



## 2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp.*argentea* (*Salix arenariae*)

<b>Habitat code</b>	2170
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Dunes habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

Wet areas within dune complexes with characteristic vegetation dominated by creeping willow (*Salix repens* ssp *argentea*), often found in association with habitat type 2190 Humid dune slacks, sometimes it can spread from damp areas onto neighbouring drier areas. This habitat is found along the coast of the Atlantic from Portugal northwards and along the southern coasts of the Baltic; although not reported by Spain it is possible that the habitat is present and has possibly been included with habitat type 2190.

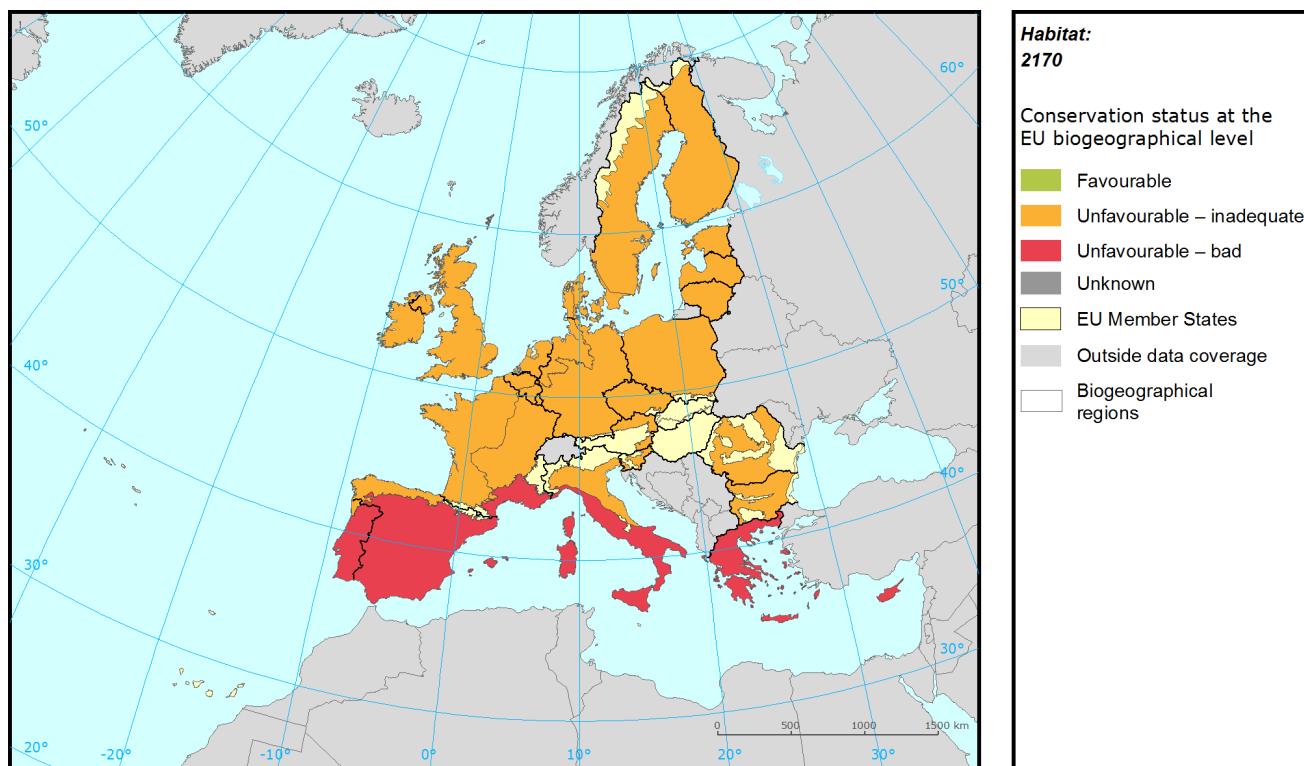
Assessed as Unfavourable inadequate in all regions except the Mediterranean where it is Unfavourable bad, there have been no changes since 2001-06 except in the Continental region where it is no longer Unknown. For national reports Range and Area and mostly Favourable but Structure & Functions and Future Prospects mostly unfavourable. Both these parameters remain unknown in Sweden while trend of area is unknown for Denmark and Germany. No value for area is reported by Portugal. Although data quality has improved, further improvement is required.

