

The State of nature in the EU - overview

- Results from reporting under the nature directives 2013-2018
- Reports every 6 years
- Over 200 000 people involved (60 % volunteers) EU27 + UK
- In addition and based in MS reports, EU assessments for
 - Birds (EC contract, BirdLife)
 - Habitats and other species (EEA and ETC on Biological Diversity)
- 460 species of wild birds (all EU species)
- 1 389 species other animals and plants (selection)
- 233 habitat types (selection)
 (e.g. reefs, dunes, grasslands, rivers, peatlands, forests,...)

'Peatlands' in the Habitats Diretive (EU27)

18 habitats

(out of 233)

Area 172 000 km² (average reported by MS)

Wet heaths	3 828
Grasslands	6 806
Sphagnum acid bogs	61 145
Calcareous fens	17 739
Boreal mires	36 445
Bog woodland	46 093

ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES SELECTED

Wet heaths

4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix

* Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix

Grasslands

Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt- laden soils

6460 Peat grasslands of Troodos

Sphagnum acid bogs

7110	Active raised bogs
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7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

Calcareous fens

7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion

davallianae

7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)

7230 Alkaline fens

7240 Alpine pioneer formations of Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae

Boreal mires

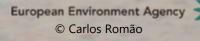
7310 Aapa mires

7320 Palsa mires

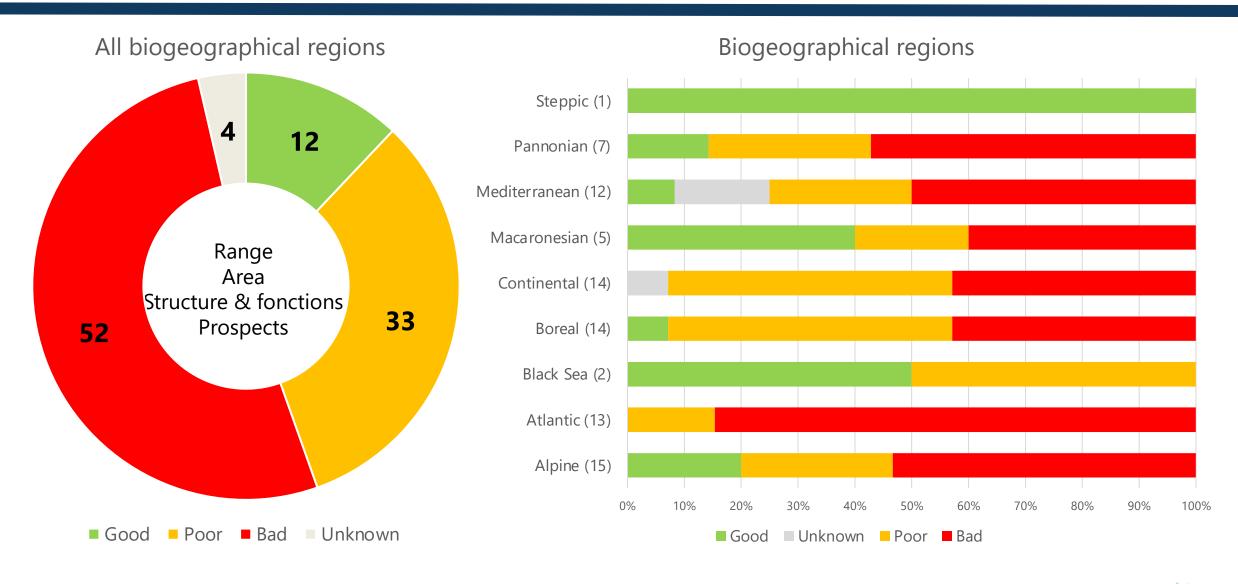
Bog woodland

9080 Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods

91D0 Bog woodland



'Peatlands' - EU conservation status (EU27 - UK)







