



Zoustandsanalys vu Liewensräim an Aarten zu Lëtzebuerg

« Reporting no den Naturschutz-Direktiven »



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable

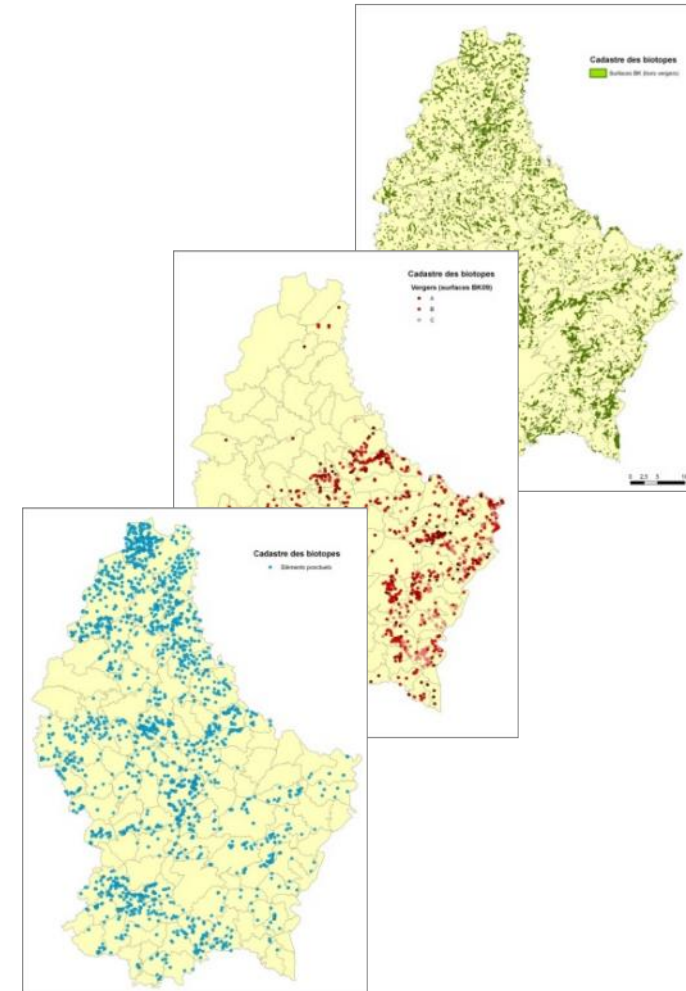


« Reporting no den Naturschutz-Direktiven »

Dategrondlag:

- Biotop-Kadaster am Offeland & Monitoring
- Bësch:
 - Biotop-Kadaster am Bësch
 - Phyto-soziologesch Kartéierung
- Aarten:
 - *Biomonitoring*
 - Datebanken
- Wëssenschaftlech Publikatiounen
- Avis vun Experten

Verglach mat Reportings “2001-2006” & “2007-2012”



➤ Data collection:

- a) Vullen: 425 Melder
95% Fräiwëlleger (~33% Opwand)
- b) FFH: 157 Melder
60% Fräiwëlleger (~10% Opwand)

➤ Evaluatioun & Reporting:

- a) Vullen: 12 Wëssenschaftler
- b) FFH: 18 Wëssenschaftler



Dank geziilte Monitoring-Programme konnte vill Wëssenslächer gefëllt ginn...





➤ Beispill :

“Kallek-Dréchewuess - 6210”

Fläech

Habitat type report on Biogeographical level

Member State	Habitat code	Region	Presence
LU	6210	CON	Present regularly

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

5. Area covered by habitat

Area covered by the habitat type within the range in the biogeographical/marine region concerned

5.1 Year or period: 2013-2018

5.2 Surface area (in km²)

a) Minimum	2,1378
b) Maximum	2,6746
c) Best single value	

5.3 Type of estimate: Best estimate

5.4 Surface area Method used: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.5 Short-term trend Period: 2007-2018

5.6 Short-term trend Direction: Decreasing (-)

5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum		(for 50%, please enter 50)
b) Maximum		(for 50%, please enter 50)
c) Confidence interval		(for 50%, please enter 50)

5.8 Short-term trend Method used: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.9 Long-term trend Period:

5.10 Long-term trend Direction:

5.11 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum		(for 50%, please enter 50)
b) Maximum		(for 50%, please enter 50)
c) Confidence interval		(for 50%, please enter 50)

5.12 Long-term trend Method used:

5.13 Favourable reference area

a) Area (km ²)	4,1
b) Operator	
c) Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

only one of a), b) or c) must be filled!

Notes report Validate Report Validate Region Close



➤ Beispill :

“Kallek-Dréchewuess - 6210”

Zesummesetzung

Habitat type report on Biogeographical level

Member State	Habitat code	Region	Presence
LU	6210	CON	Present regularly

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat

a) Area in good condition (km ²)	Minimum	1,72	Maximum	2,03
b) Area in not-good condition (km ²)	Minimum	0,39	Maximum	0,61
c) Area where condition is not known (km ²)	Minimum	0	Maximum	0

6.2 Condition of habitat Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period

2007-2018

6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction

Decreasing (-)

6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

6.6 Typical species

Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period?
(tick if yes)

6.7 Typical species Method used

The mapping of habitats and their typical species was carried out with the help of a mapping sheet adapted to Luxembourg.

Notes report Validate Report Validate Region Close



➤ Beispill :

“Kallek-Dréchewuess - 6210”

Impakter

Habitat type report on Biogeographical level

Member State	Habitat code	Region	Presence
LU	6210	CON	Present regularly

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking	
F07 - Sports, tourism and leisure activities	M	Delete
A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	H	Delete
A19 - Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land	H	Delete
A20 - Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	H	Delete

Enr: 1 sur 9 | Aucun filtre | Rechercher

Reset list of threats from pressures one

Threat	Ranking	
F07 - Sports, tourism and leisure activities	H	Delete
A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	H	Delete
A19 - Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land	H	Delete
A20 - Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	H	Delete

Enr: 1 sur 6 | Aucun filtre | Rechercher

7.2 Sources of information

Reporting 2007 - 2013.
Country-wide survey of annexe I habitats from 2007 to 2012 and from 2014 - 2018 (wooded areas).
Monitoring programme 2016 - 2018 (monitoring of approximately 31% of this habitat type).

