

## European habitats

### Habitats Directive Annex I habitats occurring in Scotland

This list is provided for guidance only. It will be reviewed and amended periodically.

Habitat group	Habitat common name	Habitat name (as used in the Directive)
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Subtidal sandbanks	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Estuaries	Estuaries
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Lagoons	Coastal lagoons
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Shallow inlets and bays	Large shallow inlets and bays
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Reefs	Reefs
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	Marine 'columns' in shallow water made by leaking gases
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Annual vegetation of drift lines
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Vegetated sea cliffs	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand
Marine, coastal, and halophytic habitats	Atlantic salt meadows	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> )
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Shifting dunes	Embryonic shifting dunes
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Shifting dunes with marram	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Dune grassland	Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Lime-deficient dune heathland with crowberry	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Coastal dune heathland	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes ( <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> )
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Dune with creeping willow	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> )
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Humid dune slacks	Humid dune slacks
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Machair	Machairs
Coastal sand dunes and continental sand dunes	Dunes with juniper thickets	Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Freshwater habitats	Nutrient-poor shallow waters with aquatic vegetation on sandy plains	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>

Freshwater habitats	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletae uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>
Freshwater habitats	Calcium-rich nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools	Hard oligo-mestrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
Freshwater habitats	Naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation
Freshwater habitats	Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
Freshwater habitats	Rivers with floating vegetation often domintated by water-crowfoot	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>
Temperate heath and scrub	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
Temperate heath and scrub	Dry heaths	European dry heaths
Temperate heath and scrub	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Alpine and Boreal heaths
Temperate heath and scrub	Mountain willow scrub	Sub-Arctic <i>Salix</i> spp.scrub
Sclerophyllous scrub (mattoral)	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasland	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heath or calcareous grasslands
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Montane acid grasslands	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> )
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Purple moor-grass meadows	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Tall herb communities	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of montane to alpine levels
Natural and semi-natural grassland formations	Mountain hay meadows	Mountain hay meadows
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Active raised bogs	Active raised bogs
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Degraded raised bog	Degraded raised bog still capable of natural regeneration
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Blanket bog	Blanket bogs
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Transition mires and quaking bogs
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Depressions on peat substrates	Depression on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )
Raised bogs and mires and fens	Base-rich fens	Alkaline fens

Raised bogs and mires and fens	High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>
Rocky habitats and caves	Acidic scree	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )
Rocky habitats and caves	Base-rich scree	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thiaspietea rotundifolli</i> )
Rocky habitats and caves	Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
Rocky habitats and caves	Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
Rocky habitats and caves	Limestone pavements	Limestone pavements
Rocky habitats and caves	Caves not open to the public	Caves not open to the public
Rocky habitats and caves	Sea caves	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
Forests	Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes	<i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Forests	Western acidic oak woodland	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
Forests	Caledonian forest	Caledonian forest
Forests	Bog woodland	Bog woodland
Forests	Alder woodland on floodplains	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )