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Supporting elements for

Atlantic Natura 2000 review seminar

(1st part: Core document)

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Contents

Executive summary

- This report provides analytical elements in support to the review seminar for the Atlantic region

- For the first Atlantic seminar held in 2012, a list of 20 habitat-types of priority interest for discussion among Atlantic countries had been selected. The establishment of this list resulted from a combination of a ranking of habitat-types clustered per broad habitat categories prepared by ETC/BD, based on main outcomes from 2001-2006 Art 17 reporting, and of an expert selection made by the Atlantic Steering Committee. The explanation of the approach was described in the pre-scoping document for the Atlantic region prepared by ETC/BD in March 2012. Section 3 of the present report presents a re-assessment of these 20 previously selected habitat-types, applying the (almost) same methodology than in 2012, based on outcomes of 2007-2012 Art 17 reporting. This approach aims at identifying habitats of priority interest due to their bad situation. Therefore, in the following sections this approach is called the 'worst situation approach'.

- In section 4 of this document, another methodological approach is described and applied, aiming at the identification of habitats in the Atlantic region for which an improvement of the conservation status could potentially be reached rapidly. This approach is the "Low Hanging Fruits" approach.

- Re-assessing the 20 previously selected Atlantic habitats according to the 'worst situation approach', making use of 2007-2012 Art 17, provides similarities with the 2012 ranking, with grassland and heathland habitat-types ranked first. However 'Estuaries' are now ranked with higher priority while a few wetlands habitat-types have now lower priority than in 2012

- Applying the Low Hanging Fruits approach leads to a selection of 19 habitat-types among which only 2 are common with the 2012 list of 20 habitats selected according to the 'worst situation approach' with 2001-2006 Art 17 data.

- Descriptive fact-sheets are presented for each of the 19 selected Low Hanging Fruits habitats.

1. Introduction

As stated by the European Commission '*the aim of the Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process is to support Member States and expert stakeholders to achieve progress towards legal requirements and ensure that Natura 2000 effectively contributes to meeting the EU 2020 Biodiversity objectives, primarily the full implementation of the nature directives (Target 1). It is and will remain a practical framework to support knowledge building, cooperation and networking on the management of Natura 2000 at the biogeographical level, aiming at achieving coherence in management, monitoring, financing of, and reporting on the Natura 2000 Network and involving Member States, expert stakeholders, practitioners and the European Commission working together in a spirit of collaboration and cooperation. In concrete terms, the Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process provides a means to analyse and interpret results from reporting on species' and habitats' conservation status at a biogeographical level, to identify major threats and to establish corresponding biogeographical level conservation objectives, to engage in active cross-border cooperation and networking between all actors involved in the management of Natura 2000 and to make commitments and recommendations for future action. Through making increased use of relevant data from Article 12 and Article 17 reports, the Process will concentrate on enabling target oriented implementation of the Nature Directives with a view to achieving favourable conservation status for habitat types and species of community interest*'.

The first Atlantic Natura 2000 Biogeographical seminar took place in December 2012, preceded by preparatory workshops for this region. As a starting point to discussions among Member States on which habitats (species) to focus priority for collaborative action, the ETC/BD had been asked to propose a methodology for identifying and ranking habitat-types of priority concern based on results from the Art 17 data, and to prepare so-called 'Pre-scoping document' for each biogeographical region. The methodology used in 2012 allowed to identify habitats in a rather bad situation, thus calling for urgent collaborative action among Member States.
In March 2012, the ETC/BD prepared the pre-scoping document for the Atlantic region, in which **20 habitat-types**[1] of the Atlantic region were identified and ranked as priority for discussion and further action by Member States.

Now that the first phase of the Natura 2000 Biogeographical process is over, with all biogeographical regions having been covered, a new phase is starting with so-called Review Natura 2000 seminars. This new phase aims at monitoring and evaluating the results of the actions agreed at the kick-off seminars actions and to identify and recommend further priorities and opportunities for continuous development of the process. The first review seminar for the Atlantic region will take place in October 2016.

The initial foreseen input from the ETC/BD in support to the Atlantic review seminar was an update of the pre-scoping document for the Atlantic region prepared in March 2012. However the target of ETC/BD support was redefined in spring 2016 following discussions with the European Commission. The present document gathers a number of elements/ analyses, which were agreed as needed in support to the preparation of the Atlantic review seminar, namely:

In section 2: revisiting the assessment which had been made in March 2012, based on Art 17 (2001-2006) and leading to the identification of 20 priority Atlantic habitat-types, i.e. redo the analysis making use of Art 17 (2007-2012) data. As a few features were newly available as compared to the reporting round, such as the trend in conservation status, the methodology used for assessing and ranking is slightly amended as compared to M arch 2012 and is presented in section 2. As previously mentioned, this methodology enhances habitats which are in a rather bad situation in terms of conservation status and trends. In section 2 of this document, it will be called the '**worst situation approach'**

In section 3: a new methodology developed upon request from the European Commission by ETC/BD for identifying and ranking priority habitats is presented. Still making use of Art 17 (2007-2012) data, but also data on coverage by Natura 2000, this methodology enhances habitats which have more chance to improve their status in a relatively short term. This approach is called '**Low Hanging Fruits' approach**. Nineteen habitat-types selected according to this approach in the Atlantic region are presented and ranked.

In section 4, individual fact-sheets for the 19 Low Hanging Fruits habitat-types in the Atlantic region are presented.

[1] The original ranking by ETC/BD applied to 37 habitat-types. A further selection was made by Member States, resulting in a shortened list of 20 habitat-types

2. Re-assessing Atlantic habitat types based on 2007-2012 reporting data ('Worst situation approach')

2.1 Data used

In the first pre-scoping document for the Atlantic region, prepared in 2012, the ranking of habitat-types to define priorities for further discussion among Member States was based on data from the 2001-2006 Art. 17 reporting cycle (national-level assessments). In the following section, an analysis and a ranking of Top priority habitats are made, using (2007-2012) Art. 17 data (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17).
A comparison is made with the previously selected 20 priority habitats defined in March 2012.

2.2 Method used

The methodology applied is the same than for other biogeographical regions, as described below.

2.2.1 Criteria for prioritisation (Criterion A, B and C)

Ranking habitats and species should reflect on one side the conservation 'urgency/priority' (unfavourable conservation status and declining trends) and on the other side joint interest of Member States involved in the seminar (i.e priority given to habitat types and species which occur in both countries in the region).

