



## 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests

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<b>Habitat code</b>	9170
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian

Oak-hornbeam forest (9170) with dominance of sessile oak *Quercus petraea* can be found mainly in central Europe with connection to sub-continental climate. It occurs on variety of soils, therefore wide variability in plant composition.

The conservation status is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Alpine and Continental region and improving trend in the Continental, "Unfavourable Bad" in Atlantic and Pannonian region and "Favourable" in the Black Sea region. Trends are stable except in Continental region there it is increasing.

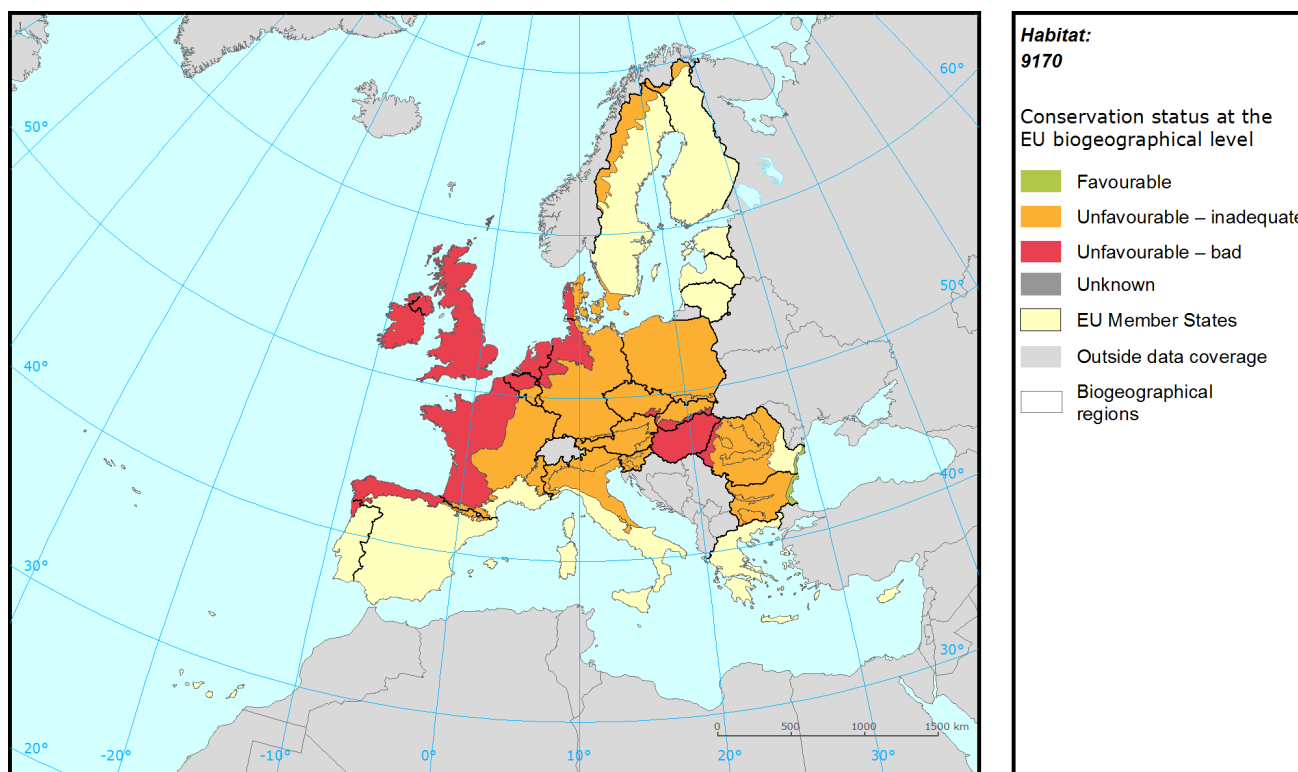
Major threats affecting the habitat is forestry management and non-native invasive species.

There has been no change in conservation status since the previous report.

