Rmu_pbq Cspmnc_l @gmbgtcpqgrw Kmlgrmpgle

?qqcqqkclr* kmlgrmpgle_lbpcnmprgle
mdamlqcpt_rgmlqr_rsqmdCspmnc_lf_`gr_rq_lbqncagcq

Pcqsjrq* amk kclrq $ pcamk kclb_rgmlqmd_LEMamlqsjr_rgml
ugrfglrfcCspmnc_lF_`gr_rqDmpsk

June 2006

?srfmpqfgn

This study was conducted for the European Habitats Forum by **Afpgqrmnf U_jbcp**, Independent Consultant, with the support and supervision of **Ecp_jb Bgai**, Global Species Programme – Europe/Middle East/WWF, **?lbpc_q@_skĞjjcp**, European Policy O ce/WWF and **H_lgac Uc_rfcpjcw**, IUCN/EHF Secretariat.

The individual contributions of species and habitats as well as further input provided by various individuals and organisations are listed under acknowledgments.

R_`jc md am l rc l rq

Cvcasrgtc Qs k k_pw

Europe encompasses a great diversity of habitats and species. Despite the value of this natural heritage and many e orts to protect it, recent reports show that the diversity of our flora and fauna continues to be lost at a dramatic rate. Given this situation, Europe has a tremendous responsibility to halt the loss of its biodiversity, and to take all necessary action to protect its remaining natural heritage.

The European Union has identified nature and biodiversity as one of its key areas of environmental policy requiring legislation at a European level. It adopted its Biodiversity Strategy in February 1998, which aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reductions in or losses to biodiversity.

The EU´s most significant contribution to protecting biodiversity has been made through the Birds and Habitats Directives, which are key policy instruments to achieve favourable conservation status for the most important habitats and species. Special Protected Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives, together form the Natura 2000 network which currently represents about a sixth of the total land area of the EU. The aim of the Natura 2000 network is to maintain or restore the most important European habitats and species, to favourable conservation status.

In addition to selecting and managing these sites, Member States are obliged to report on the conservation status of habitats and species within their territory every six years. The first report was produced in 2001 and concentrated on the transposition of the legislation and the current status of the site designation process. The second report, covering the period 2001 to 2006, will include (based on best available information) a first assessment of the conservation status of all species and habitats of Community Interest, listed in the Habitats Directive.

The European Habitats Forum (EHF), as a member of the Habitats Committee Scientific Working Group, strongly supports the development of a robust monitoring scheme. Therefore the EHF co-ordinated the production of this report with the strong support of its member organisations and partners. The aim of this exercise was to:

1) Test the EU reporting format and the guidance documents
2) Collect some best practice examples
3) Disseminate preliminary results concerning the conservation status of European protected habitats and species.

To this end, EHF experts selected 8 habitats from Annex I and 14 species from Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive, as well as 5 bird species listed in the Birds Directive. Those 27 habitats and species are found in 5 of the biogeographic regions. Although this reporting obligation is restricted to the Habitats Directive, bird species were also included because it is also necessary to undertake such an exercise for bird species and it is likely that a similar monitoring system will be established for birds in the near future. The 27 habitats and species were generally chosen because of relatively high levels of data availability and expertise within the EHF network.

In total 37 national reports were produced. In the case of the Eurasian Lynx (*Jw l v jw l v*) 5 di erent country reports (including one from Switzerland) were used to develop an overall report showing the status of this species within the Alps subregion of the Alpine biogeographic region.

Although it was possible to complete the first monitoring reports for most of the habitats and species, a lack of data made it di cult to complete major parts of the requested assessment. EHF therefore recommends that Member States significantly improve the data situation for future reporting periods.

When looking at overall assessments of the conservation status of the selected habitats and species, based on these national reports (with the exception of Switzerland), the results are disappointing. More than 60% of habitats and species were assessed as being in a "bad" conservation status and 22% had an "unknown" status. Only 6% of the sample ranked as being in a "favourable" condition. Out of the assessed 19 species, 12 had "bad" conservation status (including loggerhead turtles for the Mediterranean, brown bears in Austria and the Eurasian lynx in the Alps), 4 had "inadequate" conservation status (including wolves in France), 2 had "unknown" conservation status, and 1 had "favourable" conservation status. Two of these species were assessed in more than one country. Concerning the 8 assessed habitats, 4 had "bad" conservation status (including alkaline fens and Cork oak forests), 2 had "bad" or "unknown" conservation status depending on the country, 1 had "unknown" conservation status, and 1 had "favourable" conservation status. Two habitats were assessed in more than one country.

