



1130 *Estuaries*

Habitat code	1130
Priority	No
Habitat group	Coastal habitats
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Baltic, Marine Black Sea, Marine Mediterranean

Habitat 1130 Estuaries

The habitat 1130 Estuaries is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28;

Downstream part of a river valley, subject to the tide and extending from the limit of brackish waters. River estuaries are coastal inlets where, unlike 'large shallow inlets and bays' there is generally a substantial freshwater influence. The mixing of freshwater and sea water and the reduced current flows in the shelter of the estuary lead to deposition of fine sediments, often forming extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Where the tidal currents are faster than flood tides, most sediments deposit to form a delta at the mouth of the estuary. Baltic river mouths, considered as an estuary subtype, have brackish water and no tide, with large wetland vegetation (helophytic) and luxurious aquatic vegetation in shallow water areas.

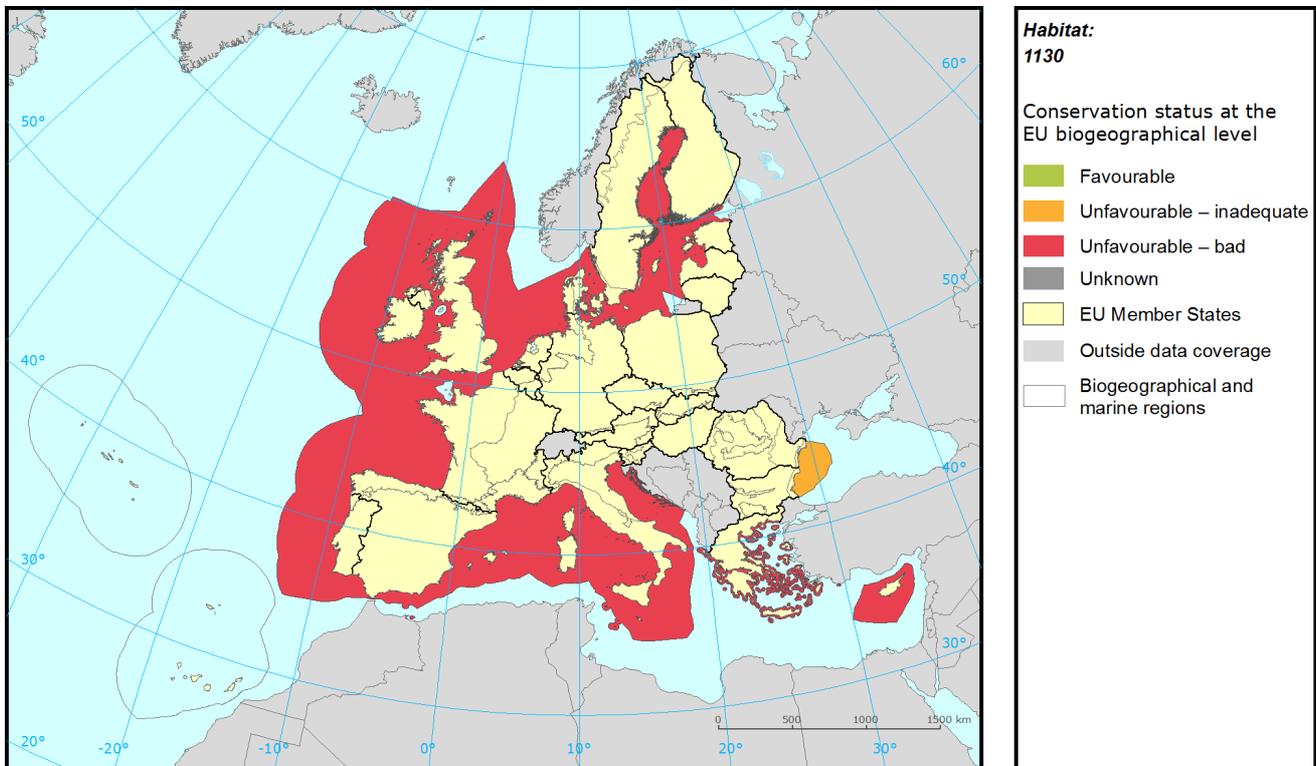
The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic, Marine Black Sea-, and Marine Mediterranean region. Note that the habitat was not assessed in the Marine Baltic region in 2001-2006, but instead it was assessed in the Boreal and/or Continental region.

Overall conclusion is unfavorable- bad (U2) in all regions except for the Marine Black Sea. The habitat seems to be in worst conditions in the north of the Marine Atlantic region. Here both of the parameters "structures and functions" and "future prospects" are considered bad. Also, several countries report that area is bad, and Netherlands also that range is bad. The situation in the Baltic Sea is also bad with inadequate future prospects. Here estuaries are also assessed as critically endangered (CR) in HELCOMs "Red List of Baltic Sea underwater biotopes. Structures and functions are unknown in the Marine Mediterranean region but future prospects are considered bad.

The Black Sea region is the exception where the overall conclusion is favorable (FV). This is mainly due to the large area of the habitat in Romania. A large part of the area in Romania is in the Natura2000 site ROSCI0066, Danube delta. The Danube delta is a relatively well preserved delta and also an UNESCO world heritage site.

Threats and pressures are numerous, many linked to development, use of water (modification of water flow), water quality, and fishing.

