



## *9020 Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich in epiphytes*

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<b>Habitat code</b>	9020
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Habitat group</b>	Forests
<b>Regions</b>	Boreal, Continental

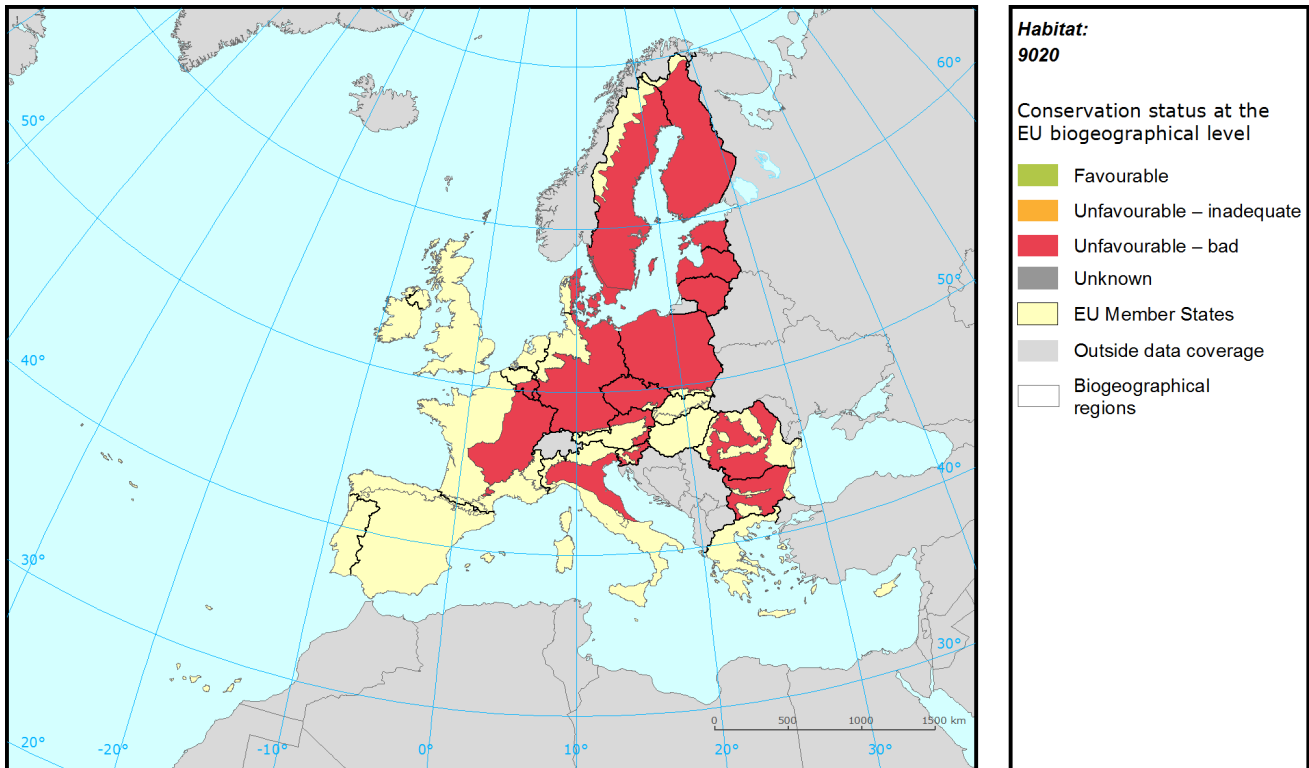
This habitat represents the transition between Western Taiga (habitat 9010) and the nemoral forests of southern Feno-Scandinavia, the Baltic States and the northern-western part of the Russian plain. Most often these are mixed natural forests composed of oak, lime, elm, aspen and maple.

The conservation status in the Boreal region is "unfavourable bad". Although the range is stable the habitat area is decreasing and lower than favourable in most countries and the structures are negatively affected by inappropriate practices of commercial forestry. In the Continental region the habitat is present only in Sweden. The conservation status was assessed as "unfavourable bad". The reasons for this are the same as in the Boreal region.

