



5110 Stable xerothermophilous formations with *Buxus sempervirens* on rock slopes (*Berberidion* p.p.)

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Habitat code | 5110 |
| Priority | No |
| Habitat group | Sclerophyllous scrubs |
| Regions | Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean |

Stable xerothermophilous and calcicolous scrubs dominated by *Buxus sempervirens*, of hill and montane levels. These formations correspond to xerothermophilous *Buxus* thickets with their fringe associations of the *Geranion sanguinei* alliance on calcareous or siliceous substratum. They also constitute the natural woodland edge of calcareous dry forests rich with *Buxus*. The characteristic plants are *Buxus sempervirens*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Prunus mahaleb*, *Cornus mas*, *Crataegus* spp., *Berberis vulgaris*, *Ligustrum vulgare* etc.

Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “XX” is the same as in 2007, also values for parameters are very similar as in the previous assessment. The Unknown conclusion is affected mainly by the data from Spain, where the habitat occupy large large area. Overall conclusion for ATL bioregion is “U1” mainly because the Spain changed method (c1) and reported parameters as “U1” against 2007 where the overall conclusion “XX” was because the Spain reported all parameters as “XX”. Belgium not reported for 5110 in 2013. Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is “U1” (in 2007 “FV”) the change is caused by the Italia “U1” Area, values for other MS and parameters parameters are very similar as in the previous assessment and nature of change is “nc”. Overall conclusion for ALP “U1” as Spain and Italy reported Structure & Functions and Future prospects as Unfavourable inadequate; overall conclusion in 2007 FV was re-evaluated but Target 1 remains as deteriorated assessment.

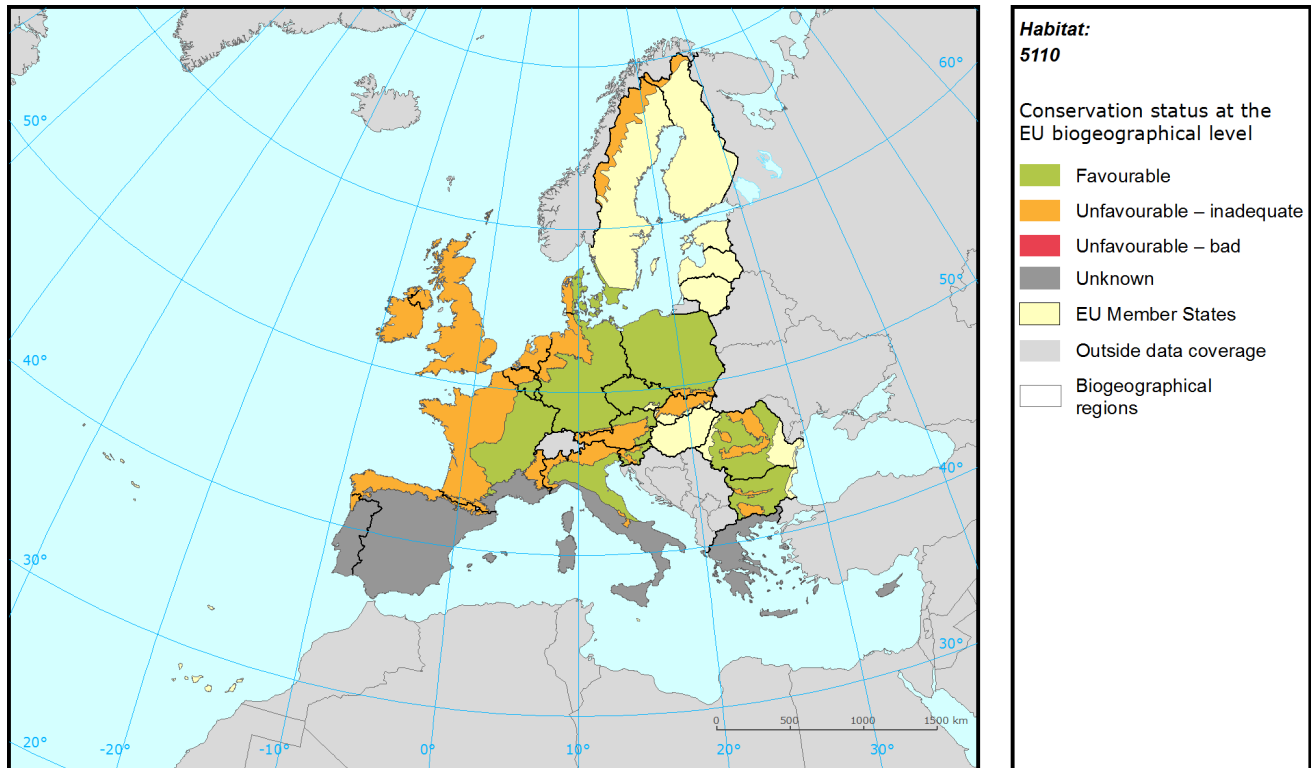
To the most important threats belong forest planting on open ground, invasive non-native species, mining and quarrying, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation and fire and fire suppression.

