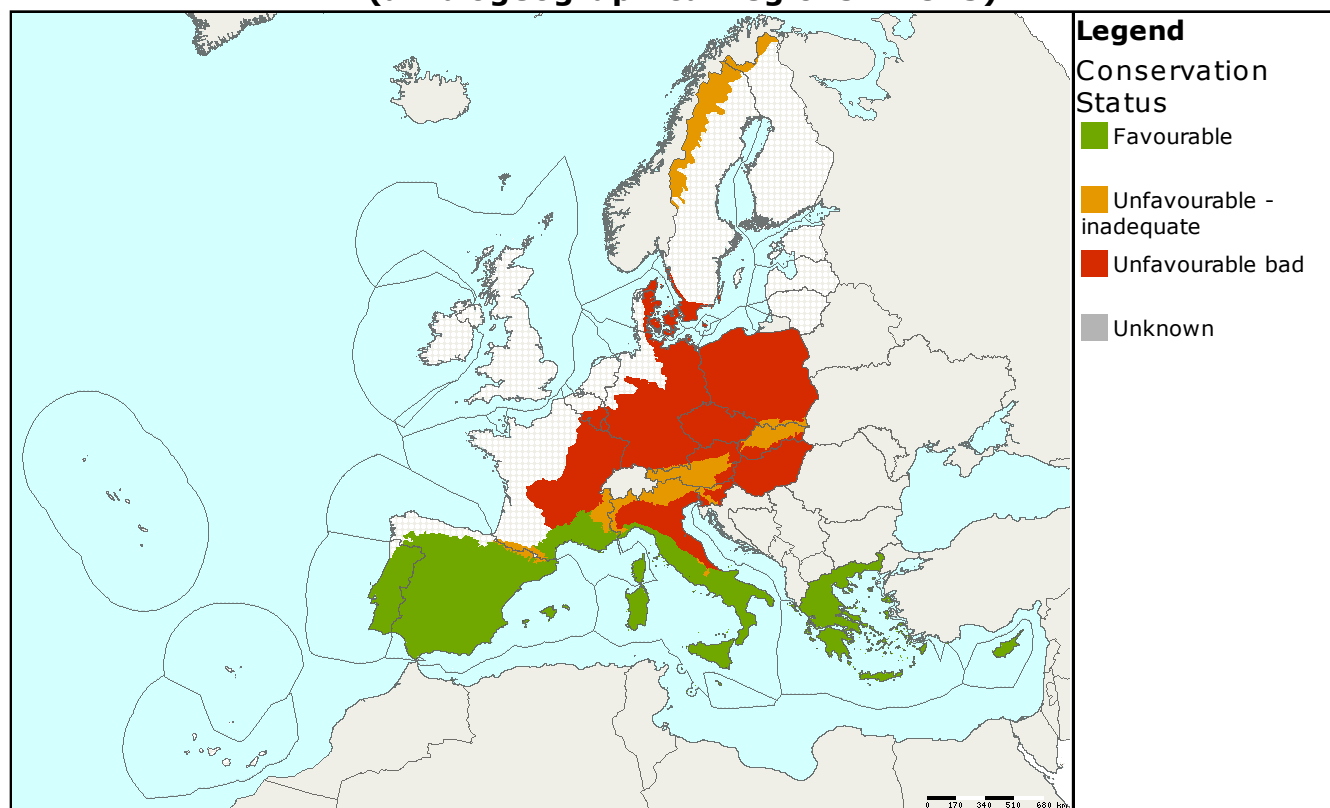


Habitat code: **91H0**
 Habitat name: **Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens***