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



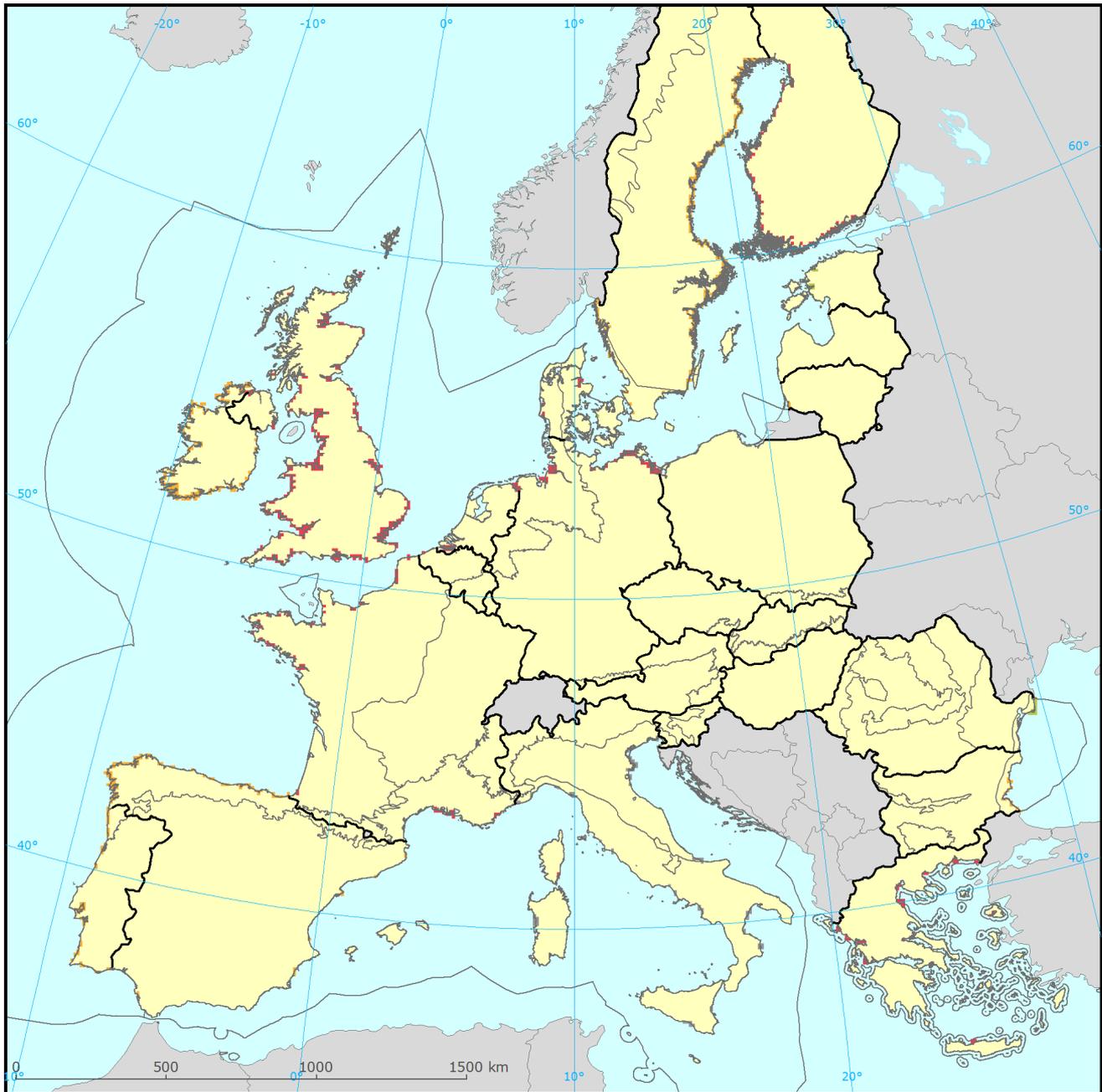
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
MATL	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	59	U2	
MBAL	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	=	29	U2	
MBLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2	XX	Not genuine
MMED	U1	XX	XX	U2	U2	x	11	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Favourable |  EU Member States |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage |
|  Unfavourable – bad |  Biogeographical and marine regions |
|  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					
BE	MATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	0.2			
DE	MATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	=	3.3	U2		
DK	MATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	x	1.1	U2	Better data	
ES	MATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	12.5	XX	Changed method	
FR	MATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	7.0	U2		
IE	MATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	+	21.1	U1	Genuine	
NL	MATL	U2	U2	U2	U1	-	1.9			
PT	MATL	FV	U1	U1	XX	-	6.9		Changed method	
SE	MATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	3.9		Better data	
UK	MATL	FV	XX	U2	U2	-	42.2	U2-		
DE	MBAL	FV	U1	U2	U1	-	9.9	U2	Genuine	
DK	MBAL	FV	FV	XX	FV		0.3	FV		
EE	MBAL	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2			
FI	MBAL	FV	FV	U2	U2	=	20.4			
LT	MBAL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	0.6	U1	Genuine	
PL	MBAL	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.5		Changed method	
SE	MBAL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	63.1		Better data	
BG	MBLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	54.5			
RO	MBLS	FV	FV	FV	FV		45.5			
ES	MMED	FV	XX	U1	XX	x	7.8	XX	Changed method	
FR	MMED	U2	U2	XX	U2	=	13.0	U2		
GR	MMED	XX	XX	XX	U2		19.1	U2		
IT	MMED	FV	FV	XX	XX		58.3		Changed method	
SI	MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.7			

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
H01	Pollution to surface waters	23
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	23
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	13
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	3
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	27
H01	Pollution to surface waters	21
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	12
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	6
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	3
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	3

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

	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
BE	78			
BG			100	
DE	85	97		
DK	100*	100		
EE		100		
ES	35			0
FI		27		
FR	39			x
IE	84			
IT				x
LT		100		
NL	100			
PL		x		
PT	x			
RO			85	
SE	71	35		
SI				77
UK	80			

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	17
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	13
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	8
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
5.0	Other marine-related measures	6
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	6
9.2	Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	6
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	4
8.3	Managing marine traffic	4

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=Coastal+habitats&period=3&subject=1130>

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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.