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PART 6/12

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

ANNEX VIII-a

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}

Annex VIII: Background information for potential restoration targets

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Annex VIII-a: WETLANDS

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 'wetlands' group includes, 28 Annex I habitat types (see Table 1): all peatlands (71xx, 72xx, 73xx), several coastal wetlands and halophytic (salt) habitats, wet heaths, and wet forests (excluding alluvial and riparian forests[1]).

Table 1 – Wetland Annex I habitat types selected

Coastal and salt habitats (11 types)		**Mires, bogs and fens (12 types)**	
1130	Estuaries	7110	Active raised bogs
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
1150	Coastal lagoons	7130	Blanket bogs
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
1320	Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)	7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)	7160	Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens
1340	Inland salt meadows	7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the *Caricion davallianae*
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)	7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*)	7230	Alkaline fens
1530	Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes	7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*
1650	Boreal Baltic narrow inlets	7310	Aapa mires
Wet heaths and peat grassland (3 types)		7320	Palsa mires
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*	**Wet forests (2 types)**	
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica ciliaris* and *Erica tetralix*	9080	Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods
6460	Peat grasslands of Troodos	91D0	Bog woodland

[1] These have been included in the group 'river, lake and alluvial/riparian habitats'.

Wetland coverage in the EU

The 28 habitat types selected cover close to **174 400 km²** (**4.5 %** of the EU terrestrial area[2]); this excludes areas reported by Romania, which are known to be largely overestimated[3].

The data available from Corine Land Cover[4] and from the Ecosystems Map of Europe[5] do not allow a straightforward comparison between the total area of wetlands in the EU and the area covered by Annex I wetlands. This is mainly due to the nomenclatures used and the spatial resolution of the datasets. A comparison between these data sources – excluding wet heaths and wet forests – is given in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Wetland areas (km²) from different sources (EU27)

Corine Land Cover 2018 (level 3)

Inland & coastal wetlands, coastal waters	**85 809**
411 – Inland marshes	10 347
412 – Peat bogs	54 554
421 – Salt marshes	3 402
422 – Salines	539
423 – Intertidal flats	8 592
521 – Coastal lagunes	5 893
522 – Estuaries	2 482

Ecosystems map (level 3)

D - Mires, bogs and fens, marshes, estuaries and lagunes	**68 646**
D1 - Raised and blanket bogs	15 245
D2 - Valley mires, poor fens and transition mires	2 096
D3 - Aapa, palsa and polygon mires	37 766
D4 - Base-rich fens and calcareous spring mires	464
D5 - Sedge and reedbeds, normally without free-standing water	4 827
D6 - Inland saline and brackish marshes and reedbeds	717
X1 – Estuaries	2 282
X2 – Coastal lagunes	5 249

The largest areas of wetlands, particularly peatlands, occur in northern and central Europe (see Map 1). The Member States with the biggest areas of wetlands – and higher proportion – are Finland

[2] Area of habitats calculated from the area reported by Member States as 'best estimate' or 'average of minimum/maximum'
[3] The average total area of wetlands reported by Romania is 34 261 km²
[4] https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/land-cover-and-change-statistics
[5] https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/mapping-europes-ecosystems

(15 %), Sweden (15 %), Denmark (15 %), Ireland (9 %), Estonia (8 %), and the Netherlands (6 %); most Member States have less than 1 % of their territory covered by Annex I wetland habitats.

Two Member States reported very small wetland areas – less than 1 km^2: Malta (0.3 km^2) and Luxembourg (0.1 km^2).

Table 3 gives the areas and proportion of wetlands for each Member State, including coverage by Natura 2000. Maps illustrating the distribution of different Annex I wetland habitats in the EU are available in Annex A.

