



5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands

Habitat code	5130
Priority	No
Habitat group	Sclerophyllous scrubs
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Formations with *Juniperus communis*, *Crataegus* spp., *Rosa* spp. and *Prunus spinosa* of plain to montane levels. They mainly correspond to phytodynamic succession of the two types of vegetation:

a) generally, mesophilous or xerophilous calcareous and nutrient poor grasslands, grazed or let lie fallow, of the *Festuco-Brometea* and *Elyno-Sesleretea*; and b) more rarely, heathlands of the *Calluno vulgaris-Ulicetea minoris*.

Overall conclusion in CON bioregion is “U1”, mainly because of unfavourable Future prospects in 4 MS. Previous CS U2 but after re-evaluation using the weights from 2013 is conclusion “U1”. Overall conclusion for ALP bioregion is “U1” mainly because of the unfavourable status of Structure & functions and Future prospects in France, after re-evaluation was previous CS U2 changed to “FV” and Target 1 to C-. Overall conclusion for PAN bioregion “U1” mainly because of the unfavourable status of all parameters in Hungary, previous CS “U1” - no change. Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “FV” as all parameters of MS reported “FV”. Previous CS “U1”, Nature of change A+ remains after re-evaluation. Overall conclusion for ATL bioregion is “U1” mainly because of the unfavourable status of Structure & functions and Future prospects in France, Netherlands and Ireland. Previous CS “U1”, no change evaluated. Overall conclusion for BOR bioregion is “XX” mainly because of the “unknown” Structure & functions and Future prospects in Sweden. Previous CS “XX”, non-genuine change evaluated.

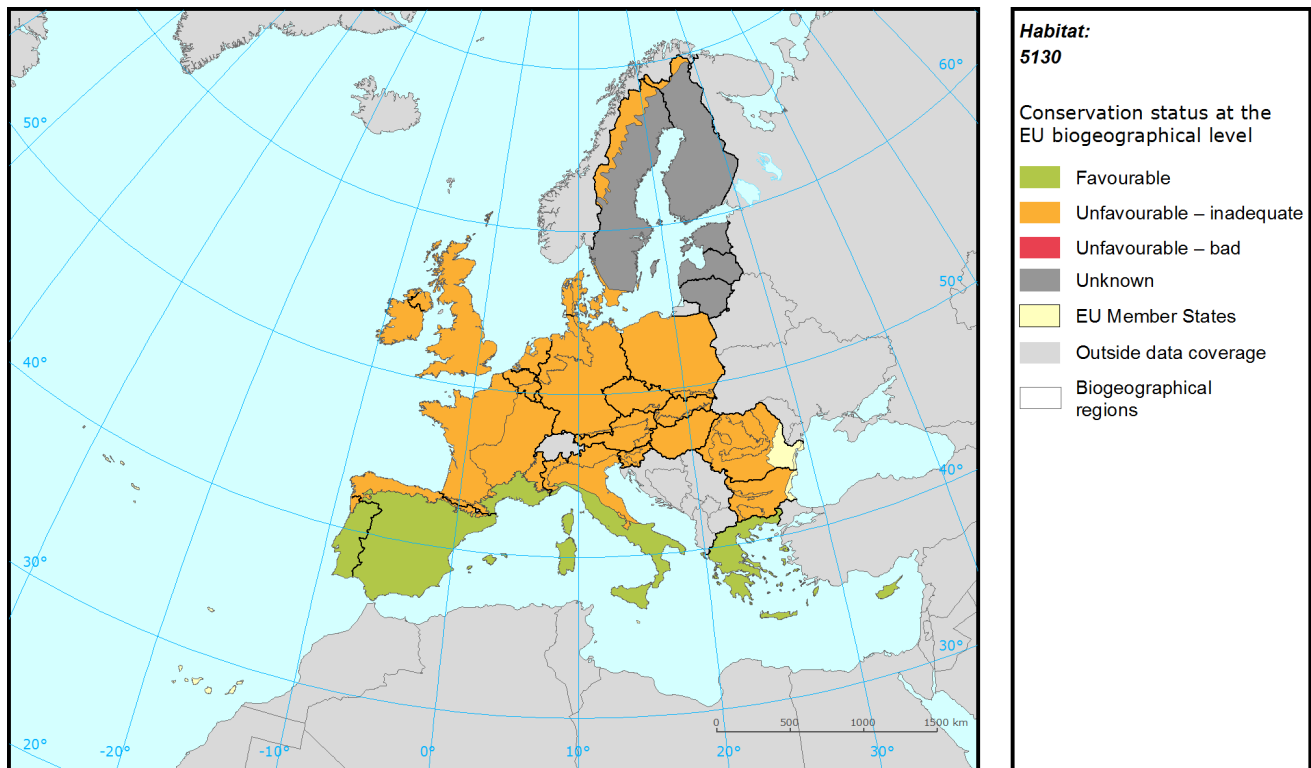
To the most important threats belong abandonment of pastoral systems, mining and quarrying, skiing complex, lack of grazing, biocenotic evolution, succession, abandonment / lack of mowing, eutrophication (natural) and invasive non-native species, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing.

