



## 2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*)

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<b>Habitat code</b>	2150
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Dunes habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

Dune heaths with heathers (*Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica* spp) and gorse (*Ulex* spp) often with sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*) found along Atlantic coasts from south west Spain north to Germany and the British Isles. The habitat is no longer noted as occurring in northern Spain. These heaths often form the most inland part of the dune complex on stable dunes where the soil has been leached leading to acidic soils. The habitat is similar to 2140 Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum* but has a more widespread distribution and occurs further south and west on soils which tend to be warmer and drier. The two habitats can be found together on some sites (e.g. in Scotland) and in some areas it can be difficult to separate the two habitats.

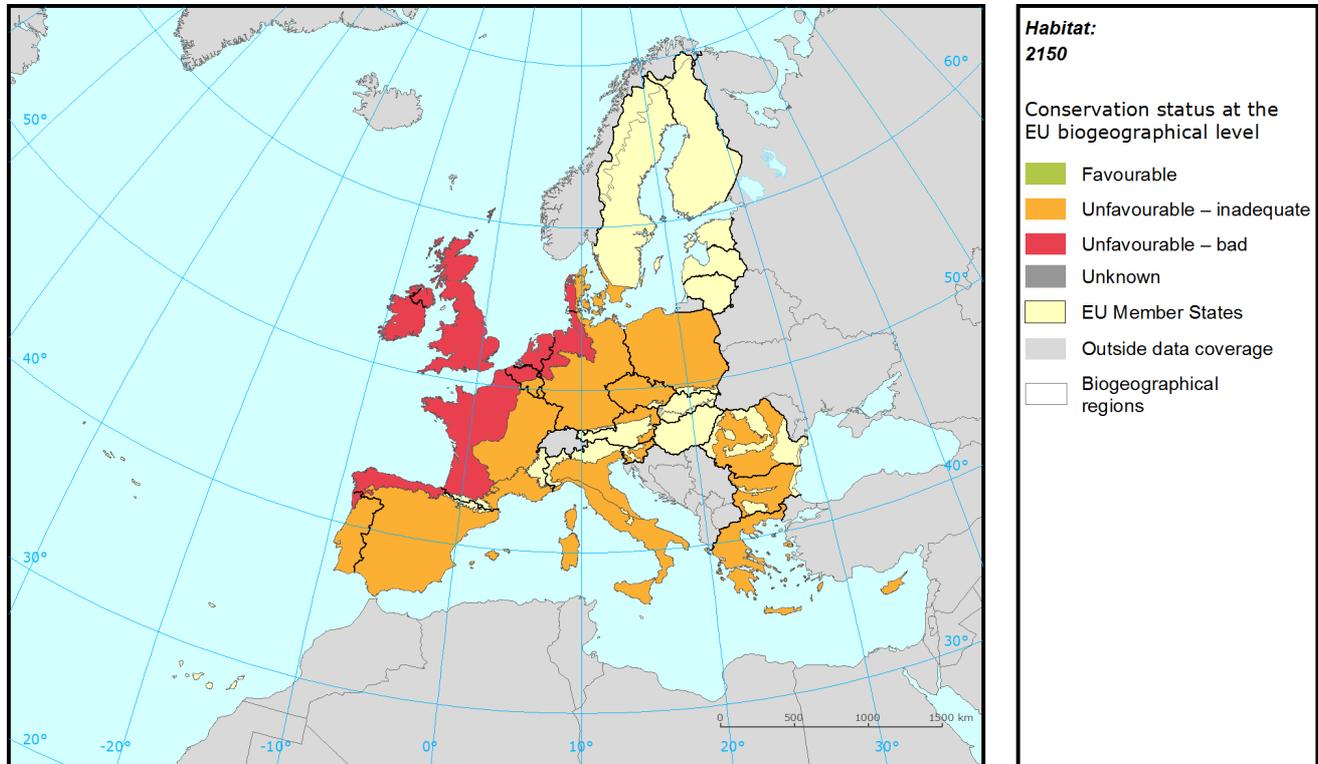
Assessed as Unfavourable for all regions in which it occurs and by all countries except Spain with Unfavourable-bad in the Atlantic and Unfavourable-inadequate elsewhere. The Conservation Status for the Continental region (only Germany) has changed from Unfavourable-bad to Unfavourable-inadequate but this is not noted as 'genuine'. Data quality has improved, particularly for Spain but figures for area and assessments for Future Prospects are still missing from Portugal.

