91D0 *Bog woodland*

Habitat code   91D0
Priority   Yes
Habitat group   Forests
Regions   Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian, Pannonian

The Bog Woodland (91D0) represents vegetation of coniferous and broad-leaved forests on wet peaty soils. The most important role play hydrological regime and high water level. Ground or surface water is acidic and poor in nutrients. Woodlands are mostly dominated by trees as downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), pines (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus rotundata*) and spruce (*Picea abies*). The undergrowth including various sub-shrubs like bilberries (*Vaccinium* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and bog mosses (*Sphagnum* sp.). This habitat sometimes hosts hygrophytic vascular plant species of orchids (*Corallorhiza trifida*, *Dactylorhiza maculata*, *D. fuchsii*).

The conservation status is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in most biogeographical region (Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian and Pannonial), "Unfavourable Bad" in the Atlantic region and "Favourable" in Alpine region. The trend is negative in the Boreal and Pannonian region, stable in all the other.
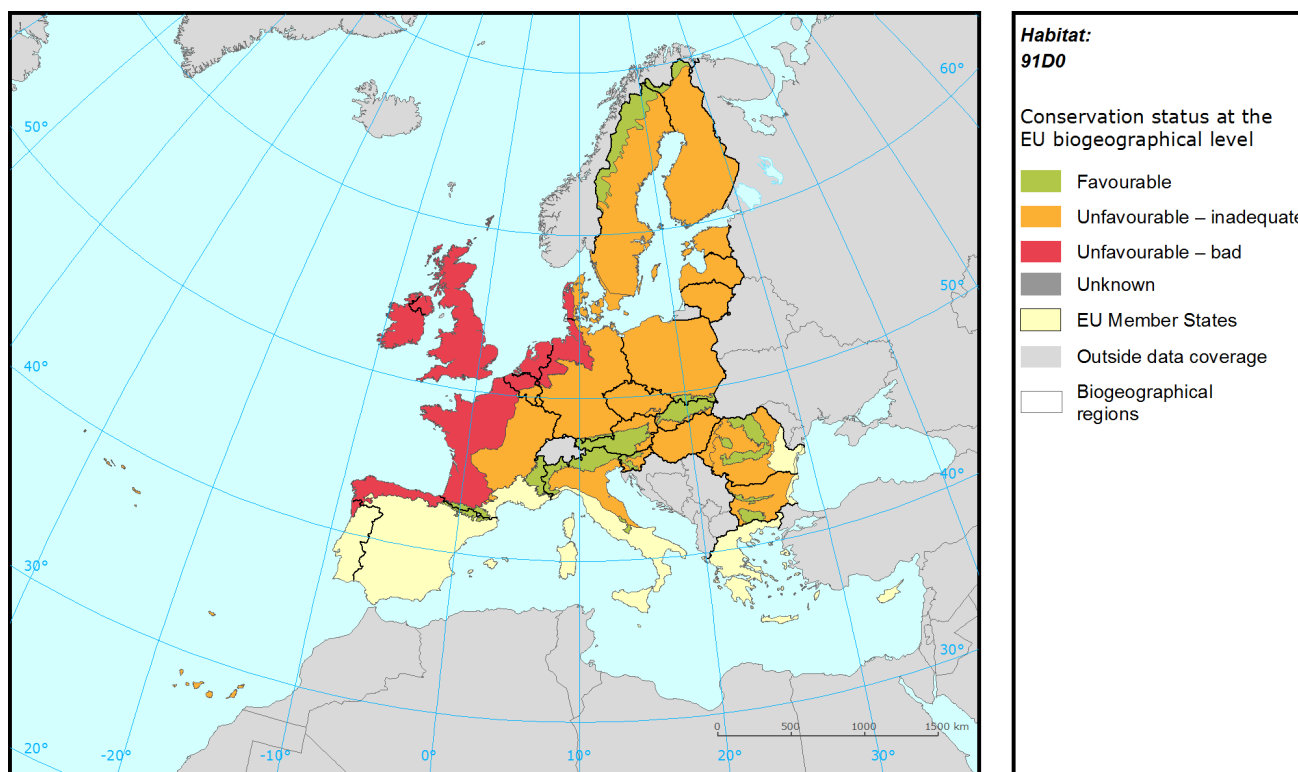
This habitat is threatened throught whole Europe when main threats are hydrological changes caused by human activities (mostly connected with forest management, drainage).

Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

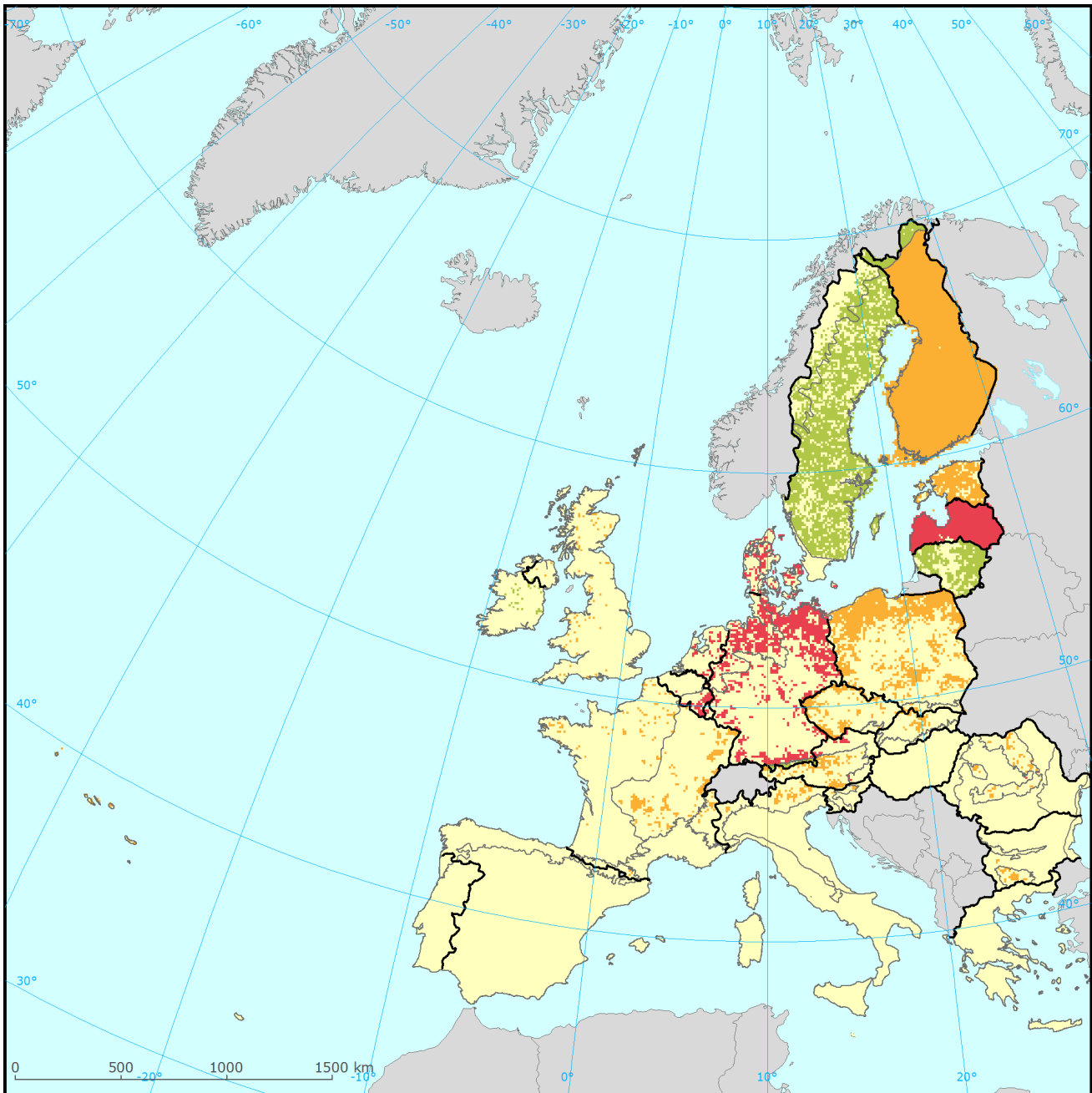## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Habitat: 91D0

Conservation status at the EU biogeographical level

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

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	FV	FV	FV	=	8	U1	Not genuine
ATL	FV	XX	U2	U1	U2	=	5	U2	
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	63	U1	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	23	U2	Not genuine
MAC	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	0.17	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	0.01	FV	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Habitat: 91D0

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	U1	U1	U1	x	14.2	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.1		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.1	FV	
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		19.7	FV	
FR	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	2.5	U2	
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	6.5	U1	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	1.8	U1	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	6.9		
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.5	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.8	FV	Genuine
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.9	U1-	
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	0.2	U2	Better data
DE	ATL	FV	XX	U2	U1	U2	=	52.3	U2	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	6.7	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	13.6	U2	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.9	U1	Better data
NL	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	9.2	U1	Changed method
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	13.1	U2+	Genuine
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	4.7	U1	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	46.9	U1	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.5	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	9.3	FV	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.6	FV	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	1.2	U1	Better data
BE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	1.8	U2	Genuine
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.1		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	7.4	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	31.0	U1	Changed method
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	4.3	U1	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	8.0	U1	
LU	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.3	XX	
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	43.6	U2	Better data
RO	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	0.1		

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					
SE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	2.1	U1-	Better data
PT	MAC	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	100.0	U1	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	100.0	FV	Better data

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	38
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	10
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	6
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
K04	Interspecific floral relations	4
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	4
A04	Grazing by livestock	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	34
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	7
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	7
B07	Other forestry activities	5
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
K01	Abiotic natural processes	3
K04	Interspecific floral relations	3

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	MAC	PAN
AT	23			52		
BE		11		92		
BG	100			100		
CZ				57		0
DE	43	x		80		
DK		79		78		
EE			91			
FI	73		15			
FR	6	65		82		
IE		32				
IT	99					
LT			50			
LU				78		
LV			16			
NL		90				
PL	98			45		
PT					85	
RO	61			42		
SE	11		1	5		
SI	90					
SK	51					
UK		75				

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	22
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	18
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	16
3.2	Adapt forest management	15
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	4
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	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=91D0

[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.