



3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoetes*-*Nanojuncetea*

Habitat code	3130
Priority	No
Habitat group	Freshwater habitats
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

These lakes with low to moderate levels of plant nutrients include two sub types which can occur separately or together; lakes with aquatic and amphibious vegetation with perennial plants such as shoreweed (*Littorella uniflora*) and bog pondweed (*Potamogeton polygonifolius*) and lakes with amphibious vegetation with annual plants. The habitat is found in all terrestrial regions and is widespread in northern Europe in the Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Pannonic regions and present but rare in the Black Sea Mediterranean and Steppic regions. Not reported from Spain where similar vegetation has probably been included in habitat type 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*).

Conservation Status varies from Favourable in Alpine, Black Sea and Steppic regions, Unfavourable inadequate (Atlantic, Boreal, Macaronesia & Pannonic), Unfavourable bad (Continental) and unknown in the Mediterranean. There are no genuine changes from 2001-06 although there have been changes for some countries due to better data or changes in methods used.

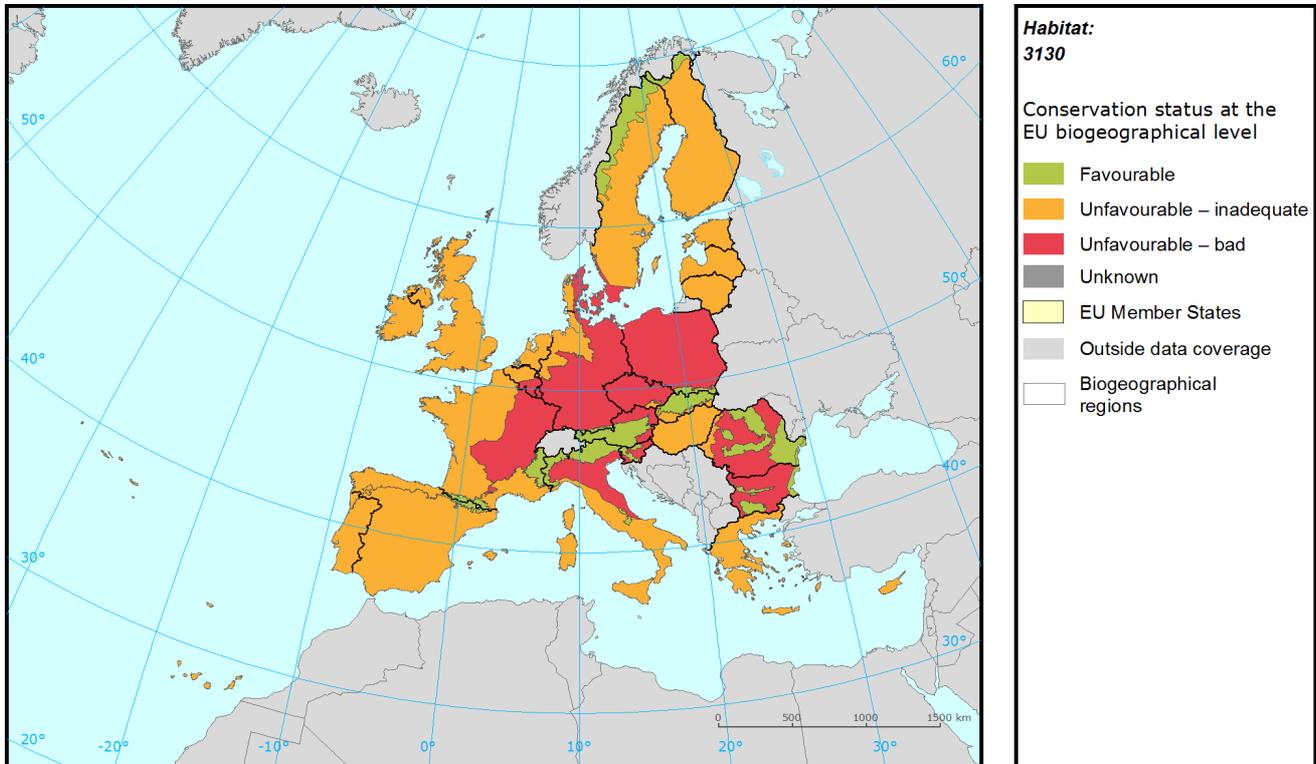
Data quality in some regions is still poor with both Italy and Poland reporting Conservation Status for a region as Unknown while the area of habitat is not reported by Germany, Finland, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom for one or more regions. The areas reported by Romania are not credible as they are the same or larger than the area of gridded distribution.

A wide variety of threats and pressures are reported as highly important, many of them associated with pollution, agriculture and changes to hydrology. Some countries, for example Bulgaria and Romania, do not report any activities as being highly important.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



