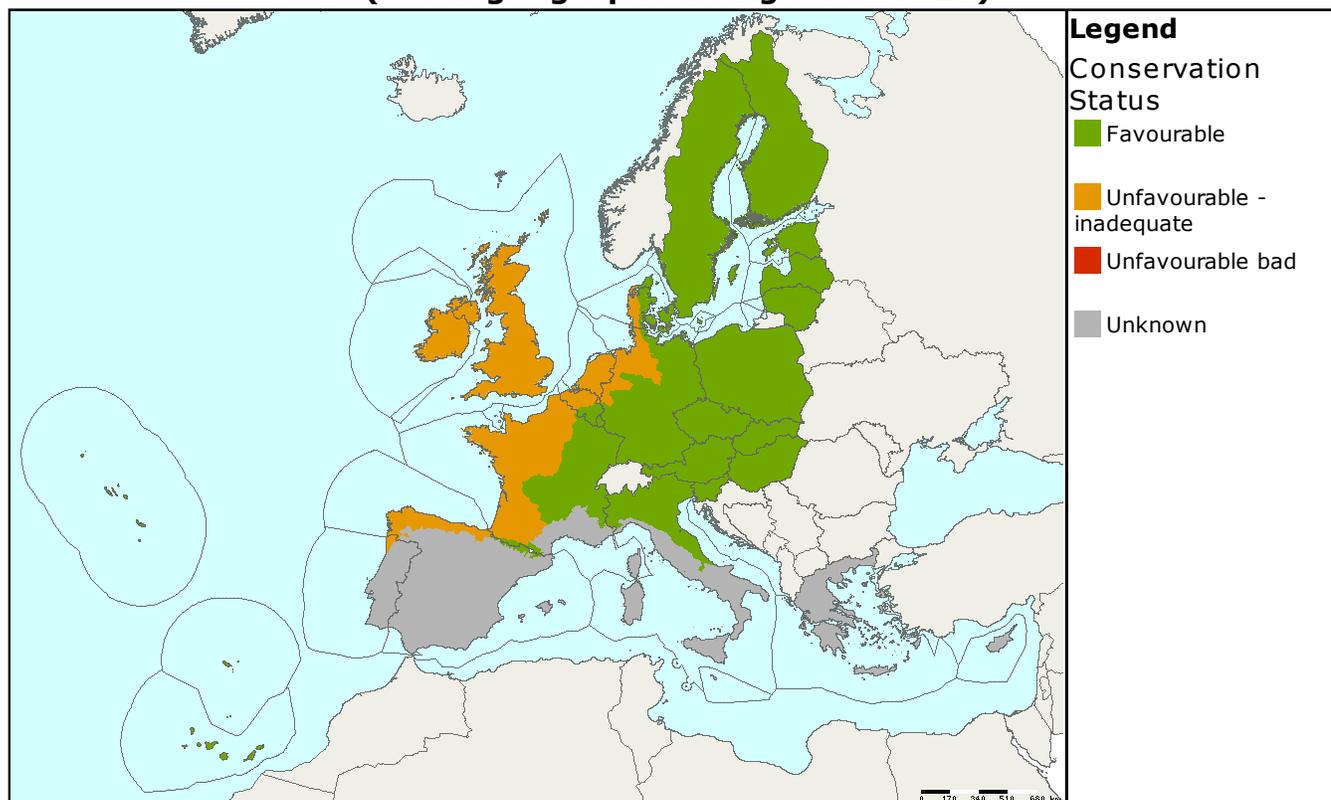


Habitat code: **8220**
 Habitat name: **Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation**

Habitat group: **rocky habitats**
 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 ²	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP						>3226	
EU25	ATL						>434	
EU25	BOR						1802	
EU25	CON						>160	
EU25	MAC						124	=
EU25	MED						>849	
EU25	PAN						>0.43	=

This habitat includes a wide range of vegetation growing in cracks on inland acidic cliffs throughout Europe. The Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats notes 8 subtypes. This habitat often includes endemic plant species, including some listed on Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive such as the saxifrage *Saxifraga florulenta*. This habitat was assessed as 'favourable' for the Alpine, Continental and Pannonic regions although 'with 'structure and functions' 'unknown' for the Continental region. However within each of these regions there is some variation with the Fennoscandian Alpine sub-region being favourable while the Czech Republic assessed both the

Continental and Pannonian regions as 'unfavourable-bad'.