The ranking methodology is based on three criteria, i.e:

Criterion A. *Number of MS where species/habitat types are present.*

Criterion B. *Species and habitat types at unfavourable conservation status*

Criterion C. *Trend information*

Details on how criteria B and C are applied are provided as follows:

Criterion B*. Species and habitat types at unfavourable conservation status (U2 & U1 & XX*)

The terms of reference for the biogeographical seminars exclude from the discussion species and habitats already at favourable conservation status. This is why species and habitats with favourable conservation status are not taken into account under criterion B. Species and habitats are allocated a score based on their conservation status in each Member State in the following way:

The habitat/species scores

2 points for each Member State in which it has been assessed as Unfavourable-Bad (U2) and

1 point if Unfavourable-Inadequate (U1) or Unknown (XX).

and these scores summed up give the overall score.

This criterion reflects the importance to agree on management for habitat types and species that are far from being at favourable conservation status compared to those ones which are close to favourable status.

Criterion C. *Trend information*

As part of the 2007-2012 Article 17 reporting, Member States also provided information on the trend in Unfavourable conservation status (+ Improving trend, - Declining trend, = Stable, X Unknown

trend). All species and habitat types that were reported as U1 or U2 having an overall negative trend in the Article 17 reports were taken into account.

C = Number of Member States where the trend in Unfavourable conservation status is declining[2]

2.2.2 Applying the methodology to define the Priority Index

After the scores are given to each habitat type and species according to the criteria A, B and C, the scores are then used to calculate a Priority Index for each species and habitat type.

For example the Priority Index for the habitat "*Species-rich Nardus grasslands on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)"* (6230)" in the Atlantic region is assessed as follows:

	Member State	Score for criteria A	Conservation status	Score for criteria B	Trend	Score for criteria C
	BE		U2	2	=	
	DE		U2	2	-	1
	DK		U2	2	=	
	ES		XX	1		
	FR		U2	2	-	1
	IE		U2	2	-	1
	NL		U2	2	-	1
	PT		U1	1	-	1
	UK		U2	2	-	1
		9		**16**		**6**
Priority Index	**198**					

A = 9

B = 2(N°U2) + 1(N°U1) + 1(N°XX) = 2*7 + 1*1 + 1*1 = 16

C = 1(N°-) = 1*6 = 6

Priority Index = A*(B+C) = 9*(16+6) = 198

2.2.3 Criteria for clustering habitats and species

The first discussions in 2011 on the new Natura 2000 seminars at biogeographical level identified a need to cluster the habitats and species into broader habitat groups. The clustering of habitat types and species developed by the EEA and the ETC/BD for the EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline[3] was used, with a slight adaptation, as a basis to group species and habitat types under broad habitat groups for the first Atlantic pre-scoping document as this was the most recent available grouping covering all concerned Member States and relatively easy to be adjusted for the purposes of these seminars.

[2] In previous assessment using 2001-2006 data, trend in conservation status was not uniformly reported by MS. Instead, two parameters were taken into account: trend of area of habitat type and qualifier for Structure & functions.

[3] The EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline provides facts and figures on the state and trends of the different biodiversity and ecosystem components and supports the EU in developing the post-2010 sub-targets and provides factual data for measuring and monitoring progress in the EU from 2011 to 2020 (**http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline**)

Table 2.1 List of habitat groups used with distinguishing colours

Grasslands	
Forests	
Heaths	
Scrubs	
Rock	
Wetlands	
Freshwater	
Coastal	
Marine	

2.3 Results of habitat ranking according to the 'worst situation approach'

Results of applying the above described methodology on the 20 previously selected Atlantic habitat-types, making use of Art 2007-2012 data, as compared to 2012 results are shown in Table 2.2.

Column 9 of Table 2.2 shows the Priority Index for habitats based on (2007-2012) Art 17 data and their ranking. For comparison, the Priority Index calculated with (2001-2006) Art 17 data and the corresponding ranking are presented in column 11.

It should be stressed however that the values of Priority Indices in columns 11 and 9 cannot be compared directly – calculation using (2001-2006) Art 17 data can reach maximal value 100 (because of two parameters used for criterion C) while calculation using (2007-2012) Art 17 data can reach maximal value 80 (one parameter used for criterion C).

The new ranking shows a number of changes in the order "priority" habitats:

- Habitats 6230 (*Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe*), 4010 (*Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix*) and 6410 (*Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae))* still rank among the three first priority habitats
- Habitat 1130 (*Estuaries*) now ranks 4th while it was only ranked 8th in 2012
- Habitat 7140 (*Transition mires and quaking bogs*) which was ranked 1st (together with 4010) in 2012, now ranks only 7th
- Habitat 2190 (*Humid dune slaks*) is now ranked 12th while instead of 4th in 2012

Table 2.2 EU conservation status and Priority Index for habitats in the Atlantic region, based on 2007-2012 Art 17 data as compared to results based on 2001-2006 Art 17 data

Habitat code and grouping	Habitat-type	Priority	EU Conservation status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion			Priority Index	EU Conservation status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (2001-2006)
					A	B	C	A*(B+C)		
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	Y	U2	-	9	16	6	198	U2	189
40 10	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	N	U2	=	9	16	4	180	U2	198
64 10	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	N	U2	-	9	15	4	171	U2	180
11 30	Estuaries	N	U2	-	9	15	3	162	U2	144
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	N	U2	-	8	15	5	160	U2	160
7110	Active raised bogs	Y	U2	-	8	15	4	152	U2	160
21 30	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Y	U2	x	9	14	2	144	U2	153
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	N	U2	-	9	14	2	144	U2	198
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Y	U2	-	9	14	2	144	U2	135
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	N	U2	-	8	15	2	136	U2	136
7230	Alkaline fens	N	U2	x	8	15	2	136	U2	152
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	N	U2	-	8	13	2	120	U2	144
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	N	U2	-	9	11	2	117	U1	126
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	N	U2	+	9	11	2	117	U2	153
21 90	Humid dune slacks	N	U1	=	8	11	3	112	U2	171
40 30	European dry heaths	N	U2	=	9	12	0	108	U2	126
21 20	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	N	U1	=	9	11	1	108	U2	153
13 30	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	N	U2	=	9	11	0	99	U1	135
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	N	U2	=	8	11	1	96	U2	128
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	N	U1	+	8	10	0	80	U2	128

"**Note**: Colours used in the first column correspond to broad habitats categories as described in Table 2.1 (some habitats are related to two broad habitat categories)"

3. Assessing Atlantic habitat-types according to the 'Low hanging fruits' approach

3.1 Background to the 'Low hanging fruits' approach

As opposed to the 'Worst situation approach', the 'Low Hanging Fruits (LHF)' approach focuses on habitats which have better chance to improve rapidly, therefore contributing to reaching Target 1 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

> ***TARGET 1: FULLY IMPLEMENT THE BIRDS AND HABITATS DIRECTIVES***
>
> To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments:
>
> 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show a favourable or improved conservation status; and
>
> 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.

