



8110 *Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels* (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)

Habitat code	8110
Priority	No
Habitat group	Rocky habitats
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

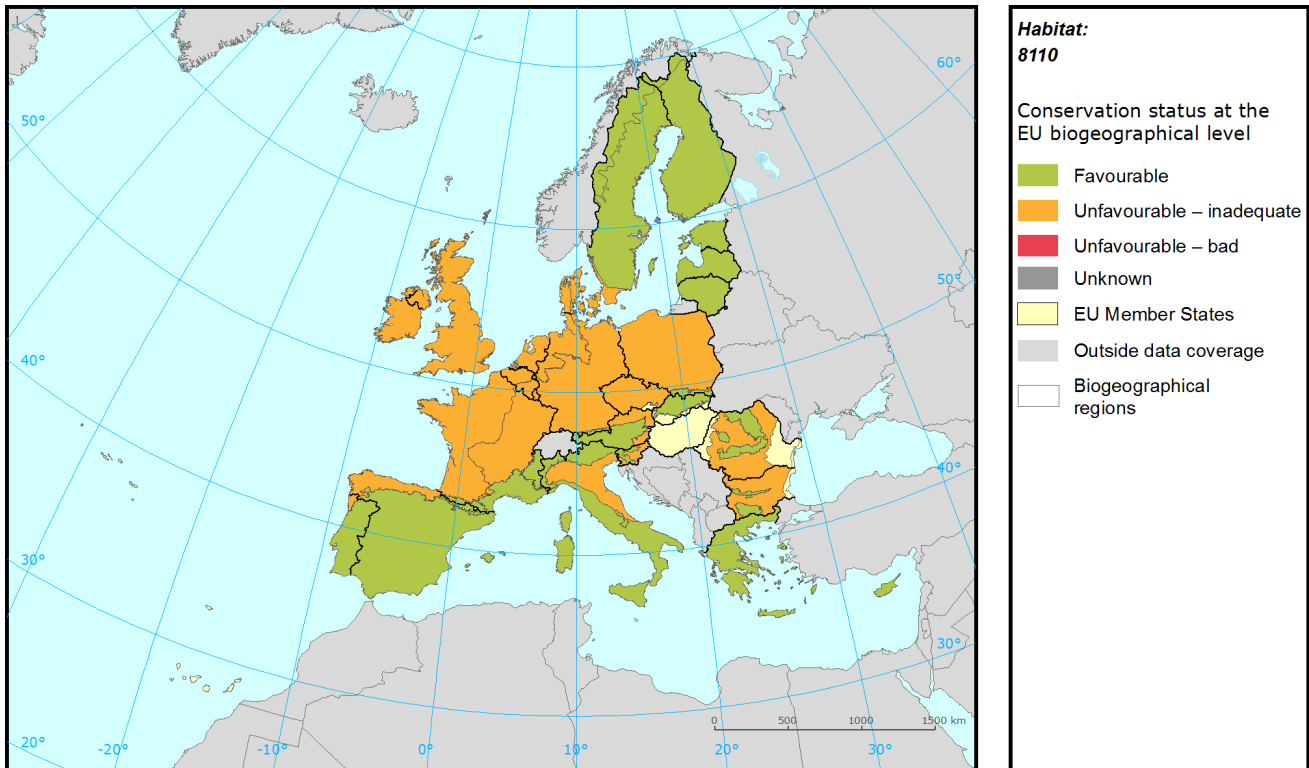
Siliceous screes (8110) are made up of siliceous rocks occurring in the montane to the upper montane level. Plant communities are mostly poor in species and included mosses, lichens, ferns and acidophilous grasses.

The conservation status is mostly "favourable" within the European Union. In Alpine, Boreal and Mediterranean region all member states have considered "Favourable" status for all parameters, except Bulgaria in Alpine region which reported "Unfavourable Inadequate" but stable overall status. In Atlantic and Continental regions the assessment is "Unfavourable Inadequate", mainly due to Structure and Functions and Future prospects in Bulgaria, Ireland and Poland. The trend is improving for Atlantic region and stable for the other regions. There are no strong threats and pressures, but the one listed is related to human activities as exploitation and disturbance. Only change since last report is in Continental region, "Favourable to "Unfavourable Inadequate" due to the situation in Bulgaria (did not report 2007).

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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	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	71	FV	
ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	15	U1	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	4	FV	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	2	FV	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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



Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 8110

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	FV	FV	FV		11.4	FV		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	7.8			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	FV		
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.0	FV		
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.1	FV		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.3	FV		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.1	FV		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.8			
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.6	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.4	FV		
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	46.0	U1	Genuine	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	+	54.0	U1+		
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.5	FV		
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		73.5	FV		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	27.0			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	FV		
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.6	FV		
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		36.9	FV		
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.7	FV		
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	4.1	U1		
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		37.9	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		62.1	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
C01	Mining and quarrying	33
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	33
K01	Abiotic natural processes	33

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	50
K01	Abiotic natural processes	50

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	BOR	CON	MED
AT	66				
BG	99			99	
CZ				99	
DE	71			65	
FI	100		100		
FR	100			46	x
IE		93			
IT	38			75	99
PL	71			100	
RO	x				
SE	72		100		
SK	87				
UK		22			

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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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	40
6.0	Other spatial measures	16
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	12
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	12
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	8
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4

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=Rocky+habitats&period=3&subject=8110>

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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.