



9180 *Tilio-Acerion forest of slopes, scree and ravines*

Habitat code	9180
Priority	Yes
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Broad-leaved forest on slopes (9180) are mixed forests with a variety of tree species such as sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) sometimes with small-leaved or large-leaved limes (*Tilia cordata*, *T. platyphyllos*). It covers coarse scree, coarse sediments at the base of slopes or weathered, rocky slopes. Two subtypes can be distinguished within this habitat which reflect climatic conditions. A subtype with sycamore maple occurring in the cooler and more humid areas and a subtype with limes in the warm and dry areas. The ground layer is rich in species from different types of habitat.

The condition of this habitat is unfavourable within the Europe as most of the national assessments. It is assessed as “Unfavourable Bad” in Alpine, Atlantic and Boreal region and “Unfavourable Inadequate” in Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean and Panonian region. In the Atlantic and Mediterranean region the trend is declining but stable in the other regions.

Major threats is related to forestry management.

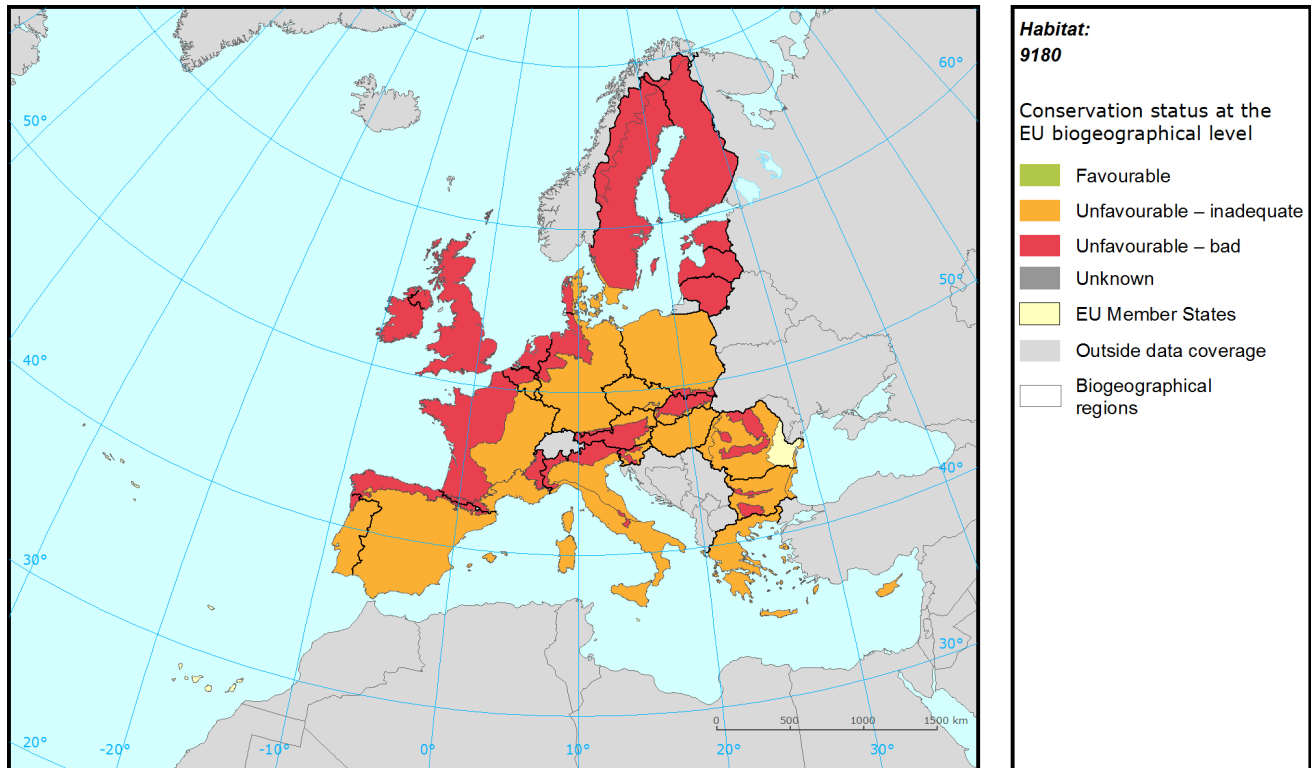
The regions with change in conservation status is due to a change in methods and not considered genuine.

Better data is required from Spain.

