

The Biodiversity information system for Europe as a Clearing House Mechanism..

CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM



Clearing-House Mechanism

Towards a biodiversity knowledge network for scientific and technical cooperation

Mission

The **Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)** of the Convention on Biological Diversity has been established further to [Article 18.3](#) of the Convention.

Further to [decision X/15](#), its mission is to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#), through effective information services and other appropriate means in order to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and partners.

This mission is articulated around three major goals:

1. The central clearing-house mechanism provides effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
2. National clearing-house mechanisms provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
3. Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services.

[More »](#)

Implementation

The implementation activities of the Clearing-House Mechanism has been guided by the Conference of the Parties.

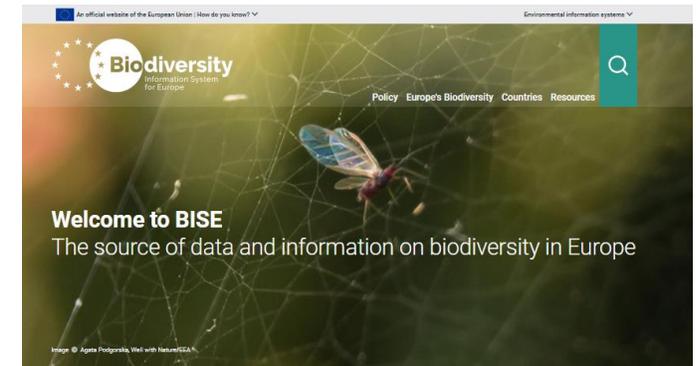
The Clearing-House Mechanism consists of the following components:

- The [CBD website](#), acting as the central node.
- The network of national Clearing-House Mechanisms.
- Various partner institutions.

The Clearing-House Mechanism is constantly being improved to better contribute to the implementation of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#) and the achievement of the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#). A list of [priority activities](#) has been defined, and a description of the information services to be provided by the central Clearing-House Mechanism is available in document [UNEP/CBD/CHM/AC/2010/1/3](#).

Decisions

- [XIII/23](#)
- [XII/2](#)
- [XI/2](#)
- [X/15](#)
- [IX/30](#)
- [VIII/11](#)
- [VII/23](#)
- [VI/18](#)



BISE serves as the European reference gateway for accessing data, information and knowledge regarding the status and progress towards EU biodiversity targets. This is derived from data collected through key nature-related policy instruments.

In the spotlight



Country factsheets
Discover biodiversity by EU Country



Map viewer
Explore the new Natura 2000 sites



Factsheets
Look into protected species, habitats, Natura 2000 sites.



Digital report
Check why EU habitats need to be restored

What does the EU do to protect Biodiversity?

26.4%

EU land are covered by protected areas

12.1%

EU marine waters are covered by protected areas

1,840+

EU species protected under EU law

230+

EU habitats protected under EU law

Recently released

Technical report: Quantification of landscape



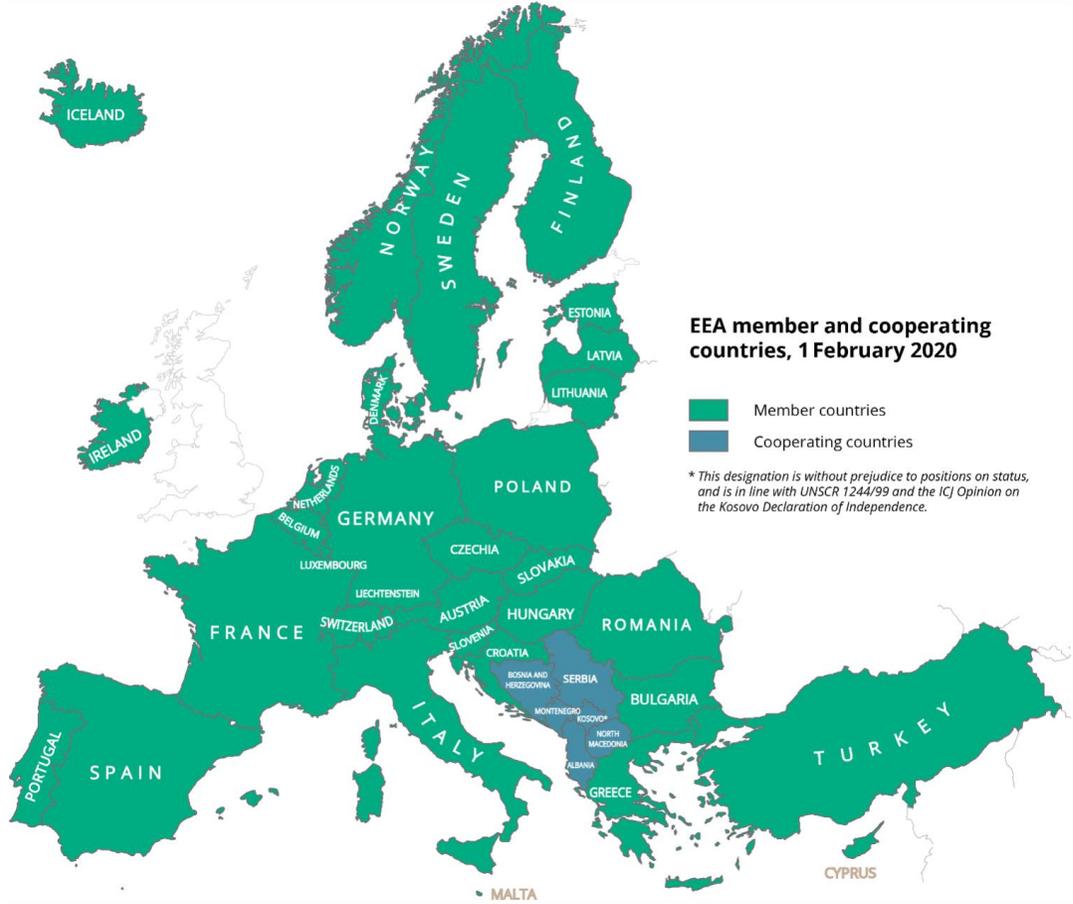
European Environment Agency

An EU body established under legislation that operates at the **interface of science and policy**.

Founded in 1993, with c. 270 staff, with a **network**, 'Eionet' which comprises more than 1 000 experts and 350 institutions in 38 European countries.

Gathering data and information from across Europe and translating this into **knowledge** to inform EU policy and **decision-making**.

EIONET: Environment Information and Observation Network



Clearing house mechanism

Goal 1 of the “Proposed Work Programme for the Clearing-House Mechanism in support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity **2011-2020**” highlighted the need to expand the knowledge base on biodiversity. The aim was to ensure this was done in a way that supported the implementation Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

The Agency in cooperation with the Commission supported the creation of a European CHM for this purpose.

The key aim then, as it is now, is to **promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in the area of biodiversity.**

Biodiversity, change in perspective since 2010?

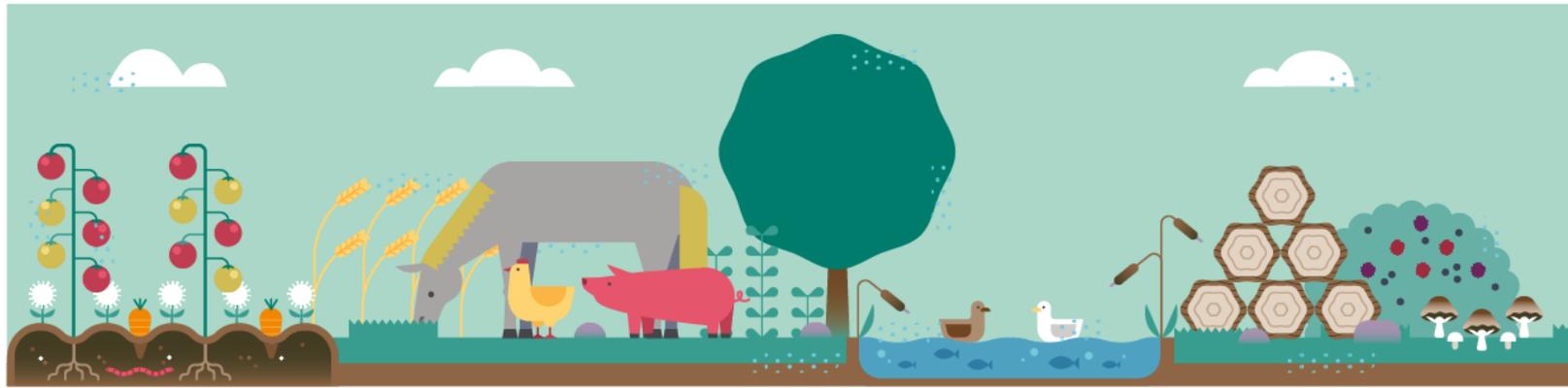
This is ever more important given the state of biodiversity and (since 2010) the increasing awareness of the importance of biodiversity to us, our society, our economy and our physical and mental health.

We know that for example, In the EU **84 %** of **crop** species and **78 %** of wildflower species depend, at least in part, on animal pollination.

€15 billion of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators.



