Annex 6 BIODIVERSITY – 7

For ROSCI0071

In these conditions, given the good knowledge of the entire area of the sites, an evaluation of the current conservation status of the sites was carried out.

Regarding the dynamics (evolution and changes) of the future, the assessments took into account the general local socio-economic context but also the dynamics related to the possible actions and conservative measures that can be applied.

During the analysis, the data from the standard form for designating target sites were taken. The presentation of the degree of coverage (expressed in percentages) gives a good picture of the current state of conservation of the sites, in this sense a short comment was also made, for a more accurate understanding - see Tab. 1 and Tab. 2.

Tab. 1 Analysis of the current state of conservation starting from the quality of the habitat classes present in the site ROSAC0071

Neme	Code	%	Area of total (ha)	Discussion
Dry meadows, steppe	**N09**	22.12	4182.67	A trend of overgrazing is observed, to which are added aggressive interventions (fires, landfills, the penetration of invasive species, etc.) but also phenomena caused by climate change (aridification), makes the current state of these classes of habitatse habitate să reflecte un nivel de impactare moderat
Agroecosystem	**N12**	34.9	6599.24	The intensification of agricultural practices leads to an accentuated and accelerated simplification of this category of habitats; It represents areas where the most aggressive categories of impact, associated with intensive agricultural practices, are manifested; these areas retain a low representativeness for the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of the sites; marginal habitats are subjected to high pressures, and the reverberation waves end up manifesting themselves over extensive surfaces, penetrating deep into proximal natural and semi-natural habitats. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Improved grasslands (secondary)	**N14**	15.81	2989.51	A trend of overgrazing is observed, to which are added aggressive interventions (fires, landfills, the penetration of invasive species, etc.), but also phenomena caused by climate change (aridification), makes the current state of these classes of habitats reflect a moderate impact level
Other arable land	**N15**	6.27	1185.59	The intensification of agricultural practices leads to a sharp and accelerated simplification of this category of habitats; It represents areas where the most aggressive categories of impact, associated with intensive agricultural practices, are manifested; these areas retain a low representativeness for the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of the sites; marginal habitats are subjected to high pressures, and the reverberation waves end up manifesting themselves over extensive surfaces, penetrating deep into proximal natural and semi-natural habitats. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Deciduous forests	**N16**	18.23	3447.11	At the level of the stands, there is a distortion caused by the replacement of natural formations with plantations (especially acacia), but also the penetration of non-native species (especially Aillanthus altissima); insular forest habitats with a high degree of

Neme	Code	%	Area of total (ha)	Discussion
				integrity are preserved, but the pressures manifested at their level remain high. Forestry management is not always aimed at conservation of natural heritage, conservation objectives being considered marginal elements within forestry arrangements; The economic activity through which the main products are promoted remains strongly expressed.
Thickets, orchards, vineyards	**N21**	0.7	132.36	At the level of these areas, there is an intensification of agricultural practices. Much of the biodiversity-sustaining potential has disappeared as a result of accelerated mechanization and chemicalization (especially with regard to grapevine crops). Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Other categories of anthropic/anthropized land (residential areas, mines, access roads, etc.)	**N23**	1.3	245.82	These types of habitats remain deeply altered. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Arboretum	**N26**	0.67	126.69	At the level of the stands, there is a distortion caused by the replacement of natural formations with plantations (especially acacia), but also the penetration of non-native species (especially Aillanthus altissima); insular forest habitats with a high degree of integrity are preserved, but the pressures manifested at their level remain high. Forestry management is not always aimed at conservation of natural heritage, conservation objectives being considered marginal elements within forestry arrangements; The economic activity through which the main products are promoted remains strongly expressed

The situation thus revealed is as follows:

- level of significant impact 43.17% 8163.01 ha
- moderate impact level 56.83% 10475.98 ha

It can thus be stated that, **in general, the state of conservation of the site remains mostly in a moderately impacted state, but the levels of significant impact are particularly highly expressed**.

According to the standard Natura2000 site designation form ROSPA0001, the presence of a number of 10 classes of habitats is mentioned, presented synthetically in the table below:

Tab. 2 Analysis of the current state of conservation starting from the quality of the habitat classes present in the site ROSPA0001

Neme	Code	%	Area of total (ha)	Discussion
Water bodies (inland waters)	**N06**	2.79	502.87	Interventions (water withdrawals, use as watering sources, uncontrolled discharges, diffuse pollution, development and use for fish-cultural purposes, etc.) have led to significant damage to this class of habitats; generated consequences did not take long to appear (e.g. eutrophication in particular, but also clogging) contribute to diminishing their bio-eco-cenotic potential. However, their condition is kept at an average level, due to the increased resilience of these habitat categories
Swamps, bogs, bogs	**N07**	4.45	802.07	Interventions (water withdrawals, use as watering sources, uncontrolled discharges, diffuse pollution, development and use for fish-cultural purposes, etc.) have led to significant damage to this class of habitats; generated consequences did not take long to appear (e.g. eutrophication in particular, but also clogging) contribute to diminishing their bio-eco-cenotic potential. However, their condition is kept at an average level, due to the increased resilience of these habitat categories
Dry meadows, steppes	**N09**	14.02	2526.96	aggressive (fires, landfills, invasion of invasive species, etc.) but also phenomena caused by climate change (aridification), makes the current state of these classes of habitats reflect a moderate level of impact
Agroecosystem	**N12**	19.67	3545.32	The intensification of agricultural practices leads to an accentuated and accelerated simplification of this category of habitats; It represents areas where the most aggressive categories of impact, associated with intensive agricultural practices, are manifested; these areas retain a low representativeness for the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of the sites; marginal habitats are subjected to high pressures, and the reverberation waves end up manifesting themselves over extensive surfaces, penetrating deep into proximal natural and semi-natural habitats. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Improved grasslands (secondary)	**N14**	8.82	1589.72	The intensification of agricultural practices leads to a sharp and accelerated simplification of this category of habitats; It represents areas where the most aggressive categories of impact, associated with intensive agricultural practices, are manifested; these areas retain a low representativeness for the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of the sites; marginal habitats are subjected to high pressures, and the reverberation waves end up manifesting themselves over extensive surfaces, penetrating deep into proximal natural and semi-natural habitats. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Other arable land	**N15**	9.29	1674.43	The intensification of agricultural practices leads to an accentuated and accelerated simplification of this category of habitats; It represents areas where the most aggressive categories of impact, associated with intensive agricultural practices, are manifested; these areas retain a low representativeness for the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of the sites; marginal habitats are subject to high pressures, and the reverberation waves end up manifesting themselves on extended surfaces, penetrating deep into proximal natural and semi-natural

Neme	Code	%	Area of total (ha)	Discussion
				habitats. ÎConsequently, the current state of these classes of habitats reflects a significant level of impact
Deciduous forests	**N16**	32.09	5783.90	At the level of the stands, there is a distortion caused by the replacement of natural formations with plantations (especially acacia), but also the penetration of non-native species (especially Aillanthus altissima); insular forest habitats with a high degree of integrity are preserved, but the pressures manifested at their level remain high. Forestry management is not always aimed at conservation of natural heritage, conservation objectives being considered marginal elements within forestry arrangements; The economic activity through which the main products are promoted remains strongly expressed.
Thickets, orchards, vineyards	**N21**	5.91	1065.22	At the level of these areas, there is an intensification of agricultural practices. Much of the biodiversity-sustaining potential has disappeared as a result of accelerated mechanization and chemicalization (especially with regard to grapevine crops). Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Other categories of anthropic/anthropized land (residential areas, mines, access roads, etc.)	**N23**	1.09	196.46	These types of habitats remain deeply altered. Consequently, the current state of these habitat classes reflects a significant impact level
Arboretum	**N26**	1.86	335.25	At the level of the stands, there is a distortion caused by the replacement of natural formations with plantations (especially acacia), but also the penetration of non-native species (especially Aillanthus altissima); insular forest habitats with a high degree of integrity are preserved, but the pressures manifested at their level remain high. Forestry management is not always aimed at conservation of natural heritage, conservation objectives being considered marginal elements within forestry arrangements; The economic activity through which the main products are promoted remains strongly expressed.

The situation thus revealed is as follows:

- level of significant impact 44.78% 8071.15 ha
- moderate impact level 55.21% 9951.05 ha

It can thus be stated that, in general, **the state of conservation of the site remains mostly in a moderately impacted state, but the levels of significant impact are particularly highly expressed**, the reflected situation being common/overlapping, for both sites even if there is no faithful overlap of their perimeter. The situation actually reflects the state at the regional level (southern and central Dobrogea) of the habitat matrix.

In our approach, we also carried out an indirect analysis of the criterion elements that were the basis for the designation of Natura 2000 sites at the level of the maximum overlapping perimeter (radius of 40 km), given the leaning towards a whole series of studies and documentation stages, able to be constituted in arguments both from the perspective of creating some referential benchmarks (initial conditions study - Baseline Survey), and from the perspective of following the dynamics of some key taxonomic groups.