



6130 *Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae*

Habitat code	6130
Priority	No
Habitat group	Grasslands
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

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'.

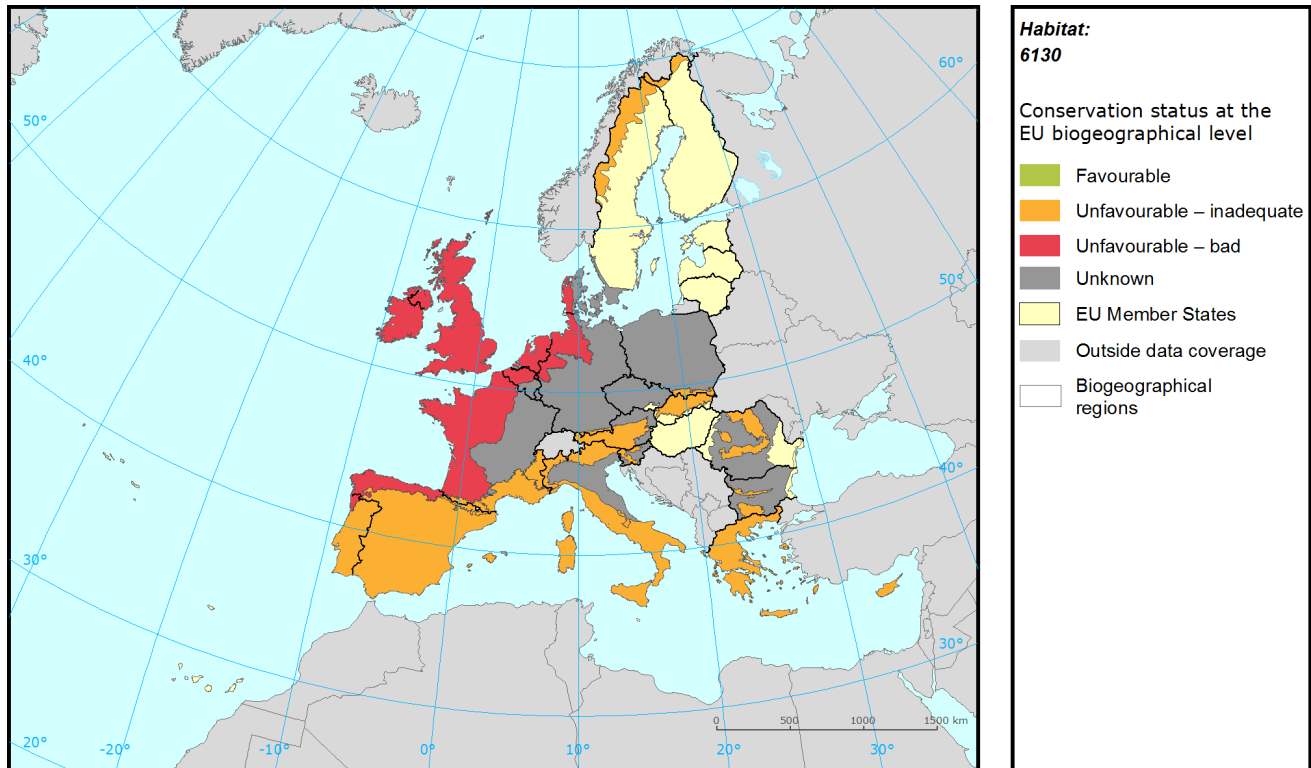
The conservation status of this habitat is generally unfavourable and mostly with unknown trends: in the Alpine and Mediterranean regions it is inadequate and in the Atlantic region bad. In the Continental region it is unknown because of Italy which has almost half of the habitat area in the region. 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 species composition change (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.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



