Supporting elements for the

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean region

- For the first Mediterranean seminar held in 2014, a list of 23 habitat-types of priority interest for discussion among Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Steering Committee. The explanation of the approach was described in the pre-scoping document for the Mediterranean region prepared by ETC/BD in October 2013[1]. Section 3 of the present report presents a re-assessment of these 23 previously selected habitat types, applying the (almost) same methodology than in 2013, 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 Mediterranean 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 23 previously selected Mediterranean habitats according to the 'worst situation approach', making use of 2007-2012 Art 17 reporting, provides similarities with the 2013 ranking, with coastal, dune, and forest habitat types ranked first.

- Applying the Low Hanging Fruits approach leads to a selection of 23 habitat-types among which only 2 are common with the 2013 list of 23 habitats selected according to the 'worst situation approach' with 2001-2006 Art 17 data.

- Descriptive fact-sheets are presented for each of the 23 selected Low Hanging Fruits habitats

- It should be noted that Art 17 data used for Greece are those which were delivered lately in 2015. Occurrence of habitats in Croatia was only considered for the analysis on Low Hanging Fruits and not for the update of the ranking of habitats assessed according to the "worst situation approach" (in order to be kept consistent with the previous ranking done in 2013, before Croatia's accession to the EU).

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[1] Arvela, M., Bailly Maitre, J., Evans, D., Mac Sharry, B. and Aronsson, M., 2013: Pre-scoping document for the Natura 2000 Seminar at the Mediterranean Region. ETC/BD report to the European Environment Agency

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 Mediterranean Natura 2000 Biogeographical seminar took place in May 2014, preceded by preparatory workshops for this region. As a starting point to discussions among Member States on which habitats (species)[2] 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 reporting for the period 2001-2006, and to prepare so-called 'Pre-scoping document' for each biogeographical region. The methodology used in 2013 allowed identifying habitats in a rather bad situation, thus calling for urgent collaborative action among Member States.

Following discussion among Member States, a final selection of **23 habitat-types**[3] of the Mediterranean region were identified and ranked as priority for further action by Member States. This was reflected in the revised pre-scoping document for the Mediterranean region prepared by ETC/BD in October 2013.

Now that the first phase of the Natura 2000 Biogeographical process is over, with all biogeographical regions having been covered, a new phase has been initiated 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 Mediterranean region will take place in November 2017.

The present document gathers a number of elements/ analyses, which were agreed as needed in support to the preparation of the Mediterranean review seminar, namely:

In section 2: revisiting the assessment which had been made in October 2013, based on Art 17 (2001-2006) and leading to the identification of 23 priority Mediterranean 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 October 2013 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'.**

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[2] As part of the 2013 pre-scoping document, both habitats and species were ranked. In this document only habitats are taken into account

[3] The original ranking by ETC/BD applied to 26 habitat types. A further selection was made by Member States, resulting in a shortened list of 23 habitat-types

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 and with relatively low effort. This approach is called '**Low Hanging Fruits' approach**. Twenty-three habitat types selected according to this approach in the Mediterranean region are presented and ranked.

In section 4, individual fact-sheets for the 23 Low Hanging Fruits habitat types in the Mediterranean region are presented.

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

2.1 Data used

In the revised pre-scoping document for the Mediterranean region, prepared in October 2013, 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). Overall 23 priority habitats had been selected and were reflected in this pre-scoping document. In the following section, a re-analysis and a re-ranking of the 23 previously selected habitats are made, using more recent Art. 17 data, i.e. from the period 2007-2012 (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17).
Art 17 data used for Greece are those from delayed delivery made by Greece in 2015.

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 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 which occur in a higher number of countries in the region).

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

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

Criterion B. *Habitat types at unfavourable conservation status*

Criterion C. *Trend information (declining trend)*

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

Criterion B. *Habitat types at unfavourable conservation status*
(U2 & U1 & XX)

The terms of reference for the biogeographical seminars exclude from the discussion habitats already at favourable conservation status. This is why habitats with favourable conservation status are not

taken into account under criterion B. Habitats are allocated a score based on their conservation status in each Member State in the following way:

The habitat 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 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 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[4]

2.2.2 Applying the methodology to define the Priority Index

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

For example the Priority Index for the habitat 2260 "*Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs*" in the Mediterranean region is assessed as follows:

	Member State	Score for criteria A	Conservation status	Score for criteria B	Trend	Score for criteria C
	CY		FV			
	ES		U2	2	X	
	FR		U1	1	=	
	GR		U1	1	=	
	IT		U2	2	-	1
	PT		U1	1	=	
		6		7		1
Priority Index	48					

A = 6

B = 2(N°U2) + 1(N°U1) + 1(N°XX) = 2*2 + 1*3+1*0 = 7

C = 1(N°-) = 1

Priority Index = A*(B+C) = 6*(7+1) = 48

2.2.3 Criteria for clustering habitats

The first discussions in 2011 on the new Natura 2000 seminars at biogeographical level identified a need to cluster the habitats into broader habitat groups. The clustering of habitat types developed by

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[4] 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.

the EEA and the ETC/BD for the EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline[5] was used, with a slight adaptation, as a basis to group habitat types under broad habitat groups for the first Mediterranean 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.

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 23 previously selected Mediterranean 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 256 (because of two parameters used for criterion C), while calculation using (2007-2012) Art 17 data can reach maximal value 192 (one parameter used for criterion C).

