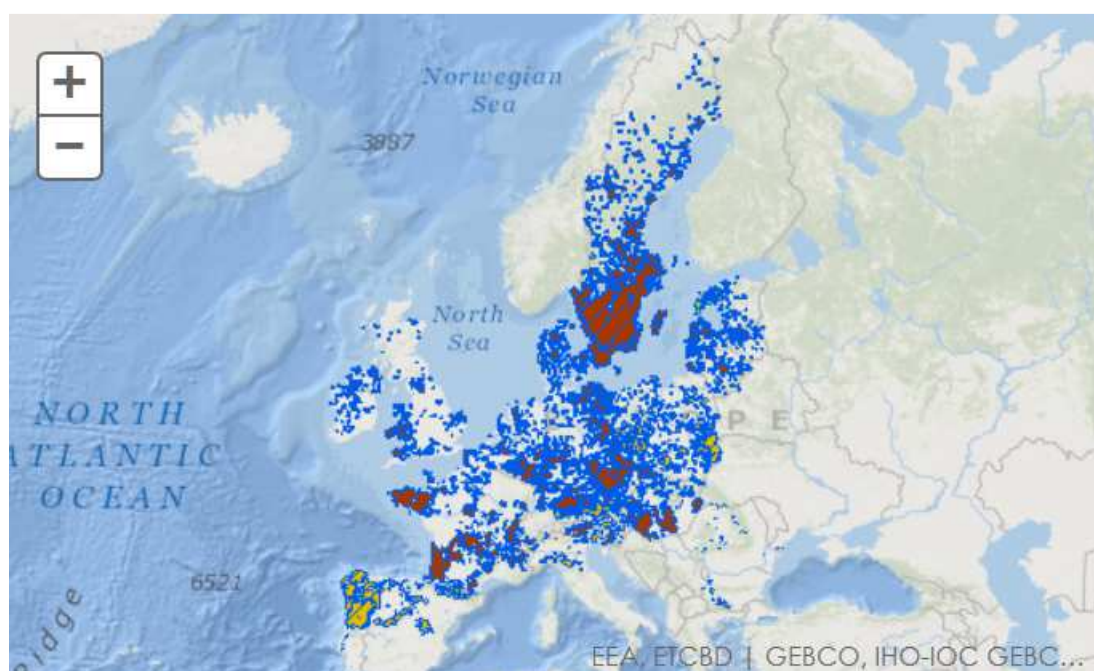
6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)

Meadows with purple moorgrass (*Molinia caerulea*) on wet, unfertile soils resulting from long periods of traditional management such as mowing. Species-poor meadows dominated by purple moorgrass, often a result of draining peat bogs, are not included in this habitat. This habitat is widespread across central, northern and Western Europe, it also occurs more rarely in the Mediterranean Region.

The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable and mostly deteriorating: unfavourable-bad in five out of eight Regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Pannonian) and unfavourable-inadequate in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Regions. It is favourable only in the Steppic Region (only Romania). The unfavourable status and the need of increased conservation efforts is emphasised by the fact that only in 10% of cases was the Country conclusion favourable (mostly from Romania where the area appears overestimated when compared to spatial data and information in Standard Data Forms, and in one case from Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany and Spain). No genuine improvements were recorded at Regional level.

Main pressures and threats on this habitat are mostly associated with agriculture (lack of mowing or grazing linked to succession, accumulation of organic material and Natural eutrophication or on the contrary intensification and fertilisation linked to water pollution), changes to hydrology (including water abstraction, canalisation land reclamation and drying out mainly for arable land), but also air pollution, urbanisation, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity and forest planting on open ground. The pressures and threats of medium intensity (reported from Regions in Romania) are grazing, erosion and development of industrial or commercial areas.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



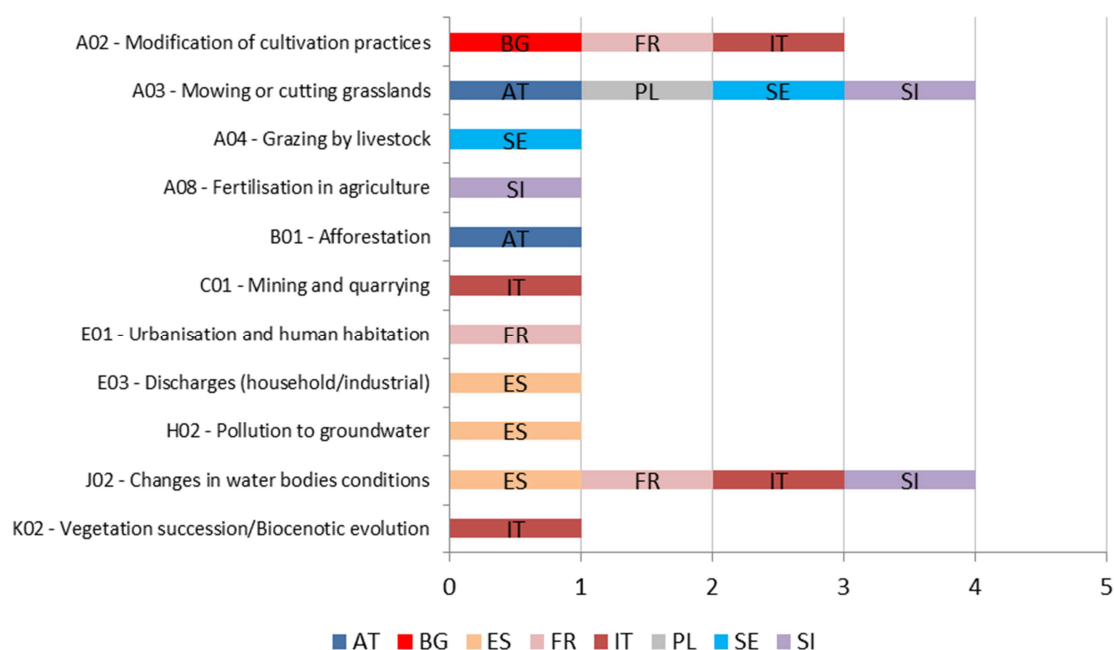
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km²) | Natura2000 area max (km²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 3.2 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | 100 |
| BG | ALP | 3.78 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 3.66 | 3.66 | 96.83 |
| PL | ALP | 1 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 0.005 | 0.02 | 1.00 |
| RO | ALP | 1700 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1000 | 1500 | 72.04 |
| SK | ALP | 2.8 | FV | U1 | U1 | FV | U1 | = | 0.4 | 0.6 | 17.50 |
| IT | ALP | 40.89 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 40.89 | 40.89 | 100 |
| AT | ALP | 100 | FV | U1 | XX | U1 | U1 | - | 10 | 15 | 12.25 |
| DE | ALP | 10 | FV | FV | XX | FV | FV | | 4.28 | 4.28 | 42.80 |
| SI | ALP | 50.12 | FV | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 45 | 45 | 89.78 |
| FR | ALP | 65 | FV | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 20 | 30 | 37.68 |
| ES | ALP | 1.27 | FV | FV | XX | FV | FV | | 0.43 | 0.43 | 33.84 |
| EU27 | ALP | 1978 | U1 | U2 | XX | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 15.79 |
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 21.05 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 5.26 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 5.26 |
| B01 - Afforestation | 5.26 |
| C01 - Mining and quarrying | 5.26 |
| E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation | 5.26 |
| E03 - Discharges (household/industrial) | 5.26 |
| H02 - Pollution to groundwater | 5.26 |
| J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions | 21.05 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 5.26 |

