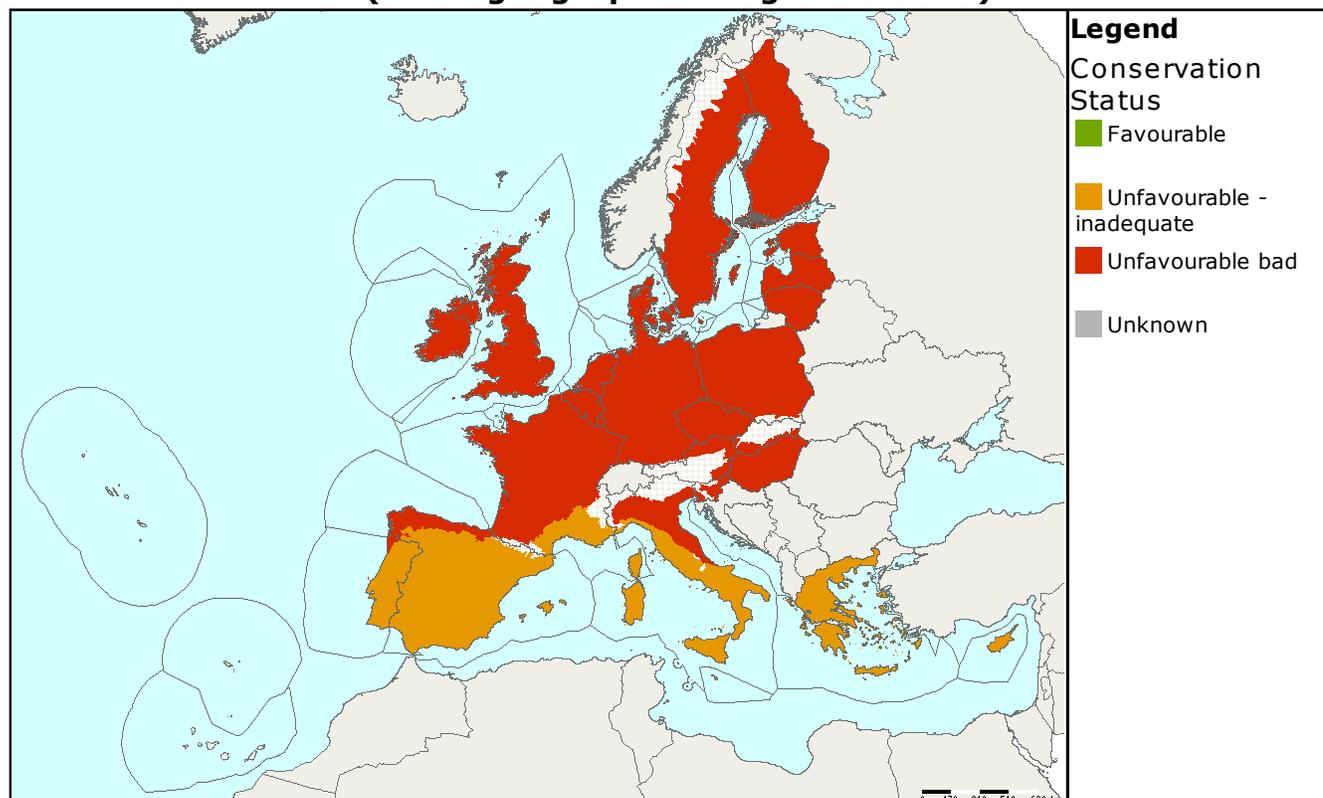


Habitat code: **2330**  
 Habitat name: **Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands**

