# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



### 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")

Habitat code 2130 Priority Yes

Habitat group Dunes habitats

**Regions** Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

'Grey' dunes form the immobile, grassy part of a dune system behind the mobile dunes (habitat types 2110 and 2120) and are normally found as part of a dynamic assemblage of several dune habitats, most of which have been assessed as unfavourable throughout the European Union. The habitat is found on Atlantic, Black Sea and Baltic coasts, in the Mediterranean basin other habitats occupy a similar position in the dune complex although Italy has reported this habitat from the northern Adriatic (Continental biogeographic region).

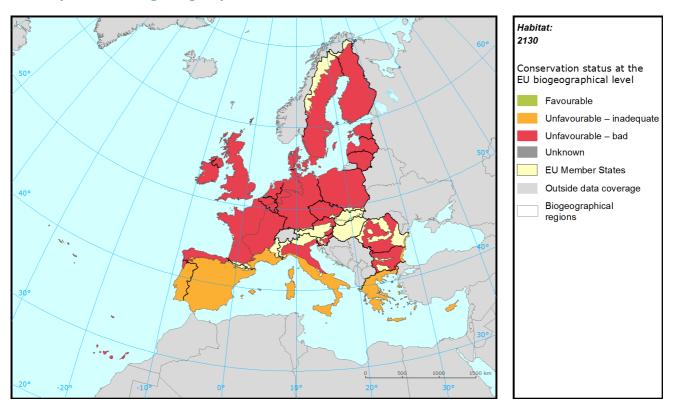
Assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' for all regions except the Black Sea where it is 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Reported as 'favourable' only for Atlantic Germany and for Estonia, 'structure & function' and 'future prospects' are particularly unfavourable. There has been no change in Conservation Status since 2001-06.

Data quality has improved but individual parameters are still unknown in some countries.

Threats and pressures reported as highly important include a variety of activities associated with tourism such as overuse and urbanisation, together with problems with invasive non-native species, ecological succession and coastal engineering.

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### Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

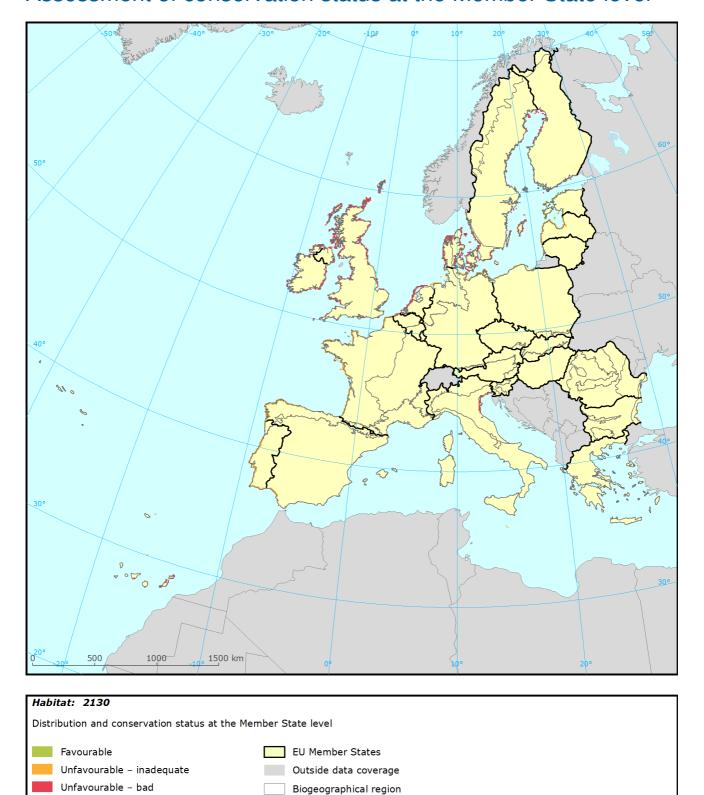


	Conservation status (CS) of parameters								
Region	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	х	57	U2	_
BLS	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.9	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	15	U1	Genuine
CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	19	U2	
MAC	U1	U2	XX	FV	U2	x	2	U2	
MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	6	U1	

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

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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.

Unknown

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MS Region		Conserva	ation statu	us (CS) of pa	arameters					
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	1.0	U2	
DE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	2.7	FV	Genuine
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	5.5	U1	Changed method
ES	ATL	U1	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	9.4	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	18.3	U2	Changed method
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	12.0	U2	
NL	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	х	5.9	U2	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.8	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	44.5	U2-	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	78.6		
RO	BLS	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1	-	21.4		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		22.3	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	17.2	U2	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	XX	FV	U1	-	3.8	U1-	
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	25.2	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	31.5	U2-	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.7	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	40.5	U2	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	10.5	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	10.9	U2	Better data
SE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	18.4	U2-	
ES	MAC	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2	х	78.1	U1	Changed method
PT	MAC	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	21.9	U2	Changed method
ES	MED	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	х	18.9	XX	Changed method
PT	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	81.1	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.

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### 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
I01	Invasive alien species	15
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	10
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	4
102	Problematic native species	4

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
I01	Invasive alien species	14
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	13
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	9
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	7
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	7
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
102	Problematic native species	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	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	BLS	BOR	CON	MAC	MED
BE	100					
BG		79				
DE	89			97		
DK	62			60		
EE			93			
ES	84				80	93
FI			62			
FR	20					
ΙE	86					
IT				77		
LT			100			
LV			57			
NL	95					
PL				20		
PT	Χ				13	Χ
RO		12				
SE			9	45		
UK	44					

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	21
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	16
6.0	Other spatial measures	13
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	11
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	11
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	3

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=Dunes+habitats&period=3&subject=2130

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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.