



40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub

Habitat code	40A0
Priority	Yes
Habitat group	Heath & scrub
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian

Low deciduous scrub with continental and sub mediteranean affinities of the Pannonic basin and neighbouring regions occurs on both calcareous and siliceous substrates forming mosaic-like vegetation with steppe grassland (6210) and forest-steppe elements or plants of the rupicolous Pannonic grasslands (6190) often along the fringes of woodlands. The characteristic species are *Amygdalus nana*, *Cerasus fruticosa*, *Cerasus mahaleb*, *Spiraea media*, *Rosa spinosissima*, *Rosa gallica* etc.

Compared to reporting period 2001-2006 there are 4 new MS countries in continental bioregion - AT, BG, PL a RO, (in 2001-2006 CZ a DE). For CZ significant increase of range but decrease of area (corectly declared by the b1 nature of change), for DE increase of range and area.

AT one marginal occurence in the alpine region has been integrated into the report of the continental region, but 40A0 alpine regions was reported it is recommended to AT include this during the next reporting period to ALP region. In pannonic bioregion, RO as a new reporting country, with significant area and range ratio; Czech republic - Compared to reporting period 2001-2006 increase 10x in range the area the same. Although HU area trend is reported as stable, Structure and Functions and Future prospects are declining so the overall status is declining. Nature of change yes, although Hungaria has reported "c1" and the qualifier is negative thereis a new country Romania with significant area and stable trend and thus U2 to U1- is corect. BLS bioregion was reported and assessed the first time as Bulgaria is a new reporting country. Final conclusion "U1" is due to unfavourable inadequate Structure & Functions and Future prospects. In 2007 reported in Alpine bioregion only Slovakia, Romanian data didn't affect the overall conclusion, which is the same "U1". Non-genuine change in Slovakia reported as a result of different method and more accurate data.

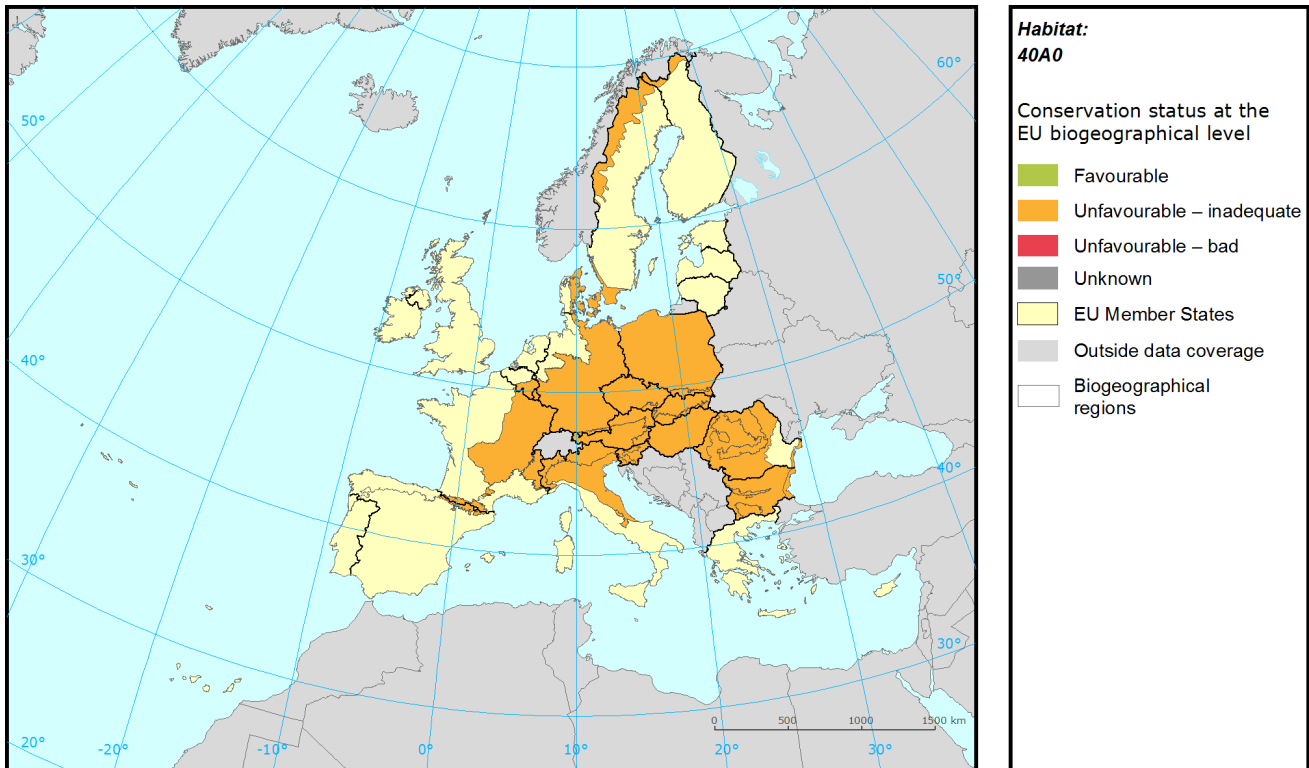
To the most important threats belong agricultural intensification, competition (flora) and habitat shifting, alteration, problematic native species, continuous urbanisation, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, damage caused by game (excess population density), anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, species composition change (succession), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, roads, motorways and electricity, phone lines and invasive non-native species.

The most important pressures are agricultural intensification, continuous urbanisation, roads, motorways, electricity and phone lines, invasive non-native species, eutrophication (natural), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, species composition change (succession), competition (flora) and habitat shifting, alteration, biocenotic evolution, succession.

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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	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	10	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.2	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	33	U1	
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	56	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 40A0

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					
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV				
SK	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	100.0	U1	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	4.9		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	19.1		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		46.9	U1 Better data	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.5	FV	
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.5	Changed method	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=			
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	1.8	U2 Better data	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	87.6	U2 Changed method	
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=			
SK	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	10.6	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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	30
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	15
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	15
I01	Invasive alien species	15
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	19
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	19
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	13
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	13
I01	Invasive alien species	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	6
I02	Problematic native species	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6

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	BLS	CON	PAN
AT			x	
BG		100	100	
CZ			30	93
DE			70	
HU				76
PL			50	
RO	28		64	9
SK	73			57

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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	42
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	16
6.0	Other spatial measures	16
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	11
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	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=Heath+%26+scrub&period=3&subject=40A0>

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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.