The methodology proposed for identifying LHF habitats thus takes into account the approach taken to assess progress towards Target 1. 'In the guidelines for assessing conservation status and species at biogeographical level (2007-2012), the different options for changes in conservation status between two reporting periods were presented in a matrix, as shown in Table 3.1:

Table 3.1. Matrix showing the different cases of changes in conservation status between the (2001-2006) and the (2007-2012) reporting periods

Change in conservation status between reporting periods		CS in 2007-2012							
		FV	**U1 +**	**U1**	**U1 -**	**U2 +**	**U2**	**U2 -**	**XX**
CS in 2001 - 2006	**FV**	A (=)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	E (x)
	U1	A (+)	B (+)	D (=)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	C (-)	E (x)
	U2	A (+)	B (+)	B (+)	B (+)	B (+)	D (=)	C (-)	E (x)
	XX	A (=)	B (+)	D (=)	C (-)	B (+)	D (=)	C (-)	D (=)

FV = Favourable, **U1** = Unfavourable – inadequate, **U2** = Unfavourable – bad, **XX** = Unknown

The signs between brackets indicate the type of change in the conservation status between reporting periods: **(=)** no change, **(+)** improvement, **(-)** deterioration, **(x)** not known.

'**A**' indicates 'favourable' assessments, '**B**' 'improved' assessments, '**C**' 'deteriorated' assessments, '**D**' unfavourable and unknown assessments that did not change, and '**E**' assessments that became 'unknown'.

Source: Guidelines for Article 17 reporting 2013)

Improvements in conservation status are met in the following cases:

An assessment becomes FV while it was not in the last reporting round
Change from U2 to U1
Change from – to = or +
Change from = to +.

3.2 Proposed methodological approach to identify 'low hanging fruits' (LHF)

The proposed methodology takes into account the following main criteria:

Number of parameters responsible for an Unfavourable Conservation status of a feature (the less parameters, the easier to reach Favourable Conservation Status).
Natura 2000 coverage (the higher the coverage of a feature, the better chances to set conservation measures and improve).
Expert assessment on what is needed to improve the biogeographic assessment in the sense of Target 1 (i.e. either improving status class or improving trend in conservation status).

As not only improvement in status class but also improvements of status trend counts as progress towards Target 1, the method was developed in a way that features in all classes would qualify, also in the 'bad' class.

Step 1: sort & group all features (species or habitats) according to their conservation status and trend in conservation status:

Group 1 – Features that already are in FV
Group 2 – U1+ could change to FV
Group 3 – U1= could change to U1+
Group 4 – U1x could change to U1+
Group 5 – U1- could change to U1=
Group 6 – U2+ could change to U1
Group 7 – U2= could change to U2+
Group 8 – U2x could change to U2+
Group 9 – U2- could change to U2=
Group 10 – XX could change to U1+ or U2+

Step 2: Summing up the conservation status parameters reported for each habitat or species in each Member State that shares the feature in a particular biogeographic region and divide it with the representation (coverage) of the feature in Natura 2000 (in percent)

The following algorithm is proposed: **C = A/B** then multiplied by 100

A = the sum of the parameters Range, Area and Structure & Function (in the case of habitats) or the sum of the parameters Range, Population and Habitat for the species (in the case of species) for all Member States in the region where the habitat or the species occurs.
B = Coverage of the feature by the Natura 2000 network (in percent)
C = Low Hanging Fruit (LHF) score for the habitat or species
For each parameter, the following rules are applied:

U2 = 2 points
U1 = 1 point
XX = 1 point
FV = 0 point

Example: Habitat 3130 in the Boreal biogeographical region: Range U1 in LV (1p), Area U1 in LT and LV (2p), S&F U1 in EE, FI, LT and SE and U2 in LV (6p) = in total 9 points. This is divided with percentage of the habitat that occurring in Natura 2000 sites in the Boreal region (57.48%) and then multiplied by 100. This gives the score 15,66.

Step 3: The features are sorted within each LHF Group 1- 10 after their score from lowest to highest.

Step 4: For each feature the need for improvement in order to contribute to Target 1 is identified (as far as possible, sometimes there are too many unknowns) and the threats reported in Article 17 (only 'High') are taken into account.
Step 5: The features are checked by an expert one by one to sort out which of these habitats are true 'Low Hanging Fruits", i.e. could reach improvement in a limited period of time.

3.3 Testing the proposed approach for habitats in the Atlantic biogeographical region

Data from (2007-2012) Art.17 reporting for all Annex I habitats from the Atlantic region were used. An overview table of the detailed results can be found in Annex to this note.

The robustness of a methodological approach to identify "low hanging fruits" largely depends on the quality of the data from Article 17. The Atlantic region is probably the region with the best and most homogeneous data across Member States. Still, much of the information is based on expert judgment with rather week underpinning especially for Structure & Functions.

In the Atlantic region, 111 habitats listed under the Habitats Directive are reported.

Step 1 gives the following results after grouping the habitats:

- Group 1 – Habitats that already are FV – 5 habitats
- Group 2 – U1+ could change to FV – 6 habitats
- Group 3 – U1= could change to U1+ – 20 habitats
- Group 4 – U1x could change to U1+ – 5 habitats
- Group 5 – U1- could change to U1= – 8 habitats
- Group 6 – U2+ could change to U1 – 6 habitats
- Group 7 – U2= could change to U2+ – 20 habitats
- Group 8 – U2x could change to U2+ – 7 habitats
- Group 9 – U2- could change to U2= – 24 habitats

Habitats in each group share to a high extent the need for improvement, and groups with the same sort of improvement are closer to each other e.g. Group 3 and 7 – both should change from = to + to improve.

Steps 2 and 3 for all habitats was carried out - the defined algorithm C= A/B was applied and the habitats were ranked inside each group.

In general the habitats with few Member States responsible for improvement and with a high proportion of the habitat inside Natura 2000 are ranked high.