Provisioning services



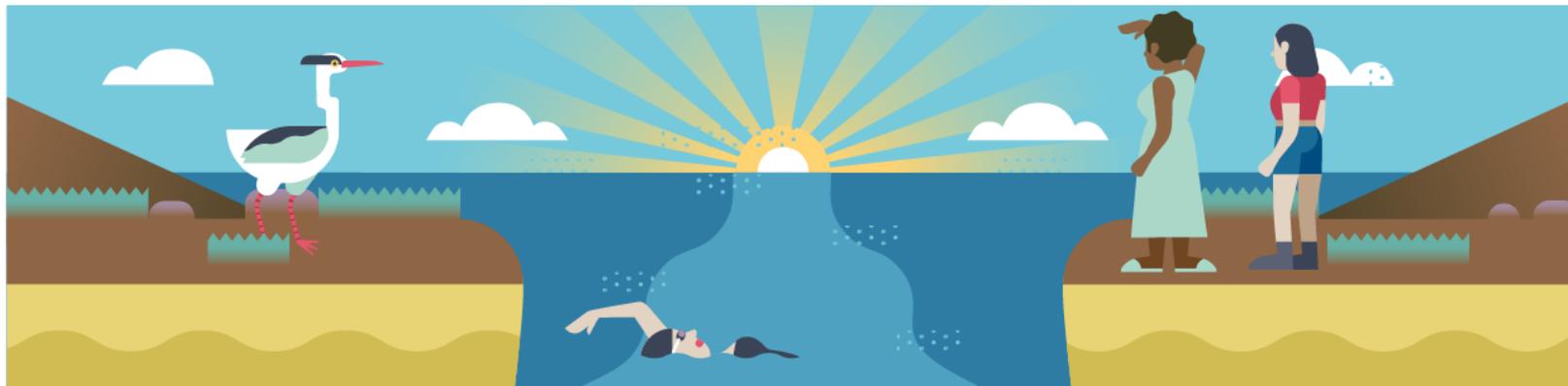
- ◆ Crops, soil fertility
- ◆ Livestock
- ◆ Timber
- ◆ Fiber
- ◆ Wild foods (e.g. mushrooms, berries, etc.)
- ◆ Fisheries
- ◆ Genetic resources, medicines
- ◆ Fresh water
- ◆ Clean air

Regulating services



- ◆ Pollination
- ◆ Temperature regulation
- ◆ Carbon sequestration and storage
- ◆ Pest regulation
- ◆ Erosion regulation
- ◆ Flood regulation
- ◆ Water purification
- ◆ Air purification

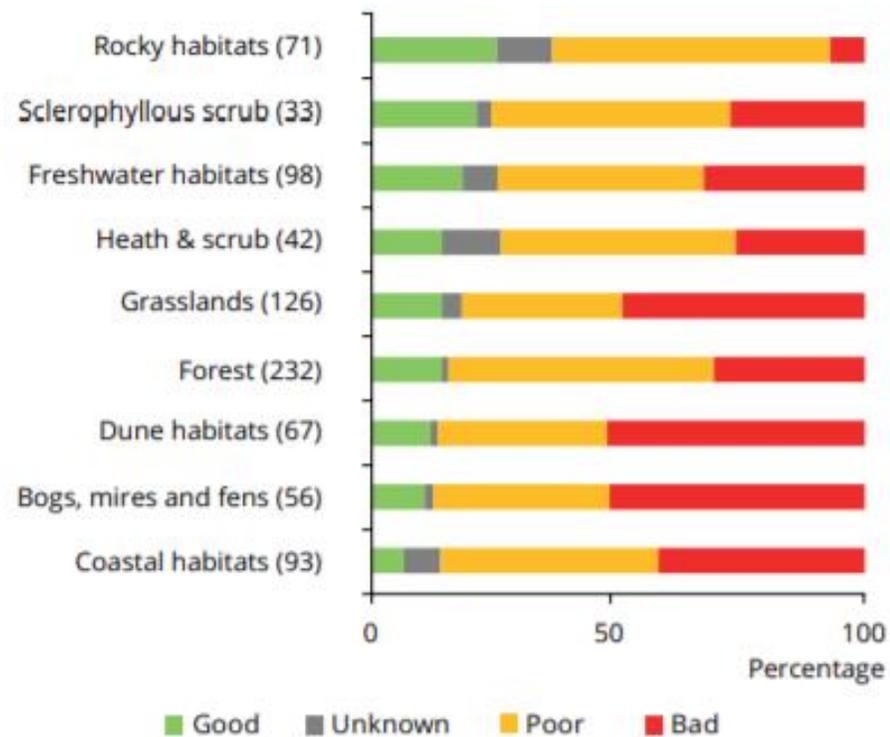
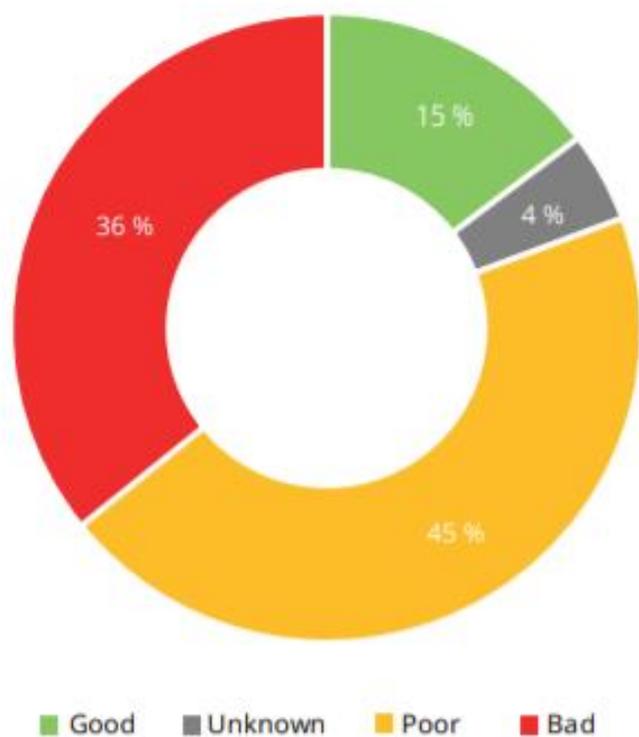
Cultural services



- ◆ Recreation (e.g. swimming, hiking, skiing etc.)
- ◆ Aesthetic (e.g. sceneries)
- ◆ Cultural identity

State of Nature: the scale of the problem

We know that **81% of protected habitats** are in a **poor** or **bad** state, with only **15% of habitat** area considered to have a **Good** conservation status. Only 17% of freshwater habitats are in a **good** state.



State of Nature: the scale of the problem

We know that **73% of protected non-bird species** are in a **poor** or **bad** state, with only **23% of species** considered to have a **Good** conservation status. Furthermore, over **50% of protected bird species** are in a **poor** or **bad** state.

Figure 3.9 Conservation status of species at EU level

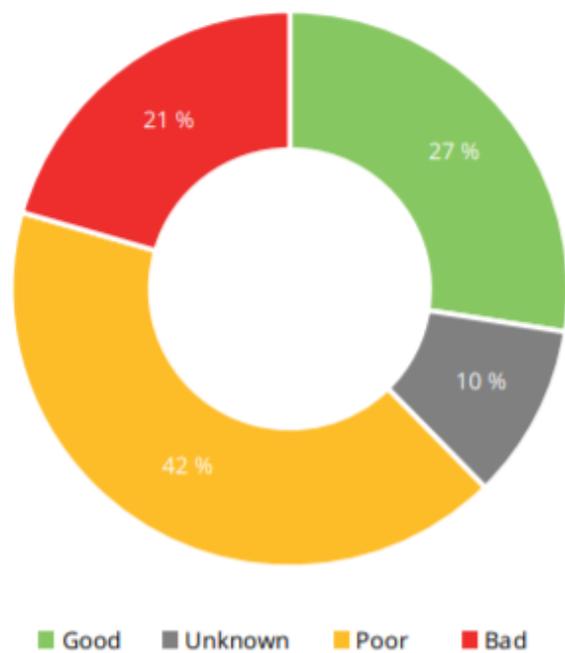
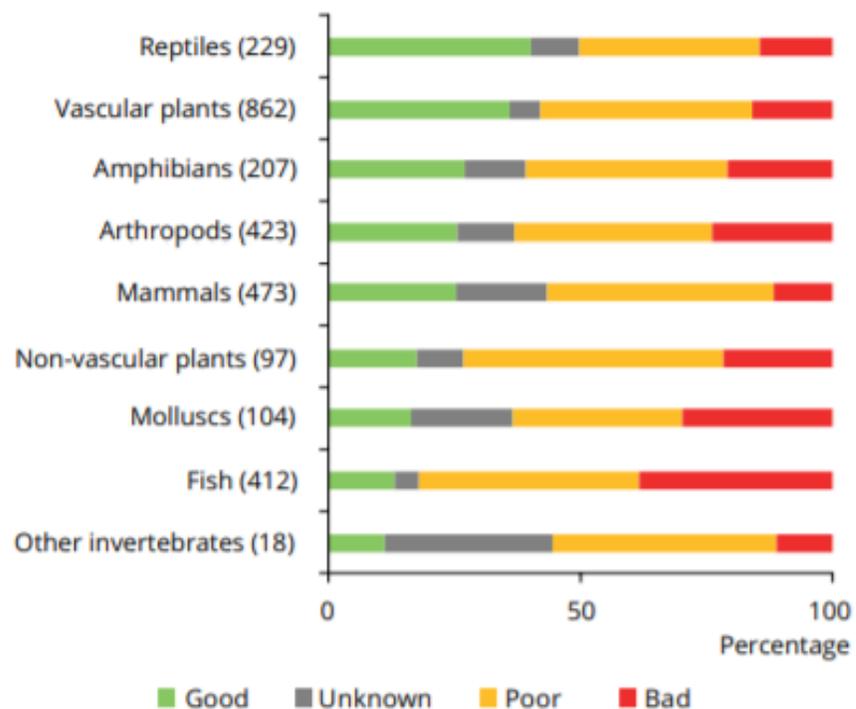


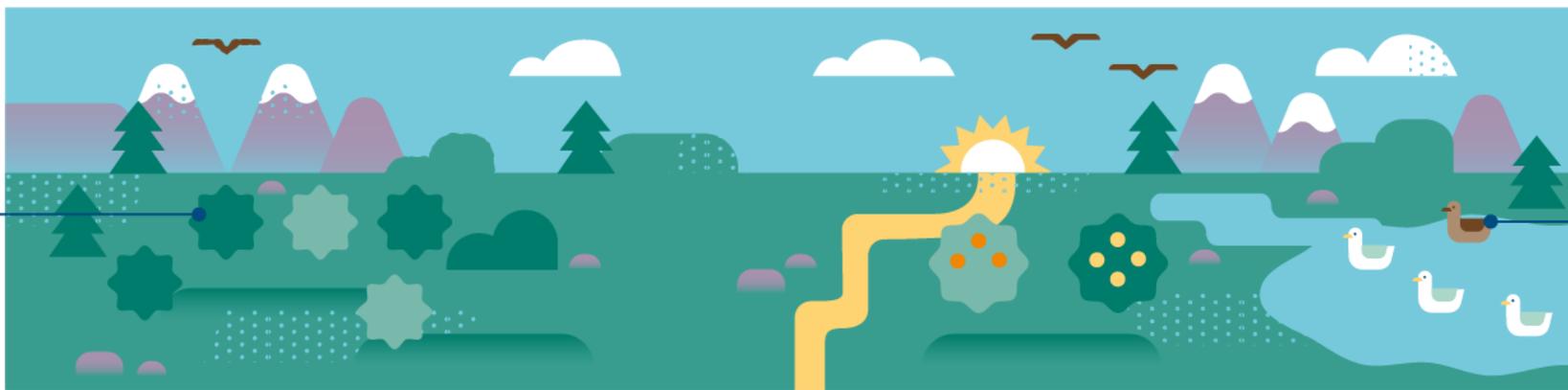
Figure 3.10 Conservation status per species group at the EU level



We know the drivers of biodiversity loss.