7.3 Additional information

Main reasons for reduction or deterioration of this habitat type as observed within the monitored sample were as follows (in decreasing order):
- Overgrowth with shrubs

Notes report | Validate Report | Validate Region | Close



➤ Beispill :

“Kallek-Dréchewuess - 6210”

Conclusiounen

Habitat type report on Biogeographical level

Member State	Habitat code	Region	Presence
LU	6210	CON	Present regularly

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

10. Conclusions

Assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period

4.1	4.3	4.4a	4.4b	4.10a	4.10b	4.10c
2900	S				aeq	

5.2a	5.2b	5.2c	5.6	5.7a	5.7b	5.7c	5.13a	5.13b	5.13c
2,1378	2,6746		D				4,1		

6.1a1	6.1a2	6.1b1	6.1b2	6.1c1	6.1c2	6.4
1,72	2,03	0,39	0,61	0	0	D

9.1a	9.1b	9.1c
good	bad	bad

10.1. Range: Favourable

10.2. Area: Unfavourable - Bad

10.3. Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species): Unfavourable - Bad

10.4. Future prospects: Unfavourable - Bad

10.5. Overall assessment of Conservation Status: Unfavourable - Bad

10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status: Deteriorating (-)

10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

a) Overall assessment of conservation status: a) there is no change

b) Overall trend in conservation status: b) there is no change

Notes report Validate Report Validate Region Close



➤ Beispill :

“Kallek-Dréchewuess - 6210”

Conclusiounen

Habitat type report on Biogeographical level

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2,1378	2,6746		D				4,1		
6.1a1	6.1a2	6.1b1	6.1b2	6.1c1	6.1c2	6.4			
1,72	2,03	0,39	0,61	0	0	D			
9.1a	9.1b	9.1c							
good	bad	bad							

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a) Overall assessment of conservation status: a) there is no change

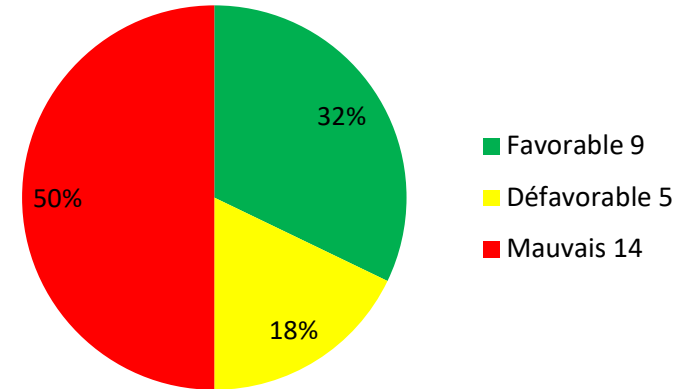
b) Overall trend in conservation status: b) there is no change

Notes report Validate Report Validate Region Close



- 2/3 vun de Liewensräim sinn “ongëschteg” bzw. “schlecht”

Etat de conservation des habitats

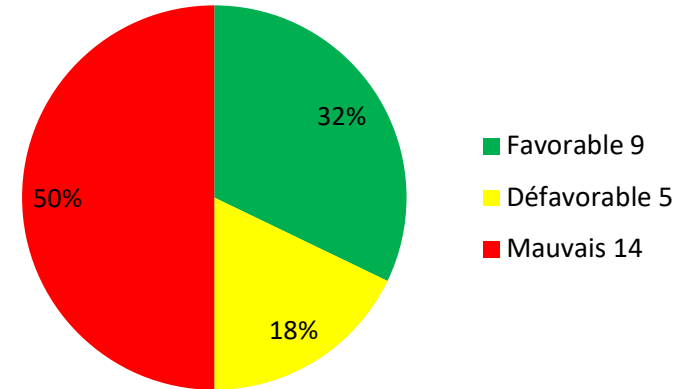




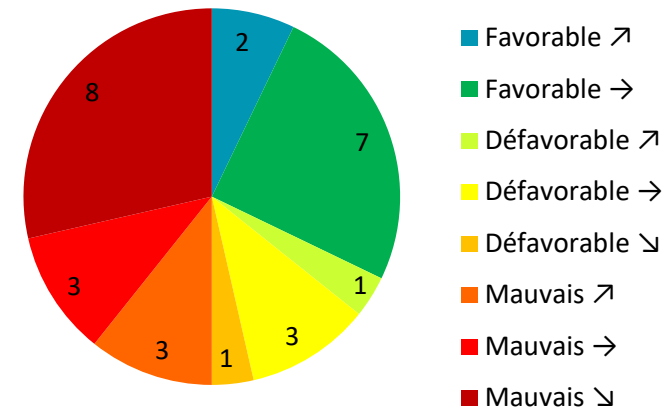
- 2/3 vun de Liewensräim sinn “ongëschteg” bzw. “schlecht”

- puer positiv... awer vill negativ Entwécklungen

Etat de conservation des habitats



Tendances de l'état de conservation des habitats





➤ Beispill:

“Blummeräich Méiwisen - 6510”



➤ Beispill:

“Blummeräich Méiwisen - 6510”

(*Heewiss*)

➤ Schläichende Réckgang:

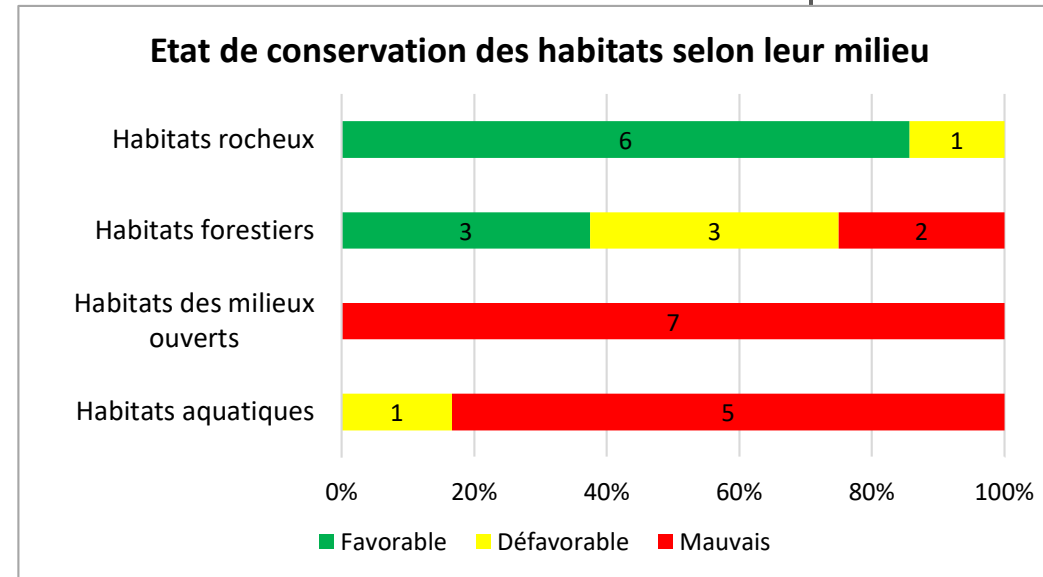
erwähnte Ursache(n)	Zerstörung	Verschlechterung
Düngung	64%	19%
Nachsaat	56%	50%
Überbeweidung	33%	30%
Verbrachung	9%	8%
Verbuschung	2%	15%