Step 4: For each habitat the main needs to reach improvement towards Target 1 were described based on the data from the Member States national Article 17 reports and the biogeographical assessment.

For most habitats it was rather clear what is needed and about how much as in most cases it is a trend that need to change from – to = or = to + and the most common parameter that should improve are Structure & Functions.

Step 5: Habitats with the highest probability to improve according to Target 1 were selected manually, primarily based on the need for improvement, but also in some cases by taking into account in addition the threats listed in the Art.17 (those reported as 'High').

Results of the tested approach are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Habitats selected as 'Low Hanging Fruits' (not ranked)

Group	Habitat	NEEDED FOR IMPROVEMENT (Critical parameters and MS to reach improvement)
Group 3	9150	Structure & Functions in ES and FR - improve quality in ES and FR
Group 3	3180	Structure & Functions in IE - improve quality in IE
Group 3	1420	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR
Group 3	2140	Structure & Functions in DK - improve quality in DK
Group 3	2180	Structure & Functions in FR and NL - improve Structure & Functions in FR and NL
Group 3	9110	Structure & Functions in DE - improve quality in DE
Group 3	1230	Structure & Functions in IE - improve quality in IE
Group 3	9130	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR
Group 5	9260	Range in ES - stop decrease in range in ES
Group 5	1340	Structure & Functions in DE - stop decrease in quality in DE
Group 5	5230	Area in PT - stop decline on area in PT
Group 7	91J0	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK
Group 7	4010	Structure & Functions in IE and UK - improve quality in IE and UK
Group 8	6440	Structure & Functions in DE - improve quality in DE
Group 9	91C0	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK
Group 9	3140	Structure & Functions in IE - stop decline in quality in IE
Group 9	3270	Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease in quality in FR
Group 9	91A0	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK
Group 9	3110	Structure & Functions in IE - stop decline in quality in IE

Note: Overlap with list of habitats according to 'Worst situation approach' flagged in yellow

Most habitat that are "easy targets" are those from Group 3 U1= should improve to U1+ or Group 5 and 9 U1- and U2- should improve to U1= respectively U2=. As in most cases Structure & Functions need to improve the more detailed information on what needed is lacking in the Article 17 reporting, so with that uncertainty an internal ranking between the listed habitats is not possible.

Comparing with Table 2.2, it can be seen that 2 'Low Hanging Fruits' habitats were also selected among the Top 20 Atlantic habitat-types according to the 'Worst situation approach', based on Art 17 (2001-2006) data i.e. 4010 (*Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix*) and 3110 (*Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains*). They are flagged in yellow in Table 3.2

3.4 Conclusions on the 'Low Hanging Fruits' approach applied to Atlantic habitat-types

- Most of the 'Low Hanging Fruits' habitats depend on improvements in only one MS (not surprising!)
- For most LHF habitats, a change in the trend of the 'Structure & Function' parameter is needed. Parameters 'Area' or 'Range' are probably more difficult to improve. This result is another argument in favour of more information on 'Structure & Function' in the Article 17

reporting as it is crucial information needed for a better assessment on how to improve conservation status.

- The 10 different groups of habitat can be further investigated for different uses, as they point out a) habitats that are in need of better information (Group 4, 8 and 10); b) habitats that are in need of stopping deterioration (Group 5 and 9); and c) habitats that are probably the closest to a change in status class: U1 to FV or U2 to U1 (Group 2 and 6).
- One result of this test is that in general habitats that need an improvement in trend from = to + or – to = are easier and faster in response than habitats that need to change status class from U1 to FV or U2 to U1. It is normally much easier to change a trend than to reach an improvement based on a threshold.
- Only two habitats from the previous priority ('Top 20') list based on 2007-2012 data are also in the LHF list, but that was expected as the ranking criteria were to a large extent opposed to each other.

4. Introduction to descriptive fact-sheets for Low Hanging Fruits habitats in the Atlantic region

Each of the 20 Top Low Hanging Fruits habitat-types identified for the Atlantic region are described in separate fact-sheets (see document entitled "Supporting elements for the Atlantic review seminar, 2nd part: Fact sheets for Low hanging fruits"habitats") and provide the following information:

- Summary: A summary of main features described in the following sections:
- Habitat description: as reflected in Manual of Habitats interpretation
- Distribution in the Atlantic region and coverage by Natura 2000 network: as reported by Member States in their 2013 report (covering the period 2007-2012)
- Biogeographical conservation status assessment: as reported by Member States in their 2013 report (covering the period 2007-2012) and available at: http: //bd. Eionet.europar.eu/article17/reports2012/
- Pressures, threats and proposed measures: as reported by Member States in their 2013 report (covering the period 2007-2012)
- Reason for selection as 'Low Hanging Fruit' habitat in the Atlantic region: outcome of an analysis of the parameters which could rapidly improve
- Priority conservation measures needed: outcome of an expert judgement analysis
- Links: link to the relevant page on the Art 17 portal http: //bd. Eionet.europar.eu/article17/reports2012/
- In addition, a section to be filled by Member States is appended to each fact-sheet.

Annex

Results of application of 'Low Hanging Fruit' criteria per habitat in the Atlantic Region

Legend:

CS = conservation status; **n° MS** = number of Member States where the habitat occurs in the region; **R** = Points for Range (see step 2 of methodology); **A** = Points for Area (see step 2 of methodology), **S&F** = Points for Structure & Functions (see step 2 of methodology); **Total**: Total of points summing up R, A, S&F; **Area (km²)** = Total area of habitat; **Area (N2K)** = Area of habitat inside the Natura 2000 network; **N2K cover (%)** = Percentage of total habitat area covered by the Natura 2000 network; **Cover class**: N2K cover expressed in classes (1 = 0-19,9 % , 2 = 20-49,9 %, 3 = 50-79,9 %, 4 = 80-100 %); **LHF index**: Result of the application of the algorithm under step 2 of the LHF methodology x 100; Low Hanging Fruits are marked in light red