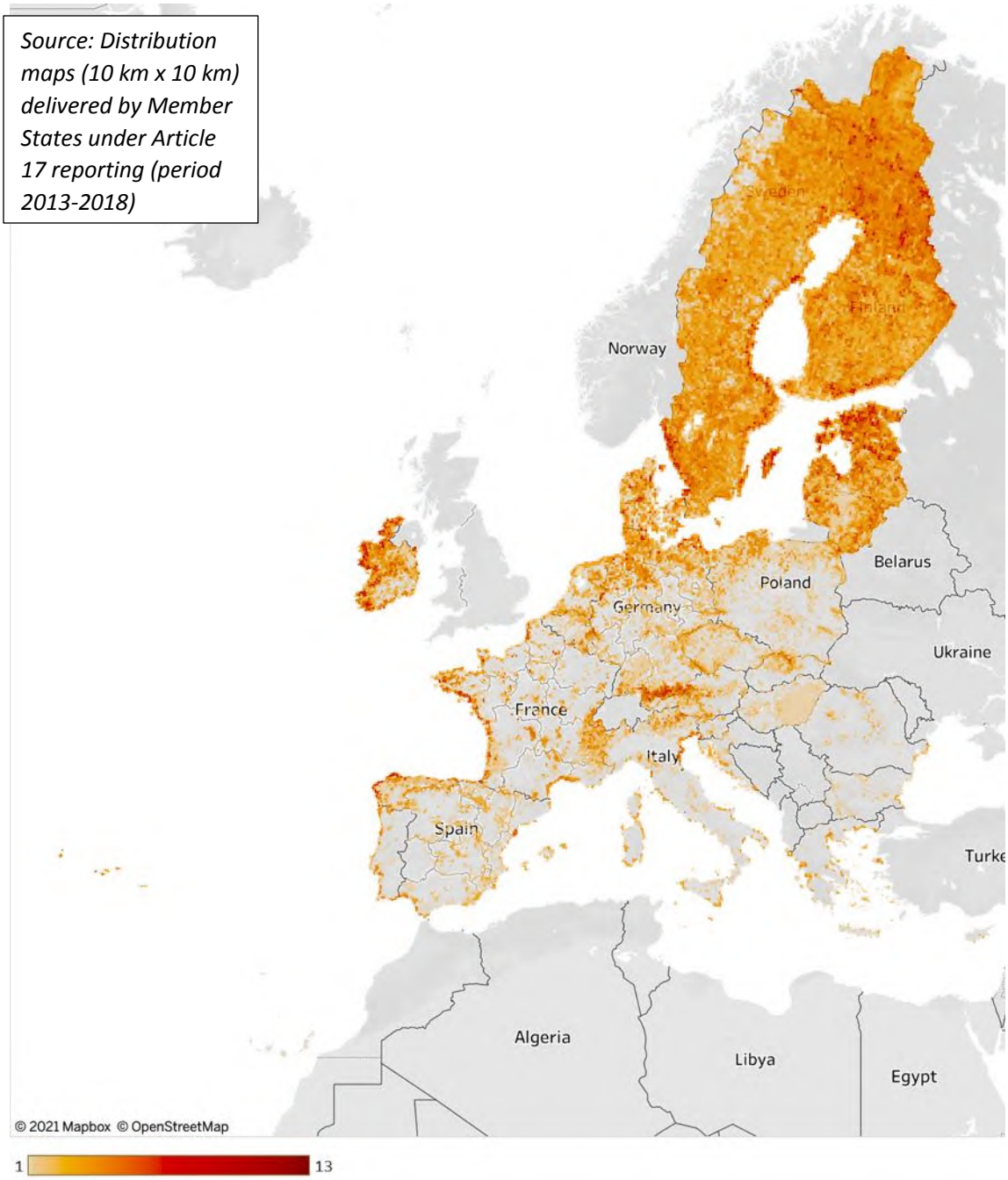
From the 174 400 km^2 of wetlands (excluding Romania), only **30 %** is estimated to be inside the Natura 2000 network (about **52 400 km^2**); this may be an underestimation since reports from Member States were not comprehensive on this regard. The coverage by Natura 2000 varies according to the wetland sub-group, **from 56 %** for 'coastal and salt habitats' **to 11 %** for 'wet forests'. The proportion of habitats per sub-group of wetlands and their coverage is detailed in Table 4.

Coverage by Natura 2000 also greatly varies according to the Member State: **from over 90 %** (Germany, Portugal[6], Cyprus and Slovenia) **to less than 25 %** (Austria, Denmark and Sweden) (Table 3).

The relatively low overall coverage of wetlands by Natura 2000 can also be explained by the fact that the Member States with the largest wetland areas (peatlands in particular) reported very low proportions in the network (Sweden = 11 %, Finland = 26 %). However, many Member States reported over 75 % of wetlands area inside Natura 2000 (Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia).

[6] But there is an issue with the areas reported: coverage by Natura 2000 is 183 %

Map 1 – Distribution of the 28 Annex I wetland 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 wetlands per Member State

	Member State area (km^2)	In the Member State		Proportion of the wetland area (%)	Inside Natura 2000	
		Wetland area (km^2)	Wetland area (%)		Wetland area	% wetland area
Austria	83 944	181.8	0.2	0.10	64.9	35.7
Belgium	30 683	169.4	0.6	0.10	134.5	79.4
Bulgaria	110 995	117.2	0.1	0.07	89.4	76.3
Croatia	55 590	95.0	0.2	0.05	(5 896.2) (#)	100.0
Cyprus	9 249	6.9	0.1	0.00	5.1	74.1
Czechia	78 874	197.8	0.3	0.11	135.2	68.4
Denmark	44 162	6 402.8	14.5	3.67	1 536.7	24.0
Estonia	45 382	3 624.8	8.0	2.08	2 627.7	72.5
Finland	338 004	52 060.0	15.4	29.86	13 447.3	25.8
France	551 881	11 969.4	2.2	6.87	3 962.2	33.1
Germany	362 177	6 743.5	1.9	3.87	6 191.8	91.8
Greece	132 014	1 612.1	1.2	0.92	645.7	40.1
Hungary	93 012	2 415.6	2.6	1.39	2 163.1	89.5
Ireland	70 699	5 979.9	8.5	3.43	3 872.6	64.8
Italy	301 321	2 147.8	0.7	1.23	1 420.5	66.1
Latvia	64 590	2 394.7	3.7	1.37	1 157.0	48.3
Lithuania	65 289	1 689.5	2.6	0.97	1 046.6	61.9
Luxembourg	2 595	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.0	68.7
Malta	316	0.3	0.1	0.00	0.1	50.8
Netherlands	39 898	2 394.2	6.0	1.37	2 074.2	86.6
Poland	312 683	2 242.9	0.7	1.29	1 842.2	82.1
Portugal	92 378	691.2	0.7	0.40	1 264.6	183.0
Romania (*)	*238 404*	34 260.5	14.4		(1 793.8)	5.2
Slovakia	49 026	36.6	0.1	0.02	20.4	55.8
Slovenia	20 274	20.4	0.1	0.01	19.1	93.7
Spain	506 222	2 511.7	0.5	1.44	1 430.3	56.9
Sweden	450 110	68 647.0	15.3	39.37	7 288.6	10.6
Total	4 149 772	208 612.9	5.0		54 233.6	26.0
Total (without Romania)	**3 911 772**	**174 352.5**	**4.5**		**52 439.8**	**30.1**

Notes: Member States with more than 4.5 % (the EU average) of their terrestrial area covered by wetlands are highlighted; (*) areas reported by Romania are overestimated; (#) area of a few

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

habitats inside Natura 2000 clearly wrong (e.g., 1140 = 5 896.2 km^2), therefore, this value was excluded.