Climate change

is a rising threat, especially due to droughts and lower precipitation.

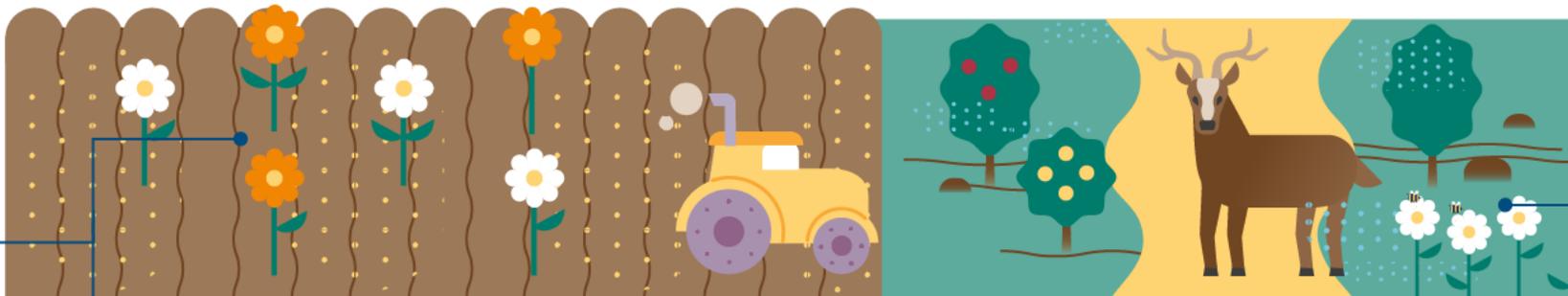


◆ Nearly half of the bird **species** have a 'good' population status, but **farmland birds** show least improving trends.

◆ **Illegal killing and hunting** are the biggest overall pressures for migratory birds.

Agricultural activities,

land abandonment and urbanisation are the major pressures for habitats and species, followed by pollution.



◆ **Habitats** important for pollinators have a worse conservation status and trends than other habitats.

◆ Only 14 % of **habitats** assessments and 27 % of **non-bird species** have a 'good' conservation status.

◆ **Forests** show most improving trends and **grasslands, dunes** and **bogs** the most deteriorating trends.

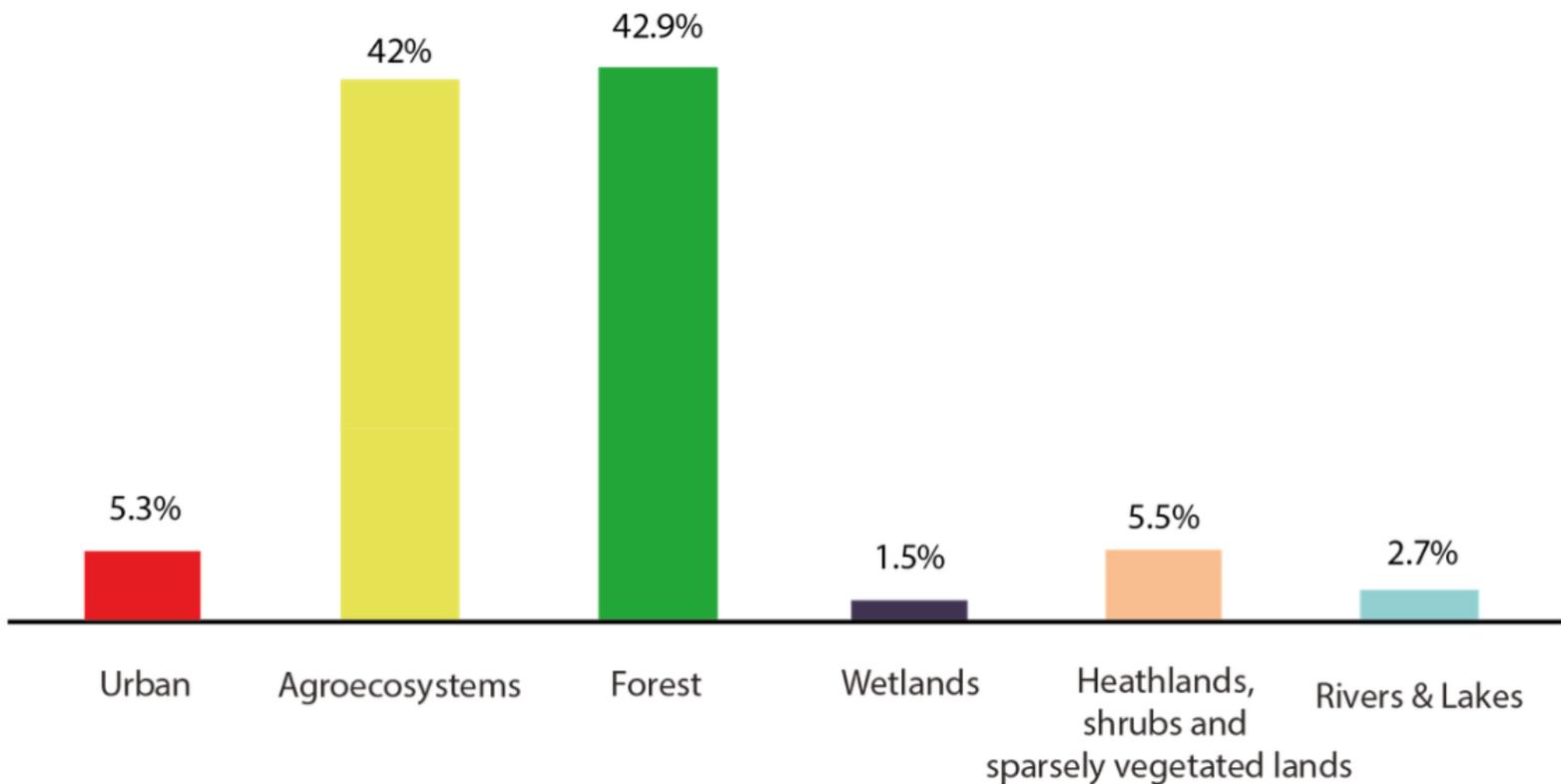
Status and trends of **marine species and habitats remain** largely unknown.



◆ **Natura 2000 sites** cover 18 % of land and 10 % of marine waters in the EU.

Biodiversity

The EU is made up of a diverse array of habitats. Forest and Grassland habitats dominate the landscape of Europe, wetlands while small in area have a significant role in the biodiversity of our continent. There are 230 habitats and over 1,500 species protected under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives.



Source: [Biodiversity information system for Europe EEA/EU](#)

Biodiversity – threats

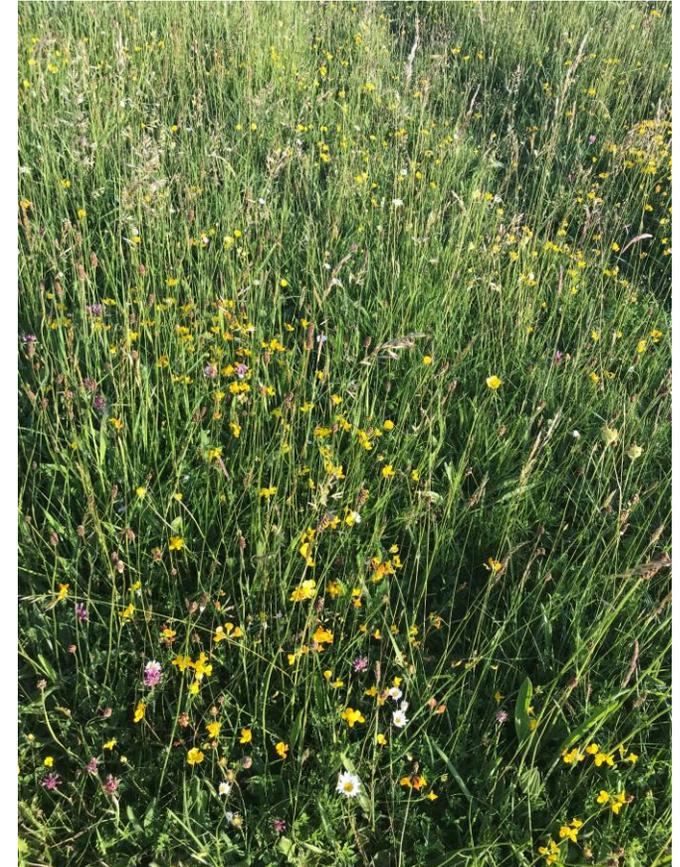
We know that biodiversity is not valued as much as it should be .

“Nature’s worth to society – the true value of the various goods and services it provides – is not reflected in market prices because much of it is open to all at no monetary charge.”

“Governments almost everywhere exacerbate the problem by **paying people more to exploit Nature than to protect it**, and to prioritise unsustainable economic activities.”

