



91L0 *Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (Erythronio-carpinion)*

Habitat code	91L0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Illyrian oak-hornbeam forest (91L0) can be found in the southern Europe in the Alpine-Dinaric and Balkan region where it occurs in submontane level. This woodland type occupies either calcareous or siliceous soils. The tree layer is dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) or sessile oak (*Q. petraea*) sometimes including Turkey oak (*Q. cerris*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). The ground layer rich in plant species.

The conservation status is “Unfavourable Inadequate” in the Continental, Mediterranean and Panonian region. In the Mediterranean region only Italy, and in the Panonian only Hungary report the habitat. The Alpine region assessed as “Unfavourable Bad” with negative trend due to the Italian national report. Only one member state reported “Favourable” conservation status and that was Romania.

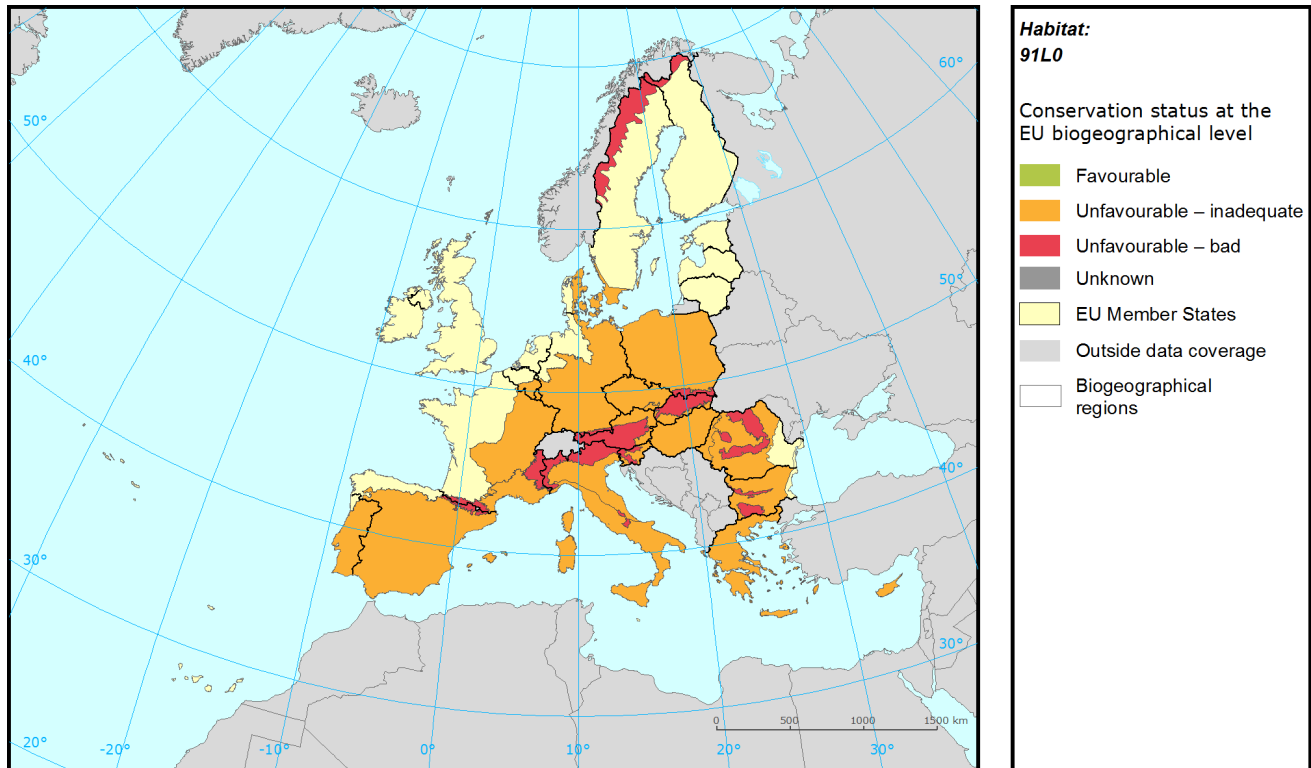
Among main threats can be named forestry and road constructions.

Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status. Moreover some of the member states did not reported this habitat in 2001-2006 report.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



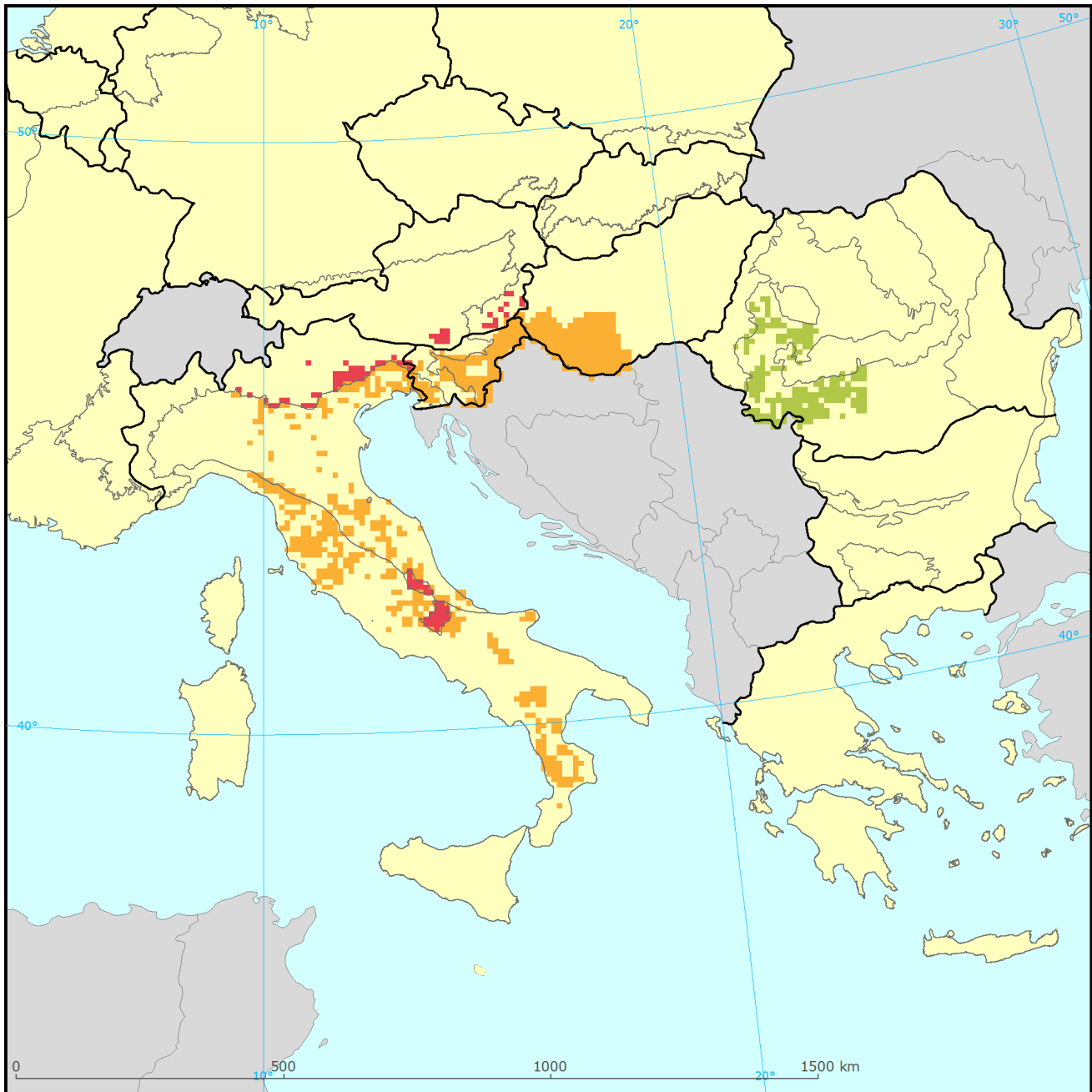
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	10	FV	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	48	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	25	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	17	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 91L0

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	U2	U2	U2	x	8.7		
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	68.9	U1	Changed method
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	22.3	FV	Changed method
AT	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	2.5		
IT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	32.7	U1	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		40.7		
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	24.1	FV	Changed method
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0		
HU	PAN	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0	U2	Changed method

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	50
A11	Other agriculture activities	13
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	13
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	13
J01	Fire and fire suppression	13

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	36
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	18
A11	Other agriculture activities	9
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9

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	PAN
AT	0	20		
HU				82
IT	26	30	12	
RO		34		
SI	19	29		

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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
3.2	Adapt forest management	32
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	16
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	11
6.4	Manage landscape features	11
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	11
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	5

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=91L0>

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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.