



91U0 Sarmatic steppe pine forest

Habitat code	91U0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Continental

Xerophilous Scots pine woods of the Sarmatic region of western Eurasia and of areas with an extremely continental micro climate in northeastern Central and Eastern Europe. Towards its western limit this habitat is restricted to well drained habitats such as inland dunes and cliffs. Typical species in herb layer are *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Pyrola minor*, *Orthilia minor*, *Chimaphilla umbellata*, *Ophrys insectifera*, *Coronilla vaginalis* etc.

Overall conclusion “U2” as the Germany reported unfavourable-bad state for Area, Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is genuine, declining overall trend.

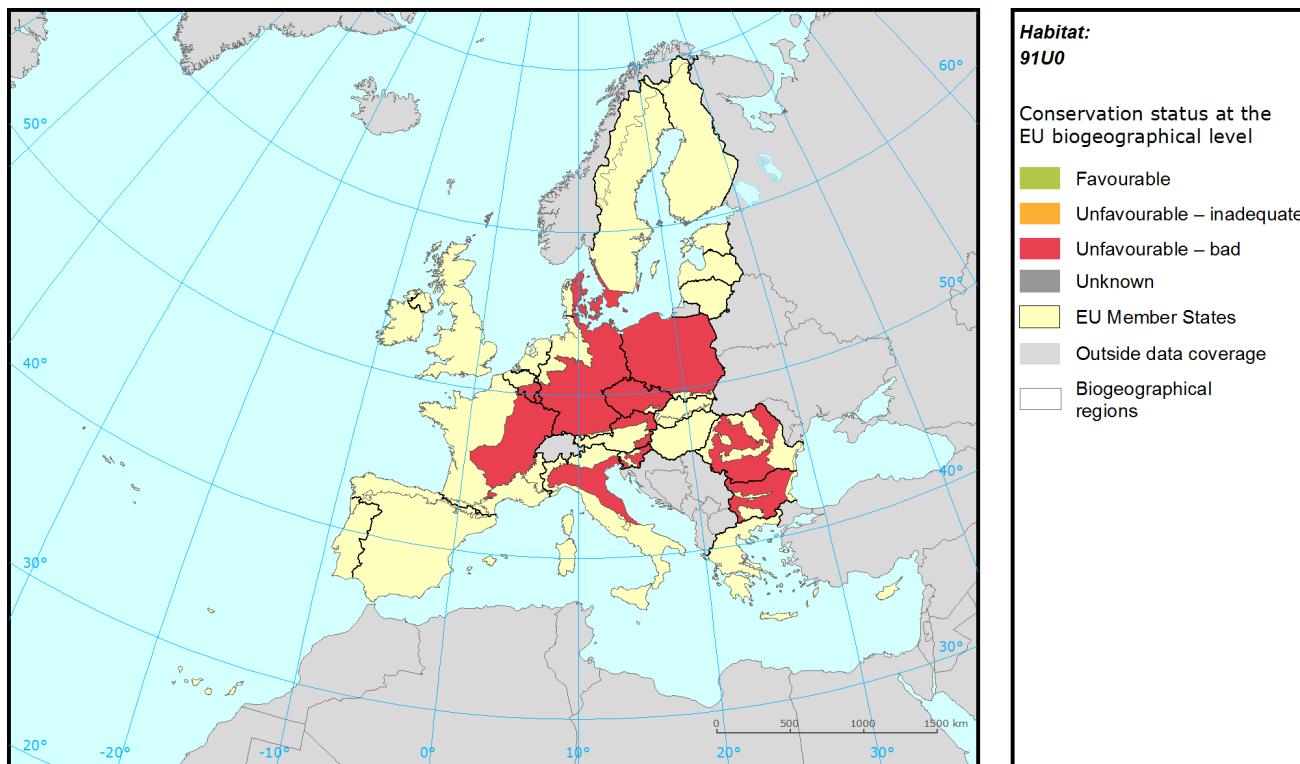
To the most important threats belong forestry clearance, removal of forest undergrowth, eutrophication (natural) and forest replanting (native trees).

The most important pressures are forest and plantation management & use, forest replanting, sand and gravel extraction, removal of dead and dying trees, invasive non-native species and biocenotic evolution, succession.

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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					
CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 91U0

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					
CZ CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	30.9	U2	Better data
DE CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	69.1	U1	Genuine

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	40
C01	Mining and quarrying	20
I01	Invasive alien species	20
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	20

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	40
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	40
I01	Invasive alien species	20

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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

CON	
CZ	38
DE	70

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	17
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	17
3.2	Adapt forest management	17
6.0	Other spatial measures	17
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	17
6.4	Manage landscape features	17

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=91U0>

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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.