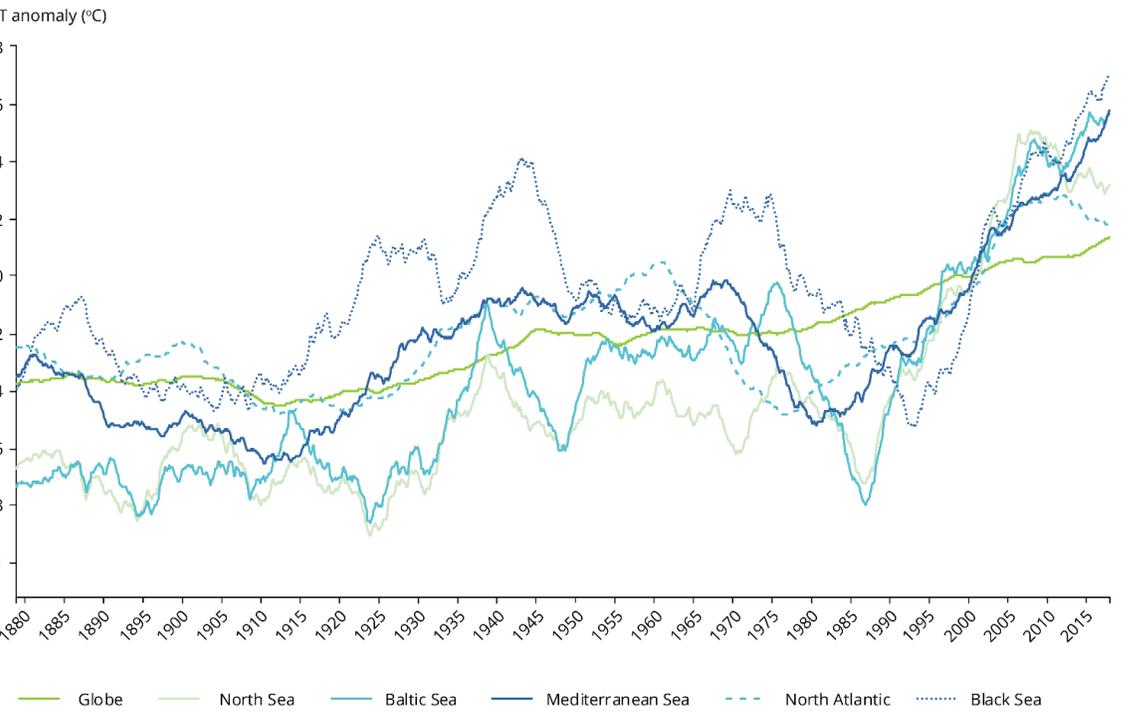
([Dasgupta report](#))

All of this **reinforces** the need to “promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.”



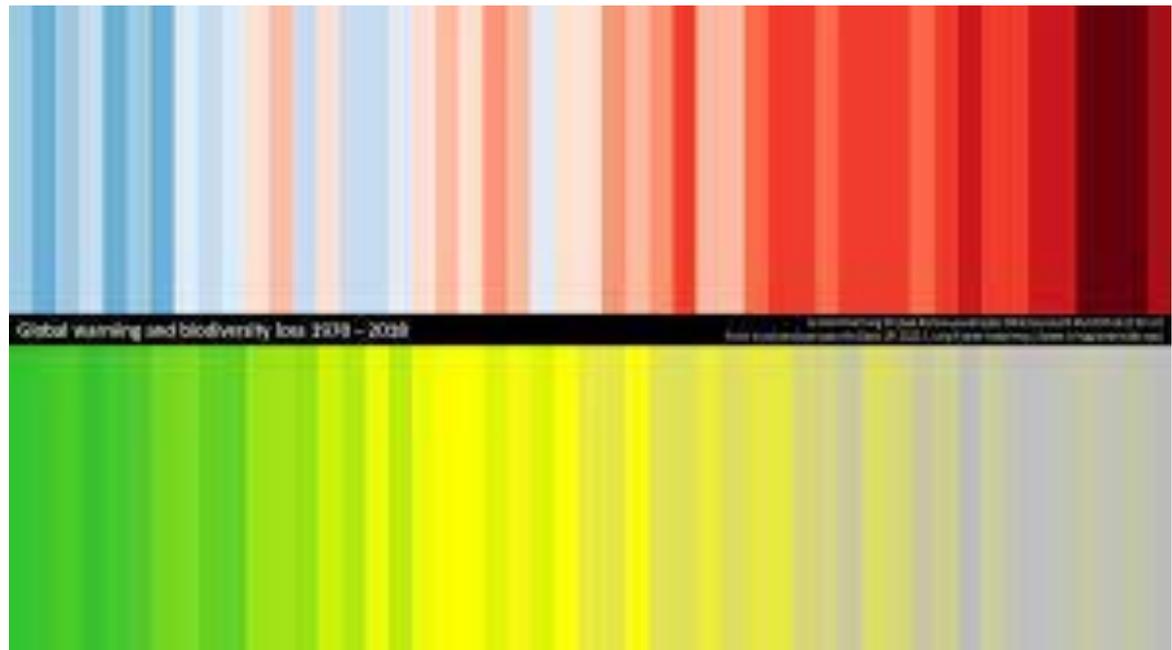
Not just a biodiversity crisis, there is also a climate crisis

Global and European ocean warming



Paris Agreement, legally binding international treaty adopted by 196 countries in 2015, an aim is to pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels”

Increasing average temperatures



Decreasing biodiversity

Source:
[Ed Hawkins, University of Reading](#)
[Miles Richardson, University of Derby](#)

Biodiversity what are we doing?.

Developing policies to address biodiversity and the drivers of negative change.

At the **EU** level there are several policies to address this:

- EU nature directives, Habitats (1992) and Birds Directives (1979)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (2020) EU Forest Strategy (2020)
- Nature Restoration Law (published in 2022/3, implemented ?)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)
- Water Framework Directive (2000)

At a **Global** Level

- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- UNEP CBD Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to 2030.

What does the CHM look like now?

Since the end of 2020 we notice a decline in the use of the classic CHM hosted by the EEA. Furthermore, we noticed serious security vulnerabilities in the CHM. In addition, the ,technical, functionalities of the CHM we replicated in a host of web-hosting services. With the absences of a formal obligation, along little to no use of the system we decided to remove the system from our site.

This made us **reflect** upon the aim of the CHM to “promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.”

We would of course continue to do this, but how to do so in the best way?

What does the CHM look like now?

We realised we were doing this in two ways already

- The Biodiversity information system for Europe
- Our EIONET network of countries.

Though we needed to enhance these to ensure we were truly delivering what was needed. Other drivers focus were the EU Biodiversity Strategy and since December last year the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

2009: Concept note for a biodiversity information system for Europe

2010: biodiversity.europa.eu launched at Green Week

2010: Adoption of CBD global biodiversity targets (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

2011: European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt loss of biodiversity

2011: 1st concept note delivered to “Group of 4”, shared with National Reference Centres, & EEA awarded contract in November

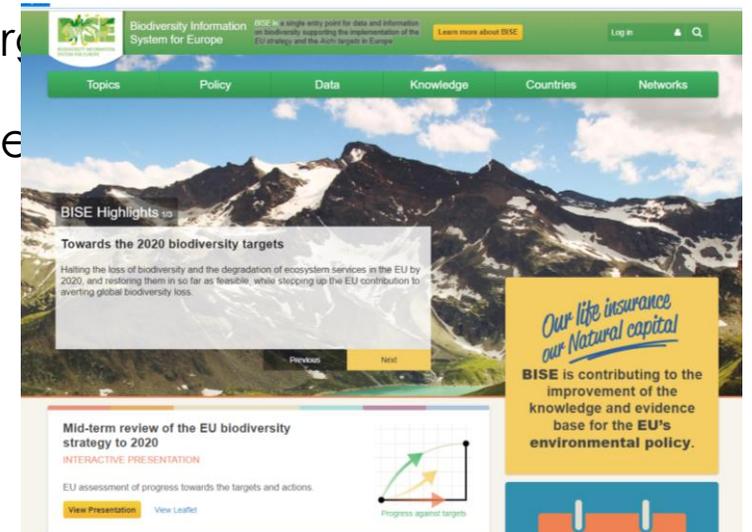
2012: Review of product and options towards its governance and implementation

2015: Concept for period from 2015-2020

2018: Policy papers of country pages, integration of Green Infrastructure, MAES, BISE towards 2020

2019: today

2020: Communication on progress towards EU Biodiversity progress



The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Historical...

Topic pages

The screenshot shows the 'Topics' page of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE). The header includes the BISE logo, a navigation menu with 'Topics', 'Policy', 'Data', 'Knowledge', 'Countries', and 'Networks', and a search bar. The main content area is titled 'Topics' and contains a welcome message, a definition of biodiversity, and a grid of sub-topics: Status (Ecosystems and habitats, Species, Genetic resources), Threats (Climate change, Invasive species, Fragmentation, Land use change, Pollution, Overexploitation), Impacts (Tipping points), Benefits (Ecosystem services), and Responses (Protected areas, Green infrastructure, LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity Projects). A 'Quick links' sidebar on the left lists various categories like 'Climate change', 'Ecosystem services', and 'Protected areas'. At the bottom, there is a footer with logos of the European Commission, EEA, and other partners.

Policy pages

The screenshot shows the 'Policy' page of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE). The header is identical to the 'Topics' page. The main content area is titled 'Policy' and features a 'Global' section with links to 'CBD and other global conventions' and 'InforMEA'. A 'Pan-European' section includes links to 'Marine conventions Europe', 'Pan European Initiatives and European Conventions', and an 'Interactive presentation of EU Biodiversity Strategy overview' (a graphic with numbers 1-6). The text discusses the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan, the 2011 EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, and the 2010 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. It lists 'EU Biodiversity Targets and related global Aichi Biodiversity targets' and 'EU Biodiversity Indicators and related global Aichi Biodiversity targets'. A section on 'EU 2050 vision' and 'EU 2020 headline target' is also present. At the bottom, there is a graphic titled 'EU targets and actions' showing six numbered targets (1-6) with corresponding 'EU TARGET' labels.

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Historical...