- Notzungsännerung
- ze héije Véihbestand
- Silage (ze fréi & ze oft geméint)
- ...





- Haaptsächlech Liewensräim aus dem Oppeland a Fiichtgebidder si “schlecht”





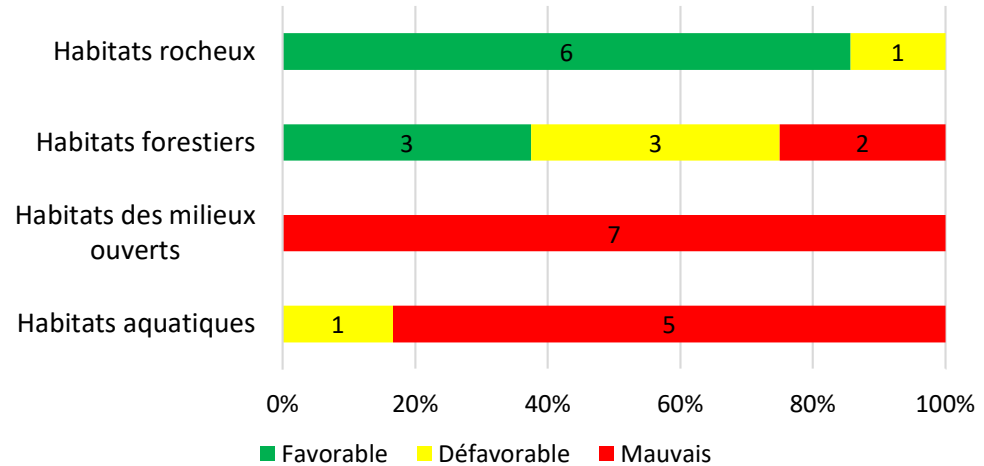
- Haaptsächlech Liewensräim aus dem Oppeland a Fiichtgebidder si “schlecht”

- ... grad am Oppeland, weiderhin negativ

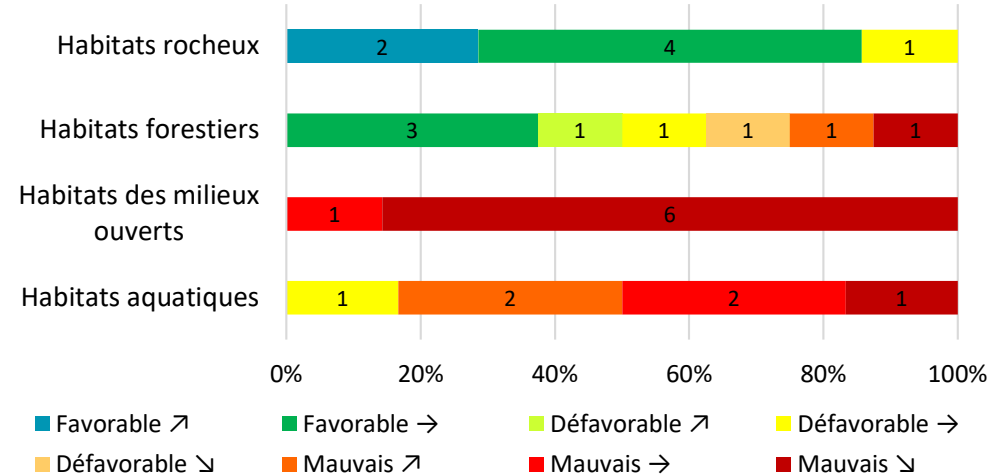
- Grënn:

- Intensivéierung vun der Landwirtschaft
- ze héije Stéckstoffhaushalt
- Wuesstum / Flächeverbrauch
- fréier Zeristéierung vun Fiichtgebidder / Drainage

