

# Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex I habitat types (Annex D)

CODE: **4030**

NAME: **4030 European dry heaths**

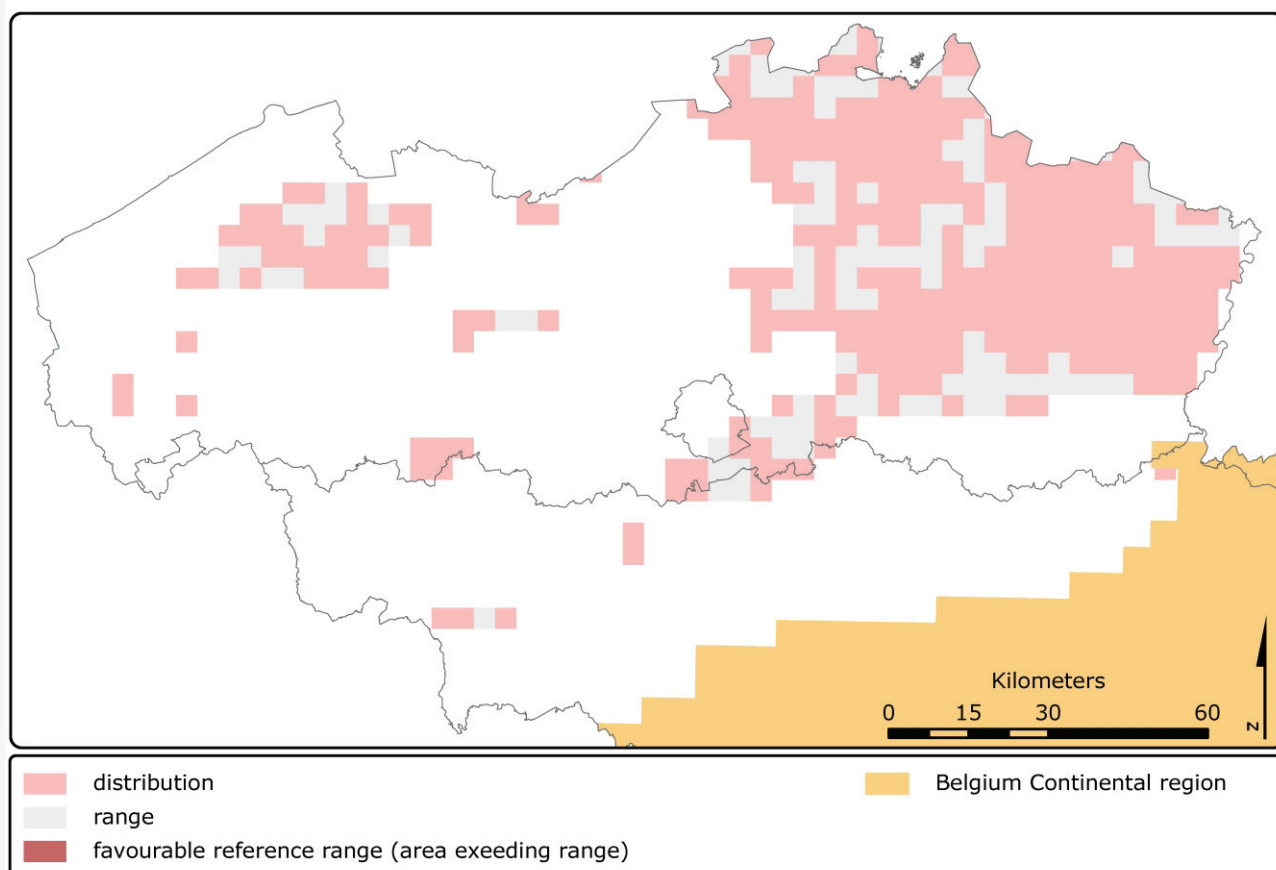
## 1. National level

Biogeographic regions and/or marine regions concerned within the member state: **ATL CON**

## 2. Biogeographical or marine level

### 2.1 Biogeographic region or marine region: Atlantic

De Saeger S., Van Landuyt W. & Paelinckx D. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitat 4030 (European dry heaths) for the Belgian Atlantic region, In: Paelinckx D., Van Landuyt W. & De Bruyn L. (ed.). Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitats and species. Report of the Research Institute for Nature and Forest, INBO.R.2008.15. Brussels. In prep



2.2 Published sources and/or websites [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](http://www.inbo.be/natura2000be)

### 2.3 Range of the habitat type in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area of range in km <sup>2</sup>	6167
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1994-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)

2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km <sup>2</sup> (optional)	N/A
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Other (specify)	N/A
<b>2.4 Area covered by habitat type in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>	
2.4.1 Surface area of the habitat type (km <sup>2</sup> )	40
2.4.2 Date of area estimation	1997-2006
2.4.3 Method used for area estimation	Ground based survey (based on field mapping, possibly using stratified random sampling)
2.4.4 Quality of data on area	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
2.4.5 Area trend	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.4.7 Area trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Other (specify)	N/A
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A
2.4.10 Main pressures	141 - abandonment of pastoral systems 161 - forest planting 620 Outdoor sports and leisure activities 702 - air pollution 730 Military manouvres 953 - acidification 979 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition
2.4.11 Threats	620 Outdoor sports and leisure activities 702 - air pollution 953 - acidification 979 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition
<b>2.5 Complementary information</b>	
2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	6167
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km <sup>2</sup> )	More than field 2.4.1 40
2.5.3 Typical species	Antennaria dioica / (L.) Gaertn.
2.5.3 Typical species	Calluna vulgaris / (L.) Hull
2.5.3 Typical species	Cuscuta epithimum / (L.) L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Diphasiastrum complanatum / (L.) Holub
2.5.3 Typical species	Diphasiastrum issleri / (Rouy) Holub
2.5.3 Typical species	Diphasiastrum tristachyum / (Pursh) Holub
2.5.3 Typical species	Diphasiastrum zeilleri / (Rouy) Holub
2.5.3 Typical species	Erica cinerea / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Genista anglica / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Genista germanica / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Genista pilosa / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Huperzia selago / (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank et C.F.P. Mart.
2.5.3 Typical species	Lycopodium clavatum / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Vaccinium vitis-idaea / L.

2.5.4 Typical species assessment	Flora distribution grid cells are considered as well developed when at least 4 typical species occur.	
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional)	Trends are based on expert judgement	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	Favourable (FV)
(2.4) Area	Inadequate (U1)	Inadequate (U1)
(2.5) Structure and function, including typical species	Bad (U2)	Bad (U2)
Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	Inadequate (U1)
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	Bad (U2)