



4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

Habitat code	4010
Priority	No
Habitat group	Heath & scrub
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

The habitat 4010 "Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*" includes humid, peaty or semi-peaty heaths, other than blanket bogs, of the Atlantic and sub-Atlantic domains.

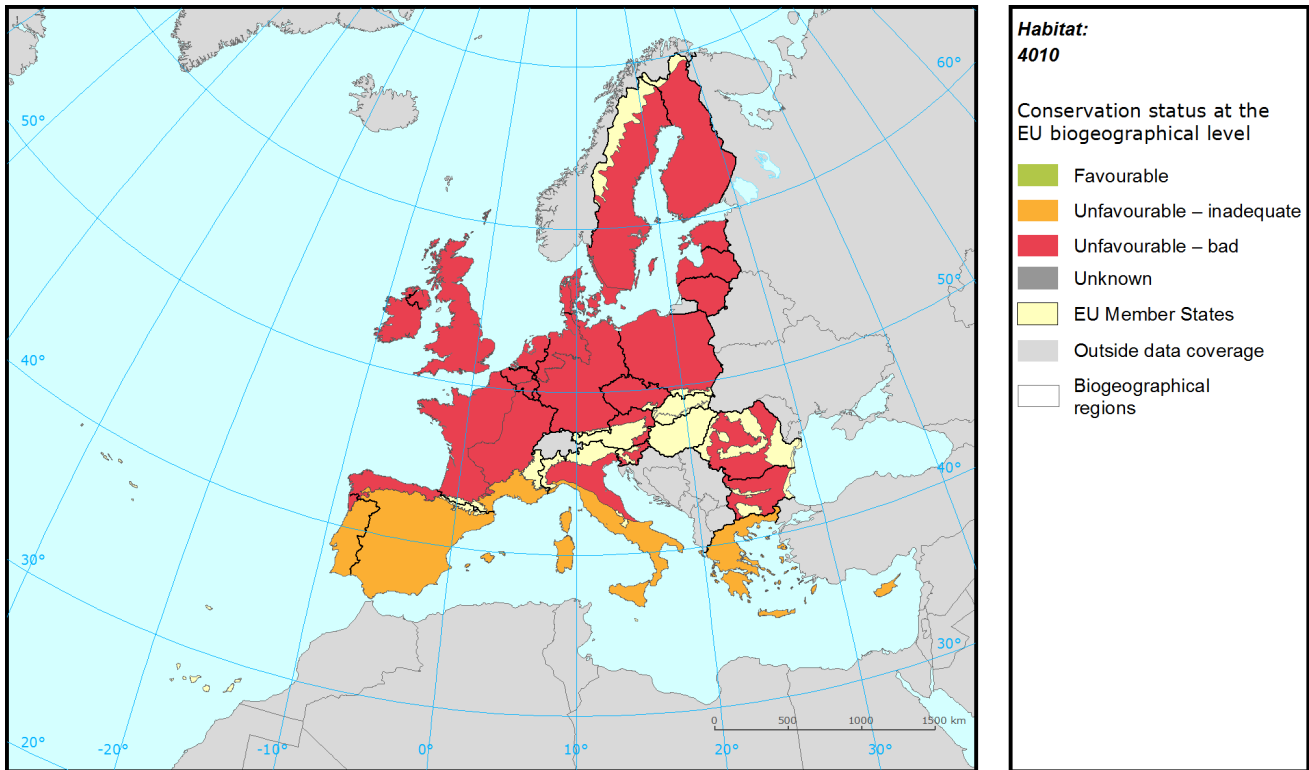
The conservation status remains similar to those from previous assessment - it is unfavourable-bad in Atlantic, Boreal, and Continental biogeographical region and unfavourable-inadequate in the Mediterranean region. However, in two regions – Continental and Mediterranean – the trend is deteriorating. The structure and function as well as the future prospect were assessed by countries mostly as unfavourable-bad while range was mostly favourable.

The broad range of threats and pressures were reported, to the most important ones belong modification of cultivation practices, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (but also grazing itself), biocenotic evolution, succession, air-borne pollutants, nitrogen-input, forest planting, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, water abstractions from groundwater, fire, erosion, hunting and collection of wild animals.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