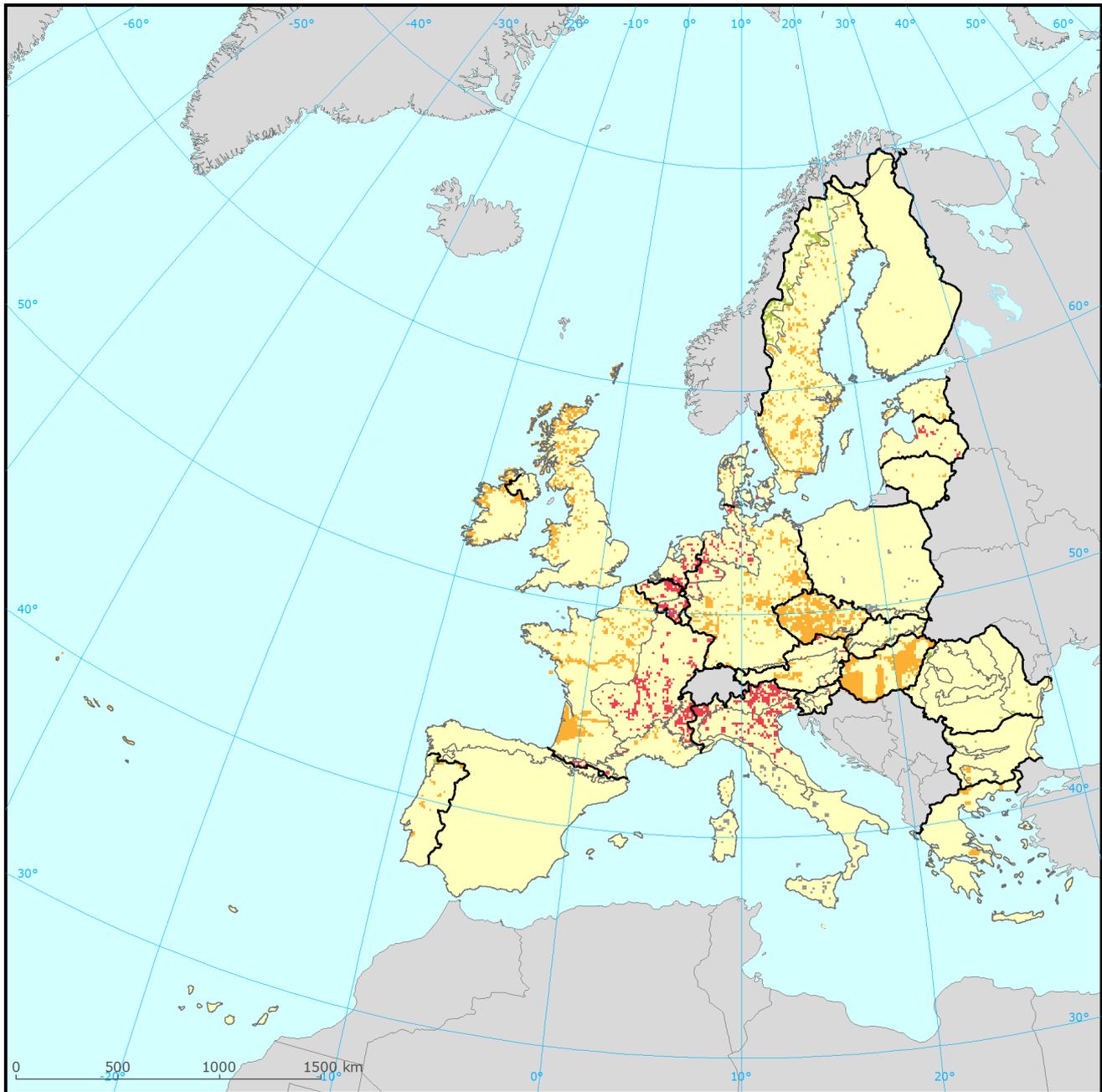
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	12	FV	
ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	28	U2	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.04	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	11	U1	
CON	XX	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	32	U2	
MAC	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.38	U1	
MED	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	5	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	12	U1	
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.29	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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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



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					
AT	ALP	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	9.6	U2	No data	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	2.4			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	U1	Better data	
FR	ALP	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	20.0	U2		
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	x	34.1	XX	Better data	
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.1	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.3	U1	Better data	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	4.1	U2		
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	x	9.3	U2		
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	1.4	U2	Changed method	
FR	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	35.1	U2	Changed method	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	13.0	U2		
NL	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	4.7	U1	Changed method	
PT	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.9	XX	Changed method	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	31.4	U1+		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0			
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	XX	-	5.7	U2-	Changed method	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	+	1.3	U1		
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	1.7	U1-		
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	6.7	U1	Better data	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	84.7	U1-		
AT	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	1.6	U2		
BE	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	4.1	U2		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.3			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	30.7	U2	Better data	
DE	CON	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	27.8	U1		
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	+	1.3	U2		
FR	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	17.3	U2		
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	-	10.6	U1	Better data	
LU	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	0.1	XX		
PL	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX		4.0	FV	Better data	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4			
SE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	1.4	U1-		

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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					
SI	CON	FV	U2	FV	U1	U2	=	0.3	U1	Changed method
PT	MAC	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	100.0	U1	
FR	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	17.5	U1	
GR	MED	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		10.6	U1	
IT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		52.5	U1	No data
PT	MED	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	19.4	XX	Changed method
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	3.9	U2	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	91.3	U1	
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.6		
SK	PAN	U1	U1	XX	U1	U1	=	3.2	U1	
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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	24
H01	Pollution to surface waters	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	9
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	8
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	7
I01	Invasive alien species	5
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
H02	Pollution to groundwater	3
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	3

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
H01	Pollution to surface waters	15
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	10
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	7
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	7
I01	Invasive alien species	5
H02	Pollution to groundwater	4
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	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

	ALP	ATL	BLS	BOR	CON	MAC	MED	PAN	STE
AT	30				81				
BE		88			22				
BG	100				100				
CZ					13			3	
DE	100*	x			87				
DK		18			11				
EE				100					
FI				x					
FR	87	x			100		100		
HU								59	
IE		6							
IT	5				7		99		
LT				100*					
LU					45				
LV				60					
NL		81							
PL					x				
PT		x				40	x		
RO			0		0			0	0
SE	72			54	100				
SI					23				
SK	48							39	
UK		x							

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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	18
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	15
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	15
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	11
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	8
4.3	Managing water abstraction	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
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=Freshwater+habitats&period=3&subject=3130>

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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.