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PART 11/12

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

ANNEX VIII-f

Accompanying the

proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council

on nature restoration

{COM(2022) 304 final} - {SEC(2022) 256 final} - {SWD(2022) 168 final}

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Annex VIII-f: RIVER, LAKE, ALLUVIAL AND RIPARIAN HABITATS

Introduction

This paper provides information derived from the Member States' reports and assessments under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. It is a background information to help identify possible restoration targets for the 'legal binding instrument' under the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030.

The 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' group include, 32 Annex I habitat types (see Table 1): all rivers and lakes (codes 31xx and 32xx), and a selection of alluvial and riparian habitats.

Table 1 – River and lake Annex I habitat types selected

Rivers and lakes (20 types)		**Rivers and lakes (cont.)**	
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)	3280	Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba*
3120	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals generally on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with *Isoetes* spp.	3290	Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion*
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*	32A0	Tufa cascades of karstic rivers of the Dinaric Alps
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.	**Alluvial meadows (4 types)**	
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* — type vegetation	6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	6440	Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	6450	Northern boreal alluvial meadows
3180	Turloughs	6540	Sub-Mediterranean grasslands of the *Molinio-Hordeion secalini*
3190	Lakes of gypsum karst	**Alluvial/Riparian forests (8 types)**	
31A0	Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds	9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*
3210	Fennoscandian natural rivers	91E0	Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
3220	Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks	91F0	Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *U. minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *F. angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

3230	Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*	92A0	Salix alba and *Populus alba* galleries
3240	Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos*	92B0	Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Salix* and others
3250	Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*	92C0	Platanus orientalis and Liquidambar orientalis woods (*Platanion orientalis*)
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation	92D0	Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and Securinegion tinctoriae)
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation		

'River, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' coverage in the EU

The 32 habitat types selected cover close to **96 480 km²** (**2.5 %** of the EU terrestrial area[1]); this excludes areas reported by Romania, which are known to be largely overestimated[2].

The data available from Corine Land Cover[3] and from the Ecosystems Map of Europe[4] do not allow a straightforward comparison between the total area of 'rivers and lakes' in the EU and the area covered by Annex I 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats'. This is mainly due to the nomenclatures used and the spatial resolution of the datasets. A comparison between these data sources – excluding alluvial meadows and alluvial/riparian forests – is given in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – River and lake areas (km²) from different sources (EU27)

Corine Land Cover 2018 (level 3)

Inland waters	**106 873**
511 – Water courses	10 162
512 – Water bodies	96 711

Ecosystems map (level 3)

C – Inland surface waters	**110 687**
C1 – Surface standing waters	98 278
C2 – Surface running waters	10 405
C3 – Littoral zone of inland surface waterbodies	2 004

The areas of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats', have a good representation in most EU countries (except Malta) (see Map 1). The Member States with the highest proportion of those habitats are Finland (10 %), Croatia (6 %), Lithuania (3 %), Sweden (3 %) and

[1] Area of habitats calculated from the area reported by Member States as 'best estimate' or 'average of minimum/maximum'

[2] The average total area of river, lakes and alluvial habitats reported by Romania is 91 903 km²

[3] https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/land-cover-and-change-statistics

[4] https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/mapping-europes-ecosystems

Estonia (3 %); over half of the Member States have less than 2 % of their territory covered by Annex I 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats'.

One Member State reported a very small area: Malta (0.4 km^2).

Table 3 gives the areas and proportion of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' for each Member State, including coverage by Natura 2000. Maps illustrating the distribution of those Annex I habitats in the EU are available in Annex A.

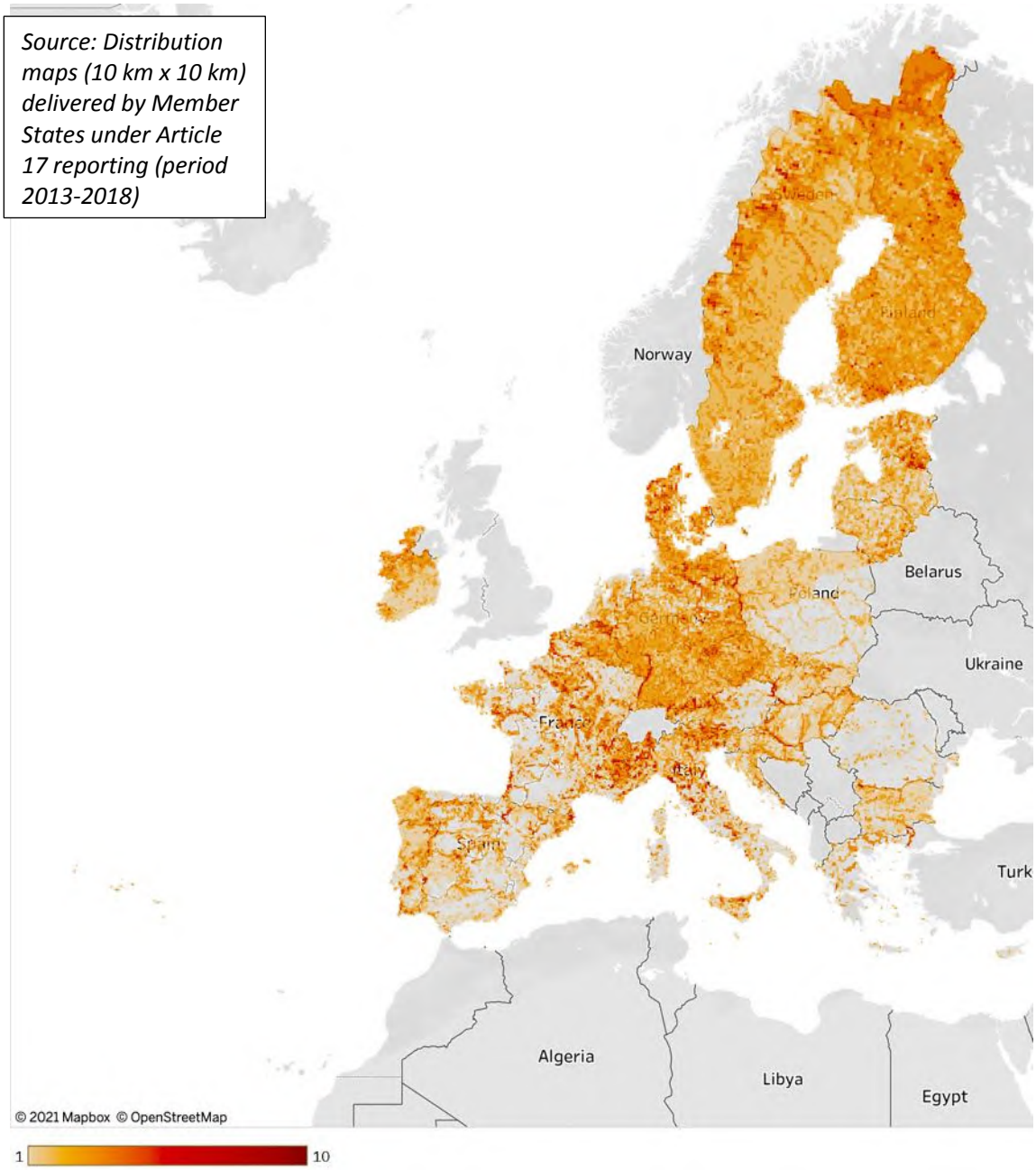
From the 96 480 km^2 of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' (excluding Romania), **40 %** is estimated to be inside the Natura 2000 network (about **38 592 km^2**); this may be an underestimation since reports from Member States were not comprehensive on this regard. The coverage by Natura 2000 varies according to the sub-group, **from 66 %** for 'rivers' **to 36 %** for 'lakes'. The proportion of habitats per sub-group of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' and their coverage is detailed in Table 4.

