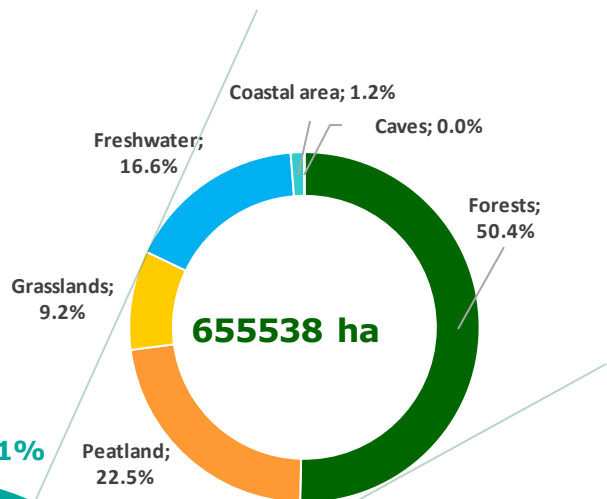


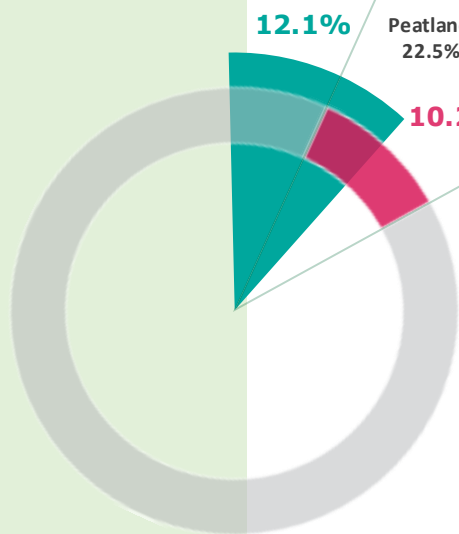
Latvian grasslands in numbers



Protected areas and habitats of EU importance in the territory of Latvia, proportion of habitat groups



| Habitat group | Land area, ha |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Forests | 330 348,17 |
| Peatlands | 147 801,31 |
| Semi-natural grasslands | 60 047,78 |
| Freshwaters | 109 110,38 |
| Coastal habitats | 8 187,10 |
| Outcrops, caves | 42,88 |



- Protected areas (12.1% of territory)
- Protected areas without habitats of EU importance (7.3% of territory)
- Habitats of EU importance (10.2% of territory)
- Protected areas with habitats of EU importance (4.8% of territory)
- Territory without habitats of EU importance (89.8% of territory)
- Territory without protected areas (87.9% of territory)

