



## 91H0 *Pannonian woods with Quercus pubescens*

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<b>Habitat code</b>	91H0
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian

Xerophilous oak woods (91H0) are distributed across the warm region of the hilly Pannonian plain and its periphery. The substrate is calcareous, very dry and shallow. This type of vegetation mostly covers the south rocky slopes with extreme dry conditions. Therefore the tree layer is low or shrubby with dominance of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*). The ground layer, very rich in plant species, includes xerothermic species mostly from grasslands or forest fringes.

The conservation status is “Unfavourable Bad” and declining in the Alpine region. In the Black Sea, Continental and Pannonian region the status has been assessed as “Unfavourable Inadequate” and stable. Only Slovakia has reported overall status as “Favourable” (in Pannonian region).

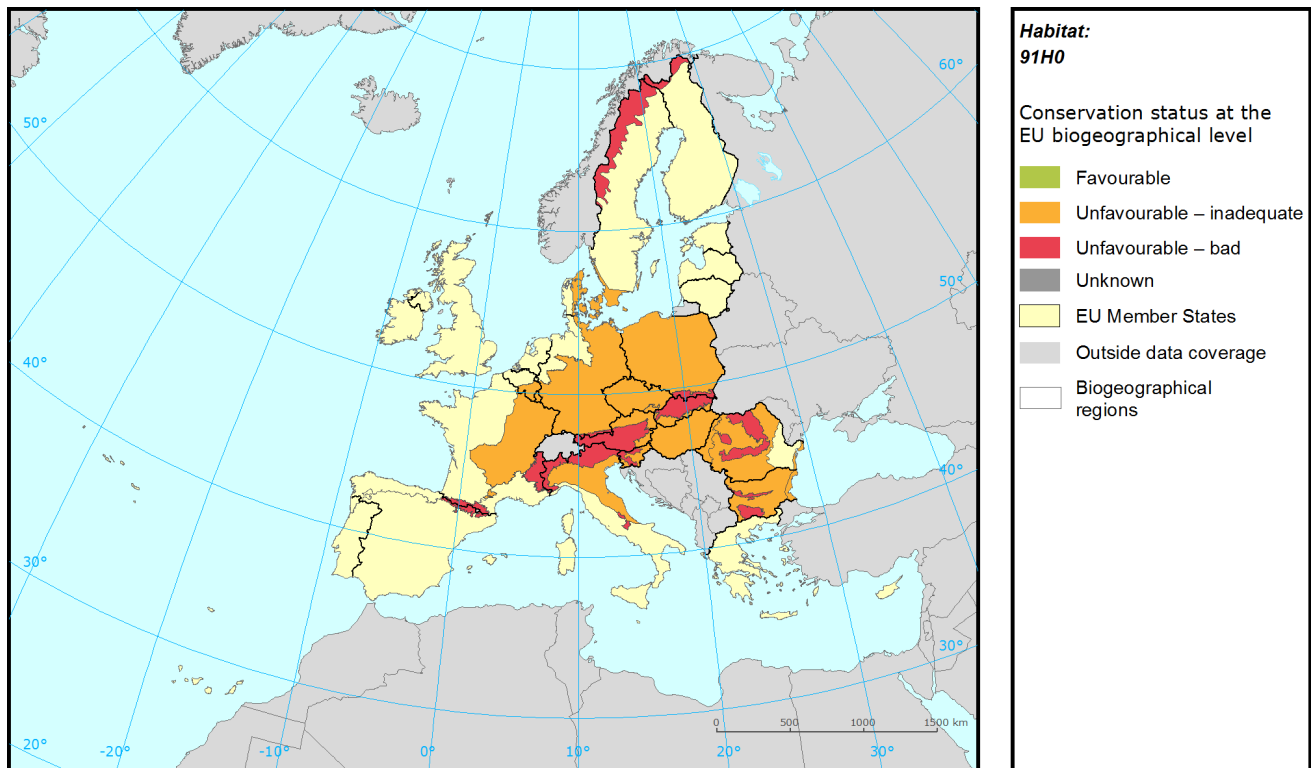
Main threats are grazing and forestry.