Coverage by Natura 2000 also greatly varies according to the Member State: **from over 96 %** (Bulgaria) **to less than 30 %** (Austria, Cyprus and France) (Table 3).

However, a few Member States reported over 75 % of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' area inside Natura 2000 (Estonia, Hungary, Netherlands, and Sweden).

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Map 1 – Distribution of the 32 Annex I 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' in the EU



Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Table 3 – Area and proportion of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' per Member State

	Member State area (km^2)	In the Member State		Proportion of the river & lake area (%)	Inside Natura 2000	
		River & lake area (km^2)	River & lake area (%)		River & lake area	% River & lake area
Austria	83 944	1 279.8	1.5	1.33	305.4	23.9
Belgium	30 683	741.1	2.4	0.77	316.2	42.7
Bulgaria	110 995	532.9	0.5	0.55	514.1	96.5
Croatia	55 590	3 260.5	5.9	3.38	1 808.2	55.5
Cyprus	9 249	28.1	0.3	0.03	16.7	59.5
Czechia	78 874	1 038.4	1.3	1.08	310.1	29.9
Denmark	44 162	980.7	2.2	1.02	317.2	32.3
Estonia	45 382	1 155.9	2.5	1.20	1 039.0	89.9
Finland	338 004	35 197.9	10.4	36.48	7 598.1	21.6
France	551 881	12 027.5	2.2	12.47	2 936.9	24.4
Germany	362 177	4 424.4	1.2	4.59	2 658.4	60.1
Greece	132 014	1 342.3	1.0	1.39	423.1	31.5
Hungary	93 012	1 325.5	1.4	1.37	1 095.3	82.6
Ireland	70 699	1 622.6	2.3	1.68	1 005.0	61.9
Italy	301 321	4 116.9	1.4	4.27	1 894.1	46.0
Latvia	64 590	1 238.1	1.9	1.28	599.8	48.4
Lithuania	65 289	1 855.4	2.8	1.92	1 292.1	69.6
Luxembourg	2 595	33.1	1.3	0.03	16.6	50.2
Malta	316	0.4	0.1	0.00	0.2	70.0
Netherlands	39 898	252.0	0.6	0.26	189.1	75.0
Poland	312 683	6 738.2	2.2	6.98	2 480.4	36.8
Portugal	92 378	74.4	0.1	0.08	43.5	58.4
Romania (*)	*238 404*	91 903.0	38.5	95.26	4 418.3	4.8
Slovakia	49 026	184.3	0.4	0.19	65.6	35.6
Slovenia	20 274	571.2	2.8	0.59	376.2	65.9
Spain	506 222	3 724.7	0.7	3.86	1 805.6	48.5
Sweden	450 110	12 733.4	2.8	13.20	9 484.6	74.5
Total	4 149 772	188 382.8	4.5		43 009.9	22.8
Total (without Romania)	**3 911 772**	**96 479.8**	**2.5**		**38 591.6**	**40.0**

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Notes: Member States with more than 2.5 % (the EU average) of their terrestrial area covered by wetlands are highlighted; (*) areas reported by Romania are overestimated. 'River & lake' means 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats'.