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

- Habitat 92A0 (Salix alba and Populus alba galleries) is now ranked first while it was ranked 9 th
- Habitat 92D0 (Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) also now ranks first, while it was ranked 14th
- Habitat 2110 (Embryonic shifting dunes) still ranks on the top of the list (3rd instead of 1rst)
- Habitat 1210 (Annual vegetation of drift lines) and 1310 (Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand) still rank among the five first priority habitats
- Habitat (Mediterranean temporary ponds) which was previously ranked 10th now ranks 5th
- Habitat 1150 (Coastal lagoons) which was ranked 2nd in 2013, now ranks only 8th
- Habitat 1410 (Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)) and 1420 (Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)) which were ranked 4th in 2013, now ranks only 10th

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[5] 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 2.2 EU conservation status and Priority Index for habitats in the Mediterranean 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 Conserva-tion status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion			Priority Index (**and rank**) A*(B+C)	EU Conserva-tion status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (**and rank**) (2001-2006)
						A	B	C			
11	10	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N	U1	-	7	4	1	35 (**18**)	XX	63 (**10**)
1120		Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae)	Y	U1	=	7	4	1	35 (**18**)	U1	49 (**18**)
11	30	Estuaries	N	U2	X	5	5	1	30 (**22**)	XX	50 (**16**)
11	50	Coastal lagoons	Y	U2	X	6	8	1	54 (**8**)	U2	91 (**2**)
1170		Reefs	N	XX	=	8	5	1	48 (**12**)	U1	42 (**20**)
1210		Annual vegetation of drift lines	N	U1	=	7	8	0	56 (**5**)	U1	77 (**4**)
1310		Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	N	U1	-	7	7	2	63 (**3**)	U2	84 (**3**)
1410		Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	N	U2	-	7	6	1	49 (**10**)	XX	77 (**4**)
1420		Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	N	U2	-	7	6	1	49 (**10**)	XX	77 (**4**)
15	10	Mediterranean salt steppes (Limonietalia)	Y	U2	X	6	8	0	48 (**12**)	XX	60 (**12**)
2110		Embryonic shifting dunes	N	U2	=	7	9	0	63 (**3**)	U2	105 (**1**)
21	20	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	N	U2	=	5	8	0	40 (**16**)	U2	50 (**16**)
2190		Humid dune slacks	N	U2	-	4	6	2	32 (**21**)	U2	48 (**19**)
2230		Malcolmietalia dune grasslands	N	U1	X	7	7	1	56 (**5**)	U1	77 (**4**)
22	50	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	Y	U2	-	6	7	2	54 (**8**)	U1	54 (**15**)
2260		Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs	N	U2	-	6	7	1	48 (**12**)	XX	60 (**12**)
3140		Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	N	U1	=	7	4	1	35 (**18**)	U1	42 (**20**)
3170		Mediterranean temporary ponds	Y	U1	=	7	7	1	56 (**5**)	XX	63 (**10**)
83	30	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	N	U1	=	7	4	0	28 (**23**)	U1	42 (**20**)
92	A0	Salix alba and Populus alba galleries	N	U2	-	7	10	1	77 (**1**)	XX	70 (**9**)
92	D0	Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae)	N	U1	-	7	6	5	77 (**1**)	XX	56 (**14**)
9320		Olea and Ceratonia forests	N	U1	-	8	4	2	48 (**12**)	U1	72 (**8**)
9540		Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines	N	U1	=	6	4	2	36 (**17**)	XX	42 (**20**)

"**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)". Occurrence of habitats in Croatia was not considered in this analysis.

3 Assessing Mediterranean 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 in status trend counts as progress towards Target 1, the method was developed[6] in a way that features in all classes would qualify, also in the 'bad' class.

Step 1: Sort out and group all 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 values for conservation status of parameters reported for each habitat in each Member State that shares the habitat in a particular biogeographic region and divide it with the representation (coverage) of the habitat in Natura 2000 (in percent)

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

A = the sum of the parameters Range, Area and Structure & Function for all Member States in the region where the habitat occurs.
B = Coverage of the feature by the Natura 2000 network (in percent)
C = Low Hanging Fruit (LHF) score for the habitat

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[6] The methodology could be applied both for habitats and species. But in the following sections only habitats are considered.

For each parameter, the following rules are applied:

U2 = 2 points
U1 = 1 point
XX = 1 point
FV = 0 point
The lower the score the higher is the ranking of a habitat as LHF.

Example: Habitat 5320 in the Mediterranean biogeographical region: Range XX in ES (1p), Area U2 in FR, U1 in UK and XX in ES (4p), S&F U1 in FR, UK and XX in PT (3p) = in total 8 points. This is divided with percentage of the habitat that occurring in Natura 2000 sites in the Mediterranean region (25.21 %) and then multiplied by 100. This gives the score 31.73.

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 Mediterranean biogeographical region

Data from (2007-2012) Art.17 reporting for all Annex I habitats from the Mediterranean 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. In the Mediterranean region the quality of data is uneven between Member States. Much of the information is based on expert judgment with rather weak underpinning information especially for Structure & Functions.

In the Mediterranean region, 142 habitats listed under the Habitats Directive are reported.

As shown in 3.2, **Step 1** consists in identifying groups of habitats which fall under each 10 different scenario of possible improvement in conservation status:

- Group 1 – Habitats that already are FV   – 29 habitats
- Group 2 – U1+ could change to FV   – 1 habitat
- Group 3 – U1= could change to U1+   – 16 habitats
- Group 4 – U1x could change to U1+   – 21 habitats
- Group 5 – U1- could change to U1=   – 25 habitats
- Group 6 – U2+ could change to U1   – no habitat
- Group 7 – U2= could change to U2+   – 7 habitats
- Group 8 – U2x could change to U2+   – 4 habitat
- Group 9 – U2- could change to U2=   – 24 habitats
- Group 10 –XX could change to U1+ or U2+   – 15 habitats

Except for Groups 1 and 2, habitats in each group share a need for improvement, and groups with the same sort of improvement needed are closer to each other e.g. Group 3 and 7 – both should change from '=' to '+' to improve. However, within each group, measures needed for the change to happen may be quite different.