Threats and pressures ranked as highly important include invasive non-native species, erosion inappropriate agricultural activities (grazing, mowing), changes in hydrology, succession and activities associated with tourism and urbanisation

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



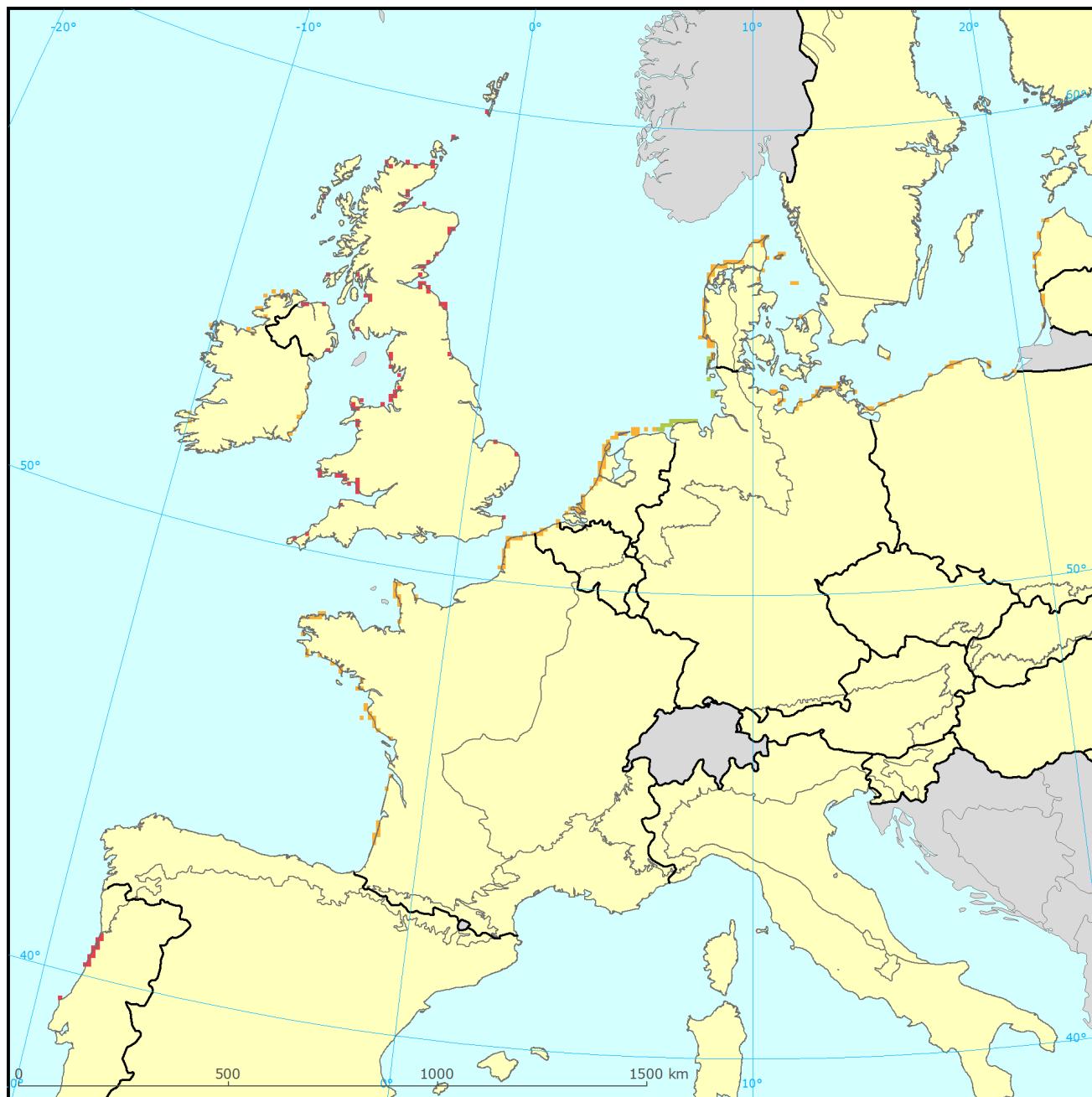
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	73	U1	
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	19	XX	Not genuine
MED	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	4	U2	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### Habitat: 2170

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					
BE	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.5	U2	Changed method
DE	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		7.4	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	11.6	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	24.4	U1	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7.9	U1	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	x	16.1	FV	Changed method
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	30.2	U2-	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U1	=	28.6	U1	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	57.1	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		14.3	XX	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	30.6	XX	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	33.9	XX	
PL	CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	25.8	U1	
SE	CON	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		9.7	XX	
PT	MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	100.0	U2	

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
I01	Invasive alien species	19
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
B01	Afforestation	3

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	23
I01	Invasive alien species	19
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
K01	Abiotic natural processes	10
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6
B01	Afforestation	3
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	3
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	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	BOR	CON	MED
BE	99			
DE	83	94		
DK	68	65		
FR	21			
IE	74			
LT		100		
LV		44		
NL	96			
PL		71		
PT		x		
SE	10	100		
UK	71			

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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	42
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	17
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	8
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	8
6.0	Other spatial measures	8
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
6.4	Manage landscape features	8

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=Dunes+habitats&period=3&subject=2170

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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.