Table 4 – Area and proportion of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' per sub-group

		Inside Natura 2000	
EU27 excluding Romania	**Area (km²)**	**River & lake area (km²)**	**% river & lake area**
Lakes	**59 121**	**21 286**	**36**
3110	17 509	3 949	23
3120	6	3	56
3130	8 302	5 069	61
3140	2 975	4 682	157(*)
3150	11 180	3 859	35
3160	18 813	3 519	19
3170	234	129	55
3180	100	76	76
3190	2	1	35
Rivers	**8 191**	**5 386**	**66**
3210	1 559	2 135	137(*)
3220	1 058	468	44
3230	65	24	37
3240	379	171	45
3250	250	162	65
3260	4 194	1 956	47
3270	419	293	70
3280	206	141	69
3290	61	34	56
32A0	1	2	232
Alluvial meadows	**5 747**	**2 128**	**37**
6430	4 452	1 144	26
6440	663	530	80
6450	559	417	75
6540	73	38	51
Alluvial/riparian forests	**23 421**	**9 792**	**42**
9160	7 100	1 814	26
91E0	8 358	4 167	50
91F0	3 646	2 093	57
92A0	2 219	985	44
92B0	5	8	162(*)
92C0	601	155	26
92D0	1 467	560	38
9370	25	11	43
TOTAL	**88 289**	**38 592**	**44**

Note: habitat 31A0 only occurs in Romania (#) does not include the wrong value (5 800 km2) reported by Croatia; (*) percentage over 100 % due to inconsistencies in data reported, namely in surface areas of 3140 and 3210 in Sweden, 32A0 in Croatia, and 92B0 in Portugal

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

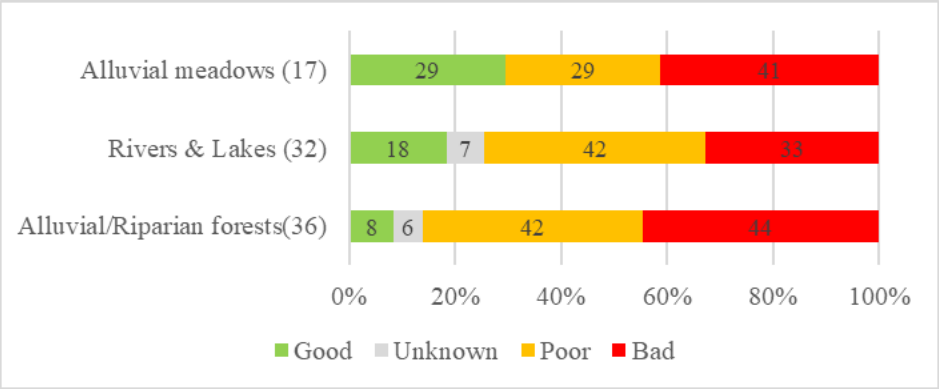
Conservation status and trends

More than three-quarters of the assessments (**76 %**) of the 32 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' at the EU level have an **unfavourable** conservation status (40 % poor and 36 % bad). Only **17 %** have a **good** conservation status. There are some differences between the different habitat groups (Figure 1): 'alluvial meadows' has the highest proportion of good status (29 %) and the 'alluvial/riparian forest' habitats the worst status (86 % unfavourable).

Among the habitat assessments that do not have a good status, over a third have a **deteriorating** trend (**38 %**) while only **6 %** have an improving trend. An additional **34 %** maintain their unfavourable status; the conservation status trend is unknow for **23 %** of the assessments. The groups with the worst conservation status trends are '**alluvial meadows**' and **'alluvial/riparian forests' (42 % deteriorating**); however, **'alluvial meadows'** also have the higher proportion of **improving** trends (**17** %) (Figure 2).

Details on conservation status and conservation status trends for each Member State are given in Table 5.

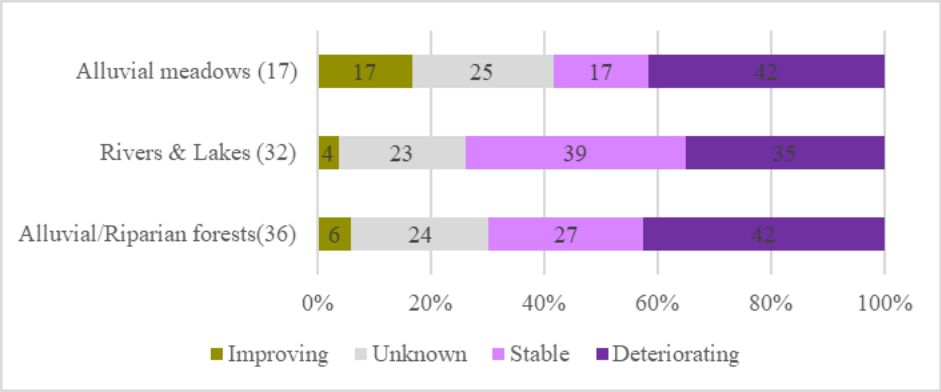
Figure 1 – Conservation status of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' at the EU level (in percentage)



Note: Number of assessments per group shown in brackets.

Figure 2 – Conservation status trends of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' at the EU level (in percentage)

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021



Note: Number of assessments per group shown in brackets.

Table 5 – Conservation status and trends of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' in the Member States (in percentage)

Member State	FV	U1-	U1+	U1=	U1x	U2-	U2+	U2=	U2x	XX
AT (26)	4				31	8		12	38	8
BE (21)			5	5	14	14	14	29	14	5
BG (32)	6	3	22	38	6	3			19	3
CY (7)	14			14	14	14		43		
CZ (22)		18		36	9	23		14		
DE (42)	19	17	12	5		19	10	10	10	
DK (20)					25	20			55	
EE (11)	55	18	9	9	9					
ES (46)	4	13		22	24	9		4	2	22
FI (19)	42	5	5	26		5		16		
FR (55)	7	16		20	9	29		13	4	2
GR (16)	50		13	31				6		
HR (31)	32			23	13	6		3	3	19
HU (9)		22		22		56				
IE (10)	10	20		30		30		10		
IT (53)		13	4	9	6	43	2	8	8	8
LT (12)	25			8	42				25	
LU (7)		14		14		14	29	29		
LV (12)	8			25	33	17				17
MT (4)						25		75		
NL (11)	9		9	18	9	36	18			
PL (20)	10			30	5	20	5	25		5
PT (30)	30	33	3	13		17				3
RO (51)	73	8		16	2	2				
SE (34)	29	24		18	3	3			24	
SI (21)	19	10	5			38		19	10	
SK (22)	18	5		41	18	5			5	9

