



## 91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests

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<b>Habitat code</b>	91T0
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian

Natural lichen-rich acidophilous *Pinus sylvestris* forests belonging to the alliance *Dicranopinion* occurring on inland nutrient poor sands of the north-eastern plains and hills of Central Europe and of the nemoral belt of the middle and southern Sarmatic region. The trees are low growing except *P. sylvestris* also *Juniperus communis* is occurring here, as the soils are nutrient deficient and subject to drought stress. Lichens are represented by the *Cladonia furcata*, *Cladonia gracilis* and *Cladonia silvatica* species.

Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is “U2”, Structure & functions and Future prospects reported for all MS as unfavourable-bad. Non-genuine change concluded in bioregion as more accurate data and different method used. Overall conclusion “U2”, ATL bioregion is represented by Germany, the nature of change is reported as genuine. Overall conclusion “U2”, PAN bioregion is represented by Slovakia, the nature of change is reported as no change. Overall conclusion “U1”, BOR bioregion is represented by Lithuania; the nature of change is reported as no change.

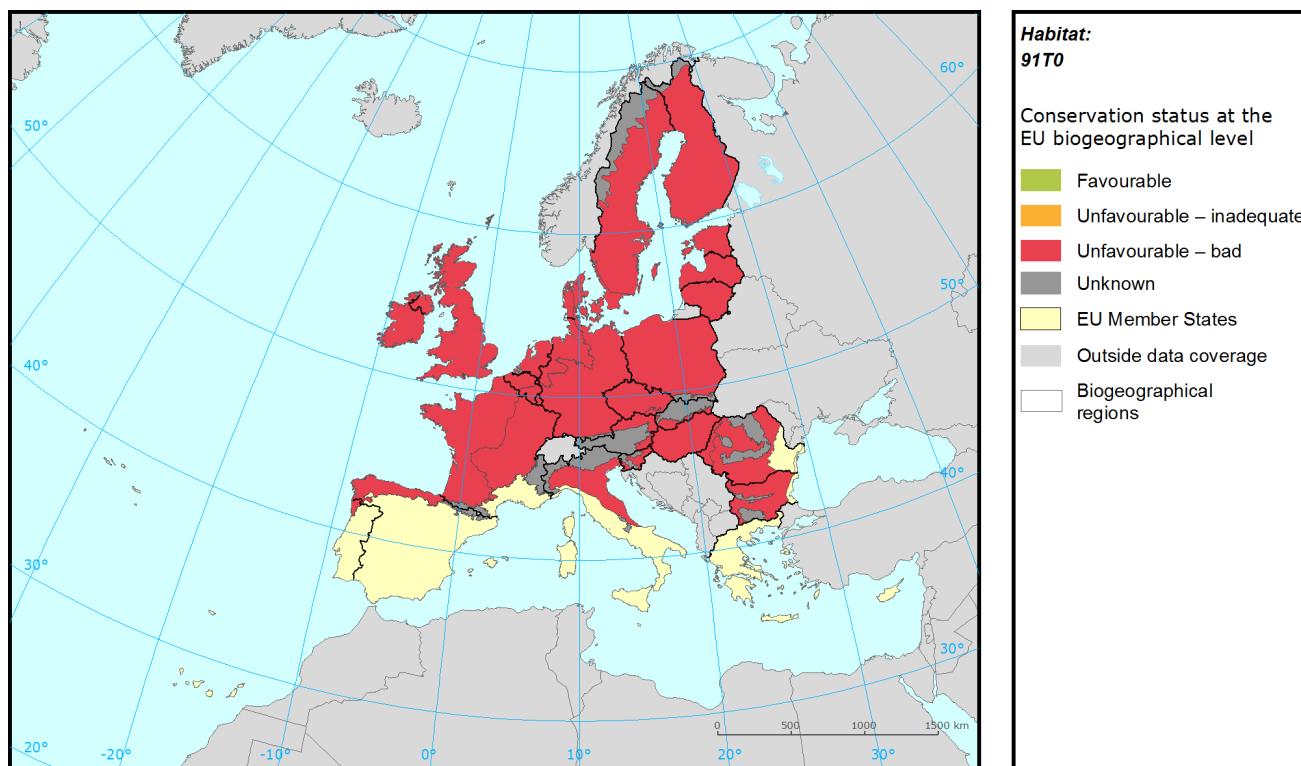
To the most important threats belong forest replanting (non native and native trees), sand and gravel extraction, buildings in the landscape, removal of dead and dying trees, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, nitrogen-input, buildings in the landscape, forest and plantation management & use and biocenotic evolution, succession.

The most important pressures are forest and plantation management & use, nitrogen-input, succession, forestry clearance, forest replanting, sand and gravel extraction, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, biocenotic evolution, succession, motorised vehicles and trampling, overuse.

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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					
ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.4	U2	
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	6	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	93	U1	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.67	U2	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### Habitat: 91T0

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	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	-			No data
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U1-	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	4.1	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13.8	U2	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	82.1	U1	Better data
SK	PAN	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2	

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
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	30
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	30
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	20
C01	Mining and quarrying	20

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	38
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	25
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	25
C01	Mining and quarrying	13

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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	BOR	CON	PAN
AT	x				
CZ				33	
DE		16		70	
LT			4		
PL			31		
SK			8		

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

## 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	36
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	36
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	9
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	9

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=91T0>

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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.