



1420 *Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs* (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*)

Habitat code	1420
Priority	No
Habitat group	Coastal habitats
Regions	Atlantic, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

This habitat is composed of salt tolerant scrub growing on saline muds in the Mediterranean region and the Adriatic part of the Continental region, together with particularly warm sites (e.g. south facing) in other regions. Mostly coastal but also occurs inland in areas of saline soils such as in Spain.

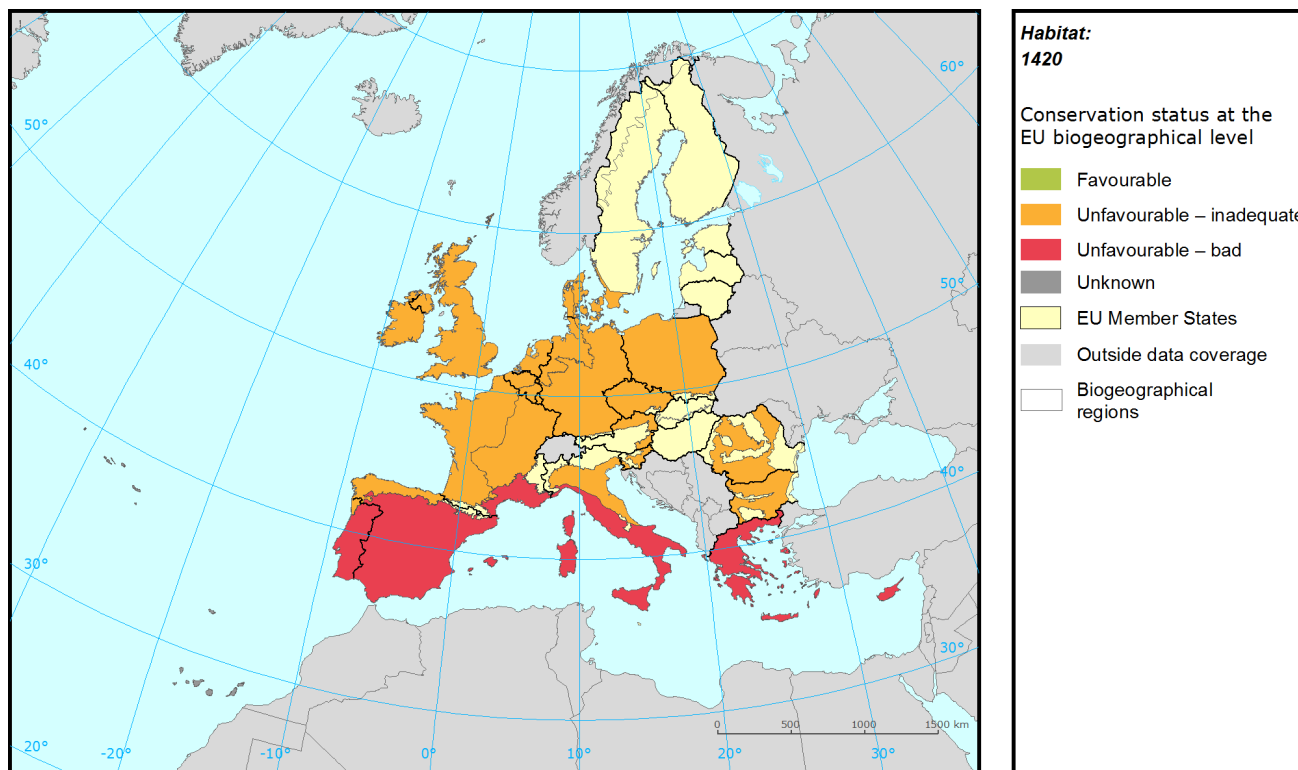
For the Mediterranean region an assessment as "unfavourable bad" due to the condition of the habitat in Greece and France which is due to human impacts. For Atlantic and Continental region the habitat assessed as "unfavourable inadequate". "Unknown" for Macaronesia (where it is only found on the islands of Gran Canaria, Lanzarote & Fuerteventura) due to lack of information on structure & functions and future prospects.