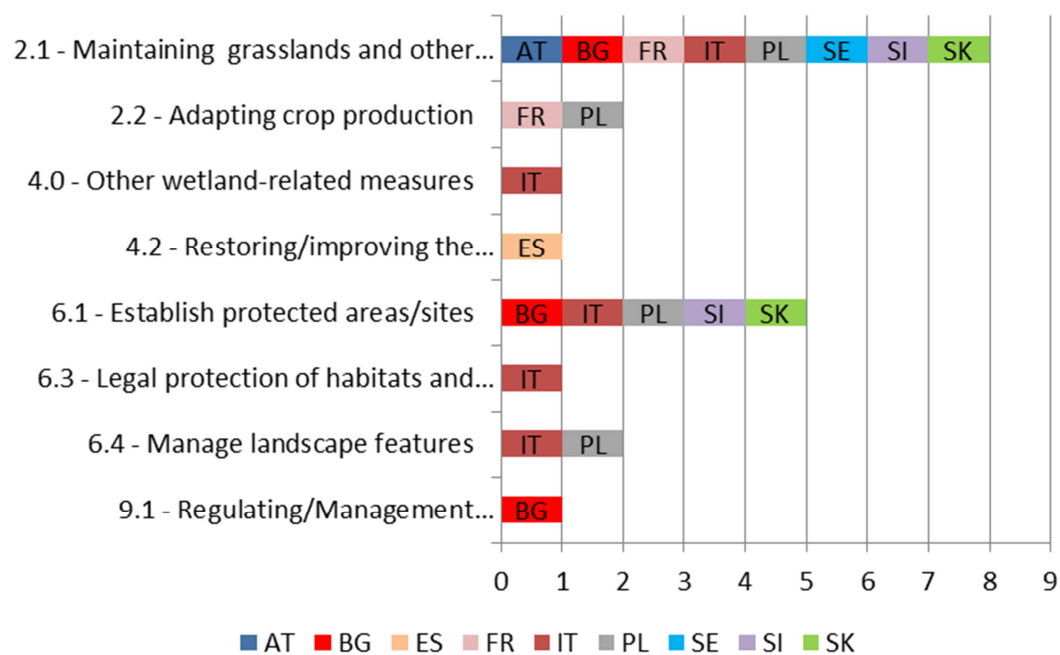
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 38.10 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 9.52 |
| 4.0 - Other wetland-related measures | 4.76 |
| 4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 4.76 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 23.81 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 4.76 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 9.52 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 4.76 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



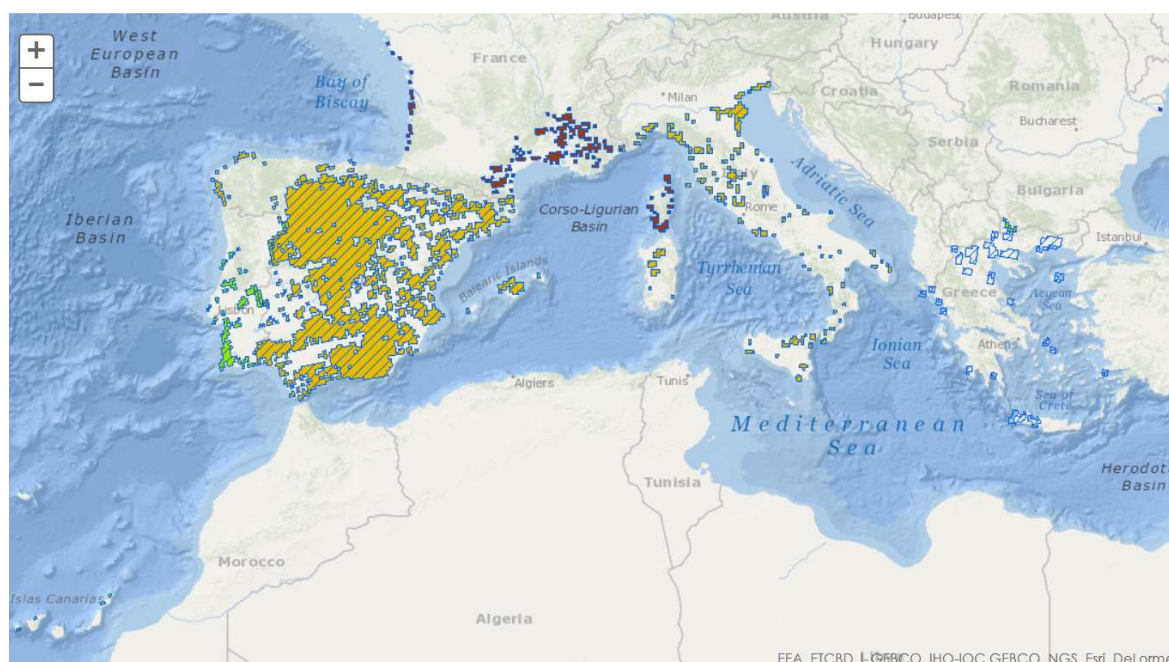
6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*

Humid grasslands formed by tall grasses and rushes, often associated with coastal dunes, found throughout the Mediterranean basin and around the Black Sea. The habitat also occurs on the Canary Islands (Spain).

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable in all Regions except Macaronesia with Unfavourable-inadequate in four of seven Regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Continental and Mediterranean) and Unfavourable-bad (and deteriorating) in the Black Sea Region (only Romania reporting). The habitat is assessed as Favourable for Macaronesia. Previous Regional conclusions were unknown or unfavourable-bad, none of the changes are considered genuine.

The major pressures and threats are mostly changes in hydrology (including water abstractions from groundwater, canalisation and grassland removal for arable land) and pollution of Surface waters. Additional factors include lack of grazing or mowing leading to succession but also mowing or intensive grazing, and urbanisation (including roads and commercial areas).

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



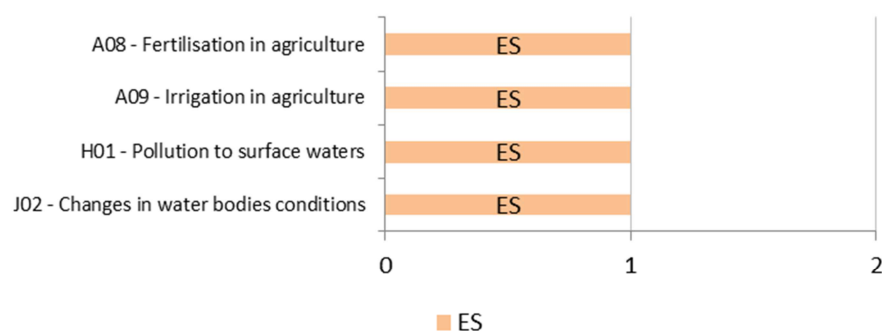
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 0.01 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 0.01 | 0.01 | 100 |
| IT | ALP | 3.04 | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 2.34 | 2.34 | 76.94 |
| ES | ALP | 0.197 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 50.76 |
| EU27 | ALP | 3.25 | U1 | U1 | XX | XX | U1 | x | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 25.00 |
| A09 - Irrigation in agriculture | 25.00 |
| H01 - Pollution to Surface waters | 25.00 |
| J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions | 25.00 |

