



## 9120 *Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)*

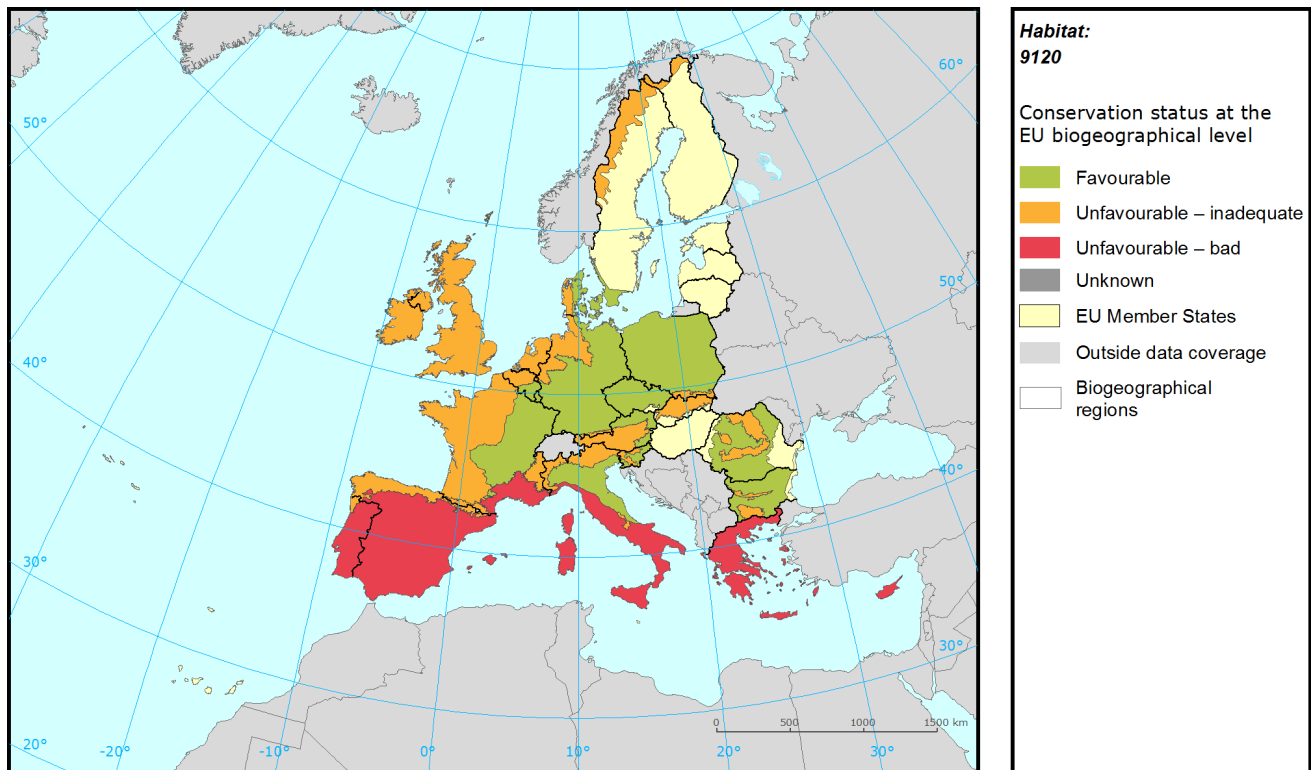
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<b>Habitat code</b>	9120
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) forests, sometimes mixed with oak (*Quercus* spp), with holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) in the shrub layer, growing on acid soils. In more humid climates yew (*Taxus baccata*) is also found. This habitat replaces 9110 in the areas with a humid Atlantic climate. Its distribution is restricted to the coastal and mountainous areas of Western Europe.

The conservation status is "favourable" in the Continental region and "unfavourable" in the Alpine, Atlantic and Mediterranean, "bad" in last one. Structure & function and future prospects are reported "unfavourable" from many countries. However the range and habitat area are stable or increasing and sufficient in most countries. "Unfavourable" structure & function, reflecting inappropriate forest management is usually responsible for overall unfavourable assessment. Better data required mainly from Italy, but even from France and Germany.

