

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

CODE: **6510**

NAME: **6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)**

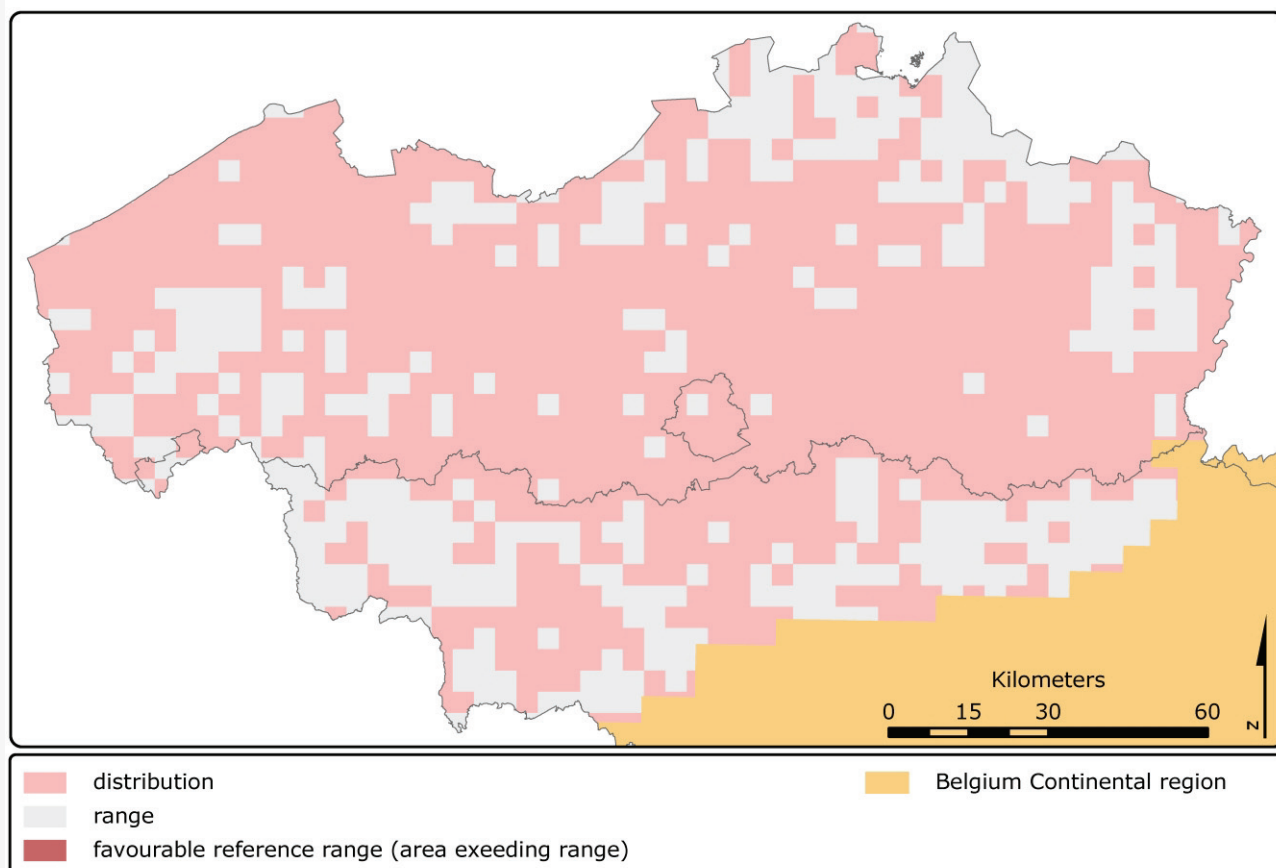
## 1. National level

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

Demolder H., Delescaille, L.M., Van Landuyt W., Wouters J., Van Looy K., & Paelinckx D. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitat 6510 (Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)) 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/natura2000](http://www.inbo.be/natura2000)

### 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> | 18786

2.3.2 Date of range determination | 1994-2006

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
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> )	74
2.4.2 Date of area estimation	1994-2006
2.4.3 Method used for area estimation	Ground based survey (based on field mapping, possibly using stratified random sampling Based on expert opinion
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> )	0
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	101 - modification of cultivation practices 110 Use of pesticides 120 Fertilisation 140 Grazing 141 - abandonment of pastoral systems 161 - forest planting 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 810 Drainage 850 Modification of hydrographic functioning, general 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 979 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition
2.4.11 Threats	101 - modification of cultivation practices 110 Use of pesticides 120 Fertilisation 140 Grazing 141 - abandonment of pastoral systems 161 - forest planting 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 810 Drainage 850 Modification of hydrographic functioning, general 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 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> )	18786
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km <sup>2</sup> )	More than field 2.4.1 74
2.5.3 Typical species	Allium vineale / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	Alopecurus pratensis / L.

2.5.3 Typical species	Anthriscus sylvestris / (L.) Hoffmann	
2.5.3 Typical species	Arrhenatherum elatius / (L.) Beauv. ex J. et C. Presl	
2.5.3 Typical species	Avenula pubescens / (Huds.) Dum.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Briza media / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Bromus hordeaceus / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Bromus racemosus / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Campanula rapunculus / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Centaurea jacea / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Cirsium acaule / Scop.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Crepis biennis / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Galium mollugo / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Heracleum sphondylium / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Knautia arvensis / (L.) Coulter	
2.5.3 Typical species	Lathyrus nissolia / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Lathyrus pratensis / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Leontodon hispidus / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Leucanthemum vulgare / Lam.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Lotus corniculatus / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Malva moschata / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Oenanthe silaifolia / Bieb.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Ornithogalum umbellatum / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Orobanche minor / Smith	
2.5.3 Typical species	Orobanche purpurea / Jacq.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Peucedanum carvifolia / Vill.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Phleum pratense / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Pimpinella major / (L.) Huds.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Rhinanthus angustifolius / C.C. Gmel.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Rhinanthus minor / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Rumex acetosa / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Salvia pratensis / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Sanguisorba officinalis / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Saxifraga granulata / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Scabiosa columbaria subsp. pratensis / L. (Jord.) Br.-Bl.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Silaum silaus / (L.) Schinz et Thell.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Stellaria graminea / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Tragopogon pratensis / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Trisetum flavescens / (L.) Beauv.	
2.5.4 Typical species assessment	Flora distribution squares are considered as well developed when more than 17 typical species occur. Also the development degree of the Belgian Biological Valuation Map is used to approach this assessment	
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional)	40% of area consists of liniair habitats Trends are approached by 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)