Important pressures include air borne pollution (Nitrogen), grazing, invasive species (both native and non-native), leisure activities and ecological succession.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



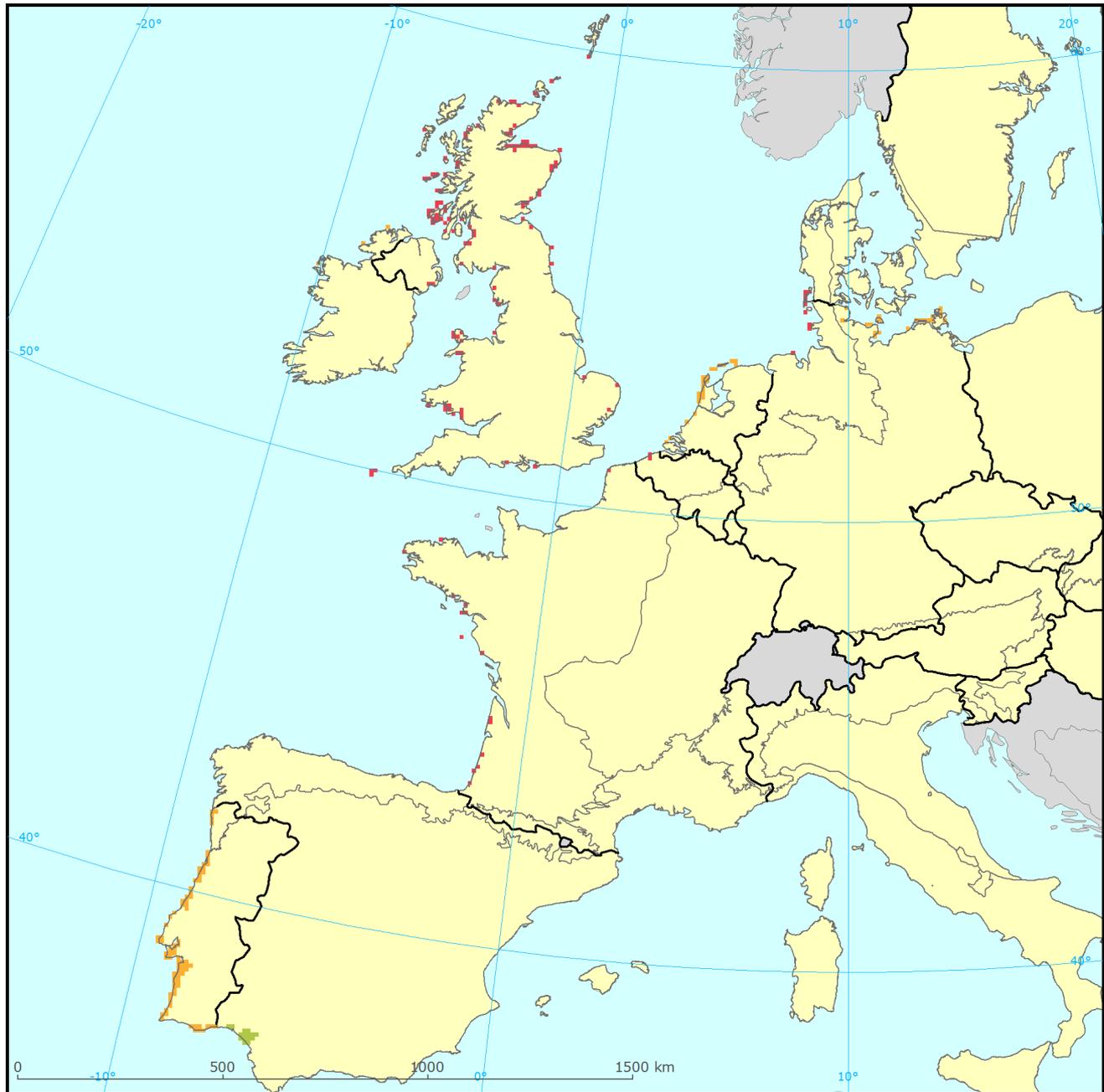
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	59	U2	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	8	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	33	U1	

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

# Habitat: 2150 *Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 2150**

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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|---|--|
|  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					
BE	ATL	U2	U2	FV	U1	U2	=	1.2	U2	
DE	ATL	FV	XX	U2	U1	U2	x	5.5	U2	
FR	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	9.1	U2	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.0	U2	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	13.3	FV	Changed method
PT	ATL	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	3.0	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	64.8	U2-	Genuine
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0	U2	No data
ES	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.3	XX	Changed method
PT	MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	83.7	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
I01	Invasive alien species	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
A04	Grazing by livestock	13
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	9
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	22
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	17
I01	Invasive alien species	17
A04	Grazing by livestock	13
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4
I02	Problematic native species	4
J01	Fire and fire suppression	4
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4

## 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	MED
BE	90		
DE	95	97	
ES			98
FR	30		
IE	100		
NL	95		
PT	x		x
UK	100		

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	13
6.0	Other spatial measures	13
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
6.4	Manage landscape features	13
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	13
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	7
4.3	Managing water abstraction	7
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	7

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=2150>

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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.