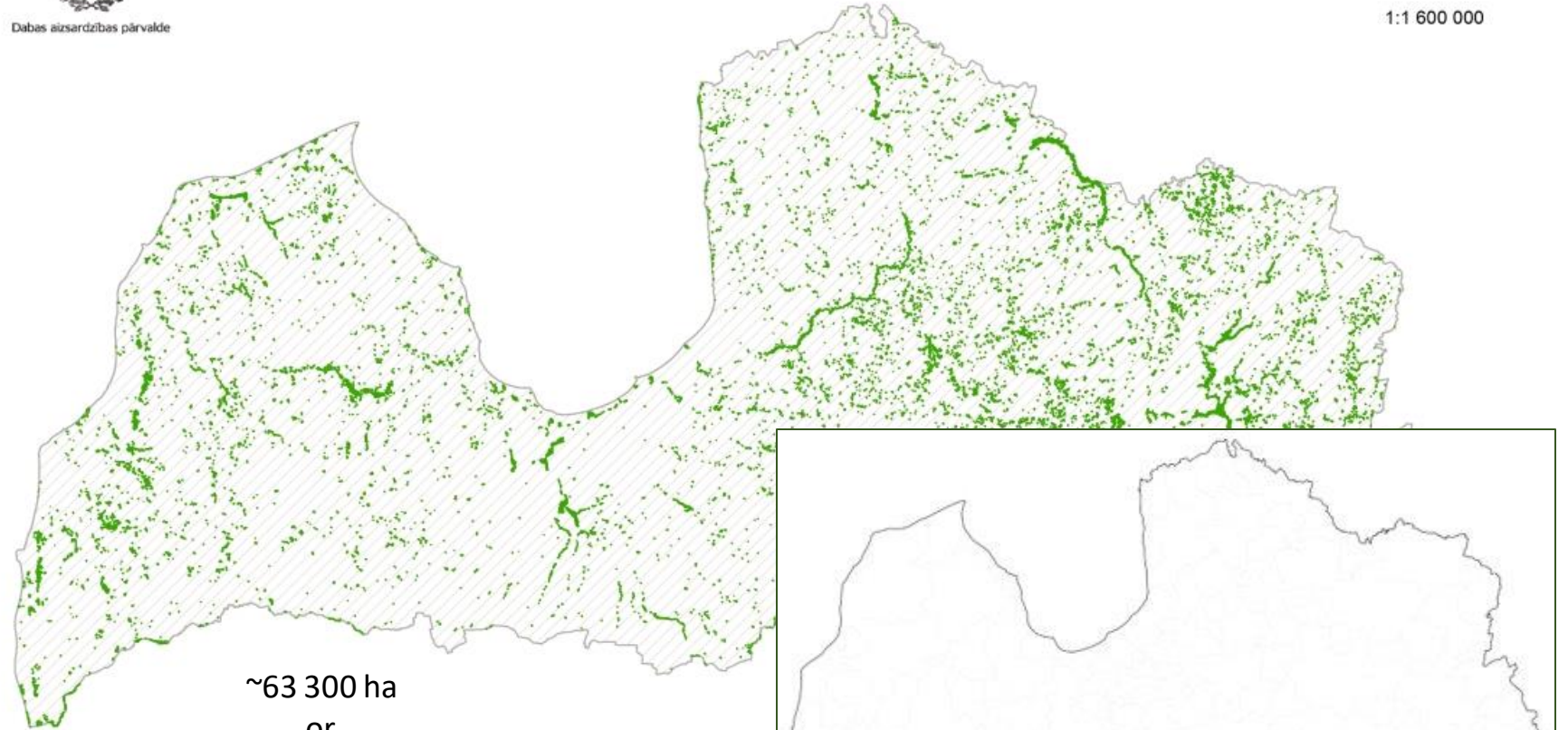


Dabas aizsardzības pārvalde

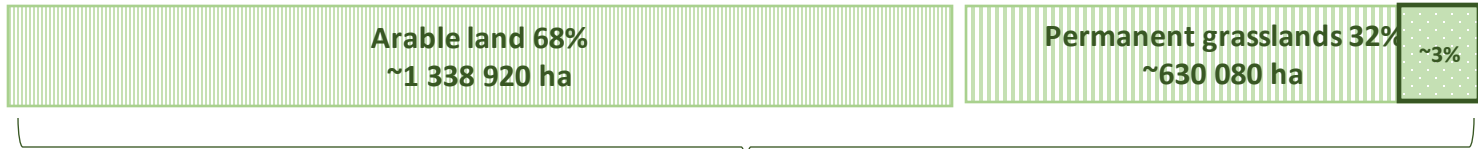
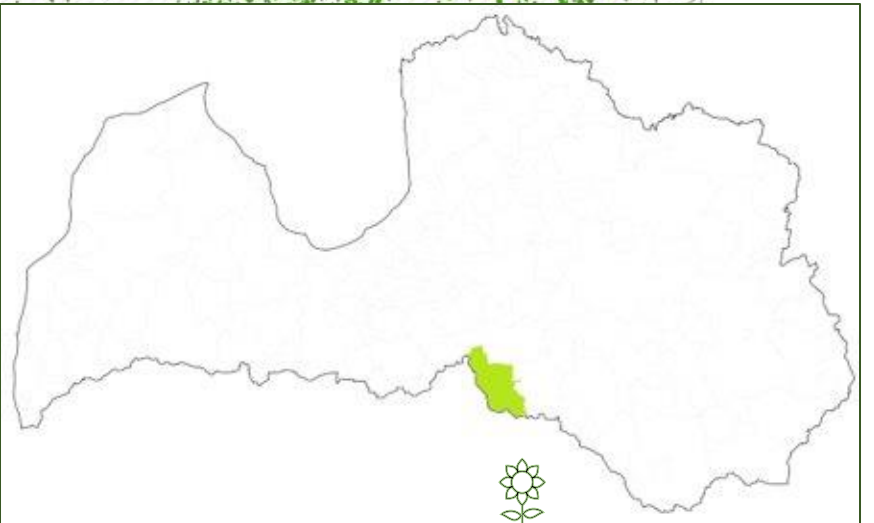