Etat de conservation des habitats selon leur milieu



Tendances de l'état de conservation des habitats

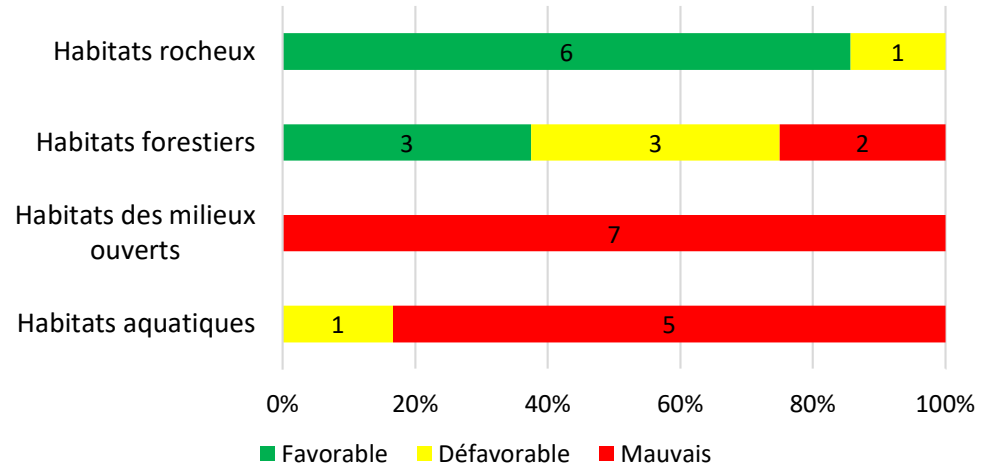




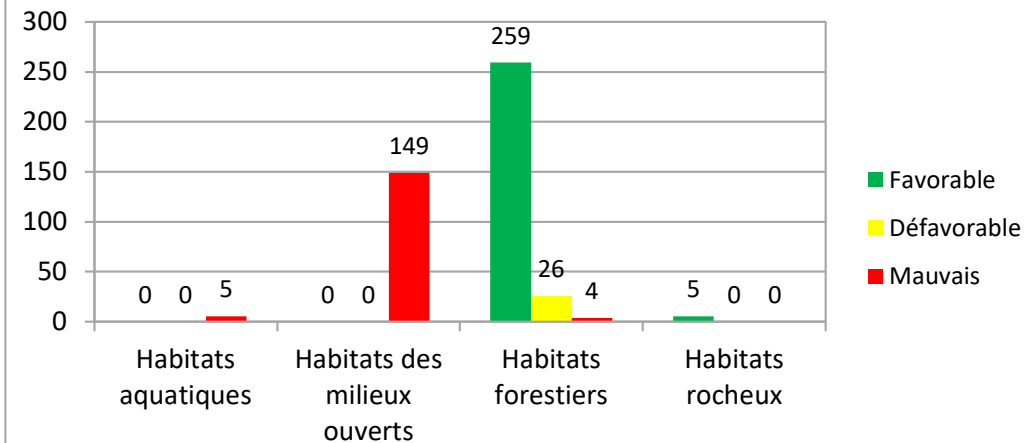
- Haaptsächlech Liewensräim aus dem Oppeland a Fiichtgebidder si “schlecht”

- Wat mécht dee Constat flächeméisseg aus?

Etat de conservation des habitats selon leur milieu



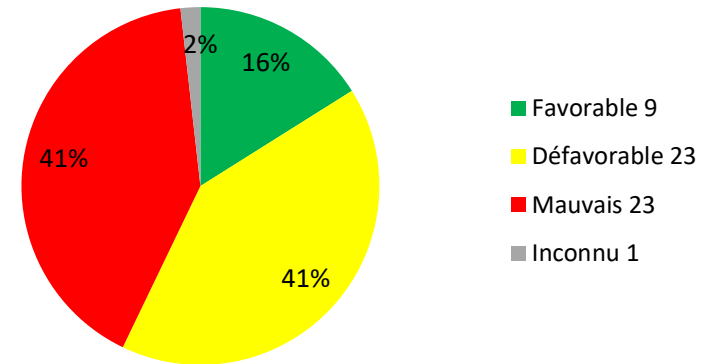
Etat de conservation des habitats selon leur milieu et par surface





- 80% vun den Aarten (Vullen ausgeholl) sinn “ongënschteg” bzw. “schlecht”
- haaptsächlech aus dem Oppeland a Fiichtgebieder

Etat de conservation des espèces





- quasi all Fliedermausaarte sinn um Réckgang, souguer di heefeg
- Päiperlécken (Insekttestierwen)
- Amphibien
- aquatesch Aarten, wéi Baachmuschel





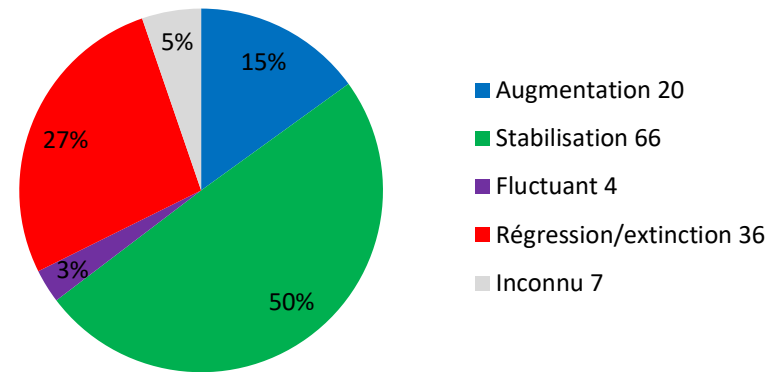
- e puer (ze wéineg) *Success-Stories*
- geziilte Schutz, resp. Moossnahme maache sech bezuelt





- ähnliche Constat bei de Vullenaarten
- och hei, haaptsächlech déi aus dem Oppeland

Tendances des oiseaux nicheurs à court-terme





- fréier heefeg, haut seelen Agrarvullen, souwuel vum Fiichtgringland, Weeden wéi Aker, riskéiere kuerzfristeg auszestierwen