ROMANIA Bucharest BULGARIA Istanbul Athens Tunis

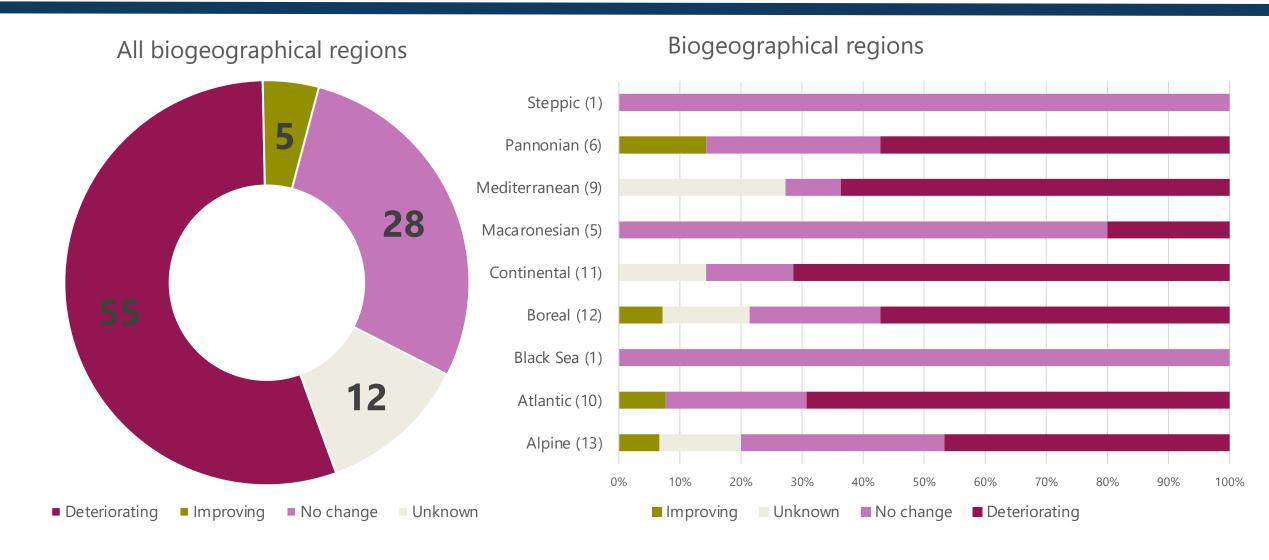
Reported distribution (10 km x 10 km)

Conservation status at MS-biogeographical region

Source: Article 17 web tool



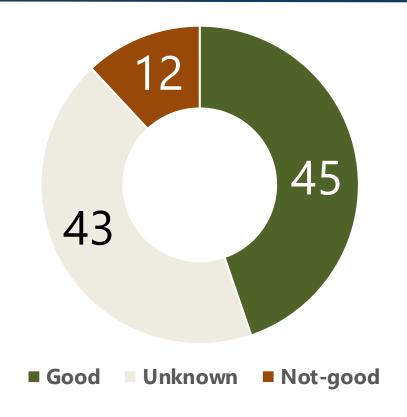
'Peatlands' - EU conservation status trends (EU27 + UK)



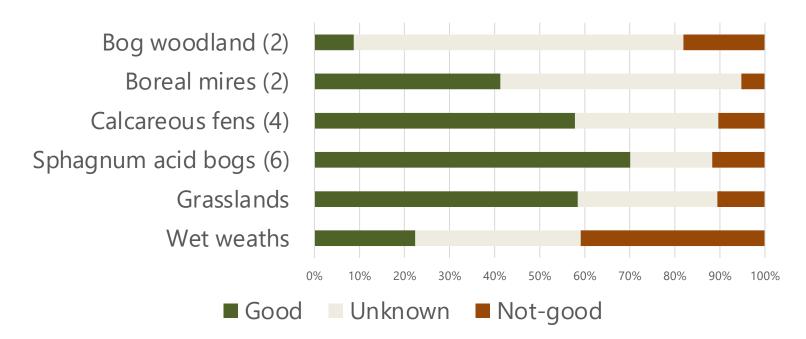




'Peatlands' - condition of habitats and restoration (EU27)



