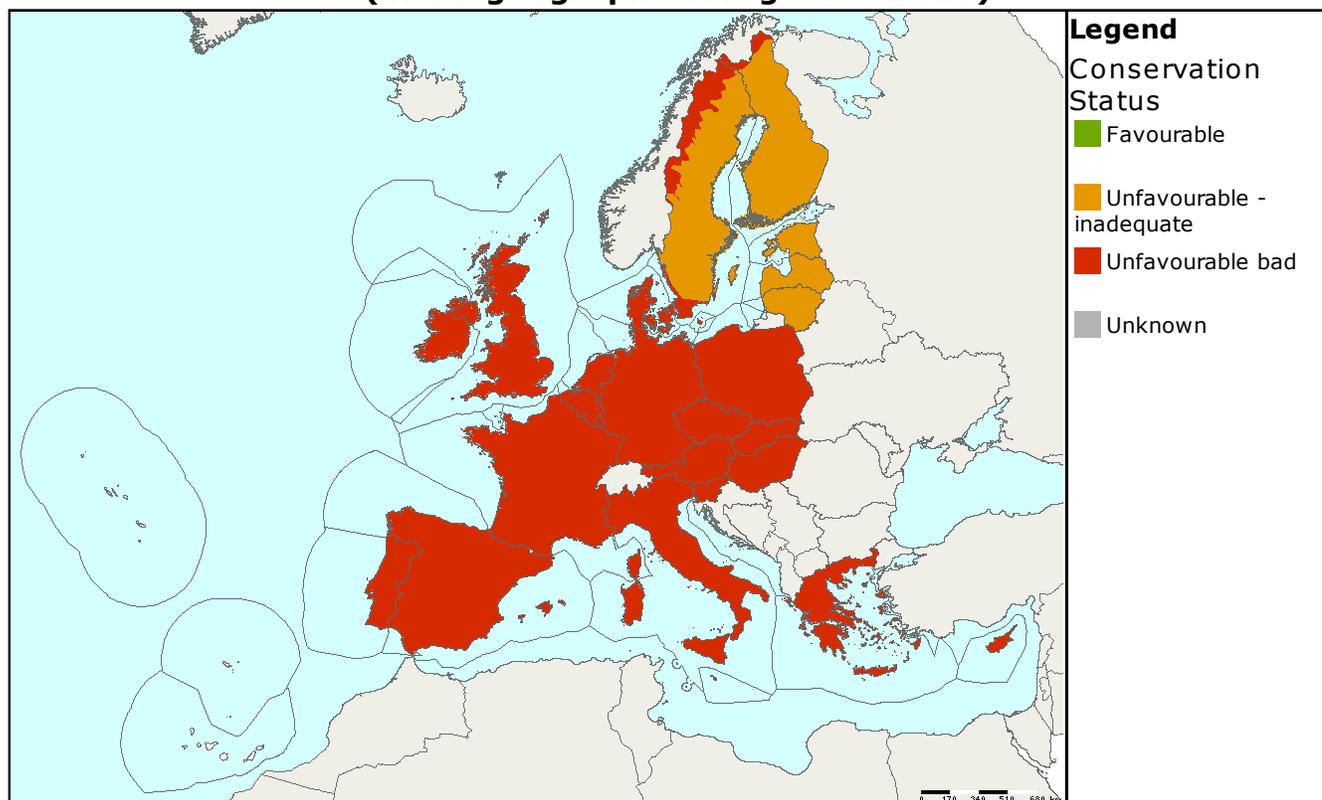


Habitat code: **91F0**  
 Habitat name: **Riparian mixed forest of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)**

Habitat group: **forests**  
 Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MED PAN**

## Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



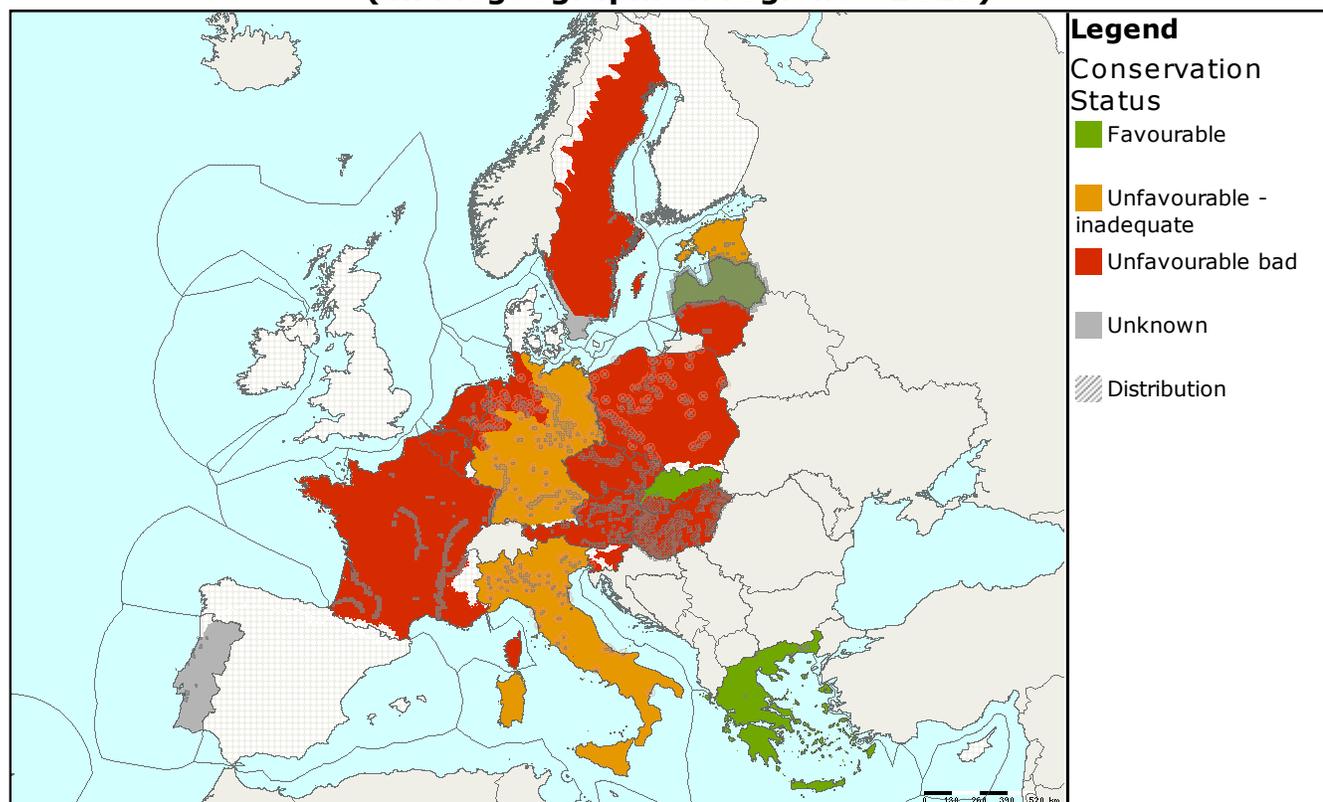
MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unknown	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	14	
EU25	ATL	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	172	
EU25	BOR	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	20	-
EU25	CON	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	819	
EU25	MED	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	>64	-
EU25	PAN	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	479	-

Forests of hardwood trees on the floodplains along the middle courses of larger rivers. These forests develop on recent alluvial deposits which are fertile, but liable to periodical flooding. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, *F. angustifolia*), elm (*Ulmus* spp) and oak (*Quercus* spp) dominate in the tree layer. These forests, which can have a complex structure with several layers are often found in association with habitat type 91E0.

This habitat occurs mainly in the lowlands of western and central Europe. The

conservation status in the Boreal region is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and in the other regions 'unfavourable-bad'. At the country level overall assessments as 'unfavourable-bad' dominate reflecting the 'bad' status of the habitat area and structure and function. As with habitat 91E0 the functions of the habitat are closely linked to the flood regime of the river. This habitat is seriously threatened due to management of water levels and the regulation of water courses with very few of Europe's larger rivers having a natural flood regime.

### Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP	Orange	Grey	Red	Red	Red	10	-	3
IT	ALP	Green	Orange	Grey	Green	Orange	3	=	2
SK	ALP	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	0.95	=	2
BE	ATL	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Red	0.15	+	1
DE	ATL	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	5.86	+	2
FR	ATL	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	166	-	2
NL	ATL	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	0.3	=	1
EE	BOR	Green	Orange	Grey	Green	Orange	7	=	2
LT	BOR	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Red	2	-	3
LV	BOR	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	8	=	2
SE	BOR	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Red	2.6	=	3
AT	CON	Green	Red	Orange	Red	Red	200	X	2
BE	CON	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Red	0.2	=	3
CZ	CON	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Red	131.69	=	1
DE	CON	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	134.26	-	2
FR	CON	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	124	-	2
IT	CON	Green	Orange	Grey	Green	Orange	73	=	2
PL	CON	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	150	-	3

MS	Biogeographic Region	Conservation status assessment					Km <sup>2</sup>	Trend in area	Data quality
		Range	Area	Structure & function	Future prospects	Overall			
SE	CON	Green	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	0.5	=	3
SI	CON	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	4.9	-	2
EL	MED	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	5.2	=	1
FR	MED	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	16	-	2
IT	MED	Green	Yellow	Grey	Green	Yellow	43	=	2
PT	MED	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	N/A	=	
CZ	PAN	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	111.73	=	1
HU	PAN	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	300	-	1
SK	PAN	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	67.4	-	2

Data quality is based on an assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at

<http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>