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Notes: FV = good, U1 = poor, U2 = bad, XX = unknown conservation status '-' = deteriorating, '+' = improving, '=' = stable, 'x' = unknown conservation status trend; number of assessments per Member State shown in brackets.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

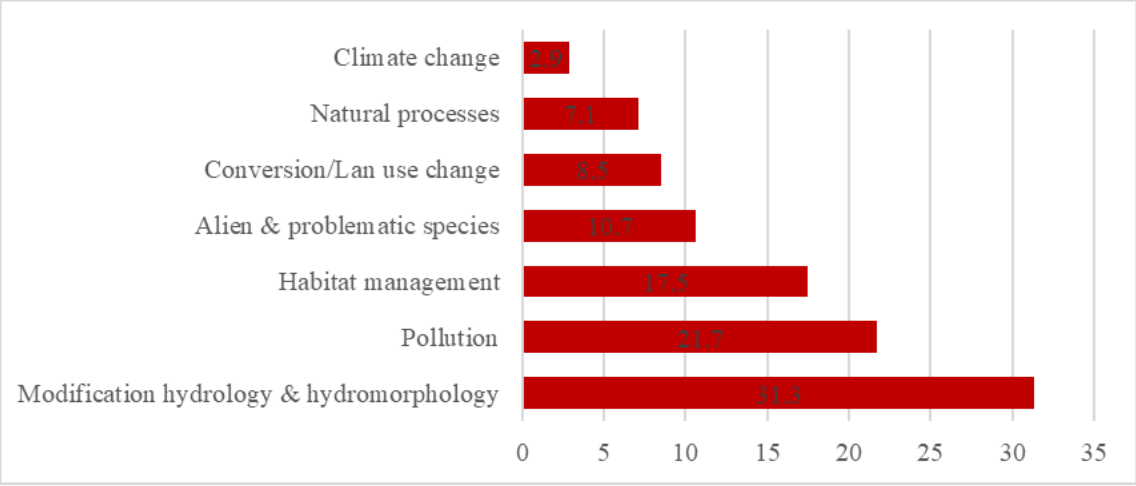
Pressures

'River, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' are subject to a wide diversity of pressures resulting in their degradation and extirpation. According to Member States reports under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, the top three groups of pressures (in percentage of the total) are:

- **Modification of hydrology and hydro-morphology** with over **33 %** of all pressures; this includes e.g., drainage, water abstraction, and dams and reservoirs
- **Pollution** from different origins close to **22 %**; from these, over two-thirds (67 %) is originated from agriculture activities, about 18 % from mixed sources and 12 % from residential, industrial, and recreational activities
- **Habitat management**, with over **18 %**; these include inadequate agricultural practices like under or grazing and mowing (32 %), forestry like logging and removal of dead and old trees (44 %), mineral extraction (14 %) and freshwater fish and shellfish activities (9 %).

Equally important is the group '**invasive and problematic species**' with close to **11 %**, and '**conversion and land use change**' with near **9 %** of all reported pressures; the later includes development of infrastructures (over 50 %) and conversion of habitats to other land uses (about 43 %).

Figure 3 – Pressures reported for 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' (in percentage)



Note: based on pressures reported as 'high-ranking'.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Condition of habitats

Member States reported on the condition of habitat types under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. This data can be used to estimate the area of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' assessed as degraded (condition not-good) therefore, requiring restoration.

The area of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' that would need to be restored, i.e., improved condition, is **at least 21 560 km^2**, representing **22 %** of the total area reported for this group of habitats (the values exclude Romania). However, the condition of habitats reported as 'unknown' (or not reported) is over 18 000 km^2 (21 % of the total area). This means that the area requiring restoration is bigger than 21 560 km^2; for example, assuming that half of the 'unknown' area is in a not-good condition, the area to be restored would be over 32 560 km^2 or 43 500 km^2 if all the 'unknown' is assumed to be in a 'not-good' condition (23 % of the total area). Table 6 gives information for each of the 32 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' (excluding Romania) and Table 7 the condition areas and percentage for each of the Member States.

In addition to the habitat condition, Member States also reported on the 'favourable reference areas'[5]. Comparing this area with the actual habitat area allows to estimate how much area of the habitat would need to be re-created to achieve a good distribution and area of the habitat. Based on this data, it is estimated that a **strict minimum** of **894 km^2** would need to be **re-created** to achieve a 'favourable area':

- 282 km^2 of river and lake habitats
- 27 km^2 of alluvial meadows
- 585 km^2 of alluvial and riparian habitats

However, these values are much higher since several Member States did not provide enough information in their reports to allow a more realistic estimation.