Data pages

The screenshot shows the 'Data' page of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe. The header includes the BISE logo, navigation tabs (Topics, Policy, Data, Knowledge, Countries, Networks), and a search bar. The main content area is titled 'Data' and contains several sections: 'This section presents selected entry points to reference data and information related to biodiversity in Europe...', 'The Biodiversity data centre (BDC) managed by the European Environment Agency (EEA) provides access to data and information on species, habitat types and sites of interest in Europe...', 'Selected highlights from the BDC: Natura 2000 viewer, Natura 2000 data, EUNIS (search on species, habitats and sites)', 'Data and information useful for biodiversity indicator sets such as SEBI, as well as for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services are also provided by the other eight European environmental data centres:', 'The mission of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) is to facilitate free and open access to biodiversity data worldwide via the Internet to underpin sustainable development. Access to millions of data records shared via the GBIF network is facilitated via the GBIF Data Portal', 'Copernicus, previously known as GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), is the European Programme for the establishment of a European capacity for Earth Observation. So far the most relevant services in the context of BISE are:', 'The Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON) - is the biodiversity arm of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Some 100 governmental and non-governmental organizations are collaborating through GEO BON to make their biodiversity data, information and forecasts more readily accessible to policymakers, managers, experts and other users.', and 'LifeWatch E-Science European-Infrastructure for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research'. Each section includes links to related resources.

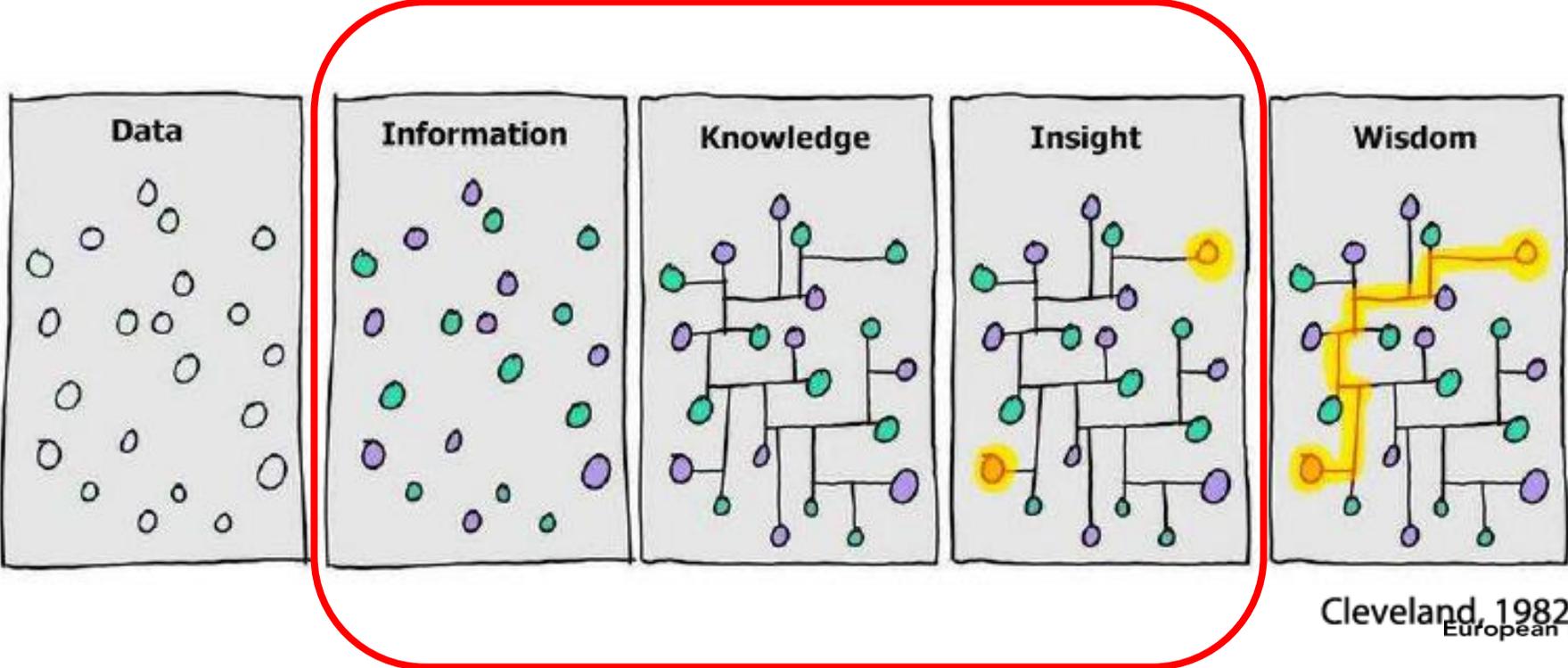
Knowledge pages

The screenshot shows the 'Knowledge' page of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe. The header includes the BISE logo, navigation tabs (Topics, Policy, Data, Knowledge, Countries, Networks), and a search bar. The main content area is titled 'Knowledge' and contains several sections: 'Effective policymaking for biodiversity and ecosystem services relies on continuous research and innovation. The EU 7th Environment Action Programme to 2020 "Living well within the limits of our planet" calls for further improving the knowledge and evidence base for environment, and for research and innovation policies to address scientific, industrial and societal challenges, identify impacts and contribute to policy solutions.', 'Science-policy interfaces (SPI) are those processes that facilitate the dialogue and exchange between the research community and policymakers at all levels. A number of SPIs support in particular the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020:', 'Global: IPBES is the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, an independent intergovernmental body open to all member countries of the United Nations', 'European Union: The synthesis report of a three-year contract, by the European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment towards an EU mechanism interfacing science and policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services, provides a comprehensive analysis of the lessons learned from the policy-side and potential for enhancement of science-policy interfaces on biodiversity and ecosystem services in Europe. The Science for Environment Policy service offers digests of scientific papers of most relevance to EU biodiversity policy.', 'The BiodiversityKnowledge initiative resulting from the EU funded research project KNEU (FP7) to help all societal actors in the field of biodiversity and ecosystem services to make better informed decisions. The project produced recommendations for a Network of Knowledge on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.', 'The EU funded SPIRAL project that aimed to enhance the connectivity between biodiversity research and policy making in order to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.', 'Key research funding for biodiversity and ecosystem services at the European level includes:', 'Global: Future Earth [BD1]', 'European Union:', 'Horizon 2020 is the EU Research and Innovation Programme from 2014 to 2020. It succeeds the EU Framework Programmes 1 to 7 that were started up in 1984. Since 2000 the framework programmes are targeted specifically at supporting the European Research Area.', 'European Innovation Partnerships, a new approach to EU research and innovation', 'LIFE programme, the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the EU', 'COST is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology, allowing the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level. It complements the EU Framework programmes by contributing to reducing the fragmentation in European research investments and opening the European Research Area to cooperation worldwide.', 'European Research Council (ERC) complements other funding activities in Europe such as those of the national research funding agencies.', 'EU Member States: Funded by the 7th Framework Programme, BiodivERSA is a network of national funding organisations promoting pan-European research on biodiversity and ecosystem services.', 'An increasingly important component in Europe's research is networking to increase competitiveness in a global setting.', 'In support of the current 7th Framework Programme, the ERA-Net scheme offers a tool to develop and strengthen the coordination of national and regional research programmes in support of the European Research Area.', 'Funded by the 6th Framework Programme a number of large-scale biodiversity Networks of Excellence were set up. These include:', 'ALTER-Net: A Long-Term Biodiversity, Ecosystem and Awareness Research Network', 'EDIT: European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy', 'MarBEF: Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning'

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

From 2019 onwards we starting thinking how can inform, connect and communicate better than we have been. To answer regional or global questions and track progress towards targets we need data. Not only do we need data we need to understand process of collecting, managing, analysis and discussing the data.

We started thinking about the mission, functionalities, look and feel of the platform.

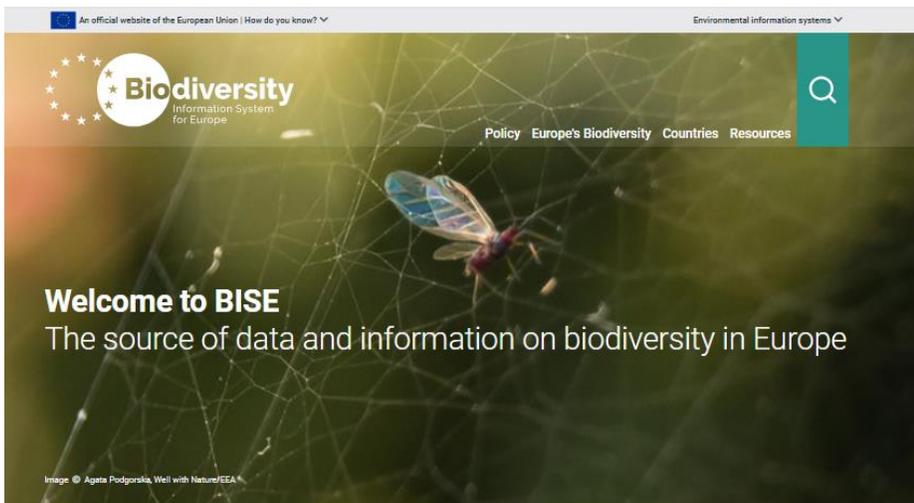


The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Our requirements:

- Describe the implementation of EU and Global policies
- Track progress towards both EU and global targets
- Aim to be the trustworthy source of information on the environment in Europe

