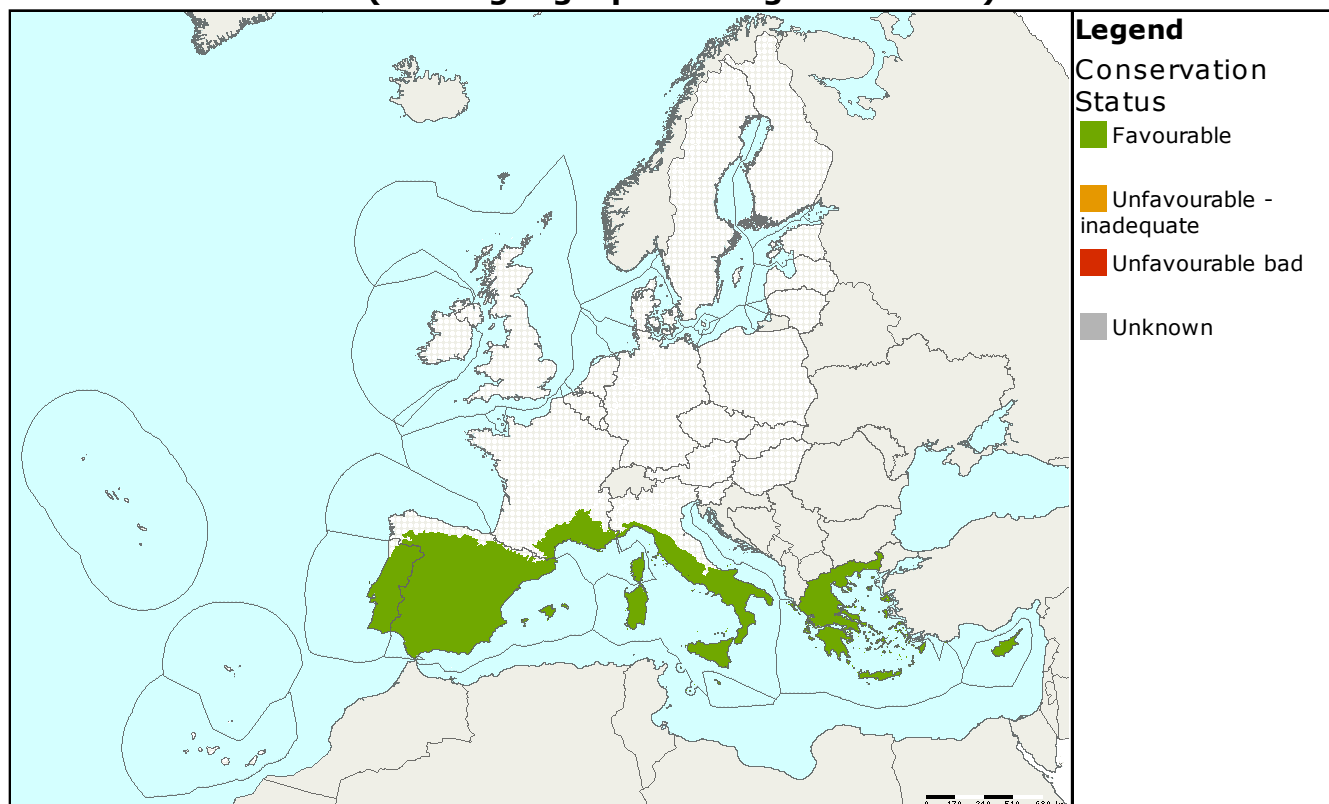


Habitat code: **92C0**
 Habitat name: **Platanus orientalis**
and Liquidambar orientalis woods
(Platanion orientalis)

Habitat group: **forests**
 Regions: **MED**

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	MED						903	

This habitat type includes a variety of mostly riparian forests and woods dominated by oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) or sweet gum (*Liquidambar orientalis*) with many local subtypes. Beside the riparian forests of oriental plane and sweet gum occurring along rivers and temporary watercourses in Greece and Sicily, this habitat type includes forests dominated by oriental plane occurring on humid sediments at the base of slopes in gorges.

The conservation status was assessed as favourable for the Mediterranean regime although assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' by Cyprus due to poor future prospects. However this habitat is directly dependent on the presence of water and is sensitive to the changes of hydrological conditions and to water pollution. Particularly along major rivers it is threatened by water pollution and water extraction for irrigation.

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			
CY	MED	Unknown	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	18	X	2
EL	MED	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	866	=	1
IT	MED	Favourable	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Favourable	19	=	2

Data quality is based on as 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>