Table 4 – Area and proportion of wetlands per sub-group

		Inside Natura 2000	
EU27 excluding Romania	**Area (km^2)**	**Wetland area (km^2)**	**% wetland area**
Coastal and salt habitats	**37 780**	**20 967**	**56**
1130	7 505	3 581	48
1140	13 620	7 067(#)	52
1150	10 052	4 420	44
1310	433	498	100(*)
1320	159	265	100(*)
1330	1 119	947	85
1340	38	27	72
1410	813	866	100(*)
1420	867	906	100(*)
1530	2 505	2 246	90
1650	670	145	22
Wet heaths	**3 828**	**2 004**	**52**
4010	2 651	1 518	57
4020	1 177	486	41
6460	0.02	0.02	100
Bogs, mires and fens	**86 738**	**24 180**	**28**
7110	8 086	3 682	46
7120	1 162	660	57
7130	2 817	1 781	63
7140	31 674	4 141	13
7150	219	152	70
7160	96	27	28
7210	656	378	58
7220	814	70	9
7230	4 691	1 328	28
7240	78	69	89
7310	36 020	11 376	32
7320	425	516	122
Wet forests	**46 006**	**5 289**	**11**
9080	1 422	633	45
91D0	44 585	4 657	10

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

TOTAL	**174 352**	**52 440**	**23**

Note: (#) does not include the wrong value (5 800 km2) reported by Croatia; (*) percentage over 100 % due to inconsistencies in data reported

Conservation status and trends

The vast majority (**89 %** of assessments) of the 28 wetland habitats at the EU level have an **unfavourable** conservation status (38 % poor and 51 % bad). Only **9 %** have a **good** conservation status. There are some differences between the different habitat groups (Figure 1): 'wet forests' has the highest proportion of good status (13 %) and the 'coastal and salty habitats' the worst status (92 % unfavourable).

Among the wetland habitat assessments that do not have a good status, more than half have a **deteriorating** trend (**51 %**) while only **7 %** have an improving trend. An additional **28 %** maintain their unfavourable status; the conservation status trend is unknow for **13 %** of the assessments. The wetland group with the worst conservation status trends are **'bogs, mires and fens'** (**66 % deteriorating**); **'wet heaths'** have the higher proportion of **improving** trends (**13** %) (Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Conservation status at the EU level per wetland type (in percentage)

Note: Number of assessments per group shown in brackets.

Figure 2 – Conservation status trends at the EU level per wetland type (in percentage)

Note: Number of assessments/habitats per region shown in brackets.

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

Table 5 – Conservation status and trends of wetland habitats in the Member States (in percentage)

Member State	FV	U1-	U1+	U1=	U1x	U2-	U2+	U2=	U2x	XX

AT (19)		5		21		21		11	42	
BE (21)	5	5					29	43	19	
BG (20)	5		10	40	45					
CY (3)						100				
CZ (12)	8	8		33		50				
DE (40)	25	18		20		23		13	3	
DK (30)	7	7		3	3	33	7	20	20	
EE (14)	50		7	29		7		7		
ES (36)	3	25		28	11	11			8	14
FI (22)	36	18	5			14		18	5	5
FR (52)	2	12	2	27	17	17		6	13	4
GR (11)	18	9	9	45		9				9
HR (18)				28	11	22		17		22
HU (6)	17			33		50				
IE (17)	12	29		6		47		6		
IT (31)	10	10	6	26	3	23	6	10	3	3
LT (12)	25				33	8			33	
LU (3)						67		33		
LV (13)	8		8	46	8	8			23	
MT (4)				25				75		
NL (14)			21	21		36	7	14		
PL (21)	5	14	5	24	10	19		14	5	5
PT (29)	14	34		10		28		10		3
RO (25)	40	16		32	4	4		4		
SE (40)	23	10		15		28		20	5	
SI (19)	37	16		26		11		11		
SK (12)		8		25	33	25		8		

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.

