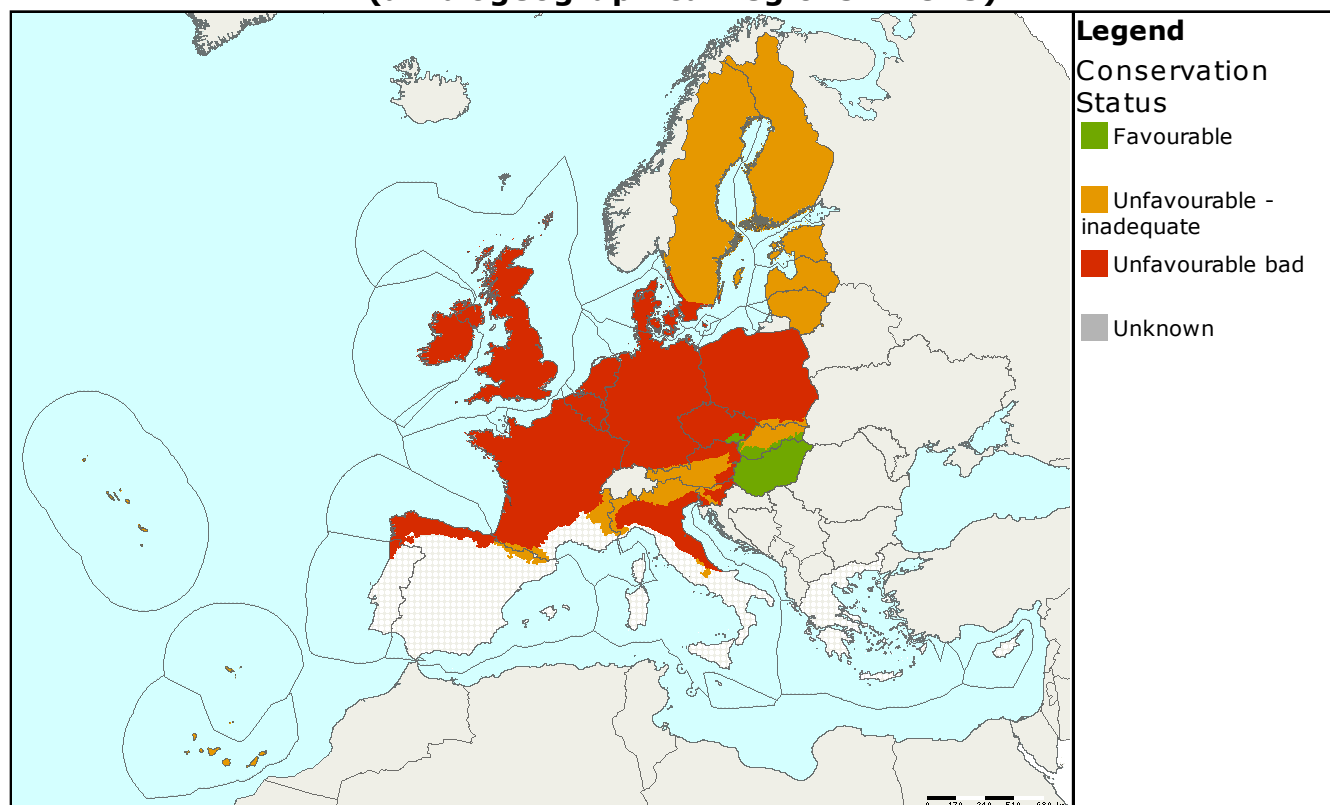


Habitat code: **91D0**
 Habitat name: **Bog woodland**

Habitat group: **forests**
 Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MAC PAN**

Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



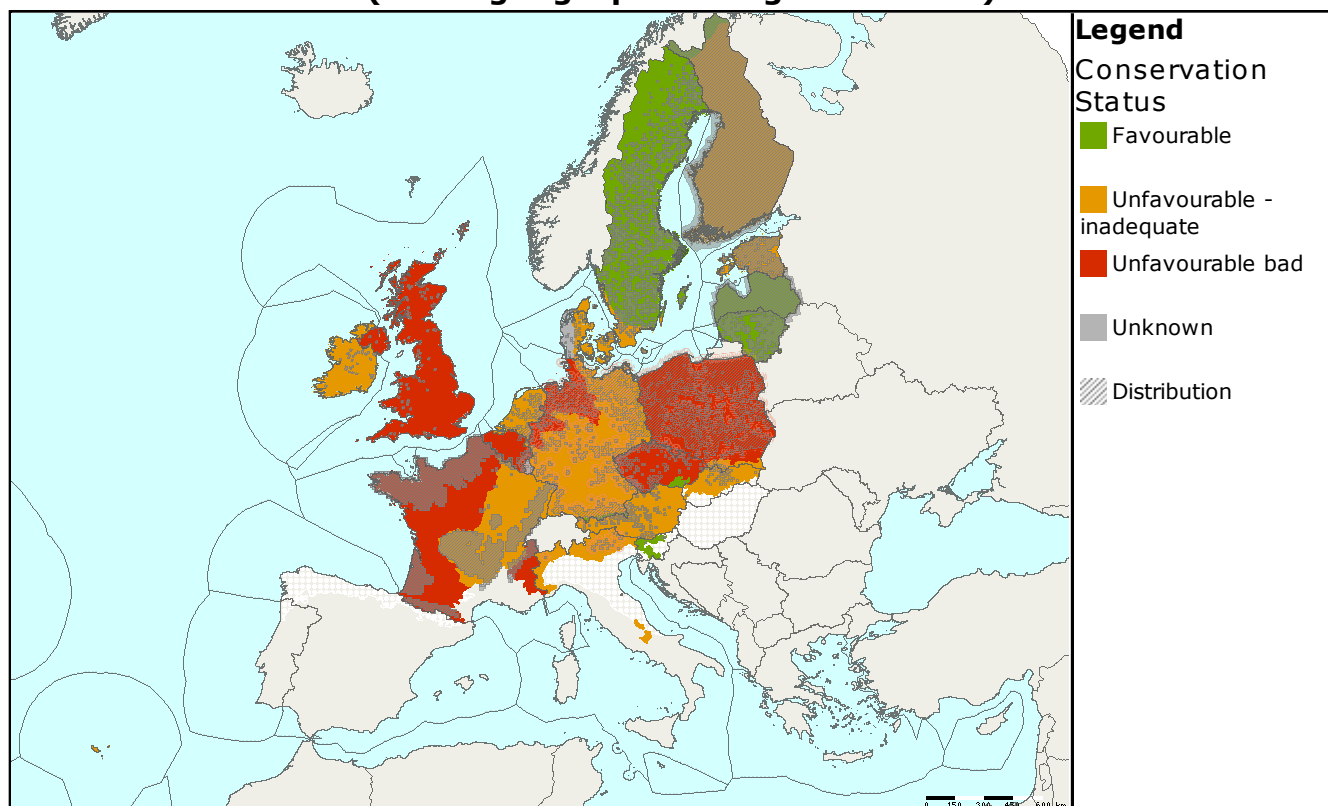
MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km ²	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP						2074	
EU25	ATL						292	
EU25	BOR						16548	
EU25	CON						>1328	
EU25	MAC						147	-
EU25	PAN						0.01	=

Coniferous and broad-leaved forests on peaty soils where the water level is permanently high and the groundwater is very poor in nutrients. Downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), pines (*Pinus sylvestris*, *P. rotundata*) or spruce (*Picea abies*) form the tree layer which is often low with many stunted trees while *Vaccinium* spp., bogmosses (*Sphagnum* spp) and sedges (*Carex* spp) form the undergrowth. This habitat is often found in association with bog habitats such as 7110 and 7140.

The conservation status in the Pannonian region, where the habitat occurs at only one locality in the Czech Republic is 'favourable'. The conservation status in the Boreal, Alpine and Macaronesian regions is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and only assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' for the Alpine region in France. The anthropogenic pressure in these regions is lower than in the Atlantic and Continental, where the status is assessed as

'unfavourable-bad'. Structure and functions of this habitat are closely connected to the oligotrophic character of the peat and its water regime. The major threats to this habitat are changes in hydrologic conditions due to various human activities but also include natural processes.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km ²	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	20	+	2
DE	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	3.8	=	2
FI	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	100	=	2
FR	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	1793	-	2
IT	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	9	=	2
PL	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	23	X	1
SE	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	90	=	1
SI	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	4	=	2
SK	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	31.01	-	2
DE	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	218.15	=	2
DK	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	5	X	2
FR	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	52	-	2
IE	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	1.5	-	2
NL	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	3	-	3
UK	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	12	=	3
BE	ATL	■	■	■	■	■	0.01	=	2
EE	BOR	■	■	■	■	■	490	=	2
FI	BOR	■	■	■	■	■	8000	-	3
LT	BOR	■	■	■	■	■	508	+	2
LV	BOR	■	■	■	■	■	2000	=	2
SE	BOR	■	■	■	■	■	5550	=	1

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km ²	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	CON						53	+	2
BE	CON						2	=	3
CZ	CON						167	-	1
DE	CON						198.14	-	2
DK	CON						34	X	2
FR	CON						24	-	2
LU	CON						N/A	N/A	
PL	CON						780	-	2
SE	CON						70	=	1
PT	MAC						147	-	1
CZ	PAN						0.01	=	1

Data quality is based on an assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>