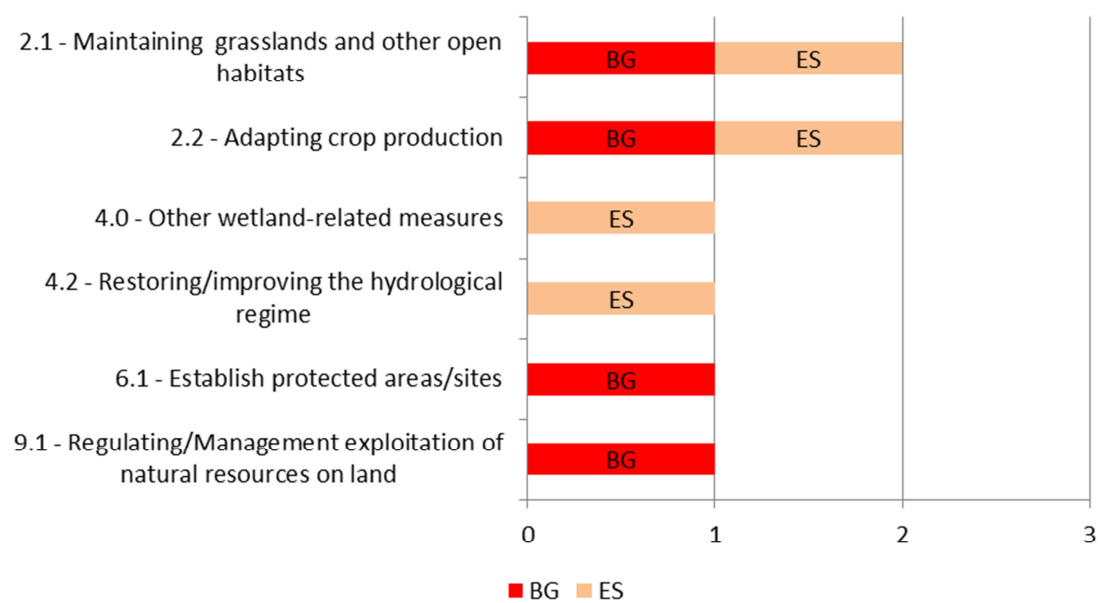
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 25.00 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 25.00 |
| 4.0 - Other wetland-related measures | 12.50 |
| 4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 12.50 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 12.50 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 12.50 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



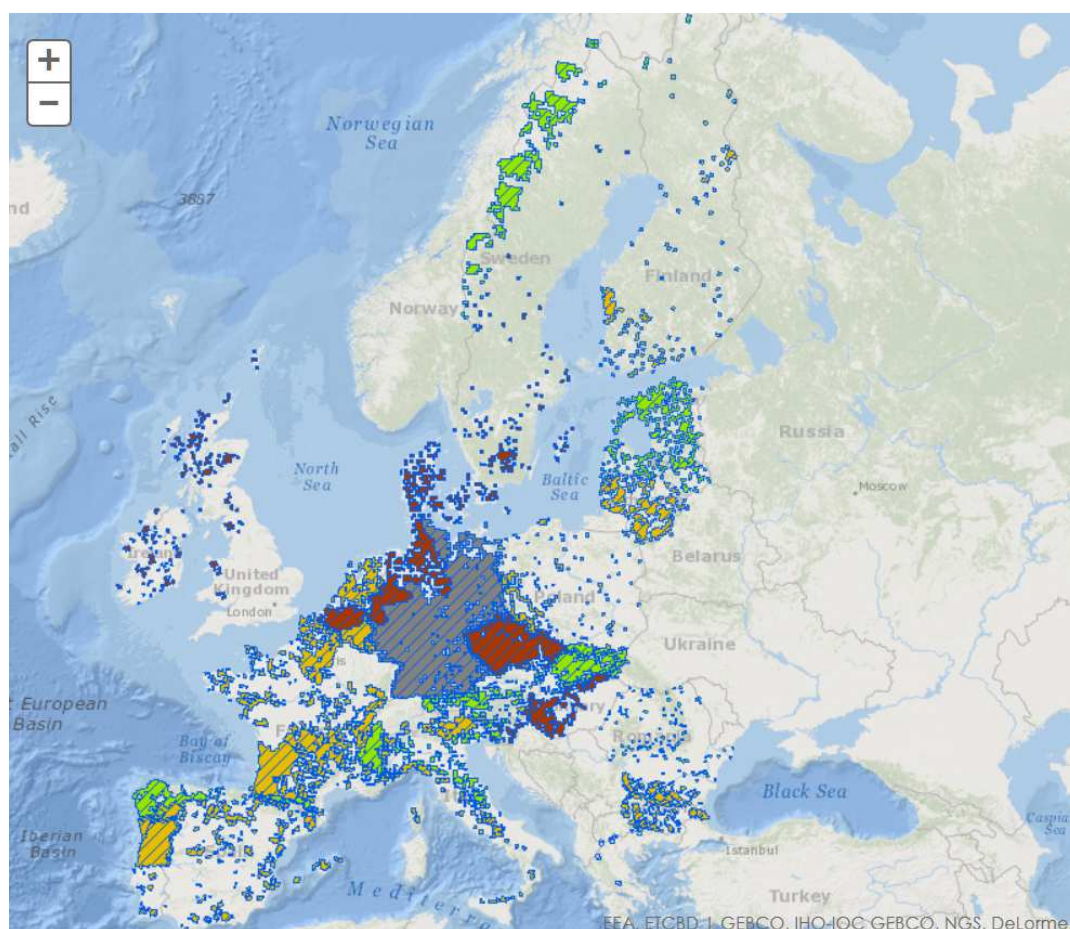
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

This habitat is formed by tall herbs (sometimes known as ‘megaforbs’) typical of wet, fertile soils often on cliff ledges, woodland margins and riverbanks. The habitat is widespread throughout Europe although restricted to mountains in some countries.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable in all but one Region: Unfavourable-bad in two Regions (Atlantic and Pannonian) and unfavourable-inadequate in five Regions (Alpine, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean). Only in the Steppic Region (Romania only) was the habitat considered Favourable. In the Alpine Region most countries assessed the habitat as Favourable and the EU Regional assessment was close to the Favourable/Unfavourable-inadequate threshold. In several cases the area reported by Romania seemed too high and the weighting was by distribution. There were no genuine changes in EU Regional assessments but the change from Unfavourable-inadequate to Unfavourable-bad (and deteriorating in the Continental Region of Slovenia was reported as genuine. Trends are mostly stable or unknown.

