European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

Habitat code 1310 Priority No

Habitat group Coastal habitats

Regions Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Steppic

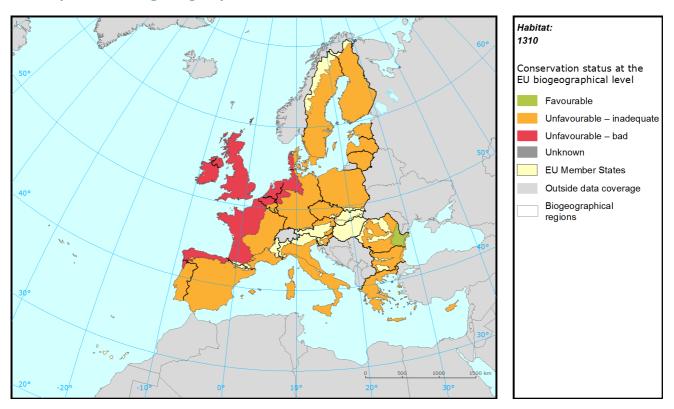
Salicornia is a genus of succulent plants typical of coastal muds and sands covered at hightide, the group includes plants such as marsh samphire (Salicornia europaea). The habitat can often form part of saltmarshes and is widespread along all European coasts expect in Macaronesia. The habitat can also occur inland on saline soils as in Poland, Spain and Romania.

Few countries have assessed this habitat as "favourable" and it has been assessed as "unfavourable inadequate" in all regions except for the Atlantic where it is "unfavourable-bad" and in Steppic where it is "favourable". Range is generally "favourable" but the other parameters are widely reported as "unfavourable" due to human impacts, sometimes noted as linked to land reclamation.

There are many problems with the data reported by the member states and better data is required especially from France, Germany, Portugal, Romania and Spain.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

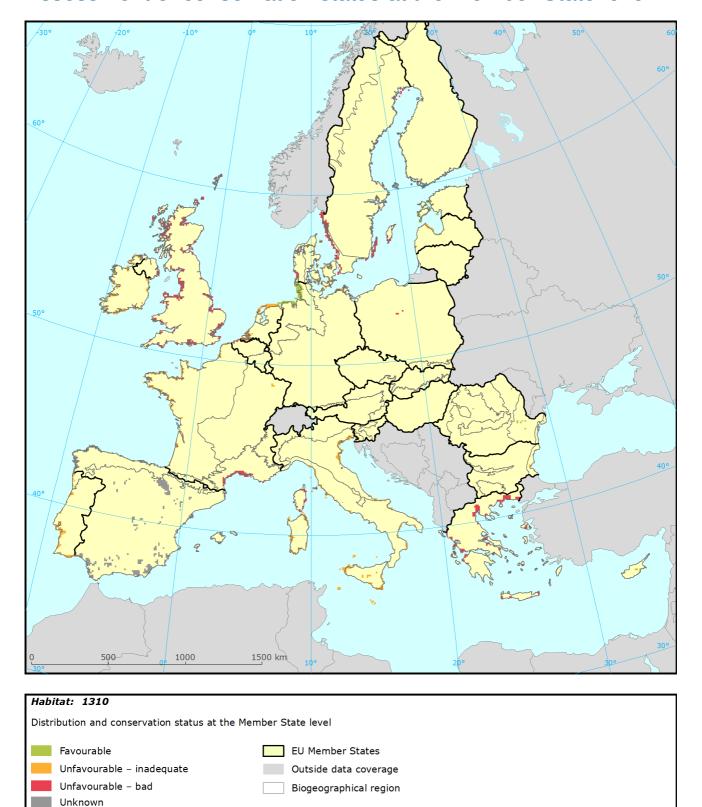


	Conservation status (CS) of parameters								
Region	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
ATL	FV	U1	U2	XX	U2	-	44	U1	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.34	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	6	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	11	U1	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	38	U2	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.34	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
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	1.3	U2	_
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		10.2	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	U2	FV	U2	U2	х	2.3	XX	Better data
ES	ATL	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		9.9	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	16.0	U1	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	14.9	U1	Genuine
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8.3	U1	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	0.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	36.2	U2-	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	83.3		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.7		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		29.3	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	18.2	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	52.5	U2-	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.5		
DE	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	10.6	U1	
DK	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	25.1	XX	Better data
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	1.5	U2	Better data
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26.1	U1	Better data
PL	CON	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	2.5	U2	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.5		
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	30.7	U2-	
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.5	FV	
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.2	FV	
ES	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		43.2	XX	
FR	MED	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	8.9	U1	Better data
GR	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2		11.9	U2	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	25.1	U1	Better data
МТ	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.6	U2	Changed method
PT	MED	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	9.1	U1	
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		

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.

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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	34
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
K01	Abiotic natural processes	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	5
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	3
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
A04	Grazing by livestock	10
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	3
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	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

	ATL	BLS	BOR	CON	MED	STE
BE	89					
BG		100		100		
CY					100	
DE	93			71		
DK	83			72		
EE			61			
ES	100*				71	
FR	100			47	100*	
ΙE	76					
IT				83	76	
LV			88			
MT					50	
NL	100					
PL				100		
PT	Χ				Χ	
RO		11		7		69
SE			45	80		
SI				85		
UK	100					

See the endnotes for more information ii

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	27
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	11
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	11
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	11
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	9
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	7
6.0	Other spatial measures	7
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	2

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=1310

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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.