Too much unknownMinimum 90 % good condition for 'good' status of structure and fonctions



RESTORATION (absolute minimum)

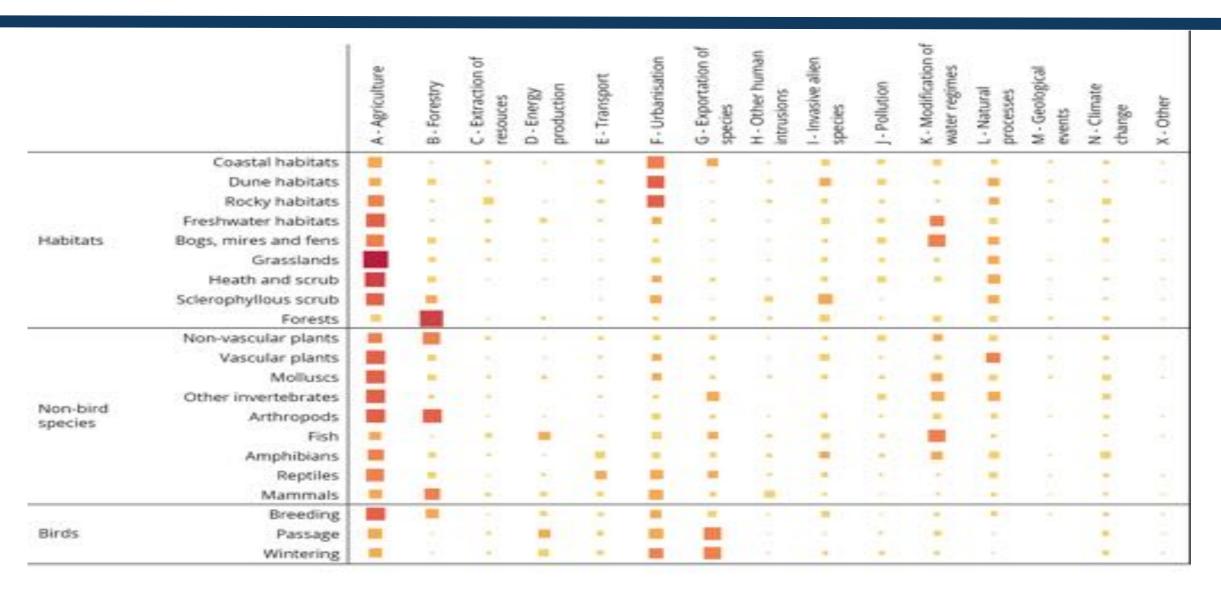
18 'peatland' habitats
To be (re)created ~ 3 000 km²
To be improved ~ 22 000 km²

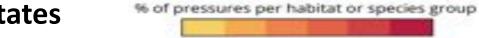


Pressures



Pressures





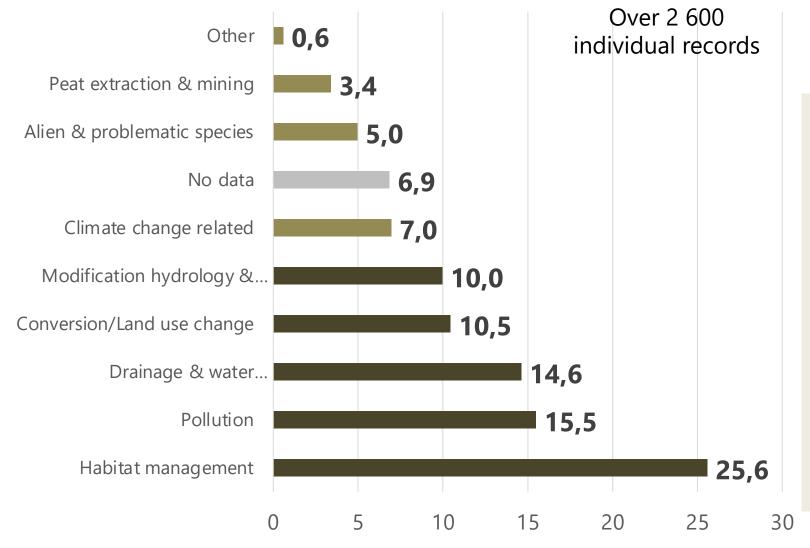
10

20

30



Pressures – 'peatlands'