The major pressures and threats are changes in hydrology (including water abstraction from groundwater, dykes, canalisation and flooding defence), invasive non-native species and succession, agricultural intensification or abandonment, fertilisation, urbanisation and consequent pollution to Surface waters.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



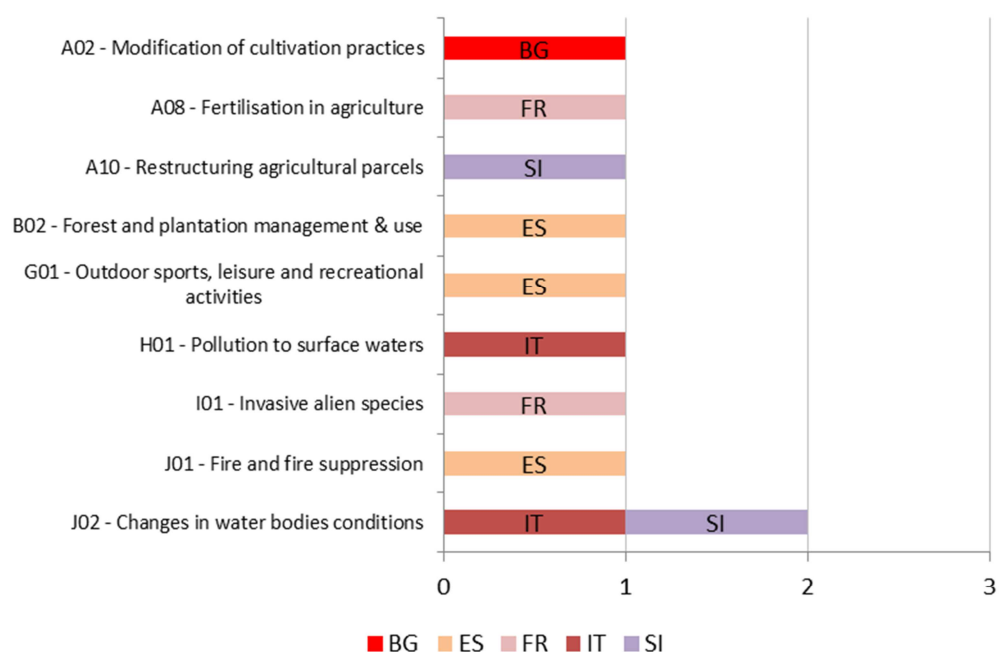
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km²) | Natura2000 area max (km²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| FI | ALP | 10 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 7 | 10 | 83.67 |
| SE | ALP | 55 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 55 | 55 | 100 |
| BG | ALP | 49.18 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 48.97 | 48.97 | 99.57 |
| PL | ALP | 11 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 10 | 10 | 90.91 |
| RO | ALP | 1700 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1000 | 1500 | 72.04 |
| SK | ALP | 19.87 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 4 | 6 | 24.66 |
| IT | ALP | 156.85 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 156.85 | 156.85 | 100 |
| AT | ALP | 200 | FV | FV | XX | FV | FV | | 25 | 50 | 17.68 |
| DE | ALP | 24 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 13.65 | 13.65 | 56.88 |
| SI | ALP | 62.11 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 40.2 | 40.2 | 64.72 |
| FR | ALP | 550 | FV | XX | FV | FV | FV | | | | |
| ES | ALP | 1.71 | FV | U1 | FV | XX | U1 | x | 1.64 | 1.64 | 95.95 |
| EU27 | ALP | 2840 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 10.00 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 10.00 |
| A10 - Restructuring agricultural parcels | 10.00 |
| B02 - Forest and plantation management & use | 10.00 |
| G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities | 10.00 |
| H01 - Pollution to Surface waters | 10.00 |
| I01 - Invasive alien species | 10.00 |
| J01 - Fire and fire suppression | 10.00 |
| J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions | 20.00 |

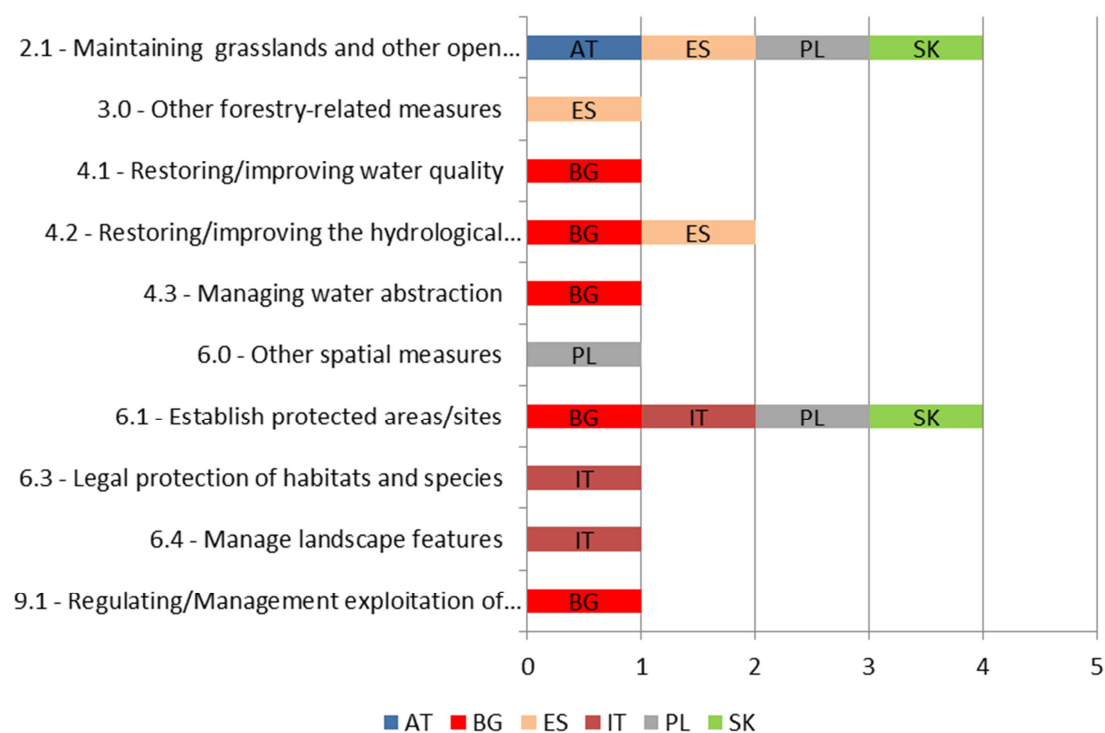
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 23.53 |
| 3.0 - Other forestry-related measures | 5.88 |
| 4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality | 5.88 |
| 4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 11.76 |
| 4.3 - Managing water abstraction | 5.88 |
| 6.0 - Other spatial measures | 5.88 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 23.53 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 5.88 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 5.88 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 5.88 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



