



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

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<b>Habitat code</b>	6190
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Grasslands
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Continental, Pannonian

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 on 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 areas, 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.

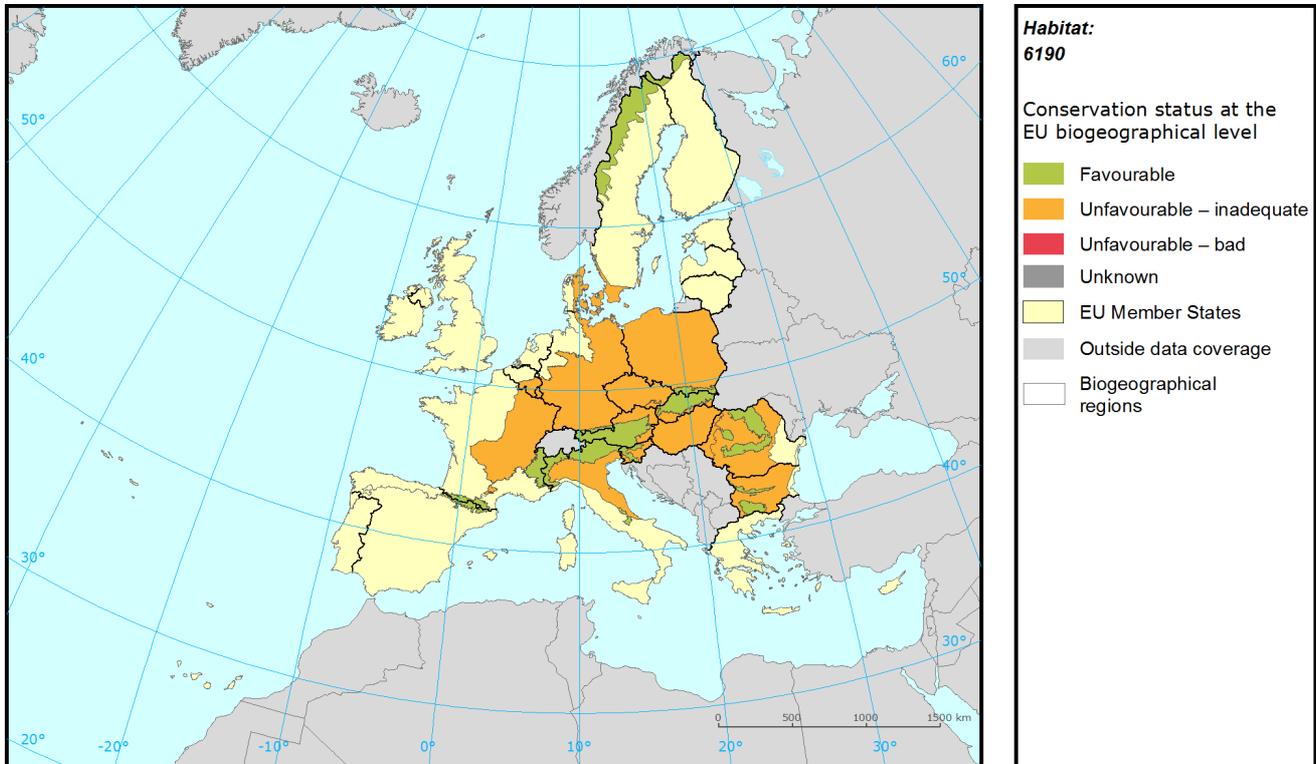
The main pressures and threats of high intensity are changes in species composition (succession) and sport and recreational activities. The countries also reported problems with native and non-native species (including planting mostly of non-native trees), lack of grazing or on the contrary intensive 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](http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SCI_SDF_2011.pdf)

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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	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	18	FV	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	32	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	50	U1	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### Habitat: 6190

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	U1	XX	U1	x	5.3			
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV					
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX		94.7	FV		
AT	CON	FV	U1	XX	U1	x	6.0			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	88.8	U1	Changed method	
PL	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	=			Changed method	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.2			
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.3	U1	Better data	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	93.0	U1		
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	XX		3.8	FV		

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.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	75
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	25

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	60
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	20
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20

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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	PAN
<b>AT</b>	x	x	
<b>CZ</b>		40	74
<b>HU</b>			87
<b>PL</b>		100	
<b>RO</b>	52	61	
<b>SK</b>	87		88

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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	36
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	36
6.0	Other spatial measures	14
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	7
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	7

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=Grasslands&period=3&subject=6190>

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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.