Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



## 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests

Habitat code 9130 Priority No Habitat group Forests

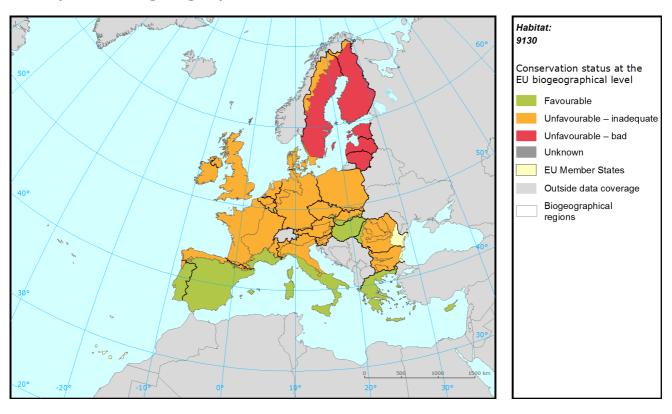
**Regions** Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

This type of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) forest represents the climax vegetation on neutral or near-neutral soils of Western Europe, of central and northern Central Europe, and of mountainous regions of southern Europe. Beech dominates the tree layer, together with spruce (*Picea abies*) and European silver fir (*Abies alba*) in the mountains. The herb layer is more diverse and abundant than with habitat type 9110, and is composed mainly of typical beech forest species.

The conservation status was assessed as "favourable" in the Mediterranean and Pannonian regions. The conservation status in the Boreal region, where the climatic condition are in general inappropriate, was assessed as "unfavourable bad". The conservation status in other regions is "unfavourable inadequate". However the range and habitat area are stable or increasing and sufficient in most of the countries except United Kingdom, Belgium and Sweden. Unfavourable status of structure and function reflecting inappropriate forest management is usually responsible for unfavourable overall assessment.

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

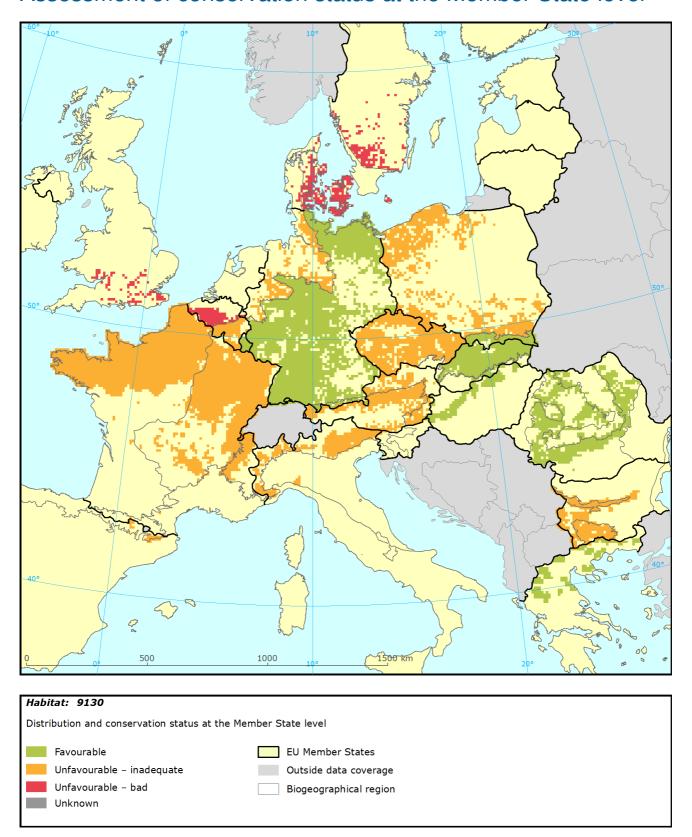


_	Conservation status (CS) of parameters								
Region	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	15	U1	
ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	19	U1	
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	1	U2	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	62	U1	
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.81	FV	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	2	U2	Not genuine

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

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#### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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

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		Conserv	ation statu	ıs (CS) of p	arameters					
MS	Region	Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
AT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	18.2	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	11.8		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.6	FV	Genuine
ES	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	2.1	U1	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	7.3		Better data
IT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	18.4	FV	Changed method
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.6	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.4		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.5	FV	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	5.0	U1	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	14.1	U1	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	0.7	FV	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	75.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	4.4	U2+	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	100.0	U2	Better data
AT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.3	U1	
BE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	1.6	U2	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.7		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	10.5	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.8	FV	
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	3.6	FV	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	18.2	U1	
IT	CON	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	-		FV	Changed method
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	FV	
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	13.7	U1	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.3		
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	Х	1.8	U2	Better data
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.2	U2	Changed method
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.8	FV	

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.

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## 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.

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	30
B07	Other forestry activities	12
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	9
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6
K04	Interspecific floral relations	6
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3

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G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
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K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	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	BOR	CON	PAN
AT	24			31	
BE		46		40	
BG	72			66	
CZ				47	
DE	48	X		Χ	
DK		13		12	
ES	74				
FR	X	3		Χ	
HU					68
IT	17			20	
LU				48	
PL	22			33	
RO	23			30	
SE			22	28	
SK	22				19
UK		20			

See the endnotes for more information ii

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## 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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	24
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	20
3.2	Adapt forest management	20
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	8
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	7
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	3
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	3
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	2

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=9130

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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.

<sup>ii</sup>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.