European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

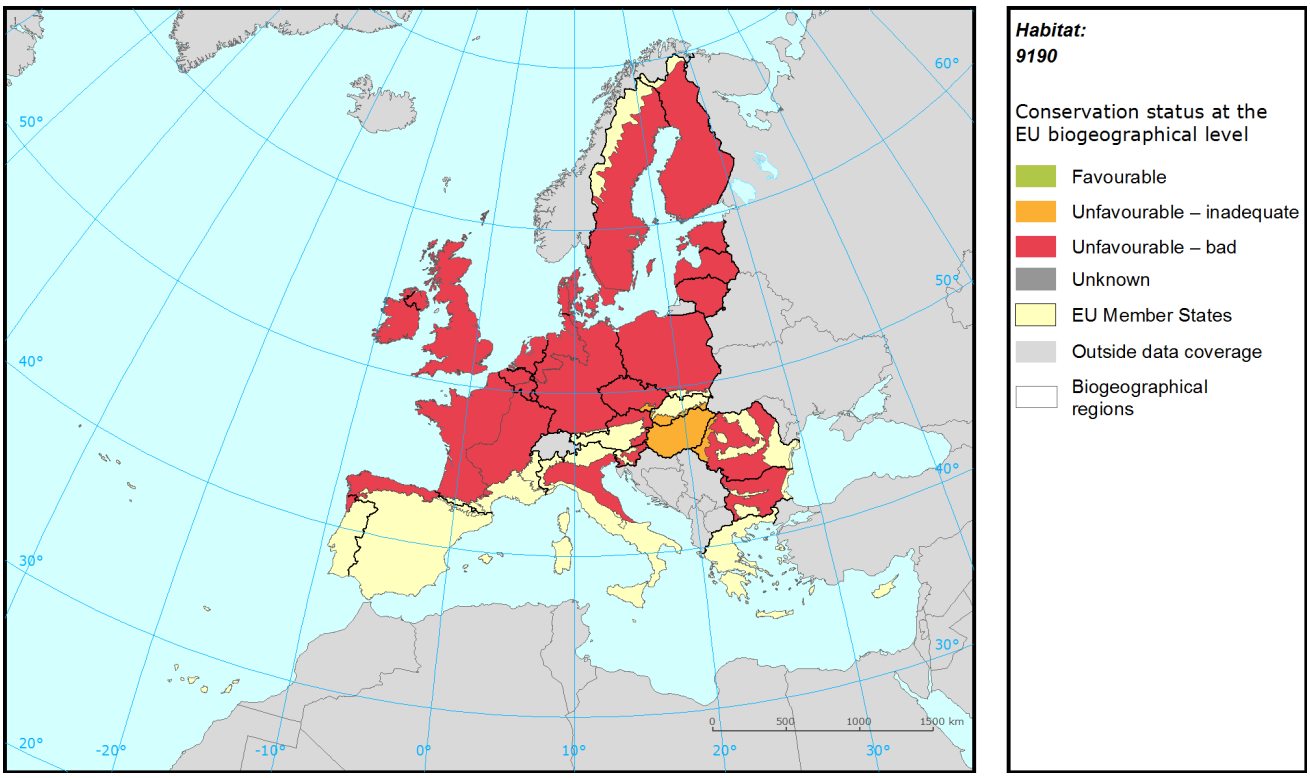
9190 *Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains*

Habitat code	9190
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian

Acidophilus oak forest (9190) is an ancient lowland oak forests with dominance of oak (*Quercus robur*) icluding birch (*Betula pendula*) or rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with poplar (*Populus tremula*), occupying acidic, sandy soils. These conditions are reflected in the ground flora, which is poor in species and typically includes acidophilous mosses, sub-shrubs as bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and grasses such as wavy hair grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) and purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*).

Within the Atlantic, Boreal and Continental region the Conservation status is “Unfavourable Bad” but mostly stable. Only in the Panonian region with only one member state present, Slovakia, has “Unfavourable Inadequate” and stable trend. Main threats are forestry activities, removing dead and dying trees. There is genuine negative change in the overal conservation status in the Atlantic region affected by Denmark report. For the other regions there are no changes in overall conservation status since the previous report or changes are caused by different methodical approach or/and better data.