Steps 2 and 3 was carried out for all habitats, i.e. the defined algorithm C= A/B was applied and the habitats were ranked within 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 Art 17 national reports and the EU biogeographical assessments. For a habitat' conservation status to improve on a short term, mainly the parameters 'Structure and functions' and 'Area' are relevant, as opposed to 'Range' which generally can only improve on the long term. 'Future prospects' assessment was felt not reliable enough – because reported in a very heterogeneous way by Member States - to be used in the analysis. Thus, looking at the EU conservation status of a habitat within a biogeographical region, an analysis is made of which parameter is the most influential in assigning this status. Then, looking at national data, an analysis is made of which country is mainly responsible for the EU status of this parameter.

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 from = 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 possibility for a rapid 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	2150	Structure & Functions in PT - improve quality in PT
Group 3	3240	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better information from ES and IT
Group 3	4030	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better information from ES, IT and PT
Group 4	1520	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES
Group 4	91M0	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT
Group 4	91L0	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT
Group 5	8240	Area in PT - stop decline in Area in PT
Group 5	9510	Structure & Functions in IT - Improve quality in IT
Group 5	5430	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from ES
Group 5	3230	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR, better information from ES
Group 5	3280	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR, better information from ES
Group 5	5140	Area in PT - stop decline in Area in PT, better information from PT
Group 5	3150	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from ES
Group 5	4010	Area in PT - stop decline in Area in PT
Group 5	9180	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from ES and FR
Group 5	3250	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from PT
Group 5	5320	Area in FR - stop decline of Area in FR, better information from ES and PT
Group 9	9430	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES
Group 9	6520	Area in FR - stop decline in Area in FR
Group 9	9560	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES
Group 9	6210	Area in FR - stop decline in Area in FR
Group 9	6310	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better information from PT
Group 9	5220	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES

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

Most habitats that are "easy targets" are those from Group 5 or 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 is needed is lacking in the Article 17 reporting, so with such 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 23 Mediterranean habitat-types according to the 'Worst situation approach', based on Art 17 (2001-2006) data i.e. 6210 (Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (*important orchid sites)) and 6310 (Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp.). They are flagged in yellow in Table 3.2.

3.4 Conclusions on the 'Low Hanging Fruits' approach applied to Mediterranean 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 a 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 and 8); b) habitats that are in need of stopping deterioration (Group 5 and 9).
- 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 23') 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 Mediterranean region

Each of the 23 Top Low Hanging Fruits habitat-types identified for the Mediterranean region are described in separate fact-sheets (see document entitled "Supporting elements for the Mediterranean 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 the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats;
- Distribution in the Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean 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 in by Member States is appended to each fact-sheet.

Annex

Results of application of 'Low Hanging Fruit' criteria per habitat in the Mediterranean 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)
5120	FV	3	0	0	0	0	3151	1525	48.4	2	0.00	1	OK	B01 - forest planting on open ground; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; J01 - fire and fire suppression
5130	FV	3	0	0	0	0	200.4	144.6	72.12	3	0.00	2	OK	NO HIGH
62B0	FV	1	0	0	0	0	0.41	0.4	97.56	4	0.00	3	OK	NO HIGH
6460	FV	1	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.015	100	4	0.00	4	OK	NO HIGH
8110	FV	2	0	0	0	0	126.5	47.36	37.45	2	0.00	5	OK	NO HIGH
8120	FV	3	0	0	0	0	326.3	153.1	46.92	2	0.00	6	OK	NO HIGH
8140	FV	3	0	0	0	0	374.3	166.5	44.49	2	0.00	7	OK	NO HIGH
8150	FV	1	0	0	0	0	9.33	2.8	30.01	2	0.00	8	OK	NO HIGH
8320	FV	2	0	0	0	0	96.44	89.25	92.54	4	0.00	9	OK	L01 - volcanic activity
9130	FV	1	0	0	0	0	767.7	483.3	62.95	3	0.00	10	OK	NO HIGH
9140	FV	1	0	0	0	0	179.9	4.8	2.668	1	0.00	11	OK	NO HIGH
91BA	FV	1	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.5	41.67	2	0.00	12	OK	NO HIGH
91CA	FV	1	0	0	0	0	182.8	104.1	56.95	3	0.00	13	OK	NO HIGH
9210	FV	1	0	0	0	0	1454	1296	89.1	4	0.00	14	OK	NO HIGH

