



91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak-sessile oak forests

Habitat code	91M0
Priority	No
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Sub-continental thermo-xerophile *Quercus cerris*, *Q. petraea* or *Q. frainetto* and related deciduous oaks, locally of *Q. pedunculiflora* or *Q. virgiliana* forests distributed generally between 250 and 600 (800) m

above sea level and developed on varied substrates: limestones, andesites, basalt, loess, clay, sand, etc., on slightly acidic, usually deep brown soils. *Acer tataricum*, *Carpinus orientalis*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Ligustrum vulgare* and *Euonymus europaeus* are common trees and shrubs here.

Overall conclusion for CON bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects for Austria, Bulgaria and Italy. Non genuine change concluded for CON bioregion. Overall conclusion “U1”, BLS bioregion is represented by Bulgaria, the first reporting period. Overall conclusion for ALP bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects for both reported countries. Non genuine change concluded for ALP bioregion. Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects for Italy. Non genuine change concluded in bioregion. Greek Area data are incorrect and were not taken into the account. Overall conclusion “U1”, STE bioregion is represented by Romania, the first reporting period. Overall conclusion for PAN bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status of Area, Structure & functions and Future prospects for Both countries. Non genuine change concluded in bioregion. Previous CS was re-evaluated but target 1 remains the same B+.

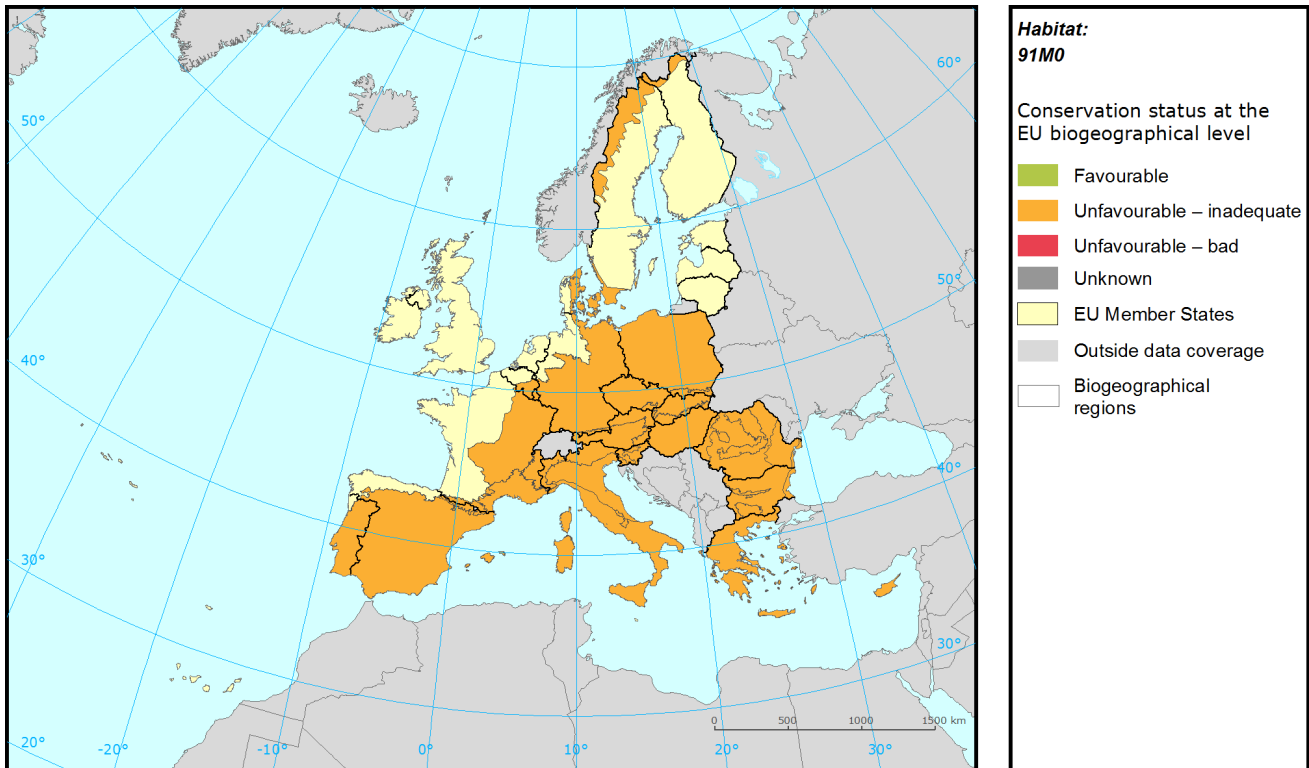
To the most important threats belong grazing, problematic native species, forestry clearance, forest replanting (non native trees), removal of dead and dying trees, burning down, discontinuous urbanisation, groundwater abstractions for agriculture, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), removal of forest undergrowth, droughts and less precipitations.

