European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

6110 *Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi*

Habitat code	6110
Priority	Yes
Habitat group	Grasslands
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Open grasslands with many annual and succulent plants such as stonecrops (*Sedum* spp) growing on skeletal base rich or calcareous soils. Most widespread in central Europe but also occurs in the Boreal and Mediterranean regions. Usually this habitat occurs in small patches and estimates of area are difficult.

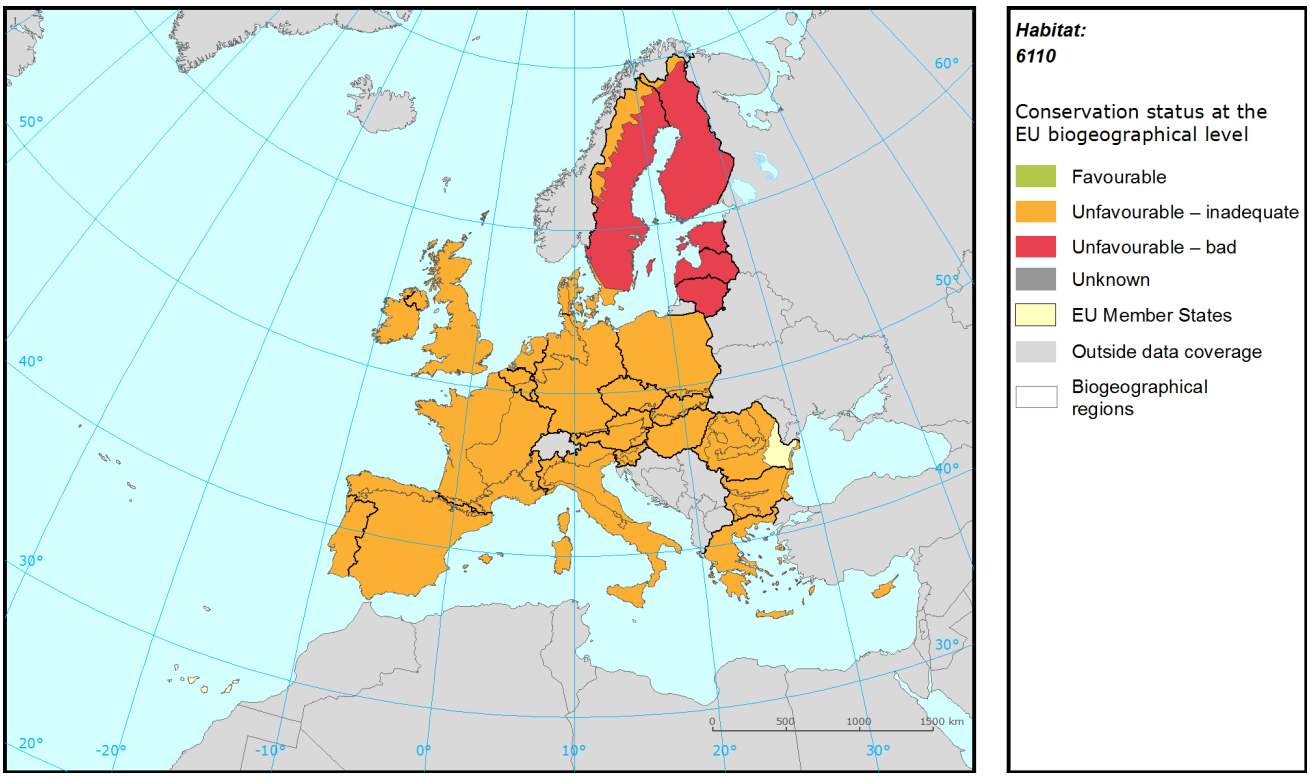
The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate in six of seven biogeographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean and Pannonian), and mostly stable . In the Boreal region the status is unfavourable-bad and deteriorating due to the structure and functions of the habitat and its future prospects in Sweden. Paradoxically, Sweden did not report any pressures or threats as 'high'.

In the Alpine region four of eight countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia) assessed this habitat as Favourable. The area reported by Romania appears to be overestimated when compared with map data and the Natura 2000 sites in the Standard Data Forms of 2011*, therefore the map distribution was used for weighting. Most of the unfavourable-bad conclusions are in the Atlantic region but the three countries concerned (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands) have only 0.1% of the habitat area in the region and the regional conclusion was determined by the France assessment. None of the changes for the regions are considered genuine..

Lack of grazing and succession, mining and quarrying and surface water pollution were the most frequent threats and pressures but several other important ones were reported: invasive non-native species, intensive grazing or human presence (recreation, sports, etc.), anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (roads) and even missing or wrongly directed conservation measures.