The most important pressures are forest planting on open ground, urbanised areas, human habitation, fire and fire suppression, erosion, grazing, mining and quarrying, motorways, invasive non-native species, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities and interspecific floral relations.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



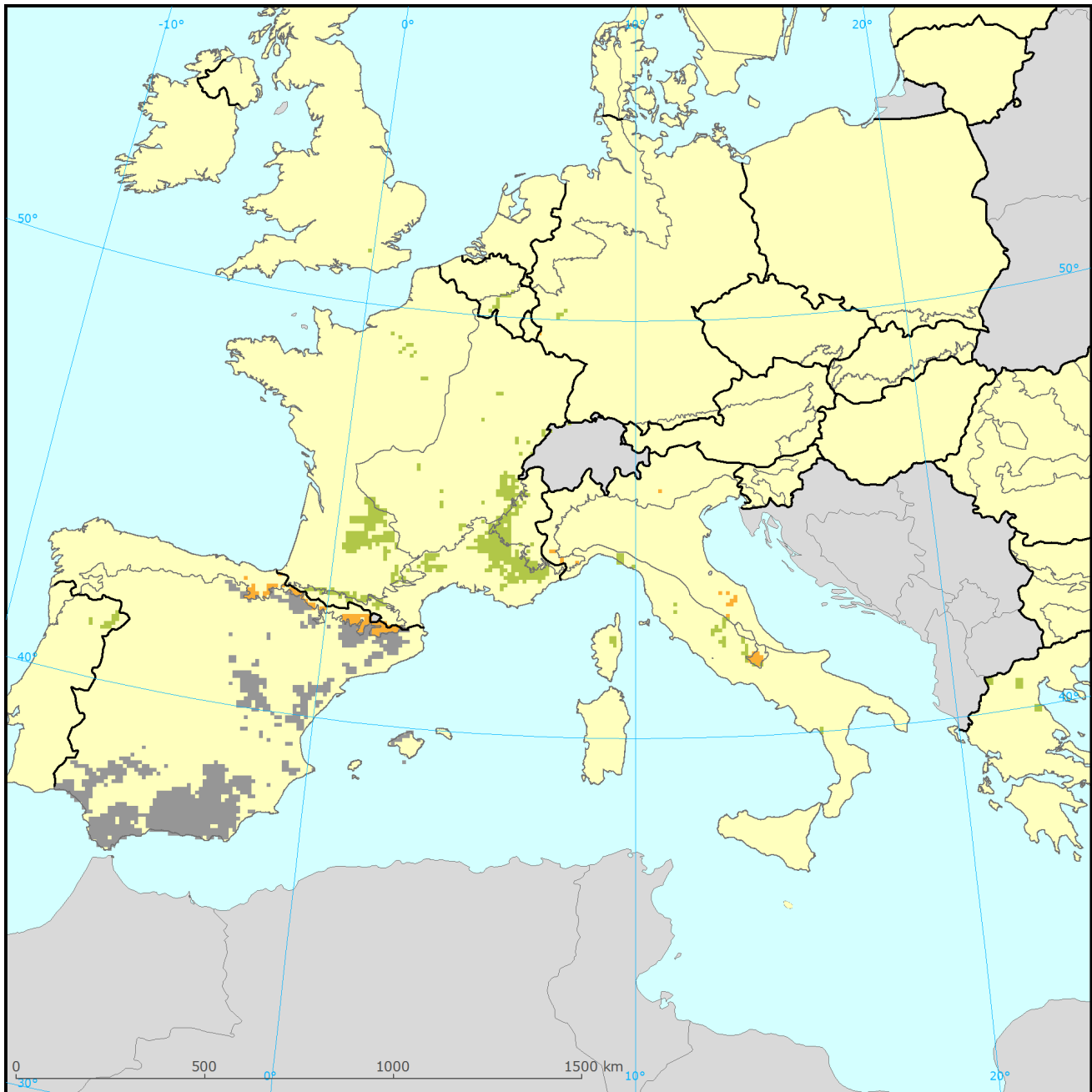
| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Range | Area | Structure & Functions | Future prospects | | | | | |
| ALP | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 9 | FV | Not genuine |
| ATL | U1 | XX | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 10 | XX | Not genuine |
| CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | = | 6 | FV | |
| MED | FV | XX | XX | FV | XX | = | 75 | XX | |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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 | | | | | |
| ES | ALP | FV | XX | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 40.4 | FV | Changed method |
| FR | ALP | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 47.5 | FV | |
| IT | ALP | XX | XX | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 12.1 | XX | Better data |
| ES | ATL | U1 | XX | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 11.9 | XX | Changed method |
| FR | ATL | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 87.4 | FV | |
| UK | ATL | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 0.7 | U1+ | Genuine |
| BE | CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 10.2 | FV | |
| DE | CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 5.7 | FV | |
| FR | CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 73.9 | FV | |
| IT | CON | FV | U1 | FV | FV | U1 | = | 9.1 | U1 | Better data |