Pressures

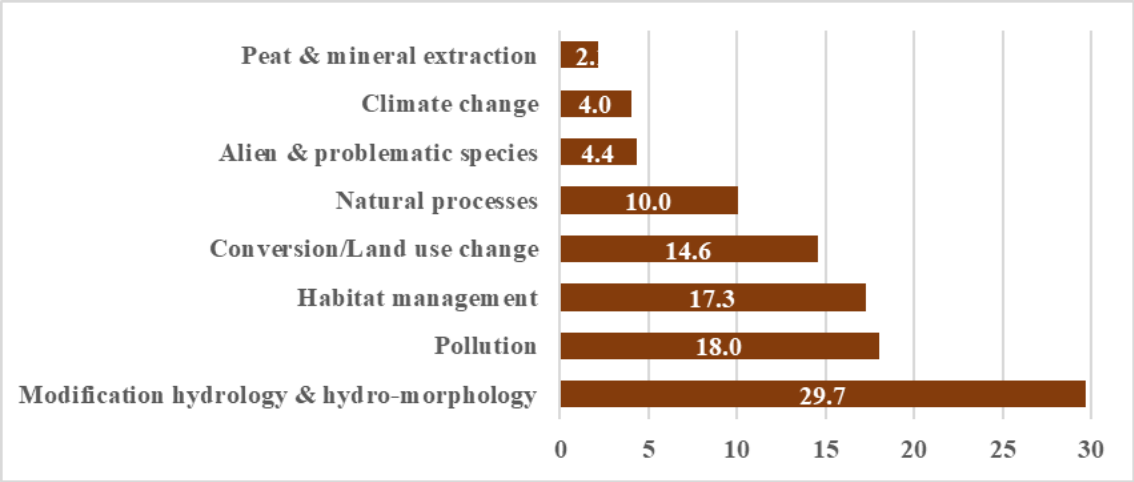
Wetland habitats are subject to a wide diversity of pressures resulting in their degradation and extirpation. According to Member States reports under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, the top three groups of pressures (in percentage of the total) are:

- **Modification of hydrology and hydro-morphology** with close to **28 %** of all pressures; this includes e.g., drainage, water abstraction and dams

- **Pollution** from different origins with **18 %**; from these, near half is originated from agriculture and forestry activities, about 13 % from residential, industrial and recreational activities and over 37 % from mixed sources
- **Habitat management**, with over **17 %**; these include inadequate agricultural practices like under or overgrazing, mowing, harvesting (65 %), forestry like logging and burning (15 %) and fish and shellfish activities (17 %).

Equally important is the group '**conversion and land use change**' with near **15 %** of all reported pressures; this includes conversion of wetlands to other land uses (about 45 %) and development of infrastructure (near 55 %).

Figure 3 – Pressures reported for wetlands habitats (in percentage)



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

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 wetlands assessed as degraded (condition not-good) therefore, requiring restoration.

The area of wetland habitats that would need to be restored, i.e., improved condition, is **at least 27 100 km^2**, representing **16 %** of the total wetland area reported (the values exclude Romania). However, the condition of habitats reported as 'unknown' (or not reported) is almost 84 300 km^2 (48 % of the total area). This means that the area requiring restoration is much bigger than 27 100 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 69 200 km^2 or 111 400 km^2 if all the 'unknown' is assumed to be in a 'not-good' condition (64 % of the total wetland area). Table 6 gives information for each of the 28 wetland habitats (excluding Romania) and Table 7 the condition areas and percentage for each of the Member States.

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

In addition to the habitat condition, Member States also reported on the 'favourable reference areas'[7]. 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 **3 100 km^2** would need to be **re-created** to achieve a 'favourable area':

- 271 km^2 of coastal and salty habitats
- 170 km^2 of wet heaths
- 1 716 km^2 of bogs, mires and fens
- 973 km^2 of wet forests

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

[7] 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

Table 6 – Condition of wetlands per Annex I habitat type

		Condition (area in km2)			Condition (in percentage)		
	Habitat area	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**
Wetlands	**174 352.5**	**62 950.6**	**27 123.6**	**84 278.2**	**36**	**16**	**48**
Coastal and salt habitats	**37 780.0**	**10 494.8**	**7 896.9**	**19 388.3**	**28**	**21**	**51**
1130	7 504.6	958.2	2 673.0	3 873.4	13	36	52
1140	13 619.8	4 650.1	1 148.0	7 821.6	34	8	57
1150	10 052.4	1 347.7	2 496.6	6 208.1	13	25	62
1310	433.3	355.2	30.6	47.4	82	7	11
1320	159.0	120.1	25.9	12.9	76	16	8
1330	1 118.7	684.0	390.6	44.1	61	35	4
1340	37.5	11.9	6.9	18.7	32	18	50
1410	812.8	159.8	85.7	567.3	20	11	70
1420	866.4	561.8	133.3	171.4	65	15	20
1530	2 505.4	1 573.5	608.7	323.3	63	24	13
1650	670.0	72.5	297.5	300.0	11	44	45
Wet heaths	**3 828.4**	**857.9**	**1 564.5**	**1 405.9**	**22**	**41**	**37**
4010	2 651.4	521.8	1 526.2	603.4	20	58	23
4020	1 176.9	336.2	38.3	802.5	29	3	68
6460	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	100	0	0
Bogs, mires and fens	**86 738.1**	**47 556.2**	**9 330.8**	**29 851.0**	**55**	**11**	**34**
7110	8 086.2	2 481.0	926.4	4 678.7	31	11	58
7120	1 161.7	289.8	537.8	334.0	25	46	29
7130	2 817.0	1 468.4	1 325.0	23.5	52	47	1
7140	31 674.4	25 001.3	3 553.6	3 119.5	79	11	10
7150	218.9	125.5	41.9	51.5	57	19	24
7160	95.8	47.9	33.0	15.0	50	34	16
7210	656.5	406.5	188.9	61.1	62	29	9
7220	813.9	45.2	21.5	747.3	6	3	92
7230	4 691.3	2 577.1	789.7	1 324.6	55	17	28
7240	77.7	60.1	13.8	3.9	77	18	5
7310	36 020.0	14 980.0	1 548.0	19 492.0	42	4	54
7320	424.7	73.5	351.2	0.0	17	83	0
Wet forests	**46 006.1**	**4 041.7**	**8 331.4**	**33 632.9**	**9**	**18**	**73**
9080	1 421.5	371.4	270.5	779.6	26	19	55
91D0	44 584.6	3 670.3	8 060.9	32 853.3	8	18	74

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Notes: Areas reported by Romania excluded from the table.