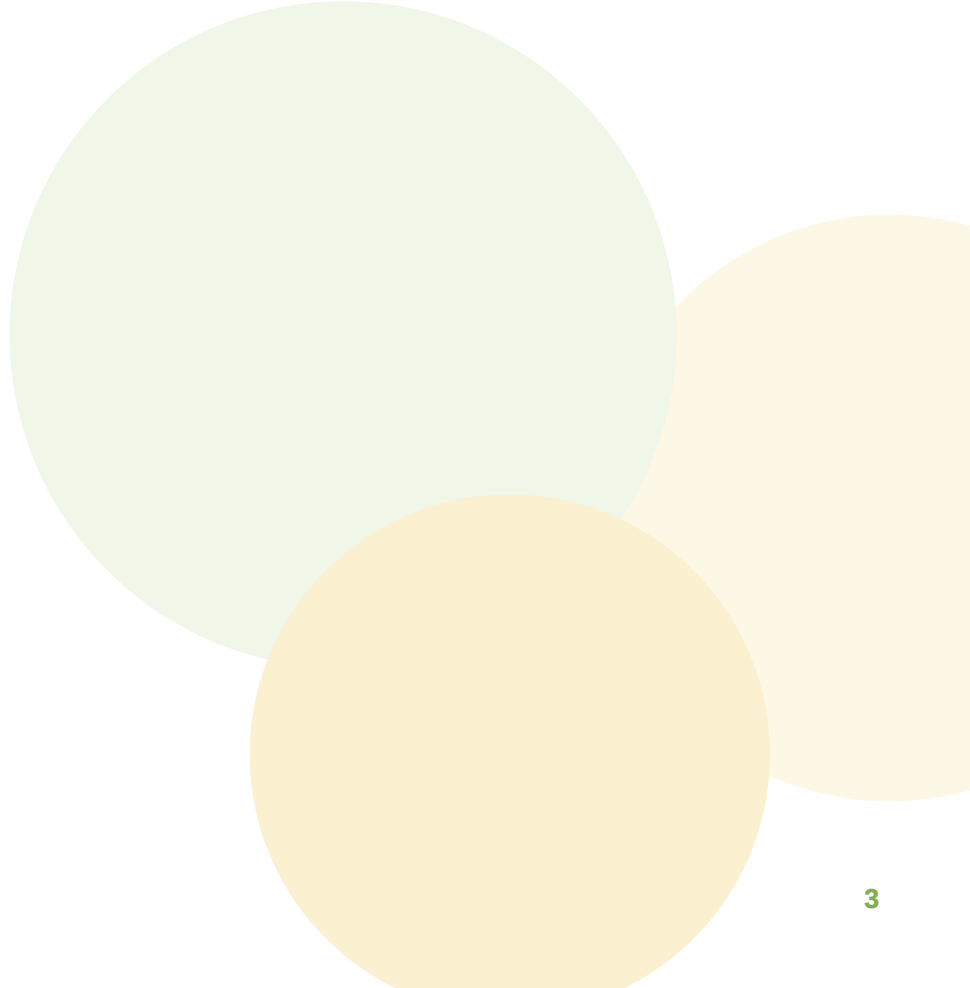
Qncag«apcam k kc l b_rgm l q

Further analysis, comments and detailed recommendations are provided in sections 4 and 5, but the most important ten steps to establishing an e ective monitoring system can be summarised as:

1) Ensure a streamlined approach is taken when using biodiversity data to meet the various monitoring requirements for di erent EU policies, such as nature conservation, water management and rural development, and that these di erent monitoring obligations are compatible.
2) Fully integrate civil society in the monitoring process, to allow timely and adequate input at the national and EU level.
3) Special attention must be made to the setting of Favourable Reference Values (FRVs) in the European Commission evaluation of the national reports, and improve as necessary, the guidance and practical advice.
4) Integrate NGO recommendations for setting FRVs, as given in section 3.4 of this report.
5) Ensure the integration of biogeographical aspects (connectivity and trans-boundary perspectives etc) within the monitoring scheme.
6) Member States should dedicate a specific section of their reports to assessing the contribution of management measures adopted for the Natura 2000 network, and special species conservation measures.
7) Member States must improve Ï ч D es9al sp } l' x ember

?ai lmujcbeckclrq

Many thanks go to all contributing authors of this report, who completed the Habitats Directive reporting and assessment exercise, (in alphabetical order): **P_oscj Emkcx ?jk_p_x** (WWF-Spain), **Spq @pcgrc l kmqcp** (KORA), **N_mjm A_q_jc**



2.2.3 L_rsp_0...

Together the SPAs and SACs designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives form the Natura 2000 network[14]

3.3 D_tmsp_`jc Aml qcpt_rgml Qr_rsq &DAQ'

One of the key terms in the Habitats Directive is "Favourable Conservation Status" (FCS), which has been and continues to be subject to considerable scientific and political discussion. The Habitats Directive aims to achieve and maintain FCS for habitats and species of Community Interest. Specifically, this applies to habitats listed in Annex I and to plant and animal species listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the directive. In general, the directive takes a positive approach to defining the concept of FCS which takes into account the long-term viability of habitats and species on di erent levels. The overall goal is for all habitats and o [for

3.4 Bc«lgle DAQ_lb Qcrrgle D_tmsp_`jc Pcdcpclac T_jscq &DPT'

by **N_sjCbe_p** and **RmlwEclr**, Herpetological Conservation Trust, November 2005, with additional comments by **Rfmk_qQncpjc**, NABU.

3.4.1 @_aiepmslb

In the 2007 reporting and assessment of conservation status, the European Commission's guidance* states that the following categories of conservation status should be used:

- Favourable Conservation Status (green)
- Unfavourable Conservation Status Inadequate (amber)
- Unfavourable Conservation Status Bad (red)
- Unknown

(The two unfavourable measures can be further qualified with a '+' symbol, to show that the current status is improving, or a '-' symbol to indicate a continued decline.)

In order to determine which of these categories is currently relevant to a species, reference values need to be set for the combination of parameters used to define conservation status (as indicated in Article 1 (i) of the Directive). These parameters are:

- The total range occupied by the species within a member state
- The population size of the species concerned
- The area and condition of relevant habitat(s) occupied by the species
- Future prospects of the species

When certain minimum values for each and every one of these parameters have been exceeded then a species is considered to be at FCS. If the species is below some (or all) of these minimum values it will be in an Unfavourable Conservation Status, and how much below determines whether this status is inadequate or bad. These minimum values are the "Favourable Reference Values" (FRVs) and are essential for determining the conservation status of a species. So, FCS is the overall goal and political obligation on Member States, whereas FRVs are the scientific baselines which refer to the practical implementation of FCS. The main di culty lies in trying to decide what the FRVs should actually be in the first place – i.e. what numbers to give them.

To illustrate this problem, simply stating that species A is at FCS because 500 breeding pairs are present in a country would be meaningless without some kind of reference value against which to judge what this number really says about the status of this species. Although species A may not be in imminent danger of extinction, historical records may show that 50 years ago, there were an estimated 5 million breeding pairs in the country. Is an FRV of 500 breeding pairs (equivalent to the current population) there-

- Ecosystem functions frequently extend beyond the boundaries of that habitat, for example, certain bog systems are essential for regulating water levels etc, in other systems.
- The interaction between species (e.g. predator-prey relations) and their impacts on habitats (e.g. grazing) need to be considered to ensure that these are in balance (e.g. long-term viability is likely) when determining FRVs
- In some cases the purpose of re-establishing a habitat for a particular species may be more to ensure ecological functionality than to provide a precise composition of species communities.
- FRVs therefore need to look at the extent of habitats and the interactions amongst species to ensure biodiversity and long-term viability.

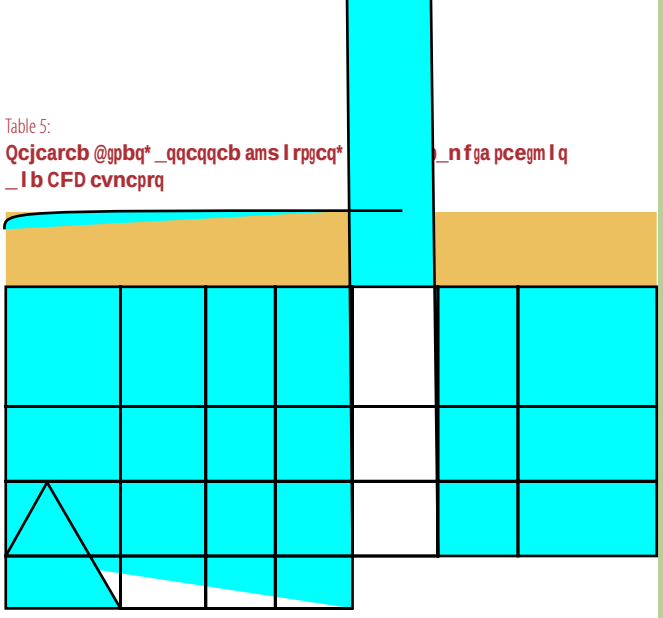
t, Pcqrmp_rgm l md dmp k cp cvrc l r _ l b _ `s l b_ l ac

