



7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

Habitat code	7160
Priority	No
Habitat group	Bogs, mires & fens
Regions	Alpine, Boreal, Continental

Springs and associated fens typical of the Boreal region, also found in the adjacent Alpine and Continental regions in Finland and Sweden. These springs often flow even when the surrounding area is frozen and snowy. The habitat hosts many invertebrate species which only occur here and a rich flora.

Assessed as "unfavourable bad" for the Boreal region where the habitat is most widespread as a result of structure & functions in Finland. Although reported as "unfavourable bad" by Finland, the conservation status is improving there. Also "unfavourable bad" in the Continental region (Sweden only) but due to the area being much less than the favourable reference area and bad future prospects.

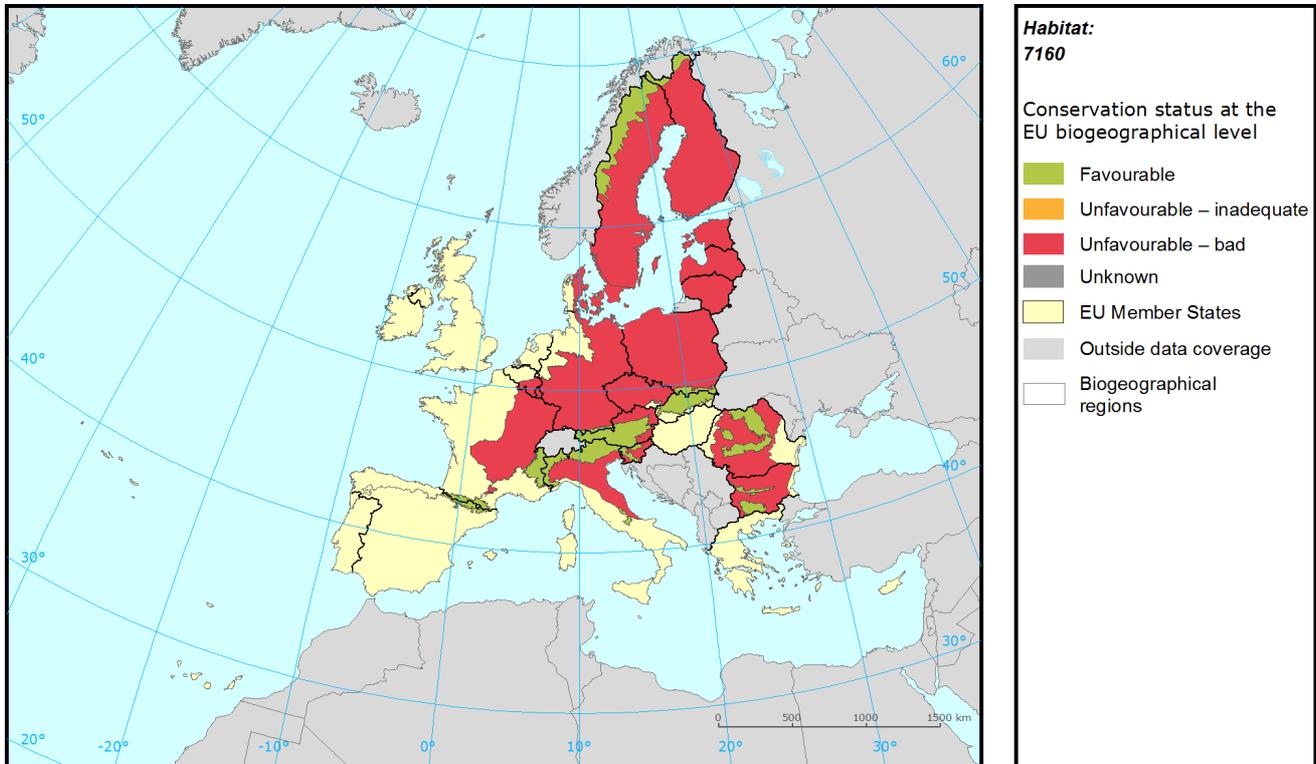
A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries mention changes to the water regime, peat extraction, inappropriate forestry management and pollution/eutrophication.

