



92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries

Habitat code	92A0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Riparian forests of the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins dominated by *Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis* or their relatives. Mediterranean and Central Eurasian multi-layered riverine forests with *Populus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Acer* spp., *Tamarix* spp., *Juglans regia*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus pedunculiflora*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Fraxinus pallisiae*, lianas. Tall poplars, *Populus alba*, *Populus caspica*, *Populus euphratica* are usually dominant in height.

Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “U2” as Italy, France, Spain and Malta reported as unfavourable bad state for Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to more accurate data and different method. The overall conclusion 2007 XX was after re-evaluation changed to “U2”. Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is “U2” as Italy and France reported as unfavourable-bad for Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to different method. Overall conclusion for BLS bioregion is “U1” as Bulgaria reported as unfavourable for Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to both Bulgaria and Romania reported the first time. Overall conclusion “U1”, PAN bioregion is represented by Romania, non-genuine change because the first reporting. Overall conclusion “U1”, STE bioregion is represented by Romania, non-genuine change because the first reporting. Overall conclusion for ALP bioregion is “U1” as parameters for MS reported as unfavourable for Range, Area, Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to different method. Overall conclusion “U1”, ATL bioregion is represented by Spain, nature of change non-genuine.

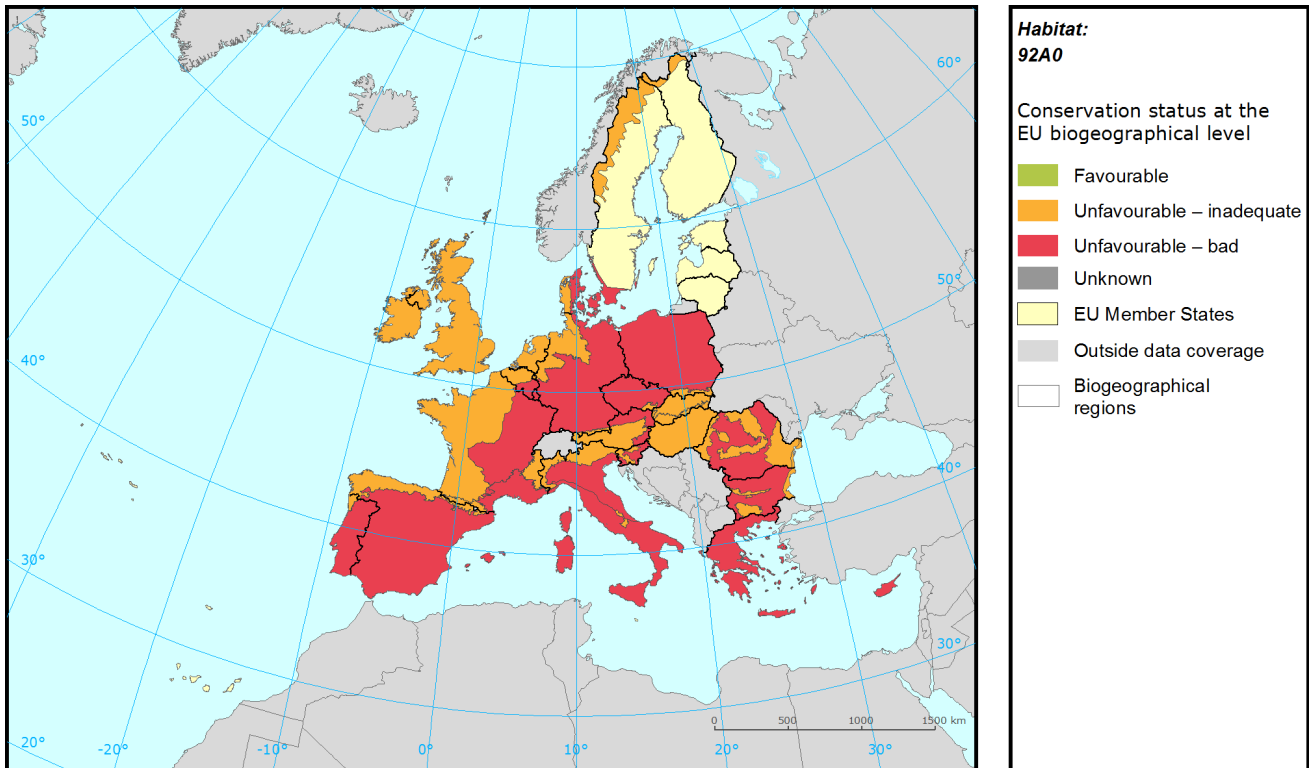
To the most important threats belong soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges), sand and gravel extraction, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, plantation management & use, urbanised areas, human habitation, structures, buildings in the landscape, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), changes in abiotic conditions.

