



91AA *Eastern white oak woods*

Habitat code	91AA
Priority	Yes
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Steppic

Eastern white oak forest (91AA) is a forests dominated by white oak *Quercus pubescens* accompanied by other oak species like Turkey oak *Quercus cerris* and the Hungarian oak *Quercus frainetto* along with field maple *Acer campestre* or Montpellier maple *Acer monspessulanum* can be found on poor and eroded soils. It occurs in Italy, Bulgaria and partly Romania.

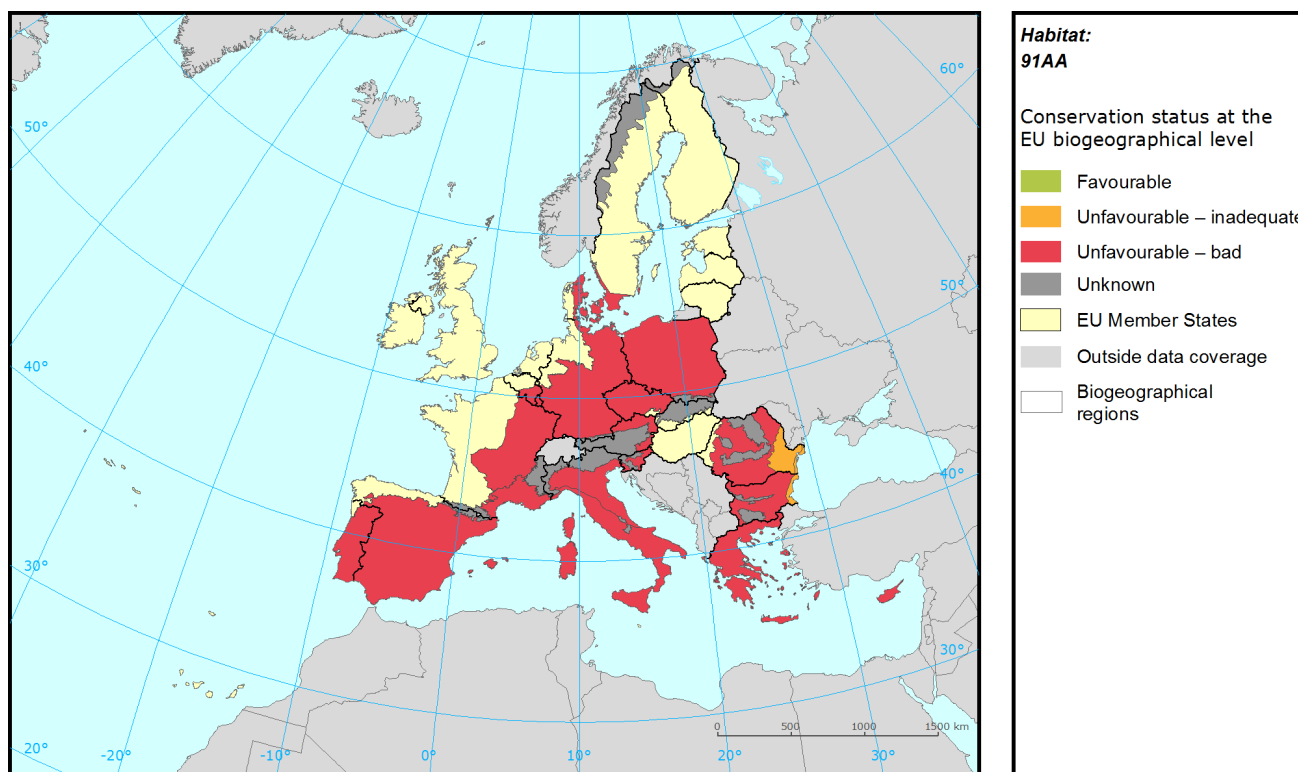
The conservation status is “Unfavourable Inadequate” and stable in Black Sea and Steppic Biogeographical regions and “Unfavourable Bad” with unknown trend in Contintal and Mediterranean regions, the Alpine region is reported as "Unknown" due to the lack of data from Italy, more than 90% of the area for the region. The Black Sea region represented only by Bulgaria and the Stepic region represented only by Romania. Main threats are grazing and forestry management.