1:1 600 000

Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats

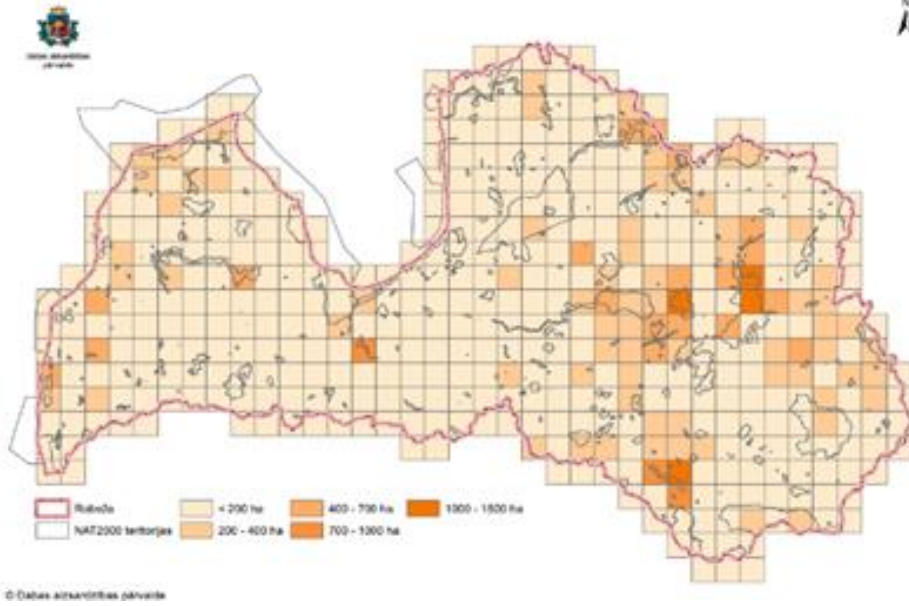


~63 300 ha
or
0.97%*



*data from 2024 from Ozols and CSB

Agricultural land ~1 969 000 ha

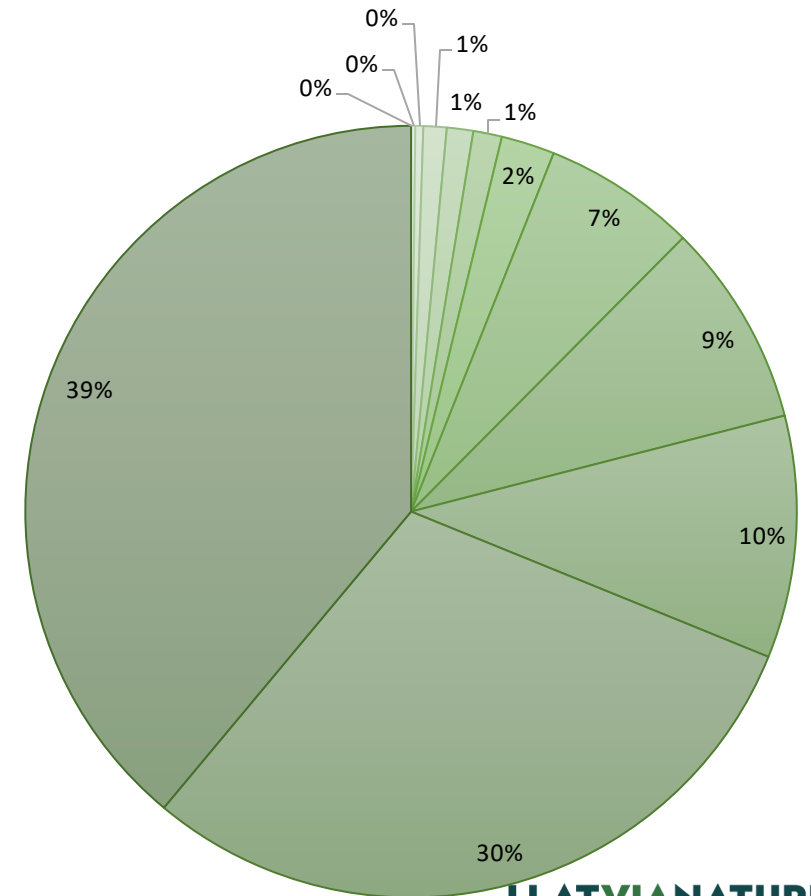


Combining grassland habitats into classes of area proportion shows that their distribution is very uneven

Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats

The proportion of the area of EU protected habitats from the total area of the EU protected grassland habitats

- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410
- 6510
- 6210
- 6450
- 6270*



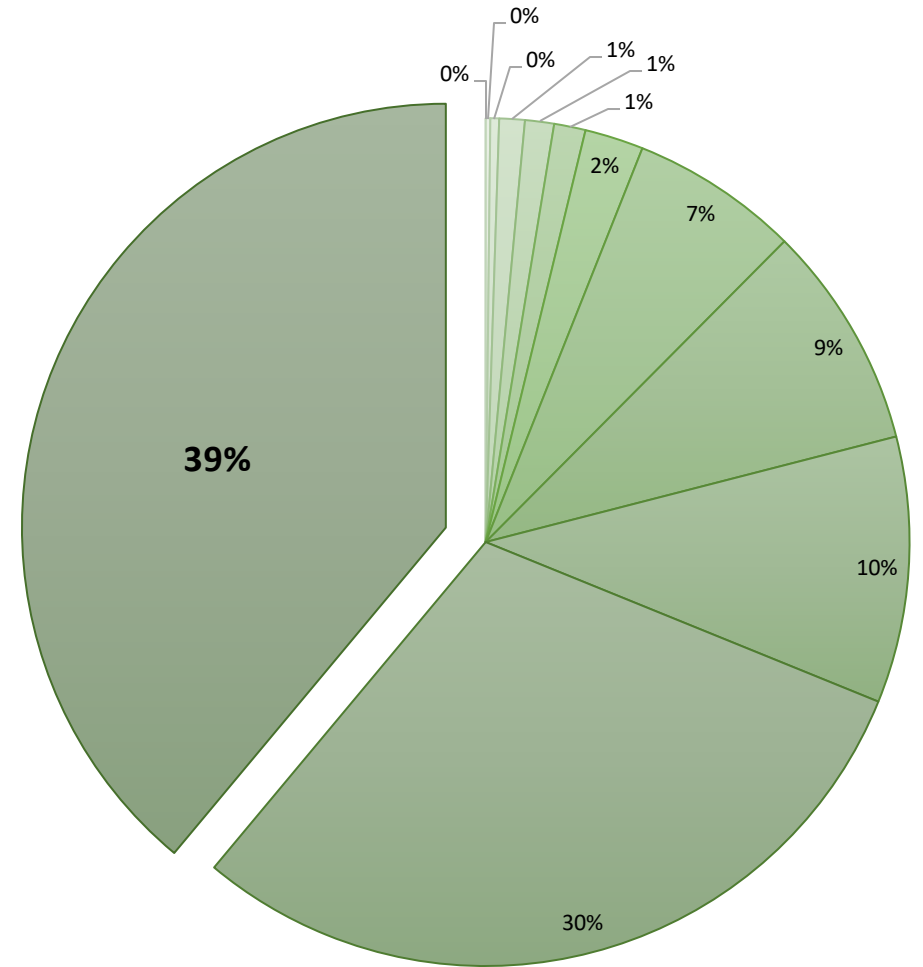
data from 2024



6270* Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands

Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats

- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410
- 6510
- 6210
- 6450
- 6270***