The Biodiversity information system for Europe



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In the spotlight



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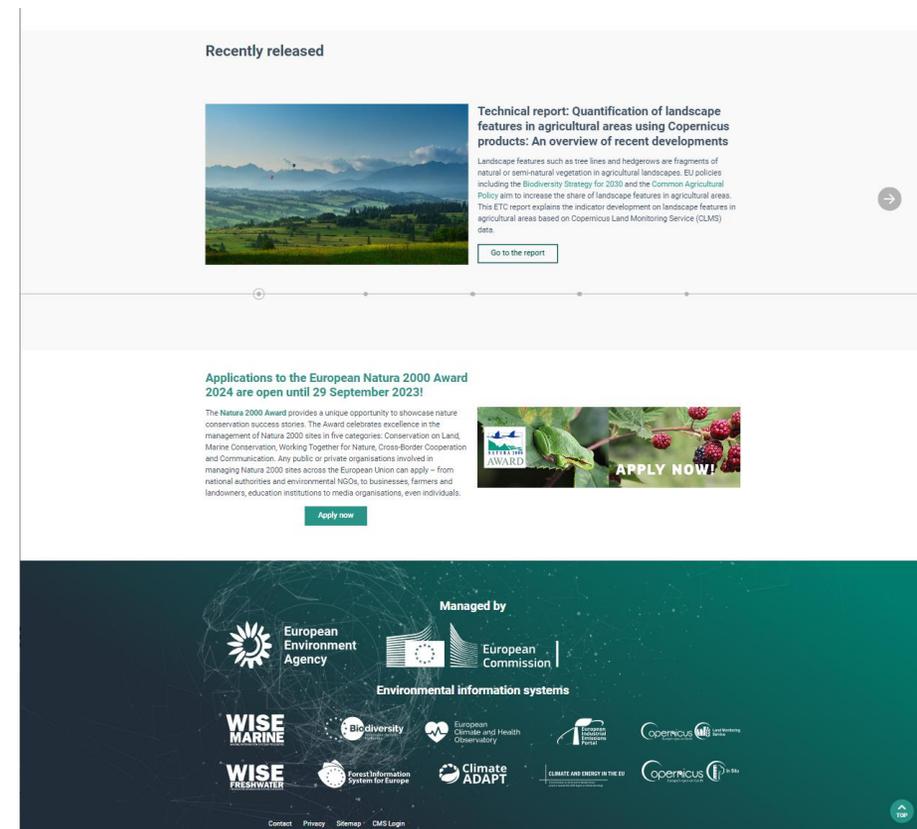
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230+

EU habitats protected under EU law



The Biodiversity information system for Europe

An official website of the European Union | How do you know? Environmental information systems



Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources

Policy overview →

Biodiversity policies at the European level Biodiversity policies at the global level

An official website of the European Union | How do you know? Environmental information systems



Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources

Countries overview →

Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czechia	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	

An official website of the European Union | How do you know? Environmental information systems



Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources

Europe's Biodiversity overview →

Habitats	Species	Ecosystems and their services	Threats & pressures
Protected areas Explore Natura 2000	European habitats need to be restored		

An official website of the European Union | How do you know? Environmental information systems



Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources

Resources overview →

Biodiversity data catalogues	EUNIS - the European nature information system	Protected species, habitats, Natura 2000 sites factsheets	Natura 2000 viewer
Invasive Alien Species (IAS) portal	Case Study Hub		

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Protected areas

Ireland

Ireland, the largest island in the EU, has a land area exceeding 70,000km², complemented by an expansive marine area over 6 times larger, measuring more than 488,000km². Situated in the Atlantic Ocean off continental European coast, Ireland shares a land border with the United Kingdom. The country features a sizable central plain surrounded by coastal uplands. Carrauntoohil stands as its highest point, reaching an elevation of 1,038m. With a population of 5.15 million people, Ireland maintains a population density of 75 people per km².

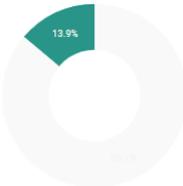
13.9%	2.3%	232	59
of land covered by protected areas	of marine waters covered by protected areas	species protected under EU law	habitats protected under EU law

[Protected areas](#) | [Protected species](#) | [Protected habitats](#) | [Ecosystems](#)

Protected areas in Ireland cover a total of 9,711km² on land and 10,258km² at sea.

Percentage of area covered by protected areas

Currently, 13.9% of terrestrial area of Ireland is designated as protected areas, which is below the EU value of 26.4%. The EU Biodiversity Strategy has set a target of reaching 30% protected area coverage at the EU level by 2030. In the marine waters of Ireland, protected areas coverage is currently only at 2.28%, which is significantly lower than the EU value of 12.1%.

 <p>Percentage of land covered by protected areas</p> <p>13.9%</p>	 <p>Percentage of marine waters covered by protected areas</p> <p>2.28%</p>
Sources Download data	Sources Download data

Number of protected areas

Ireland has a total of 913 protected areas, comprising 309 sites designated under national laws and 604 recognized as Natura 2000 sites. These Natura 2000 sites are designated under the Birds Directive, encompassing 165 Special Protection Areas, and the Habitats Directive, encompassing 439 Sites of Community Importance. Many sites are designated under both Directives.

913	309	604
Number of protected areas	Protected areas designated under national laws	Designated sites in the Natura 2000 network

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Protected species

Protected areas | **Protected species** | Protected habitats | Ecosystems

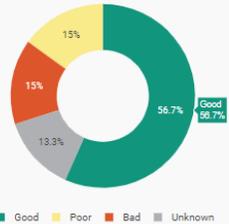
Species protected in Ireland under EU law fall under the Habitats and Birds Directives. Ireland hosts 60 protected under the Habitats Directive, which is approximately 4% of the total of the Habitats Directive's species and 172 protected birds, which is approximately 37% of the species protected under the Birds Directive.

232 species protected under EU law
60 species under the Habitats Directive
172 species under the Birds Directive

Conservation Status of species: Habitats Directive

In Ireland, 56.7% of species assessments indicate a good conservation status, while the EU average corresponds to 27.5%. The proportion of assessments indicating bad conservation status is reaching 15.0%, compared to the EU average of 20.6%.

Conservation status of species, Habitats Directive based on EU species assessments



Sources | [Download data](#)

Protected species composition by taxonomic group

In Ireland, the distribution of protected species across taxonomic groups highlights the prominence of birds, comprising the largest proportion at 74.1%. They are followed by mammals, accounting for 13.7% of protected species, and fishes, representing 3%.

Percentage composition of species by group

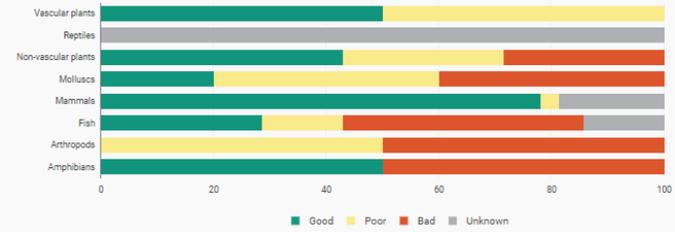


Sources | [Download data](#)

Conservation Status by Taxa

In Ireland, the assessment of species groups reveals that mammals have the highest proportion of species with a good conservation status, standing at 78.1%. Following behind are vascular plants and amphibians, with 50% of species in good conservation status. On the other hand, arthropods and amphibians have a big share of species with a bad conservation status, standing at 50%.

Percentage of conservation status assessments per species group



Sources | [Download data](#)

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Protected habitats

Protected areas | Protected species | **Protected habitats** | Ecosystems

Habitats protected in Ireland under EU law fall under the Habitats Directive. Ireland hosts 59 habitat types, which is approximately 25.3% of the total of habitat types protected by the Habitats Directive.

59
habitats protected under EU law in Ireland

Conservation status of habitats

In Ireland, only 15.3% of habitats assessments indicate a good conservation status which is below the EU average of 14.7%. A significant proportion of assessments, amounting to 45.8%, indicate a poor conservation status, while habitats assessments reporting bad conservation status are 39%, slightly above the EU average of 35.8%.

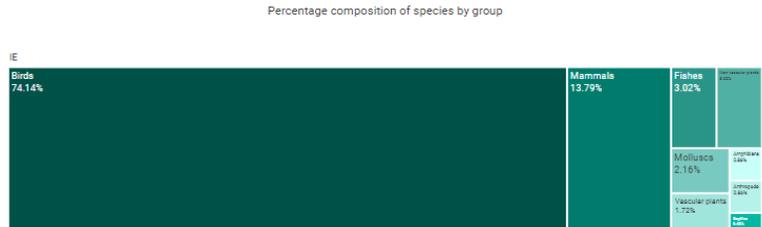
Conservation status of habitats, Habitats Directive based on EU habitats assessments

Conservation Status	Percentage
Good	15.3%
Poor	45.8%
Bad	39%
Unknown	0%

Sources | [Download data](#)

Protected species composition by taxonomic group

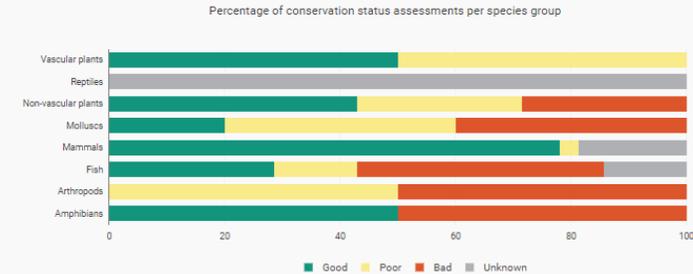
In Ireland, the distribution of protected species across taxonomic groups highlights the prominence of birds, comprising the largest proportion at 74.1%. They are followed by mammals, accounting for 13.7% of protected species, and fishes, representing 3%.



Sources | [Download data](#)

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Sources | [Download data](#)

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

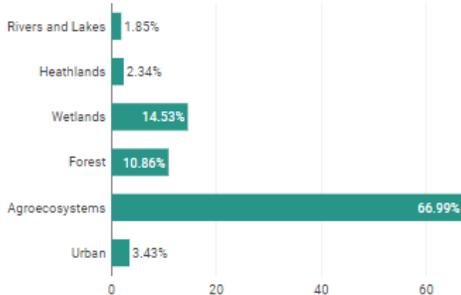
Ecosystems

Protected areas | Protected species | Protected habitats | **Ecosystems**

Ireland is predominantly characterised by three main types of ecosystems: Agroecosystems, which cover 67% of the country, followed by Wetland ecosystems occupying 14.5% of the land area, and Forests accounting for 10.7%. However, Ireland has relatively smaller proportions of urban areas (3.4%), heathlands (2.3%), and rivers and lakes (1.9%).

In terms of the protected area network, wetlands constitute the largest portion, covering 44.5% of the protected areas. Agroecosystems make up 17.4% of the protected areas, reflecting the importance of conserving and managing agricultural landscapes for biodiversity. Forest ecosystems account for 15.7% of the protected areas, while rivers and lakes represent 11.1% and heathlands contribute to 11% of the protected areas. Urban areas comprise 0.3%.

