



## 8120 *Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)*

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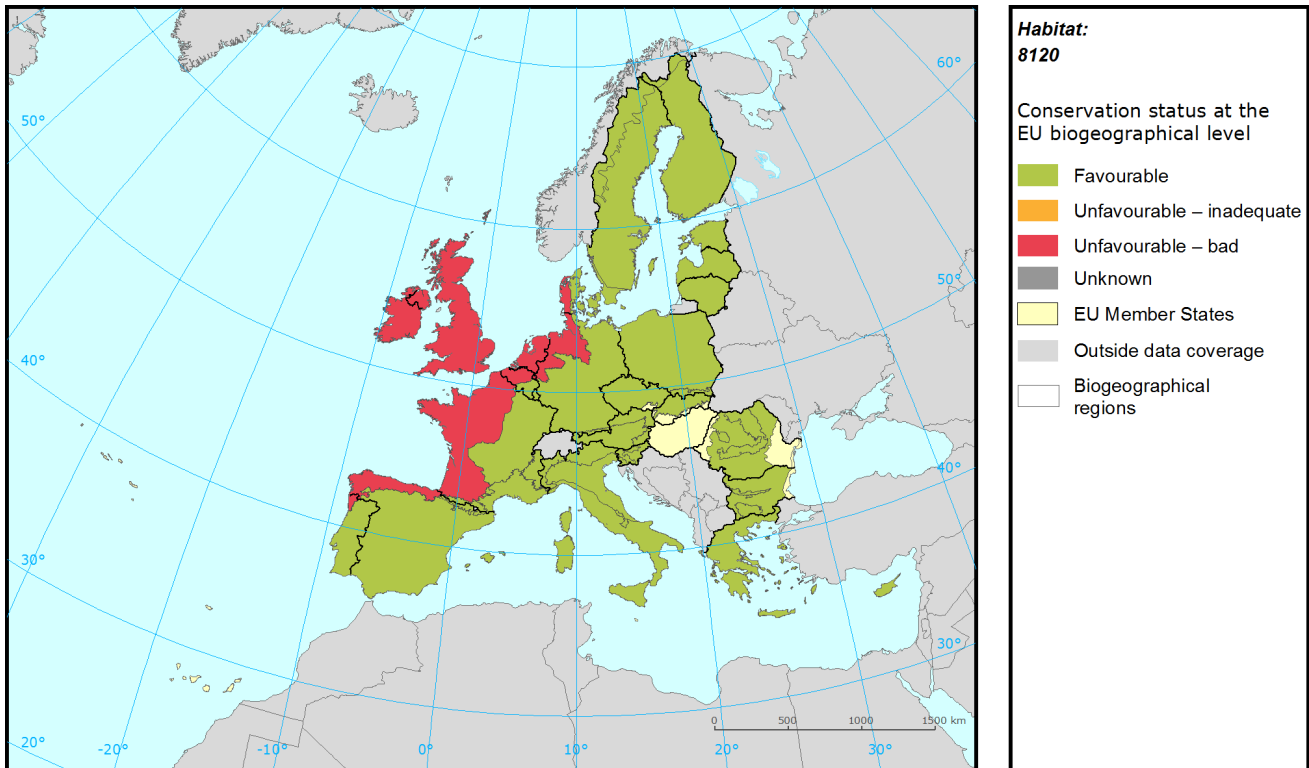
<b>Habitat code</b>	8120
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Rocky habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

Calcareous screes (8120) of the montane to alpine levels can be found from northern to central Europe with local occurrence in the Pyrenees and in north and central Italy. Mostly in higher altitude. This habitat hosts communities of calcicole and basiphilous plants as well as numerous rare species and calcicolous mosses.

This habitat is reported from Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean regions. It is reported as "Favourable" in all regions except Atlantic, "Unfavourable Bad". The bad situation in Atlantic region is mainly due to the situation for Structure and Functions in United Kingdom. Reported threats and pressures related to the bad status is to intensive grazing. No change since last report 2007.