The most important pressures are missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, invasive non-native species, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, species composition change (succession), accumulation of organic material, abandonment / lack of mowing, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, biocenotic evolution, forest planting on open ground, succession and eutrophication (natural).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



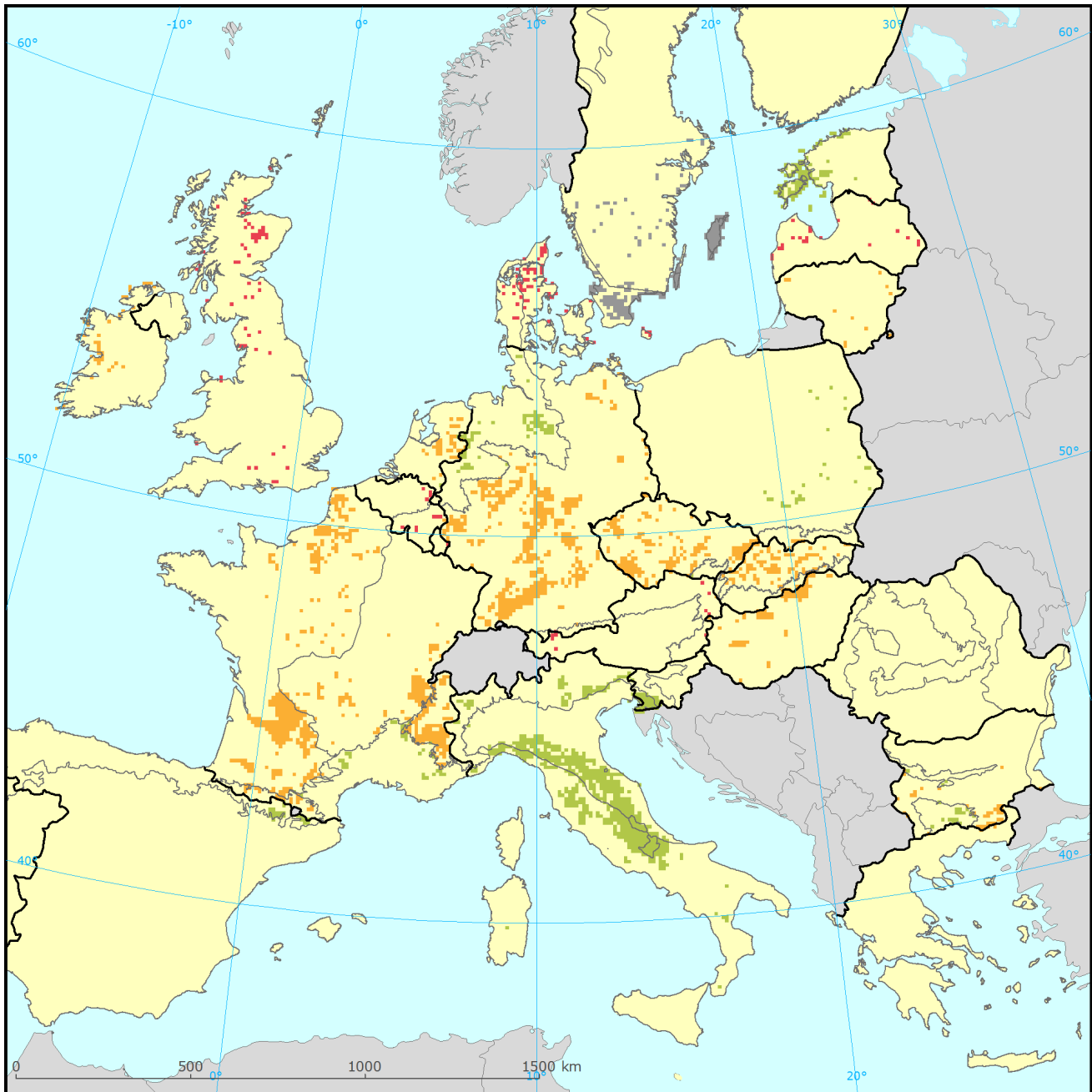
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	13	U2	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	21	U1	
BOR	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	=	9	XX	
CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	45	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	9	U1	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 5130

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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	1.5	U2		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.9			
ES	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV		6.5	XX	Changed method	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	35.1	FV	Better data	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.6	FV		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	-	1.5	FV	Better data	
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.1	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	23.9	FV	Better data	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	+	0.7	U2-	Genuine	
DE	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV		12.5	FV		
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	x	1.9	XX	Better data	
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	60.5	U1		
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	6.9	U1		
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	6.9	U1		
UK	ATL	XX	U1	U2	U1	=	10.6	U2+	Changed method	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=				
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		40.9	FV		
LT	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	4.5	U1	Genuine	
LV	BOR	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	9.1	U1	Changed method	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	XX	XX		45.5	XX		
AT	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	0.4	U2		
BE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	0.5	U2	No data	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	3.1			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	14.1	U2	Changed method	
DE	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	37.6	U1		
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	x	4.1	XX	Better data	
FR	CON	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	8.2	U2	Better data	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		19.3	FV		
LU	CON	U2	U2	FV	U2	=	0.1	U1	Changed method	
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.4	U1	Better data	
SE	CON	FV	FV	XX	XX		8.0	XX		
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV		
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.5	U1	Better data	

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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	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	85.5	FV		
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	1.3	U2	Changed method	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	90.8	U1		
SK	PAN	FV	U1	FV	FV	=	7.9	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
A04	Grazing by livestock	33
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	8
I01	Invasive alien species	5
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
B01	Afforestation	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	29
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	21
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	3
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	3

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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	ATL	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
AT	50			80		
BE		53		97		
BG	88			85		
CZ				53		98
DE		x		81		
DK		40		33		
EE			78			
ES	25					
FR	100	x		100	100	
HU						72
IE		74				
IT	28			57	62	
LT			100			
LU				100		
LV			83			
NL		75				
PL	75			75		
SE			4	79		
SI	100			67		
SK	35					32
UK		62				

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	38
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	24
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	9
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	7
6.0	Other spatial measures	7
6.4	Manage landscape features	4
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	4
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	4
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	2
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	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=Sclerophyllous+scrubs&period=3&subject=5130>

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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.