# Habitat: 9020 *Fennoscandian hemiboreal - broad-leaved deciduous forests -*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



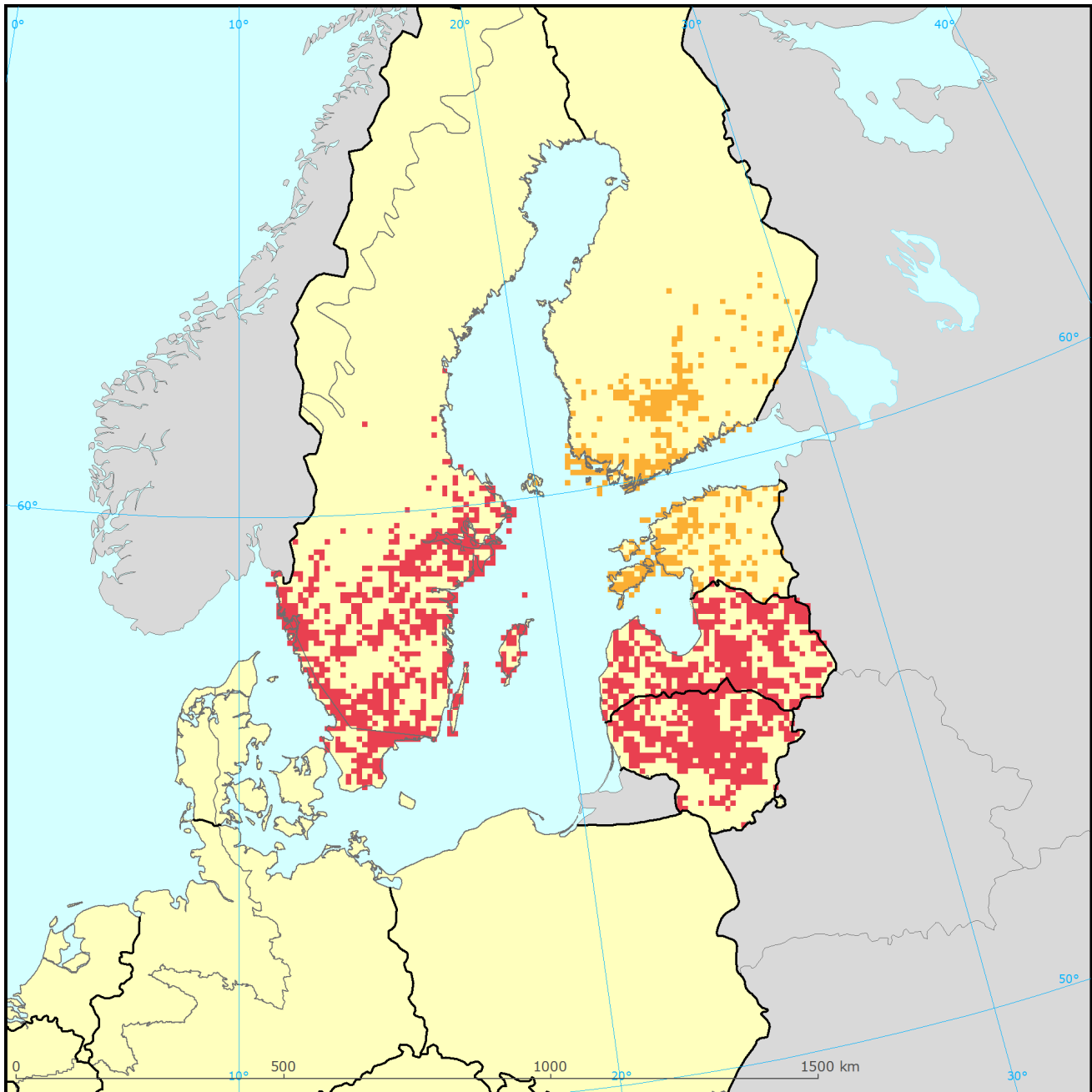
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	94	U2	
CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	6	U2	

See the endnote for more information<sup>1</sup>

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



Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 9020**

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					
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	10.0	U2	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	14.0	U1+	Changed method
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	20.5	U2-	
LV	BOR	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	21.5	U1-	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	34.0	U2	Better data
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	100.0	U2	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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	30
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	20
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
K04	Interspecific floral relations	20
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	10

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	33
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	22
K04	Interspecific floral relations	22
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	11
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	11

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## 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

	BOR	CON
EE	98	
FI	31	
LT	x	
LV	22	
SE	50	8

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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	63
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	13
3.2	Adapt forest management	13
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	13

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=9020>

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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.