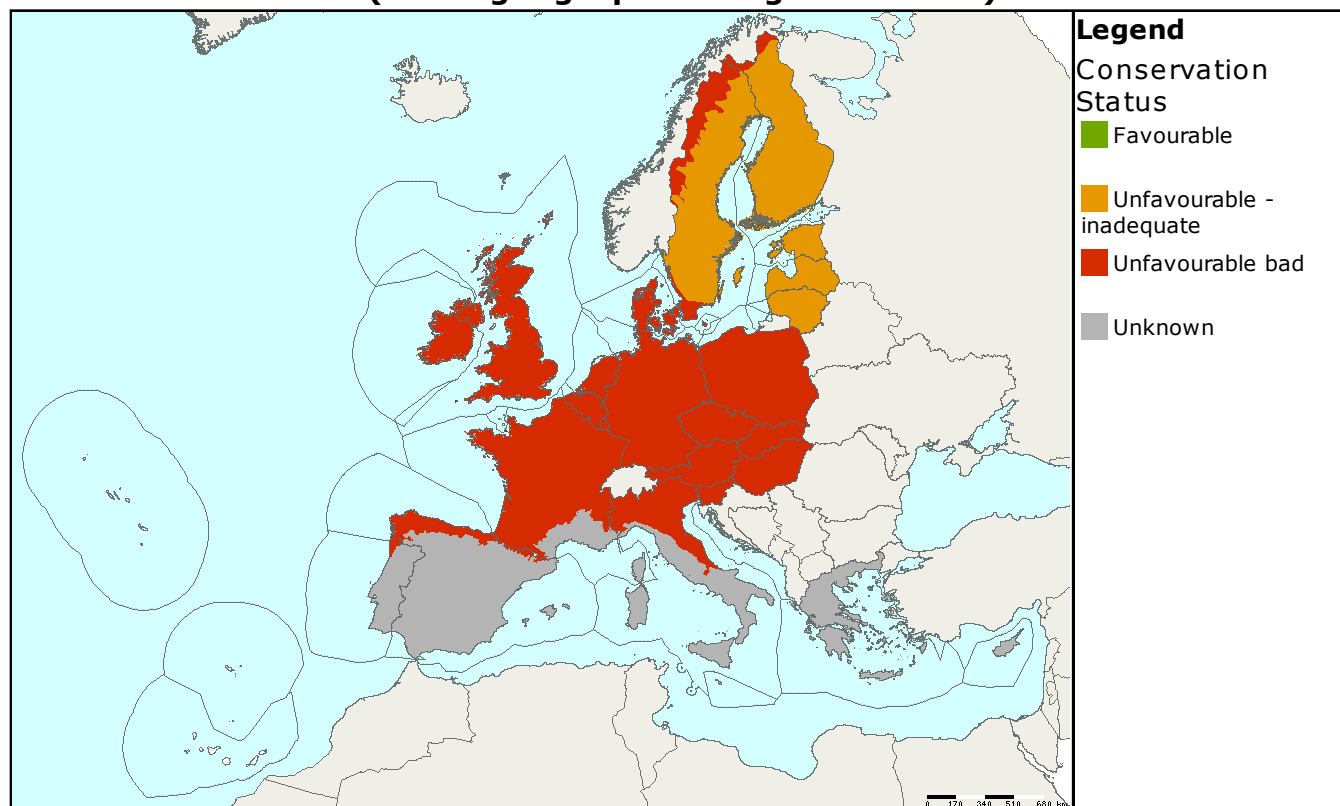


Habitat code: **7150**  
 Habitat name: **Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion**

Habitat group: **bogs, mires & fens**  
 Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MED PAN**

## Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	13	-
EU25	ATL	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	>129	
EU25	BOR	Green	Grey	Green	Orange	Orange	85	
EU25	CON	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	41	x
EU25	MED	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	>4	
EU25	PAN	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	0.01	-

Areas of exposed peat with plants such as white beak-sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*) and sundews (*Drosera* species) usually occur as a component of bog and mire systems such as habitat types 7110, 7130 and 7140. Widely distributed across the European Union although more local to the south, the distribution in Spain is much greater than shown on the map.