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



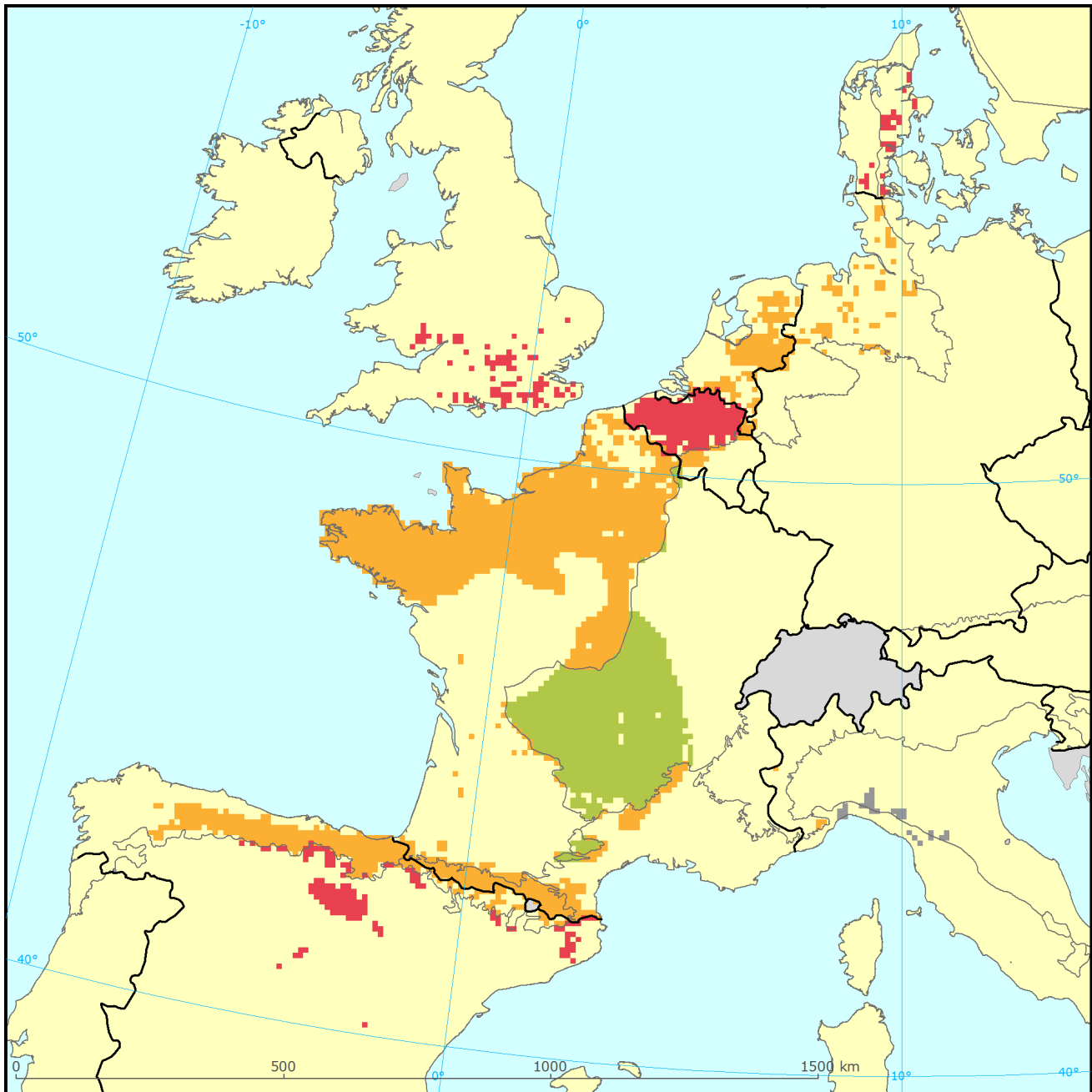
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	4	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	63	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	26	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	7	U2	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 9120**

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable                | EU Member States       |
| Unfavourable - inadequate | Outside data coverage  |
| Unfavourable - bad        | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown                   |                        |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects					
ES	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	25.5	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	71.5	XX	Better data
IT	ALP	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	2.9		
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	8.9	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	3.6	XX	Changed method
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	0.3	FV	Changed method
ES	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	10.9	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	65.1	U2	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	7.2	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	4.1	U2+	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.7	U2	Changed method
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	3.0	FV	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		92.3	XX	Better data
IT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.9		No data
ES	MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	58.1	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	36.4	XX	No data
IT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.5		No data

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

## Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the habitats and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some habitats there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	27
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	15
B07	Other forestry activities	8
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
B01	Afforestation	4
B03	Forest exploitation	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	4

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	17
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	13
B03	Forest exploitation	13
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	7
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7
K04	Interspecific floral relations	7
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
B01	Afforestation	3
B07	Other forestry activities	3

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## Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

Member States were asked to report the area of the habitat which is covered by the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of the habitat area covered by the network was estimated by comparing the area within the network and the total area in the biogeographical/marine region.

### Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	ATL	CON	MED
<b>BE</b>		54	27	
<b>DE</b>		x		
<b>DK</b>		40	27	
<b>ES</b>	54	100*		77
<b>FR</b>	21	0	0	100
<b>IT</b>	0		1	46
<b>NL</b>		55		
<b>UK</b>		47		

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## Most frequently reported conservation measures

Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this habitat using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many habitats there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
3.2	Adapt forest management	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	16
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	13
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	3
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	3

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Forests&period=3&subject=9120>

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**i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the habitat area occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

**ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (\*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the habitat area and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the habitat has been reported by the Member States.