



## 3170 Mediterranean temporary ponds

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<b>Habitat code</b>	3170
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Freshwater habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

These temporary ponds are a particularly threatened subtype of habitat type 3120 and are considered a 'priority' habitat. They are typical of the Mediterranean basin (including the Continental region in northern Italy) but can also be found in areas of other regions with a favourable micro-climate.

Assessed as Unfavourable inadequate in three regions, as stable in the Mediterranean and Macaronesia and improving in the Atlantic together with Unfavourable bad (deteriorating) in the Continental region and Unknown in the Alpine region (Apennines). The change from Favourable to Unfavourable inadequate in Macaronesia is considered a genuine change as are changes in national assessments for the United Kingdom (Atlantic) and Portugal (Mediterranean).

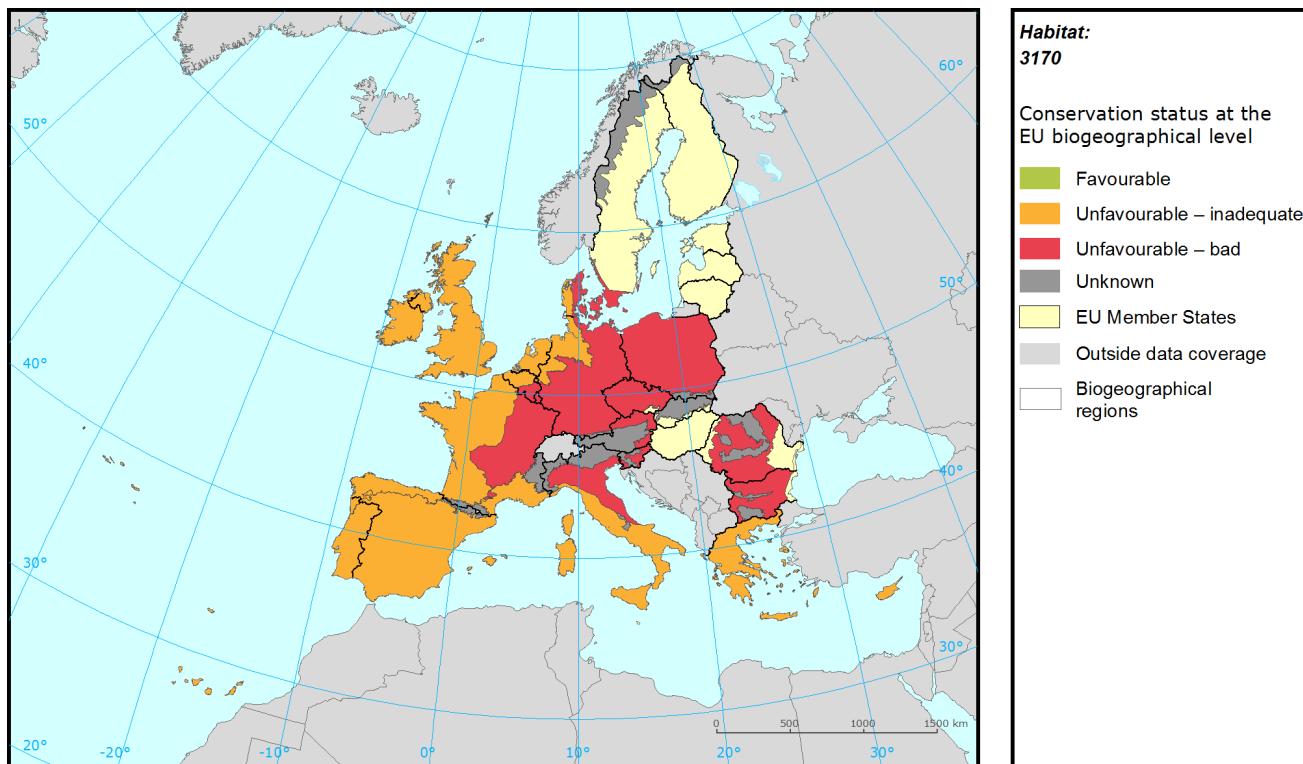
Data quality has improved but there are still several parameters reported as unknown, missing reference values and no value for the area of habitat in Portugal.