- 2007: ~90 Revéier
- 2020: 10 Revéier
- kuerz virum Ausstierwen

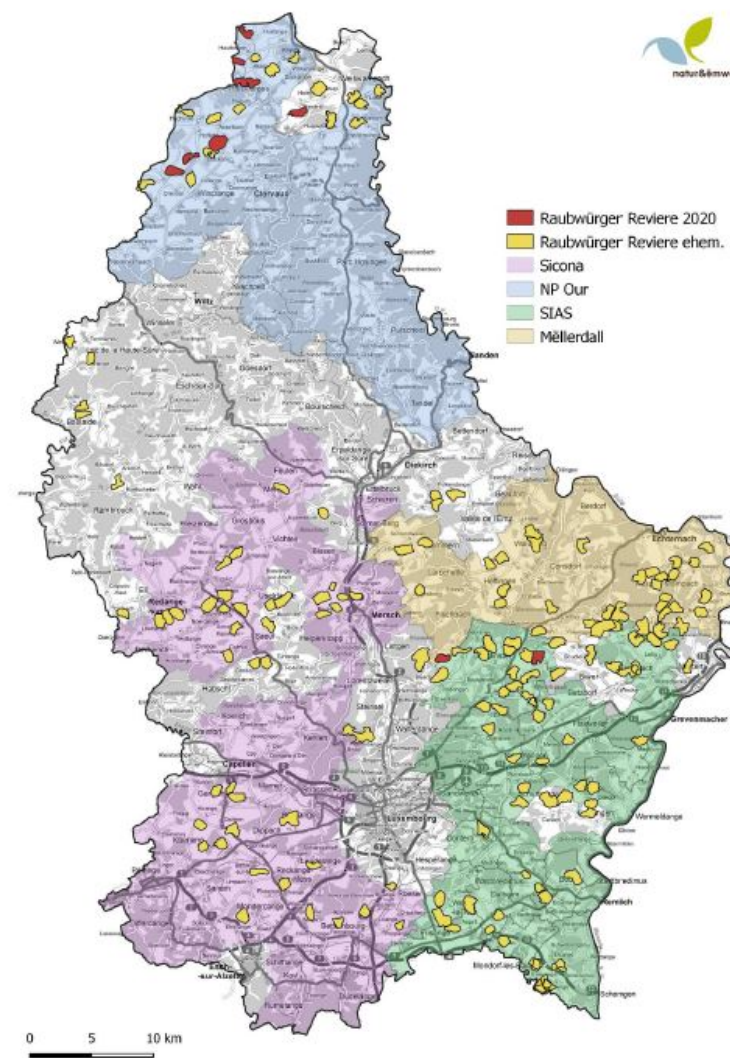


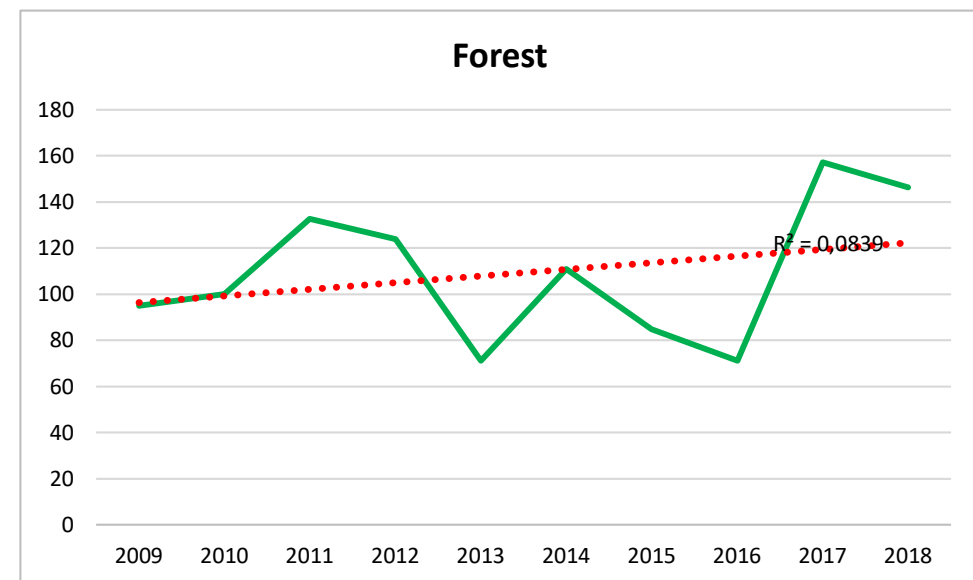
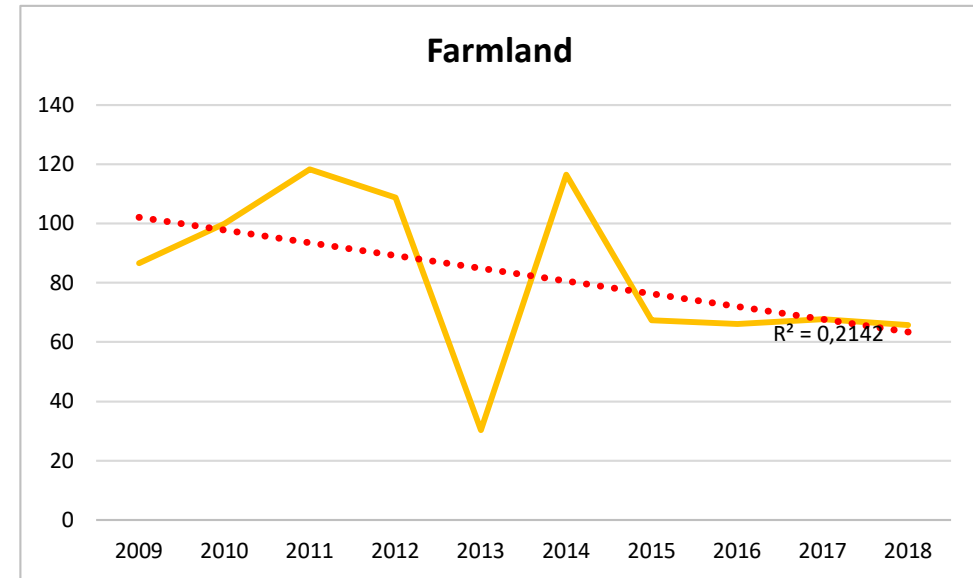
Abbildung 1: Ergebnis der Raubwürgererfassung 2020; rot = besetzte Brutreviere und gelb = ehemalige Reviere



