



9430 Subalpine and montane *Pinus uncinata* forests (*if on gypsum or limestone)

Habitat code	9430
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean

Mountain pine (*Pinus uncinata*) forests, usually open and with a very developed shrubby understory, of the subalpine and montane levels; on limestone, gypsum or siliceous substrate in a cool or thermophile situation depending on the region. Two major types: Mountain pine forests of the western outer Alps, the Jura and Pyrenean ubacs; Xerocline mountain pine forests of the inner Alps, of the western outer Alps and the Jura, and of Pyrenean adrets, accompanied by *Rhododendron ferrugineum*.

Overall conclusion for ALP bioregion is “U1” as Future prospects from Spain and Range, Area and Structure & functions reported by Italy concluded as unfavourable. Non-genuine change due to more accurate data and method used. Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is “U2” as Future prospects from Spain reported as unfavourable-bad. Non-genuine change due to more accurate data and method used. Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is “FV” as all Spain parameters from Spain reported as favourable. No change reported by Spain and concluded for bioregion.

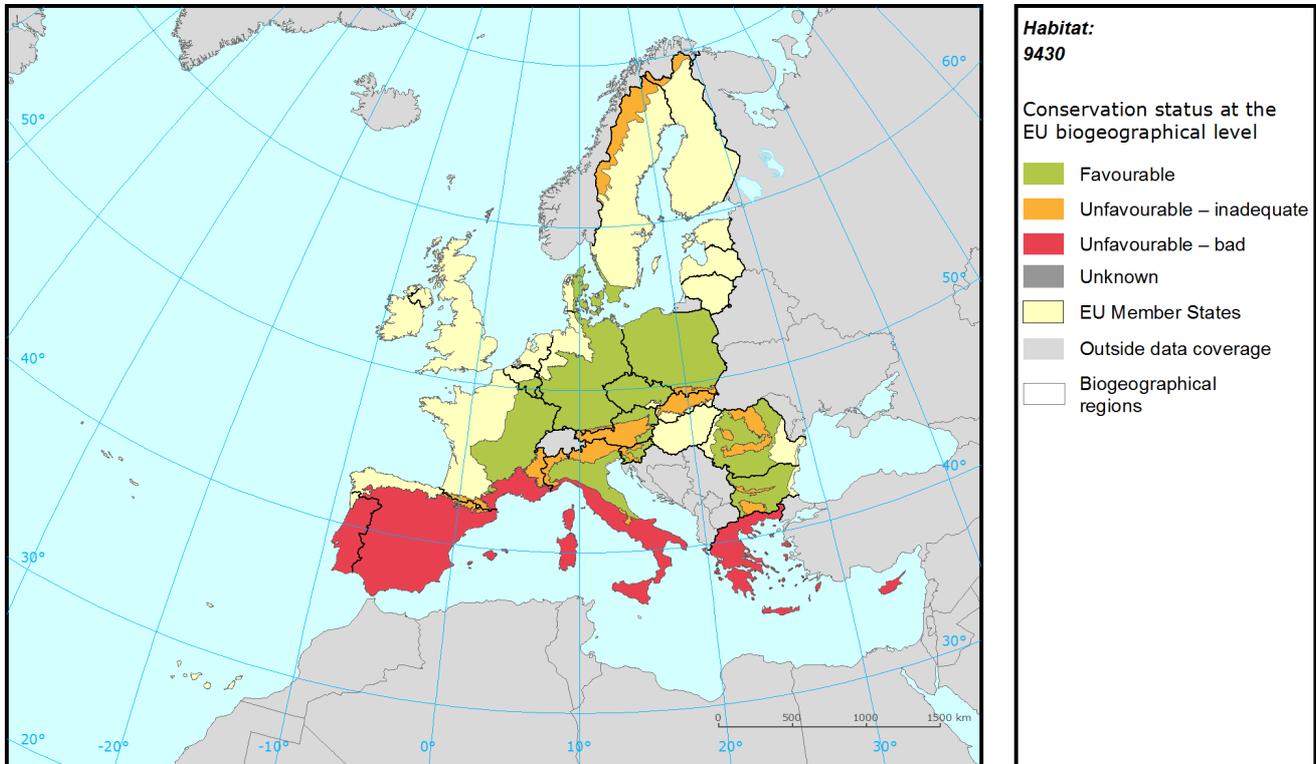
To the most important threats belong forestry clearance, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, fire and fire suppression, skiing complex, changes in biotic conditions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities.

