

# Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex I habitat types (Annex D)

CODE: **91D0**

NAME: **91D0 Bog woodland**

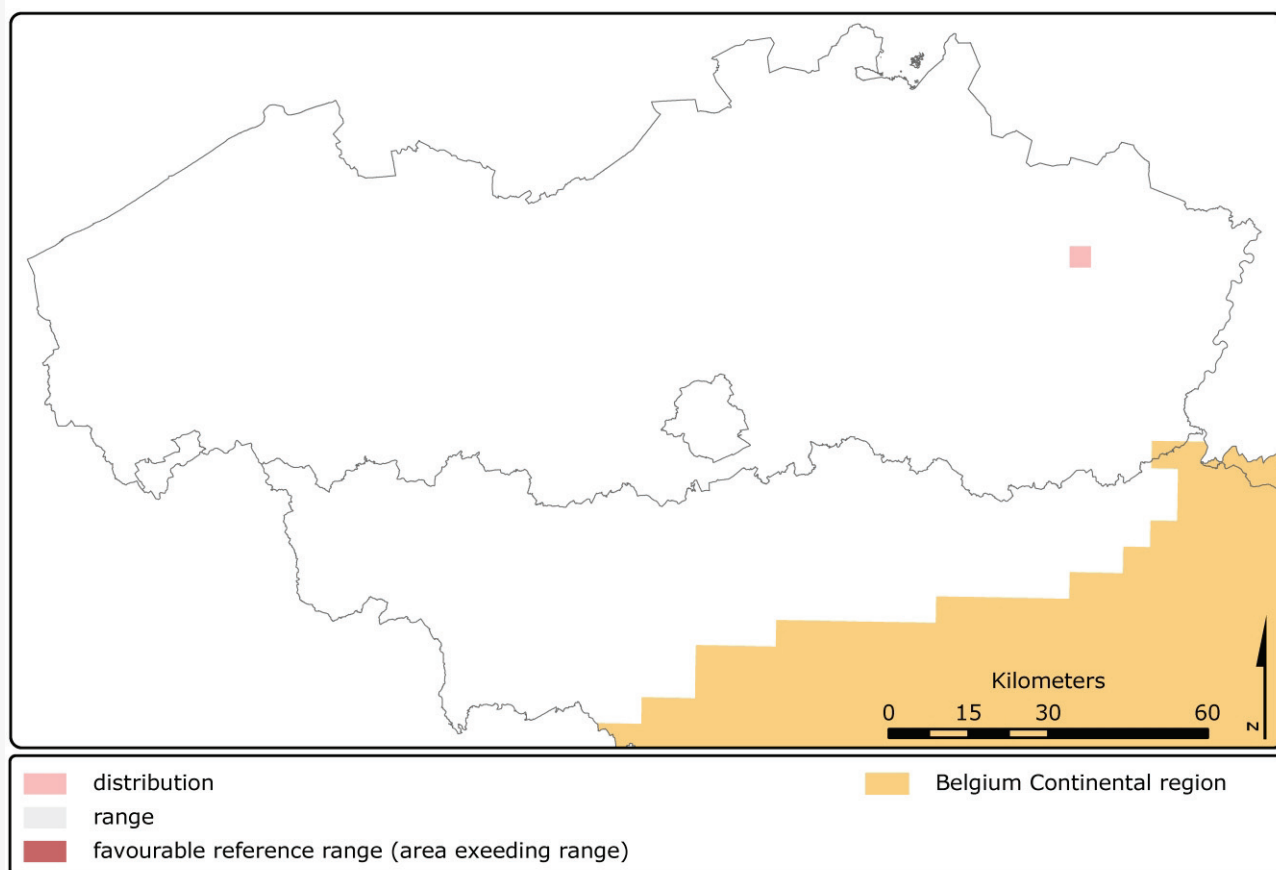
## 1. National level

Biogeographic regions and/or marine regions concerned within the member state: **ATL CON**

## 2. Biogeographical or marine level

### 2.1 Biogeographic region or marine region: Atlantic

Thomaes A., Vandekerckhove K. & Paelinckx D. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitat 91D0 (Bog woodland) for the Belgian Atlantic region, In: Paelinckx D., Van Landuyt W. & De Bruyn L. (ed.). Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitats and species. Report of the Research Institute for Nature and Forest, INBO.R.2008.15. Brussels. In prep



2.2 Published sources and/or websites [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](http://www.inbo.be/natura2000be)

### 2.3 Range of the habitat type in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area of range in km <sup>2</sup>	16.0
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1997-2005
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)

2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km <sup>2</sup> (optional)	N/A
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Other (specify)	N/A

## 2.4 Area covered by habitat type in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Surface area of the habitat type (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.01
2.4.2 Date of area estimation	1997-2005
2.4.3 Method used for area estimation	Ground based survey (based on field mapping, possibly using stratified random sampling)
2.4.4 Quality of data on area	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
2.4.5 Area trend	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.4.7 Area trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Other (specify)	N/A
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A
2.4.10 Main pressures	120 Fertilisation 310 Peat extraction 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 730 Military manouvres 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits 810 Drainage 952 - eutrophication
2.4.11 Threats	120 Fertilisation 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 952 - eutrophication

## 2.5 Complementary information

2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	16
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Much more than field 2.4.1 0.01
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> / Honck.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Myrica gale</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> / (L.) Huds.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Trientalis europaea</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> / L.
2.5.4 Typical species assessment	The specific structures and functions are approached by expert judgement considering the forest structure.
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional)	The habitat 91D0 is only marginally present in the Atlantic part of Belgium (status D) where it has only very limited potentials. The development of the habitat from low bogs to raised bogs takes

	many decennia. The present fall out of nitrogen and the warming of the climate further reduces the potential for this habitat.	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.4) Area	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.5) Structure and function, including typical species	Bad (U2)	N/A
Future prospects	Bad (U2)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A

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