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

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

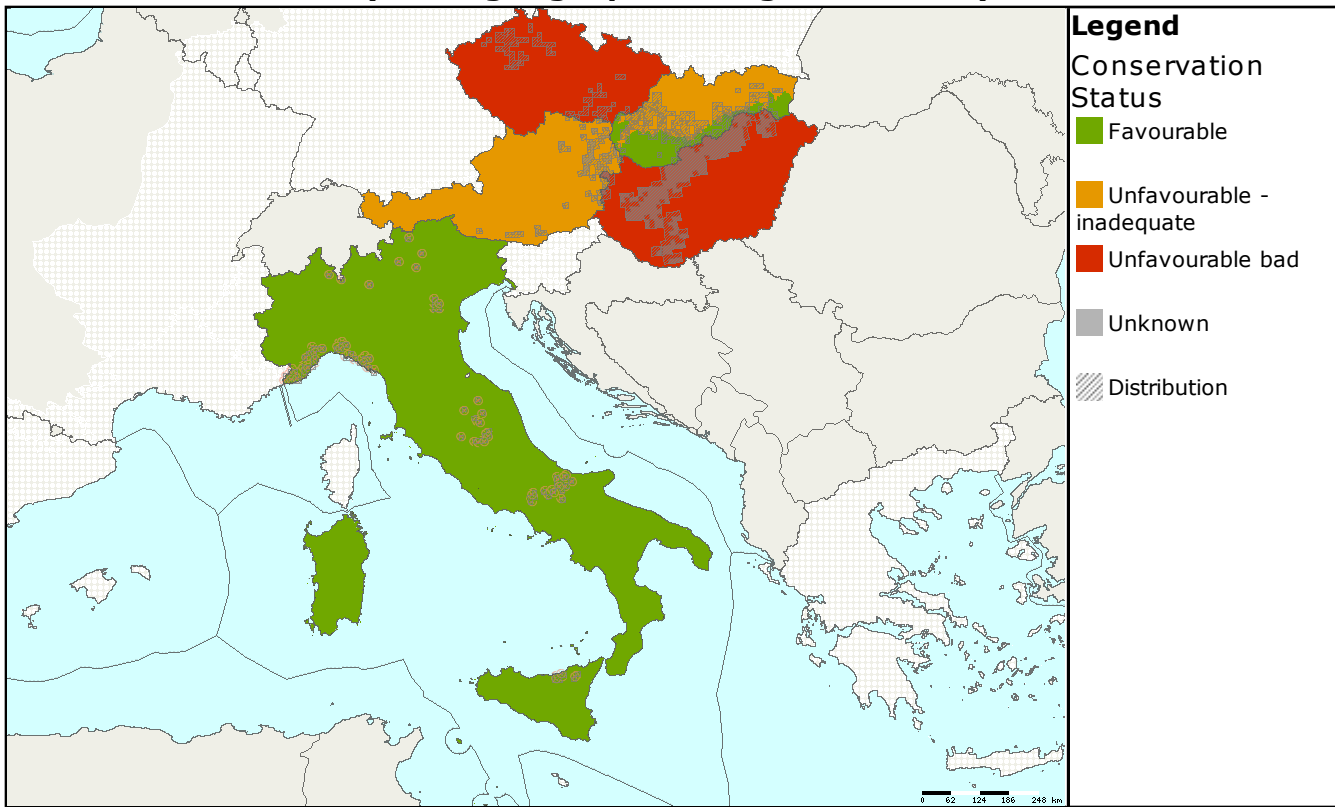


| MS | Biogeographic Region | Conservation status assessment | | | | | Km ² | Trend in area |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Range | Area | Structure & function | Future prospects | Overall | | |
| EU25 | ALP | Orange | Green | Green | Green | Orange | 114 | + |
| EU25 | CON | Green | Red | Red | Orange | Red | 58 | - |
| EU25 | MED | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Green | 205 | = |
| EU25 | PAN | Green | Green | Red | Orange | Red | 334 | |

Open xerophilous oak forests occurring in the hilly regions of the Pannonic plain and its periphery. The habitat occurs on south facing dry, rocky slopes. The extreme conditions are responsible for the low or shrubby growth form of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*) which is the dominant tree. The herb layer is species rich and often contains xero-thermic species typical of dry grasslands.

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region, where the habitat occurs only in Italy is 'favourable', in the Alpine region it is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and in the Continental and the Pannonian region it is 'unfavourable-bad'. The habitat area is decreasing only in the Czech Republic and is lower than the reported reference value only in Austria. One of the major threats to this habitat type is the invasion of alien tree species.

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



| MS | Biogeographic Region | Conservation status assessment | | | | | Km ² | Trend in area | Data quality |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Range | Area | Structure & function | Future prospects | Overall | | | |
| AT | ALP | Green | Orange | Grey | Orange | Orange | 3.5 | = | 2 |
| IT | ALP | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Green | 11 | = | 2 |
| SK | ALP | Orange | Green | Green | Green | Orange | 99.11 | + | 2 |
| AT | CON | Green | Orange | Grey | Orange | Orange | 6.5 | = | 2 |
| CZ | CON | Green | Red | Red | Orange | Red | 9 | - | 1 |
| IT | CON | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Green | 42 | = | 2 |
| IT | MED | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Green | 205 | = | 2 |
| CZ | PAN | Green | Red | Red | Red | Red | 1.03 | - | 1 |
| HU | PAN | Green | Red | Red | Orange | Red | 300 | = | 1 |
| SK | PAN | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | 33.45 | + | 2 |

Data quality is based on as 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>