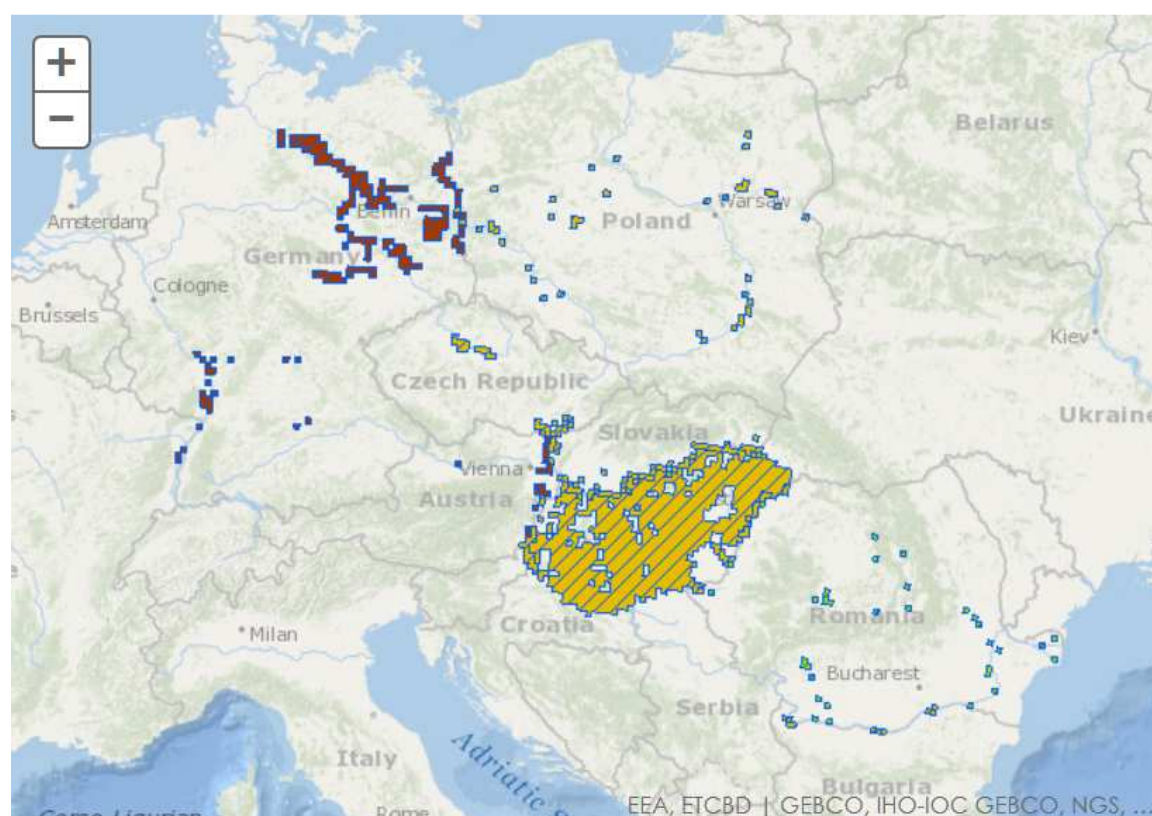
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*

These meadows, which occur alongside large rivers, result from a combination of regular flooding and mowing for hay production and were typical of central Europe. The area of this habitat has been greatly reduced during the 20th Century.

In the Atlantic and Continental Region the habitat is assessed as Unfavourable-bad while in the Pannonian Region the status is Unfavourable-inadequate (and deteriorating). Only Romania has reported this habitat from the Alpine, Black Sea and Steppic Region and as Favourable in each Region, Romania was the only Country to report this habitat as Favourable in the Continental Region, in each case the area reported appears to be an overestimate. There have been no genuine changes in conservation status.

The major pressures and threats include modification of cultivation practices (including agricultural intensification in mowing, grazing or grassland removal for arable land or on the contrary abandonment of mowing or grazing linked to succession), cultivation and related fertilisation, changes in hydrology or invasive non-native species. From Romania intensive mixed animal grazing is reported as a factor of medium intensity.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| RO | ALP | 500 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 200 | 400 | 56.57 |
| EU27 | ALP | 500 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | = | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

No high ranking pressures reported, ‘intensive mixed animal grazing’ reported as medium ranking.

Number of countries reporting a pressure as ‘Highly important’

No high ranking pressures reported

Proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’, all MS together

No high ranking conservation measures reported although Romania noted measure 1.1 ‘No measures needed for the conservation of the habitat/species’ with no ranking.

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as ‘Highly important’

No high ranking conservation measures reported

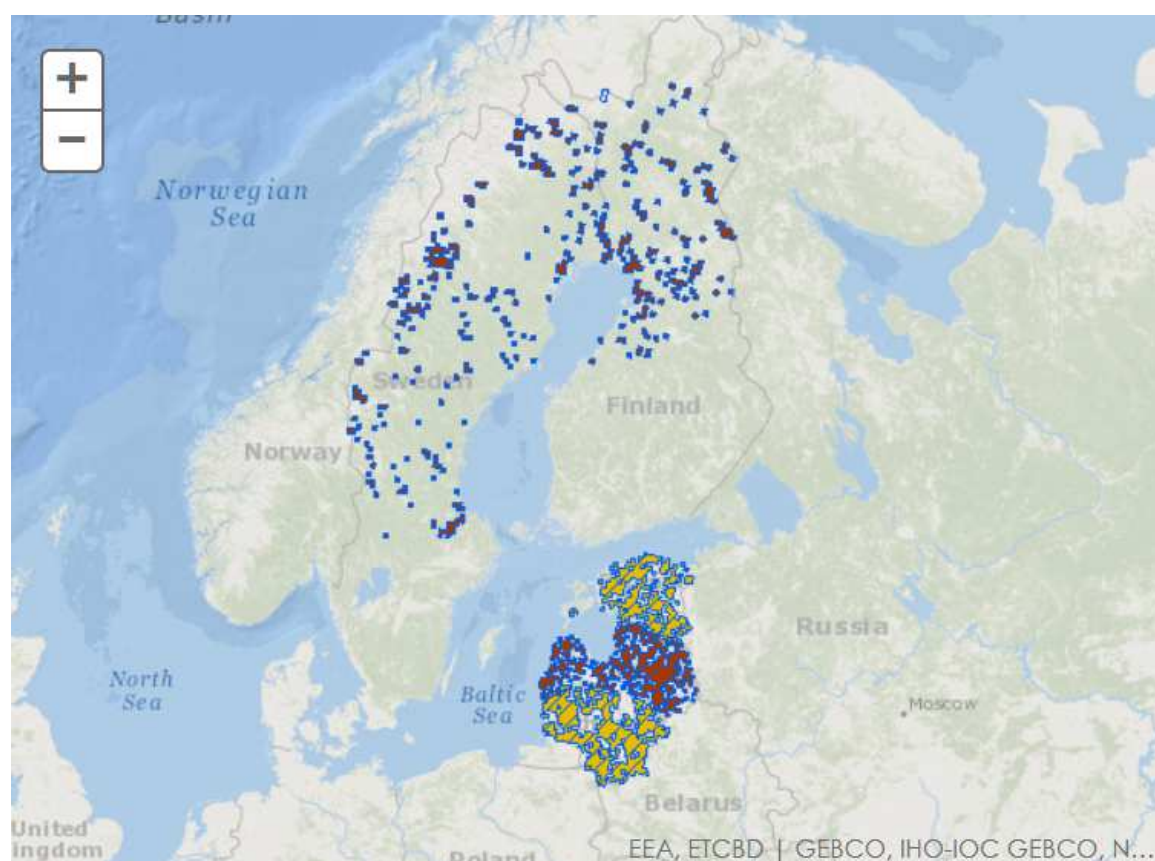
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows

Meadows along rivers in northern Europe in the Boreal Region and adjacent parts of the Alpine Region, which flood every spring following the spring thaw. The species composition varies depending on the water regime. Traditionally these have been managed as hay meadows but the traditional management has frequently been abandoned.

The conservation status is unfavourable-bad and deteriorating in both Regions. The only countries with unfavourable-inadequate (and stable) status are Estonia and Lithuania. There were no changes in conservation status either for EU or national assessments.