Table 7 – Condition of Annex I wetlands per Member State

	Wetland area (km^2)				Percentage		
Member State	**Total**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**	**Good**	**Not-good**	**Unknown**
AT	181.8	41.5	26.8	113.5	23	15	62
BE	169.4	8.9	17.1	143.5	5	10	85
BG	117.2	0.0	0.0	117.1	0	0	100
CY	6.9	4.3	2.7	0.0	62	39	0
CZ	197.8	153.4	17.1	27.3	78	9	14
DE	6 743.5	4 103.7	1 773.1	866.6	61	26	13
DK	6 402.8	289.7	1 382.0	4 731.1	5	22	74
EE	3 624.8	2 813.4	464.2	347.2	78	13	10
ES	2 511.7	390.0	481.5	1 640.1	16	19	65
FI	52 060.0	3 301.7	8 413.2	40 345.1	6	16	77
FR	11 969.4	2 069.1	787.6	9 112.6	17	7	76
GR	1 612.1	278.6	260.5	1 073.1	17	16	67
HR	95.0	6.0	0.2	88.8	6	0	93
HU	2 415.6	1 570.3	602.9	242.4	65	25	10
IE	5 979.9	2 453.1	3 526.8	0.0	41	59	0
IT	2 147.8	1 106.2	191.4	850.2	52	9	40
LT	1 689.5	524.7	77.0	1 087.8	31	5	64
LU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	16	84
LV	2 394.7	1 166.4	366.8	861.5	49	15	36
MT	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	31	73	-4
NL	2 394.2	119.0	559.9	1 715.3	5	23	72
PL	2 242.9	543.5	1 702.3	-2.9	24	76	0
PT	691.2	215.2	338.2	137.9	31	49	20
RO (*)	34 260.5	26 001.9	2 250.5	6 008.0	76	7	18
SE	68 647.0	41 768.8	6 125.2	20 753.1	61	9	30
SI	20.4	16.5	3.4	0.4	81	17	2
SK	36.6	6.8	3.4	26.4	19	9	72

(*) areas reported by Romania largely overestimated

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Carbon stock and sequestration

Literature on carbon stock and sequestration rates of wetlands is rather diverse and numbers for the individual habitats widely vary across the different studies. However, for many habitats values could still only be attributed by expert assessment.

Coastal and salty habitats listed in Annex I are reported to have high carbon sequestration rates but are relatively low in carbon storage. Covering less than 22% of the wetland area their share to the sequestration potential is about 45%. The contribution to the carbon stocks is less than 5%.

Wet heaths, bogs, mires, fens and wet forests are characterized by relatively low sequestration rates as productivity of the vegetation in wetlands is often relatively low. In contrast, carbon storage is usually very high as they are mostly characterized by peat soils which are very rich in organic soil carbon. In Europe, agriculture on drained peat soils is responsible for a large part of the total greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. In the EU27, – where peat soils cover more than 3 % of the agricultural area – these peat soils contribute 25 % to the annual greenhouse gas emissions associated with agricultural land use. Member States reported under the LULUCF Regulation that managed wetlands (mostly on peat soils) are net sources of CO_2, with increasing emissions to the atmosphere by 5 % between 2000 and 2012.

Despite carbon sequestration rates of most peatland habitats reach only 50 % or less compared to forests (<1.5 tC/ha*yr compared to ca 2.6 tC/ha*yr), carbon stocks in peatland habitats are twice that high (260 t/ha compared to 130 t/ha) as they continuously accumulate carbon over centuries. The area of peatlands reported under Annex I of the Habitat Directive covers almost 137 000 km^2. The respective potential annual carbon sequestration rate would be around 10.25 Mio tonnes equivalent to about 38 Mio tons of CO_2, but only if habitats are in good condition. In principle, coastal and salty habitats would contribute another 30 Mio tons of CO_2-equivalent but currently available data indicates that most of this carbon is not stored in the respective habitats.

Overall, the carbon storage potential of wetland habitats is estimated between 1.6 Gt and 4.7 Gt of carbon, if habitats are in good condition (Table 8).

