



3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos*

Habitat code	3240
Priority	No
Habitat group	Freshwater habitats
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

This habitat occurs along alpine rivers with banks dominated by woody vegetation including rosemary willow (*Salix elaeagnos*), other species of willow (*Salix* spp), birch (*Betula* spp), alder (*Alnus* spp) and sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*). The habitat occurs in the Alps together with other mountain ranges such as the Apennines, Cantabrians, Carpathians, and Pyrenees.

The overall assessment for all regions is "unfavourable-inadequate". Many countries have reported "unfavourable-inadequate" for structure & functions or/and future prospects. Range is "favourable" in most countries and for area is some more "unfavourable" than "favourable" reports.

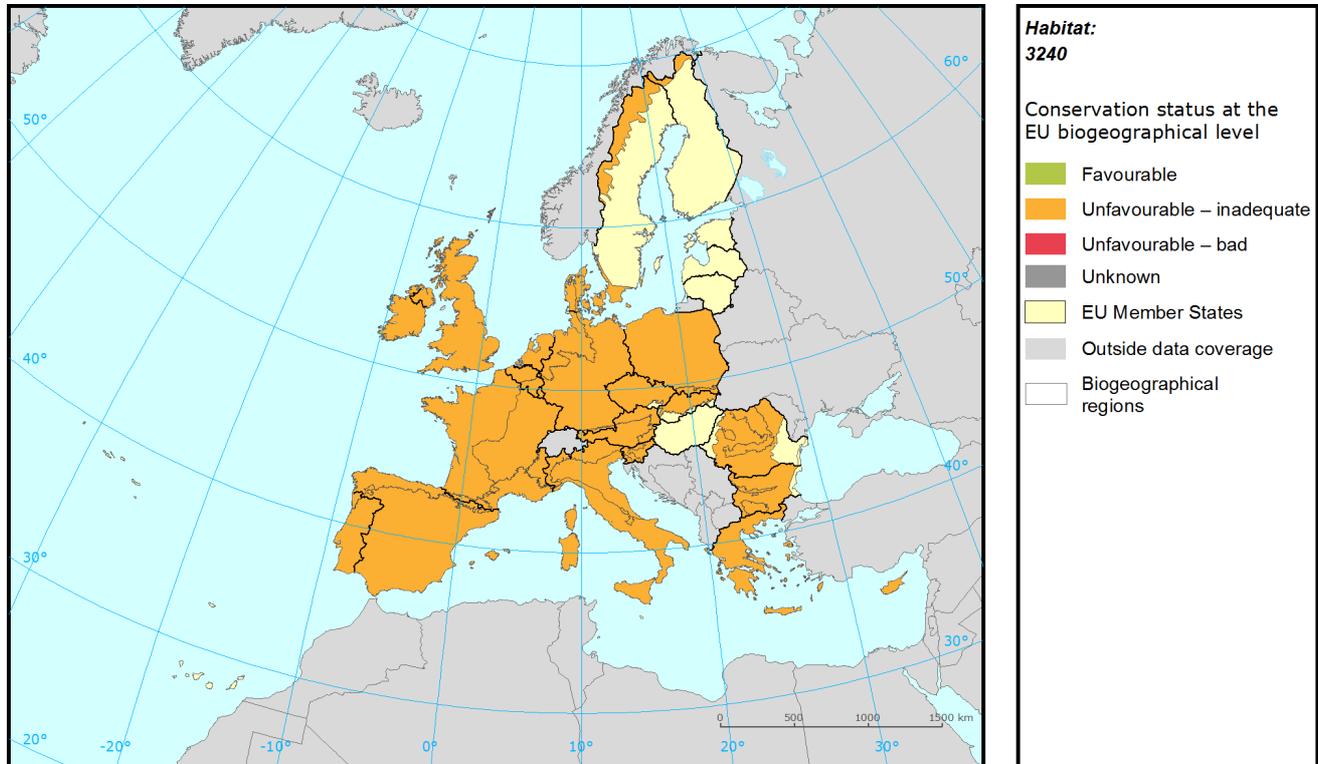
Main reported threats and pressures are usually as a result of human impact including modification of the river bed, including canalisation, and gravel extraction.

Better information is needed, particularly from Italy and Spain.