Group 1 - Habitats in FV on Biogeographical level

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)
9220	FV	1	0	0	0	0	392.9	224.5	57.13	3	0.00	15	OK	B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)
9270	FV	1	0	0	0	0	525.6	324.2	61.68	3	0.00	16	OK	NO HIGH
9280	FV	1	0	0	0	0	996	180.5	18.12	1	0.00	17	OK	NO HIGH
9290	FV	2	0	0	0	0	437.8	220.9	50.46	3	0.00	18	OK	B06 - Grazing in forests & woodland
9310	FV	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.4	70	3	0.00	19	OK	NO HIGH
9390	FV	1	0	0	0	0	88.64	38.17	43.06	2	0.00	20	OK	NO HIGH
93A0	FV	1	0	0	0	0	5.57	1.81	32.5	2	0.00	21	OK	NO HIGH
9410	FV	1	0	0	0	0	80.2	28.6	35.66	2	0.00	22	OK	NO HIGH
9590	FV	1	0	0	0	0	2.91	2.49	85.57	4	0.00	23	OK	NO HIGH
9370	FV	1	0	1	0	1	1.28	0.7	54.69	3	1.83	24	OK	NO HIGH
9110	FV	2	0	0	1	1	1558	617.5	39.64	2	2.52	25	OK	B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth
2220	FV	3	0	0	2	2	14.83	9.3	62.71	3	3.19	26	OK	E01.01 - continuous urbanisation; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; L07 - storm, cyclone
5420	FV	4	1	1	1	3	7855	2459	31.3	2	9.58	27	OK	A04 - grazing
4090	FV	5	0	3	1	4	18118	5470	30.19	2	13.25	28	OK	NO HIGH
5310	FV	3	1	1	1	3	165.3	9.41	5.691	1	52.71	29	OK	NO HIGH
Group 2 - Habitats needs to be FV on Biogeographical level to improve														
9570	U1+	2	1	2	1	4	12	4.66	38.83	2	10.30	1	Area in ES and MT, Range and Structure & Functions in MT - increase of Area in ES, increase Range and Area and improve quality in MT	A04 - grazing; J01.01 - burning down; L09 - fire (natural); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
Group 3 - Habitats needs to change from U1= to U1+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
2150	U1=	2	0	0	1	1	2399	744	31.02	2	3.22	1	Structure & Functions in PT - improve quality in PT	I01 - invasive non-native species
3240	U1=	4	0	0	2	2	77.74	34.93	44.93	2	4.45	2	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; C03 - Renewable abiotic energy use; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 -

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)
													information from ES and IT	human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation
5410	U1=	5	1	2	4	7	103.4	93.74	90.69	4	7.72	3	Range in IT, Area in FR and IT, Structure & Functions in FR, IT and MT - increas Range in IT, increase Area in FR and IT, improve quality in FR, IT and MT	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; E04 - Structures, buildings in the landscape; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species
3120	U1=	3	2	4	2	8	11.94	11.48	96.15	4	8.32	4	Range in IT, Area in FR, IT and PT, Structure & Functions in FR and PT - increase Range in IT, increase Area in FR, IT and PT, improve quality in FR and PT	G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
3220	U1=	1	0	1	1	2	4.4	0.99	22.5	2	8.89	5	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increas Area in ES, improve quality in ES, better imformation from ES	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.04 - Flooding modifications; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
3140	U1=	8	2	4	3	9	226.5	224.7	99.23	4	9.07	6	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase Area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; A09 - Irrigation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
2130	U1=	2	0	2	1	3	327.1	107.2	32.77	2	9.15	7	Area in ES and PT and Structure & Functions in PT - increas Area in ES end PT and improve quality in PT	G01.02 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; K01.01 - Erosion
4030	U1=	4	0	0	4	4	5830	2465	42.28	2	9.46	8	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better information from ES, IT and PT	A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; C01 - Mining and quarrying; E01.03 - dispersed habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J01.01 - burning down
6420	U1=	7	1	3	4	8	1021	709.3	69.45	3	11.52	9	Range, Area and Structure &	A02.03 - grassland removal for arable land; A03 - mowing

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)
													Functions in ES - increase Range and Area in and improve quality in ES	/ cutting of grassland; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above; D01.02 - roads, motorways; E01.01 - continuous urbanisation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J03.01 - reduction or loss of specific habitat features
92C0	U1=	3	1	1	1	3	597.1	153.8	25.75	2	11.65	10	Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Area and improve quality in IT	B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth
91B0	U1=	4	4	5	6	15	460.6	456.1	99.04	4	15.15	11	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increace area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES and PT	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A10 - Restructuring agricultural land holding; B01 - forest planting on open ground; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; C01 - Mining and quarrying; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
2330	U1=	2	1	3	1	5	692.4	207.9	30.03	2	16.65	12	Range in FR and Area in FR and PT - increase Range in FR and Area in FR and PT	C01 - Mining and quarrying; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E03 - Discharges; E05 - Storage of materials; I01 - invasive non-native species
3170	U1=	7	3	5	6	14	729.2	427.2	58.58	3	23.90	13	Range in FR and IT, Area in ES, FR and IT and Structure & Functions in FR and IT - increase Range in FR and IT, increase Area in ES, FR and IT, improve quality in FR and IT, better information from ES	A04 - Grazing by livestock; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H07 - Other forms of pollution; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05.02 - modifying structures of inland water courses; J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
7140	U1=	4	2	3	4	9	438.2	133.2	30.39	2	29.61	14	Area in ES and IT, Structure & Functions in IT - increase	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; C01 - Mining and quarrying; D01 - Roads,

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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 in ES and IT, improve quality in IT, better information from ES and PT	railroads and paths; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; L09 - fire (natural); J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
1210	U1=	8	2	6	5	13	576.5	222.5	38.59	2	33.69	15	Structure & Functions in FR and PT - improve quality in FR and PT, better information from ES	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; G05.05 - intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; L07 - storm, cyclone
9540	U1=	7	2	4	4	10	25151	7202	28.64	2	34.92	16	Range and Area in IT - increase Range and Area in IT	B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; J01 - fire and fire suppression; K03 - Interspecific faunal relations; L09 - fire (natural)
Group 4 - Habitats needs to change from U1x to U1+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
62A0	U1x	3	0	0	0	0	4384	1762	40.18	2	0.00	1	OK	NO HIGH
9520	U1x	1	0	1	0	1	28.23	28	99.19	4	1.01	2	Area in ES - increase Area in ES to FV	J01 - fire and fire suppression
1520	U1x	2	0	0	1	1	2390	796	33.31	2	3.00	3	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES	A06.01 - annual crops for food production; A06.02 - perennial non-timber crops; B01.01 - forest planting on open ground (native trees); C01.04.01 - open cast mining; I01 - invasive non-native species
6130	U1x	2	1	1	1	3	10.91	9.74	89.28	4	3.36	4	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase in Range and Area and improve quality in IT, better information from IT	NO HIGH
6170	U1x	5	0	1	2	3	2606	1691	64.86	3	4.63	5	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase Area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES	A04 - grazing; C01 - Mining and quarrying; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; J01 - fire and fire suppression

