2330 *Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands*

Habitat code	2330
Priority	No
Habitat group	Dunes habitats
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Inland dunes with open, acidic grasslands with bents (*Agrostis* spp) and grey hair-grass (*Corynephorus canescens*), often species poor but with many annual plants. This habitat is most widespread on the plains of northern Europe but is also reported from some parts of the Mediterranean region. Portugal has reported this habitat from coastal areas which may be an error. In most of the Pannonian region related vegetation forms habitat type 2340 and the Czech stands reported here might be better placed under that habitat.
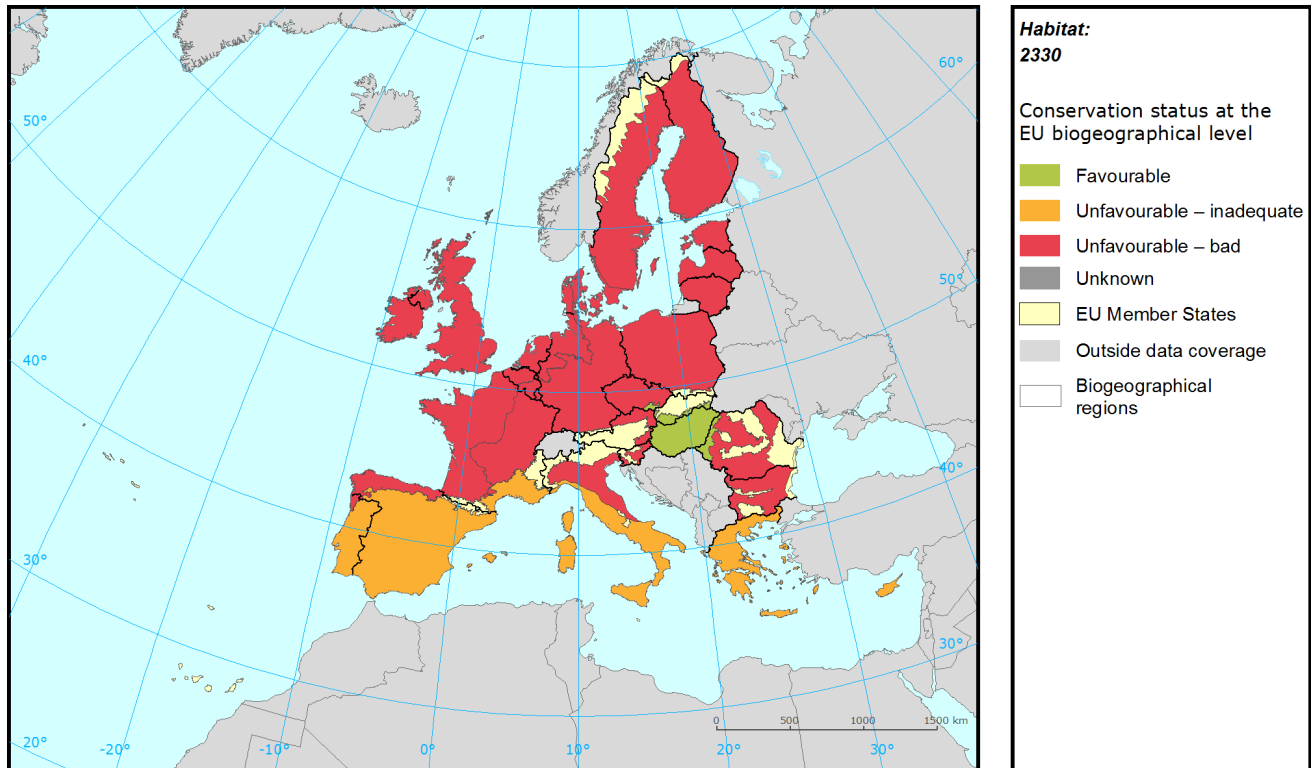
Assessed as Unfavourable bad in all regions except for the Mediterranean where it is Unfavourable inadequate and with poor data from Portugal and from the Pannonian region where it is Favourable. The Czech Republic (Pannonian) is the only country where this habitat is considered Favourable although individual parameters, particularly Range, are Favourable at a national scale.

Air pollution (sometimes noted as Nitrogen) is reported as a highly important threat and pressure by many countries, other important threats and pressures include succession, lack of grazing and invasive non-native species.