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



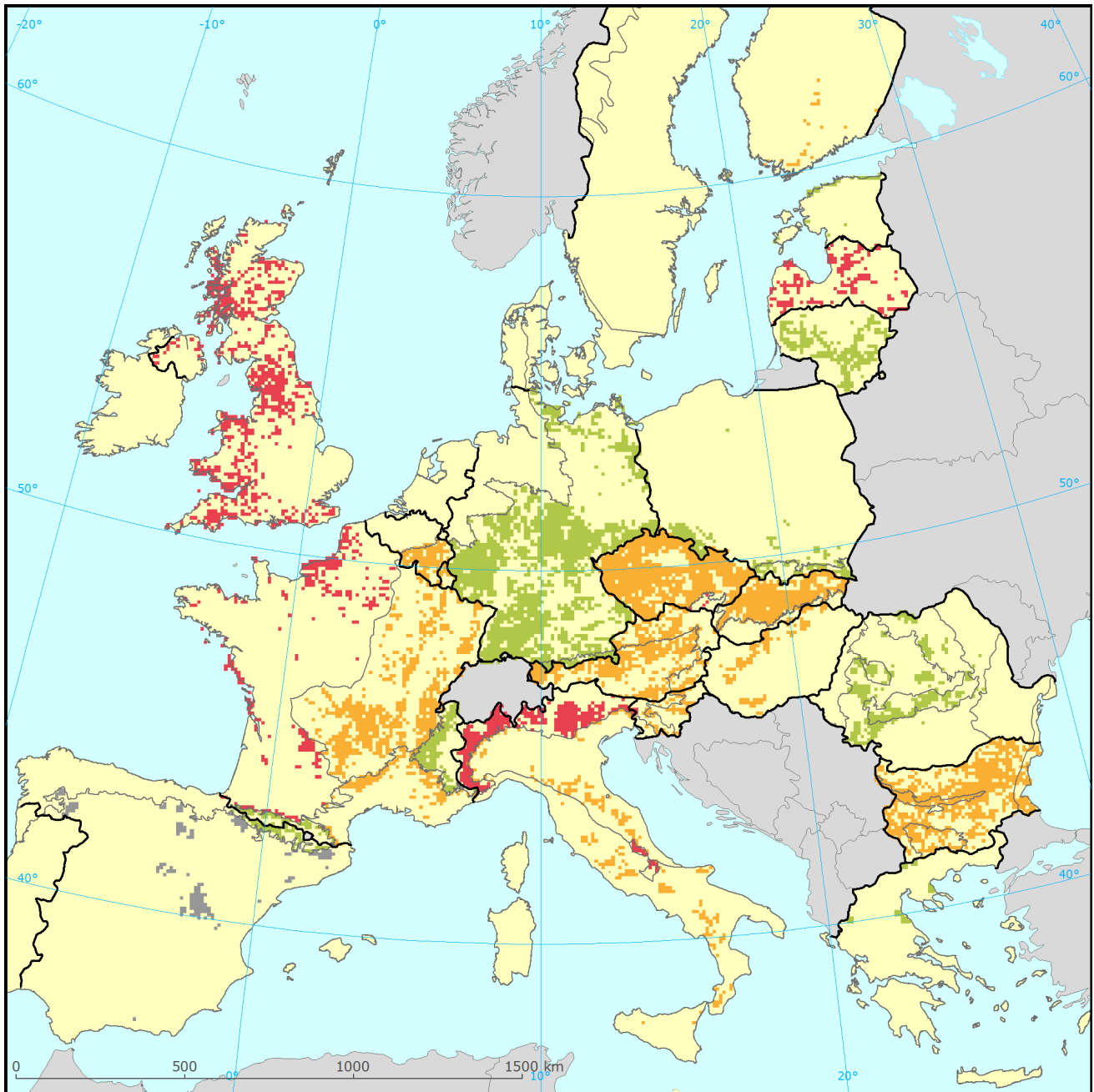
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	19	U1	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	13	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.62	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	11	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	50	U1	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5	U1	
PAN	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 9180

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.

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	U1	U1	U1	=	19.1	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8.1		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	FV	
ES	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.6	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5	U1	No data
IT	ALP	XX	XX	U2	U1	U2	-	20.2	FV	Changed method
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.7	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5		
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.7	FV	Genuine
SK	ALP	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	19.7	U1	
BE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	0.8	XX	Better data
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	26.9	U2	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	72.3	U2+	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.8	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.8	U1	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.9	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	19.9	U1-	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	47.6	U2	Better data
AT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.2	U1	
BE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2.3	U2	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	12.7		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	16.8	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		36.8	FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	15.7	FV	Better data
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.9	FV	Changed method
LU	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	0.3	U1	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	U1	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.7		
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	2.3	U2	Better data
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.9	FV	Genuine
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		38.9	XX	
FR	MED	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	32.0	U1	

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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					
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	-	26.8	FV	Changed method
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	+	3.9	U2	Changed method
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	79.1	U2	Better data
SK	PAN	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	17.1	U1	

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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	27
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	15
K04	Interspecific floral relations	12
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
B03	Forest exploitation	3
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	3

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	23
K04	Interspecific floral relations	16
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
B03	Forest exploitation	3
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	3
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	3

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
AT	16				52		
BE		84			69		
BG	90		57		41		
CZ					29		80
DE	85				61		
EE				80			
ES	72					100*	
FI				82			
FR	65	37			98	69	
HU							94
IT	31				46	31	
LT				70			
LU					93		
LV				49			
PL	97				87		
RO	94				75		
SE				53	6		
SI	65				15		
SK	26						86
UK		44					

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

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	26
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	22
3.2	Adapt forest management	19
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	7
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	7
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	4
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	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=9180>

Habitat: 9180 *Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.