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)
91M0	U1x	2	0	0	1	1	16078	2648	16.47	1	6.07	6	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT	NO HIGH
92B0	U1x	2	0	1	1	2	172.5	52.24	30.29	2	6.60	7	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase Area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES	I01 - invasive non-native species; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
1330	U1x	1	0	1	1	2	10	3	30	2	6.67	8	Area and Structure & Functions in PT - increase Area and improve quality in PT	I01 - invasive non-native species
4020	U1x	2	1	1	2	4	440	244	55.45	3	7.21	9	Range in ES, Area in PT, Structure & Functions in ES and PT - increase Range in ES and Area in PT, improve quality in ES and PT, better information from ES	H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
95A0	U1x	2	1	1	1	3	290.3	107.3	36.95	2	8.12	10	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range and Area and improve quality in IT	J01.01 - burning down
91L0	U1x	1	0	0	1	1	443.5	52.82	11.91	1	8.40	11	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT	NO HIGH
3130	U1x	5	1	3	3	7	79.2	55.01	69.46	3	10.08	12	Range in IT, Area and Structure & Functions in FR and IT - increase Range in IT, increase Area in FR and IT, improve quality in FR and IT, better information from IT	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse
7150	U1x	3	2	3	2	7	258.4	78.71	30.46	2	22.98	13	Range in IT, Area in ES and IT, Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range in IT and Area in ES and IT, improve quality in IT, better	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; C01 - Mining and quarrying; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of

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)
													information from ES, IT and PT	hydrographic functioning, general
6410	U1x	4	1	3	4	8	567.6	194.6	34.28	2	23.33	14	Range in PT, Area in ES and FR, Structure & Functions in ES, FR and PT - increase Range in PT and Area in ES and FR, improve quality in ES, FR and PT, better information from ES and PT	A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
3160	U1x	3	2	3	3	8	150.3	50.31	33.47	2	23.90	15	Range in IT and PT, Area and Structure & Functions in ES, IT and PT - increase Range in IT and PT adn Area in ES, IT and PT, improve quality in ES, IT and PT, better information from ES, IT and PT	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
6110	U1x	6	2	2	3	7	1067	300.8	28.2	2	24.82	16	Range in IT, Area in ES and IT, Structure & Functions in ES - increase Range in IT and Area in ES and IT, improve quality in ES, better information from ES, IT and PT	C01 - Mining and quarrying
91E0	U1x	5	2	3	4	9	1323	455.1	34.4	2	26.16	17	Range in ES and IT, Area in ES, FR and IT and Structure & Functions in ES, FR, IT and PT - increase Range in ES and IT and Area in ES, FR and IT, improve quality in ES, FR, IT and PT, better information from ES, FR and PT	J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
6220	U1x	8	0	3	2	5	45287	8246	18.21	1	27.46	18	Area and Structure &	A01 - Cultivation; A02 - modification of cultivation

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)
													Functions in ES - increase Area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES	practices; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B02.01.02 - forest replanting (non native trees); C03 - Renewable abiotic energy use; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J01.01 - burning down
2230	U1x	7	3	6	5	14	149.9	72.06	48.08	2	29.12	19	Range in IT and PT, Area and Structure & Functions in ES, IT and PT - increase Range in IT and PT adn Area in ES, IT and PT, improve quality in ES, IT and PT, better information from ES and PT	D05 - Improved access to site; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species
7210	U1x	4	2	4	3	9	513.8	130.8	25.45	2	35.37	20	Range in ES and IT, Area in ES and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range in ES and IT and Area in ES, improve quality in IT, better information from ES	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; K01.01 - Erosion
8310	U1x	9	1	1	4	6	68675	6347	9.241	1	64.93	21	Range and Area in ES, Structure & Functions in ES and IT - increase Range and Area in ES and improve quality in ES and IT, better information from ES and MT	C01 - Mining and quarrying; D05 - Improved access to site; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E03 - Discharges
Group 5 - Habitats needs to change from U1- to U1= on Biogeographical level to improve														
8240	U1-	3	0	1	0	1	42.41	42.41	100	2	1.00	1	Area in PT - storp decline in Area in PT	C01 - Mining and quarrying
9510	U1-	1	0	1	1	2	41.12	31	75.39	4	2.65	2	Structure & Functions in IT - Improve quality in IT	NO HIGH
5430	U1-	4	1	1	1	3	428.2	410	95.74	4	3.13	3	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better	A04 - Grazing by livestock; I02 - problematic native species