The most important pressures are forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, burning down, livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing), forest and plantation management & use, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, removal of dead and dying trees.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



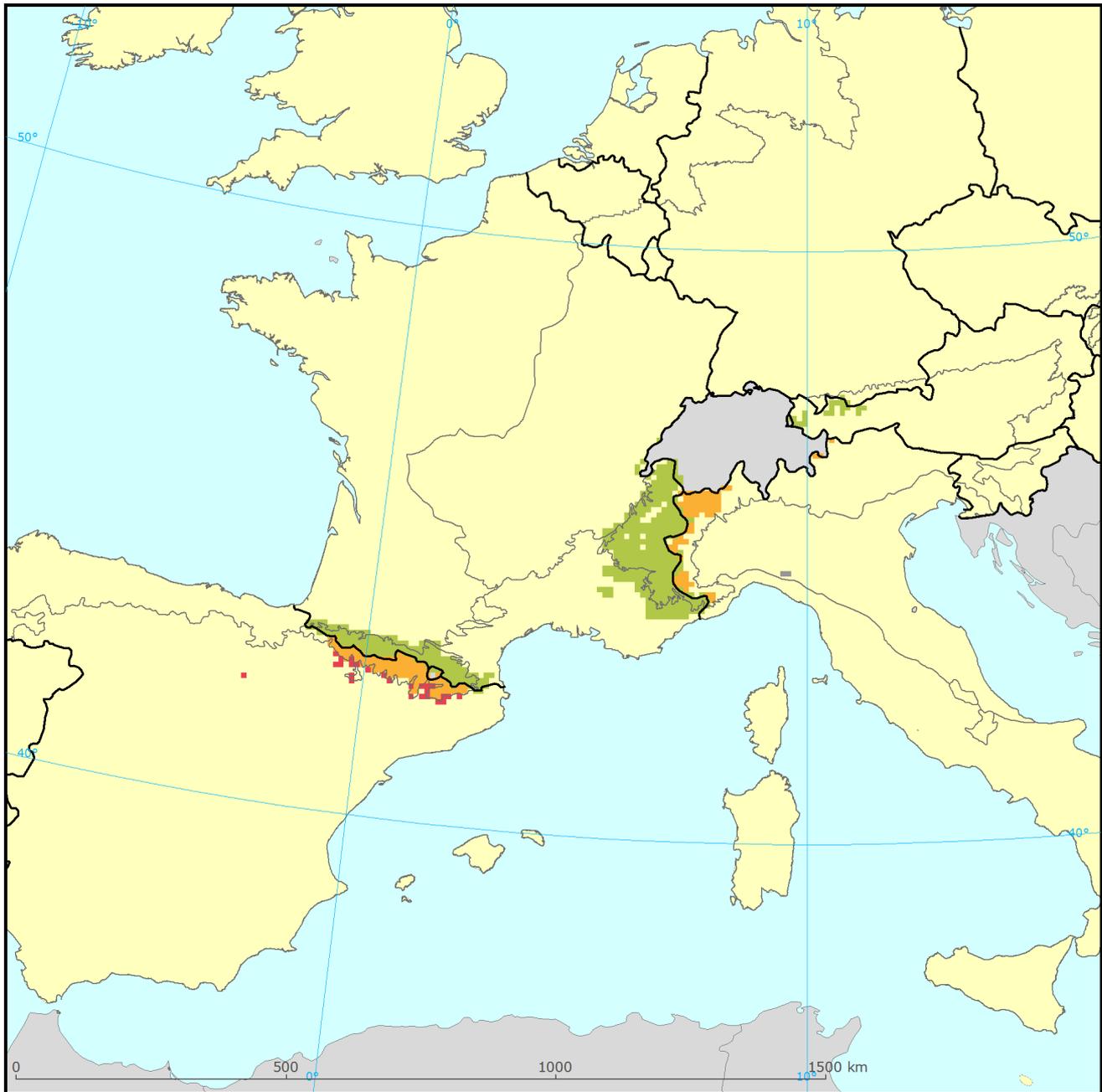
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	80	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	2	U1	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	-	17	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 9430

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	FV	FV	FV	-	4.2	FV	
ES	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	16.8	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	-	66.1	U1	Better data
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	-	12.9	FV	Better data
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	-	86.7	FV	
IT	CON	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	-	13.3	U1	No data
ES	MED	FV	FV	U1	U2	U2	-	24.3	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	-	75.7	U1	Better data

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	43
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	14
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	14
J01	Fire and fire suppression	14
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	14

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	23
J01	Fire and fire suppression	15
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	15
B03	Forest exploitation	8
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	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	MED
AT	42		
ES	84		95
FR	74	3	18
IT	5	95	

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	50
3.2	Adapt forest management	17
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	17
6.4	Manage landscape features	17

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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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=9430>

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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.