# Habitat: 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



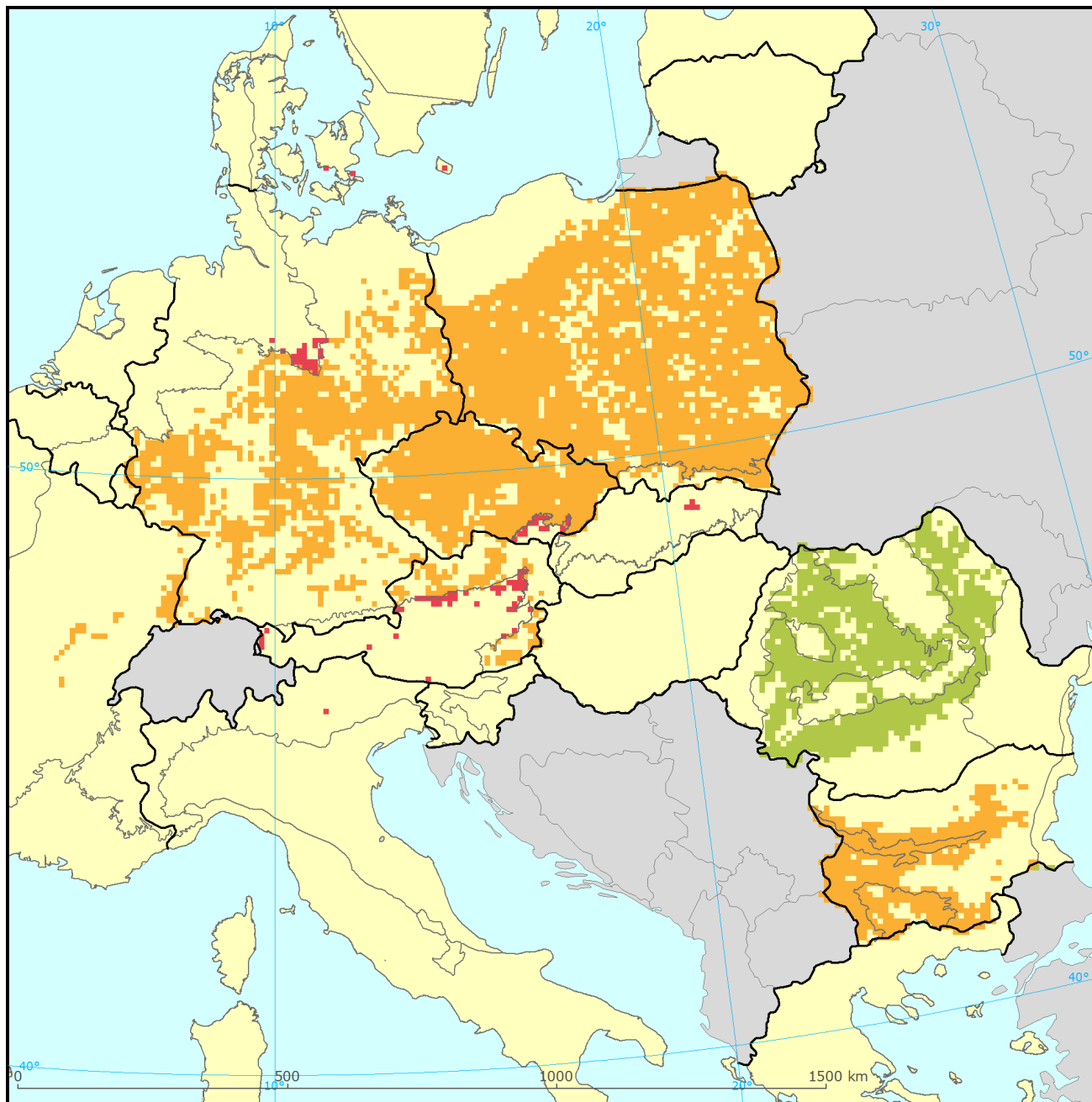
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7	U1	
ATL	XX	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	0.4	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	x	0.05	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	92	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	0.26	U2	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### Habitat: 9170

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					
AT	ALP	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	11.3	U1	Changed method
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	39.3		
IT	ALP	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	x	0.3		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	12.5	U1	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		35.6		
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	1.0	U2-	
DE	ATL	XX	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	100.0	U2	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
AT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.0	U2	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6.7		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	12.3	U2	Better data
DE	CON	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	20.5	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	XX	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	0.1	U2	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	0.9	U1	
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	41.9	U1	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.6		
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	100.0	U2	Changed method

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	28
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	22
I01	Invasive alien species	22
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	11
K04	Interspecific floral relations	11
I02	Problematic native species	6

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	22
I01	Invasive alien species	22
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	22
K04	Interspecific floral relations	17
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	11
I02	Problematic native species	6

## 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	BLS	CON	PAN
AT	38			56	
BG	48		100	37	
CZ				22	46
DE		x		74	
DK				70	
FR				100	
IT	54				
PL	55			34	
RO	16			23	
SK	93				

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

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## 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	38
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	19
3.2	Adapt forest management	19
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	6
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	6
3.0	Other forestry-related 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=9170>

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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.