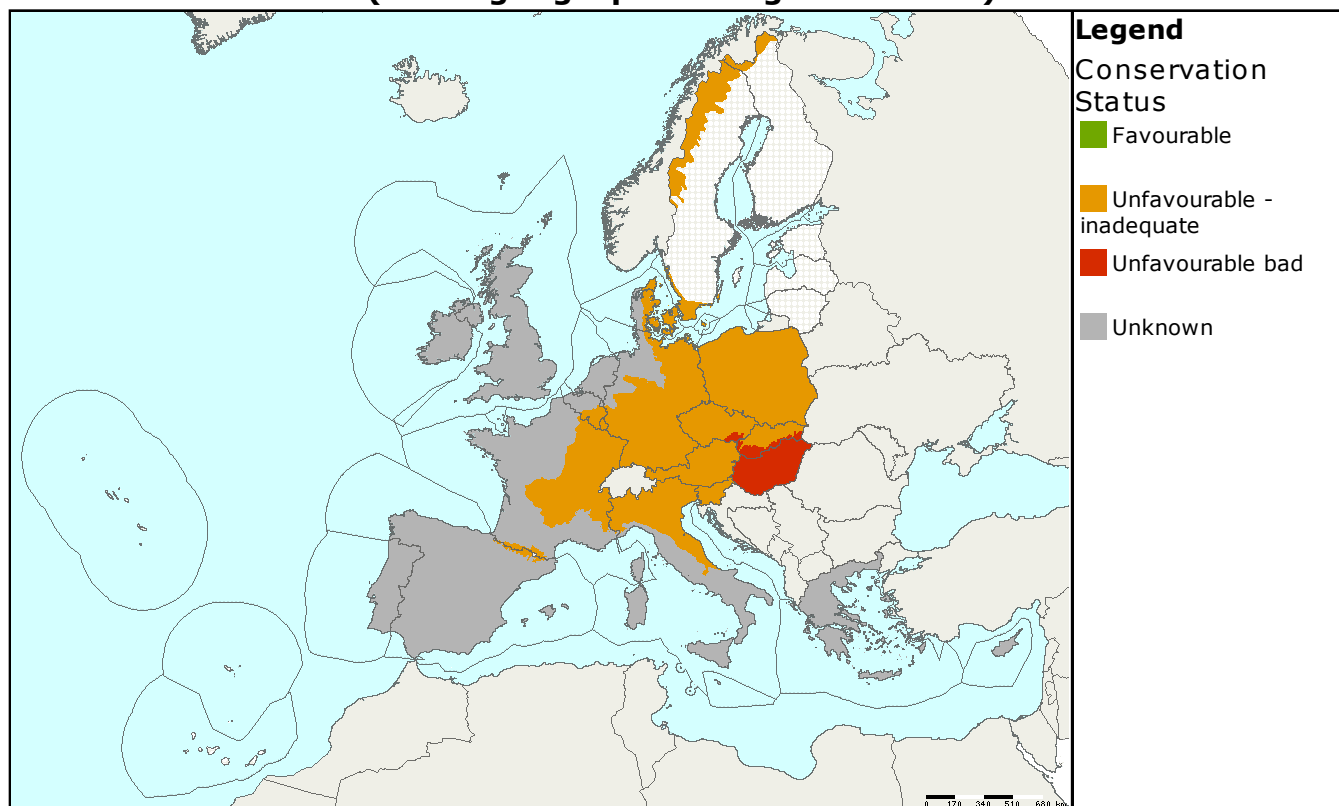


Habitat code: **9150**
 Habitat name: **Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion**

