



91F0 Riparian mixed forest of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)

Habitat code	91F0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Riparian mixed forest (91F0) is a type of riparian forest that has developed on recent alluvial deposits of flooded soils which can be variable in water regime. Therefore the substrate can be either wet or well drained between inundations but always rich in nutrients. Forests with hardwood trees include oak (*Quercus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, *F. angustifolia*) and elm (*Ulmus* spp.) occurs along middle or large watercourse. The herb layer is rich in species.

The conservation status in the Alpine, Continental and Mediterranean region is “Unfavourable Bad” and declining, while in the Boreal region is “Unfavourable Bad” but stable. In the Atlantic Black Sea and Steppic region, the Conservation status has been assessed as “Unfavourable Inadequate” and stable when in the Pannonian region assessed as “Unfavourable Inadequate” with negative trend.

Main threats are hydrological changes caused by human activities as regulation of watercourses with the fact that very few large rivers have a natural flood regime.

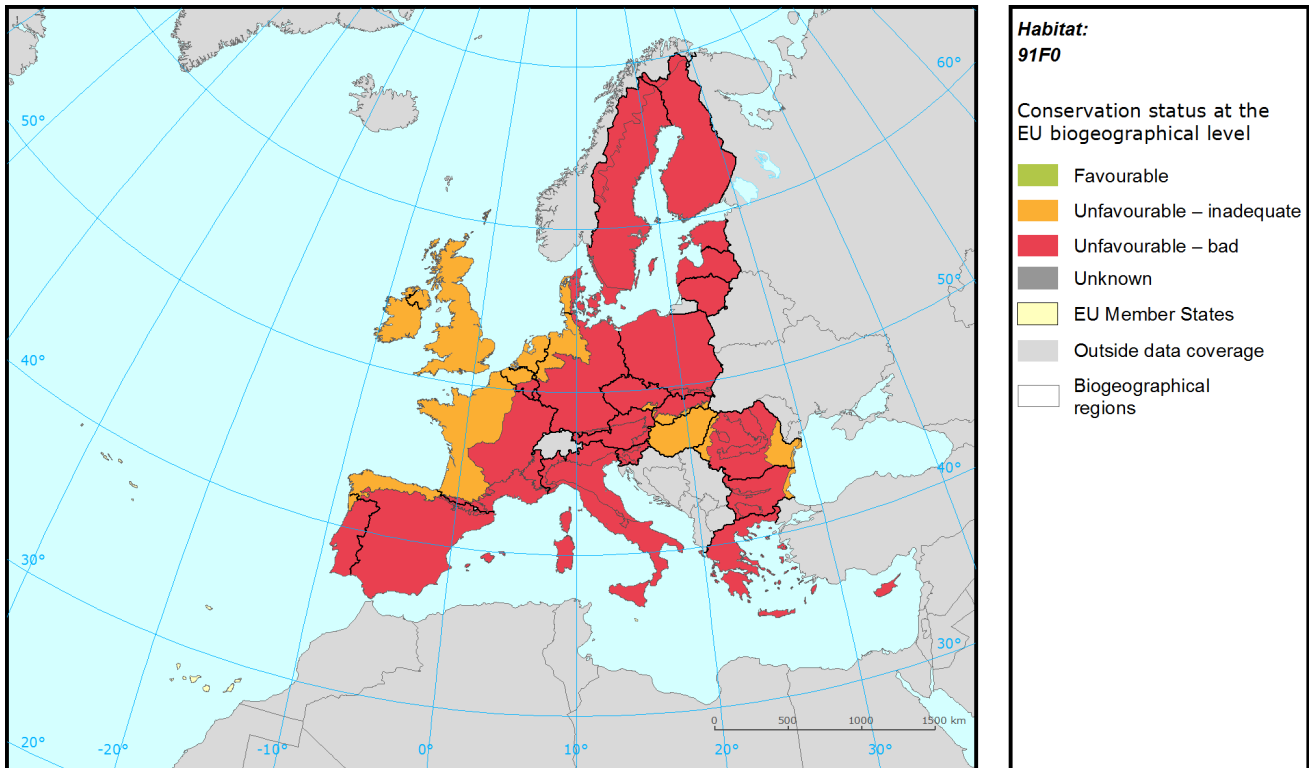
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status.

Better data is required from France, Greece, Latvia and Portugal.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