Table 8 – Carbon stock and sequestration of Annex I wetlands

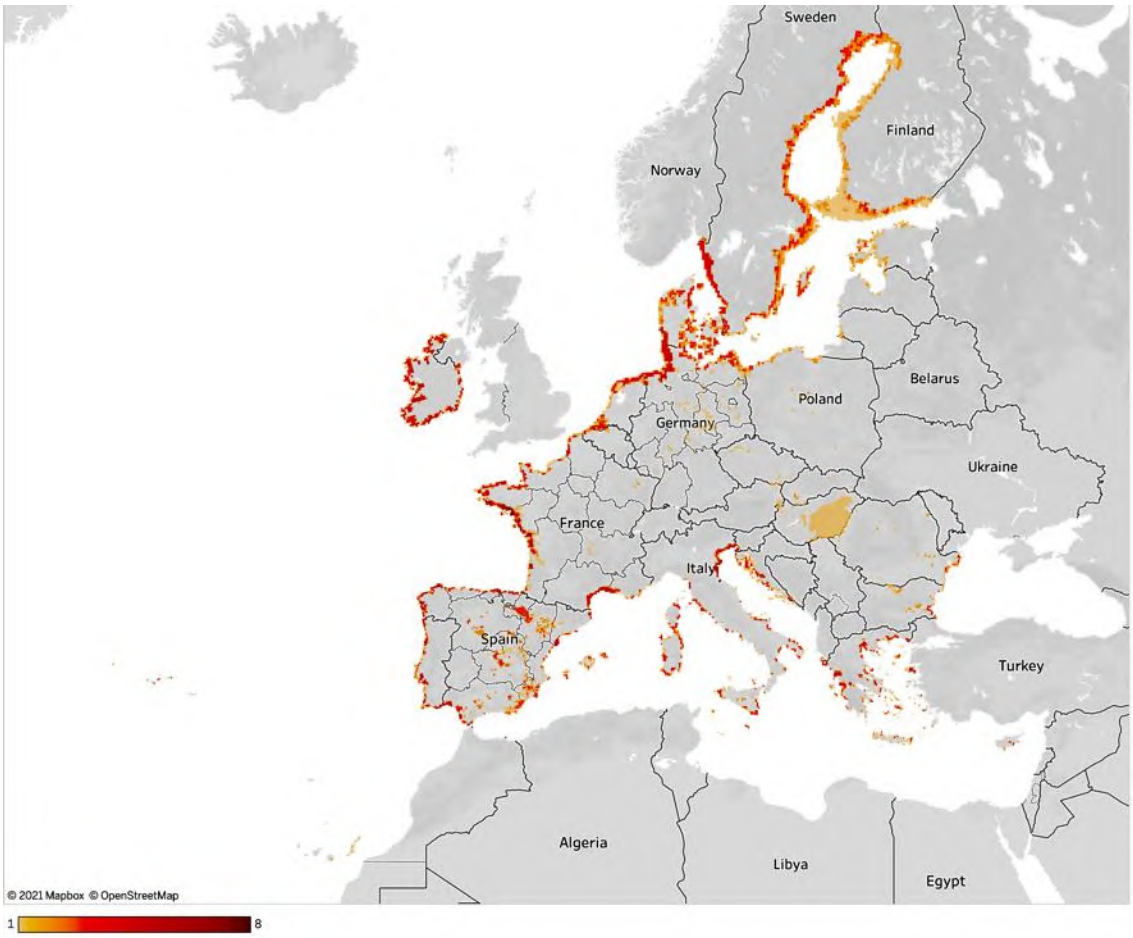
EU27 excluding Romania	Wetland area (km^2)	Total Carbon Stock (Mt)		Potential carbon sequestration rate (Mt y^{-1})
	EU27	min	max	mean
Coastal and salt habitats	**37 780**	**0.00**	**283.35**	**8.37**
1130	7 505	0.00	56.28	1.69
1140	13 620	0.00	102.15	3.06
1150	10 052	0.00	75.39	2.26
1310	433	0.00	3.25	0.13
1320	159	0.00	1.19	0.05
1330	1 119	0.00	8.39	0.34
1340	38	0.00	0.28	0.01
1410	813	0.00	6.10	0.24
1420	867	0.00	6.50	0.06
1530	2 505	0.00	18.79	0.38
1650	670	0.00	5.03	0.15
Wet heaths and peat grasland	**3 828**	**28.71**	**173.60**	**0.87**
4010	2 651	19.88	39.77	0.20
4020	1 177	8.83	17.66	0.09
6460	0.02	0.00	116.18	0.58
Bogs. mires and fens	**86 738**	**917.77**	**2 490.80**	**6.51**
7110	8 086	60.65	181.94	0.61
7120	1 162	8.72	26.15	0.09
7130	2 817	21.13	63.38	0.21
7140	31 674	237.56	712.67	2.38
7150	219	1.64	8.21	0.02
7160	96	0.72	3.60	0.01
7210	656	4.92	14.76	0.05
7220	814	0.00	6.11	0.06
7230	4 691	35.18	105.55	0.35
7240	78	0.59	1.76	0.01
7310	36 020	540.30	1 350.75	2.70
7320	425	6.38	15.94	0.03
Wet forests	**46 006**	**690.11**	**1 725.26**	**3.45**
9080	1 422	21.33	53.33	0.11
91D0	44 585	668.78	1 671.94	3.34
TOTAL	**174 352**	**1 636.58**	**4 673.01**	**19.19**