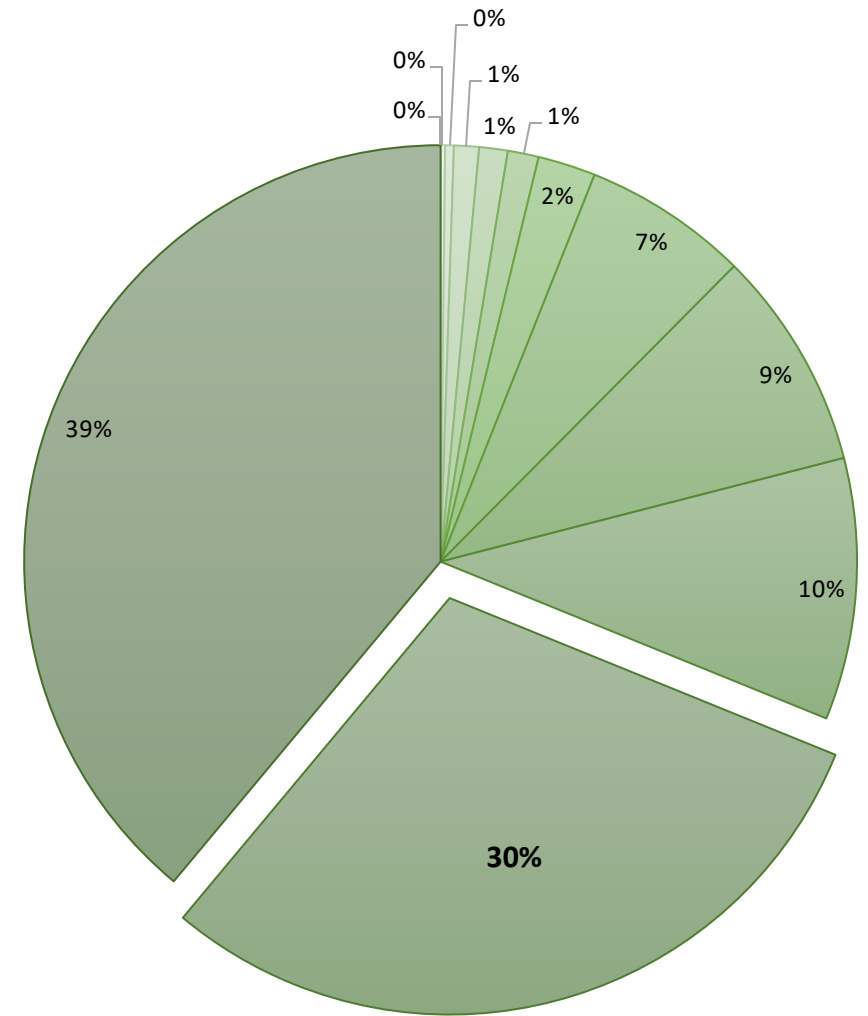




6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows

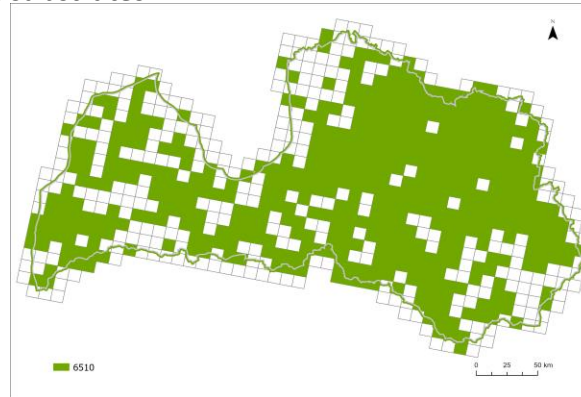
Distribution of
EU-importance
grassland
habitats

- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410
- 6510
- 6210
- 6450**
- 6270*





6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates

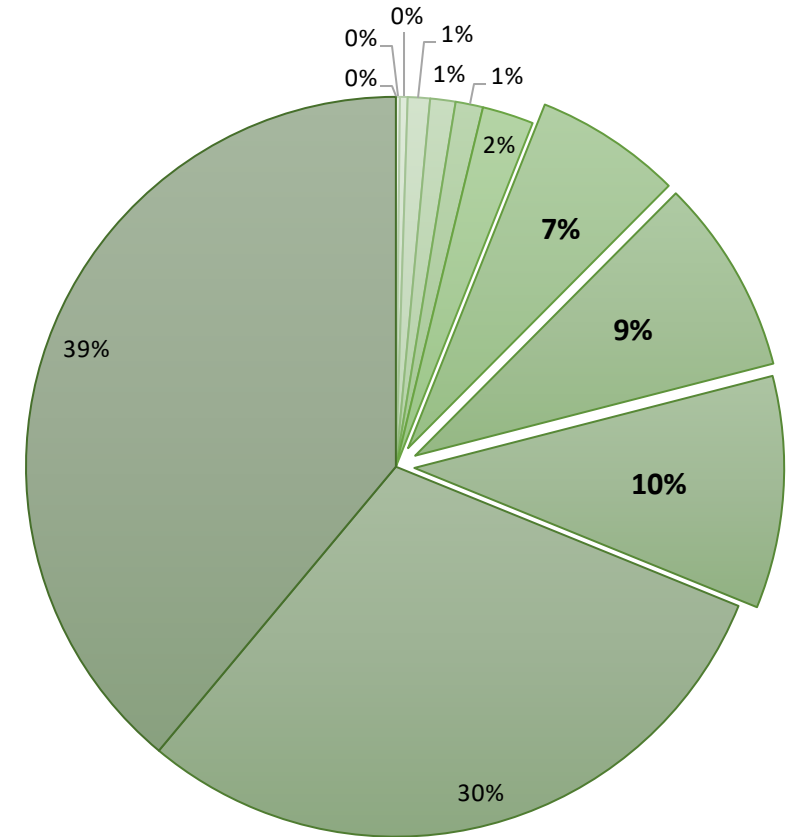


6510 Lowland hay meadows

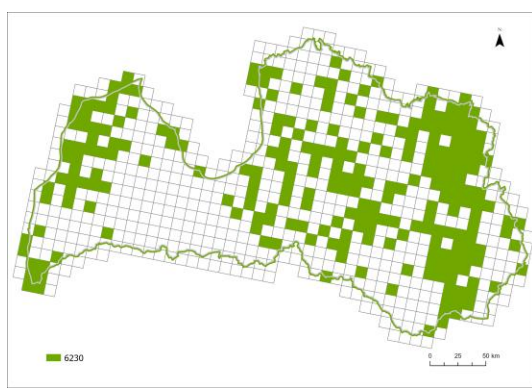


6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils

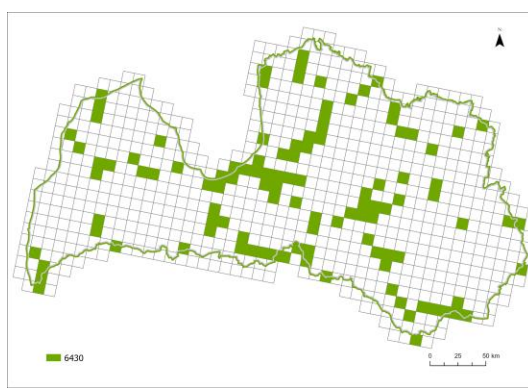
- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410**
- 6510**
- 6210**
- 6450
- 6270*



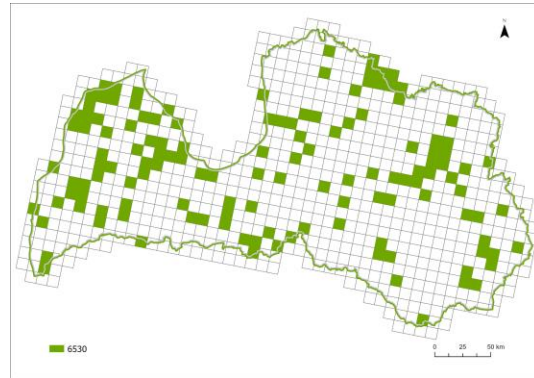
Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats



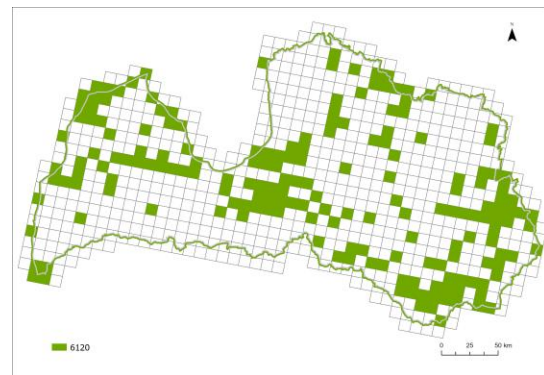
6230* Species-rich Nardus grasslands



6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities

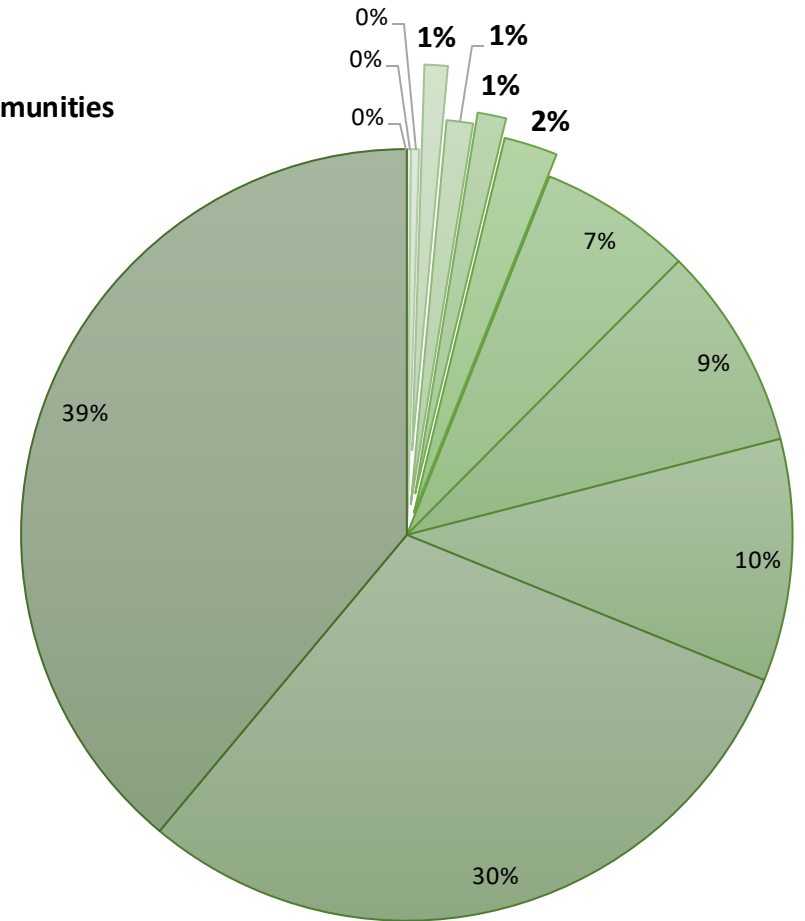


6530* Fennoscandian wooded meadows

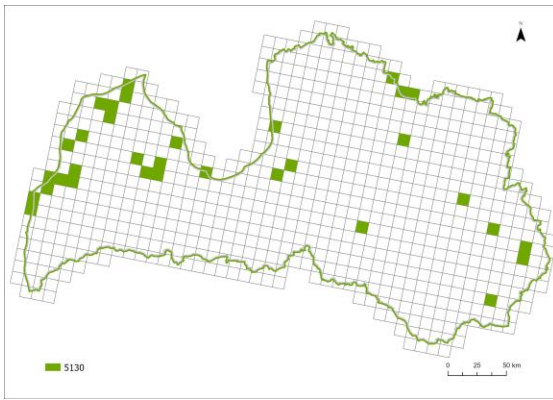


6120* Grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi

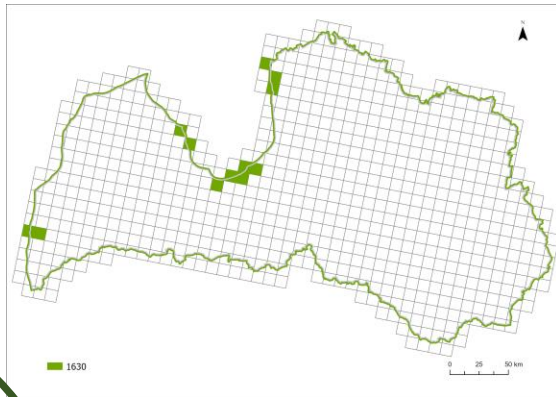
- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410
- 6510
- 6210
- 6450
- 6270*



Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats



5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands

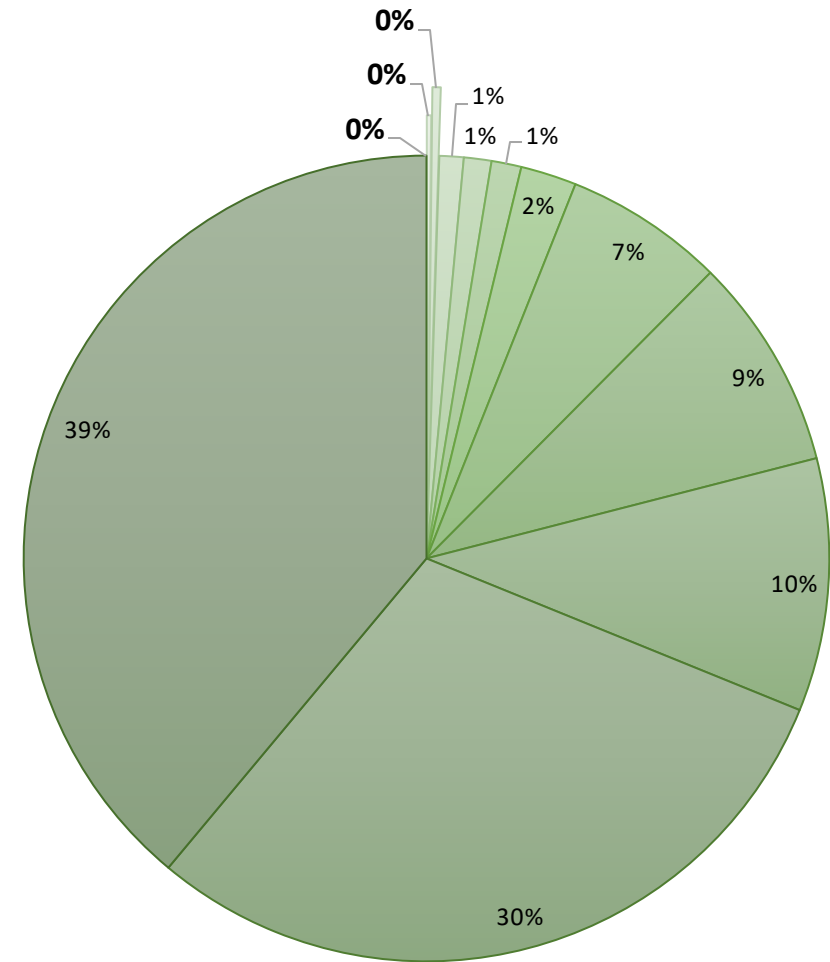


1630* Boreal Baltic coastal meadows

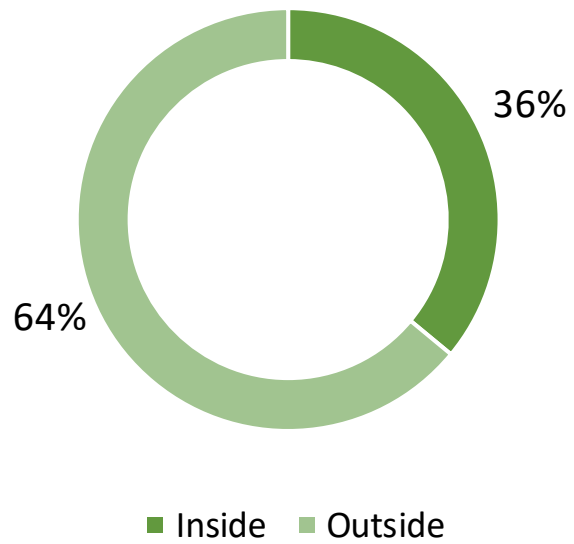


6110* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands

- 6110*
- 5130
- 1630*
- 6120*
- 6230*
- 6430
- 6530*
- 6410
- 6510
- 6210
- 6450
- 6270*