A very wide range of threats and pressures are reported, the most frequent are changes to hydrology and pollution.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



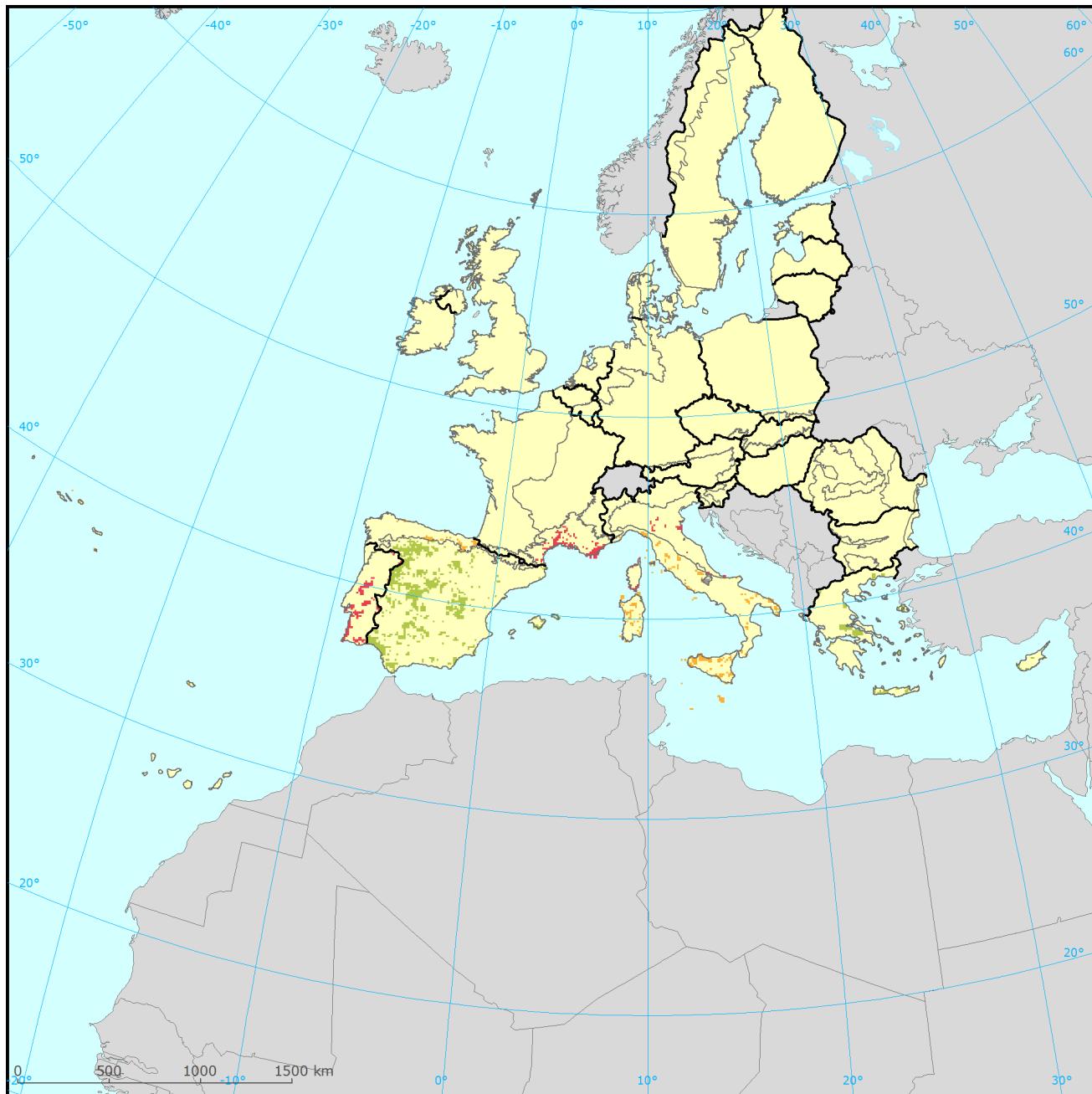
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	0.95	FV	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	3	XX	Not genuine
CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	2	U1	Not genuine
MAC	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	0.63	FV	Genuine
MED	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	93	XX	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: 3170

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					
IT	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	FV	No data
ES	ATL	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	93.8	XX	Changed method
UK	ATL	FV	XX	U1	FV	U1	+	6.2	FV	Genuine
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	100.0	U1	Changed method
PT	MAC	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	100.0	FV	Genuine
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.0	U1+	Better data
ES	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		56.3	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	9.2	U2	
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		5.6	FV	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	18.4	FV	Changed method
MT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.7	U1	Changed method
PT	MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	8.7	U1	Genuine

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
A04	Grazing by livestock	19
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
H02	Pollution to groundwater	6
H07	Other forms of pollution	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	38
H02	Pollution to groundwater	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
H07	Other forms of pollution	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6

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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	CON	MAC	MED
CY				52	
ES	100*			51	
FR			100		
IT	100	99		97	
MT				73	
PT			15	x	
UK		100			

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	22
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	9
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	4
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	4
3.2	Adapt forest management	4
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	4
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	4
4.3	Managing water abstraction	4

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=3170>

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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.