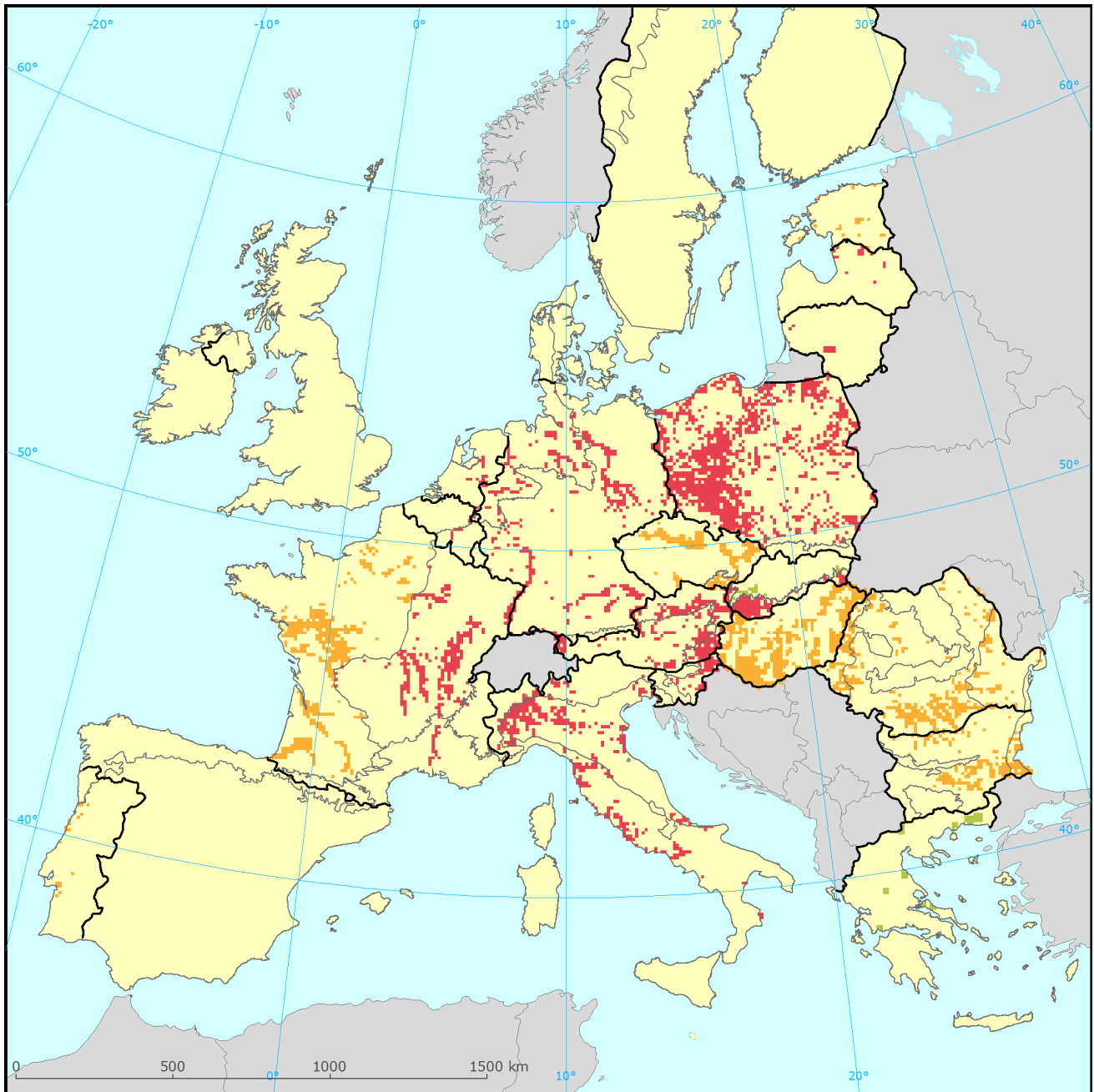
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	4	U2	
ATL	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	13	U2	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.99	XX	Not genuine
BOR	XX	U2	U2	XX	U2	=	1	U1	Not genuine
CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	61	U2	
MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	4	U2	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	15	U2	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	1	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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



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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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	U1	U2	U2	=	61.6	U2		
IT	ALP	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	25.3	U1	Changed method	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.0	FV		
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	0.4	U2		
DE	ATL	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	19.7	U2		
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U1	XX	=	76.8	U2	Better data	
NL	ATL	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	3.1	U2		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0			
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	+	35.6	U1		
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U2	U2	-	16.9	U2	Genuine	
LV	BOR	XX	U2	U2	XX	-	27.1	FV	Changed method	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	x	20.3	U2	No data	
AT	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	5.6	U2		
BE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	x	0.3	U2	No data	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	5.6			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	5.7	U2	Better data	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	=	10.1	U1	Changed method	
FR	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	10.5	U2		
IT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	7.6	U1	Changed method	
PL	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	42.0	U2		
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	10.6			
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	x	0.5	XX	No data	
SI	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	1.7	U2	Genuine	
FR	MED	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	12.1	U2		
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	XX		9.8	FV		
IT	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	67.6	U1	Changed method	
PT	MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	=	10.4	XX	Changed method	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	4.1	U2	Better data	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	69.4	U2	Changed method	
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	10.6			
SK	PAN	FV	U2	U1	U1	=	15.9	U2		
RO	STE	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0			

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were

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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	31
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	19
I01	Invasive alien species	12
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
B03	Forest exploitation	1

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	18
I01	Invasive alien species	9
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	3
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3

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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	STE
AT	30				69			
BE		81			55			
BG			96		76			
CZ					52		77	
DE		97			99			
EE				100				
FR		100			92	100		
HU							80	
IT	11				56	81		
LT				x				
LV				100				
NL		89						
PL					43			
PT						x		
RO					38		47	63
SE				100	100			
SI					0			
SK	32							18

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	30
3.2	Adapt forest management	20
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	18
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	10
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	3
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	3
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	3
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	2

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=91F0>

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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.