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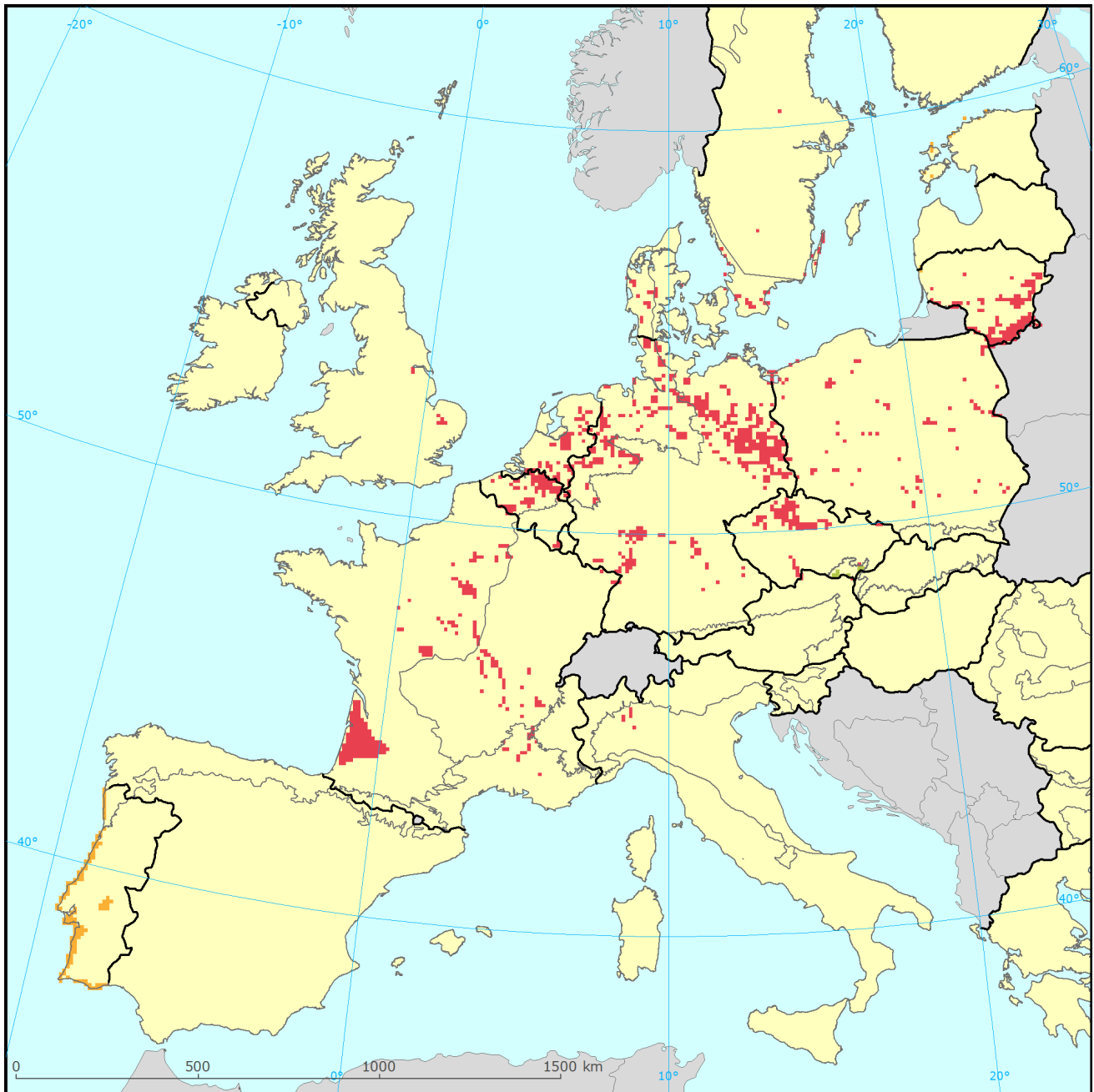## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	36	U2	
BOR	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	11	U2	
CON	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	42	U2	
MED	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	10	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.56	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

# Habitat: 2330 *Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands*

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Habitat: 2330

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

■ Favourable	☐ EU Member States
■ Unfavourable – inadequate	☐ Outside data coverage
■ Unfavourable – bad	☐ Biogeographical region
■ Unknown	

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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| MS | Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects					
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	14.4	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	29.2	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	x	2.7	U2	
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	38.7	U2	
NL	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	11.5	U2	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	2.0	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	1.5	XX	Changed method
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	7.3	U1	
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	84.7	U2-	
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.5	U1	Genuine
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	6.6	U2	
BE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	0.6	U1	Better data
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	14.9	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	55.9	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	1.0	U2	
FR	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	7.6	U2	
IT	CON	U2	U2	FV	FV	U2	x	1.1	XX	Better data
PL	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	15.5	U2	
SE	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	3.4	U2	
FR	MED	U1	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	12.6	XX	Genuine
PT	MED	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	87.4	U1	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	U2	Better data

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the habitats and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some habitats there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	26
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	13
I01	Invasive alien species	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
C01	Mining and quarrying	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
B01	Afforestation	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	26
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	15
I01	Invasive alien species	15
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
J01	Fire and fire suppression	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

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Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

Member States were asked to report the area of the habitat which is covered by the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of the habitat area covered by the network was estimated by comparing the area within the network and the total area in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ATL	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
BE	77		92		
CZ			5		50
DE	x		94		
DK	50		80		
EE		100			
FR	29		83	x	
IT			x		
LT		100			
LV		100			
NL	74				
PL			40		
PT	x			x	
SE		2	94		
UK	100				

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

Habitat: 2330 *Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands*

Most frequently reported conservation measures

Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this habitat using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many habitats there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	27
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
6.0	Other spatial measures	11
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	11
6.4	Manage landscape features	9
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	7
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	4
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	4
2.2	Adapting crop production	2
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	2

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Dunes+habitats&period=3&subject=2330

[i]**Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the habitat area occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

[ii]**Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the habitat area and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the habitat has been reported by the Member States.