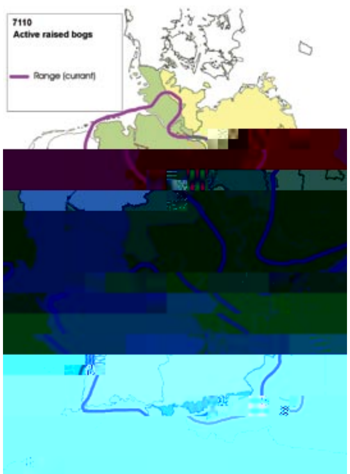
- It is clearly important to take historical losses into account. An understanding of the full geographic distribution appropriate to the current climatic environment is valuable for understanding the context of an FRV. This helps in understanding the reasons for change and identifying where restoration is meaningful and feasible.
- Setting an aim for the FRV that reflects a re-establishment of former ranges (extent and location) and levels (abundance), and o -sets past declines, provides a framework for determining conservation goals. An understanding of former status should be used to determine conservation goals, including re-introduction aims, and this may involve an assessment of the potential for establishing the species beyond the known historic range. When applying criteria (e.g. b m " m Þ Oo_/ ȳ . / ᵀ v γ ù S ˛tid " pasnd " v m Þ Oo ! easibin ə ng

Table 2: **Lmrcq ml qcrrgle D_tmsp_`jc Pcdcpc lac T_jscq &@_qcb ml _Slc**

Table 5:

Qcjcarcb @gpbq* _qqcqqcb ams l rpgcq* _n f ga pcegm l q _l b CFD cvncprq



Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	7110
Member State	DE (Germany)
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine (Alp), Atlantic (Atl), Continental (Con)
Range	Absent in the west and east of Germany
Map	

5/ / . ?argtcp_gqcb `meq

5/2. Rp_lqgrgml kgpcq_lbos_igle`meq

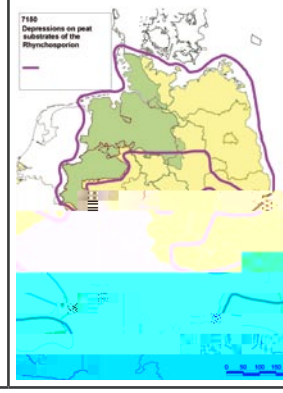
Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	7140
Member State	DE (Germany)
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine (ALP), Atlantic (ATL), Continental (CON)
Range	Throughout Germany
Map	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
Biogeographic region	Continental (CON)
Ns`jgqfcb qmspacq	Database of pSCIs of Germany (2004) Rennwald, E. (2000): **Tcpxcgaf lgq s lb Pmrc Jgqrc bcp N¬_lxc lecqcjjqaf_drc l Bcsrqafj_lbq** Dierssen, B.& K. (1984): **Tcecr_rgml s lb Djmp_ bcp Qafu_pxu_jb k mmpc**
P_lec	Throughout the Continental region of Germany
Surface area	280,000 km²
Date	2004
Quality of data	3 = good
Trend	0 = stable
Trend-Period	1840–2004
Reasons for reported trend	3 = direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
?pc_amtcpcb`w f_`gr_r	Approximately 100 km²
Distribution map	See database of pSCIs of Germany (2004)
Number of localities	Approximately 2,000–3,000
Surface area	Approximately 100 km²
Date	2004
Method used	1 = based on expert opinion
Quality of data	2 = moderate
Trend	- 50% = net loss by 50%
Trend-Period	1965–1995
Reasons for reported trend	3 = direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Justification of % thresholds for trends	
Main pressures	**/.1** Modification of cultivation practices **/0.** Fertilisation **/21** Abandonment of pastoral systems **/41** Forestry replanting **1/.** Peat extraction **6/.** Drainage **67.** Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Threats	**/.1** Modification of cultivation practices **/0.** Fertilisation **/21** Abandonment of pastoral systems **/41** Forestry replanting **4.0** Skiing complex **57.** Other pollution or human impacts **6/.** Drainage **67.** Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Qrpsarspcq_lbdslargmlq	
Structure	Inadequate (U1): not favourable in more than 10% of localities
Functions	Bad (U5): bad in more than 50% of localities (see main pressures)
Amlqcpt_rgml Qr_rsq md rwnga_j qncagcq	Favourable (FV): 7 species Inadequate (U1): 8 species Bad (U2): 91 species

Eclcp_jct_js_rgml k_rpgv

Parameter	Conservation Status			
	FV	U1	U2	Un-known
Range	About stable			
Area covered by habitat type within range			Large decrease in surface area: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year and with major losses in distribution pattern within range and more than 10% below 'favourable reference area'	
Specific structures and functions (including typical species)			More than 25% of the area is unfavourable as regards its specific structures and in particular its typical species	
Future prospects (as regards range, area covered and specific structures and functions)			The habitat's prospects are poor, severe impact from threats expected; long-term viability of the most typical species not assured.	
Overall assessment of CS			Bad	

5/3. Bcnpcqqgmlqmlnc_rqs`qrp_rcqmdrfcPfwlafmqnmpgml

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	7150
Member State	DE (Germany)
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine (ALP), Atlantic (ATL), Continental (CON)
Range	Partly absent in the middle and south of Germany
Map	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
@gmecmepk ٩	p epr_

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	220,000 km²
Favourable reference area	1 km²
Typical species	**Djmucpg le nj_lrq _lb ajs`kmqqcq8** *Pfwlafmqnmp_ _j`_* Pfwlafmqnmp_ dsqa_* Bpmqcp_ glrcpkcbg_* Bpmqcp_ _lejga_* Jwamnmbgcjj_ glslb_r_* A_pcv,jgkmq_* A_pcv j_qgma_pn_* Rpga fmnfmpsk _jnglsk* Cpgmnfmpsk _lesq+ rgdmjgsk* T_aaglgsk mvwamaasq* Cpgmnfmpsk t_egl_rsk* Bpmqcp_ pmrslbgdmjg_9 A_pcv n_lgac_* Kclw_lrfcq rpgdmjg_r_* Kmjglg_ a_cpsjc_,* **Kmqqcq _lb Jgtcpumprq8** *Bpcn_lmaj_bsq ısgr_lq* Ewk lmamjc_glı_r_* Qnf_elsk Ocq l'*

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	
Favourable reference area	
Typical species	*Aj_bŋs k k_pŋqasq*
Other relevant information	
Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
Range	Unknown (XX)
Area	Unknown (XX)