[5] The surface area in a given biogeographical region considered the minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type; this should include necessary areas for restoration or development for those habitat types for which the present coverage is not sufficient to ensure long-term viability

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Table 6 – Condition of 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' per Annex I habitat type

		Condition (area in km2)			Condition (in percentage)		
	Habitat area	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**
Total	**96 480**	**52 971**	**21 557**	**21 952**	**55**	**22**	**23**
Lakes	**59 121**	**36 760**	**9 953**	**12 408**	**62**	**17**	**21**
3110	17 509	12 649	1 430	3 430	72	8	20
3120	6			6			100
3130	8 302	4 160	1 091	3 050	50	13	37
3140	2 975	1 258	952	766	42	32	26
3150	11 180	5 106	4 097	1 978	46	37	18
3160	18 813	13 462	2 314	3 037	72	12	16
3170	234	77	65	93	33	28	40
3180	100	49	3	48	49	3	48
3190	2	1	1	1	33	37	30
Rivers	**8 191**	**3 158**	**1 564**	**3 469**	**39**	**19**	**42**
3210	1 559	1 032	197	330	66	13	21
3220	1 058	640	106	311	61	10	29
3230	65	32	31	2	49	48	2
3240	379	99	64	216	26	17	57
3250	250	36	52	162	14	21	65
3260	4 194	1 013	882	2 299	24	21	55
3270	419	146	159	113	35	38	27
3280	206	155	64	-14	75	31	-7(*)
3290	61	3	8	50	5	13	81
32A0	1	1			54		46
Alluvial meadows	**5 747**	**2 121**	**1 362**	**2 263**	**37**	**24**	**39**
6430	4 452	1 709	851	1 892	38	19	42
6440	663	212	296	155	32	45	23
6450	559	195	215	149	35	38	27
6540	73	5		68	7		93
Alluvial/riparian forests	**23 421**	**10 932**	**8 677**	**3 812**	**47**	**37**	**16**
9160	7 100	2 654	3 465	981	37	49	14
91E0	8 358	4 288	3 617	454	51	43	5
91F0	3 646	2 263	1 316	68	62	36	2
92A0	2 219	785	175	1 259	35	8	57
92B0	5			4	3	4	93
92C0	601	529	15	57	88	2	10
92D0	1 467	404	89	973	28	6	66
9370	25	10		15	40	1	59

Notes: Areas reported by Romania excluded from the table (therefore, habitat 31A0 not included in the table); (*) issue with data for habitat 3280 in the Mediterranean region of France

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Table 7 – Condition of Annex I 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats' per Member State

	Habitat's area (km²)				Percentage		
Member State	**Total**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**
AT	1 279.8	107.9	107.5	1 064.4	8	8	83
BE	741.1	55.0	231.2	454.9	7	31	61
BG	532.9	185.8	221.7	125.4	35	42	24
CY	28.1	11.5	16.6	0.0	41	59	0
CZ	1 038.4	756.9	169.6	111.9	73	16	11
DE	4 424.4	2 645.0	1 176.6	602.8	60	27	14
DK	980.7	118.6	550.3	311.8	12	56	32
EE	1 155.9	501.4	52.8	601.7	43	5	52
ES	3 724.7	697.2	553.2	2 474.3	19	15	66
FI	35 197.9	25 277.4	3 659.7	6 260.8	72	10	18
FR	12 027.5	5 926.1	6 677.5	-576.1	49	56	-5(#)
GR	1 342.3	1 089.7	35.9	216.6	81	3	16
HR	3 260.5	2 809.3	202.5	248.8	86	6	8
HU	1 325.5	477.0	607.7	240.8	36	46	18
IE	1 622.6	217.4	928.2	477.0	13	57	29
IT	4 116.9	1 393.9	291.0	2 432.0	34	7	59
LT	1 855.4	82.7	82.7	1 690.0	4	4	91
LU	33.1	29.5	2.0	1.6	89	6	5
LV	1 238.1	565.8	200.1	472.3	46	16	38
MT	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	58	44	0
NL	252.0	118.0	95.8	38.2	47	38	15
PL	6 738.2	2 914.9	3 819.6	3.7	43	57	0
PT	74.4	30.5	36.9	7.0	41	50	9
RO (*)	91 903.0	70 785.5	3 026.5	18 091.0	77	3	20
SE	12 733.4	6 615.2	1 649.5	4 468.7	52	13	35
SI	571.2	328.4	176.9	66.0	57	31	12
SK	184.3	21.6	17.4	145.4	12	9	79

Notes: (*) areas reported by Romania largely overestimated; (#) issue with data for several habitats

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Carbon stock and sequestration

The habitats associated to rivers and lakes are a combination of forests, semi-natural grasslands and freshwater habitats. As carbon sequestration rates and stocks in freshwater habitats are low, forests and grasslands contribute most to the carbon uptake and storage of these habitats. Uptake and down-stream transport of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in freshwater bodies is not considered in this assessment.

Annual carbon uptake is estimated to be around 12 Mio tons of C equivalent to 44 Mio tons of CO2 accumulating between 0,2 and 1,0 Gt C equivalent to 0,7 and 3,6 Gt of CO2. Contribution of forest habitats to annual sequestration is more than 50% despite covering less than 25% of the area. Also more than 45% of the carbon is stored in these habitats. Carbon storage in natural and semi-natural grasslands is similar to forests despite sequestration rates are low. Overall contribution to sequestration and storage is relatively low as they only cover less than 6% of the area.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Table 8 – Carbon stock and sequestration of Annex I 'river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats'

	River, lake, alluvial, riparian area (km^2)	Total Carbon Stock (Mt)		Potential carbon sequestration rate ($Mt\ y^{-1}$)
	EU-27	min	max	mean
Rivers and lakes	**67 311.75**	**0.00**	**504.84**	**5.05**
3110	17 508.85	0.00	131.32	1.31
3120	5.93	0.00	0.04	0.00
3130	8 301.72	0.00	62.26	0.62
3140	2 975.41	0.00	22.32	0.22
3150	11 180.47	0.00	83.85	0.84
3160	18 812.96	0.00	141.10	1.41
3170	233.99	0.00	1.75	0.02
3180	100.19	0.00	0.75	0.01
3190	1.68	0.00	0.01	0.00
3210	1 559.00	0.00	11.69	0.12
3220	1 057.51	0.00	7.93	0.08
3230	64.61	0.00	0.48	0.00
3240	379.41	0.00	2.85	0.03
3250	249.59	0.00	1.87	0.02
3260	4 194.35	0.00	31.46	0.31
3270	418.63	0.00	3.14	0.03
3280	205.60	0.00	1.54	0.02
3290	60.93	0.00	0.46	0.00
32A0	0.93	0.00	0.01	0.00
Alluvial meadows	**5 746.53**	**43.10**	**129.30**	**0.76**
6430	4 451.99	33.39	100.17	0.67
6440	662.58	4.97	14.91	0.05
6450	558.95	4.19	12.58	0.04
6540	73.00	0.55	1.64	0.01
Alluvial and riparian forests	**23 421.48**	**175.47**	**404.57**	**6.04**
9160	7 099.91	53.25	159.75	2.66
91E0	8 358.46	62.69	125.38	2.51
91F0	3 646.11	27.35	54.69	0.55
92A0	2 219.16	16.64	33.29	0.17
92B0	4.81	0.04	0.07	0.00
92C0	601.25	4.51	9.02	0.05
92D0	1 466.65	11.00	22.00	0.11
9370	25.13	0.00	0.38	0.00
TOTAL	**96 479.75**	**218.57**	**1 038.71**	**11.85**