| LU | CON | FV | U1 | FV | U1 | U1 | = | 1.1 | FV | Changed method |
| ES | MED | FV | XX | XX | FV | XX | | 81.7 | XX | |
| FR | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 13.7 | FV | |
| GR | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 0.4 | FV | |
| IT | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 3.0 | XX | Better data |
| PT | MED | FV | FV | FV | XX | FV | | 1.2 | 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 | 20 |
| B01 | Afforestation | 20 |
| E01 | Urbanisation and human habitation | 20 |
| J01 | Fire and fire suppression | 20 |
| C01 | Mining and quarrying | 10 |
| K04 | Interspecific floral relations | 10 |

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| J01 | Fire and fire suppression | 23 |
| A04 | Grazing by livestock | 15 |
| B01 | Afforestation | 15 |
| E01 | Urbanisation and human habitation | 15 |
| C01 | Mining and quarrying | 8 |
| I01 | Invasive alien species | 8 |
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 8 |
| K04 | Interspecific floral relations | 8 |

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 | MED |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BE | | | 58 | |
| DE | | | 62 | |
| ES | 41 | 42 | | 44 |
| FR | 80 | 5 | 93 | 100 |
| IT | 93 | | 96 | 99 |
| LU | | | 97 | |
| PT | | | | x |
| UK | | 100 | | |

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 |
|------|--|-----------|
| 6.1 | Establish protected areas/sites | 43 |
| 6.3 | Legal protection of habitats and species | 43 |
| 4.0 | Other wetland-related measures | 14 |

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=Sclerophyllous+scrubs&period=3&subject=5110>

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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.