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
Group 1 - Habitats in FV on Biogeographical level														
6140	FV	1	0	0	0	0	75.7	73.0	96	4	0.00	1	OK	NO HIGH
5210	FV	1	0	0	1	1	8.3	8.3	100	4	1.00	2	OK	M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
4090	FV	1	0	1	0	1	1,458.0	1,257.0	86	4	1.16	3	OK	NO HIGH
5120	FV	1	0	1	0	1	116.6	83.0	71	3	1.41	4	OK	J01 - fire and fire suppression
2160	FV	6	0	0	4	4	147.5	114.5	78	3	5.15	5	OK	A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
Group 2 - Habitats needs to be FV on Biogeographical level to improve														
3170	U1+	2	0	2	1	3	0.7	0.7	100	4	3.00	1	Area in ES and Structure & Functions in UK - increase area in ES and improve quality in UK, better imformation from UK	A02.01 - agricultural intensification; A04.01 - intensive grazing; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
8110	U1+	2	0	0	2	2	657.0	160.8	24	2	8.17	2	Structure & Functions in IE and	NO HIGH

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
													UK - improve quality in IE and UK	
21A0	U1+	2	0	1	3	4	174.4	64.7	37	2	10.78	3	Area in IE and Structure & Functions in IE and UK - increase the area in IE and improve quality in IE and UK	A04.01 - intensive grazing; A10 - Restructuring agricultural land holding; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
3130	U1+	8	2	6	9	17	591.9	46.1	8	1	218.27	4	Area in DE and FR and Structure & Functions in DE, FR, IE and UK - improve area in DE and FR, improve quality FR, UK and more, complex situation	A08 - Fertilisation; C01.03.02 - mechanical removal of peat; F01 - Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H01.08 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters; H01.09 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M01.04 - pH-changes
9120	U1+	7	0	4	10	14	136,933.5	1,266.8	1	1	1,513.38	5	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality to FV in FR	B02.01 - forest replanting; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J02.07 -

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K04 - Interspecific floral relations; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M01.01 - temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes); M01.02 - droughts and less precipitations
6240	U1+	1	0	1	0	1	NULL	0.1		x		6	Area in DE - increase area in DE	A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
Group 3 - Habitats needs to change from U1= to U1+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
3240	U1=	1	0	1	1	2	4.0	4.0	100	4	2.00	1	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - positiv trend in area and better information on Structure & Functions in ES	J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
1410	U1=	2	1	1	2	4	348.0	343.6	99	4	4.05	2	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease in area and improve quality in FR	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04.01.01 - intensive cattle grazing
9150	U1=	4	0	1	3	4	127.5	116.1	91	4	4.39	3	Structure & Functions in ES and FR - improve quality in ES and FR	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
8240	U1=	2	0	1	3	4	347.6	290.4	84	4	4.79	4	Area and Structure & Functions in IE - increase area and improve Structure & Functions in IE	A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; C01 - Mining and quarrying; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
3180	U1=	3	0	0	3	3	68.9	38.6	56	3	5.36	5	Structure & Functions in IE - improve quality in IE	NO HIGH
2260	U1=	2	3	3	3	9	0.4	0.4	95	4	9.45	6	Area and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - change trend on area to positive in ES and FR and improve quality in ES and FR	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; I01 - invasive non-native species; K05 - reduced fecundity/ genetic depression
1420	U1=	5	1	4	5	10	55.6	55.6	100	4	10.00	7	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR	A04 - grazing; D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01.01 - Erosion; K01.02 - Silting up; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
2140	U1=	5	0	1	6	7	211.0	147.5	70	3	10.01	8	Structure & Functions in DK - improve quality in DK	A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
2180	U1=	6	0	3	8	11	288.1	251.7	87	4	12.59	9	Structure & Functions in FR and NL - improve Structure & Functions in FR and NL	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes
9110	U1=	4	1	1	5	7	249.8	116.4	47	2	15.03	10	Structure & Functions in DE - improve quality in DE	B02.01 - forest replanting; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
2110	U1=	9	2	6	8	16	21.0	19.8	94	4	17.05	11	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decline	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E06 - Other urbanisation,

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
													in area and improve quality in FR	industrial and similar activities; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G02.10 - other sport / leisure complexes; G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; J02.12 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; K01.01 - Erosion; L07 - storm, cyclone; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
91F0	U1=	4	5	7	6	18	164.2	163.9	100	4	18.04	12	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - improve area and quality in FR	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; C01 - Mining and quarrying; F03.01.01 - damage caused by game (excess population density); G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.04 - Flooding modifications; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J02.10 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity
5110	U1=	3	1	1	1	3	45.2	7.0	15	1	19.43	13	Range and Structure & Functions in ES - increase range, improve quality and better information on area from ES	A04 - grazing; J01 - fire and fire suppression; K04 - Interspecific floral relations
1230	U1=	7	0	2	8	10	2,475.6	1,181.0	48	2	20.96	14	Structure & Functions in IE - improve quality in IE	A04 - grazing; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H03 - Marine water pollution; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I02

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														- problematic native species
2120	U1=	9	1	6	11	18	73.3	61.3	84	4	21.53	15	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease in area and improve quality in FR	D01.02 - roads, motorways; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; J03 - Other ecosystem modifications; J03.01 - reduction or loss of specific habitat features; K01.01 - Erosion; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); L07 - storm, cyclone; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
2190	U1=	8	3	8	11	22	168.3	124.3	74	3	29.80	16	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and UK - change area trend to positive in in FR and UK, change trend in Structure & Functions to positive in UK and better inforamtion Structure & Functions trend from FR	A04 - grazing; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.04.02 - lack of flooding; J02.07.02 - groundwater abstractions for public water supply; J02.08 - Raising the groundwater table /artificial recharge of groundwater; J02.12 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; J03.01 - reduction or loss of specific habitat features; J03.03 - reduction, lack or prevention of erosion; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6110	U1=	4	1	7	5	13	40.0	14.5	36	2	35.88	17	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decline in area and improve quality in FR	A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; I01 - invasive non-native species; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02 - Biocenotic evolution,

