European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Habitat code 7150 Priority No

Habitat group Bogs, mires & fens

Regions Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

Areas of exposed peat with plants such as white beak-sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*) and sundews (*Drosera* species) usually occur as a component of bog and mire systems such as habitat types 7110, 7130 and 7140. Widely distributed across the European Union although more local to the south.

Assessed as "unfavourable bad" for the Alpine, Atlantic and Continental regions. Germany and Slovenia assessed the Alpine region as "favourable". Elsewhere in these regions only Estonia (Boreal) and Slovenia (Continental) reported this habitat as "favourable". Latvia (Boreal) and Italy (Continental and Meddeterrian) reported overall "unknown". In the other reports the habitat is "unfavourable".

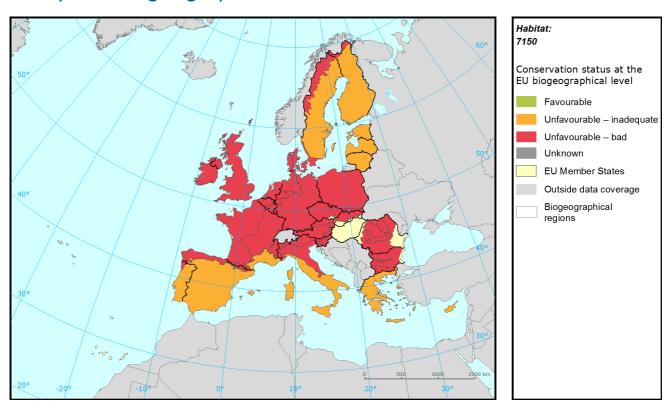
Assessed as "unfavourable inadequate" for the Boreal region as a result of the Estonian assessment. Assessed as "unknown" for the Mediterranean du to lack of data.

A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries mention changes to the water regime, peat extraction and pollution/eutrophication.

Better information required, especially from Latvia, Portugal and Italy.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

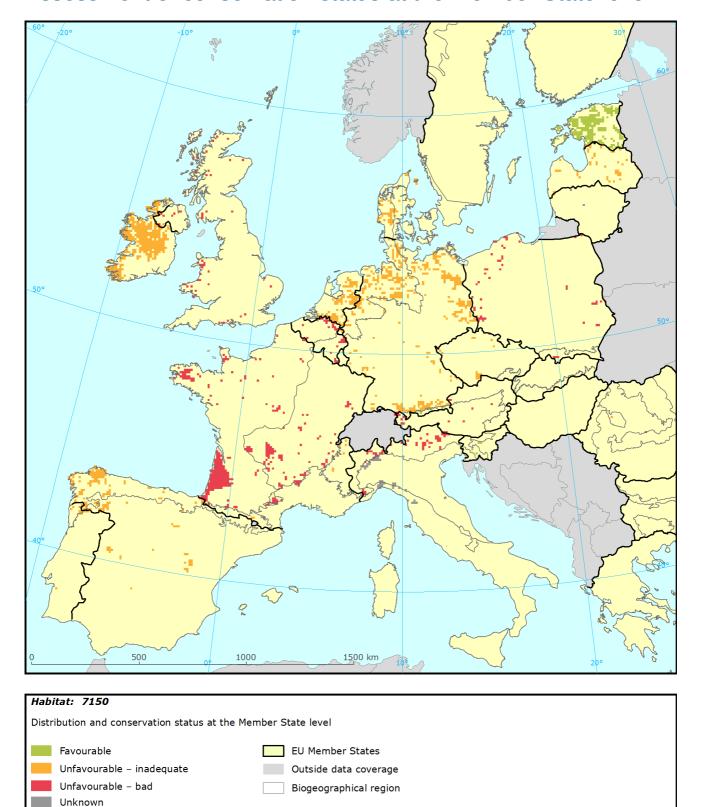


	Conservation status (CS) of parameters								
Region	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
ALP	XX	U2	U2	U2	U2	Х	5	U2	
ATL	U1	XX	U2	U1	U2	-	54	U2	
BOR	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	13	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	25	U2	
MED	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	Х	3	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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		Conserv	ation statu	ıs (CS) of pa	arameters					
MS	Region	Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
AT	ALP	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	х	13.1	U2	
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.1	FV	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	13.1	U2	Changed method
IT	ALP	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	56.6	FV	Changed method
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	3.0		
RO	ALP	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		1.0		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		3.0	FV	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	1.9	U1	Genuine
DE	ATL	XX	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	15.4	U1	
DK	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	3.3	U1	
ES	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	10.3	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	XX	U2	XX	U2	-	20.5	U2	
ΙE	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	33.3	FV	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8.7	U1	
PT	ATL	XX	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	0.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	5.7	U2+	Changed method
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		80.8	U1-	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.2	XX	
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	18.0		
AT	CON	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	x	1.0	U2	
BE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	2.9	U2	Genuine
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	3.1	U1	Changed method
DE	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	52.5	U1	
DK	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	3.8	U2	Changed method
FR	CON	U1	U1	FV	U2	U2	-	21.3	U2	
IT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.2	FV	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	10.5	U2	
RO	CON	XX	U2	U1	U2	U2		0.2		
SI	CON	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		0.4	U1	Changed method
ES	MED	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	Х	67.2	XX	Changed method
IT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		23.9	FV	No data
PT	MED	XX	U1	U1	XX	U1	Х	9.0	U1	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were

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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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	27
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	14
C01	Mining and quarrying	11
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
B01	Afforestation	3
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	3
IO1	Invasive alien species	3
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	15
C01	Mining and quarrying	12
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	9
H01	Pollution to surface waters	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	5
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
80A	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
B01	Afforestation	3
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	3

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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	BOR	CON	MED
AT	20			90	
BE		67		91	
CZ				90	
DE	64	X		64	
DK		50		46	
EE			79		
ES		100*			100*
FR	71	Χ		91	
ΙE		50			
IT	100			94	100
LT			Χ		
LV			100		
NL		75			
PL	100			89	
PT		Χ			Χ
RO	100			100	
SI	100			100	
UK		Χ			

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	23
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	16
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	16
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	16
6.4	Manage landscape features	6
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	5
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	3
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	3
9.0	Other resource use measures	3

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=Bogs%2C+mires+%26+fens&period=3&subject=7150

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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.

iiPercentage 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.