Changes in the 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



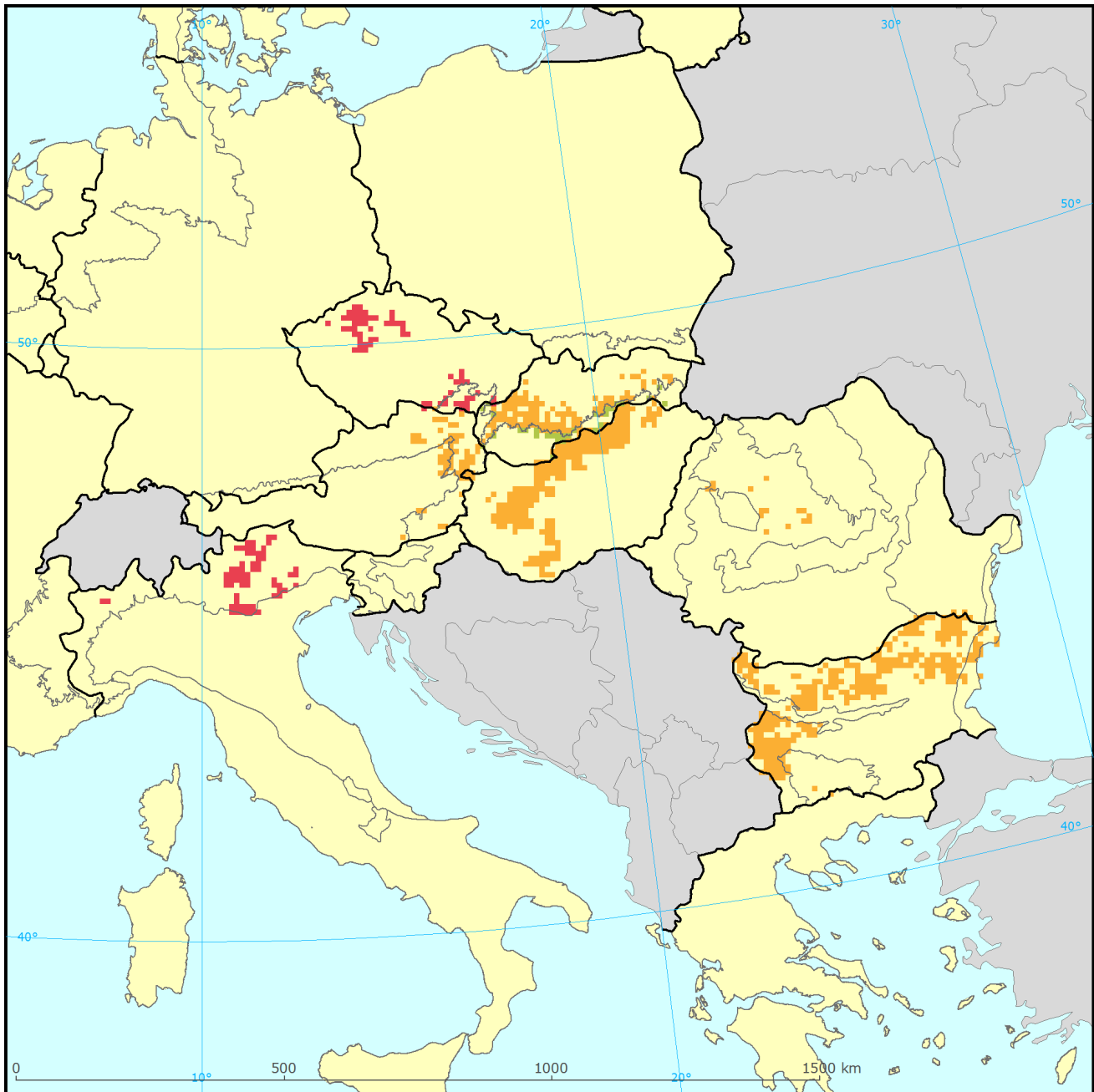
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	22	U1	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	47	U2	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	30	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### Habitat: 91H0

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	FV	U1	-	7.7	U1	Genuine	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	4.9			
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	35.0	FV	Changed method	
SK	ALP	U1	FV	FV	FV	=	52.5	U1		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0			
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	10.2	U1		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	71.8			
CZ	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	14.2	U2	Changed method	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.8			
CZ	PAN	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	3.2	U2	Changed method	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	85.1	U2	Changed method	
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.6	FV		

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	27
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	14
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	14
J01	Fire and fire suppression	14
B07	Other forestry activities	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	22
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	13
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	13
J01	Fire and fire suppression	13
B07	Other forestry activities	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
B03	Forest exploitation	4
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	4

## 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	PAN
AT	82		48	
BG	66	86	50	
CZ			60	71
HU				86
IT	6			
RO			90	
SK	55			58

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

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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
3.2	Adapt forest management	29
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	29
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	14
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	14
6.0	Other spatial measures	10
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	5

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=91H0>

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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.