The major pressures and threats are mostly abandonment of mowing and grazing, changes to hydrology (including lack of flooding) and sometimes cultivation.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



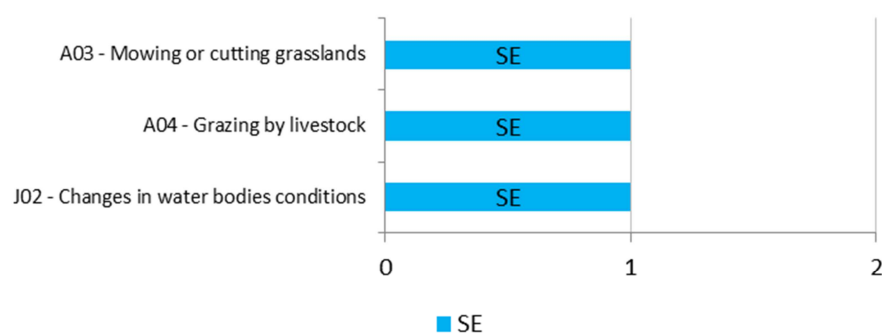
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000

| Country | Region | Surface area (km²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min | Natura2000 area max (km²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 7 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| EU27 | ALP | 7 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 33.33 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 33.33 |
| J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions | 33.33 |

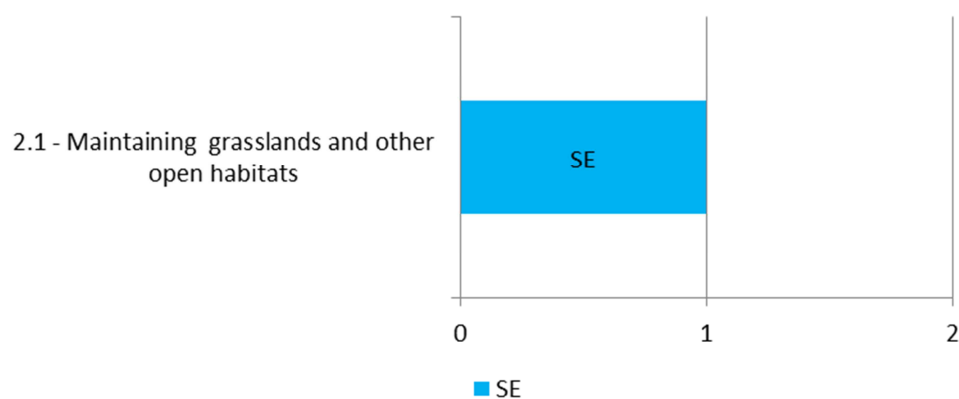
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-----|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 100 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



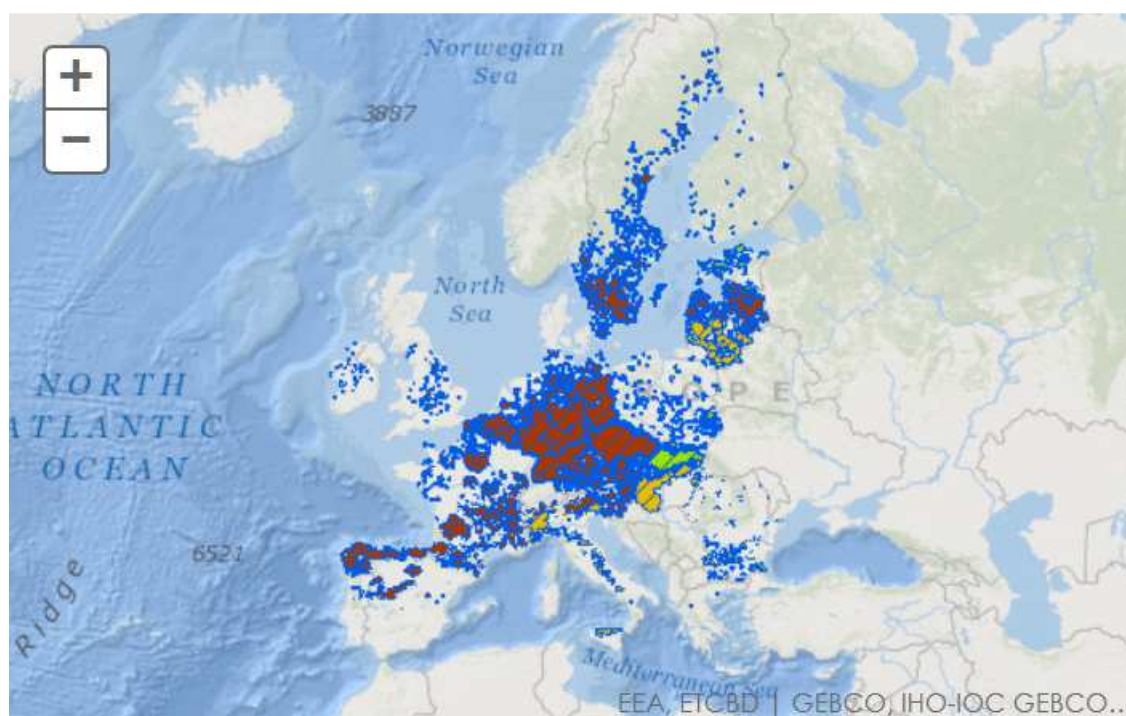
6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

Hay meadows at low altitudes which are mown after most of the plants have flowered, they may be lightly fertilised but frequent or heavy fertilisation quickly reduces the species diversity. These meadows are important for a wide Range of invertebrates as well as plants. This habitat is widespread in central and northern Europe, also occurring, but more rarely, in the Mediterranean Region.

The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable: Unfavourable-bad (and deteriorating) in five out of eight Regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean and usually due to several countries) and unfavourable-inadequate but stable only in the Pannonian Region (due to Hungary). It is favourable only in the Black Sea and Steppic Regions (only Bulgaria and Romania). However the areas reported by Romania appear overestimated when compared with the map data and the Standard Data Forms for sites where this habitat occurs. The change from Unfavourable-inadequate to Unfavourable-bad (and deteriorating) in the Continental Region is considered genuine although partly due to changes in methodology.

The major pressures and threats are modification of cultivation practices (agricultural intensification in mowing or grazing and grassland removal for arable land but also abandonment), cultivation itself and fertilisation and use of chemicals, urbanised areas and their development, forest planting on open ground and invasive non-native species.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