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)
													information from ES	
9250	U1-	2	1	1	1	3	645	474.2	73.51	3	4.08	4	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT	NO HIGH
3230	U1-	2	1	1	2	4	9.73	9.13	93.83	4	4.26	5	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR, better information from ES	C01 - Mining and quarrying; C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation
3280	U1-	5	0	1	2	3	416	209.2	50.27	3	5.97	6	Structure & Functions in FR - improve quality in FR, better information from ES	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters
5140	U1-	1	0	1	1	2	150	45	30	2	6.67	7	Area in PT - stop decline in Area in PT, better information from PT	D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse
3150	U1-	7	2	2	4	8	633.1	590.1	93.2	4	8.58	8	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from ES	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; 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); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01.03 - Drying out
4010	U1-	1	0	1	1	2	12.6	2.83	22.46	2	8.90	9	Area in PT - stop decline in Area in PT	J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
3290	U1-	6	1	2	3	6	242.6	118.4	48.78	2	12.30	10	Range in ES - stop decline in Range ES, better information from ES	B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above; C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; D01.02 - roads, motorways; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.05.02 - modifying structures of inland water courses; J03.01 - reduction or loss of specific habitat features; K02 -

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)
														Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution
9530	U1-	6	1	1	2	4	8512	2734	32.12	2	12.45	11	Range and Area in ES - stop decline in Range and Area in ES	B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; J01 - fire and fire suppression; L09 - fire (natural)
9180	U1-	4	1	2	2	5	457.7	168.2	36.75	2	13.60	12	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from ES and FR	A04 - grazing
3250	U1-	5	1	3	6	10	464.9	287.4	61.81	3	16.18	13	Structure & Functions in IT - improve quality in IT, better information from PT	C01 - Mining and quarrying; C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; C03 - Renewable abiotic energy use; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.04 - Flooding modifications
3110	U1-	2	1	2	2	5	280	84	30	2	16.67	14	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase Area and improve quality in ES, better information from ES and PT	H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
92D0	U1-	8	2	5	5	12	1186	725	61.12	3	19.63	15	Structure & Functions in ES and IT - Improve quality in ES and IT, better information from PT	A01 - Cultivation; A02.03 - grassland removal for arable land; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.05.02 - modifying structures of inland water courses
5330	U1-	8	2	1	3	6	19419	5624	28.96	2	20.72	16	Range and Area in IT and Structure & Functions in ES - stop decline in Range and Area in IT and improve quality in ES, better	A04 - grazing; B01 - forest planting on open ground; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; I02 - problematic native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression

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)
													information from ES	
6430	U1-	5	1	3	4	8	939.4	344.8	36.7	2	21.80	17	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT, better information from ES	A08 - Fertilisation; I01 - invasive non-native species
9320	U1-	9	1	4	5	10	2489	1122	45.09	2	22.18	18	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT, better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A04 - grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; B02.02 - forestry clearance; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E04 - Structures, buildings in the landscape; I01 - invasive non-native species; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J01.01 - burning down
1240	U1-	9	2	4	3	9	722.2	248	34.35	2	26.20	19	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - stop decline in range and Area and improve quilty in IT, better information from ES	B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees); D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species
2270	U1-	5	2	4	4	10	588	224.4	38.15	2	26.21	20	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT, better information from ES and PT	E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E03 - Discharges; I01 - invasive non-native species; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes
1310	U1-	8	2	6	4	12	652.4	295.9	45.36	2	26.45	21	Area in FR and PT - stop decline in Area in FR and PT, better information from ES	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; A09 - Irrigation; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.02.02 - estuarine and coastal dredging; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; L07 - storm, cyclone
9330	U1-	4	2	3	4	9	6566	2133	32.48	2	27.71	22	Range in IT and Area in IT and PT - stop decline in Range in IT and Area in IT and PT, better information	A04 - grazing; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above; J01 - fire and fire suppression; 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)
													from ES	L09 - fire (natural)
5320	U1-	5	1	4	3	8	217.7	54.88	25.21	2	31.73	23	Area in FR - stop decline of Area in FR, better information from ES and PT	D05 - Improved access to site; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; I01 - invasive non-native species; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
9340	U1-	7	2	3	4	9	40976	8148	19.88	1	45.26	24	Range and Area in IT and Structure & Functions in ES - stop decline in Range and Area in IT and improve quality in ES, better information from ES	A04 - grazing; J01 - fire and fire suppression; L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide; L09 - fire (natural)
5230	U1-	6	2	3	5	10	362.7	64.7	17.84	1	56.05	25	Area in PT and Structure & Functions in IT - stop decline in Area in PT and improve quality in IT, better information from ES	B02.03 - removal of forest undergrowth; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; K04.05 - damage by herbivores (including game species); M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
Group 6 - Habitats needs to change from U2+ to U1 on Biogeographical level to improve														
No Habitats														
Group 7 - Habitats needs to change from U2= to U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
2170	U2=	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	Area and Structure & Functions in PT - increase Area and improve quality in PT	D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; K01.01 - Erosion
9150	U2=	3	0	0	3	3	970.4	521	53.69	3	5.59	2	Structure & Functions in ES and FR - Improve quality in ES and FR	B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth
9120	U2=	3	2	2	4	8	571.9	428.9	74.99	3	10.67	3	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase Range and Area and improve quality in ES, better information from FR and IT	A01 - Cultivation; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; J01.01 - burning down; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
5210	U2=	7	1	3	3	7	7403	3408	46.04	2	15.20	4	Area and Structure & Functions in ES - increase	B01 - forest planting on open ground; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species;