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
5130	U1=	7	1	5	8	14	199.0	69.2	35	2	40.28	18	Area in FR and UK and Structure & Functions in FR, IE and UK - increase area in FR and UK and improve quality in FR, IE and UK	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04.01.02 - intensive sheep grazing; A04.02.05 - non intensive mixed animal grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; K04.05 - damage by herbivores (including game species); I02 - problematic native species; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K03.02 - parasitism (fauna); K03.07 - other forms of interspecific faunal competition; K04 - Interspecific floral relations; U - Unknown threat or pressure
1150	U1=	6	2	3	8	13	7,340.9	1,271.4	17	1	75.06	19	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - Improve Structure & Functions and better information on Area in FR	A08 - Fertilisation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; F01 - Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.02 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J03 - Other ecosystem modifications; K01.01 - Erosion; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
9130	U1=	5	0	3	7	10	6,220.0	261.4	4	1	237.93	20	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														measures; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; K04.03 - introduction of disease (microbial pathogens); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
Group 4 - Habitats needs to change from U1x to U1+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
9340	U1x	2	0	0	2	2	523.0	251.9	48	2	4.15	1	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES and better knowledge from FR	J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity
4040	U1x	3	1	1	4	6	47.0	44.5	95	4	6.34	2	Area in ES and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - increase area in ES and improve quality in ES and FR, better information from ES	A04 - grazing; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K04 - Interspecific floral relations
1210	U1x	7	2	5	7	14	181.1	139.4	77	3	18.20	3	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - change trend on area from decreasing to increasing and inproved quality in FR	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; G05.05 - intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches; H03 - Marine water pollution; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; L07 - storm, cyclone; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
8310	U1x	6	2	2	5	9	18,852.0	19.0	0	1	8,929.91	4	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and lack of information from ES - increase area and improve quality in FR and better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A05 - livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing); A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; E03 - Discharges; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
6420	U1x	2	2	2	2	6	Null	Null		x			Area and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - Better information on area in ES and FR, stop decrease on area in FR and improve quality in ES	A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
													and FR	
Group 5 - Habitats needs to change from U1- to U1= on Biogeographical level to improve														
9260	U1-	1	1	1	0	2	65.0	65.0	100	4	2.00	1	Range in ES - stop decrease in range in ES	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; I01 - invasive non-native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; L09 - fire (natural)
92A0	U1-	1	0	1	1	2	10.4	10.4	100	4	2.00	2	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - improve area and Structure & Functions in ES, and better knowledge on trends	H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
9380	U1-	2	0	1	1	2	54.0	54.0	100	4	2.00	3	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - stop decrease in area and Structure & Functions in ES	G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; J01 - fire and fire suppression
1340	U1-	2	1	1	3	5	0.2	0.2	100	4	5.00	4	Structure & Functions in DE - stop decrease in quality in DE	A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
9580	U1-	2	1	2	2	5	8.0	8.0	100	4	5.00	5	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - stop decrease in area and Structure & Functions in ES	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; K05 - reduced fecundity/ genetic depression
2170	U1-	7	0	4	7	11	47.7	25.6	54	3	20.53	6	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decline in area and quality in FR	A04 - grazing; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.01 - reduction or loss of specific habitat features; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
3160	U1-	9	4	8	10	22	46.7	22.9	49	2	44.79	7	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR	A08 - Fertilisation; B01 - forest planting on open ground; C01.03.02 - mechanical removal of peat; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
5230	U1-	1	0	1	0	1	Null	Null		x			Area in PT - stop decline on area in PT	I01 - invasive non-native species
Group 6 - Habitats needs to change from U2+ to U1 on Biogeographical level to improve														
7240	U2+	1	0	1	2	3	0.8	0.8	100	4	3.00	1	Area and Structure & Functions in UK - Improvment in quality and more information about Area in UK	A04 - grazing; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
8120	U2+	2	0	1	3	4	6.9	6.7	98	4	4.08	2	Structure & Functions in UK - Improved quality in U, but hard to say how much	A04 - grazing; A04.02.02 - non intensive sheep grazing; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
4060	U2+	3	1	2	5	8	667.6	375.4	56	3	14.23	3	Structure & Functions in IE and UK - improve quality in IE and UK and better information from ES	A04 - grazing; A04.02.02 - non intensive sheep grazing; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
1220	U2+	5	0	4	6	10	70.7	43.1	61	3	16.41	4	Structure & Functions in UK - Improved quality in U, but hard to say how much	C01 - Mining and quarrying; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; J03 - Other ecosystem modifications; K01 - abiotic

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														(slow) natural processes; L07 - storm, cyclone; L08 - inundation (natural processes); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
7210	U2+	7	2	8	9	19	96.7	66.1	68	3	27.78	5	Structure & Functions in IE - stop decrease in quality in IE is problebly enough or could be a need to inprove quality	A01 - Cultivation; A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; F06 - Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.02 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
3260	U2+	9	4	8	10	22	1,512.8	263.7	17	1	126.22	6	Area in DE and Structure & Functions in DE and UK - increase area in DE and improve quality in DE and UK	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A08 - Fertilisation; A10 - Restructuring agricultural land holding; C03 - Renewable abiotic energy use; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H01.01 - pollution to surface waters by industrial plants; H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
Group 7 - Habitats needs to change from U2= to U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
8160	U2=	1	0	1	1	2	1.0	1.0	100	4	2.00	1	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - increase area and improve quality in FR	C01 - Mining and quarrying; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6170	U2=	2	0	0	3	3	200.8	200.8	100	4	3.00	2	Structure & Functions in ES and UK - improve quality in UK and better information from ES	A04 - grazing; E04 - Structures, buildings in the landscape; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
2250	U2=	2	0	1	3	4	0.1	0.1	91	4	4.40	3	Area in UK and Structure & Functions in DK and UK - portive trend on area in UK and improved quality in DK and UK	H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
6150	U2=	1	0	1	2	3	712.2	348.9	49	2	6.12	4	Area and Structure & Functions in UK - increase area and improve quality in UK	A04 - grazing; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
2230	U2=	2	2	2	3	7	0.1	0.1	97	4	7.21	5	Area and Structure & Functions in ES and PT - improve area and Structure & Functions in ES and PT and better information from PT	G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; K01.01 - Erosion
91J0	U2=	2	2	2	4	8	13.8	7.6	55	3	14.50	6	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK	F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
6130	U2=	5	2	6	6	14	3.9	3.5	88	4	15.90	7	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and UK - stop decrease in area and improve quality in FR and UK	A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; E03.01 - disposal of household / recreational facility waste; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I02 - problematic native species; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K04.01 - competition (flora)
1330	U2=	9	0	6	10	16	1,053.4	947.1	90	4	17.79	8	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and UK - stop decline in area and improve quality in FR and UK	A04.01.01 - intensive cattle grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H04.02 - Nitrogen-