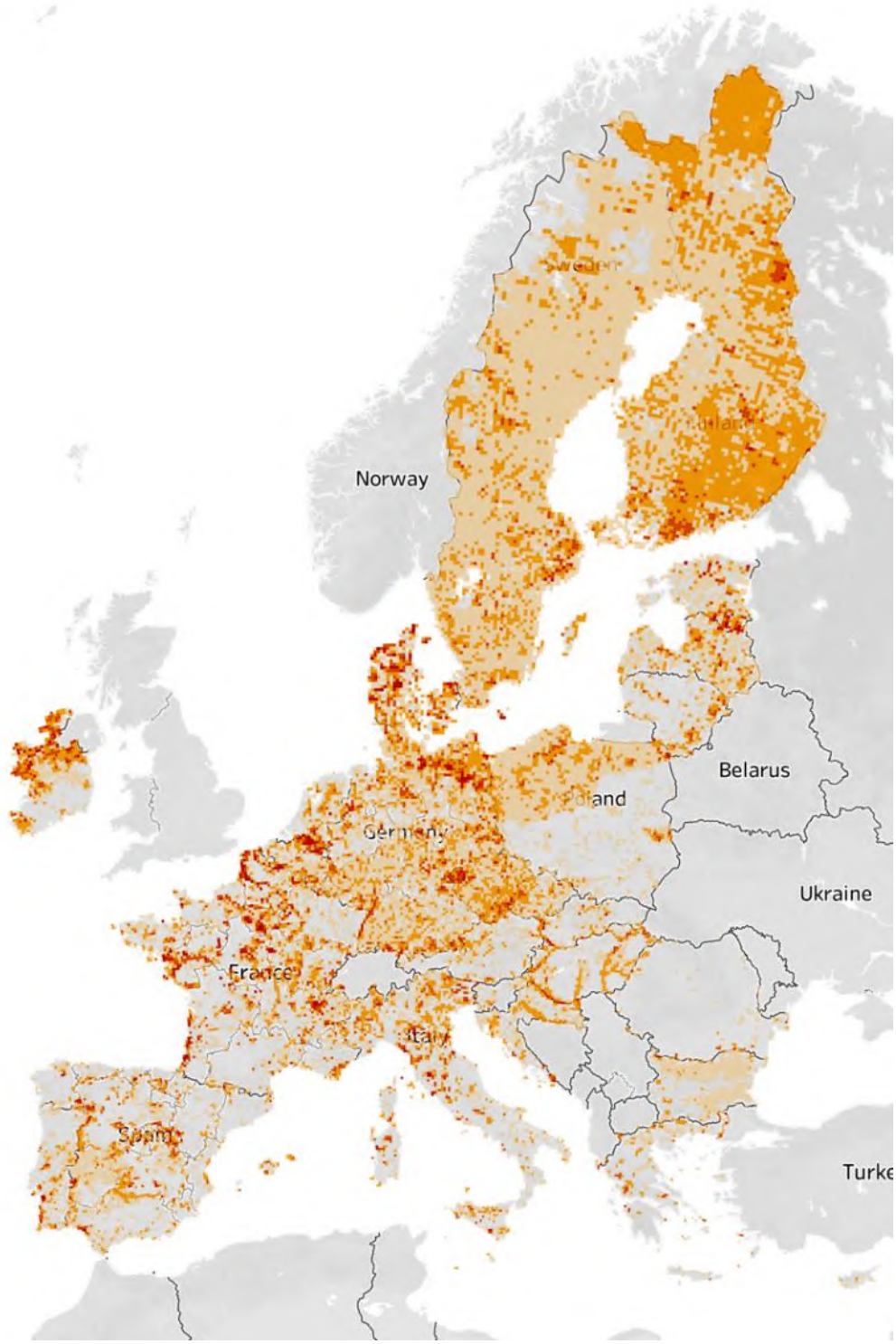
Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Note: areas reported by Romania note included