Assessed as "favourable" for the Alpine region.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



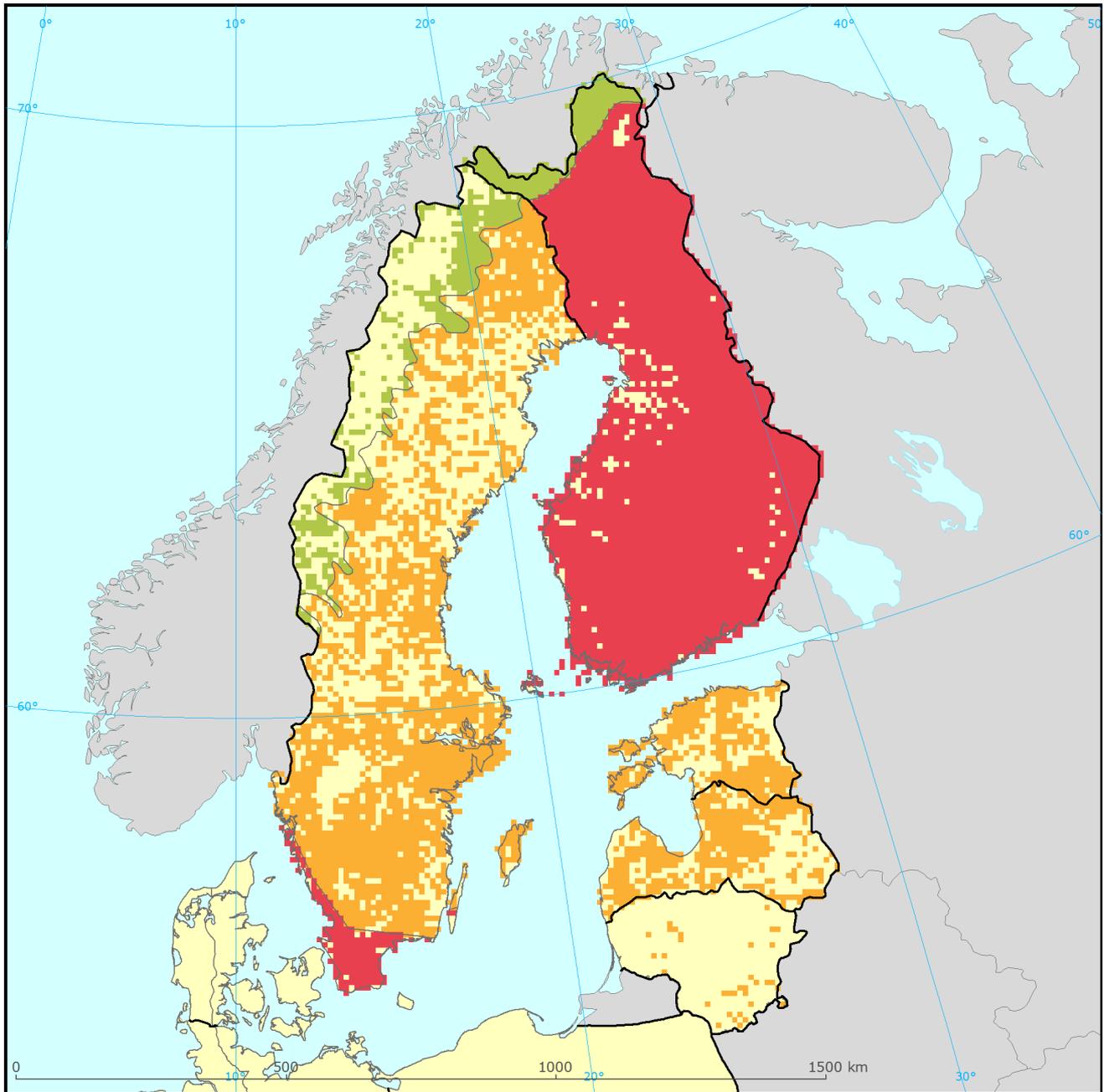
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8	FV	
BOR	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	89	U2	
CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	2	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 7160

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					
FI ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.2	FV	
SE ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		65.8	FV	
EE BOR	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	5.1	U1-	Better data
FI BOR	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	+	52.7	U2+	
LT BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.6	U1-	
LV BOR	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	6.3	U1-	Changed method
SE BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	35.3	U1-	
SE CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	100.0	U2	

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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	45
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	18
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	9
B07	Other forestry activities	9
C01	Mining and quarrying	9

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
C01	Mining and quarrying	22
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	11
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	11
K01	Abiotic natural processes	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11

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	BOR	CON
EE		79	
FI	58	15	
LT		65	
LV		56	
SE	33	10	40

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	30
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	25
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	25
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	15
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	5

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-

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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=7160>

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ⁱAssessment 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.