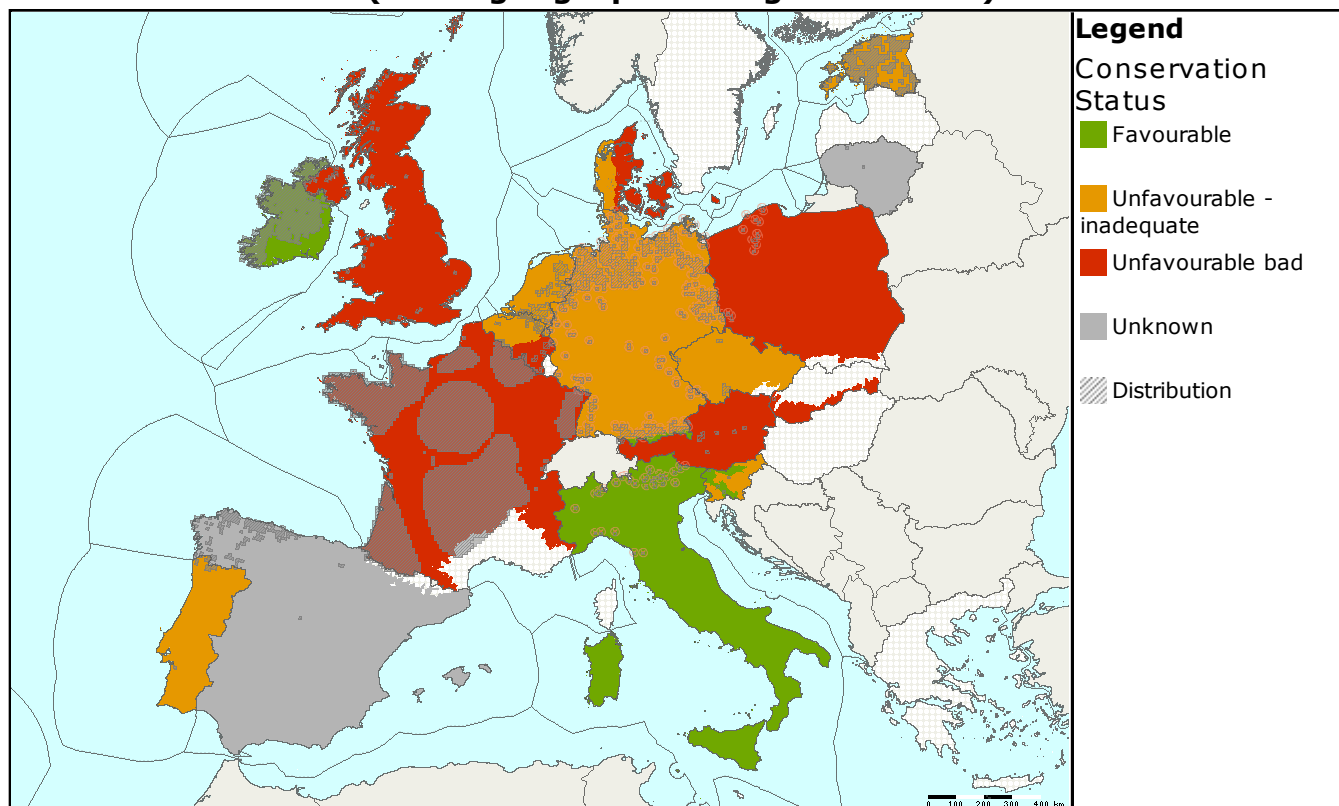
Assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' for the Alpine, Atlantic, Continental and Pannonian regions. Several countries assessed the Alpine region as 'favourable' and the regional assessment is largely a result of the French report and it is possible that the French proportion of this habitat has been overestimated. Elsewhere in these regions only Ireland (Atlantic) and Italy (Continental) reported this habitat as 'favourable'. Although

reported as 'unfavourable-bad' by the United Kingdom, the conservation status is improving.

Assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for the Boreal region as a result of the Estonian assessment, Latvia reported three parameters as 'unknown'. Assessed as 'unknown but not favourable' for the Mediterranean with Spain reporting all parameters as 'unknown' and all countries reporting at least one parameter as unknown.

A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries mention changes to the water regime, peat extraction and pollution/eutrophication. Better information required, especially from Latvia and Spain.

### Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP						5	-	3
DE	ALP						0.25	=	3
FR	ALP						4	-	2
IT	ALP						4	=	2
SI	ALP						0.0001	=	2
BE	ATL						0.2	+	3
DE	ATL						1.6	X	3
DK	ATL						1.1	X	2
ES	ATL						N/A	=	2
FR	ATL						125	-	2
IE	ATL						N/A	=	3
NL	ATL						1	=	3
PT	ATL						N/A	=	
UK	ATL						N/A	X	3
EE	BOR						80	=	2
LT	BOR						5	X	3

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	CON						10	-	2
BE	CON						0.05	=	3
CZ	CON						0.16	=	2
DE	CON						4.5	-	3
DK	CON						0.7	X	2
FR	CON						12	-	2
IT	CON						4	=	2
PL	CON						10	X	3
SI	CON						1e-05	=	2
ES	MED						N/A	N/A	
IT	MED						4	=	2
PT	MED						N/A	=	
SK	PAN						0.01	-	2

Data quality is based on an assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>