



8150 *Medio-European upland siliceous screes*

Habitat code	8150
Priority	No
Habitat group	Rocky habitats
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Medio-European upland siliceous screes (8150) are screes formed by siliceous rocks on hills with main occurrence in the western and central Europe. The vegetation communities are poor in plant species. In the centre of screes rocks are usually covered by mosses, lichens or sometimes ferns. In the more stable parts of scree some vascular plants can be found such as Downy Hempnettle (*Galeopsis segetum*) or sticky groundsel (*Senecio viscosus*).

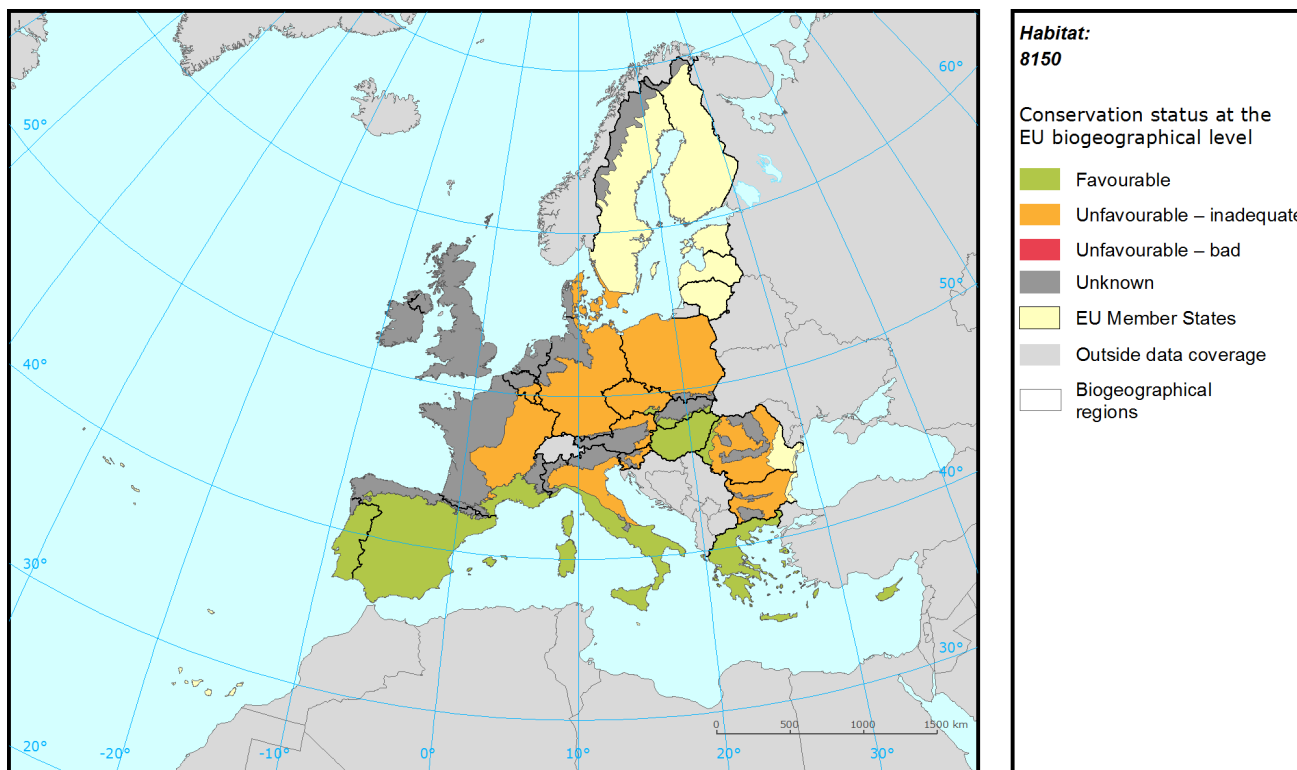
In the Mediterranean region, where this habitat present only in France, and in the Panonian region the conservation status assessed as "Favourable". In the Continental region the status is "Unfavourable Inadequate" and stable and for the Alpine and Atlantic regions there are no complete data therefore status is "Unknown". There is not even recent occurrence of this habitat in Austria in the Continental region and it is reported as extinct from Austria. Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports occur in Atlantic and Continental regions. In both regions the assessment from France make the the change, from "Unfavourable Inadequate" to "Unkown" in Atlantic region and from "Favourable to "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Continatal region. The reason for the change are mostly caused by better knowledge. The Main threat is mining and different sorts of exploitation.