The most important pressures are removal of dead and dying trees), forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, forest replanting (non native trees), burning down, species composition change (succession), groundwater abstractions for agriculture, grazing, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), removal of forest undergrowth, roads, motorways and discontinuous urbanisation.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



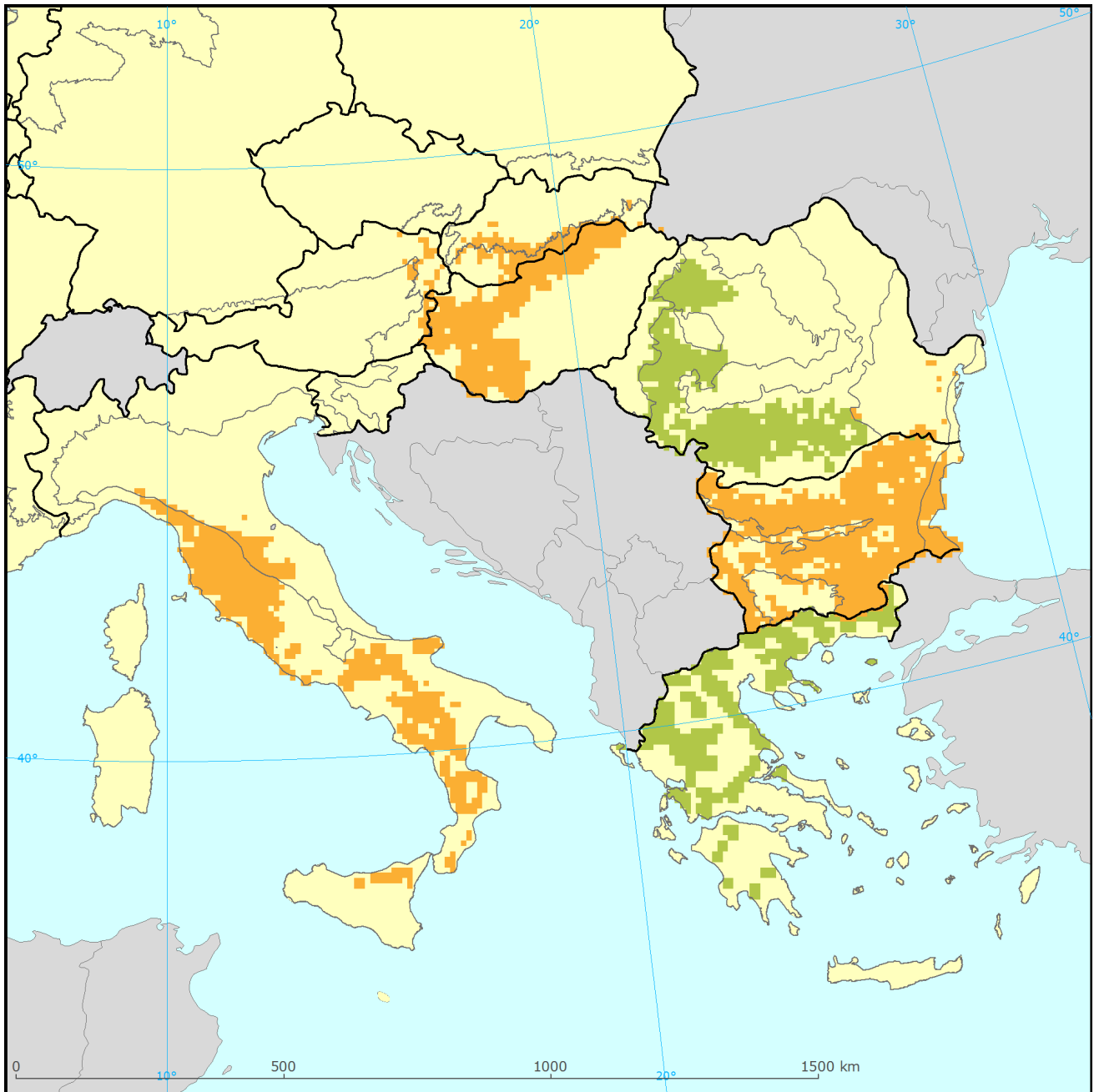
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	4	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	49	XX	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	29	FV	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16	U2	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	0.6	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 91M0

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	U1	U1	U1	x				
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	64.4			
SK	ALP	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	35.6	U1		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0			
AT	CON	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	2.0			
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	52.0			
IT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	4.1			
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		41.8			
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		32.3	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	67.7			
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	88.1	U2	Changed method	
SK	PAN	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	11.9	U1		
RO	STE	FV	FV	U1	U1		100.0			

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	20
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	20
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	20
I01	Invasive alien species	20
I02	Problematic native species	20

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
I02	Problematic native species	33
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	17
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	17
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	17
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	17

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	BLS	CON	MED	PAN	STE
AT	62		54			
BG	90	68	53			
HU					62	
IT			2	11		
RO			20			59
SK	47				20	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	37
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	21
3.2	Adapt forest management	21
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	16
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	5

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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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=91M0>

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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.