



## *7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*

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<b>Habitat code</b>	7220
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Bogs, mires & fens
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

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 have some knowledge gap with some countries reporting one or more parameters as "unknown".

Assessed as "unfavourable inadequate" for Alpine, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental and Pannonian regions, due to problem with the area in all except Black Sea region, structure & functions (except Continental region) and future prospects.

Assessed as "unfavourable bad" for the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions due to bad structure & functions and all parameters in the Mediterranean region, due to data from France, as France has a large part of the habitat.

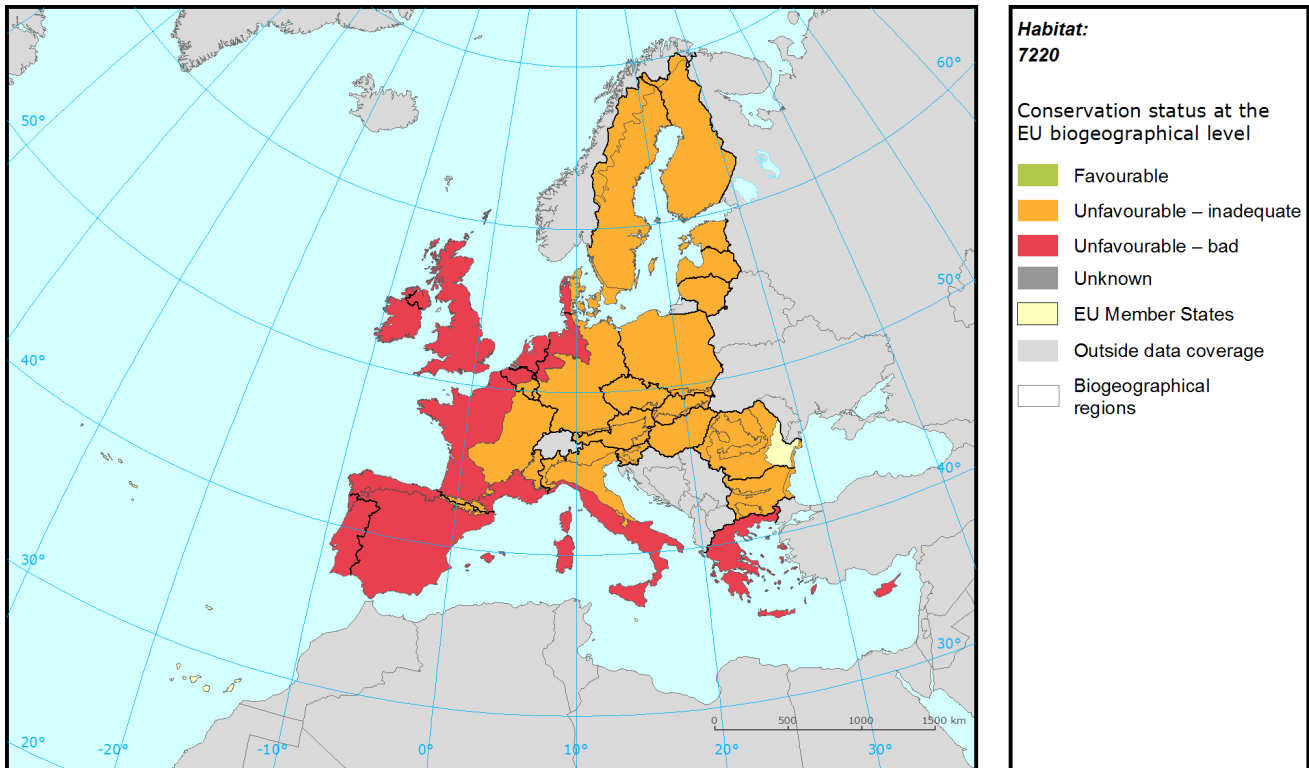
A variety of threats and pressures have been reported but most countries mention changes to the water regime, changes in agricultural practices, including abandonment, and pollution/eutrophication.

Better information required from from many member states, but especially Greece and Romania.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