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Annex A

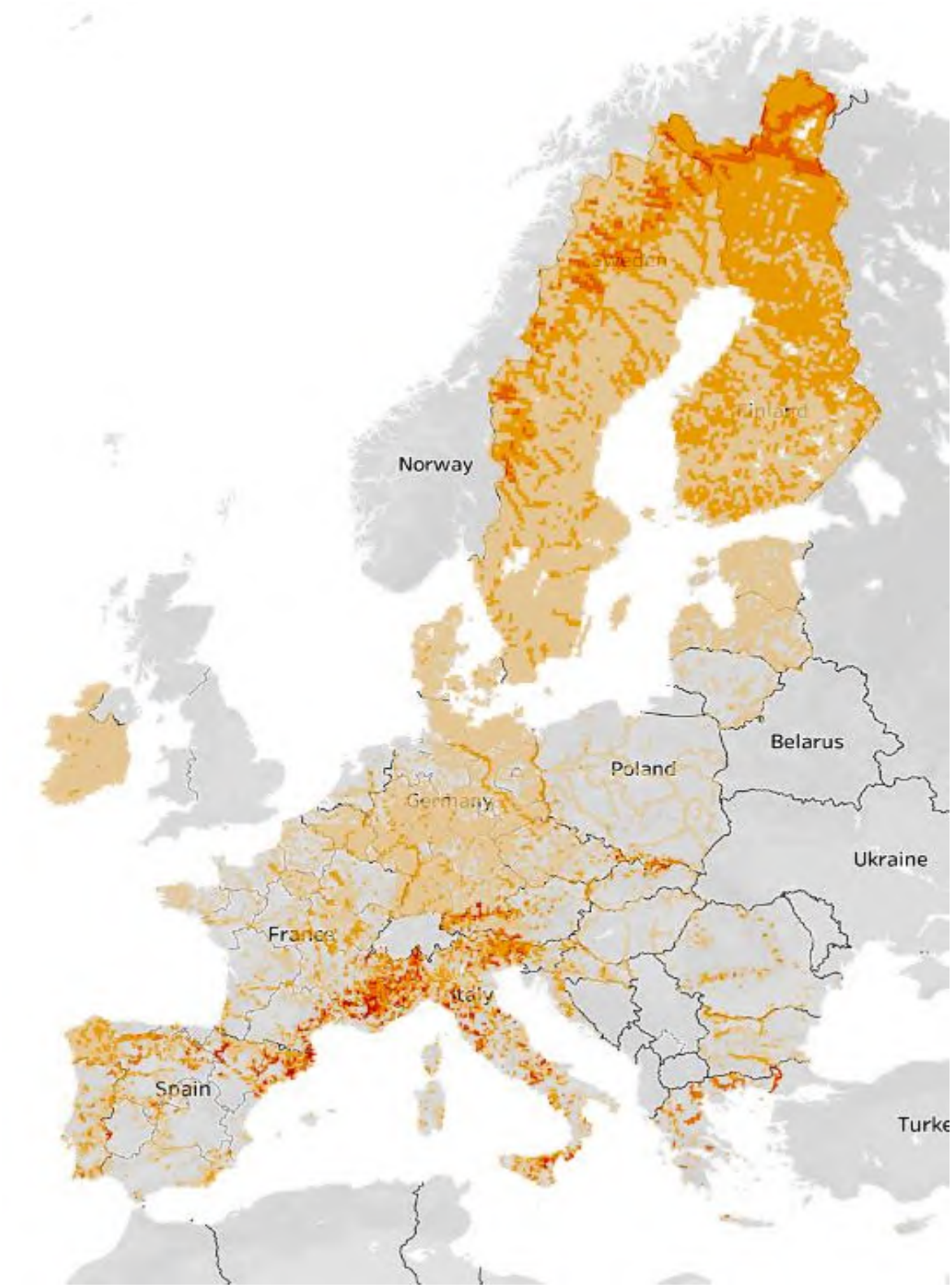
Map 2 – Distribution of Annex I lake habitats (3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190)



Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell. Macaronesian islands not shown in the map.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

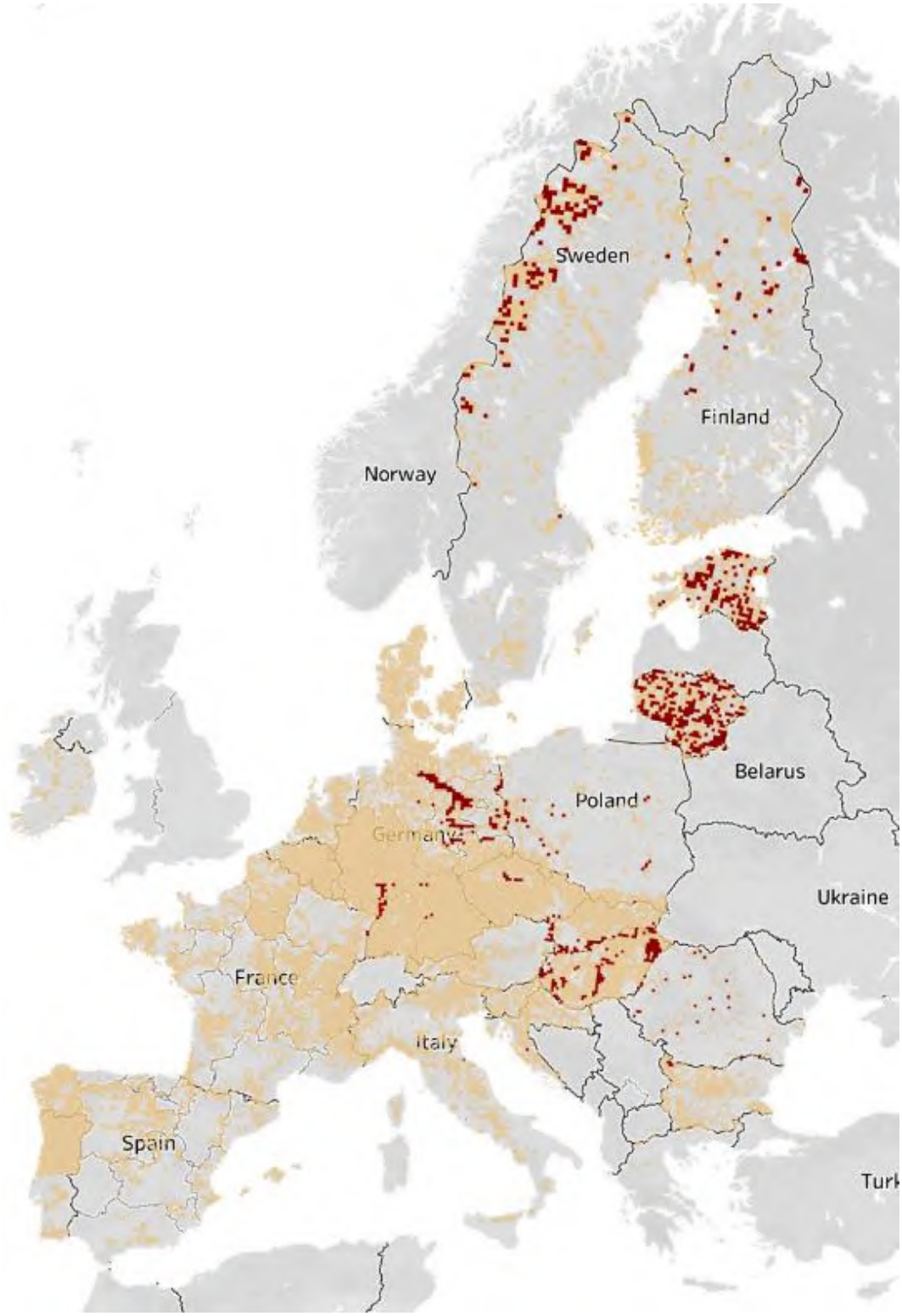
Map 3 – Distribution of Annex I river habitats (3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 32A0)



Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell. Macaronesian islands not shown in the map.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

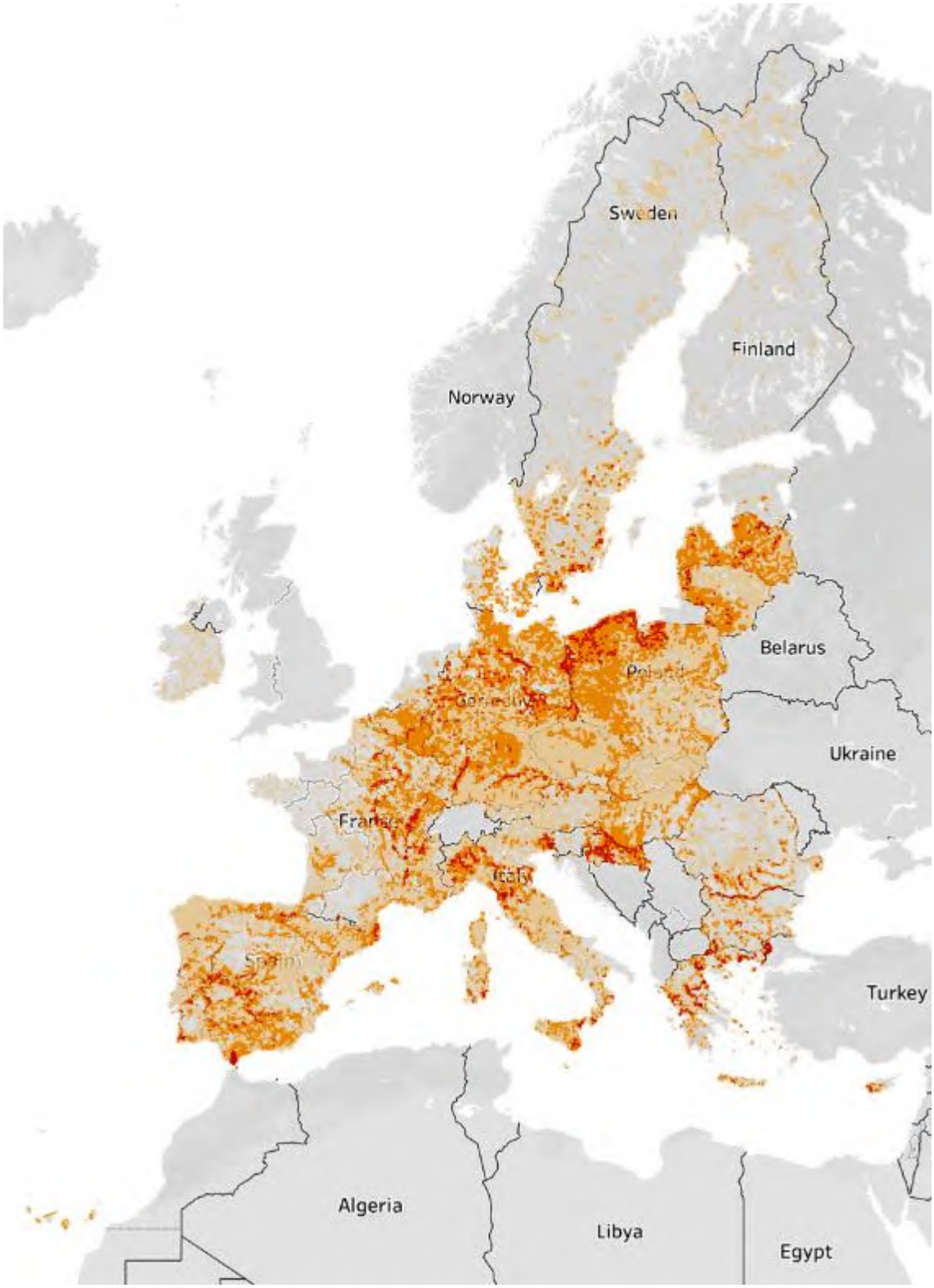
Map 4 – Distribution of Annex I alluvial meadow habitats (6430, 6440, 6450, 6540)



Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell. Macaronesian islands not shown in the map.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Map 5 – Distribution of Annex I alluvial and riparian forest habitats (9160, 91E0, 91F0, 92A0, 92B0, 92C0, 92D0, 9370)



Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell. Azores islands not shown in the map.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021