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.03 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J02.12 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; J02.12.02 - dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
9190	U2=	6	0	5	8	13	419.0	267.4	64	3	20.37	9	Structure & Functions in DE and FR - improve quality in DE and FR could be enough?	E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); F03.01.01 - damage caused by game (excess population density); G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
7220	U2=	8	2	3	10	15	25.8	18.9	73	3	20.54	10	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and Area in UK - change the trend to positive for Area and quality in FR and better data from UK and changed trend if needed	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; F03.01.01 - damage caused by game (excess population density); H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
1320	U2=	8	5	7	8	20	130.8	124.4	95	4	21.03	11	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - change the trend to positive for Area and quality in FR	A04 - grazing; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.02.02 - estuarine and coastal dredging; J02.12.02 - dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems; K01.01 - Erosion; K06 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
2150	U2=	7	4	5	9	18	21.2	17.3	82	4	21.98	12	Area in FR and Structure & Functions in DE, FR, NL and UK - complex situation	A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; K01.01 - Erosion; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
91D0	U2=	7	2	6	10	18	59.2	42.1	71	3	25.33	13	Area and Structure & Functions in FR, NL and UK and Structure & Functions in DK - complex situation	B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above; G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K04 - Interspecific floral relations; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6120	U2=	4	4	7	6	17	28.3	13.4	47	2	36.01	14	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and NL - stop decrease of area and improve quality in FR and NL	A01 - Cultivation; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; C01 - Mining and quarrying; E01.02 - discontinuous urbanisation; E02.03 - other industrial / commercial

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														area; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.04 - Flooding modifications; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
3150	U2=	8	3	4	11	18	760.9	333.4	44	2	41.08	15	Structure & Functions DE and IE - improve quality in DE and IE, better information from DE	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; F06 - Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K01.03 - Drying out
4030	U2=	9	0	5	13	18	18,023.1	6,052.2	34	2	53.60	16	Structure & Functions in ES and FR - improve quality in ES and FR, better information from ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A04.02.02 - non intensive sheep grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J01.01 - burning down; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K04 - Interspecific floral relations

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
7120	U2=	6	3	7	11	21	757.0	228.1	30	2	69.70	17	Area and Structure & Functions in IE - stop the increase of area and quality in IE and change to a decrease	A01 - Cultivation; C01.03 - Peat extraction; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6430	U2=	9	1	4	13	18	1,382.7	310.3	22	2	80.21	18	Structure & Functions in DE, DK and FR - improve quality in DE, DK and FR and better information from DE and ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; E01.01 - continuous urbanisation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J02.12.02 - dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
4010	U2=	9	4	10	15	29	6,777.8	1,968.9	29	2	99.83	19	Structure & Functions in IE and UK - improve quality in IE and UK	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A04.02.02 - non intensive sheep grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K01.01 - Erosion; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
9170	U2=	1	1	1	1	3	Null	5.8		x			Area and Structure & Functions in DE - improve quality and better information on area and trend in DE	B02.02 - forestry clearance; F03.01.01 - damage caused by game (excess population density); K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K04.02 - parasitism (flora)
Group 8 - Habitats needs to change from U2x to U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
6440	U2x	1	0	1	2	3	0.3	0.3	84	4	3.56	1	Structure & Functions in DE - improve quality in DE	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A08 - Fertilisation; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
6220	U2x	2	2	3	3	8	58.4	58.4	100	4	8.00	2	Area and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - positive trend on area in ES and FR, improved quality in ES and FR and better information on Structure & Functions from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A04 - grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; A10 - Restructuring agricultural land holding; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; C01 - Mining and quarrying; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; J01 - fire and fire suppression; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
2320	U2x	3	2	2	5	9	33.8	19.0	56	3	16.05	3	Structure & Functions in DK - better inforamtion on trend of quality and improved quality in DK	A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
4020	U2x	4	0	3	6	9	2,324.0	506.1	22	2	41.33	4	Area in FR and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - increase area in FR, improve quality in ES and FR and better information on Structure & Functions in ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
2130	U2x	9	1	7	12	20	1,108.8	521.5	47	2	42.52	5	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and UK - stop decline in area and and improve quality in FR and UK, and better knowlwdgw about trends in FR	A04 - grazing; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H04

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														- Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J02.12 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; K01.01 - Erosion; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K03 - Interspecific faunal relations; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
7230	U2x	8	6	11	12	29	320.8	217.7	68	3	42.74	6	Area and Structure & Functions in IE - stop decrease in Area and get an increase and better knowledge about quality and improvevment if needed in IE	A02.01 - agricultural intensification; A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; B01 - forest planting on open ground; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.02 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
6160	U2x	2	1	1	1	3	Null	211.0		x			More information from ES	G02 - Sport and leisure structures; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
Group 9 - Habitats needs to change from U2- to U2= on Biogeographical level to improve														
4080	U2-	1	1	1	2	4	0.2	0.2	100	4	4.00	1	Area and Structure & Functions in UK - stop	A04 - grazing; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
													decrease in Area and quality in UK	pollutants
91C0	U2-	1	0	1	2	3	254.4	151.8	60	3	5.03	2	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK	B06 - grazing in forests/ woodland; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; K04 - Interspecific floral relations
6520	U2-	1	0	2	2	4	10.5	7.3	70	3	5.72	3	Area and Structure & Functions in UK - stop decrease in Area and quality in UK	A08 - Fertilisation; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
1310	U2-	9	0	7	7	14	223.8	220.0	98	4	14.25	4	Area in PT and Structure & Functions in IE - Improve quality in IE and stop negative trend in area in PT	A04.01.01 - intensive cattle grazing; H03 - Marine water pollution; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; J02.01.03 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; J02.02.02 - estuarine and coastal dredging; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J02.12 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; K01.01 - Erosion; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M01.07 - sea-level changes
9180	U2-	3	0	2	5	7	183.1	76.6	42	2	16.75	5	Area in FR and Structure & Functions in UK - stop decline of area in FR and improve quality in UK	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B06 - grazing in forests/ woodland; E03 - Discharges; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; K04 - Interspecific floral relations
2310	U2-	4	1	6	7	14	61.3	48.6	79	3	17.66	6	Area and Structure & Functions in DE - stop decline in area and improve quality in DE	A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
3140	U2-	8	2	2	10	14	872.9	603.1	69	3	20.26	7	Structure & Functions in IE - stop decline in quality in IE	A08 - Fertilisation; F01 - Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H01.01 - pollution to surface waters by industrial plants;