Better data needed especially from Austria and France.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



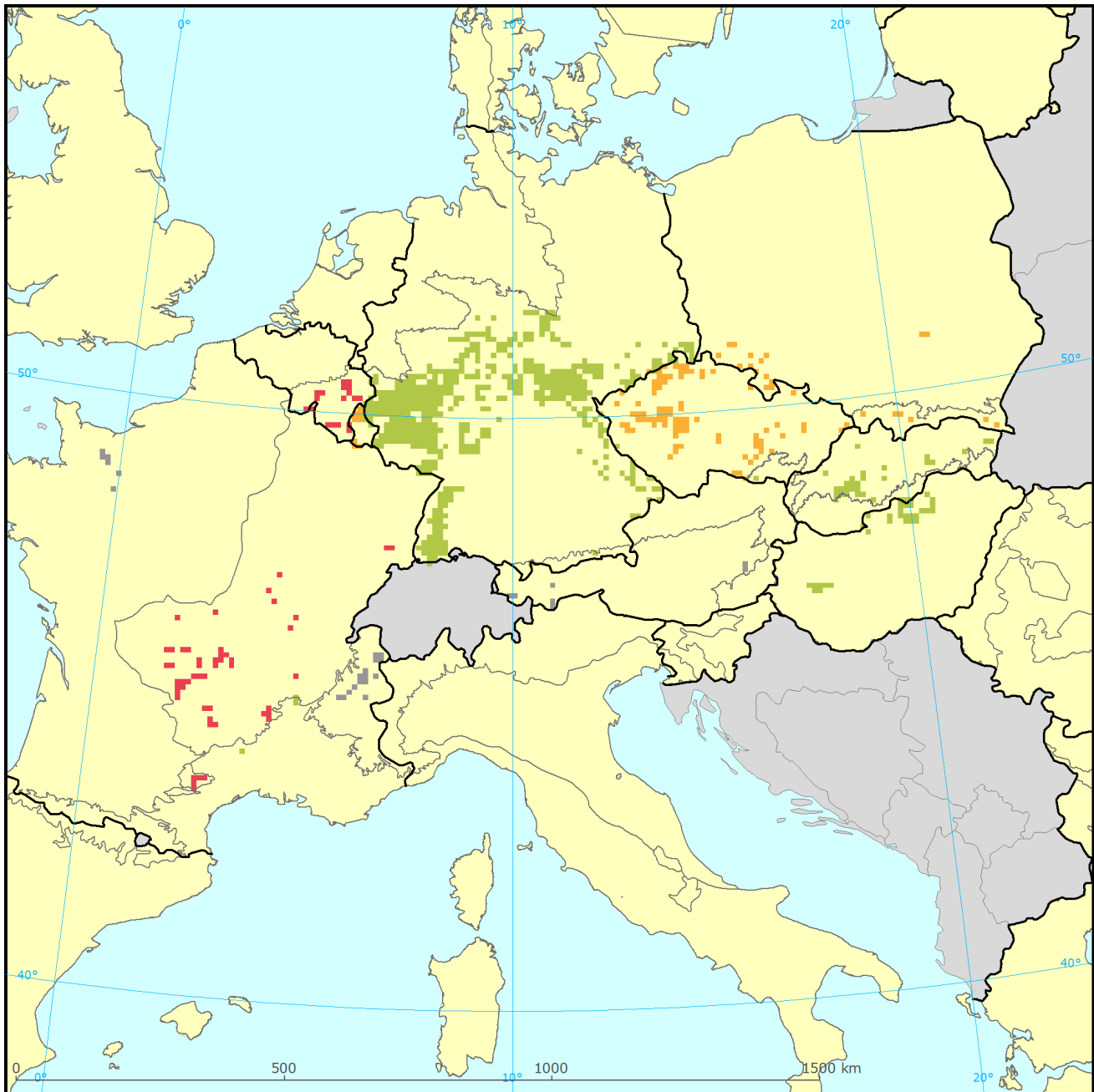
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	x	7	XX	
ATL	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	x	0.78	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	87	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.39	FV	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	4	FV	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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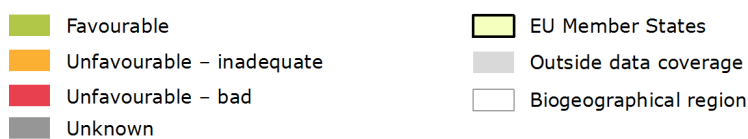
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 8150

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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					
AT	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		12.5	XX		
FR	ALP	XX	XX	FV	XX		26.8	XX		
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	10.7	U1		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		50.0	FV		
FR	ATL	XX	FV	XX	XX		100.0	U1	Changed method	
AT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX		
BE	CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	x	2.7	U2	No data	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	=	13.1	U2	Better data	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		73.5	FV		
FR	CON	XX	XX	U2	FV	x	7.5	FV	Changed method	
LU	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	1.2	XX		
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	=	2.1	U2	Better data	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV		
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.9	FV		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		85.3	FV		
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.8	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	40
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
A01	Agricultural cultivation	7
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	46
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	15
A01	Agricultural cultivation	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	8
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8

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	PAN
AT	x		x		
BE			49		
CZ			16		54
DE			67		
FR	x	100	97	x	
HU					100
LU			86		
PL	100		96		
SK	83				89

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	47
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
6.0	Other spatial measures	13
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	13
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	7
6.4	Manage landscape features	7

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=Rocky+habitats&period=3&subject=8150>

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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.