



92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

Habitat code	92D0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean, Steppic

Tamarisk, oleander, and chaste tree galleries and thickets and similar low ligneous formations of permanent or temporary streams and wetlands of the thermo-Mediterranean zone and south-western Iberia, and of the most hygromorphic locations within the Saharo-Mediterranean and Saharo-Sindian zones. Includes formations of *Tamarix smyrnensis* of stream sides and coastal localities of the Pontic and Steppic regions of western Eurasia.

Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “U1” as Spain, Italy and Malta reported as unfavourable for Area, Range, Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to different method and more accurate data. Overall conclusion “U1”, MAC bioregion is represented by Spain, non-genuine change due to different methods used. Overall conclusion for BLS bioregion is “U1” as Bulgaria reported as unfavourable for Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to both Bulgaria and Romania reported the first time. Overall conclusion “U1”, CON bioregion is represented by Bulgaria, non-genuine change because the first reporting. Overall conclusion “U1”, STE bioregion is represented by Romania, non-genuine change because the first reporting.

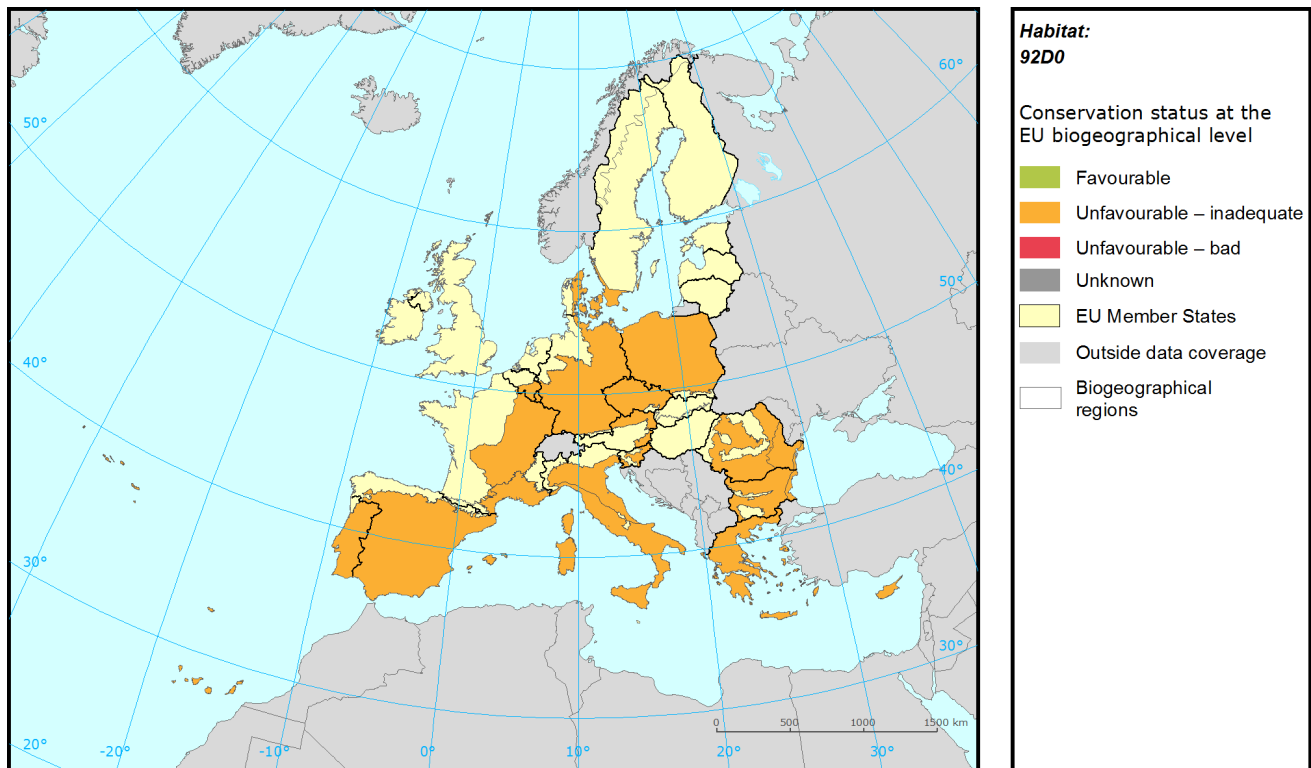
To the most important threats belong cultivation, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), sand and gravel extraction, forest replanting (non native trees), modification of hydrographic functioning, general, intensive mixed animal grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, invasive non-native species, irrigation, water abstractions from surface waters, mining and quarrying and pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources).