Note: areas reported by Romania note included

Source: European Environment Agency – April 2021

Annex A

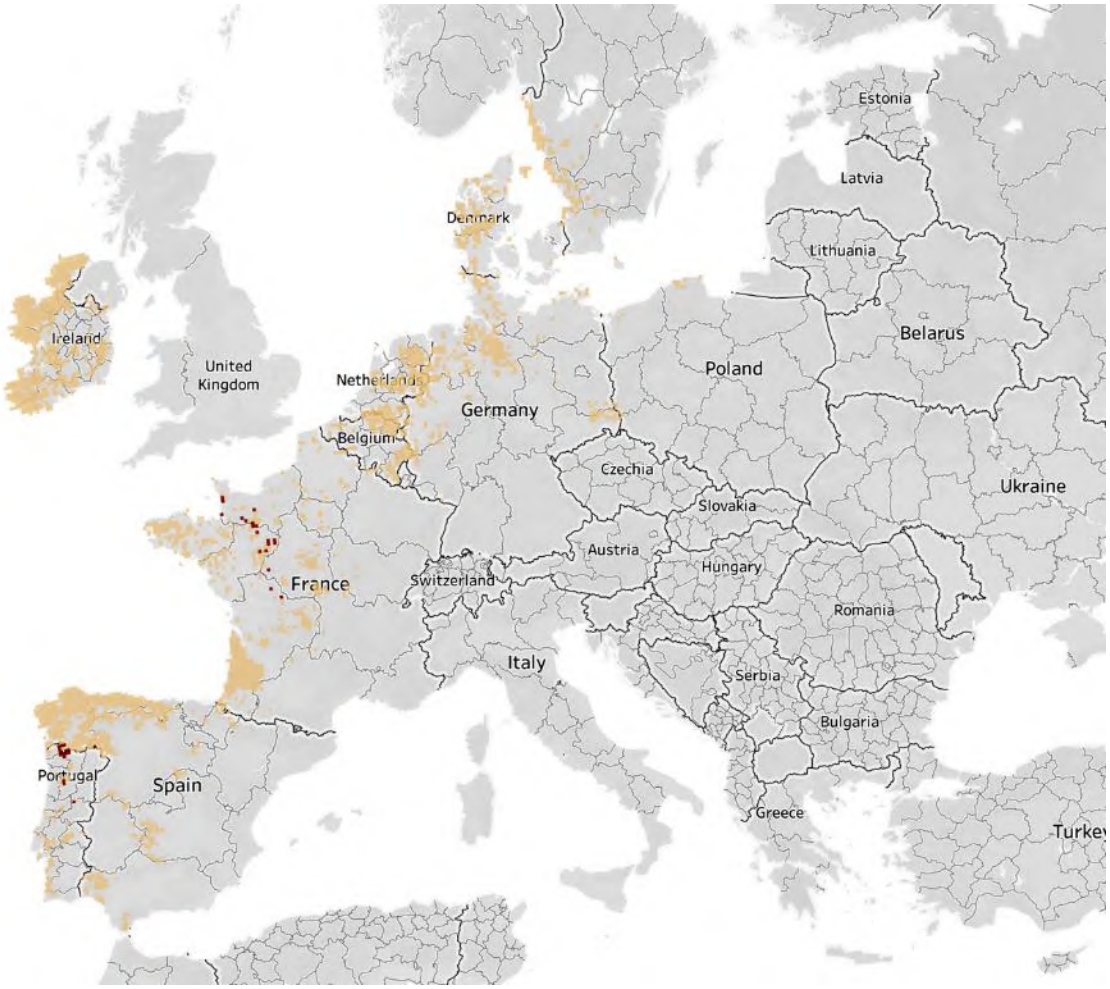
Map 2 – Distribution of Annex I coastal and salt habitats (1130, 1140, 1150, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1410, 1420, 1530, 1650)



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

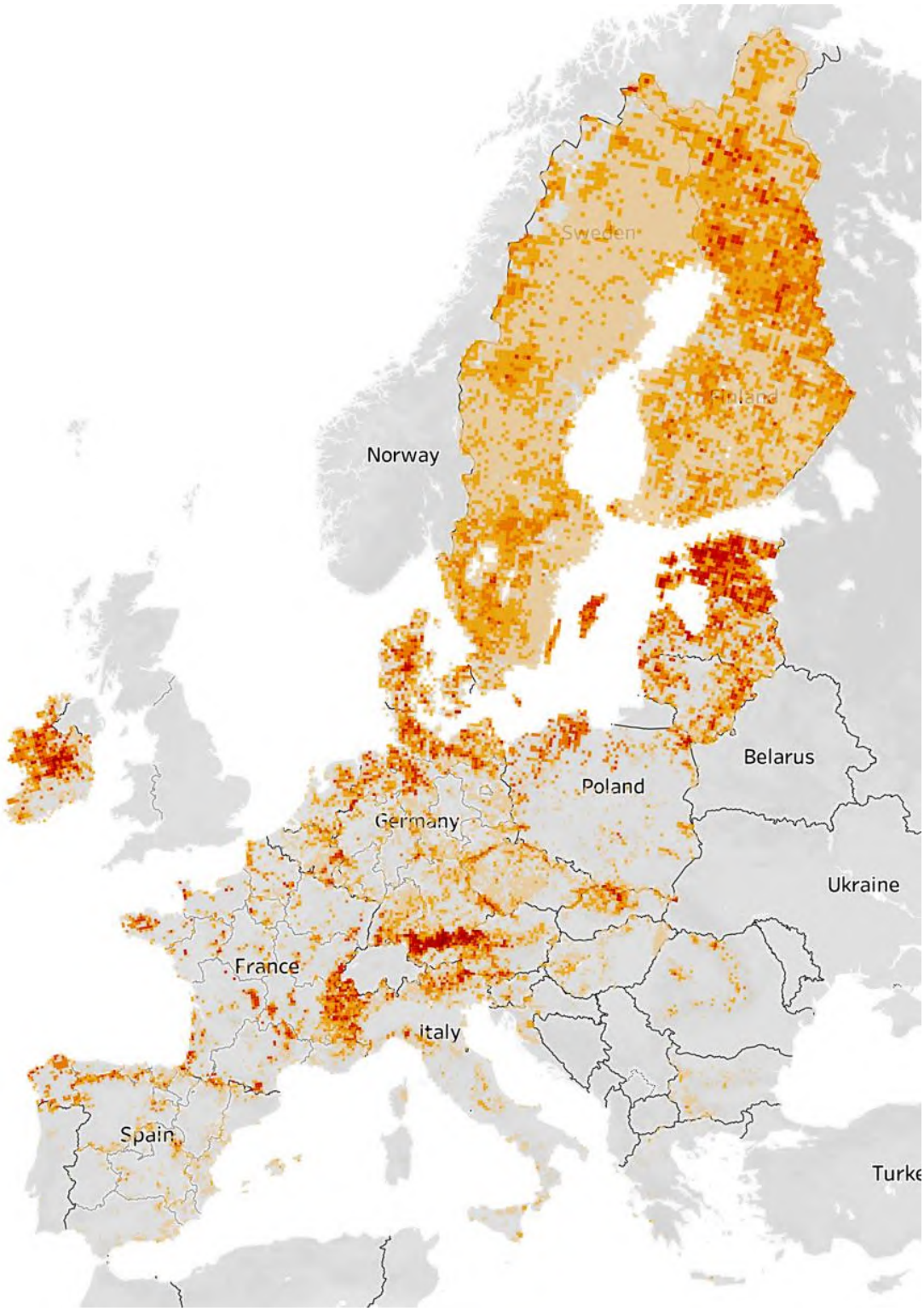
Map 3 – Distribution of Annex I wet heaths (4010, 4020) and peat grassland (6460)