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 and improve quality in ES	J01 - fire and fire suppression; K03.05 - antagonism arising from introduction of species; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
9350	U2=	2	2	2	2	6	297.8	102.2	34.3	2	17.49	5	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range and Area and improve quality in IT	E01.01 - continuous urbanisation; E01.02 - discontinuous urbanisation; G02 - Sport and leisure structures
2120	U2=	5	3	7	7	17	362.6	182.9	50.44	3	33.70	6	Range in ES and IT and Area in ES, FR and IT - increase Range in ES and IT and Area in ES, FR and IT	E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; K01.01 - Erosion
2110	U2=	8	4	8	7	19	291.2	137.8	47.32	2	40.15	7	Range and Area in IT - increase Range and Area in IT	E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities; G01.02 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; G05.05 - intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches; J02.12.01 - sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages; J03 - Other ecosystem modifications; K01.01 - Erosion; L07 - storm, cyclone
Group 8 - Habitats needs to change from U2x to U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
2240	U2x	4	2	4	3	9	122	118.7	97.27	4	9.25	1	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range and Area and improve quality in IT, better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; J01 - fire and fire suppression
1510	U2x	6	3	7	3	13	639.3	397.2	62.13	3	20.93	2	Range in IT, Area and Structure & Functions in ES and IT - increase Range in IT, Area in ES and IT and improve quality in ES and IT, better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A04 - grazing; C01 - Mining and quarrying; D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions; D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; G01.03.02 - off-road motorized driving; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J01.01 - burning down; J02 -

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)
														human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01.01 - Erosion; L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide
1150	U2x	7	1	4	8	13	2208	718.1	32.53	2	39.97	3	Area in ES, FR and GR and Structure & Functions in ES, FR, GR and IT - increase Area in ES, FR and GR and inprove quality in ES, FR, GR and IT, better information from ES and IT	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A08 - Fertilisation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources; F02.01.01 - potting; F06 - Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; G05.03 - penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; L07 - storm, cyclone; M02 - Biotic changes (climate change)
91AA	U2x	1	1	1	2	4	6368	386.3	6.066	1	65.94	4	Range, Area and Structure & Functions in IT - increase Range and Area and improve quality in IT	A04 - grazing; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; J01.01 - burning down
Group 9 - Habitats needs to change from U2- to U2= on Biogeographical level to improve														
9430	U2-	2	0	0	1	1	97	45.95	47.37	2	2.11	1	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES	B02.02 - forestry clearance; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; J01 - fire and fire suppression; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
6520	U2-	1	0	2	1	3	54	54	100	4	3.00	2	Area in FR - stop decline in Area in FR	A08 - Fertilisation
3270	U2-	4	0	3	2	5	45.28	44.28	97.79	4	5.11	3	Area in ES and FR - stop decline in Area in ES and FR	A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation; J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters
7110	U2-	2	1	3	2	6	67.3	67.3	100	4	6.00	4	Range in ES and Area in ES and FR - stop decline in Range in ES and Area in ES and FR	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A08 - Fertilisation; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic 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)
7230	U2-	4	1	3	2	6	72.61	72.61	100	4	6.00	4	Area in FR and Structure % Functions in IT - stop decline in Area in FR and improve quality in IT, better information from IT	A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland; A04 - grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater; J02.10 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
9380	U2-	4	1	3	2	6	127.2	126.5	99.44	4	6.03	6	Range in IT and Area in ES and IT - stop decline in Range in IT and Area in ES and IT	A04 - grazing; B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; J01 - fire and fire suppression; L09 - fire (natural)
9580	U2-	4	1	2	4	7	127.7	121.7	95.32	4	7.34	7	Range and Area in ES - stop decine in Range and Area in ES	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth; K05 - reduced fecundity/ genetic depression
2190	U2-	4	1	5	4	10	33.04	33.04	100	4	10.00	8	Range in ES, Area in FR, GR and PT and Structure & Functions in ES, FR and PT - stop decline in Range in ES and Area in FR, GR and PT and improve quality ES, FR and PT, better information from ES	A04 - grazing; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters; J02.07 - Water abstractions from groundwater
3260	U2-	6	2	4	6	12	297.2	292.4	98.37	4	12.20	9	Range and Area in IT and Structure & Functions in FR and IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT and improve quality in FR and IT, better information from ES	C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; C03 - Renewable abiotic energy use; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.03 - Canalisation & water deviation
6160	U2-	2	2	1	1	4	1697	509	30	2	13.33	10	Range in ES - stop decline in Range in ES, better information from ES and PT	G02 - Sport and leisure structures; G02.02 - skiing complex; M02 - Changes in biotic conditions
7220	U2-	4	5	5	4	14	268.6	268.3	99.9	4	14.01	11	Range and Area in FR and IT and Structure & Functions in FR - stop decline in range and Area in FR and IT and	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; K01 - abiotic (slow)

Supporting elements for the Mediterranean Natura 2000 review seminar (1st part: Core document)

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)
													improve quality in FR, better information from GR	natural processes; K01.01 - Erosion
9560	U2-	5	1	1	3	5	3630	1281	35.28	2	14.17	12	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES	I02 - problematic native species; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
6210	U2-	5	1	4	2	7	6363	2671	41.98	2	16.67	13	Area in FR - stop decline in Area in FR	A04 - grazing; K02 - Biocenotic evolution, succession; K02.01 - species composition change (succession)
1420	U2-	8	2	6	3	11	1261	809	64.15	3	17.15	14	Area and and Structure & Functions in FR and GR - stop decline in Area and improve quality in FR and GR, better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A04 - grazing; A09 - Irrigation; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E01.01 - continuous urbanisation; E04 - Structures, buildings in the landscape; F03 - Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial); G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.01.03 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
2250	U2-	6	3	6	6	15	163.5	141.4	86.46	4	17.35	15	Range and Area in IT and Structure & Functions in FR and IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT and improve quality in FR and IT, better information from ES and PT	A04 - grazing; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse
6510	U2-	6	1	3	6	10	1313	754.9	57.48	3	17.40	16	Range in ES, Area in ES and FR and Structure & Functions in ES, FR and IT - stop decline in Range in ES and Area in ES and FR, improve quality in ES, FR and IT, better information from ES	A01 - Cultivation; A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing; A04 - grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas
1410	U2-	8	1	5	4	10	941.5	532.1	56.51	3	17.70	17	Range in IT and Area and Structure & Functions in ES and IT - stop decline in	A04 - grazing; A07 - use of biocides, hormones and chemicals; A09 - Irrigation; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 -