500. Ncrpgdwg l e qnpg l eq ugr f rsd_ dmp k _rgm l &Ap_rm l csp gm l '

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	7220
Member State	AT
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	ALP
Range	Throughout country
Map	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
@gmecmep_nfga pcegm l	ALP
Ns`jgq f cb qmspacq	Steiner, G. M. (1992): **ûqrcppcga f gqa f cp Kmmpqa f srx+ i_r_jme**. Grüne Reihe des BMGU Bd. 1: 509 pp. Styria Medienservice, Graz.
P_l ec	Throughout region
Surface area	
Date	
Quality of data	3
Trend	0 = stable
Trend-Period	1988–2005
Reasons for reported trend	6 = increased awareness and knowledge of where sites are located
?pc_amtcpcb`w f_`gr_r	
Distribution map	
Surface area	0.765 km²
Date	1988–2005
Method used	3
Quality of data	3
Trend	0
Trend-Period	1988–2005
Reasons for reported trend	6 = increased awareness and knowledge of where sites are located
Justification of % thresholds for trends	
Main pressures	**6/.** Drainage
Threats	**/0.** Fertilisation

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	
Favourable reference area	
Typical species	*Ap_rm l csp m l am k k sr_rs k * A, j jgaq l s k * Bpcn_ l maj_bsq pctmjtc l q* A_ k nwjgs k qrcjj_rs k * A_pcv b_t_jjg_ l_ * Rm j cjbg_ a_jwasj_r_ * Q_vqdp_e__gxmgbcq* Npg k sj_ d_pg l mq_ * Ec l rg_ l_ n l cs k m l_ l r f c*
Other relevant information	
Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
Range	Unknown (XX)
Area	Unknown (XX)
Specific structures and functions (incl. typical species)	Unknown (XX)
Future prospects	Unknown (XX)
Overall assessment of CS	Unknown (XX)

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	
Favourable reference area	
Typical species	*Ap_rm lcspm l am k k sr_rs k * A, jjgag l s k * Bpcn_ l maj_bsq pc t mjt c l q * A_ k nwjgs k qrcjj_rs k * A_pcv b_ t_jjg_ l_ * Rm j cjbg_ a_jwasj_r_ * Q_ vqdp_e__gxmgbcq * Npg k sj_ d_pg l mq_ * Ec l rg_ l_ n l cs k m l_ l r f c,*
Other relevant information	
Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
Range	Unknown (XX)
Area	Unknown (XX)
Specific structures and functions (incl. typical species)	Unknown (XX)
Future prospects	Unknown (XX)
Overall assessment of CS	Unknown (XX)

501. ?j i_jg l c dc l q

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	7230
Member State	DE (Germany)
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine (ALP), Atlantic (ATL), Continental (CON)
Range	Mostly in the central and southern Germany; isolated parts in the east and west
Map	

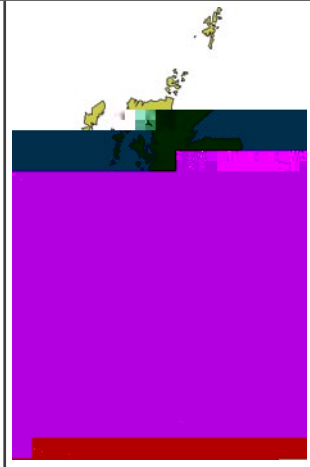
Main pressures	**/ . /** Modification of cultivation practices **/ 0 .** Fertilisation **/ 41** Forestry replanting **1 / .** Peat extraction **5 . /** Water pollution **6 / .** Drainage **67 .** Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Threats	**/ . /** Modification of cultivation practices **/ 0 .** Fertilisation **/ 41** Forestry replanting **5 . /** Water pollution **57 .** Other pollution or human impacts **6 / .** Drainage **67 .** Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions

711. Ampi m_i dmpcqrq

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Habitat Code	9330
Member State	ES
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Mediterranean (MED)
Range	This species is within the Mediterranean biogeographical region. It occurs in the west, mainly in Spain and Portugal but also in southern France and Italy. There are also important Cork oak forests in the Atlantic side of the Moroccan plains, in the Ri Mountain and the Mid Atlas ranges further east. Finally, Cork oak forests reach Telian Atlas in Algeria and Tunisia.
Map	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
@gmecmep_nfga pcegml	Mediterranean (MED)
Ns`jgqfcb qmspacq	Benito Garzón, M., Maldonado Ruiz, J., Sánchez de Dios, R and Sainz Ollero, H. (2003): **Npcbgargle Qn_lgqf qajcpmnfwjjmsq dmpcqr nmrclrg_jgrw sqgle _prg«ag_j lcsp_j lcrumpiq**. Graellsia 59 (2–3) Charco, J. (1999): **Cj `mqosc kcbgrcpp_lcm cl cj lmprc bc édpga_**. Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Madrid, 1999 Costa Tenorio, M., Morla Juaristi, C. and Sainz Ollero, H. (eds) (1997): **Jmq `mqoscq g`čpgamq, Sl_glrcp+ npcr_agĖl ecm`mrĆlga_**. Planeta, Barcelona Maldonado, Ruiz, J., Benito Garzón, M., Sánchez de Dios, R. and Sainz Ollero, H. (2002): **CtmjsagĖl pcagclrc bc j_q Ćpc_q bc gVrq`mqoscq ẽqajcpmé B N «jmq g`čpgamq, A_k`gmq bcbsagb ÿ א v rĆ**

/0.0 @sdma_j_kgr_

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1202 Natterjack Toad @sdma_j_kgr_
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Atlantic (ATL)
Range	
Map	 This map shows polygons drawn around all reliable historical records of natterjack toads, i.e. the presumed 'natural range' in the UK. It is possible to produce other variations of this range map, based on suitable soil types, natural areas, presence in km², etc. The distribution of Natterjacks has always been sporadic within this range, so the total area of 50,970 km² does not represent the area of actual occurrence (whether past, current, favourable or otherwise). Maps of actual distribution within this range can also be produced to varying le o l' able o ay ī

Nmnsj_rgml	
Distribution map *Rumcv_knjcq_pc* *eytclrf_rbck+* *mlqrp_rcbgī cpclr* *jctcjq md pcqmjsrgml* *_lbbcr_gj,*	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1224
Member State	IT
Biogeographic re	