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

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



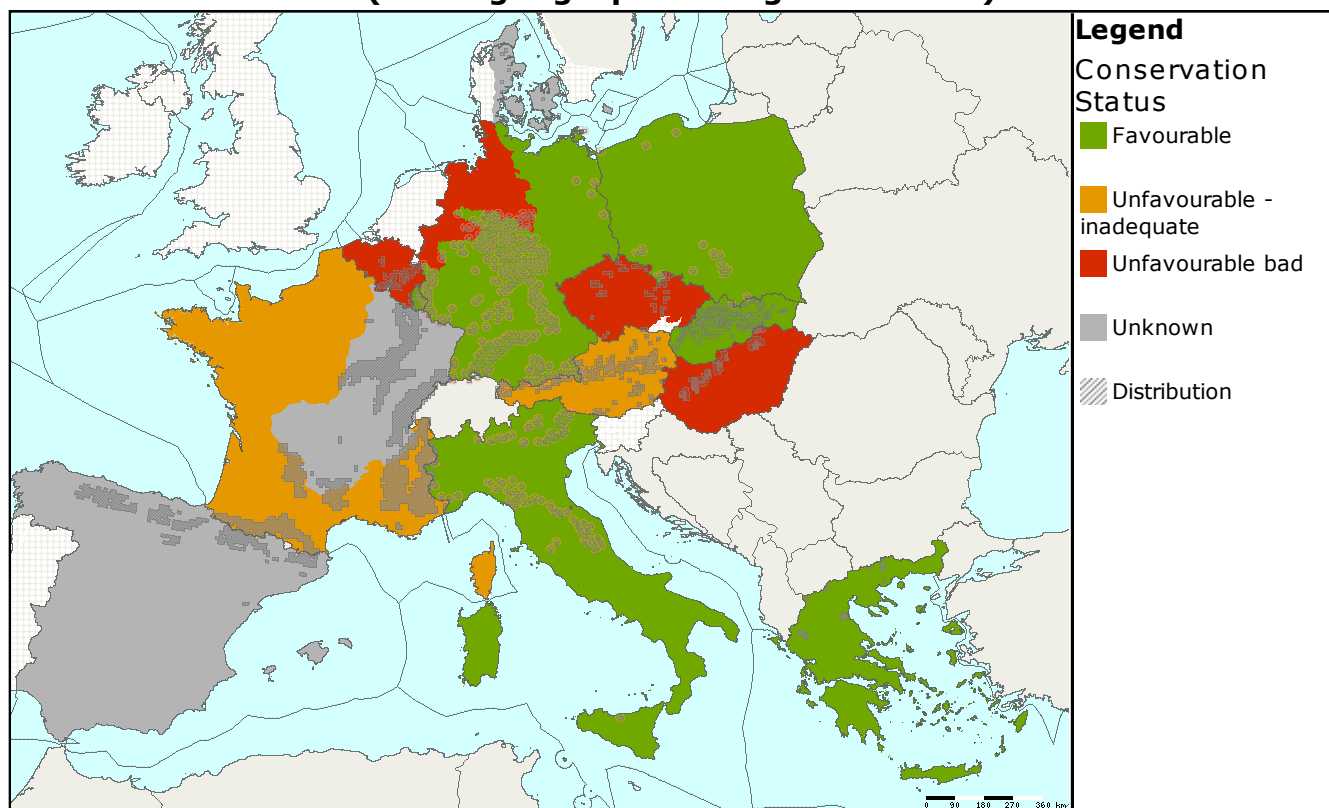
| MS | Biogeographic Region | Conservation status assessment | | | | | Km ² | Trend in area |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Range | Area | Structure & function | Future prospects | Overall | | |
| EU25 | ALP | | | | | | 1718 | |
| EU25 | ATL | | | | | | 157 | x |
| EU25 | CON | | | | | | 823 | + |
| EU25 | MED | | | | | | 514 | |
| EU25 | PAN | | | | | | 24 | = |

Xero-thermophile beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) forests often on superficial soils of steep slopes on calcareous soils. This habitat type can be found in mountain areas with sub-atlantic climates, mostly in western, central and northern Central Europe. The herb and scrub layer is often species rich including several species of orchid including the Annex II and IV lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium calceolus*).

The conservation status in the Alpine and Atlantic region is 'unfavourable inadequate' and in the Continental and Mediterranean unknown but due to the proportion of the habitat occurring in France in Mediterranean region it is possible to conclude that it is not favourable in these regions.

The conservation status in the Pannonian region is 'unfavourable bad'. However the range and habitat area are stable or increasing and sufficient in almost all of the countries. An unfavourable status for structure and function, reflecting inappropriate forest management, and unfavourable status for future prospects are responsible for an overall assessment as unfavourable.

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 | | | | | | 240 | + | 2 |
| DE | ALP | | | | | | 10.5 | + | 2 |
| ES | ALP | | | | | | 154.38 | + | 3 |
| FR | ALP | | | | | | 164 | = | 2 |
| IT | ALP | | | | | | 292 | = | 2 |
| PL | ALP | | | | | | 5.7 | = | 1 |
| SK | ALP | | | | | | 851.83 | + | 2 |
| BE | ATL | | | | | | 0.12 | = | 2 |
| DE | ATL | | | | | | 0.65 | = | 2 |
| ES | ATL | | | | | | 123 | X | 3 |
| FR | ATL | | | | | | 33 | = | 2 |
| AT | CON | | | | | | 60 | + | 2 |
| BE | CON | | | | | | 54 | = | 2 |
| CZ | CON | | | | | | 9 | = | 2 |
| DE | CON | | | | | | 323.29 | + | 1 |
| DK | CON | | | | | | 6 | = | 2 |
| FR | CON | | | | | | 178 | = | 2 |
| IT | CON | | | | | | 185 | = | 2 |
| LU | CON | | | | | | 0.69 | = | 1 |
| PL | CON | | | | | | 7 | = | 1 |
| EL | MED | | | | | | 84.4 | = | 1 |

| MS | Biogeographic Region | Conservation status assessment | | | | | Km ² | Trend in area | Data quality |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Range | Area | Structure & function | Future prospects | Overall | | | |
| ES | MED | | | | | | 265 | X | 3 |
| FR | MED | | | | | | 134 | = | 2 |
| IT | MED | | | | | | 31 | = | 2 |
| HU | PAN | | | | | | 15 | = | 1 |
| SK | PAN | | | | | | 9.48 | = | 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>