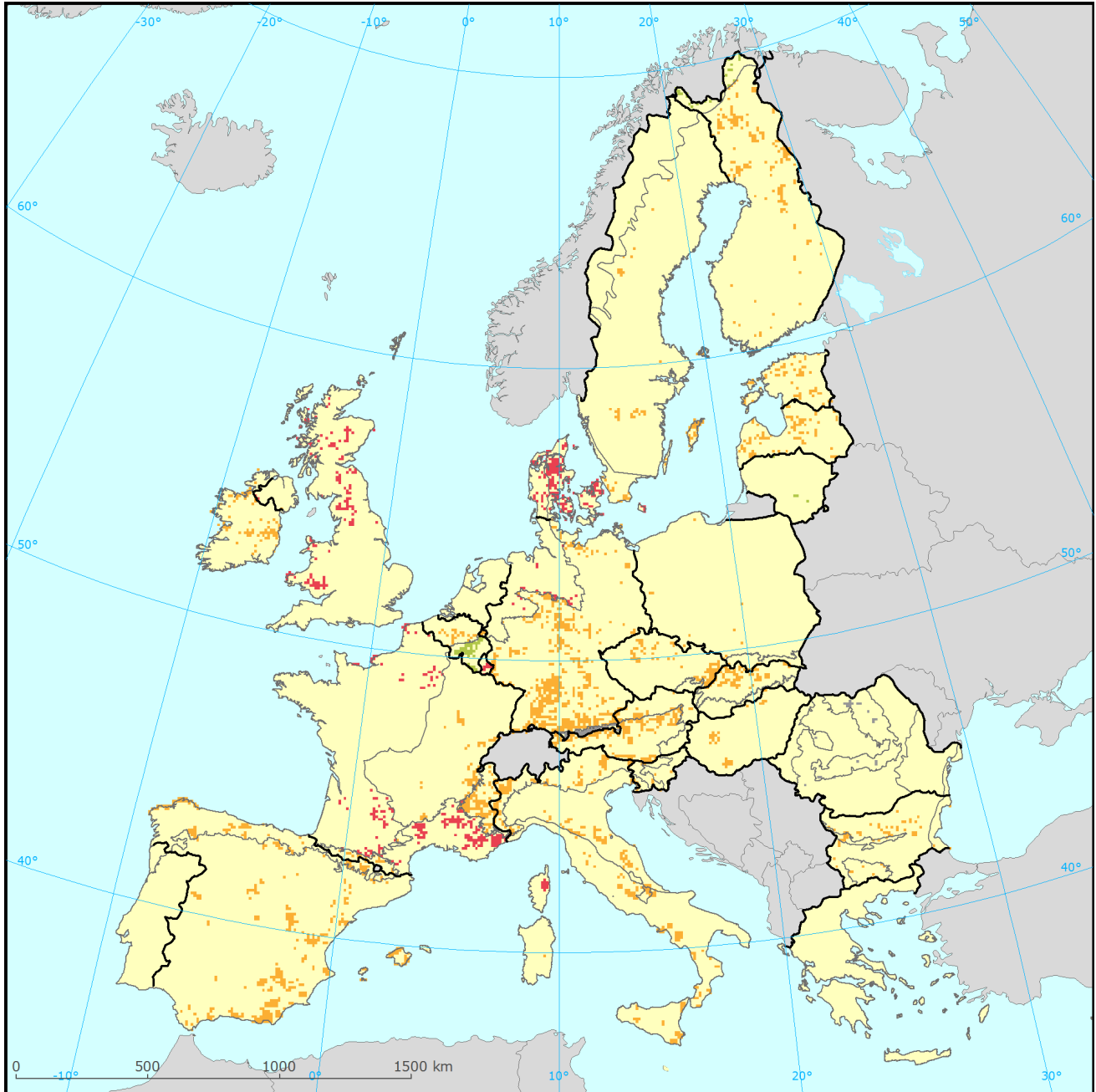
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	19	U1	
ATL	U1	XX	U2	XX	U2	=	15	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.1	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	13	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	33	U2	Not genuine
MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	19	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	0.98	U1	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 7220**

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					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26.3	U1		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	2.8			
DE	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX		6.8	XX		
ES	ALP	U1	XX	FV	FV	+	3.7	XX	Changed method	
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.2	FV		
FR	ALP	FV	XX	XX	U1	=	18.1	U1		
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.8	FV	Changed method	
PL	ALP	FV	U1	XX	U1	-	0.4	U1		
RO	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.6			
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.2	FV		
SI	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	=	0.9	U1		
SK	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	12.3	U1		
BE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	5.0	U1		
DE	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U1	-	4.8	FV	Changed method	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	=	5.7	U2		
ES	ATL	U1	XX	FV	U1	-	16.2	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U2	=	18.9	U2		
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	18.9	U2	Better data	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	-	0.9	U1		
UK	ATL	FV	XX	U2	XX	+	29.6	U2+		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0			
EE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	16.1	XX	Better data	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	46.0	U1		
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.1	FV		
LV	BOR	FV	U1	XX	U1	x	20.7	U1		
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	16.1	U1		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	3.1	XX	No data	
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.5	FV		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	3.9			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	7.6	U2	Changed method	
DE	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	=	50.3	XX	Changed method	
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	=	13.2	U2		
FR	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	6.1	U2		

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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					
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	7.2	FV	Changed method	
LU	CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	0.9	XX		
PL	CON	FV	U1	XX	U1	-	1.0	U1		
RO	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.2			
SE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	1.7	U1		
SI	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	=	0.3	U1		
ES	MED	U1	U1	FV	FV	+	56.2	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	24.8	U1	Changed method	
GR	MED	XX	XX	FV	FV			XX		
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.0	FV	Changed method	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	100.0	U1		

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	26
H01	Pollution to surface waters	12
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	11
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	5
H02	Pollution to groundwater	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	2

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	32
H01	Pollution to surface waters	12
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	7
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	5
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	5
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	4
H02	Pollution to groundwater	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4

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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	BLS	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
<b>AT</b>	20				15		
<b>BE</b>		55			60		
<b>BG</b>	100		100		87		
<b>CZ</b>					53		
<b>DE</b>	x	x			52		
<b>DK</b>		33			34		
<b>EE</b>				15			
<b>ES</b>	100*	100*				100*	
<b>FI</b>	71			57			
<b>FR</b>	97	68			21	100	
<b>HU</b>							100
<b>IE</b>		82					
<b>IT</b>	100				35	98	
<b>LT</b>				80			
<b>LU</b>					79		
<b>LV</b>				77			
<b>NL</b>		100					
<b>PL</b>	100				87		
<b>RO</b>	93				100		
<b>SE</b>	0			19	2		
<b>SI</b>	16				43		
<b>SK</b>	62						
<b>UK</b>		x					

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

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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	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	17
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	12
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	12
4.3	Managing water abstraction	8
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	4
3.2	Adapt forest management	1

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=7220>



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**i 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.

**ii Percentage 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.