Better information required, particularly from Spain.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



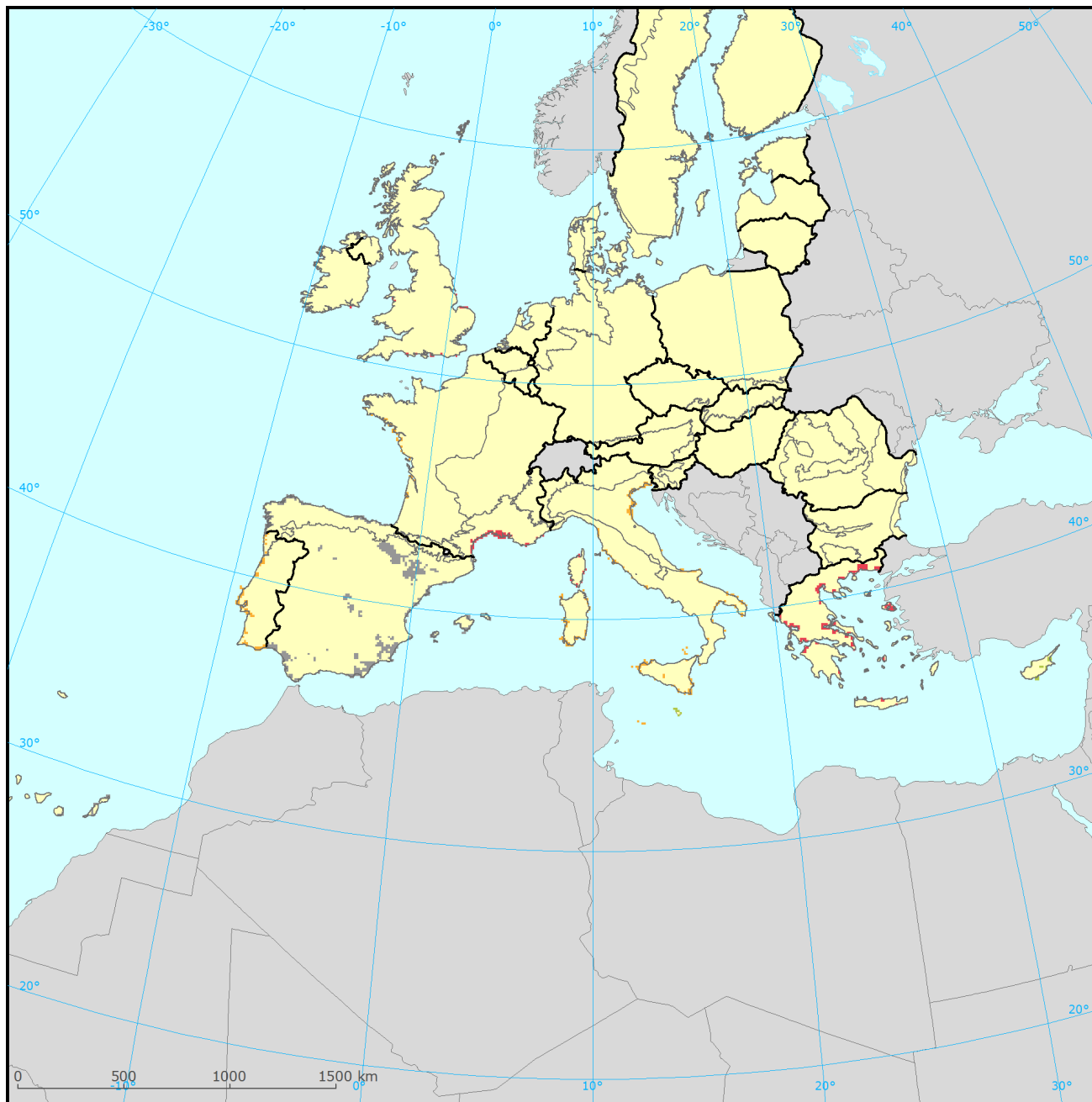
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	14	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	5	XX	Not genuine
MAC	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		2	U2	Not genuine
MED	U1	U2	XX	XX	U2	-	79	XX	Genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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



Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 1420

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					
ES	ATL	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		53.8	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	26.6	U1	
IE	ATL	FV	U2	FV	U1	U2	-	2.1	U2	Genuine
PT	ATL	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	4.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	+	12.6	U1-	Genuine
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	93.5	XX	Better data
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.5	FV	
ES	MAC	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		100.0	U2	Changed method
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.7	U1+	Better data
ES	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		50.1	XX	
FR	MED	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	8.0	U1	Genuine
GR	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2		11.6	U2	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	19.8	XX	Better data
MT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.7	U1	Changed method
PT	MED	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	8.1	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	26
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	16
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	11
A01	Agricultural cultivation	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	5
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	5
K01	Abiotic natural processes	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	19
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
A01	Agricultural cultivation	4
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	4
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	4
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	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

	ATL	CON	MAC	MED
CY				100
ES	100*		48	94
FR	100			100
IE	100			
IT		96		78
MT				37
PT	x			x
SI		100		
UK	100			

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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	14
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	14
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
6.0	Other spatial measures	10
9.0	Other resource use measures	10
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	5
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
8.1	Urban and industrial waste management	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=Coastal+habitats&period=3&subject=1420](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Coastal+habitats&period=3&subject=1420)

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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.