Top 5 (66 %)

- Habitat management
- Pollution
- Drainage/abstraction
- Conversion/Land use change
- Changes water flow / river infrastructure



Wetlands



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

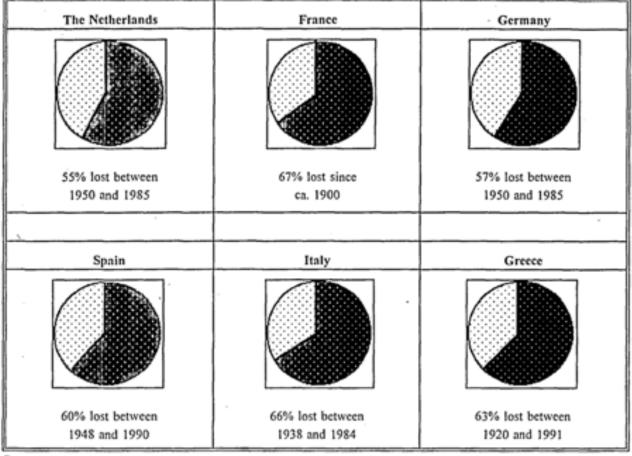
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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

WISE USE AND CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS

2/3 lost in 20th century

- River and floodplain wetlands
- Wet meadows, flooded grassland, temporary freshwater marshes
- Saltmarshes
- Peatlands



Sources:

Netherlands and Germany: - OECD. 1989. Environmental Data Compendium 1989. OECD, Paris. (Marshes excepted for Germany)

France: - Ministère de l'environnement, 1993. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention. Kushiro, Japan, june 1993. National report for France.

Spain: - Casado, S., Florin M., Molla S. & Montes C., 1992. Current status of Spanish wetlands. in Finlayson, M., Hollis, T. & Davis, T. (Eds.) Managing Mediterranean Wetlands and their Birds. Proceedings of an IWRB International Symposium, Grado, Italy, February 1991. IWRB Special Publication N° 20, 1992, GB. Istituto Nazionale di Biologia della Selvaggina, Italy. Pages 56-58

Italy: – ISTAT & ISMEA in Angle, T.G., 1992. La scomparsa degli ambienti naturali. in Habitat-Guida alla Gestione degli ambienti naturali - 140p. WWF, CFS (Eds). Pages 11-17.

Greece: - Psilovikos, A., 1992. Prospects for wetland and waterfowl in Greece. in Finlayson, M., Hollis, T. & Davis, T. (Eds.) Managing Mediterranean Wetlands and their Birds. Proceedings of an IWRB International Symposium, Grado, Italy, February 1991. IWRB Special Publication N° 20, 1992, GB. Istituto Nazionale di Biologia della Selvaggina, Italy. Pages 53-55

Figure 1: Estimated Recent Wetland Loss in some European Union Member States.

Wetlands – MAES assessment (EU27 + UK)



Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services: An EU ecosystem assessment

Josephin Meet, Annie Teller, Markvill Elmeit, Sophie Condit, Seile Vellering, Jose I. Barretti, Meet Lucke, Phesiolitini, Severa Midel Maria, Meeta Terorbeit, Olga Bigan, Sevial Michael, Bleina, Annie Michaelm, Brena Brüssell, Presculturi, Severa Midel Maria, Michael Maria, Cache Ropa, Ballin Color, Social Condenteri, Brins Feller, Neuron Joren, Annie I. Maio, Sin Intij, Anthile Maria Cache Ropa, Ballin Color, Social Condenteri, Brins Merins, Feller, Merins, Garpin, Pelinska Berger, Michael Michael, Michael Maria, Maria Michael, Michael Maria, Maria Christianon, Notes Dat, Annie Christiano, Michael Maria, Maria Maria Maria, Maria Maria, Maria Maria Maria, Maria Maria, Maria Maria Maria Maria, Maria Mari