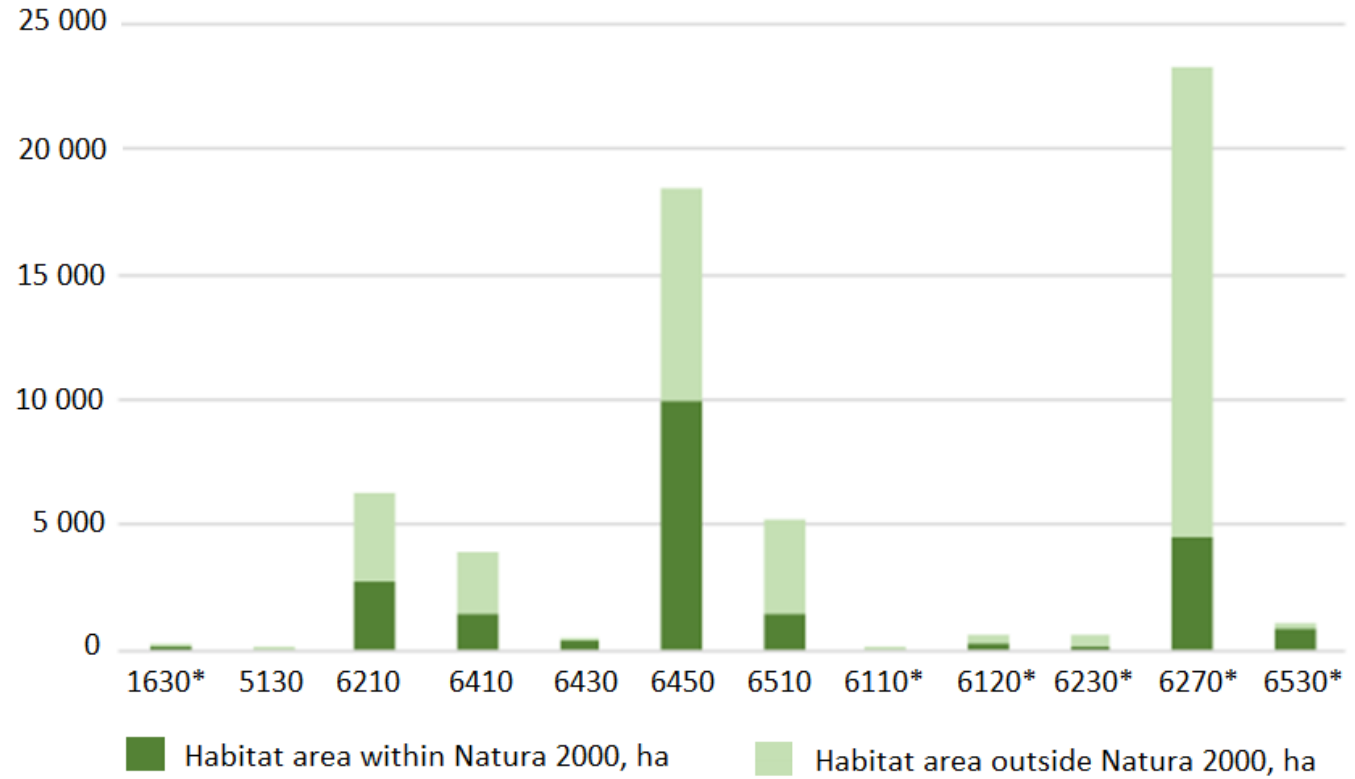


Distribution of EU-importance grassland habitats



■ Inside ■ Outside

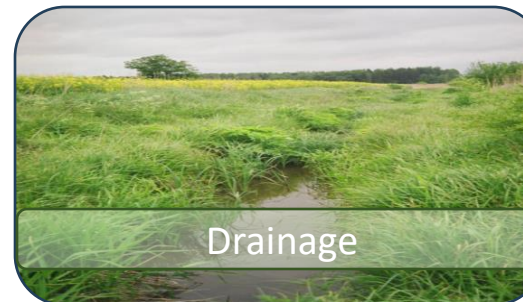
Inside/outside
Natura 2000



data from 2022



Threats



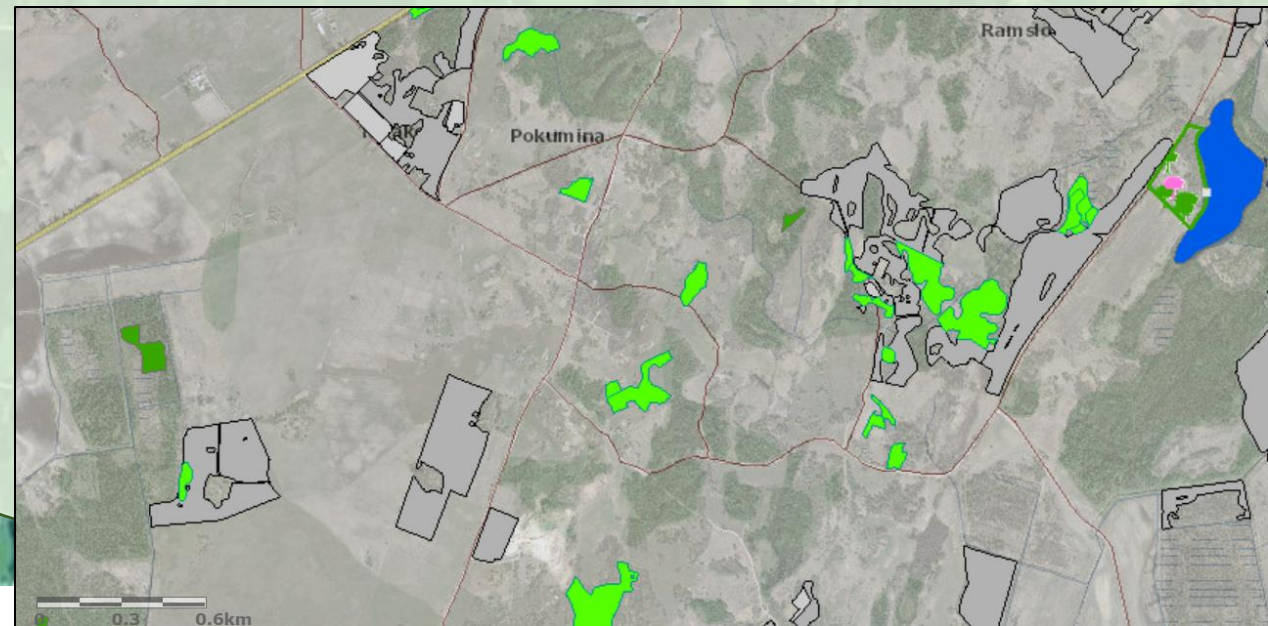


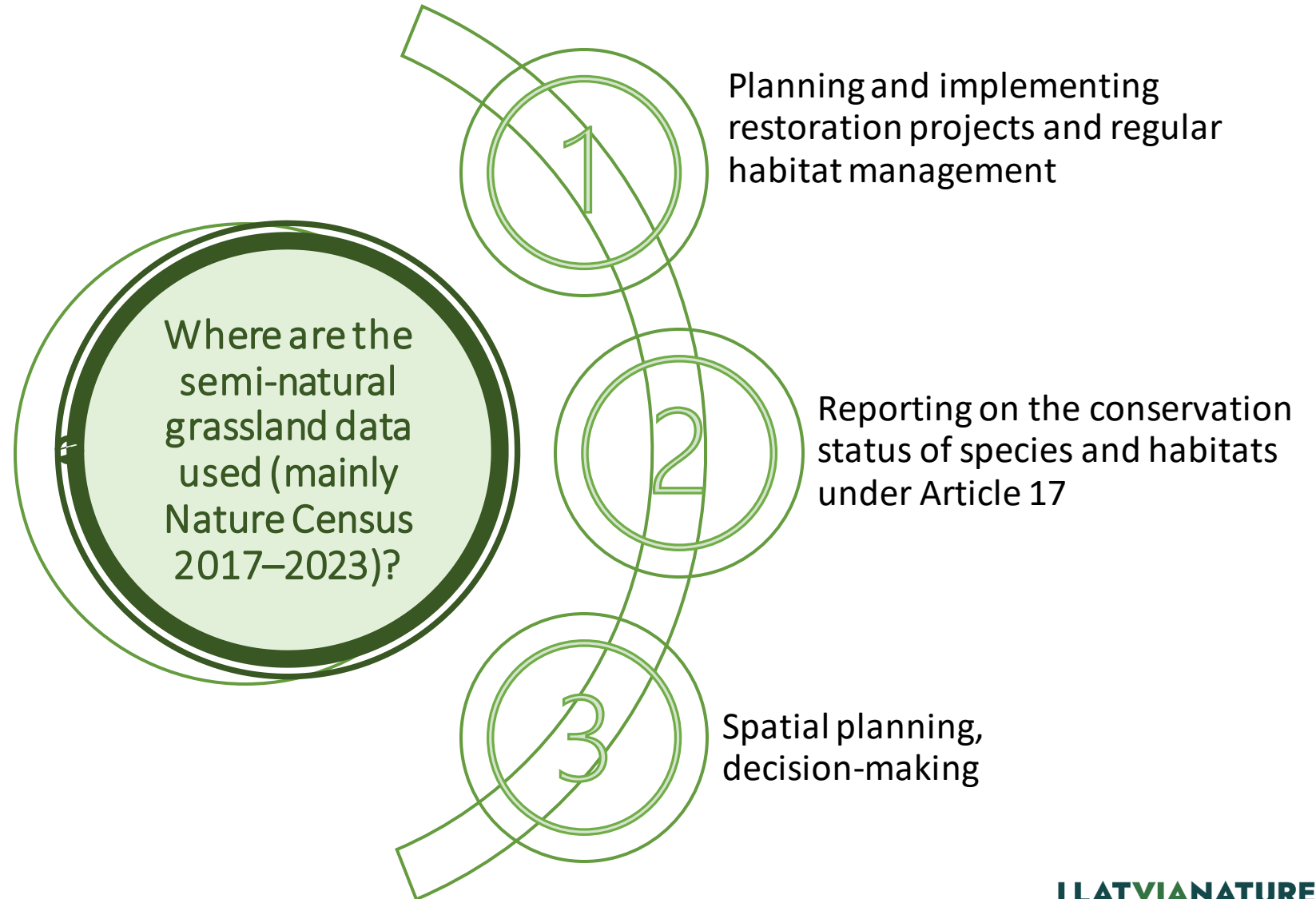
Fragmentation

The main cause of semi-natural grassland **fragmentation** is increasing intensity of mainly agricultural activity.

Only few areas of large continuous semi-natural grassland habitat areas or habitat aggregations still remain. That

- threatens habitat and characteristic species existence;
 - dispersal of seeds;
- hinders designation of new protected areas (Natura 2000).







Where are the semi-natural grassland data used (mainly Nature Census 2017–2023)?





Where are the semi-natural grassland data used (mainly Nature Census 2017–2023)?



Revision and improvement of Natura 2000 network

Thank you!