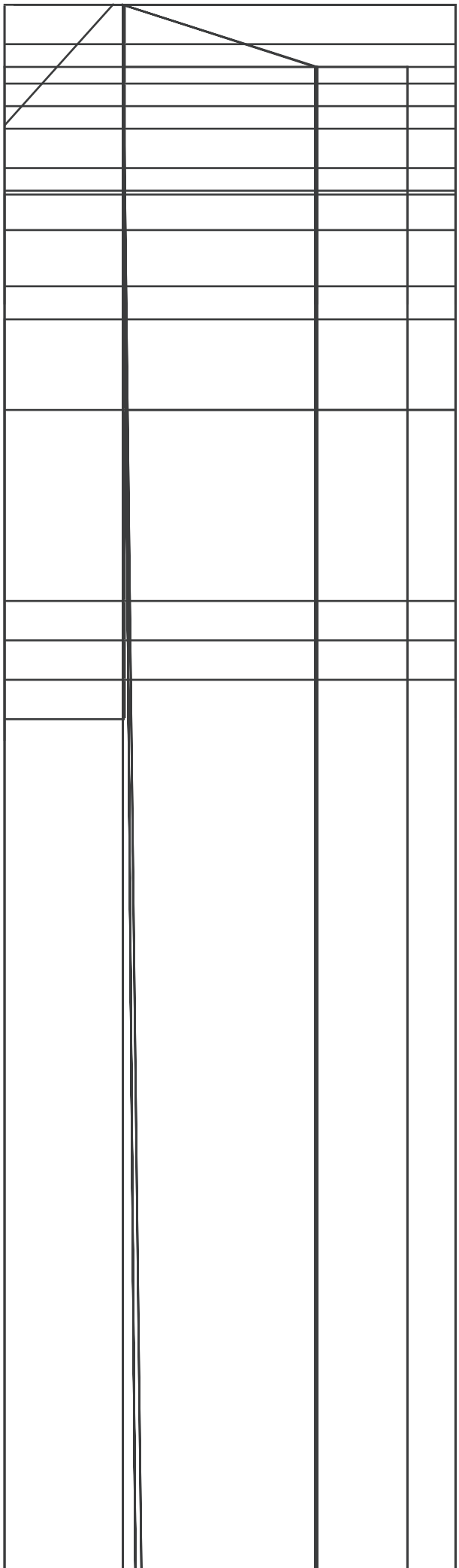
/1.1 Pfg lmjmn fsq fgnnmqgbcpmq

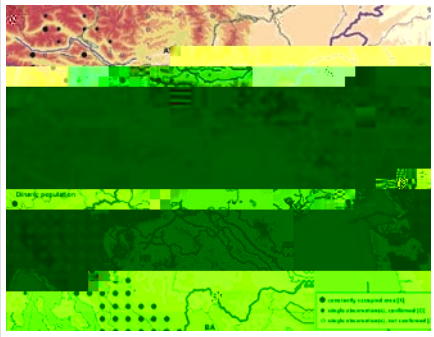
Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1303
Member State	UK
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	ATL
Range	45,510 km² (estimated from areas of Wales 20,779 km², West Midlands 902 km² & Southwest England 23,829 km²).
Maps	**/, L@L k_n jcqqcp fmpqcq fmc pcampbq** Red 1995–2005 Orange 1900–1994 Yellow 1800–1899 With estimated current natural range line and historic range lines entered. **0, Pcegml q** Wales 20,779 km² West Mids 902 km² Southwest 23,829 km² Total estimated current natural range 45,510 km² Total estimated historic natural range 114,720 km²

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
@gmecmep_nfga pcegml	ATL
Ns`jgqfcb qmspacq	Richardson's bat atlas (2000), Schofield (unpublished PhD thesis, 1996)
P_lec	
Surface area	45,510 km²
Date	Estimated from records between 1900 and 2005.
Quality of data	3 (Schofield thinks that we have ~80% of records, pers. comm.)
Trend	

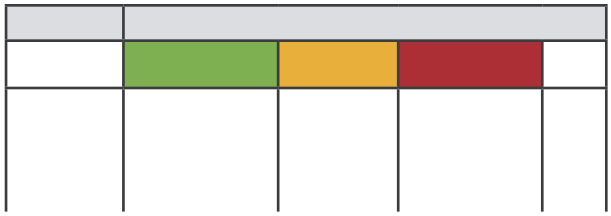
Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	Grey Wolf (*A_ lgq jsnsq*)
Member State	France
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine
Range	
Map	 **B_r_dpmk /770-0..3** The potential range of the wolf almost cove/8

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	Possibly almost all the French territory with diverse densities depending on the food available.
Favourable reference population	Very di cult to define. In the Alps ONCFS considers that with 4 reproducing packs the risk of extinction is below 3% [in X (= ?) years].
Suitable Habitat for the species	
Other relevant information	
Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
Range	**GI_bcos_rc&S/'**
Population	



Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1361
Member State	SI
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	ALP, CON
Range	Roughly 4,700 km² (grid cells constantly occupied)
Map	

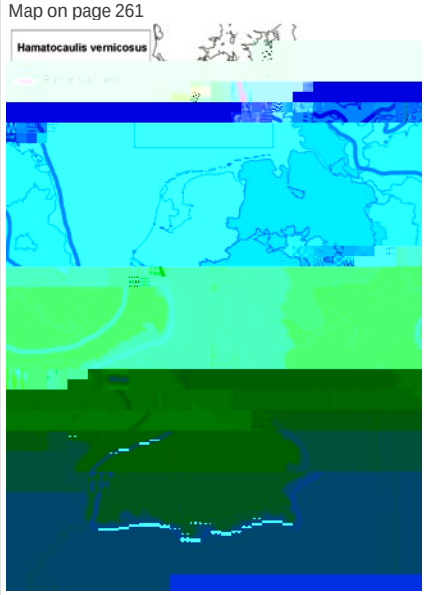
Eclcp_jct_js_rgml k_rpgv



Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1361
Member State	FR
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	ALP, CON
Range	roughly 7,300 km² (grid cells constantly occupied)
Map	

Method used	1
Quality of data	1
Trend	Inconsistent, depending on region; partly unknown
Trend-Period	1996–2001
Reasons for reported trend	From the data available it is not possible quantify the population.
Justification of % thresholds for trends	
Main pressures	**02.** Taking/Removal of fauna **021** Trapping, poisoning, poaching **2..** Urbanized areas, human habitation **3..** Communication networks **3.0** Routes, autoroutes **3.1** Railway lines, TGV **4..** Sport and leisure structures **77.** Other natural processes (due to small population size)
Threats	**02.** Taking/Removal of fauna **021** Trapping, poisoning, poaching **2..** Urbanized areas, human habitation **3..** Communication networks **3.0** Routes, autoroutes **3.1** Railway lines, TGV **4..** Sport and leisure structures **77.** Other natural processes (due to small population size)
F_`gr_rdmprfc qncagcq	
Area estimation	Suggestion for making this estimation is to take the forested areas with a bu er zone.