# Habitat: 8120 *Calcareous and calcshist screes* - Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

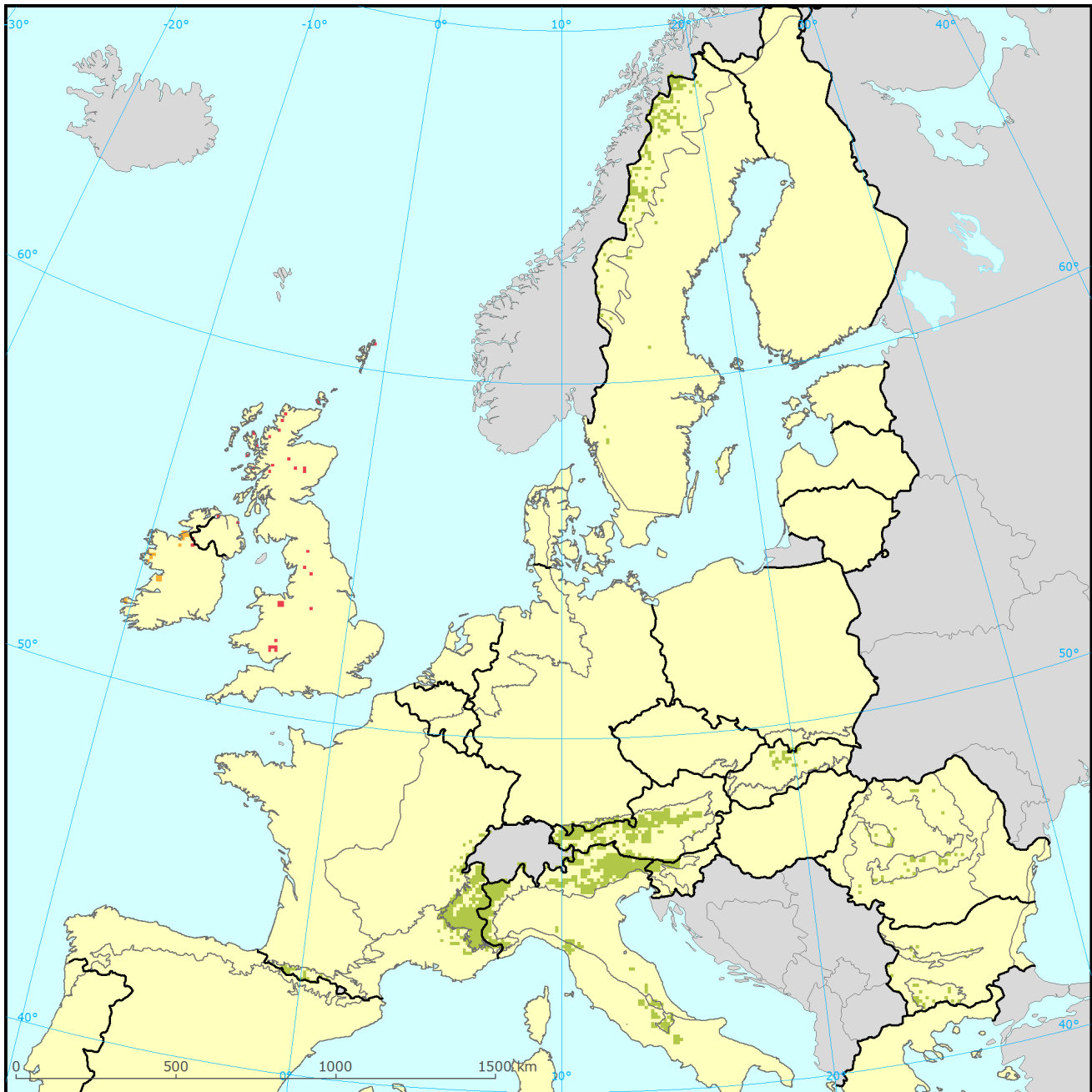


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	84	FV	
ATL	FV	XX	U2	U1	U2	+	5	U2	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	1	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5	FV	
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	5	FV	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 8120**

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		19.1	FV		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.0			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.7	FV		
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.0	FV		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.0	FV		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.3	FV		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.5			
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.0	FV		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	FV		
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	37.0	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	XX	U2	FV	U2	+	63.0	U2+	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.1			
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		41.0	FV		
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.1	U1	Changed method	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.8			
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		49.2	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		50.8	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.

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	29
C01	Mining and quarrying	29
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	14
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	14
K01	Abiotic natural processes	14

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	40
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	20
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	20
K01	Abiotic natural processes	20

## 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
<b>AT</b>	20				
<b>BG</b>	92			0	
<b>DE</b>	78				
<b>FR</b>	2			61	x
<b>IE</b>		83			
<b>IT</b>	49			83	97
<b>PL</b>	100				
<b>RO</b>	x			x	
<b>SE</b>	96		100		
<b>SI</b>	98				
<b>SK</b>	89				
<b>UK</b>		100			

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

# Habitat: 8120 *Calcareous and calcshist screes* -

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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	47
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	16
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	16

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=8120>

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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.