The most important pressures are cultivation, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species, sand and gravel extraction, water abstractions from surface waters, forest replanting (non native trees), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, modification of hydrographic functioning, non intensive mixed animal grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



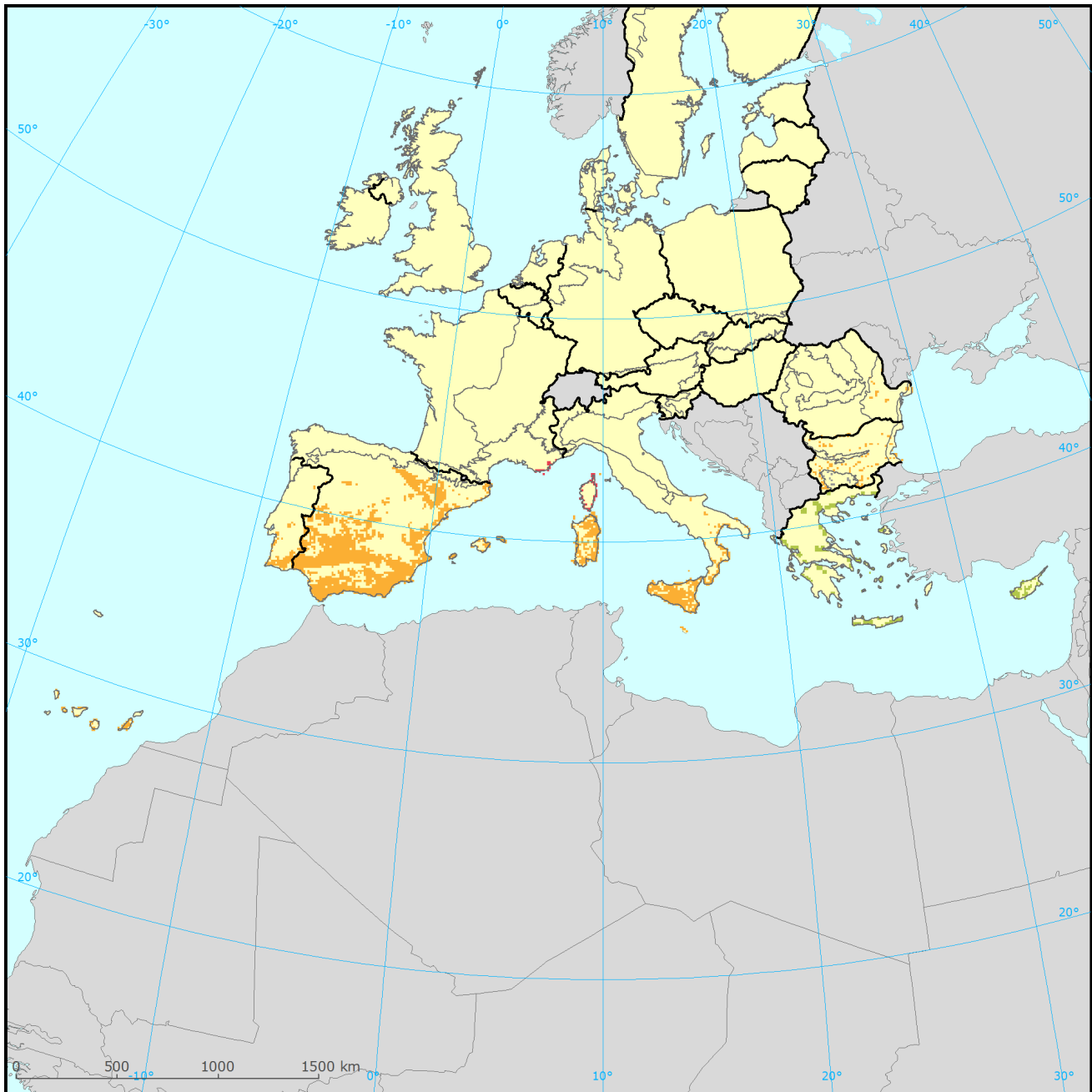
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
BLS	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.57	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3	XX	Not genuine
MAC	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	=	2	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	93	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.6	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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					
BG	ALP	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX				
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	56.2		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	43.8		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
ES	MAC	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	=	100.0	U2 Changed method	
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.9	XX Better data	
ES	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	65.9	XX Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.2	U2	
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.2	FV	
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	19.5	FV Changed method	
MT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.2	U1	
PT	MED	XX	U1	FV	XX	U1	-	4.2	U1	
RO	STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0		

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
C01	Mining and quarrying	17
A01	Agricultural cultivation	8
B03	Forest exploitation	8
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
C01	Mining and quarrying	19
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	6
B03	Forest exploitation	6
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	6
H01	Pollution to surface waters	6
H02	Pollution to groundwater	6
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	6

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

	BLS	CON	MAC	MED	STE
BG	88	18			
CY				62	
ES			32	67	
FR				16	
IT				22	
MT				75	
PT				x	
RO	98				47

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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	25
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	15
3.2	Adapt forest management	10
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	10
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	5
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	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 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Forests&period=3&subject=92D0>

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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.