The most important pressures are fertilisation, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), sand and gravel extraction, cultivation, modification of cultivation practices, restructuring agricultural land holding and forest and plantation management & use, other human intrusions and disturbances and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, buildings in the landscape, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes and erosion soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges), invasive non-native species and changes in abiotic conditions.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



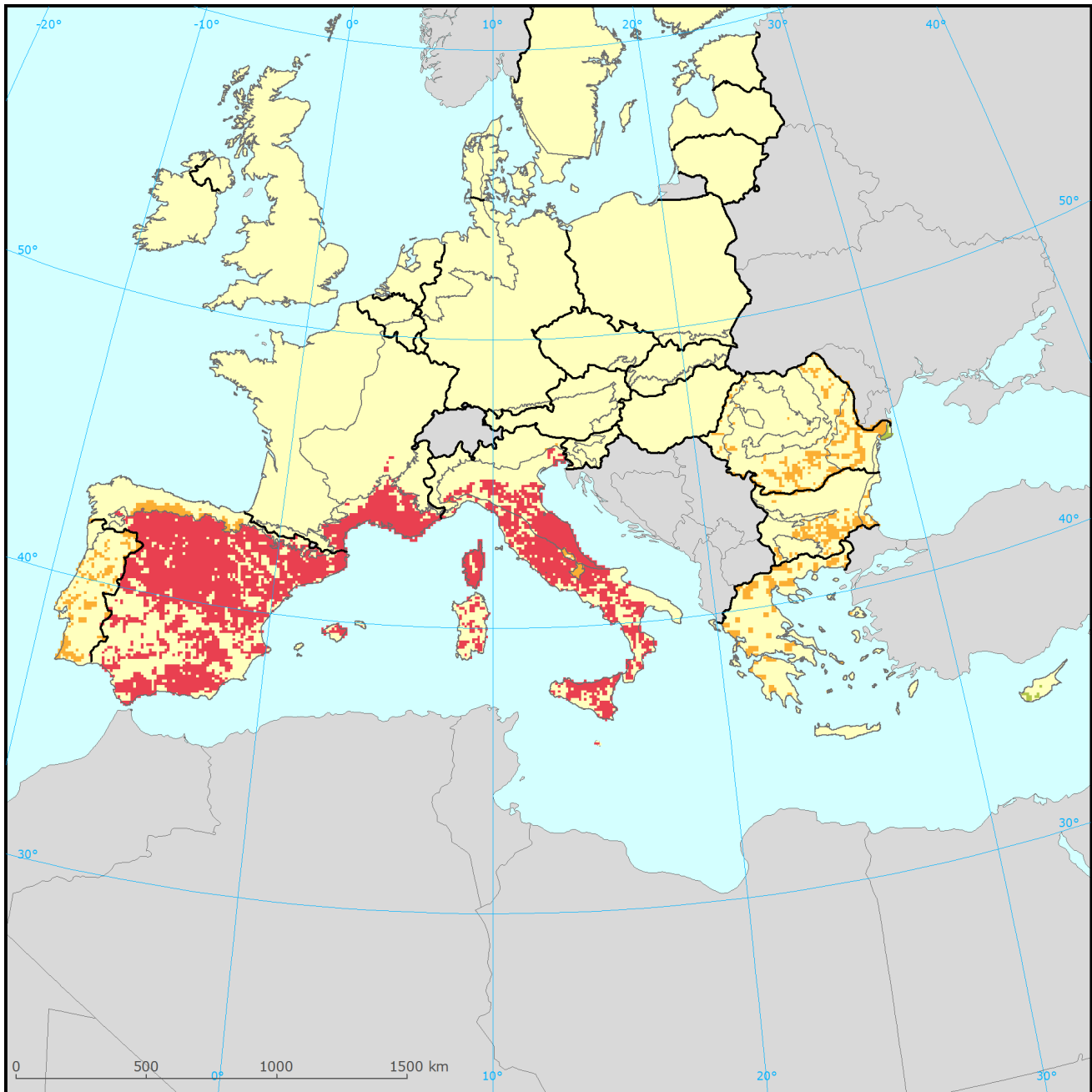
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	-	1	FV	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.66	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	14	U1	Not genuine
MED	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	79	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.39	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	2	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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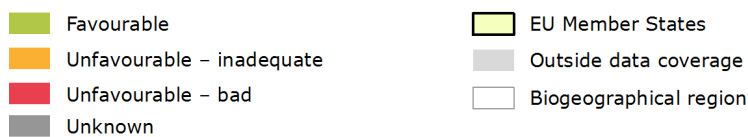
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 92A0

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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					
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7.2		
ES	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	46.4	XX	Changed method
IT	ALP	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	-	46.4	FV	Changed method
ES	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	XX	Changed method
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	61.5		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		38.5		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	18.2		
FR	CON	XX	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	1.1	U2	
IT	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	50.7	U1	Changed method
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	30.0		
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.2	U1+	Better data
ES	MED	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	61.1	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	12.4	U2	
GR	MED	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		2.1	U1	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	19.5	FV	Changed method
MT	MED	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=		U2	
PT	MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	4.5	FV	Changed method
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0		
RO	STE	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	100.0		

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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
C01	Mining and quarrying	15
I01	Invasive alien species	15
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	11
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	4
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	4
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
C01	Mining and quarrying	15
I01	Invasive alien species	15
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	4
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	4
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	4
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4

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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	CON	MED	PAN	STE
BG	0		98	66			
CY					87		
ES	97	100*			100*		
FR				x	41		
IT	42			21	38		
MT					100		
PT					x		
RO			97	53		86	72

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	26
3.2	Adapt forest management	23
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	17
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	14
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	9
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	6
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	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=92A0>

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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.