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; H02.07 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; K01.02 - Silting up; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K03.05 - antagonism arising from introduction of species
3270	U2-	8	3	6	8	17	34.9	20.7	59	3	28.76	8	Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease in quality in FR	D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters; J02.06.08 - surface water abstractions for navigation; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
91T0	U2-	1	2	2	1	5	0.4	0.1	16	1	31.43	9	Area and Structure & Functions in DE - stop decrease in area and Structure & Functions in DE	H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input
7140	U2-	9	4	9	13	26	179.3	143.0	80	3	32.59	10	Structure & Functions in UK - stop decrease in quality in UK and better information from DE and UK	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; C01.03 - Peat extraction; C03.03 - wind energy production; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														sources and diffuse sources); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.02 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
7130	U2-	4	0	3	4	7	24,269.4	5,078.1	21	2	33.45	11	Area and Structure & Functions in UK - stop decrease in Area and quality in UK	A04 - grazing; A04.02.02 - non intensive sheep grazing; B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees); C01.03.02 - mechanical removal of peat; C03.03 - wind energy production; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J01.01 - burning down; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; K01.01 - Erosion; K01.03 - Drying out; L09 - fire (natural)
2330	U2-	7	3	7	11	21	83.7	48.8	58	3	36.05	12	Area in DE and FR - stop decrease of area in DE and FR	A04 - grazing; C01 - Mining and quarrying; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
91A0	U2-	3	0	4	5	9	1,068.6	242.2	23	2	39.72	13	Structure & Functions in UK - improve quality in UK	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B06 - grazing in forests/ woodland; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species
7150	U2-	9	4	8	10	22	35.9	19.0	53	3	41.51	14	Area and Structure & Functions in FR and EI - stop decrease of Area and quality in FR and IE	A01 - Cultivation; A04 - grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; B01 - forest planting on open ground; B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees); H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01.02 - droughts and less precipitations
91E0	U2-	9	0	8	14	22	1,987.4	912.4	46	2	47.92	15	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease of Area and quality in FR	B01 - forest planting on open ground; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.02.01 - dredging/ removal of limnic sediments; J02.04 - Flooding modifications; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03 - Other ecosystem modifications; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity
6210	U2-	8	1	12	13	26	2,534.5	1,010.9	40	2	65.19	16	Area and Structure & Functions in ES and FR - stop decrease in area and improve quality in ES and FR	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.01 - intensive mowing or intensification; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I02 - problematic native species; J03.02 -

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
7110	U2-	8	9	14	15	38	176.4	95.2	54	3	70.46	17	Area in UK and Structure & Functions in IE and UK - stop de decrease in Area in UK and quality in IE and UK would be enough	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; A09 - Irrigation; C01.03 - Peat extraction; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, K02.01 - species composition change (succession); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M01.02 - droughts and less precipitations
6230	U2-	9	3	15	14	32	718.0	300.3	42	2	76.51	18	Area in DE and FR and Structure & Functions in DE and UK - stop decline in area in DE and FR, improve quality in DE and UK and better information from ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A02.01 - agricultural intensification; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; H07 - Other forms of pollution; I02 - problematic native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K01.01 - Erosion; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
3110	U2-	8	6	9	12	27	615.3	127.8	21	2	130.02	19	Structure & Functions in IE - stop decline in quality in IE	A02.01 - agricultural intensification; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; C01.03.02 - mechanical removal of peat; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial,

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														marine & brackish); H01.05 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities; H01.09 - diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H02.06 - diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K01.02 - Silting up; M01.04 - pH-changes
6410	U2-	9	4	13	14	31	973.1	156.8	16	1	192.43	20	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decrease of Area and quality in FR adn better information from ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K04 - Interspecific floral relations; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6510	U2-	8	7	12	13	32	5,039.8	684.3	14	1	235.68	21	Area and Structure & Functions in DE, ES and FR - stop decrease in area and improve quality in DE, ES and FR, better information on area from DE	A01 - Cultivation; A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A02.01 - agricultural intensification; A02.03 - grassland removal for arable land; J02.04 - Flooding modifications; A03.01 - intensive mowing or intensification; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A06.03 - biofuel-production; A06.04 - abandonment of crop production; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; E01.01 -

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
														continuous urbanisation; E02.03 - other industrial / commercial area; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
9330	U2-	2	2	3	3	8	1,006.0	6.2	1	1	1,293.89	22	Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop declaine in quality in FR, and better knowledge in general from ES	
9160	U2-	8	3	5	9	17	15,310.5	98.8	1	1	2,633.34	23	Structure & Functions in DE and UK - mainly improve qulaity in DE and UK, but also complicated situation	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B02.01 - forest replanting; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); F03.01.01 - damage caused by game (excess population density); H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; H04.01 - Acid rain; H04.02 - Nitrogen-input; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); K04 - Interspecific floral relations
3120	U2-	1	1	2	2	5	6.0	Null		x			Area and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decline in area and quality in FR	J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
Group 10 - Habitats needs to change from XX to U1+ or U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
8150	XXx	1	1	0	1	2	0.3	0.3	100	4	2.00	1	More information from FR on Range and Structure & Functions	K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession
3220	XXx	1	1	1	1	3	41.0	41.0	100	4	3.00	2	More information from ES	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.04.02 - lack of flooding; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general

Habitat	CS	n° MS	R	A	S&F	Total	Area (km²)	Area (N2K)	N2K cover (%)	Cover class	LHF index	Rank	Need for improvement	Important threats ('high' only)
3250	XX	1	1	1	1	3	1.0	1.0	100	4	3.00	3	More information from ES	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.04.02 - lack of flooding
8130	XX=	2	0	1	1	2	883.5	248.5	28	2	7.11	4	More information from ES	L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide
9240	XXx	1	1	0	1	2	267.0	68.0	25	2	7.85	5	Structure & Functions in ES - improve knowledge and quality of Structure & Functions in ES	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; L09 - fire (natural)
8210	XXx	5	0	5	7	12	630.9	345.4	55	3	21.92	6	More information from ES	C01 - Mining and quarrying; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants; I01 - invasive non-native species; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; L04 - avalanche
8230	XX=	4	0	2	2	4	1,844.0	335.0	18	1	22.02	7	More information from ES	G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K04 - Interspecific floral relations
8220	XXx	6	0	4	6	10	1,360.6	198.7	15	1	68.46	8	More information from ES	G05.07 - missing or wrongly directed conservation measures; I01 - invasive non-native species; J03.02 - anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity; K02.01 - species composition change (succession); L04 - avalanche
9560	XX	1	1	1	1	3	3,798.0	38.0	1	1	299.84	9	More information from ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; B02.04 - removal of dead and dying trees; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; J01.01 - burning down
9230	XXx	3	0	3	2	5	95,693.0	764.0	1	1	626.26	10	Area in FR - improve area in FR	NO HIGH