



3280 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba*

Habitat code	3280
Priority	No
Habitat group	Freshwater habitats
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean

Nitrophilous annual and perennial grass and sedge formations of the alluvial banks of large Mediterranean rivers, with *Paspalum paspaloides*, *P. vaginatum*, *Polypogon viridis*, *Cyperus fuscus*, and hanging curtains of *Salix* spp and *Populus alba*.

Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “U1” as Spain reported Structure & functions and Future prospects as unfavourable. Non-genuine change due to more accurate data and different methods used. Overall conclusion “XX”, CON bioregion is represented by Italy, all parameters reported as unknown. No information about the nature of change. Overall conclusion “XX”, ALP bioregion is represented by Italy, all parameters reported as unknown. No information about the nature of change.

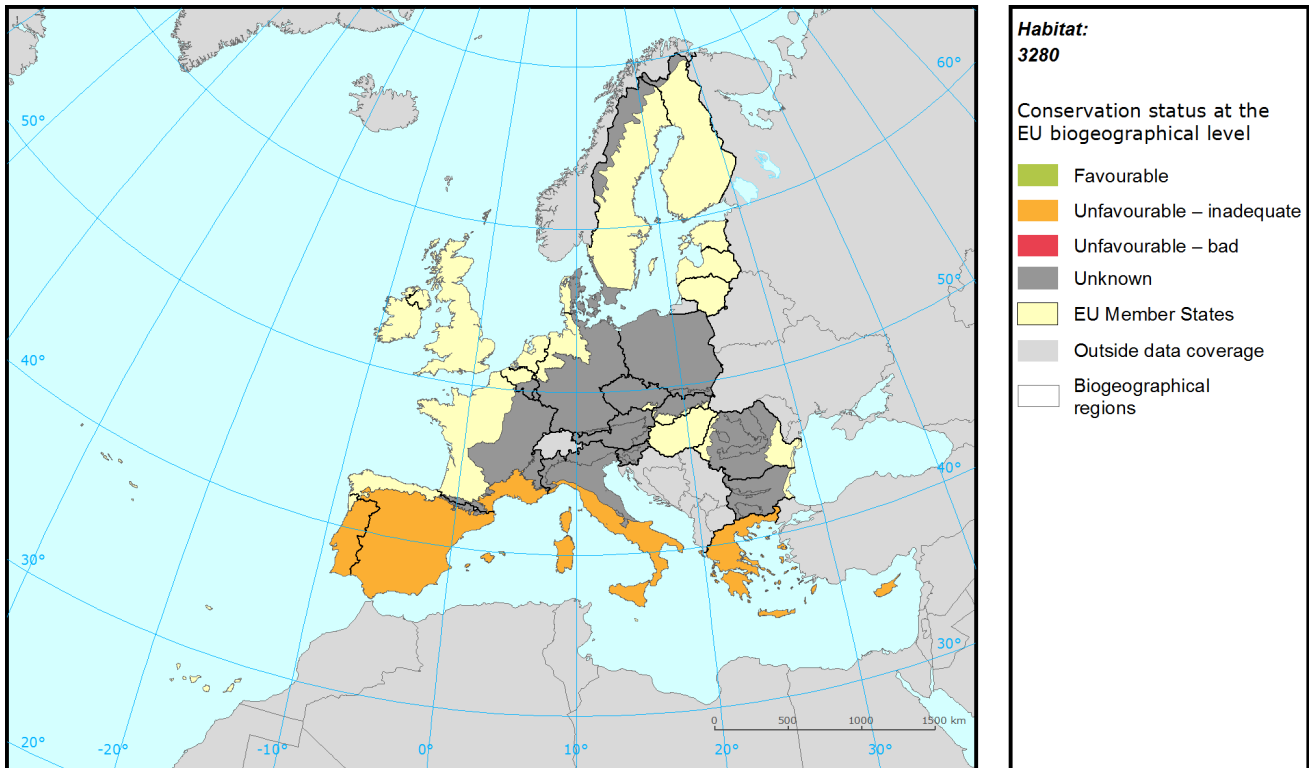
To the most important threats belong urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation and pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), roads, motorways and outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges).

