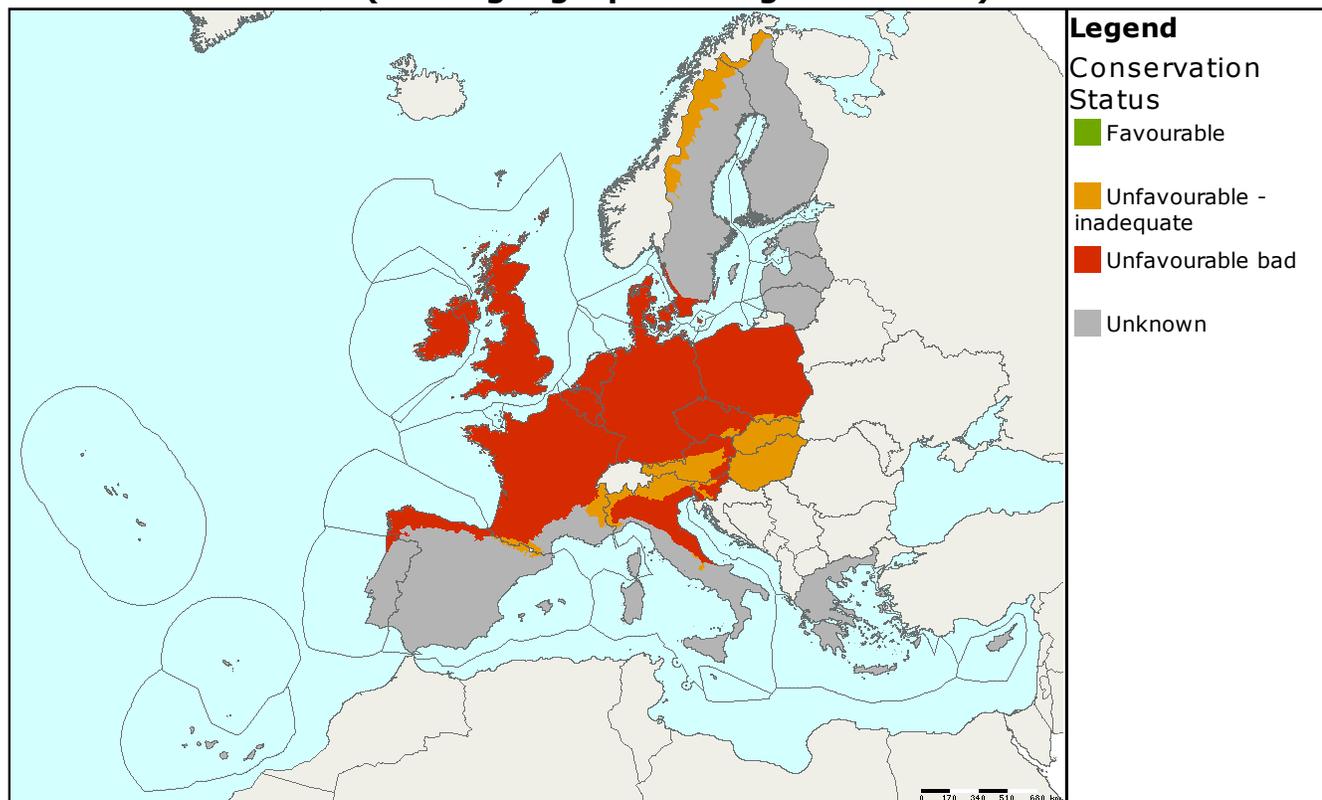


Habitat code: **7220**  
 Habitat name: **Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)**

Habitat group: **bogs, mires & fens**  
 Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MAC MED PAN**

## Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP						>104	
EU25	ATL						>15	
EU25	BOR						2.43	
EU25	CON						>39	x
EU25	MAC							
EU25	MED						>56	
EU25	PAN						0.02	X

These are springs with water which is very rich in Calcium which forms deposits of tufa or travertine on the vegetation which is often dominated by mosses. They usually occur as small patches of just a few square metres. This habitat is widespread, if local, across most of the European Union. The habitat appears to be poorly known with many countries reporting one or more parameters as 'unknown'.