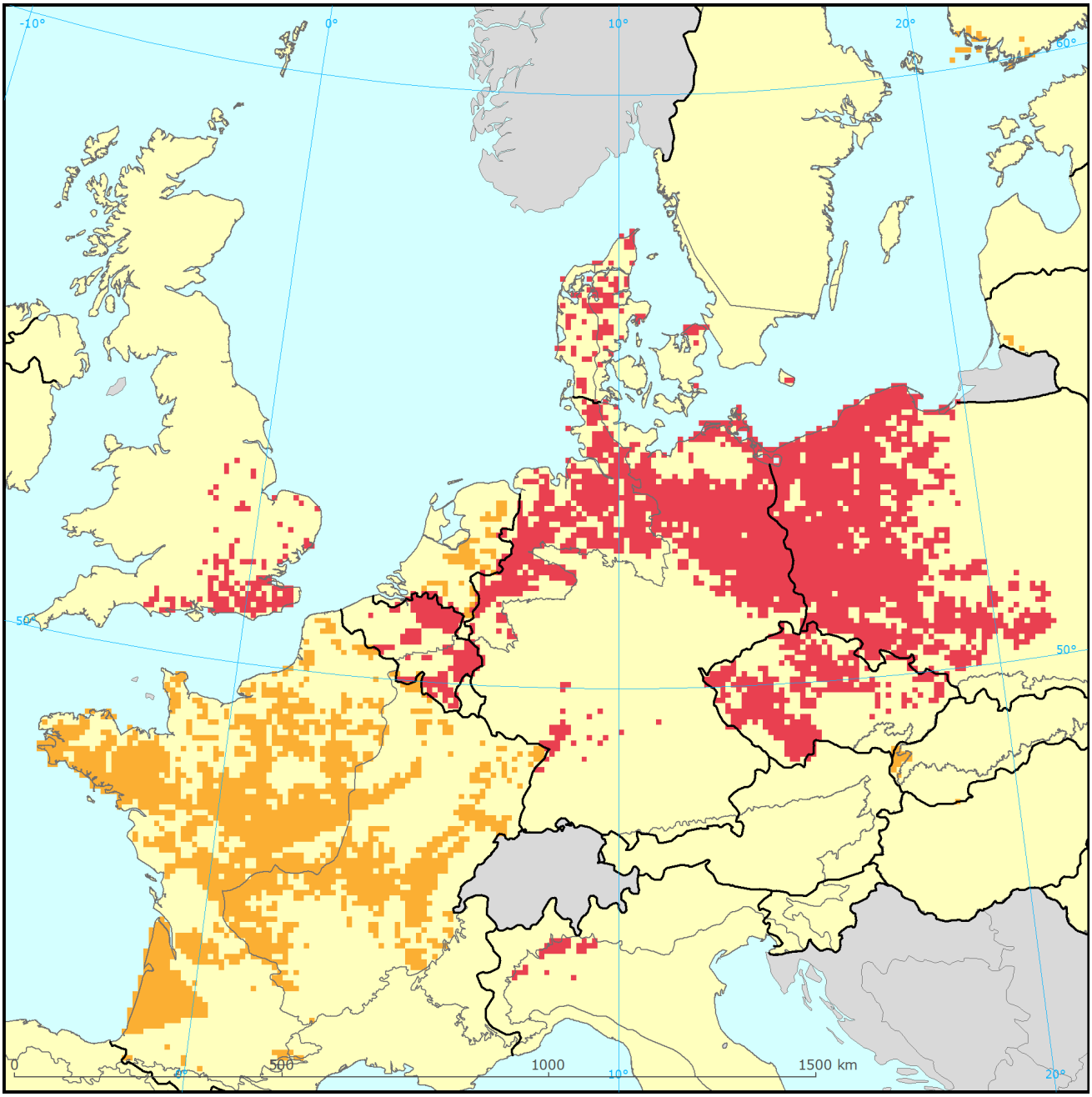
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	FV	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	37	U1	Genuine
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	6	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	56	U2	
PAN	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.28	U1	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 9190

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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

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.

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					
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	3.8	U2	
DE	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	21.2	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	1.5	FV	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	63.8	U1	
NL	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	6.7	U2+	Changed method
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.4	U1	
LT	BOR	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	1.3	U1	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	93.3	U1	Better data
AT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
BE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	2.3	U2	Genuine
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	11.0	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	20.4	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	2.1	FV	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	=	19.7	U1	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	1.0	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	40.6	U2	
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	3.0	U2	Better data
SK	PAN	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	18
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	15
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	13
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
K04	Interspecific floral relations	8
B07	Other forestry activities	5
I01	Invasive alien species	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	18
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	16
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	11
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
K04	Interspecific floral relations	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	5
I02	Problematic native species	5
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	5

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

	ATL	BOR	CON	PAN
AT			x	
BE	46		49	
CZ			12	
DE	52		78	
DK	43		42	
FI		61		
FR	88		100	
IT			40	
LT		65		
NL	79			
PL			33	
SE		62	100	
SK				61
UK	29			

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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	18
3.2	Adapt forest management	18
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	13
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	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=9190

[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.