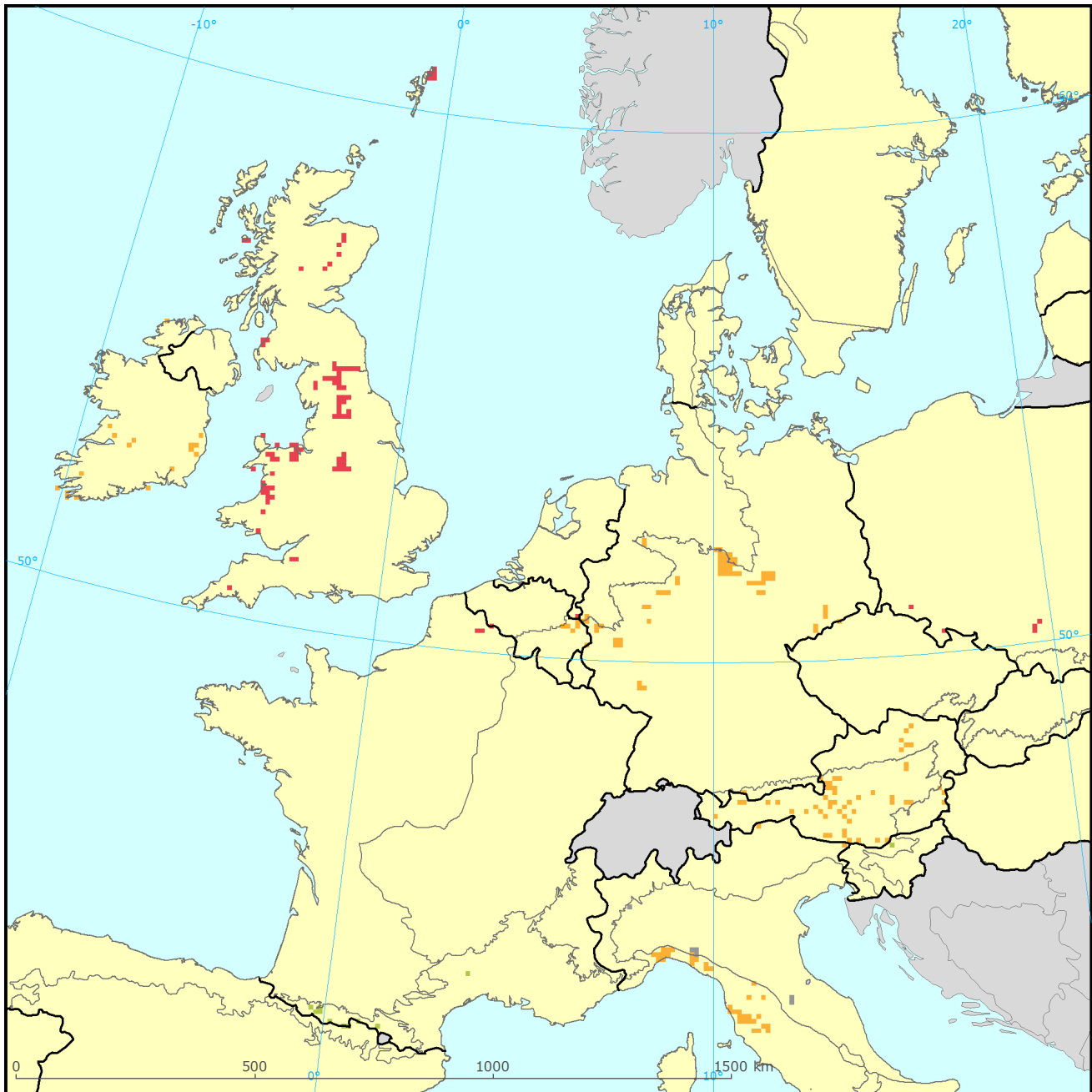
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	20	U1	
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	39	U2	
CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	28	U1	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	13	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 6130

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	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	82.8	U1	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.5	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.7	FV	
DE	ATL	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	5.3	U1	
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	2.7	U2	
IE	ATL	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	15.0	U1	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.9	U2	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	76.1	U2+	Changed method
AT	CON	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	11.0	U1	
BE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	6.1	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	69.5	U1	Genuine
IT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.3	XX	
PL	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	6.1	U2	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.7	XX	No data
IT	MED	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	97.3	XX	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	29
A04	Grazing by livestock	14
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
K01	Abiotic natural processes	10
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	32
A04	Grazing by livestock	16
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
K01	Abiotic natural processes	11
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	5
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
K04	Interspecific floral relations	5

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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	ATL	CON	MED
AT	5		60	
BE			92	
DE		x	89	
FR	71	19		x
IE		57		
IT			30	100
NL		100		
PL			45	
SI	80			
UK		100		

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	29
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	29
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	12
6.4	Manage landscape features	12
6.0	Other spatial measures	6
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6

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/>

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[group=Grasslands&period=3&subject=6130](#)

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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.