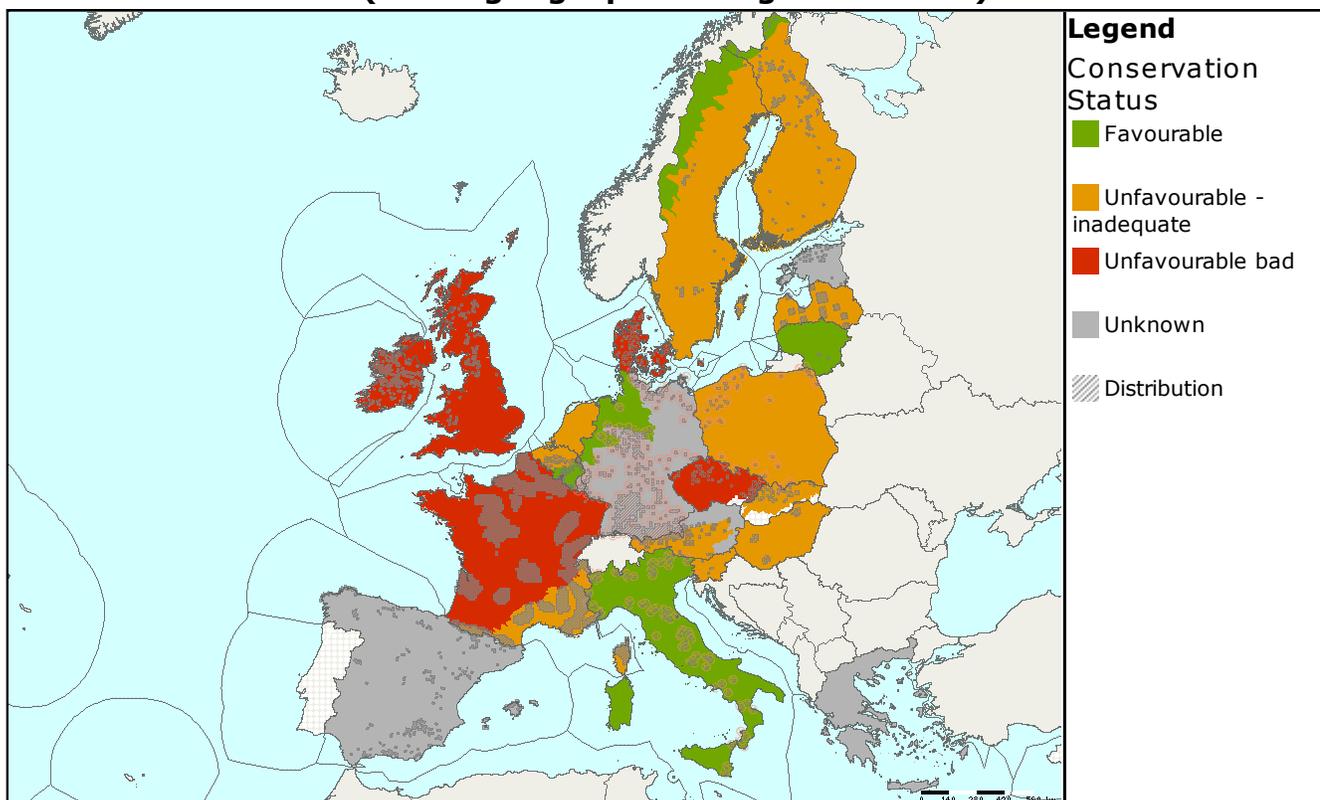
Assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for the Alpine and Pannonian regions. In the Alpine region assessed as 'favourable' for Finland, Italy and Sweden so 'favourable' for the Fennoscandian subregion.

Assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' for the Atlantic and Continental regions due to bad

'structure and functions' and 'future prospects' (both regions) and area (Continental only). However Germany (Atlantic) and Italy (Continental) assessed this habitat as 'favourable' while the United Kingdom reported 'unfavourable-bad but improving'. Assessed as 'unknown but not favourable' for the Boreal and Mediterranean regions due to many 'unknowns'. If Estonia was omitted from the Boreal assessment it would be 'unfavourable-inadequate'.

A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries mention changes to the water regime, changes in agricultural practices, including abandonment, and pollution/eutrophication. Better information required.

### Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP	Green	Grey	Grey	Orange	Orange	49	X	3
DE	ALP	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	2	X	3
ES	ALP	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	0.13	X	3
FI	ALP	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	0.01	=	3
FR	ALP	Grey	Grey	Grey	Orange	Orange	41	N/A	2
IT	ALP	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	11	=	2
PL	ALP	Green	Grey	Grey	Orange	Orange	N/A	X	3
SE	ALP	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	0.05	=	2
SI	ALP	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	0.3	-	3
SK	ALP	Green	Grey	Orange	Orange	Orange	0.34	-	2
BE	ATL	Green	Orange	Grey	Orange	Orange	0.05	=	3
DE	ATL	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	0.02	=	1
DK	ATL	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	0.4	X	2
ES	ATL	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	N/A	N/A	
FR	ATL	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	14	-	2

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
IE	ATL						0.36	X	3
NL	ATL						0.01	X	1
UK	ATL						N/A	X	3
EE	BOR						0.7	X	3
FI	BOR						0.1	-	2
LT	BOR						0.5	=	3
LV	BOR						0.13	X	3
SE	BOR						1	=	2
AT	CON						3	X	3
BE	CON						0.15	=	2
CZ	CON						0.31	-	2
DE	CON						5.58	=	3
DK	CON						8	X	2
FR	CON						16	-	2
IT	CON						6	=	2
LU	CON						N/A	N/A	
PL	CON						N/A	X	3
SE	CON						0.1	=	2
SI	CON						0.2	-	3
ES	MAC						N/A	N/A	
EL	MED						N/A	=	3
ES	MED						7.16	X	2
FR	MED						37	-	3
IT	MED						12	=	2
HU	PAN						0.02	X	1

Data quality is based on an assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>