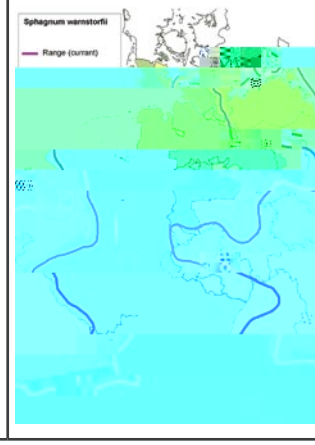
Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	90,384 km^2
Favourable reference p[illegible]	[illegible]

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	1393
Member State	Germany
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Alpine (ALP), Continental (CON)
Range	In the north, east and south of Germany, lacking in the west
Map	also see Bundesamt für Naturschutz (2003): Map on page 261 

Eclcp_jct_js_rgml k_rpgv

Parameter	Conservation Status			
	FV	U1	U2	Un-known
Range			More than 10% below favour-able reference range	
Population			Large decline: Equivalent to a loss of more than 1% per year within 1980 to 1990 AND below 'favourable reference popu-lation'	
Habitat for the species			Habitat quality is bad, clearly not allowing long-term survival of the species	
Future prospects (as regards to population, range and habitat avail-ability)			Severe influence of pressures and threats to the species; very bad prospects for its future, long-term viability at risk.	
Overall assessment of CS			Bad	

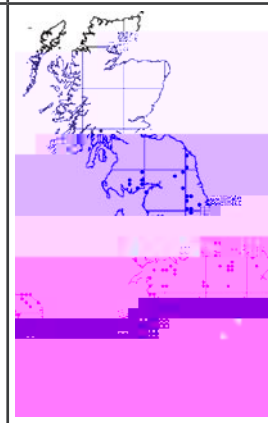
²Qnf_elsk u_plqrmpjg

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	
Member State	Germany
Biogeographic re-gions concerned within the MS	Alpine (ALP), Continental (CON)
Range	Germany, lacking in the northwest and middle
Map	

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data

Quality of data	3 = good
Trend	+ = net increase
Trend-Period	1995–2004
Reasons for reported trend	3 = direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) 6 = conservation measures, habitat management
Dsrspc npmqncarq	2 = poor prospects

Complementary information	
Favourable reference range	~100 km²
Favourable reference population	> 50 breeding pairs
Suitable Habitat for the species	>100 km²
Other relevant information	
Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
Range	Inadequate (U1)
Population	Bad (U2
Habitat for the species	Bad (U2
Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)
Overall assessment of CS	Bad (U2)

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
National Level	
Species Code	A224 European Nightjar *A_npg k sjesq cspmn_csq*
Member State	UK
Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS	Atlantic (ATL)
Range	27510 km². Note that 1 km² resolution is possible if required.
Map	 UK distribution of nightjars (churring males) by 10 km² in 2004. From: Conway, G., Wotton, S., Henderson, I., Langston, R., Drewitt, A. & Currie, F. 2005. **Rfc qr_rsq_lb bgqrpg`srgml md rfc Cspmnc_l Lgefrh_p** *A_npg k sjesq cspmn_csq* **g l rfc Sl g l 0..2**. Bird Study [submitted]

Data	Comments/Guidelines for reporting data
Biogeographic level (complete for each biogeographic region concerned)	
@gmecmep_nfga pcegml	Atlantic (ATL)
Ns`jgq fcb qmspacq	Conway, G., Wotton, S., Henderson, I., Langston, R., Drewitt, A. & Currie, F. 2005. **Rfc qr_rsq_lb bgqrpg`s+ rgml md rfc Cspmnc_l Lgefrh_p** *A_npg k sjesq cspm+ n_csq* **g l rfc Sl g l 0..2,** Bird Study [submitted].
P_lec	The species currently occurs in England, Wales and southern Scotland. It is considered extinct in Northern Ireland
Surface area	27,510 km²
Date	2004t

?.54 *Ewn_crsq`_p`_rsq*

Data	

4.6

K_g l Pcqsjrq

4.6.3 Pc_qm l q dmp Rpc l b

CA Esgbcjg l cq

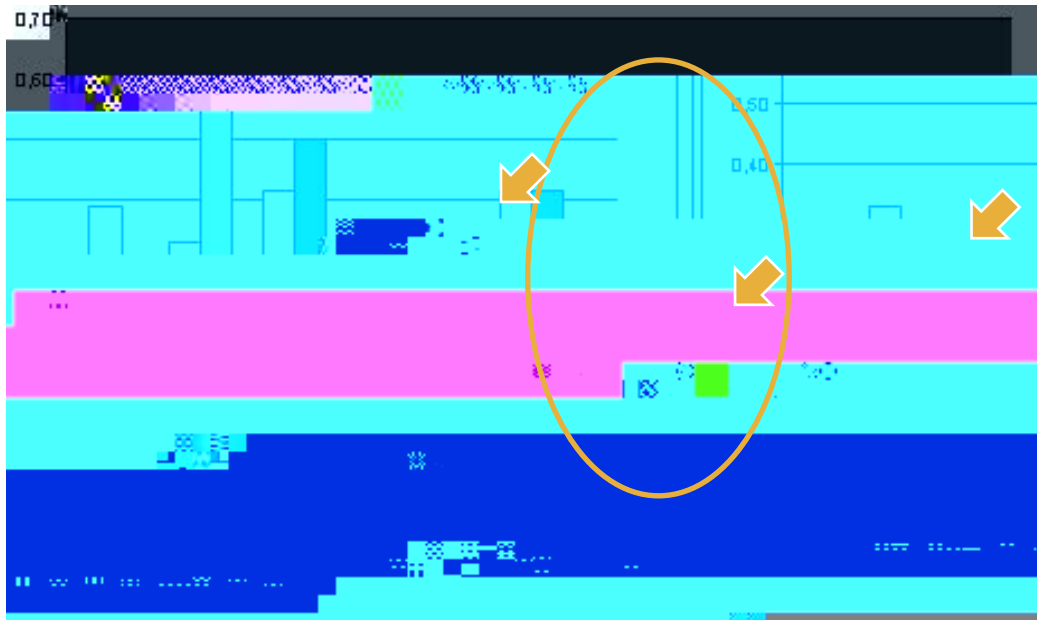
The EU Reporting Format requires an indication of reasons for the reported trends in "range", "population", "habitat for species" and "area covered by habitat", and proposes the following classes:

- . ; s l i l m u l
-

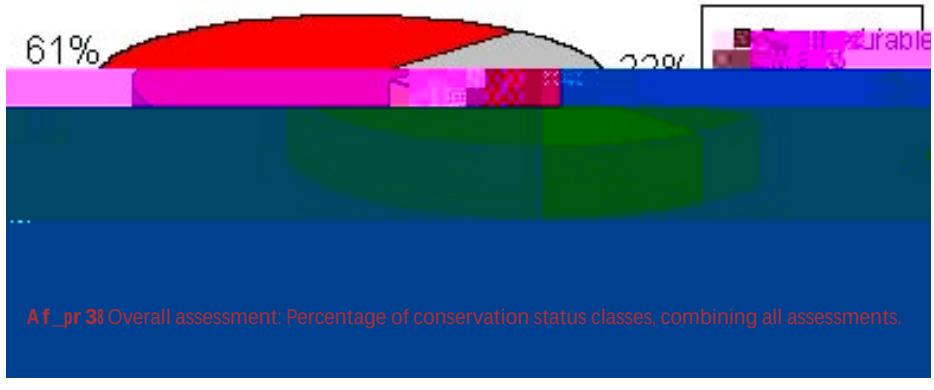
The EU Reporting Format requires that all criteria are combined to generate a single value estimation of conservation status per habitat and species per country. This overall assessment is also reported as being either:

- **Epcc l-d_tmsp_`jc** = if all parameters are "green/favourable" or three "green/favourable" and one "unknown"
- **? k `cp-g l_bcos_rc** = one or more "amber/inadequate" but no "red/bad"
- **Pcb-`_b** = one or more "red/bad"
- **S l i lmu l** = two or more "unknown" combined with "green/favourable" or all "unknown"

The results of this combined assessment by the EHF experts, was that only 6% of the habitats and species were judged to be in a favourable conservation status, whereas more than 60% were judged as having a conservation status of "red/bad".



A f _pr 28 Conclusions: Percentage of conservation status classifications for "range", "populations", "habitat for the species", "area covered by habitat", "specific structures" and "future prospects".



A f _pr 38 Overall assessment: Percentage of conservation status classes, combining all assessments.

Section 5:

Amkkclrq $ Pcamkkclb_rgmlq

5.1 Eclcp_j Amkkclrq

5.1.1 Dmpk $ Esgb_lac Bmaskclrq

The structure of the reporting forms is relatively complex, which led the EHF to recommend the provision of a clear and concise single guidance document for filling in the various sections of the forms. The new improved guidance document prepared by the ETC-BD is welcome and more or less provides all the necessary information from which to fill in the various forms[26]. However, the EHF experts still have some additional recommendations which could be taken into consideration during future reporting rounds. One obvious recommendation is that the guidance document includes a clear time schedule for reporting. EHF also supports an electronic data entry system in order to simplify the reporting, for example, by including tick boxes or codes, for easier processing as proposed by the ETC-BD. The proposal to make the assessment results visible via a simple and clear "tra c light" signal system, also seemed to work well.

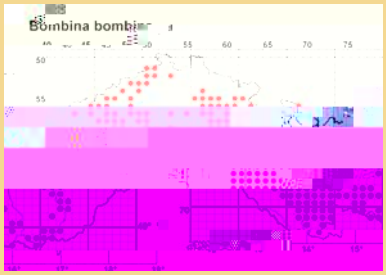
CFD pcamkkclbq rfcglajsqgml md ajc_pjw amkkslga_rcb npmacbspcq_lbrgkcqafcbsjcq dmp Kckk`cp Qr_rc pcnmprgle m`jge_rgmlq,

5.1.2 B_r_Qmspacq

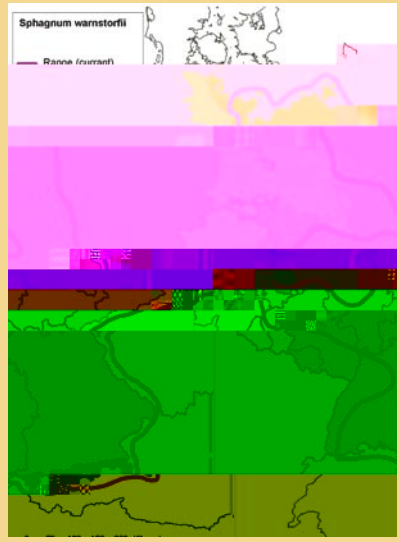
Although it was possible to undertake the assessment and reporting for most of the selected habitats and species (see quality of data section 4.6.1), our results showed a clear lack of information for some parts of the assessment (see above).

BOX 3: **Cv_knjcq qfmuglerfc bgijcpclacqgl b_r_qmspacq_lb rfc npcqclr_rgmlq md rfcqc dmp t_pgmsq qncagcq8**

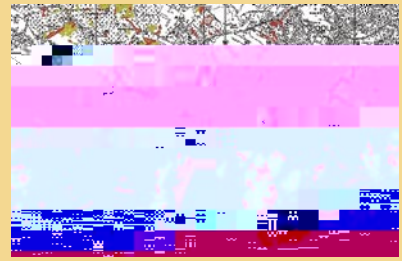
European fire bellied toad (*@mk`gl_`mk`gl_*) – CZ, Sphagnum sp. (*Qnf_elsk u_plqrmpjg*) – DE, Sand lizard (*J_acpr__eyjgq*) – UK



*@mk`gl_`mk`gl_*: Grid map based on absence/ presence in 296 mapping squares of Czech Republic



Qnf_elsk u_plqrmpjg: Polygon drawn by expert judgment for Germany



J_acpr__eyjgq: Distribution based on detailed field surveys down to the local level in the UK.

26 Scientific Working Group: Assessment, monitoring and reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory Notes & Guidelines; Draft 2, January 2006

5.1.5 Lml CS Kck `cp Qr_rcq

Although non-EU countries do not have to implement the EU Habitats and Birds Directives they sometimes make a significant contribution to the conservation status of habitats and species occuring within EU territory. One such example is the Wolf (*A_ lgq jsnsq*), where Switzerland plays an important role as a biological corridor and stepping stone country within the Alpine region. Another is the Eurasian lynx, for which Switzerland is actually one of the most important sources. Including non-EU countries would not only support the establishment of a real European-wide monitoring scheme, but is also essential in order to produce a sound assessment as defined in the directive. This is particularly important for migratory species, especially birds that spend large parts of their life cycle outside the EU.

CFD pcamk kclbq glrcep_rgle gldmpk_rgml _lbb_r_dpmk lml+CS amslrpgcq ugrfglrfc pcnmprgle cvcpagqc* tg_rfc @cpl Amltclrgml mpmrfcp _nnpmnpg_rcaf_llcjq md amk ksl ga_rgml, Gl _qqcqqgle rfc amlqcpt_rgml qr_rsq md kgep_rmpw qncagcq* npcqqspcq ml rfcgp nmnsj_rgml dpmk msrqgbc md rfc CS qfmsjb _jqm `cr_icl glrm aml qgbcp_rgml,

5.1.6 Gkn_ar md L_rsp_0...

As the Natura 2000 network is one of the most significant tools for European nature conservation, it is important to relate conservation e orts and actions and the impacts of habitats and species management within this network to the wider aims of the directive, to ensure a coherent strategy and corresponding actions.

