European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



# 2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region

Habitat code	2180
Priority	No
Habitat group	Dunes habitats
Regions	Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental

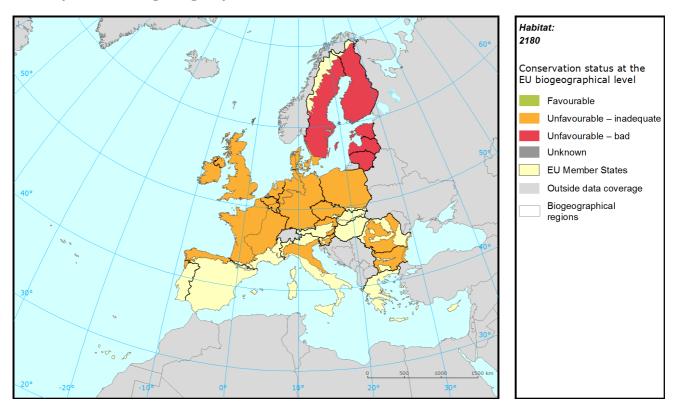
Dunes with natural woodland (both broadleaved and conifer) occur along the coasts of the Atlantic and Baltic in the Atlantic, Boreal and Continental regions with a few localities along the Black Sea in Bulgaria. Wooded dunes in southern Europe are habitat type 2270 Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*.

Assessed as Unfavourable inadequate (and stable) in all regions in which it occurs except for the Boreal where it is Unfavourable bad (and deteriorating). The apparent changes in Conservation Status since 2001-06 are due to better data and changes in methods used. Data quality has improved but Area is reported as Unknown by Latvia, and trend in area not known for several countries.

Pressures and threats include inappropriate forestry management, tourism and invasive species

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	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	25	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.96	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	54	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	20	U2	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 2180		
Distribution and conservation status at t	ne 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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		Conservation status (CS) of parameters								
MS	Region	Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	5.2	U2	
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.4	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	2.6	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	49.4	U1	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	28.6	U1	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	5.8	U2	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		41.0	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	13.0	U2	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.5	U1	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	33.9	U1-	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	8.6	U1	Better data
DE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	х	29.8	U2	Changed method
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	19.4	XX	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	34.7	U1	
SE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	16.1	U2	Better data

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	21
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	11
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	7
l01	Invasive alien species	7
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	4
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	4

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	20
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	13
I01	Invasive alien species	10
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	7
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	3
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	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
77			
	93		
100*			89
55			60
		65	
		21	
87			
		100	
		38	
90			
			37
х			
		77	72
	77 100* 55 87 90	77 93 100* 55 87 90	93 100* 55 65 21 87 87 100 38 90 38

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	38
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	6
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6
3.2	Adapt forest management	6
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	6
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	6
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	6
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6

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=2180

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<sup>i</sup>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.

"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.