



## **8160 *Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels***

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<b>Habitat code</b>	8160
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Rocky habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Pannonian

Medio-European calcareous scree (8160) of hill and montane levels occurs fragmentary from western to eastern Europe in warm and dry areas. It is a priority habitat. The plant communities includes mosses, ferns and vascular plants.

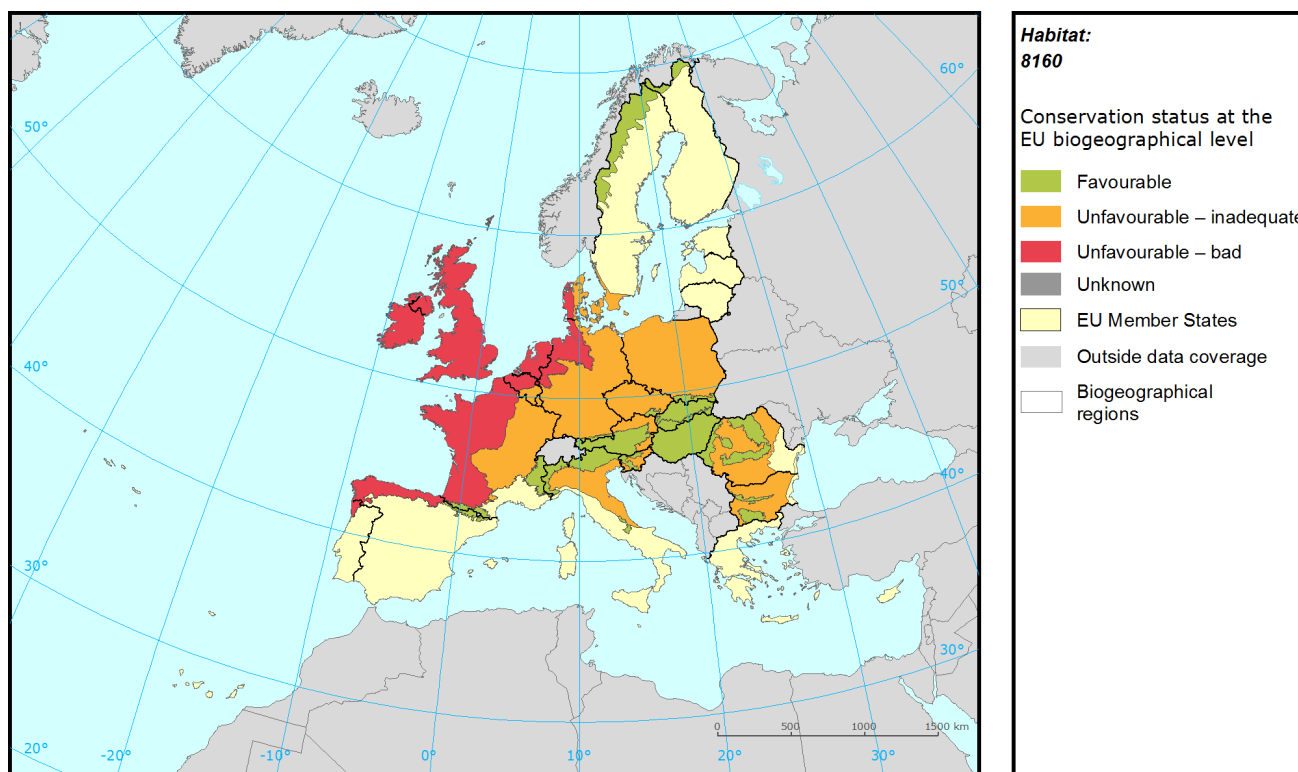
The conservation status is “Unfavourable Bad” but stable in the Atlantic region while it is “Unfavourable Inadequate” and declining in the Continental region. The habitat has “Favourable” overall status in the Alpine and Pannonian region and by most member states. Main threats are mining and mineral extraction. The only change in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are from the Continental region due to the changed assessment from France that have a big impact on the report from the region.