➤ Trends vun heefge Vullenaarten suivéieren dem generelle Constat

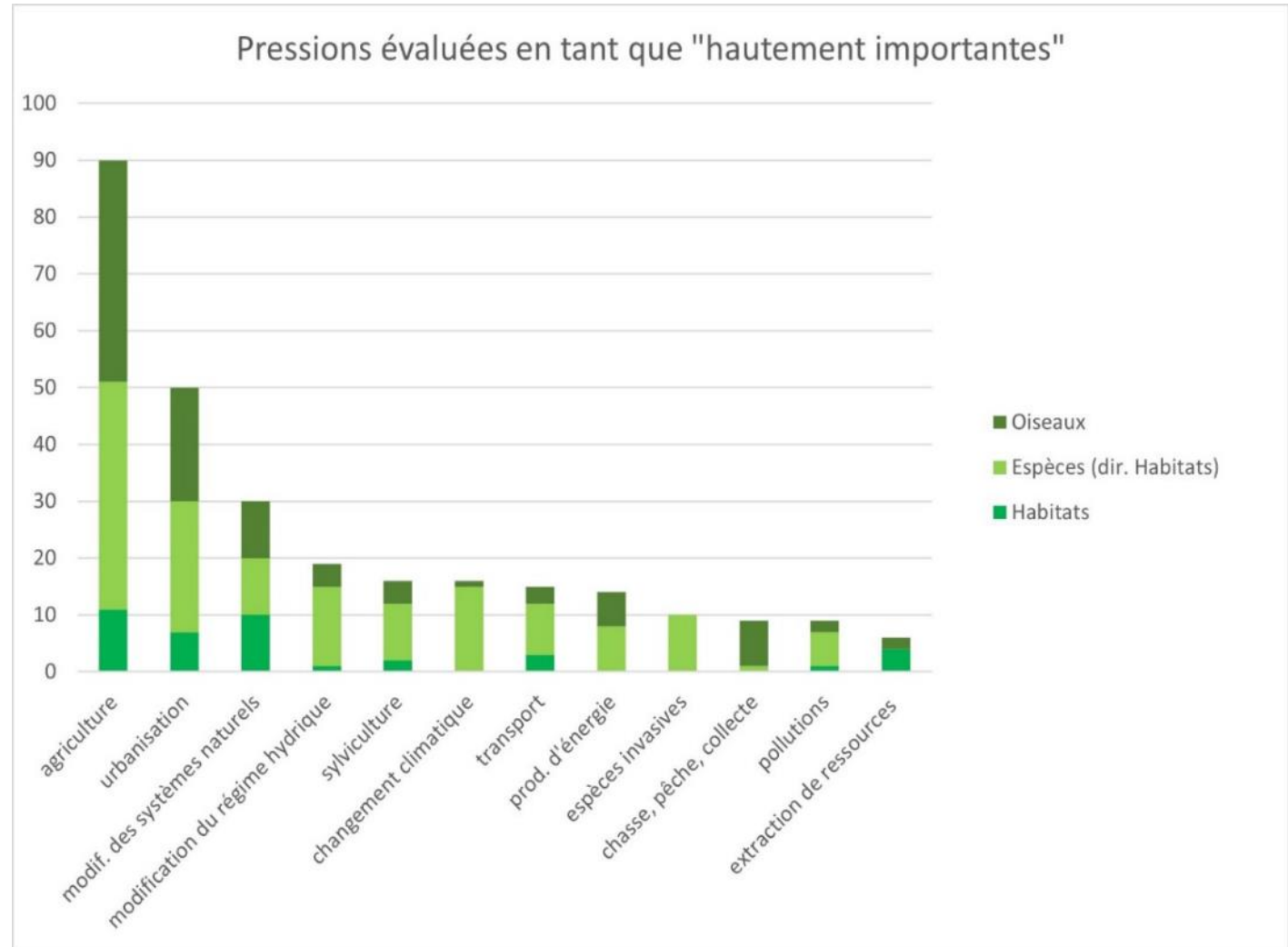
➤ Grënn:

- Intensivéierung vun der Landwirtschaft
- Wuesstum / Flächeverbrauch
- Banaliséierung vun der Landschaft





- Landwirtschaft,
- Flächeverbrauch,
- Ännerung vun natiirleche Ökosystemer,
- Ännerung vum Waasserhaushalt,
- ...





Wat ass ze maachen?

- wichteg(st) Gréng-Infrastruktur
- Invest fir d'Zukunft:
 - Naturnoh Laf-/Mëschbëscher si méi zukunftsfähig wi Nolebëscher
 - Klimaresilienz
 - Ökosystem-Dingschtleeschungen



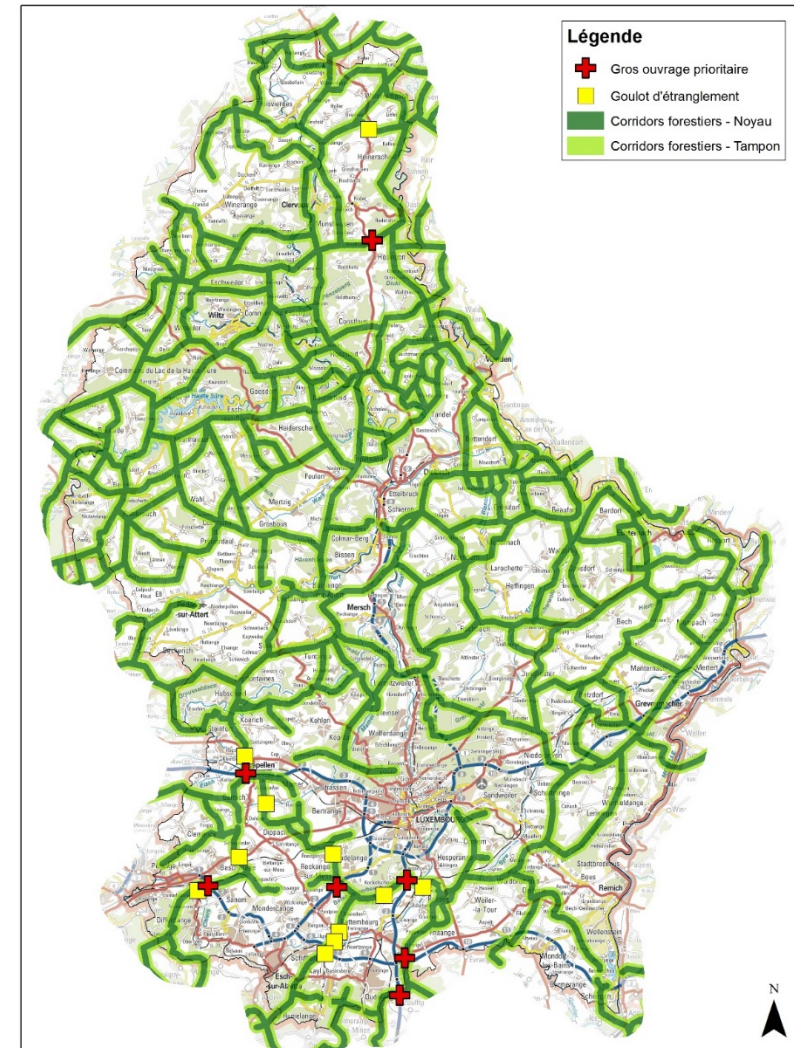


- 60-120 Déieren
- a liichter Ausbreedung
- brauch:
 - al bis ganz al Bëscher
 - doudeg Eechen (ofgeplatzte Schuel)
 - Insekten
- Pisten?
 - Eechverjüngung, ouni ze vill Luucht an de Bësch ze bréngen
 - Biotopbeem an Doudholz
 - Alholzinselen & Naturbëschreservater





- Bësch-Corridoren mat der Leitaart “Wëllkaz”
- aktuell zimlech gesond Populatioun
- Lëtzebuerg = wichtige Corridor an der Groussregioun



(c) Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures - Département de l'Environnement - Novembre 2016
Fond de carte: Carte topographique
(c) Origine Cadastre: Droits réservés à l'Etat du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