Ecosystems coverage of terrestrial territory



Sources | [Download data](#)

Ecosystems coverage of protected areas network



Sources | [Download data](#)

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

NATURA 2000 VIEWER

Search Natura 2000 sites, species, habitats, loca... **Filters**

NATURA2000 SITES | **SPECIES** | **HABITATS**

SITE TYPES

- Sites protecting birds 5408
- Sites protecting habitats and other species 23648
- Sites protecting habitats, birds and other species 27020

MARINE AREAS

- Marine or partially marine sites 2725

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

- Alpine 2222
- Atlantic 2731
- Mediterranean 4131
- Black Sea 55
- Boreal 6944
- Continental 9811
- Macaronesian 279
- Pannonian 961
- Steppic 107
- Marine Atlantic 282
- Marine Baltic 617
- Marine Black Sea 39
- Marine Macaronesian 65
- Marine Mediterranean 578

EU MEMBER STATES

- Austria 353
- Belgium 310
- Bulgaria 340
- Croatia 783
- Cyprus 66
- Czech Republic 1153
- Denmark 350
- Estonia 567
- Finland 1858
- France 1756

Apply **Clear all**

400 km

EEA | EUROPEAN COMMISSION

GO TO Biodiversity | EUNIS | EXPERT VIEWER | NATURA2000 LIST

Natura 2000 Network - all sites

EEA | GFRFCO | Delorme | NaturaView | © EEA | Copenhagen, 2021 | Powered by Esri

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

The screenshot displays the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BIO) interface. At the top left, the EEA logo and 'NATURA 2000 VIEWER' are visible. A search bar contains the site code 'IT3220036'. The main map shows a topographic view of Italy with green areas representing Natura 2000 sites. A specific site is highlighted with a purple polygon and a teal circle. On the right, a dark green sidebar provides details for the 'Altopiano dei Sette Comuni' site in Italy (IT3220036), including its area (14988.00 ha) and establishment date (Sep. 1995). Below this, two buttons indicate '35 SPECIES' and '8 HABITATS'. A search bar for habitats is present, followed by a list of four habitat types with their descriptions and codes.

GO TO Biodiversity | EUNIS | EXPERT VIEWER | NATURA2000 LIST

NATURA2000 SITE [Discover more](#)

Altopiano dei Sette Comuni

Italy (IT3220036)
Protected under both Birds and Habitats Directives

14988.00 ha **Sep. 1995**
AREA SITE ESTABLISHED

35 SPECIES **8 HABITATS**

Search by habitat name or code

- HABITAT** [Discover more](#)
Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea)
Forests
9410
Habitat code
- HABITAT** [Discover more](#)
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations
6170
Habitat code
- HABITAT** [Discover more](#)
Bushes with Pinus mugo and Rhododendron hirsutum (Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti)
Temperate heath and scrub
4070
Habitat code
- HABITAT** [Discover more](#)
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
Rocky habitats and caves
8210
Habitat code

Natura 2000 Network - all sites

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

Biodiversity AT A GLANCE GO TO EXPERT VIEW

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

SITE DETAILS HABITATS SPECIES THREATS & PRESSURES MANAGEMENT RELATED LINKS OFFICIAL DATA

ALTOPIANO DEI SETTE COMUNI

Italy
Natura 2000 site, Birds and Habitats Directives

IT3220036 SITE CODE	14988 ha REPORTED AREA	1995 SITE ESTABLISHED
9 EU PROTECTED HABITATS	28 EU PROTECTED SPECIES	

DESCRIPTION

Ambiente di estremo interesse fito-faunistico, eccezionali nelle condizioni geomorfologiche delle Prealpi calcaree ospitante un cospicuo numero di entità floristiche rare, endemiche eminate e di habitat prioritari.

Protected Habitats
Habitats protected under EU Habitats Directive

1 Heath and scrub	3 Grasslands	1 Bogs, mires and fens	2 Rocky habitats	2 Forests
-----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

BY AREA BY NUMBER

SITE DETAILS HABITATS SPECIES THREATS & PRESSURES MANAGEMENT RELATED LINKS OFFICIAL DATA

BY AREA BY NUMBER

3% Bogs, mires and fens	23% Forests	25% Grasslands
14% Heath and scrub	34% Rocky habitats	

Protected species
Species protected under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives

27 Birds	1 Flowering Plants
--------------------	------------------------------

ALL BIRDS FLOWERING PLANTS

SORT BY 10

	Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> - A085 Population type: permanent. Population: min: not reported, max: not reported, Unit: not reported, Abundance: very rare Least Concern (IUCN European Red List) Appears in 671 sites
	Tengmalm's Owl <i>Aegolius funereus</i> - A223 Population type: permanent. Population: min: not reported, max: not reported, Unit: not reported, Abundance: present Least Concern (IUCN European Red List) Appears in 1087 sites
	Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> - A052 Population type: concentration. Population: min: not reported, max: not reported, Unit: not reported, Abundance: very rare Least Concern (IUCN European Red List) Appears in 1822 sites
	Tawny Pint <i>Anthus campestris</i> - A255

European Environment Agency

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

 Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources library

Cypripedium calceolus

Natura 2000 species code: 1902



LIFE project: [LIFE00_NAT_FIN_007059]
Find image on the web

A short species description is on the way.

Threat and EU conservation status

Conservation status assesses every six years and for each biogeographical region the condition of habitats and species compared to the favourable status as described in the Habitats Directive.

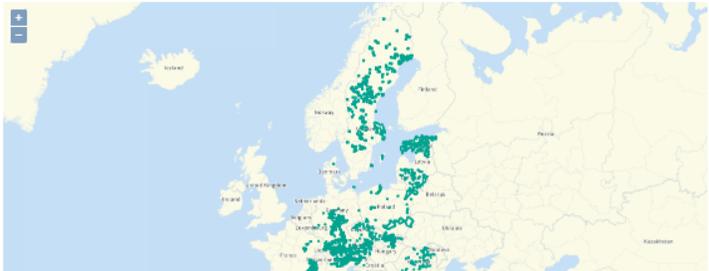
Conservation status by biogeographical region in Europe.	European Red List status following IUCN criteria.
Alpine: Good	Near Threatened (NT)
Atlantic: Bad	
Boreal: Good	
Continental: Poor	
Mediterranean: Poor	
Pannonian: Bad	

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Division	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae	Cypripedium

Distribution

This species occurs in 21 EU member states



 Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources library

ACIDOPHILOUS PICEA FORESTS OF THE MONTANE TO ALPINE LEVELS (VACCINIO-PICEETEA)

Habitats Directive Annex I code: 9410

A short habitat description is on the way. See also the Habitats interpretation manual.

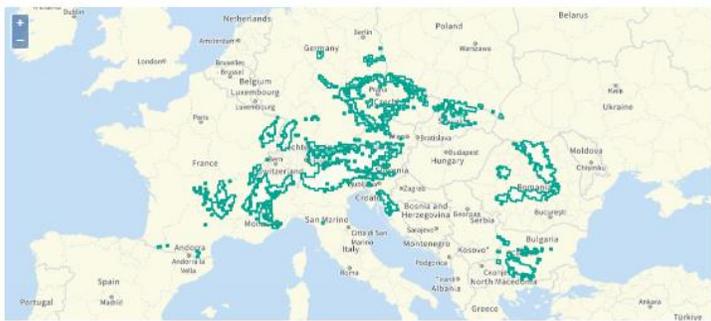
EU conservation status

Conservation status assesses every six years and for each biogeographical region the condition of habitats and species compared to the favourable status as described in the Habitats Directive.

Alpine	Poor
Continental	Poor
Mediterranean	Good

Distribution

This habitat occurs in 12 EU member states



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Protection

The habitat is mentioned in the following international legal instruments and agreements

Legal text	Annex	Links
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora - consolidated version 01/01/2007	Annex I: natural habitat types of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ind_ex_en.htm

Natura 2000

12 EU Member States designate Natura 2000 sites for this habitat.



The Biodiversity information system for Europe



[Policy](#) [Europe's Biodiversity](#) [Countries](#) [Resources library](#)

EN

DISCOVER EUROPE'S NATURE WITH ITS STUNNING DIVERSITY OF WILD PLANTS, ANIMALS AND LANDSCAPES, MANY OF WHICH ARE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD.

WELCOME TO NATURA 2000, THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF NATURAL AREAS.



NATURA 2000



COASTS AND SEAS



PEATLANDS



FORESTS



MOUNTAINS



GRASSLANDS



RIVERS AND LAKES



TOOLKIT



The European nature protection toolkit

This toolkit helps educators to set up and run activities about nature protection in Europe, in the classroom and in the fields

[Download the toolkit](#)



LIFE Programme and Natura 2000

Find which Natura 2000 sites benefited from the LIFE programme, and read more about some iconic examples

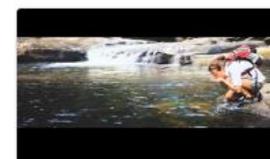
[Open the Storymap](#)



Natura 2000 and World Heritage Common Areas

Some sites of the UNESCO World Heritage are also within, or very close to, a Natura 2000 site. Find them, and learn more about some iconic sites

[Open the Storymap](#)



European Commission Natura 2000 section

Find more official references on Natura 2000 and the Birds and Habitats directives

