European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

3210 *Fennoscandian natural rivers*

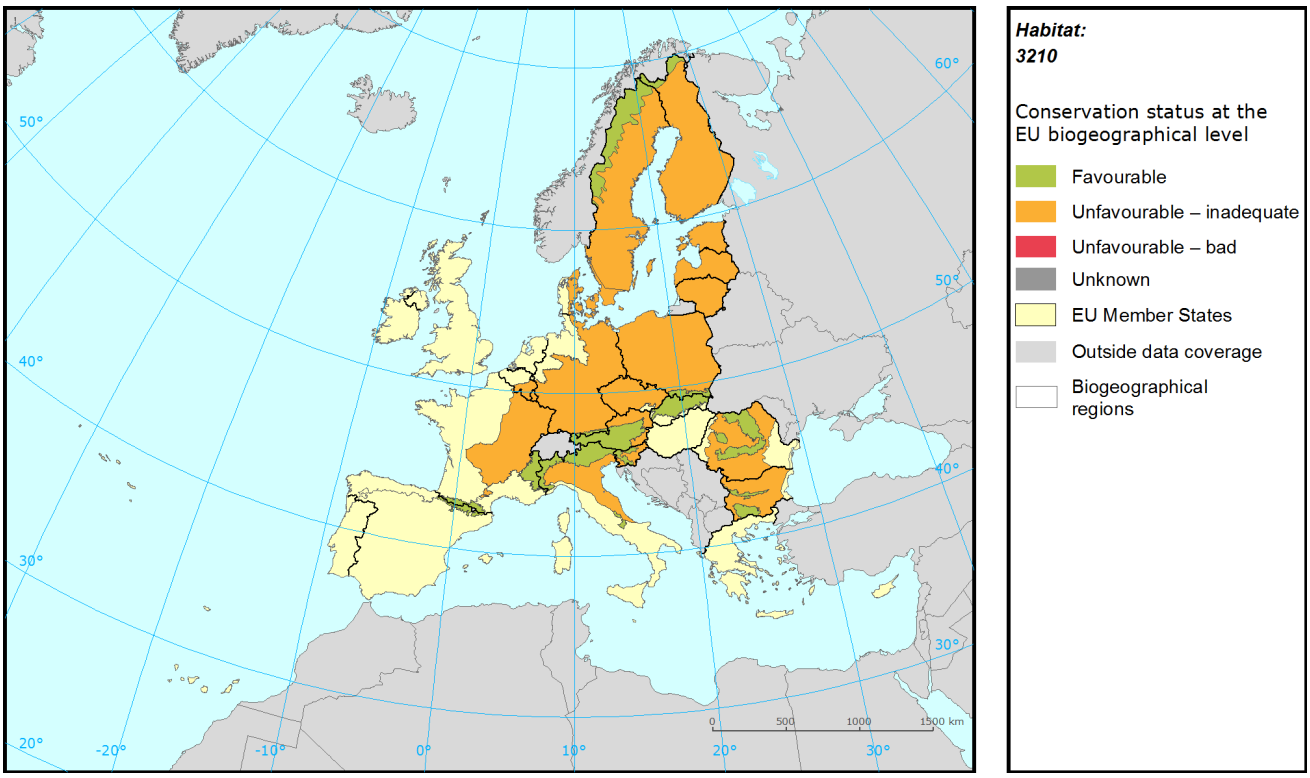
Habitat code	3210
Priority	No
Habitat group	Freshwater habitats
Regions	Alpine, Boreal, Continental

These are nutrient poor rivers in the Boreal and adjacent regions in Fenno-Scandinavia which are fed by glaciers and snow melt with large annual variation in water levels. The physical conditions lead to plant and animal communities unique in Europe. The distribution map suggests there may be some differences in interpretation between Finland and Sweden.

Assessed as Unfavourable inadequate in the Boreal and Continental regions although Range and Area are Favourable. The habitat is assessed as Favourable in the Alpine region although Unfavourable inadequate in Sweden. There have been no changes in Conservation Status since 2001-06.

A wide range of threats and pressures are reported, the most frequent are pollution and changes in hydrology. Only barriers to migration is noted as highly important (Boreal Finland).

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	=	14	FV	
BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	85	U1	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	0.85	U1	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Habitat: 3210

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

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.

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					
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		52.6	FV	
SE	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	47.4	U1-	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	66.3	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	33.7	U1-	
SE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U1-	

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
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
No ‘highly important’ threats were reported.		

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	BOR	CON
FI	67	31	
SE	100	100	25

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	20
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	15
4.3	Managing water abstraction	15
2.2	Adapting crop production	5
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	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=Freshwater+habitats&period=3&subject=3210

[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.