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

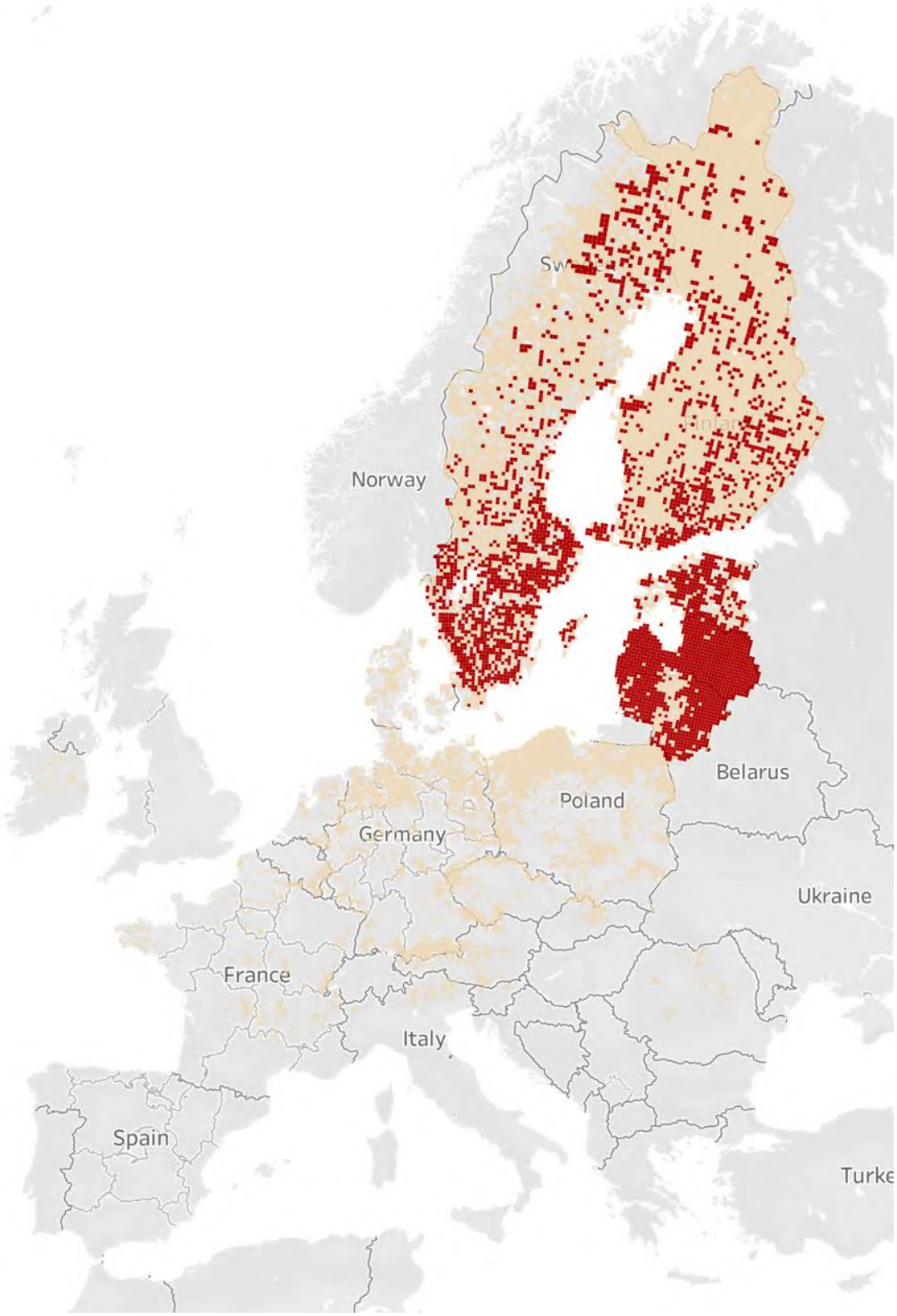
Map 4 – Distribution of Annex I bogs, mires and fens (7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7310, 7320)



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 wet forests (9080, 91D0)



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