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation* with *Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



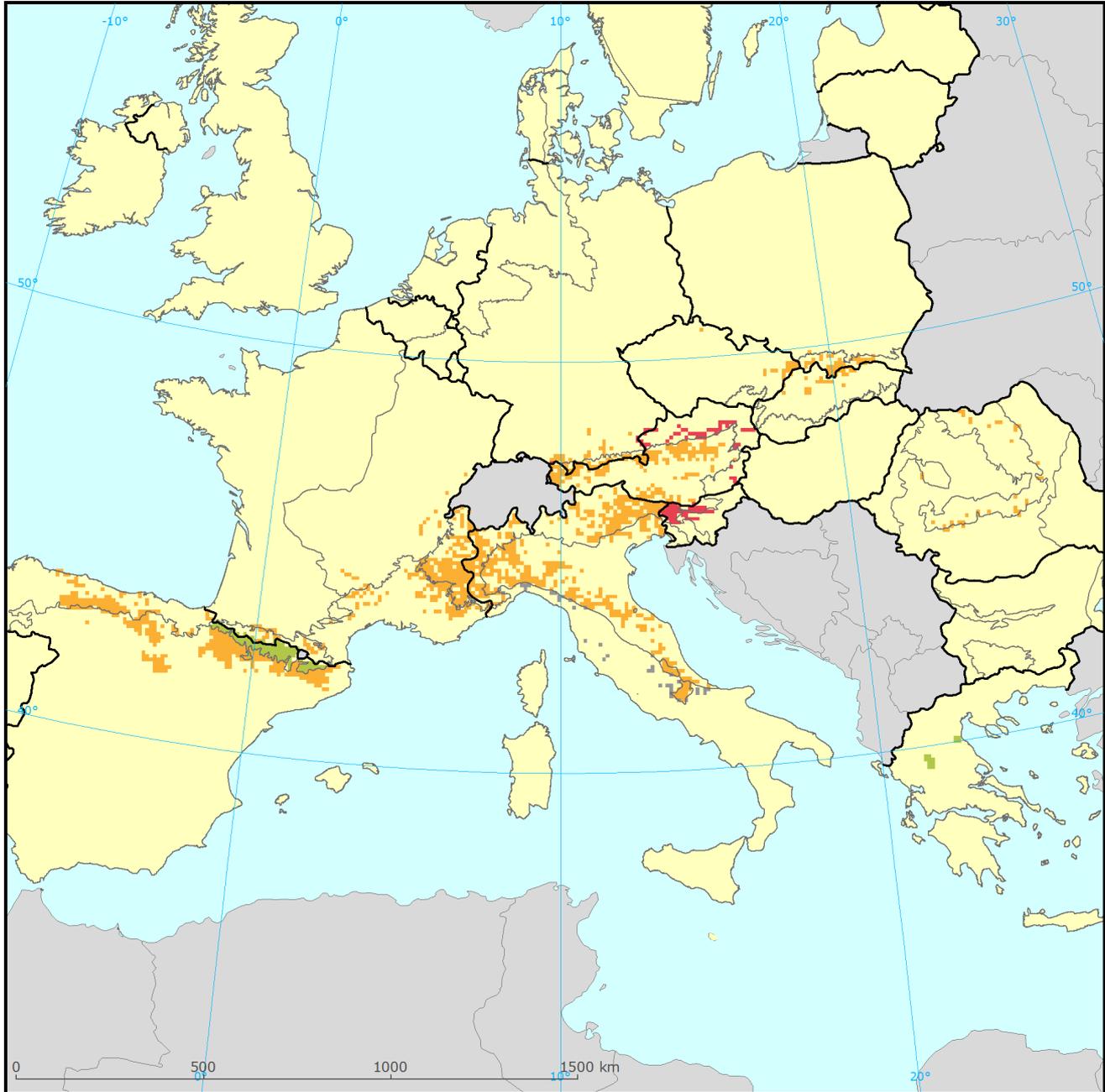
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	49	U1	
ATL	FV	U1	XX	FV	U1	=	6	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	23	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	22	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos**

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 3240

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.

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	19.1	U1	Genuine	
DE	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.2	U1		
ES	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV		11.5	XX	Changed method	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	20.0	U1		
IT	ALP	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	30.2	FV	Changed method	
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	4.7	U1		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1		4.6			
SI	ALP	FV	U2	U1	U1	=	4.0	U1	Changed method	
SK	ALP	FV	U1	U1	XX	=	2.6	U1		
ES	ATL	FV	U1	XX	FV	=	100.0	XX	Changed method	
AT	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	14.2	U2	Genuine	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	5.2	U2	Genuine	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.7	U1		
FR	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	5.2	U2	Better data	
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	66.4	FV	Changed method	
SI	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	-	3.3	U1	Changed method	
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	U1	=	64.0	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	24.7	FV	Better data	
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	XX		1.1	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX		10.2	FV	No 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.

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	42
C01	Mining and quarrying	17
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	3
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
H02	Pollution to groundwater	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	45
C01	Mining and quarrying	24
I01	Invasive alien species	12
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	9
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	3

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	MED
AT	46		33	
CZ			54	
DE	87		65	
ES	38	100*		63
FR	37		31	31
IT	78		51	70
PL	52			
RO	0			
SI	87		41	
SK	56			

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	31
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	13
4.3	Managing water abstraction	13
3.2	Adapt forest management	6
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	6
6.0	Other spatial measures	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:

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation
with Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Freshwater+habitats&period=3&subject=3240>

Habitat: 3240 *Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.