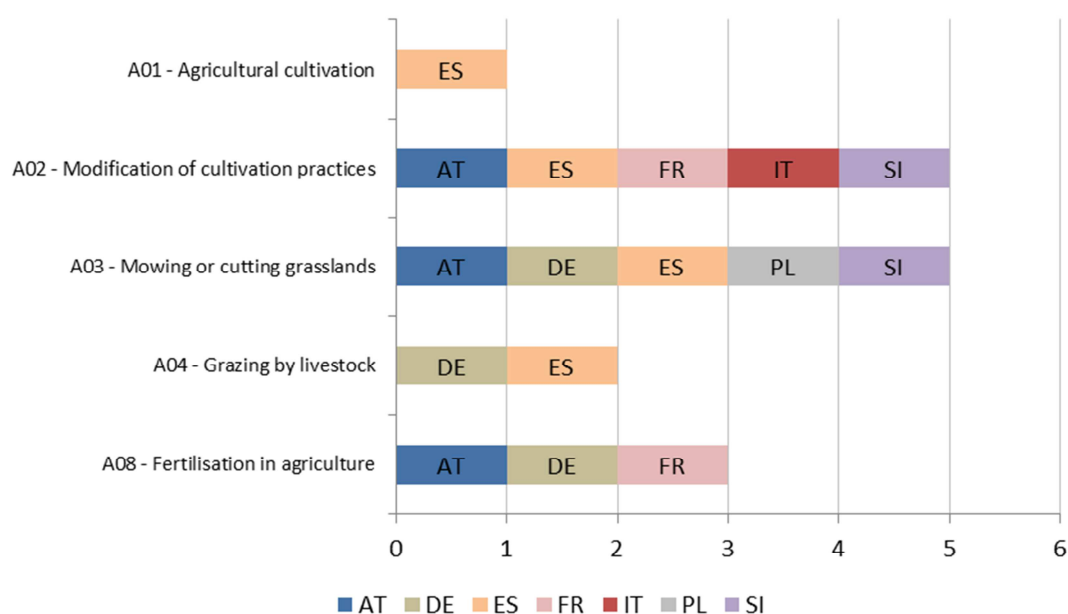
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| BG | ALP | 13.3 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 8.14 | 8.14 | 61.20 |
| PL | ALP | 200 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 15 | 20 | 8.66 |
| RO | ALP | 1300 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 400 | 500 | 34.40 |
| SK | ALP | 1642 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 180 | 320 | 14.62 |
| IT | ALP | 598.45 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 74.77 | 74.77 | 12.49 |
| AT | ALP | 100 | FV | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 20 | 25 | 22.36 |
| DE | ALP | 3.5 | U1 | U2 | U1 | U1 | U2 | - | 2.46 | 2.46 | 70.29 |
| SI | ALP | 136.32 | FV | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 108 | 108 | 79.23 |
| FR | ALP | 55 | FV | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 25 | 25 | 45.45 |
| ES | ALP | 297 | U1 | U1 | XX | U2 | U2 | - | 78 | 78 | 26.26 |
| EU27 | ALP | 4346 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| A01 - Agricultural cultivation | 6.25 |
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 31.25 |
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 31.25 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 12.50 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 18.75 |

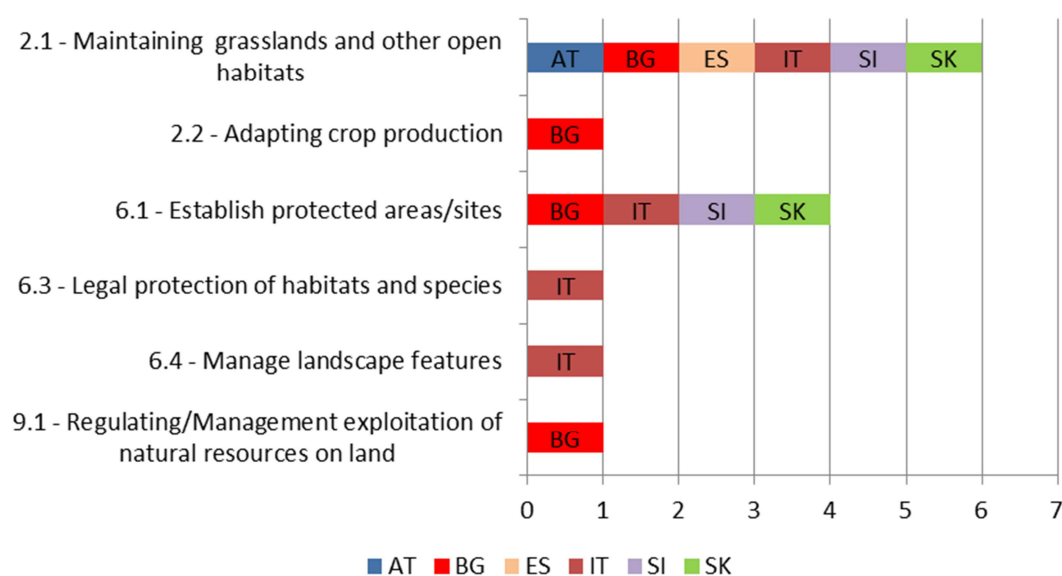
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 42.86 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 7.14 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 28.57 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 7.14 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 7.14 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 7.14 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



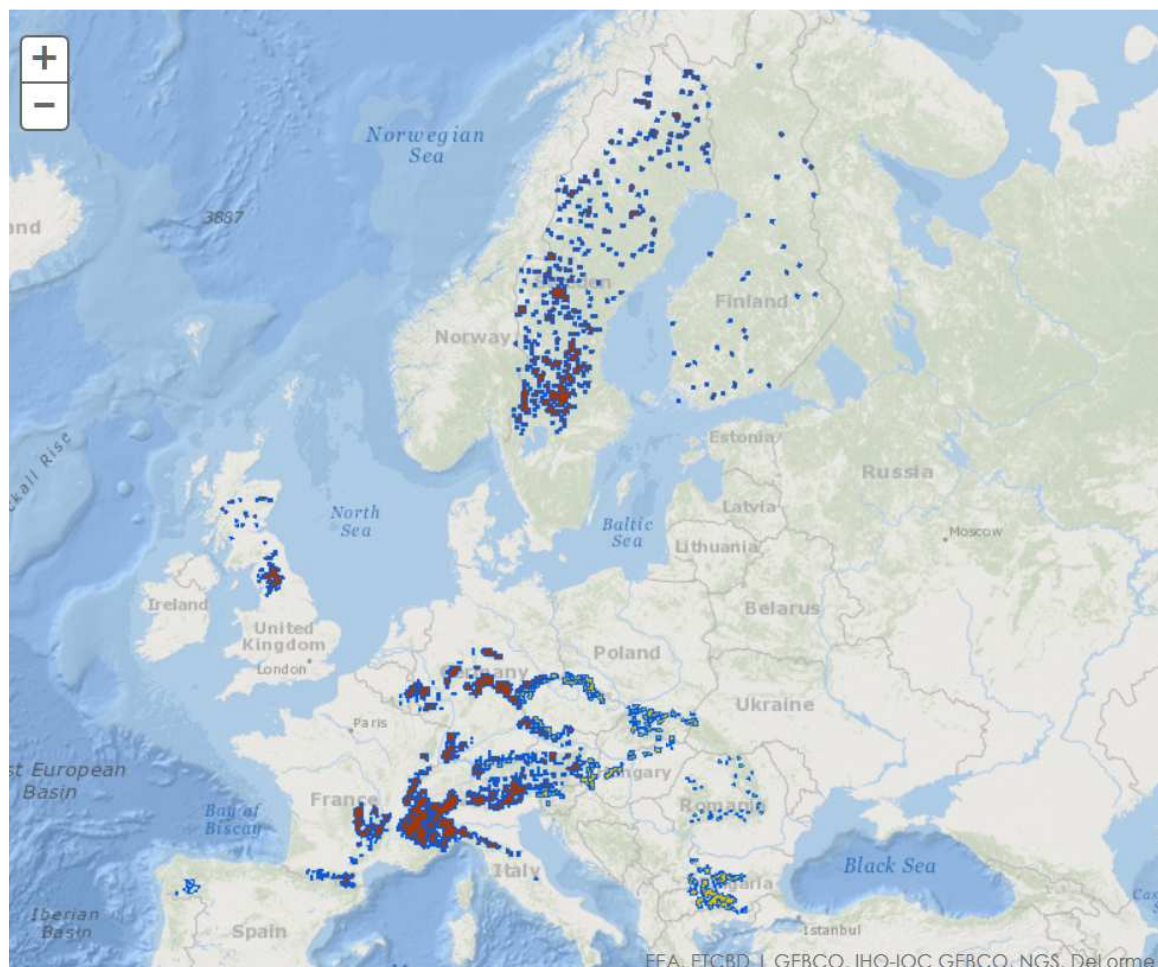
6520 Mountain hay meadows

Hay meadows at higher altitudes (usually 600m or higher), often in mountain valleys. These meadows, traditionally managed for hay production, are often very species-rich. Most widespread in the hills and mountains of central Europe, this habitat also occurs in other mountain Ranges such as the Pyrenees, Massif Central and the hills of Great Britain and Fenno-Scandinavia.