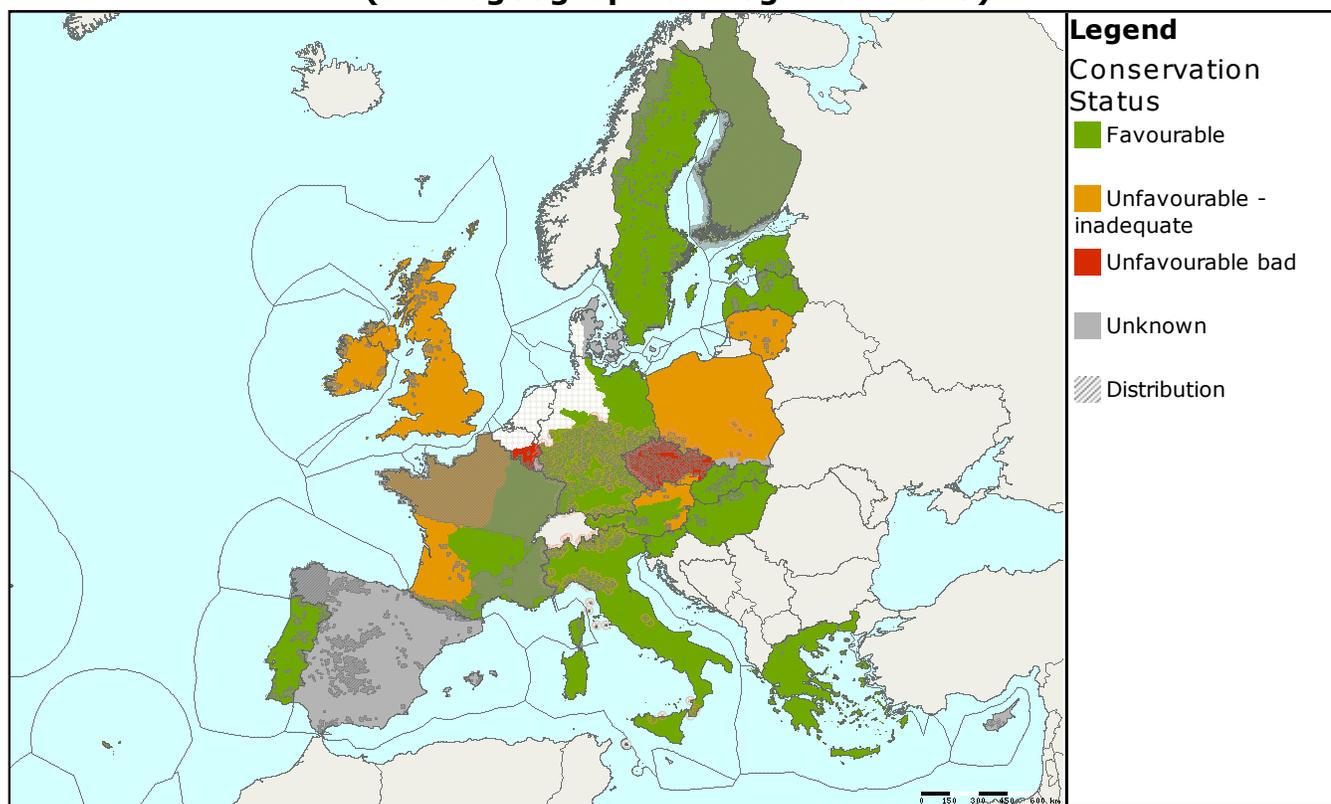
The Atlantic and Boreal regions were both assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate'. In the Atlantic region all parameters except 'range' were considered 'unfavourable-inadequate' with the United Kingdom reporting 'unfavourable-bad but improving' and Spain reporting all parameters as 'unknown'. In the Boreal region three countries assessed this habitat as 'favourable but Finland and Latvia reported 'unfavourable-inadequate' for 'structure and function' and 'future prospects' (both countries, together with 'area' (Finland only).

Assessed as 'unknown' for the Mediterranean region as Spain, with almost half the habitat area, has reported all parameters as 'unknown'. Cyprus reported two parameters as 'unknown'.

A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries note mining and quarrying and many also mention outdoor sports such as rock-climbing and air pollution.

Better information is required, particularly from Cyprus, Luxembourg and Spain.

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



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km ²	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP						N/A	=	3
DE	ALP						0.75	=	1
ES	ALP						187.23	=	1
FI	ALP						350	=	2
FR	ALP						308	=	2
IT	ALP						490	=	2
PL	ALP						N/A	X	
SE	ALP						1850	=	2
SI	ALP						10	=	3
SK	ALP						30	=	2
ES	ATL						N/A	N/A	

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km ²	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
FR	ATL						33	-	2
IE	ATL						2	-	3
PT	ATL						N/A	=	
UK	ATL						398.5	=	2
EE	BOR						0.4	=	2
FI	BOR						1730	-	3
LT	BOR						1	=	3
LV	BOR						0.52	X	3
SE	BOR						70	=	3
AT	CON						N/A	X	3
BE	CON						0.3	=	3
CZ	CON						58	=	1
DE	CON						34.46	=	3
DK	CON						0.8	X	3
FR	CON						35	=	2
IT	CON						17	=	2
LU	CON						N/A	N/A	
PL	CON						4	-	2
SE	CON						10	=	3
SI	CON						0.03	=	2
ES	MAC						29.8	-	2
PT	MAC						94.4	=	3
CY	MED						0.7	X	2
EL	MED						41.4	=	1
ES	MED						710	X	2
FR	MED						78	=	2
IT	MED						19	=	2
PT	MED						N/A	=	
CZ	PAN						N/A	=	1
HU	PAN						0.28	=	2
SK	PAN						0.15	=	2

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>