Asiet Bessarch Cestre, European Environment Agency, DG Environment, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, European Topic Centre on Otton, Land and Solf Sustams

- Despite some improvements wetlands are in a very poor condition due to conversion, high levels of eutrophication (agriculture) and increasing impacts of climate change (droughts)
- Managed wetlands (30% of MAES inland wetlands) are reported as net emitters of carbon (LULUCF)
- Restoring wetlands to good condition results, amongst many other benefits, in net carbon uptake and better flood protection of people
- In contrast to rivers and lakes, wetlands have insufficiently profited from their legal designation under the EU environmental directives
- A coherent policy framework for wetlands is lacking and urgently needed

 European Environment Ag



Floodplain habitats (EU27 + UK)

EEA Report No 24/2019

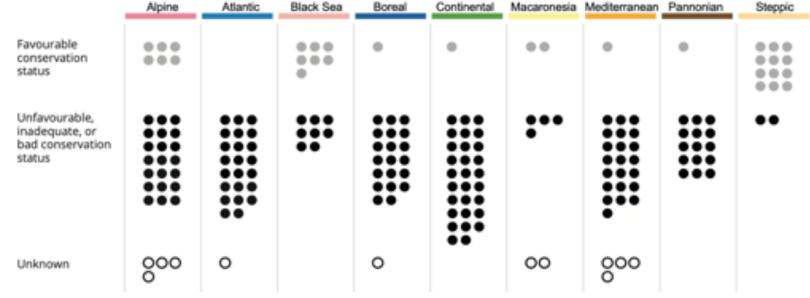
Floodplains: a natural system to preserve and restore





Figure 2.6 Conservation status of Europe's floodplains across biogeographical regions

Number of floodplain habitats per biogeographic region (2013-2018)



37 floodplain habitats

17 % good conservation status

79 % poor or bad



Member			gain / loss
<u>State</u>	2000	2018	2000-2018
Sweden	29 415.5	29 400.8	- 14.6
Finland	20 959.9	20 926.5	- 33.4
Ireland	9 993.6	9 586.3	- 407.3
Latvia	1 425.5	1 435.0	9.5
Estonia	1 319.2	1 331.3	12.1
Germany	740.2	741.9	1.7
Lithuania	396.2	396.1	- 0.1
Denmark	259.1	240.4	- 18.8
Poland	91.3	89.6	- 1.7
Hungary	89.2	89.4	0.2
Netherlan	ds 77.4	81.1	3.7
Belgium	50.1	55.1	5.0
France	49.8	50.0	0.2
Portugal	47.8	47.8	0.0
Czechia	46.9	45.7	- 1.2
Austria	14.5	14.5	0.0
Bulgaria	13.1	13.1	0.0
Italy	4.1	4.1	0.0
Spain	2.4	2.3	- 0.1
Slovakia	2.1	2.1	0.0
Greece	0.6	0.6	0.0
TOTAL	64 998.5	64 553.7	- 444.8

Corine Land Cover 2000-2018

Peat bogs (class 412, EU27)

477 km² lost

- 85 % in Ireland
- 7 % in Finland
- 4 % in Denmark
- 3 % in Sweden

32 km² gained

Net loss = 445 km^2 (ca. 1 %)



Useful links

- EEA SoN main web page https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/state-of-nature-in-the-eu
- Explore the nature reporting data
 https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/state-of-nature-in-the-eu/explore-nature-reporting-data
- State of Nature 2020 press release and report
 https://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/latest-evaluation-shows-europes-nature
- MAES ecosystem assessment final report
 https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC120383
- BISE Biodiversity Information System for Europe https://biodiversity.europa.eu/





Thank you