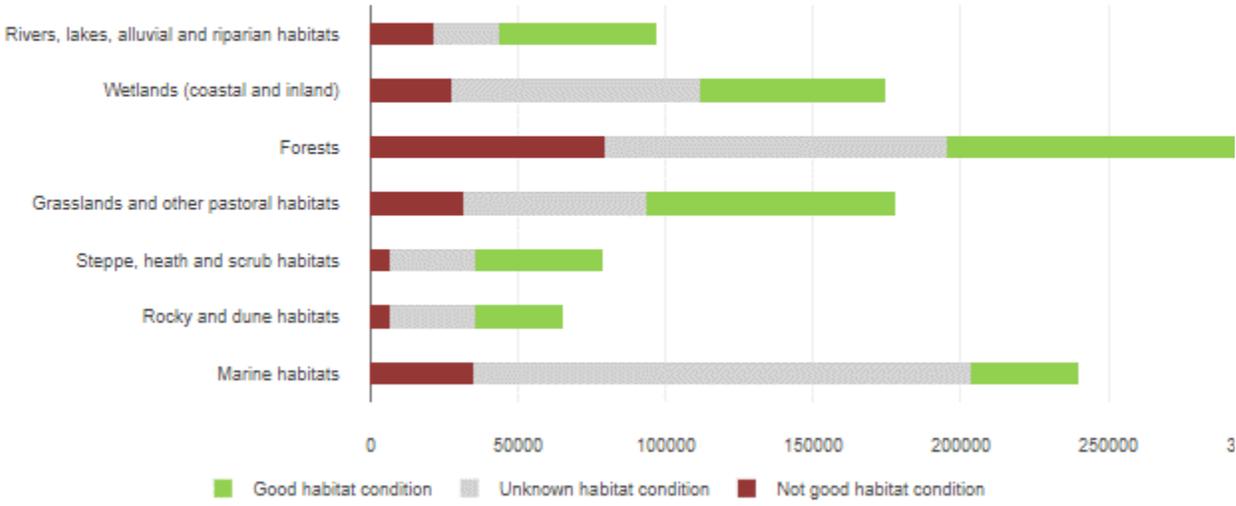
[Open the EC section](#)



The Biodiversity information system for Europe

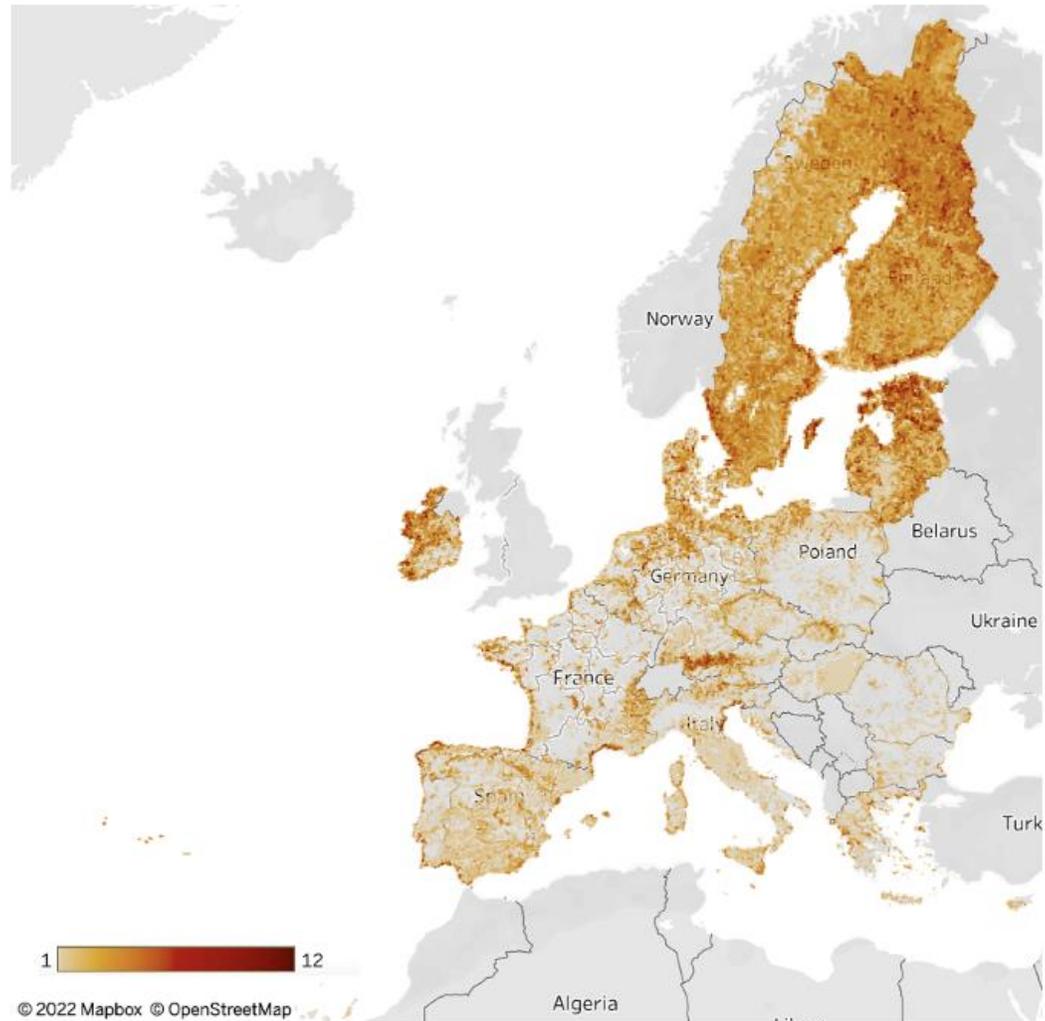
Presenting facts and figure from the EU Habitats Directive's (Annex I habitats) show casing that European habitats that need urgent and extensive restoration

Habitat condition reported for European habitats



Source: Habitat condition reported by Member States under Article 17 reporting (period 2013-2018)

Distribution of 28 wetland habitats in the EU



1 12

© 2022 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Source: Distribution maps (10 km x 10 km) delivered by Member States under Article 17 reporting (period 2013-2018)
 Note: the shades of brown indicate the number of habitat types per 10 km x 10 km grid cell



Biodiversity
Information
System for
Europe



Forest
Information
System for
Europe

Creating the Family of Integrated information systems



Freshwater
Information
System for
Europe

Marine
Information
System for
Europe

Connecting

The platform does not stand alone, it connects internally to other such platforms as well as indicators used to track progress towards EU environmental acquis.

We also connect across to the EU [Knowledge Centre on Biodiversity](#) and we will also connect to the global knowledge support service.

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Knowledge for Policy | All members | Help

KNOWLEDGE SERVICE

Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity

We enhance the knowledge base, facilitate its sharing and foster cross-sectorial policy dialogue for EU policy making in biodiversity and related fields.

Overview | Topics ▾ | Tools ▾ | Resources | News | Events | About

European Commission > Knowledge for policy > Biodiversity

What we do

The Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity supports policymaking by

- Developing tools that support the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, including its global dimension;
- Identifying, filtering and structuring relevant information and making it accessible bringing together researchers, policy-makers, NGOs, industry and citizens;
- Analysing, synthesising available evidence and communicating it in a transparent, tailored and concise manner.

Contact us here

Browse Biodiversity by topic

Biodiversity and education

Biodiversity and finance

Biodiversity and its global governance

Biodiversity and trade

Biodiversity conservation

Nature-based solutions

Biodiversity and health

Biodiversity, climate change and energy

Browse Biodiversity tools

EU Biodiversity Strategy Actions Tracker

EU Biodiversity Strategy Dashboard

EU research project-policy link explorer

The Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)

Connecting

A key component of the Knowledge Centre on Biodiversity is the [Biodiversity Strategy Dashboard](#).

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[EU NATURE RESTORATION PLAN](#)

[ENABLING TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE](#)

[EU EXTERNAL ACTION AND AN AMBITIOUS GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY AGENDA](#)

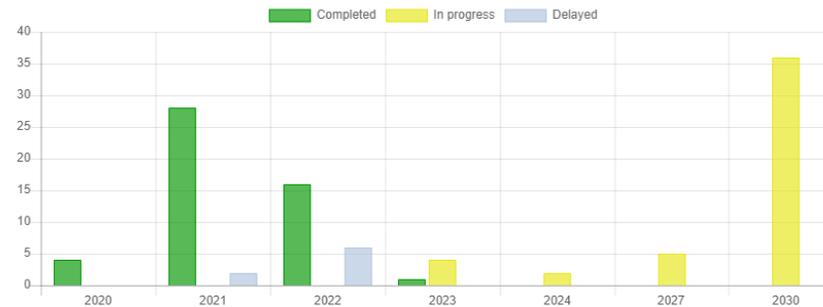
UPDATED ON | 2023-03-13

The dashboard of the EU Biodiversity Strategy is showing progress of the EU and its Member States towards the targets set for 2030

SUMMARY



Actions deadlines and status



[COHERENT NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS](#)

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

There is a question, with the updates to our platform are we covering the needs of the CHM, and countries needs under the GBF?

We think so, but perhaps there are some improvements that are needed. Our approach is to ensure the data collected under the different biodiversity acquis are available, that we analyse these and create knowledge products that inform and address progress towards targets. It is important that these needs to be findable, accessible, interoperable and reuseable (F.A.I.R).

The Biodiversity information system for Europe

We are continuously developing the platform, ensuring alignment with the new requirements of the Nature Restoration Law and integrating the Goals and Targets specified in the Global Biodiversity Framework. This process involves close collaboration with various stakeholders, spanning from countries to the Commission, and takes into account the potential requirements of the global and regional knowledge support services.

Our goal has been to enhance the accessibility, interoperability, and utility of the collected data. We are far from complete and remain committed to addressing the evolving policy and user needs.

Contact:

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Head of Group, Biodiversity and Nature
European Environment Agency
Brian.macsharry@eea.europa.eu

An official website of the European Union | How do you know? Environmental information systems

Biodiversity
Information System
for Europe

Policy Europe's Biodiversity Countries Resources

Welcome to BISE

The source of data and information on biodiversity in Europe

BISE serves as the European reference gateway for accessing data, information and knowledge regarding the status and progress towards EU biodiversity targets. This is derived from data collected through key nature-related policy instruments.

In the spotlight

- Country factsheets
Discover biodiversity by EU Country
- Map viewer
Explore the new Natura 2000 sites
- Factsheets
Look into protected species, habitats, Natura 2000 sites.
- Digital report
Check why EU habitats need to be restored

What does the EU do to protect Biodiversity?

26.4%	12.1%	1,840+	230+
EU land are covered by protected areas	EU marine waters are covered by protected areas	EU species protected under EU law	EU habitats protected under EU law

Recently released

Technical report: Quantification of landscape