Habitat group: **dunes habitats**  
 Regions: **ATL BOR CON MED PAN**

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



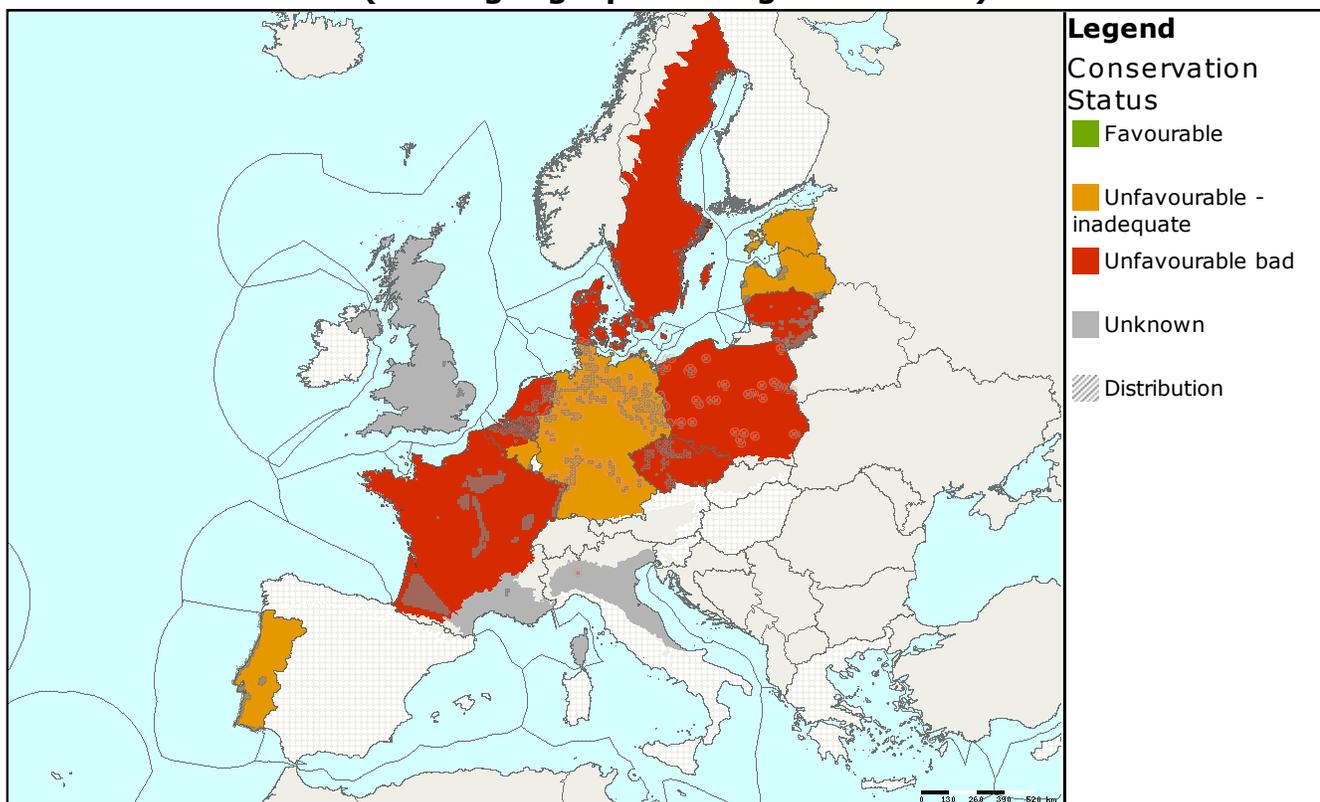
MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ATL	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	>112	-
EU25	BOR	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	26	-
EU25	CON	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	178	-
EU25	MED	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	>2	
EU25	PAN	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	1	=

Inland dunes with open, acidic grasslands with bents (*Agrostis* spp) and grey hair-grass (*Corynephorus canescens*), often species poor but with many annual plants. This habitat is most widespread on the plains of northern Europe but is also reported from some parts of the Mediterranean region. Portugal has reported this habitat from coastal areas which may be an error. In most of the Pannonian region related vegetation forms habitat type 2340.

Assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' for the Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Pannonian regions and as unfavourable in all countries except the United Kingdom where the habitat is rare and which reports 'unknown'. In most countries range is 'favourable' but other parameters are mostly unfavourable or 'unknown'. Reasons given for the unfavourable conservation status include inappropriate management, including

abandonment of traditional agriculture, and habitat destruction. Assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for the Mediterranean region due to the report from Portugal which hosts more than 95% of the area reported. The distribution of this habitat in Portugal should be checked and better information is required from several countries.

### 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			
BE	ATL	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Red	12.8	-	2
DE	ATL	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	12.85	-	2
DK	ATL	Green	Grey	Red	Red	Red	2.5	X	3
FR	ATL	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Red	68	-	2
NL	ATL	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	15	=	2
PT	ATL	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	N/A	-	-
UK	ATL	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	1.2	=	1
EE	BOR	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	3	-	3
LT	BOR	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	23	-	3
LV	BOR	Green	Orange	Grey	Orange	Orange	0.15	X	3
SE	BOR	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	0.3	=	3
BE	CON	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	0.25	=	2
CZ	CON	Red	Green	Red	Orange	Red	13.9	=	1
DE	CON	Orange	Orange	Grey	Orange	Orange	77.51	-	2
DK	CON	Green	Grey	Red	Red	Red	1	X	3
FR	CON	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	12	-	2
IT	CON	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	3	=	2
PL	CON	Grey	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	45	-	3
SE	CON	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	25	=	3
FR	MED	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	2	X	2

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment				Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects			
PT	MED					N/A	-	
CZ	PAN					1	=	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>