



## 9410 *Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels* (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*)

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<b>Habitat code</b>	9410
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean

Sub-alpine and alpine conifer forests (dominated by *Picea abies* and *Picea orientalis*).  
Subtypes: Alpine and Carpathian sub-alpine spruce forests. *Piceetum subalpinum*, Inner range montane spruce forests. *Piceetum montanum*, Hercynian sub-alpine spruce forests, Southern European Norway spruce forests, Peri-Alpine spruce forests.

Overall conclusion for ALP bioregion is “U1” as Structure & functions and Future prospects for Austria, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania reported as unfavourable. Non-genuine change due to different methods and more accurate data used. Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is “U1” as all parameters except Range reported as unfavourable by almost all of the MS. Non-genuine change due to more accurate data used. Overall conclusion “FV”, MED bioregion is represented by Greece, all parameters reported as favourable, no change because of the Greek data.

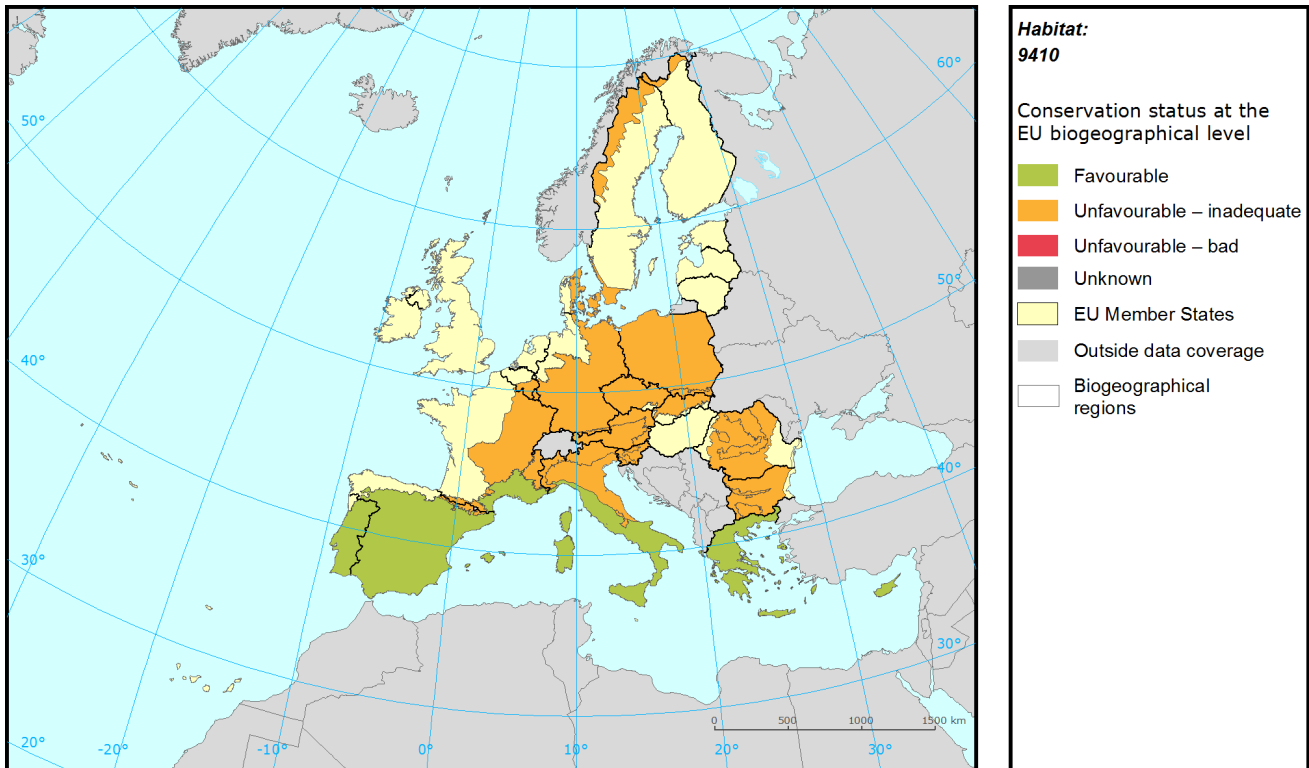
To the most important threats belong forestry clearance, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, forest and plantation management & use, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and changes in abiotic conditions, skiing complex and outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities.

The most important pressures are forestry clearance, forest and plantation management & use, air-borne pollutants, water abstractions from surface waters and damage caused by game (excess population density, skiing complex, removal of dead and dying trees and forestry activities not referred to above).