*http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SCI_SDF_2011.pdf

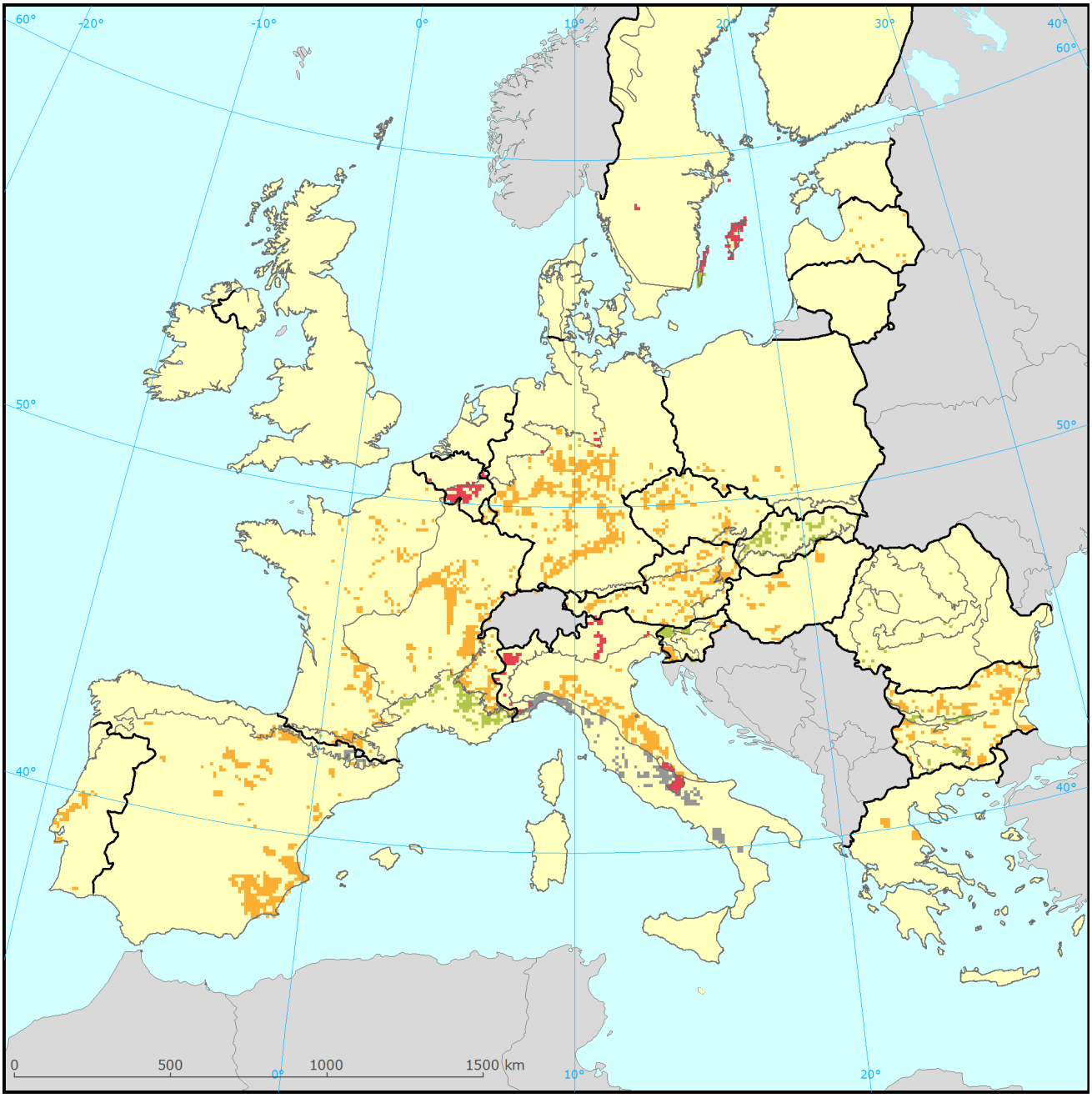
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



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	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	16	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	6	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.58	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	2	U2	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	48	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	24	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	3	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 6110

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.

Habitat: 6110 *Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands* -

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	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	24.0	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.9		
ES	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		6.0	XX	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	21.6	U1	
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	18.4	FV	Changed method
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.3		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.0	FV	
SK	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		15.8	U1	Better data
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	3.6		Better data
DE	ATL	U1	U2	FV	U1	U2	-	3.0	FV	Genuine
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	91.6	U1	
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	1.8	U2	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.0	FV	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	81.0	U2-	
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4.1	U1	
BE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	3.2	U2	Genuine
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	15.6		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6.8	U1	Changed method
DE	CON	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	34.5	U1	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	17.1	U1	
IT	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	12.8	FV	Changed method
LU	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	0.8	XX	
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.7	U2	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.7		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.8	FV	
SI	CON	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	=	2.0	U1	
ES	MED	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	50.8	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.7	FV	
GR	MED	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		0.9	U1	
IT	MED	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX		25.7	FV	No data
PT	MED	XX	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	6.9	U1	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	9.3	U2	Better data

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					
HU	PAN	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	72.0	XX	Better data
SK	PAN	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		18.7	U1	Better 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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	27
C01	Mining and quarrying	18
A04	Grazing by livestock	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
B01	Afforestation	6
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	3
I01	Invasive alien species	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	25
A04	Grazing by livestock	19
C01	Mining and quarrying	16
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	9
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	3
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	3
I01	Invasive alien species	3
K01	Abiotic natural processes	3

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	MED	PAN
AT	19				50		
BE		80			41		
BG	99		100		95		
CZ					8		79
DE		0			69		
ES	x					25	
FR	100	36			75	100	
HU							85
IT	100				43	100	
LU					89		
LV				100			
NL		100					
PL					13		
PT						x	
RO	22				36		
SE				9	100		
SI	84				100		
SK	83						75

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	30
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	28
2.2	Adapting crop production	10
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	10
6.0	Other spatial measures	8
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	6
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	2
6.4	Manage landscape features	2
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	2
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	2

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=Grasslands&period=3&subject=6110

[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.