



3230 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Myricaria germanica*

Habitat code	3230
Priority	No
Habitat group	Freshwater habitats
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean

German tamarisk (*Myricaria germanica*) occurs along rivers in the Alps and other mountains growing on silt rich gravel deposits. As well as the Alps, this habitat is found in the Continental and Mediterranean regions. These deposits are usually dynamic, often being destroyed and recreated in floods. This habitat has become rare due to river engineering.

Assessed as Unfavourable bad in the Alpine and Continental regions which cover most of the habitat area in the European Union. Assessed deteriorating in the Alpine region and stable but very close to the threshold for deteriorating in the Continental region. Assessed as Unfavourable inadequate in the Mediterranean region. The German tamarisk itself is a threatened species and is Red Listed in some countries due to habitat loss.

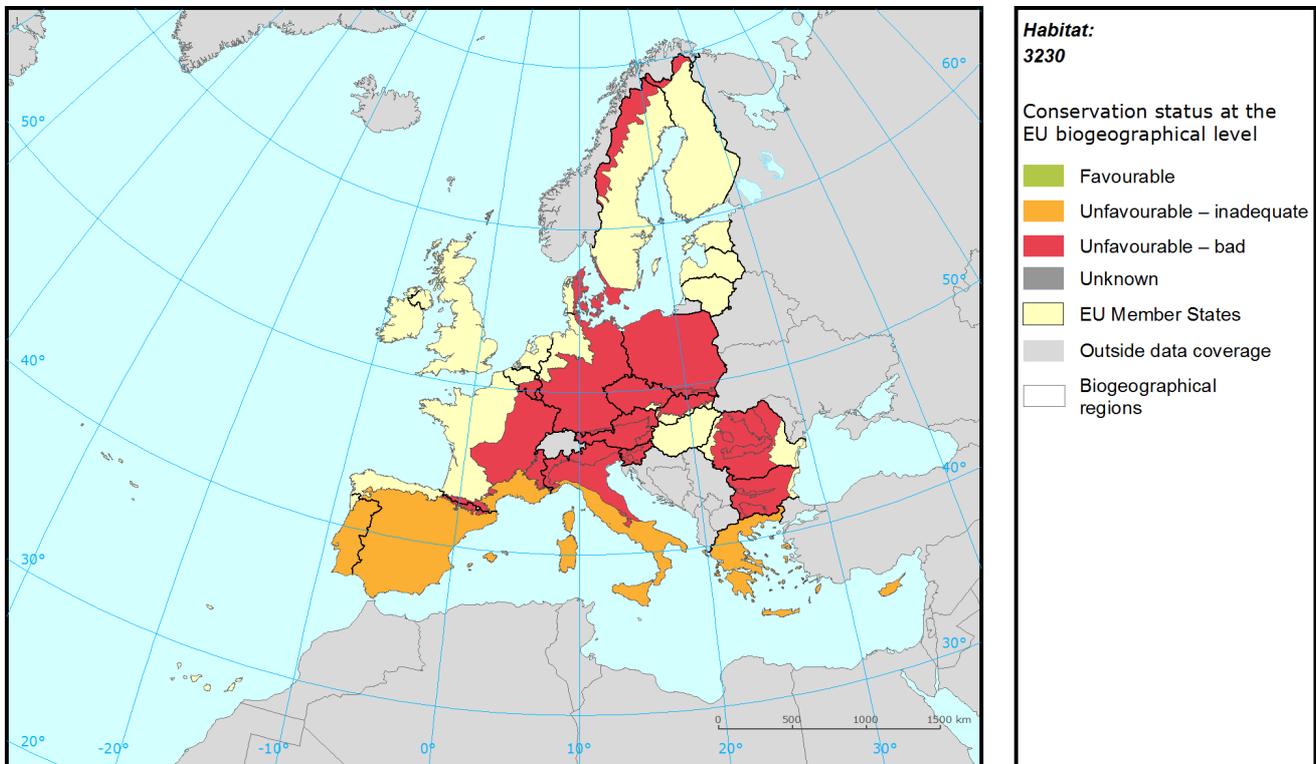
Particularly in the Alpine region, the data quality is poor with no value for area from Spain and a value which is not credible from Romania.

The most frequently reported threat and pressure is changes to hydrology, usually noted as highly important. Other frequently reported threats and pressures include mineral extraction and succession.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	79	U2	
CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	6	U2	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 3230

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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	8.3	U2	Genuine	
DE	ALP	U1	U2	U1	U1	-	1.8	U2	Genuine	
ES	ALP	XX	XX	U1	U1	x		XX	Changed method	
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.7	FV		
FR	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26.4	U2	Better data	
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	29.2	U1	Changed method	
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	FV	x	4.7	U1		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.2			
SI	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	3.6	U1	Better data	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.1	U1	Better data	
CZ	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	10.0	U2	Genuine	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	25.0	U2		
FR	CON	U2	U2	U1	XX	-	5.0	U2		
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	-	60.0	U1	Changed method	
ES	MED	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	7.3	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	92.7	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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	46
C01	Mining and quarrying	19
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	8
L08	Flooding (natural processes)	8
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	46
C01	Mining and quarrying	23
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	15
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	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

	ALP	CON	MED
AT	80		
CZ		90	
DE	100	100	
ES	x		100
FI	94		
FR	35	0	92
IT	66	100	
PL	100		
RO	0		
SI	100		
SK	69		

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	29
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	12
4.3	Managing water abstraction	12
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	12
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	6
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	6
6.0	Other spatial measures	6
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	6
6.4	Manage landscape features	6

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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=Freshwater+habitats&period=3&subject=3230>

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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.