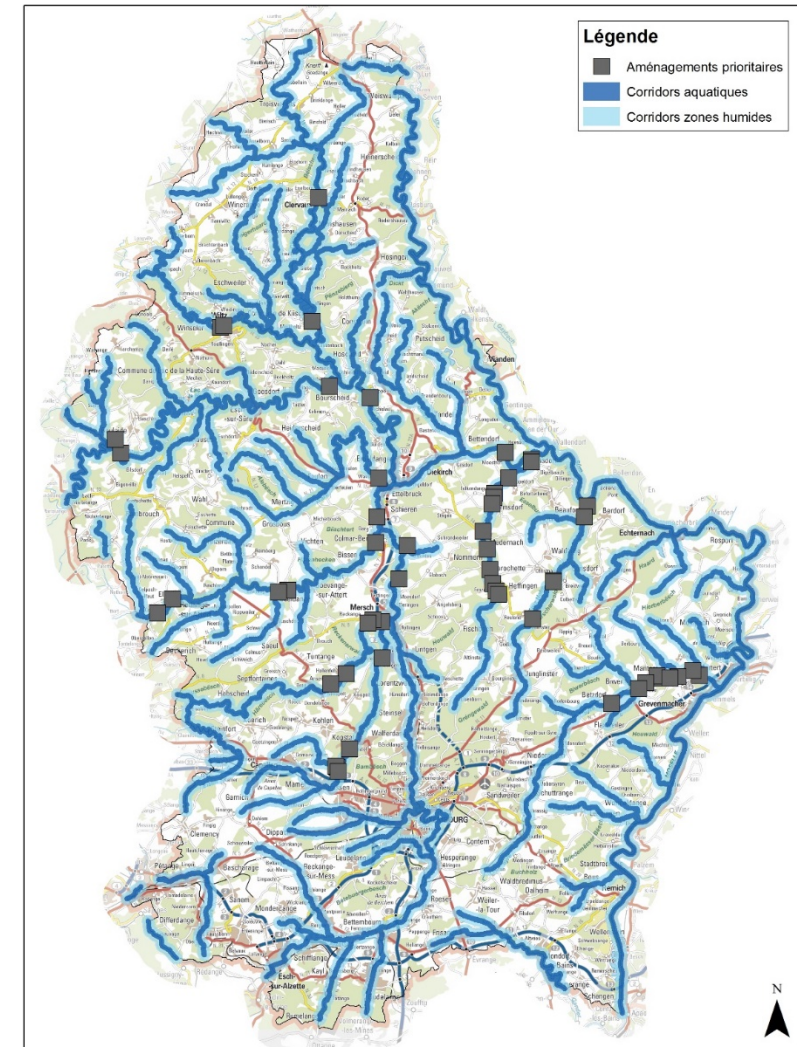
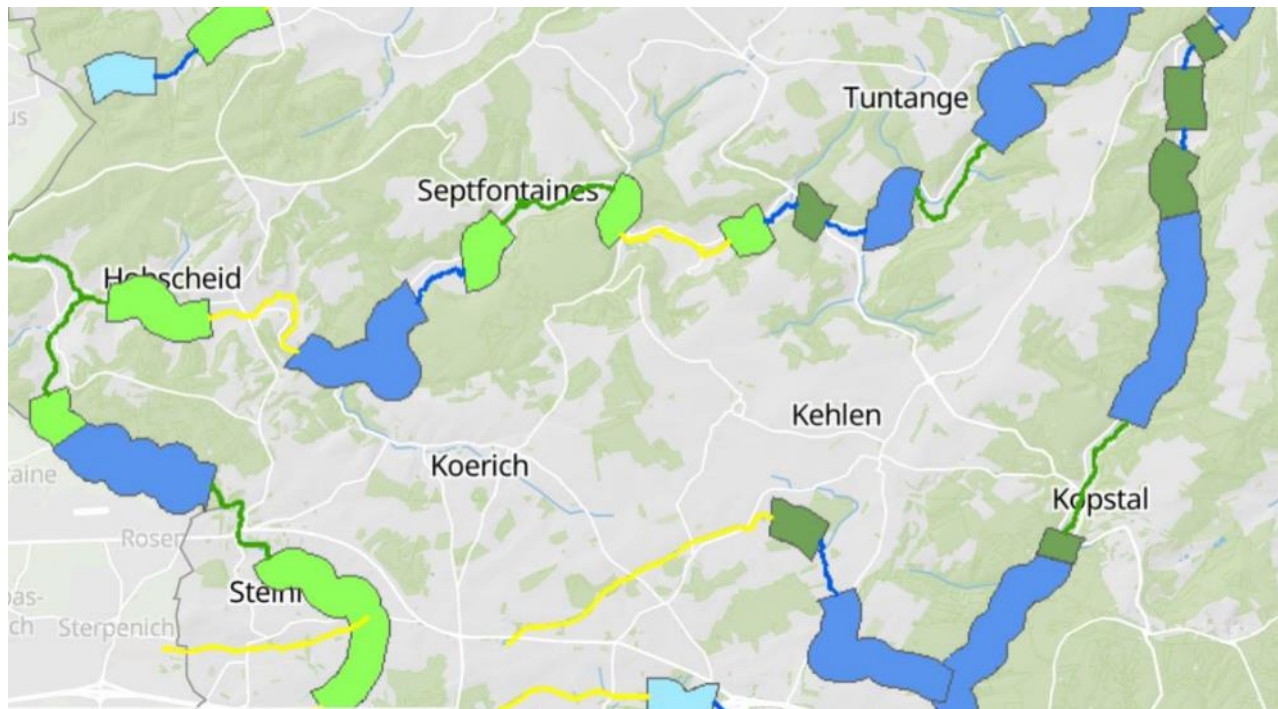


- Hochstauden = wichtige Corridor laanscht Baachen
- Gewässerrandschutz, Quelleschutz
- 10m laanscht Baachen, keng Düngung, kee Pestizidasaz
- 5m keen Emplouen





- Fësch-Duerchgängegkeet
- Opwertung a Vernetzung vu Käerliewensraim
- Baachrenaturéierungen



(c) Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures - Département de l'Environnement - Novembre 2016
Fond de carte: Carte topographique
(c) Origine Cadastre: Droits réservés à l'Etat du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

- Klenggewässerprogramm weiderféieren
- Netzwierk vu Stëllgewässer fir en Austosch
- awer och ugrenzend Landliewensräim schafen/optiméieren