The conservation status of this habitat is unfavourable-bad and deteriorating in 5 of 6 Regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean) and unfavourable-inadequate (and deteriorating) in the Pannonian Region. In half of the Regions it is reported only by one Country. The only genuine change of EU Regional status was from Unfavourable-inadequate to Unfavourable-bad in the Continental Region.

The major pressures and threats are mostly modification of cultivation practices (agricultural intensification in mowing or grazing and grassland removal for arable land but also lack of mowing or grazing linked to succession), fertilisation, urbanisation and their development and forest planting on open ground.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



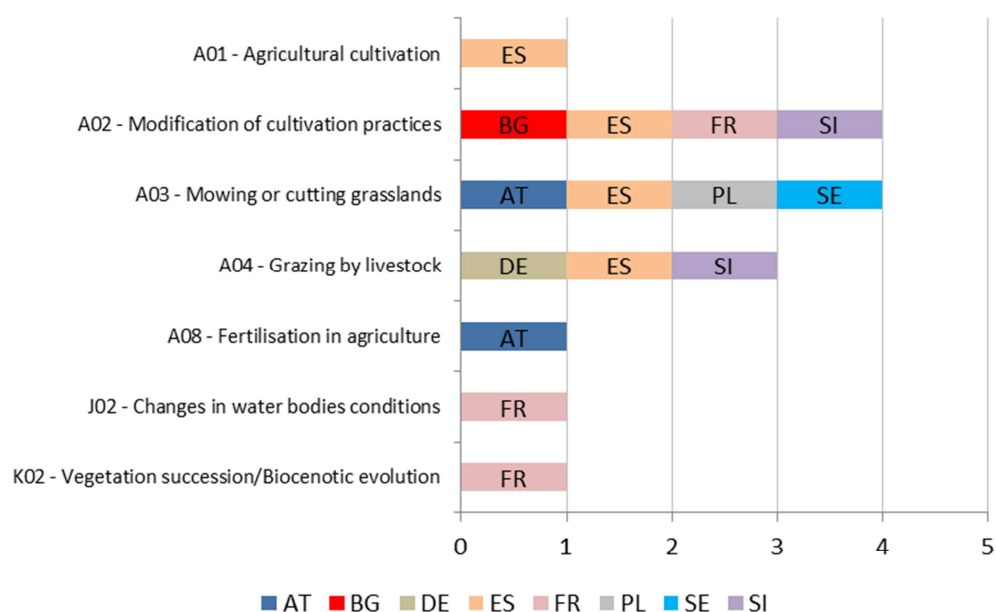
Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State

| Country | Region | Surface area (km ²) | Conservation status parameters | | | | Overall | Trend | Natura2000 area min (km ²) | Natura2000 area max (km ²) | Natura2000 coverage (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Range | Area | Structure and functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| SE | ALP | 2.9 | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | 62.07 |
| BG | ALP | 169.96 | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 148.03 | 148.03 | 87.10 |
| PL | ALP | 300 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 100 | 150 | 40.82 |
| RO | ALP | 3800 | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 1000 | 3000 | 45.58 |
| SK | ALP | 12.6 | U1 | U1 | U1 | FV | U1 | = | 7 | 10 | 66.40 |
| IT | ALP | 682.12 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 149.69 | 149.69 | 21.94 |
| AT | ALP | 50 | XX | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 10 | 10 | 20.00 |
| DE | ALP | 13 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 7.78 | 7.78 | 59.85 |
| SI | ALP | 101.29 | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 80 | 80 | 78.98 |
| FR | ALP | 55 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 55 | 55 | 100 |
| ES | ALP | 13 | U1 | U1 | XX | U2 | U2 | - | 6.31 | 6.31 | 48.54 |
| EU27 | ALP | 5200 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | | | |

Proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Pressures – Category 2 | % |
|--|-------|
| A01 - Agricultural cultivation | 6.67 |
| A02 - Modification of cultivation practices | 26.67 |
| A03 - Mowing or cutting grasslands | 26.67 |
| A04 - Grazing by livestock | 20.00 |
| A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture | 6.67 |
| J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions | 6.67 |
| K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 6.67 |

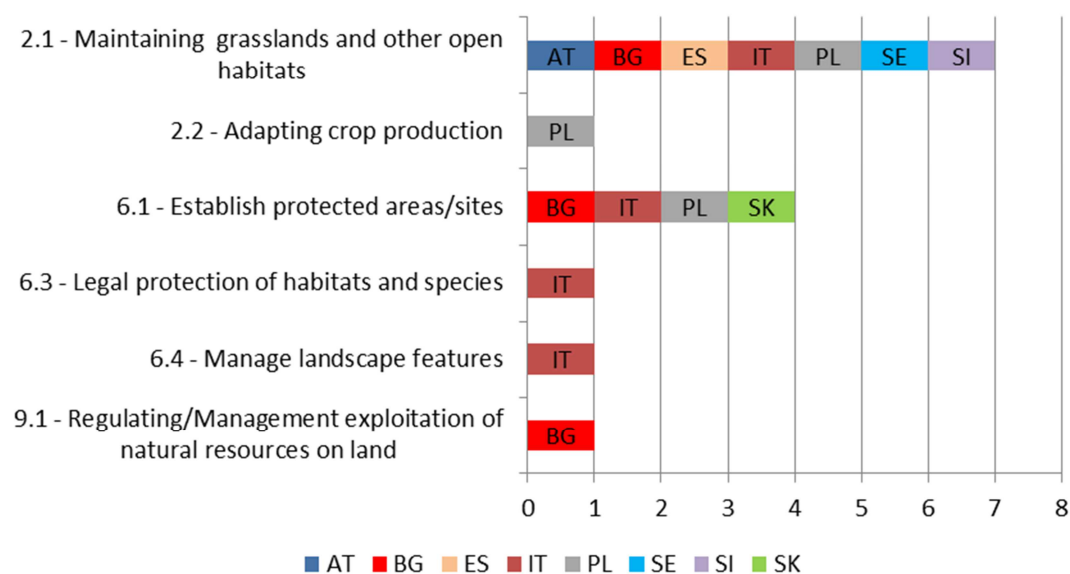
Number of countries reporting a pressure as 'Highly important'



Proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important', all MS together

| Conservation measures – Category 2 | % |
|---|-------|
| 2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 46.67 |
| 2.2 - Adapting crop production | 6.67 |
| 6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites | 26.67 |
| 6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species | 6.67 |
| 6.4 - Manage landscape features | 6.67 |
| 9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of Natural resources on land | 6.67 |

Number of countries reporting a conservation measures as 'Highly important'



References

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