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



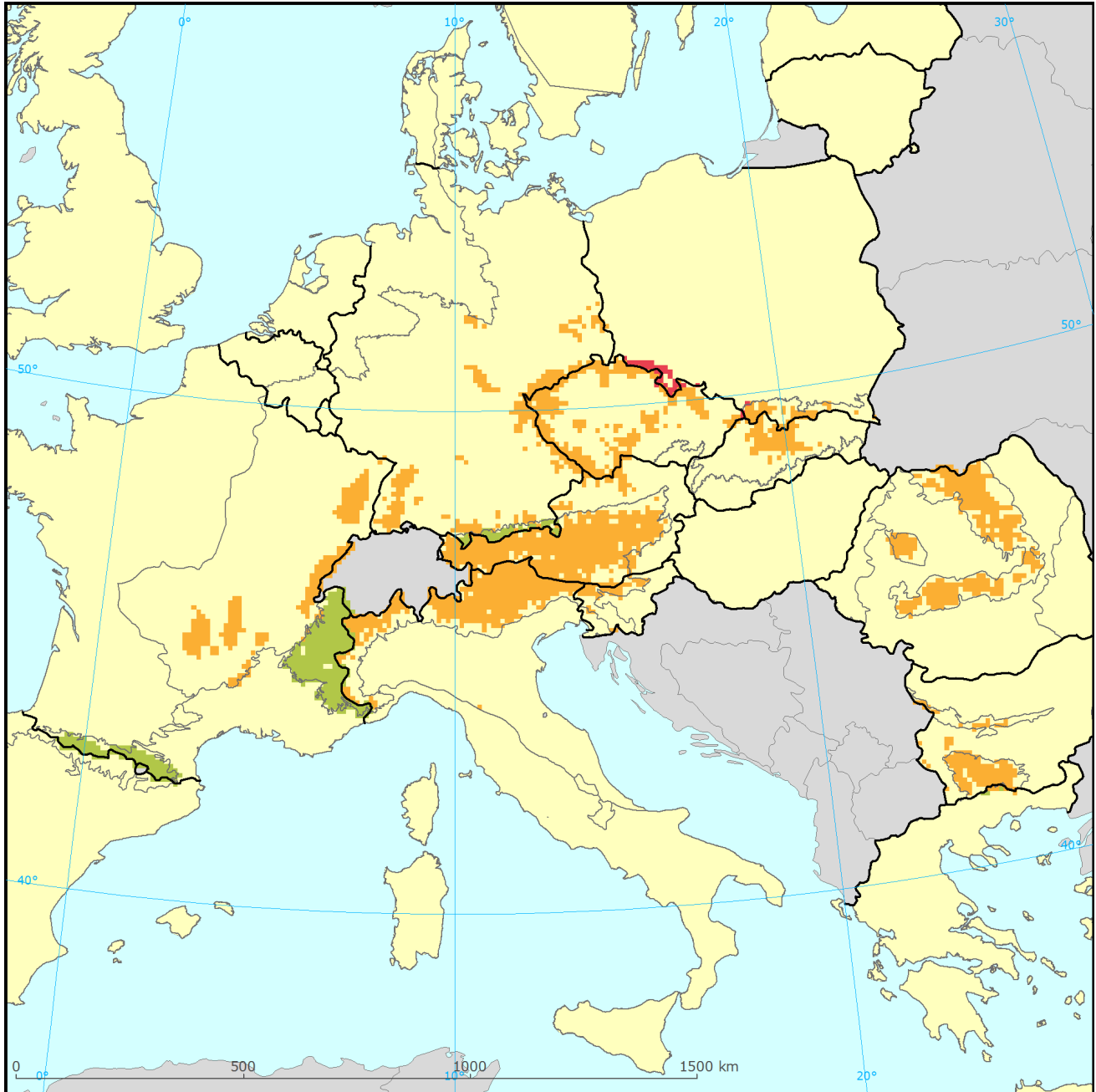
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	69	U1	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	31	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.2	FV	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 9410**

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	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	24.9	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6.3		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.0	FV	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		19.7	FV	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	20.2	FV	Changed method
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.4	FV	Better data
RO	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	17.8		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	2.2	FV	Changed method
SK	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	4.4	U1	
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.3	U1	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	1.9		
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	31.8	U2	Better data
DE	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	27.5	U2	Better data
FR	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	28.9	FV	Better data
IT	CON	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	0.1	U1	Better data
PL	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	4.4	U2	
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	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.

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	31
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	23
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	15
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	31
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	15
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	15
B07	Other forestry activities	8
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8

## 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	CON
AT	19	59
BG	76	95
CZ		68
DE	84	x
FR	85	87
IT	18	100
PL	100	17
RO	62	
SI	22	
SK	64	

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	26
3.2	Adapt forest management	23
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	17
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	9
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	9
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	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=9410>

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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.