This habitat was not reported in 2001-06 period so no comparison possible. Better data is needed from Italy.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



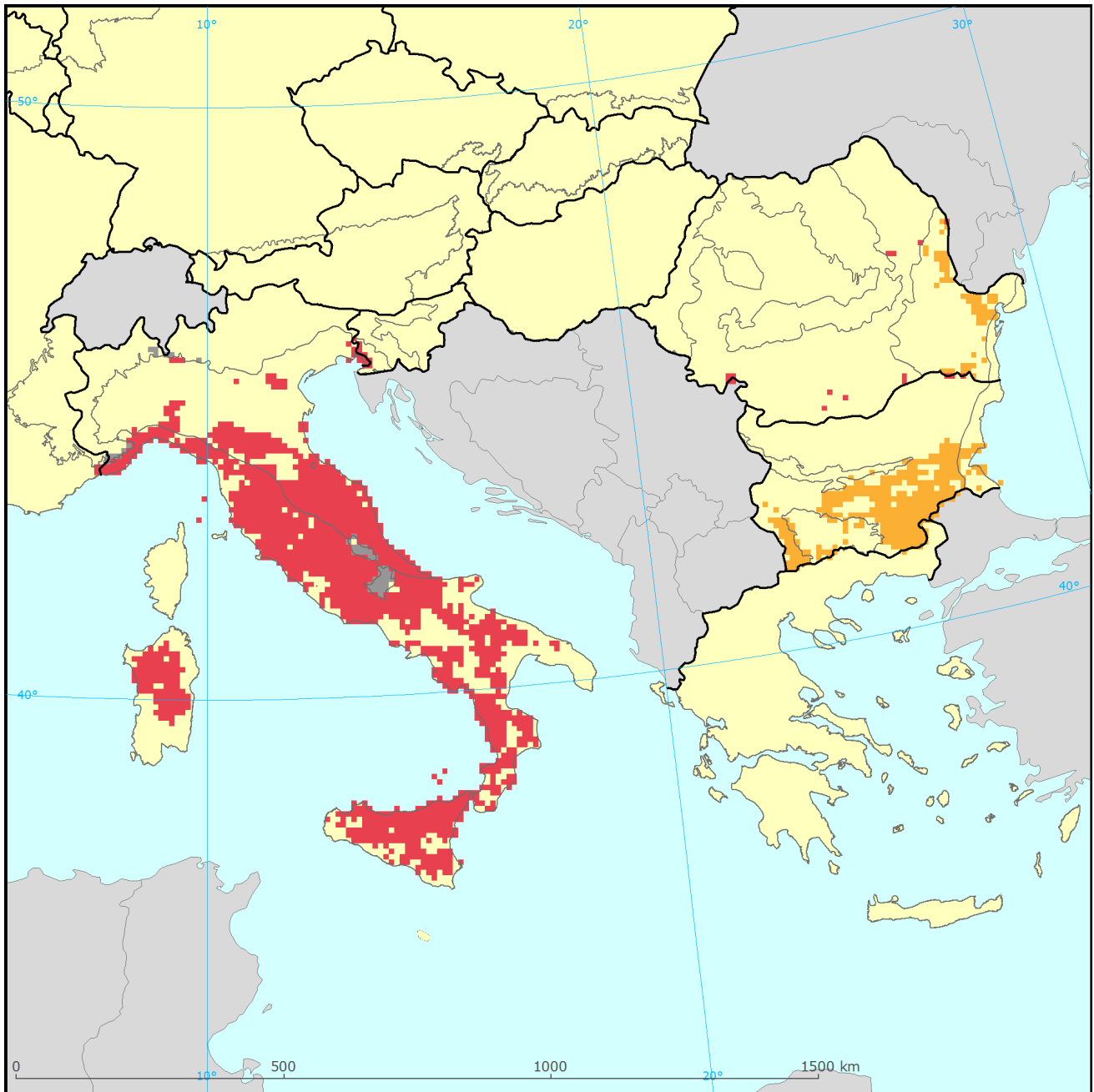
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	4	XX	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.96	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	33	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	59	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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



Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 91AA

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	38.8		
IT ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		61.2		
BG BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
BG CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	43.5		
IT CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	53.9		
RO CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	2.6		
IT MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	100.0		
RO STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		

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
J01	Fire and fire suppression	33
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	33
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	17
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
B03	Forest exploitation	8

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	31
J01	Fire and fire suppression	23
B03	Forest exploitation	15
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8

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	BLS	CON	MED	STE
BG	60	86	62		
IT	29		4	6	
RO			94		84

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	27
3.2	Adapt forest management	23
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	15
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	12
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	8
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
6.4	Manage landscape features	8

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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=91AA>

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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.