Better data is required from the Alpine region by France.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



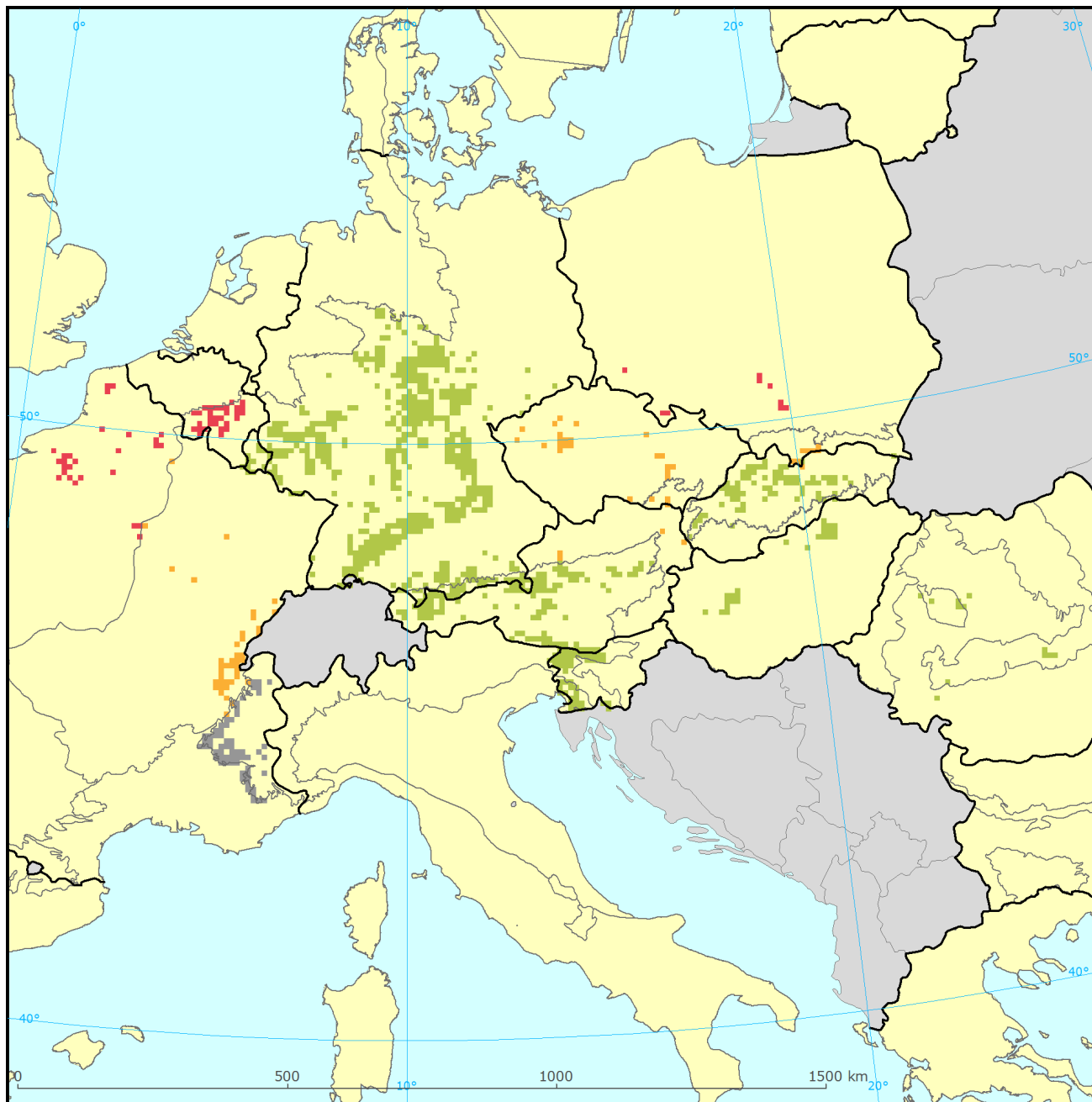
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	31	FV	
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	3	U2	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	63	FV	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	FV	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 8160**

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		32.5	FV		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.2	FV		
FR	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		20.1	XX		
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	-	2.5	U1	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5			
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.6	FV		
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	100.0	U2	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.6		
BE	CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	4.8	U2	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	3.5	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		77.9	FV		
FR	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	6.3	FV	Changed method
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.9	XX		
PL	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	1.4	U1	Changed method
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.6			
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.9	FV		
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	10.0	U2	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		80.0	FV		
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.0	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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	37
C01	Mining and quarrying	26
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
I01	Invasive alien species	5

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	47
C01	Mining and quarrying	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	6
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6

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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	PAN
AT	44		25	
BE			35	
CZ			30	100
DE	93		67	
FR	x	100	x	
HU				100
LU			91	
PL	85		86	
RO	x		x	
SI	99		95	
SK	92			79

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	40
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	27
6.0	Other spatial measures	13
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	7
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	7
6.4	Manage landscape features	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=Rocky+habitats&period=3&subject=8160>

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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.