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)
													Range in IT and Area in ES and IT and improve quality in in ES and IT, better information from ES	Industrial or commercial areas; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.15 - Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; L07 - storm, cyclone
2210	U2-	4	4	5	5	14	105.1	77.51	73.76	3	18.98	18	Range in ES and IT, Area and Structure & Functions in ES, FR and IT - increase Range in ES and IT and Area in ES, FR and IT and improve quality in ES, FR and IT, better information from ES	D01 - Roads, paths and railroads; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; I01 - invasive non-native species; L07 - storm, cyclone
6310	U2-	3	2	2	4	8	23840	7368	30.91	2	25.88	19	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES, better information from PT	A01 - Cultivation; A05.02 - stock feeding; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; K04.03 - introduction of disease (microbial pathogens); L09 - fire (natural)
92A0	U2-	7	2	4	8	14	2876	1530	53.2	3	26.32	20	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in Range and Area in IT	H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
9260	U2-	6	2	3	3	8	6162	1421	23.06	2	34.69	21	Range in IT and Area in ES and IT - stop decline in Range in IT and Area in ES and IT, better information from PT	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; J01 - fire and fire suppression; L09 - fire (natural)
91F0	U2-	5	3	4	6	13	164.9	59.02	35.79	2	36.33	22	Range and Area in IT - stop decline in range and Area in IT	A01 - Agricultural cultivation; C01 - Mining and quarrying; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E02 - Industrial or commercial areas; H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish); I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic 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)
2260	U2-	6	2	5	6	13	603.5	207.2	34.33	2	37.87	23	Range , Area and Structure & Functions in IT - storp decline in range and Area and improve quality in IT	A01 - Cultivation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; E03 - Discharges; G01.03 - motorised vehicles; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes; K06 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition
5220	U2-	2	2	3	4	9	545.6	54.02	9.902	1	90.89	24	Structure & Functions in ES - improve quality in ES	A01 - Cultivation; A08 - Fertilisation; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02.07.01 - groundwater abstractions for agriculture
Group 10 - Habitats needs to change from XX to U1+ or U2+ on Biogeographical level to improve														
1230	XX=	2	0	0	2	2	2.56	2.56	100	4	2.00	1	Structure & Functions in ES - Improve quality in ES, more information from ES	E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); I01 - invasive non-native species
8220	XXx	6	0	1	1	2	1060	583.7	55.08	3	3.63	2	Better information from ES	C01 - Mining and quarrying
5110	XX=	5	0	1	1	2	1050	533.7	50.84	3	3.93	3	Better information from ES	B01 - forest planting on open ground; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; J01 - fire and fire suppression; J02.05 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; J02.05.02 - modifying structures of inland water courses
9230	XXx	2	1	1	2	4	2706	2148	79.38	4	5.04	4	Better information from ES and PT	B01 - forest planting on open ground
8130	XX=	4	0	1	1	2	1453	546.6	37.63	2	5.32	5	Better information from ES	L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide
1320	XXx	2	0	1	1	2	418.3	157	37.53	2	5.33	6	Better information from ES	A04 - grazing; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; I01 - invasive non-native species; J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; J02.02.02 - estuarine and coastal dredging
1430	XXx	6	1	0	1	2	1352	339.1	25.08	2	7.97	7	Structure & Functions in ES - Improve quality in ES, more information from ES and FR	A01 - Cultivation; A09 - Irrigation; D01.01 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks; E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; H02 - Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)
8210	XXx	9	0	2	1	3	4606	1730	37.55	2	7.99	8	Better information from ES	I01 - invasive non-native species; L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide
6120	XXx	1	1	1	1	3	27.2	8.16	30	2	10.00	9	Better information from FR	C01 - Mining and quarrying; E01 - Urbanised areas, human

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)
														habitation; E03 - Discharges
62D0	XXx	1	1	1	1	3	4.18	1.25	29.9	2	10.03	10	OK	NO HIGH
8230	XXx	4	0	1	1	2	1316	236.8	17.99	1	11.12	11	Better information from ES	C01 - Mining and quarrying; C01.01 - Sand and gravel extraction; G02.02 - skiing complex
6230	XXx	6	2	3	3	8	698.2	438.8	62.85	3	12.73	12	Range and Area in IT - increase Range and Area in IT, better information from ES and PT	A02 - modification of cultivation practices; A04 - grazing; A04.01 - intensive grazing; A04.03 - abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing; A08 - Fertilisation; B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees); G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; F04 - Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general; G02.02 - skiing complex; H05 - Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges); H07 - Other forms of pollution; J01.01 - burning down
9240	XXx	2	1	2	2	5	3920	1251	31.91	2	15.67	13	Better information from ES and PT	B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use; L09 - fire (natural); I01 - invasive non-native species
4060	XXx	6	1	1	3	5	1451	378.7	26.1	2	19.16	14	Structure & Functions in FR - Improve quality in FR, more information from ES and IT	C01 - Mining and quarrying; E03.03 - disposal of inert materials; G02.02 - skiing complex; G05.01 - Trampling, overuse; J01.01 - burning down; M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions
9160	XXx	3	2	2	2	6	74.36	16.59	22.31	2	26.89	15	Better information from ES and PT	B01.02 - artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees); I01 - invasive non-native species