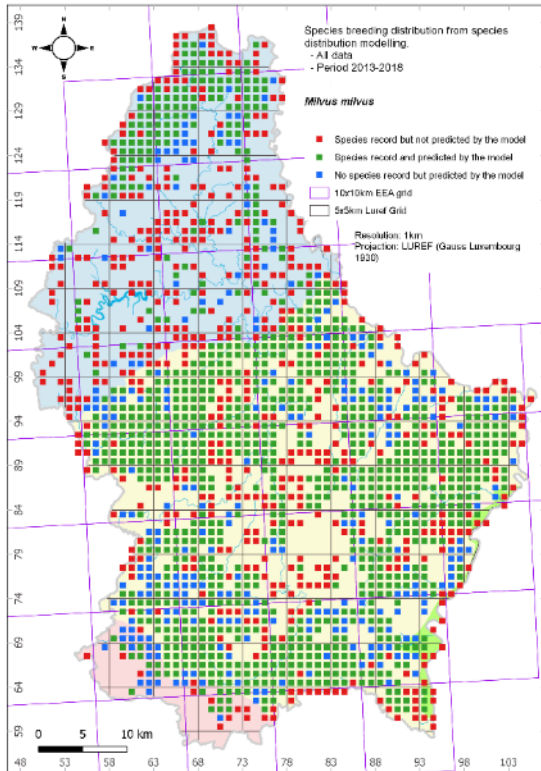




- >50% vun der Landschaft vu Lëtzebuerg
- Erhale vun enger traditioneller Kulturlandschaft:
 - klengbäuerlech Familiebetriber amplaz Agroindustrie
 - Produktioun vu gesonden a regionale Liewensmëttel
 - Ökosystem-Dingschtleeschungen (Tourismus ...)



- ~90 Koppelen
- Bestand klëmmt liicht resp. ass besser bekannt
- 0,5 % vum Weltbestand!



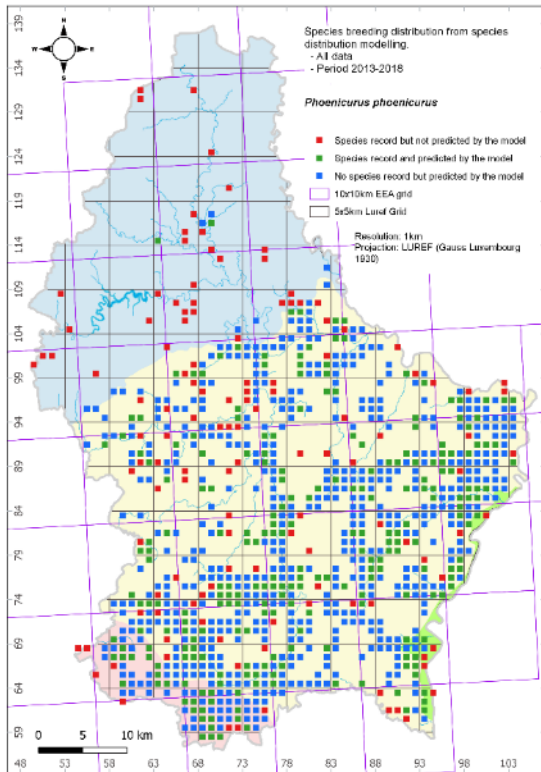
- 20-30 Kopelen
- war quasi ausgestuerwen
- brauch:
 - Beem/Bongerten am Oppeland
 - Plaze fir ze bréien
 - Insekten, Mais a Vullen
- Stabilisatioun vun der Populatioun:
 - geziilte Schutzmoossnahmen
 - Laangjähregen Effort



- 3500-5000 Déieren
- réckleefeg wéinst Quartéierverloscht an Insektestierwen
- brauch:
 - Al Gebaier
 - Naturnoh Kulturlandschaft
 - Insekten
- Pisten?
 - geziilte Schutzmoossnahmen fir Quartéier
 - méi Strukturéierung an der Kulturlandschaft
 - Reduzéierung vu Pestiziden a Gülle



- 400-500 Koppelen
- no laangem Bestandsabroch erkritt
- al Gäert, Parken = Liewensqualitéit am Duerf





- Situatioun zu Lëtzebuerg ass alarmant, mee net ze spéit
- vill bedrohten Arten a Liewensräim sinn “*conservation dependent*” d.h. Solutiounen / Piste sinn bekannt
- Naturschutz gräift, wann d’Mëttelen (finanziell & personell) disponibel sinn
- z.Z. ginn esouvill finanziell Mëttel agesat wéi nach ni virdrunn (LIFE-Projet’en, Stations Biologiques, PAE an PAH ...)
- Naturschutz = Liewensqualitéit

MEE ...

- grondleegende, systemesche Wirtschaftswiessel ass noutwendeg (Rapport IPBES)
- Handlungsbedarf an der Orientéierung vun der Agrarpolitik muss duerch d’Gesellschaft nei définéiert ginn
- Mindestundeel u natierleche Liewensräim am Oppeland
- Restauréierung vun de Fiichtgebieder
- Bësch als wichteg(st) Grënginfrastruktur a Liewensraum fir Zukunft resilient gestalten
- Dierfer a Stied klimaresilient gestalten, an domat och mi aarteräich (Naturpakt Gemengen)
- Öffentlechkeetsaarbecht ...



Habitats:

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=lu/eu/art17/env_xtxbhw/LU_habitats_reports-20190724-202213.xml&conv=589&source=remote

Espèces (hors oiseaux):

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=lu/eu/art17/env_xtxbhw/LU_species_reports-20190726-171241.xml&conv=593&source=remote

Oiseaux:

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=lu/eu/art12/env_xzrxpw/LU_birds_reports_20191002-112911.xml&conv=612&source=remote



René Spautz, Nelly Thilges, Marko König, Thomas Stephan, Simone Schneider,
Patric Lorgé, Mario Cordella, Roland Proess, Jacques Pir, Danièle Murat,
Xavier Mestdagh, Laurent Schley, Yves Krippel, Richard Dahlem,
Manou Pfeiffenschneider, Carole Molitor, Gilles Biver, AGE, ANF, SICONA,
Centrale ornithologique, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, efor-ersa,
Luxembourg Institute for Science and Technology ...
all Bénévolens, all Matwierkend