The most important pressures are sand and gravel extraction, urbanised areas, human habitation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation and pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), roads, motorways and outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, canalisation & water deviation and water abstractions from surface waters.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



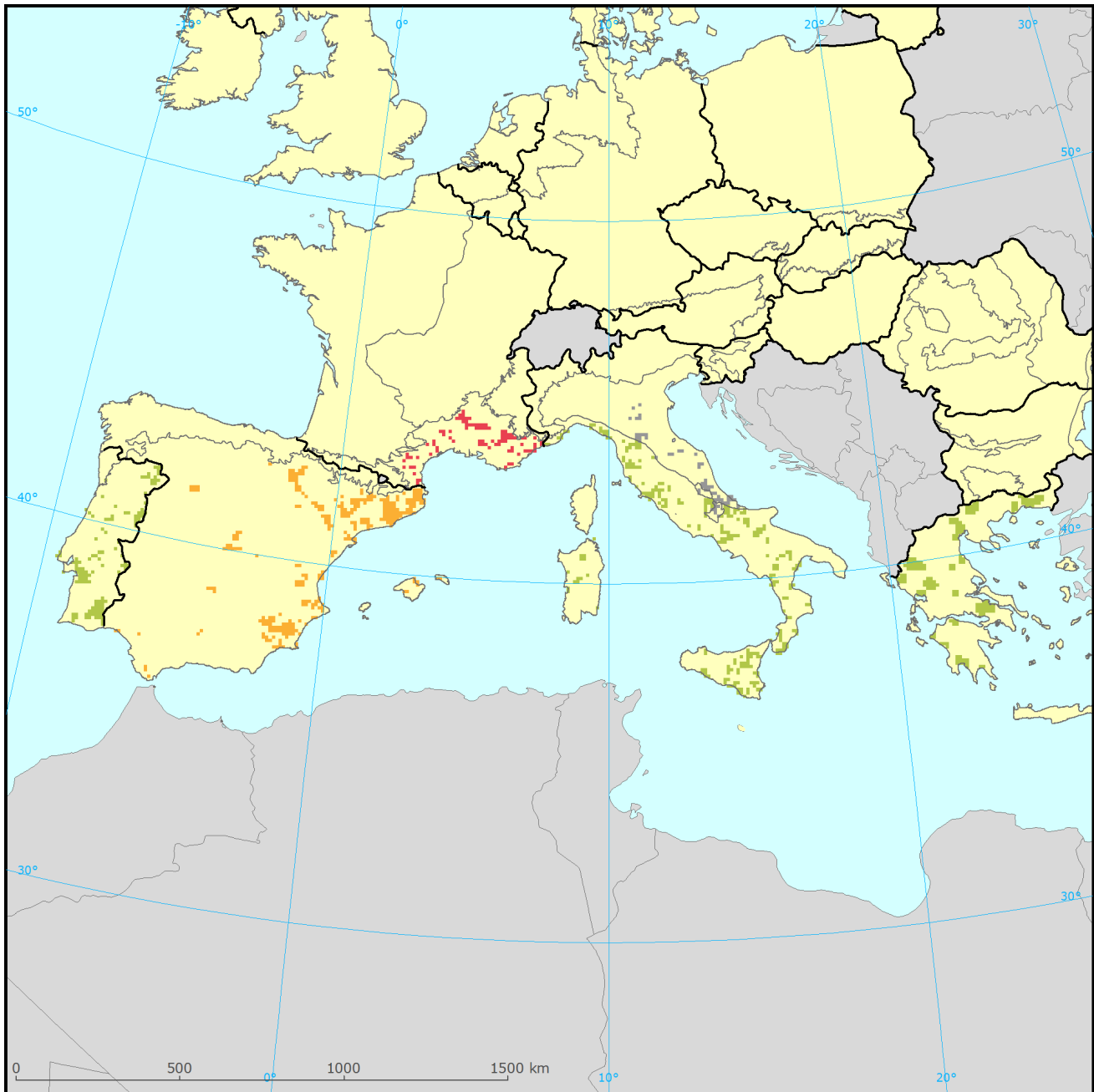
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	1	FV	Not genuine
CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	94	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 3280

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
IT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	FV	No data
ES	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	35.3	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	-	10.4	U1	Better data
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		9.5	FV	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.5	FV	
PT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.4	FV	

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	29
C01	Mining and quarrying	14
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	14
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	14
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	14
I01	Invasive alien species	14

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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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	CON	MED
ES			29
FR			100
IT	100	77	96
PT			x

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	30
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	30
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	10
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	10
6.4	Manage landscape features	10

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-

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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=3280>

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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.