CFD pcamk kclbq rf_r_qncag«a§L_rsp_0...µqcargml gq npmtgbcb ugrfglrfc pcnmprgle dmpk_rrm kc_qspc_lb kmlg+

5.2 Qncag«a Amk kclrq

5.2.1 P_lec

Slgrq

Our reports show some di culties arose when estimating area.
The guidance documents request that “range” is provided in km^2

S l g r q

Adopting the proposed list of units for species or species groups[28] in the guidance is a first step and would improve the situation in terms of establishing common values for estimates and setting reference values. After the second reporting period the experiences of applying those units should be reviewed and updated if necessary.

5.2.3 F_ ` g r_r d m p q n c a g c q

S l g r q

Clarity is needed as to whether estimates refer to currently used habitat or suitable (potential) habitat. The new guidance document from ETC/BD provides more detail concerning this issue, which is a useful basis. Nevertheless, more definitions are needed as to the parameters that should be used in making the estimation, for example, should only "size" of the habitat be used, or also "quality", "management regime", "connectivity to other habitats" etc.

? p c _

The purpose of this section needs greater clarification, for example, it was not clear whether this was an assessment of the area of habitat currently used by the species or an assessment of the area of habitat available for use by the species. For the purpose of assessing conservation status (including future prospects), a comparison of both values makes more sense. Any assessment should take into account the di culties of accurately measuring available habitat across a species´ range, given the constraints posed by, for example, altitude, size of patch, management regime, relationship to other habitats (for example, for foraging).

Some partners mentioned that the measurement of such habitats is extremely di cult, for example, in the case of the Great white egret (*A_q k c p m b g s q _ j ` s q*) the habitat changes during di erent stages of the annual cycle, between individuals, di erent age groups and for di erent functions (for example for feeding, breeding etc.).

Estimating area proved to be extremely di cult and complex, especially for plant species. Plantlife International found problems because the habitats in non Natura 2000 sites are insu ciently assessed and for lower plants the microhabitat might be more relevant than the habitat itself, so a suitable habitat does not necessarily support the plant. As microhabitats are such small areas, it is unlikely that information is available. Such habitats are also highly dynamic.

Additionally, for many wide ranging animals including bat and bird species that use a variety of habitats during their life cycle, it was di cult to decide which habitats should be included. Habitat and range seems to be the same for large and very adaptive mammals such as the bear or lynx. The di erence between habitat and range for generalist and highly adaptive species like the Brown bear (*S p q s q _ p a r m q*) might only be identified by excluding densely human populated areas f w˜ γ diormatty Ã " a(ed o Î / l N eha Ƶ ve !

5.2.6 Dsrspc Npmqncarq

This is a crucial section; however, we recognise that it is also one of the most di cult. Further guidance is needed to better understand the three classes (good, poor, bad) and gather coherent information which can be compared between countries. For species this will be mostly assessed on the population level whereas for the habitats it may be the range or even a subcategory of this, encompassing a specific regional unit within a country or biogeographic region.

5.2.7 DAQ_l b DPT

In terms of setting FRV NABU noticed: "that the guidance document only requires reference values for 'range', 'populations' (size) and 'area' (size) but this is insu cient according to the directives Article 1 (e and i), because 'specific structure and functions' as well 'typical species' are also listed as part of the FCS evaluation".

In the case of birds, RSPB/BirdLife UK reported that there is currently no commonly agreed means of determining range, population or suitable habitat for any bird species in the UK. Agreeing a common method for setting a favourable reference range/population must be a priority.

In general, for the populations, it may only be possible to gain information via a modelling process (e.g. bats) and for some species the information is not available (e.g. habitat for European nightjar, *A_npq k sjesq cspmn_csq*).

For large mammals and birds, WWF Austria commented that the key problem was estimating the "favourable reference population". For most species this is impossible to know, as mortality rates, inbreeding factors etc are unknown. The biggest problem as identified previously also remains, of how to handle transborder populations. One Member State alone may never have the capacity to host a favourable population of a certain species, because the species spreads over three Member States. It is possible for the whole population to be in a favourable status, even if the conditions in one country are unfavourable. It is di cult to know how this should be reflected when only making assumptions based on the carrying capacity of one Member State. For example, in Austria there should still be enough room for up to 400 Brown bears (*Spqsq _parmq*), although they will always remain part of the alpine-dinaric population, which has to be favourable as a whole.

In the case of large carnivores, for example the Eurasian lynx (*Jwlv jwlv*), von Arx *cr_j,* suggested the following approach: it should be spread all over its potential habitat in the Alps but at a density that does not cause conflicts with the local communities (around 1 ind./100 km^2). The favourable reference range and population have been calculated using a GIS model (according to Zimmermann 2004).ao l ! erence rafn r

Plantlife International warned that only basing calculations of FRV on population size would not be meaningful in some cases, because populations naturally fluctuate, especially for pioneer plants like Petalwort (

Section 6:

Rcl Qrcnq Rmu_pbq Cijcargtc Cspmnc_l @gmbgtcpqgrw Kmlgrmpglе

1) Ensure a streamlined approach is taken when using biodiversity data to meet the various monitoring requirements for di erent EU policies, such as nature conservation, water management and rural development, and that these di erent monitoring obligations are compatible.

2) Fully integrate civil society in the monitoring process, to allow timely and adequate input at the national and EU level.

3) Special attention must be made to the setting of Favourable Reference Values (FRVs) in the European Commission evaluation of the national reports, and improve as necessary, the guidance and practical advice.

4) Integrate NGO recommendations for setting FRVs, as given in section 3.4 of this report.

5) Ensure the integration of biogeographical aspects (connectivity and trans-boundary perspectives etc) within the monitoring scheme.

6) Member States should dedicate a specific section of their reports to assessing the contribution of management measures adopted for the Natura 2000 network, and special species conservation measures.

7) Member States must improve the data situation within the 6-year period before the next report.

8) Establish adequate monitoring procedures for marine habitats and species. Clear guidance is needed with concrete actions and clear responsibilities.

9) Implement a "biogeographical seminars process" for monitoring, for all biogeographic regions, starting in 2008 in a similar way to those undertaken for Natura 2000 site selection, with a focus on concrete results and obligations for action. Member States should be required to take actions to improve the conservation status of habitats and species within the next six years.

10) Promote the establishment of a similar monitoring system for the signatories of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats in order to ensure the assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species is included in the annexes of the convention.

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Annex 3 ?qqcqq k c l r Qs k k_pw - F_`gr_rq

Habitat	Region	Country	Range			Area covered by habitat				Conclusions				
			Quality/data	Trend	Reasons/trend	Method	Quality/data	Trend	Reasons/trend	Range	Area	Specific structures	Future prospects	Overall assessment
7110 Active raised bogs	con	DE	3	-40%	2,3	1	2	-50%	2,3	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2
7110 Active raised bogs	alp	AT	3	0%	6	3	3	0%	6	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	con	DE	3	0	3	1	2	-50%	3	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of ʌ ӂ ǯ. ƙ / ᴀ ᵀ ǯ ʊ ing b er