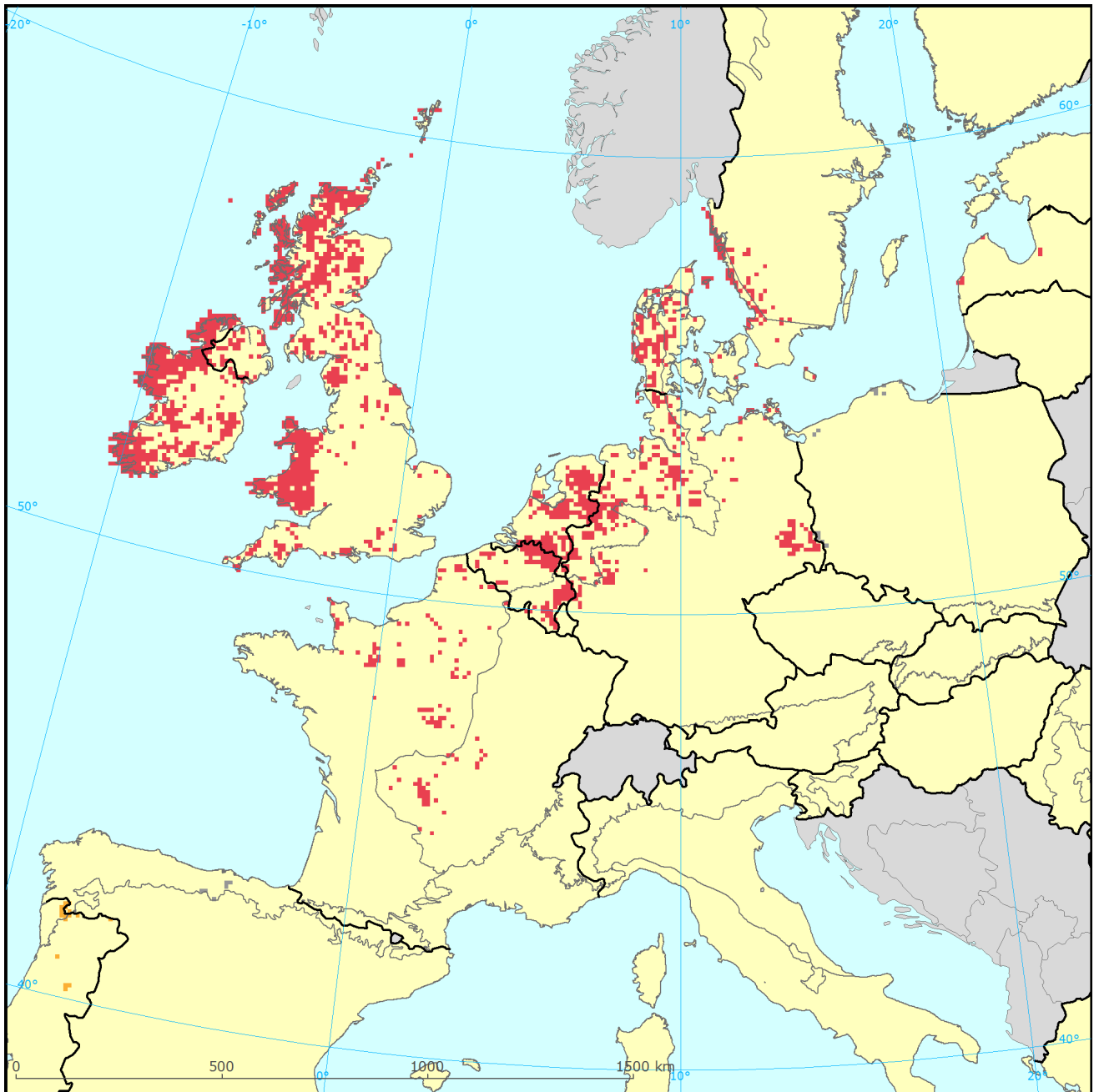
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	85	U2	
BOR	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	2	U2	
CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13	U2	
MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.4	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 4010

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	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	3.1	U2-		
DE	ATL	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	9.3	U2	Genuine	
DK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	-	3.7	U2		
ES	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.4	XX		
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	4.7	U2		
IE	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	24.3	U2		
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	-	8.3	U1	Changed method	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	0.5	U1		
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	=	45.8	U2-	Genuine	
LV	BOR	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	15.4	XX		
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	84.6	U2-		
BE	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	+	14.4	U2	Genuine	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	35.0	U1	Genuine	
DK	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	16.7	U2		
FR	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13.2	U2		
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.1	U2	Changed method	
SE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	15.6	U2-		
PT	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U1		

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
A04	Grazing by livestock	24
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	19
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	14
I01	Invasive alien species	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	2
B01	Afforestation	2
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	2
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	18
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	18
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	18
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	14
B01	Afforestation	7
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	2
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	2

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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
BE	98		90	
DE	x		74	
DK	42		43	
ES	100*			
FR	15		55	
IE	54			
LV		100		
NL	75			
PL			x	
PT	71			22
SE		100	100	
UK	22			

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	32
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	9
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	9
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	9
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	6
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
6.4	Manage landscape features	4
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	2
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	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=Heath+%26+scrub&period=3&subject=4010>

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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.