

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

CODE: **91E0**

NAME: **91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)**

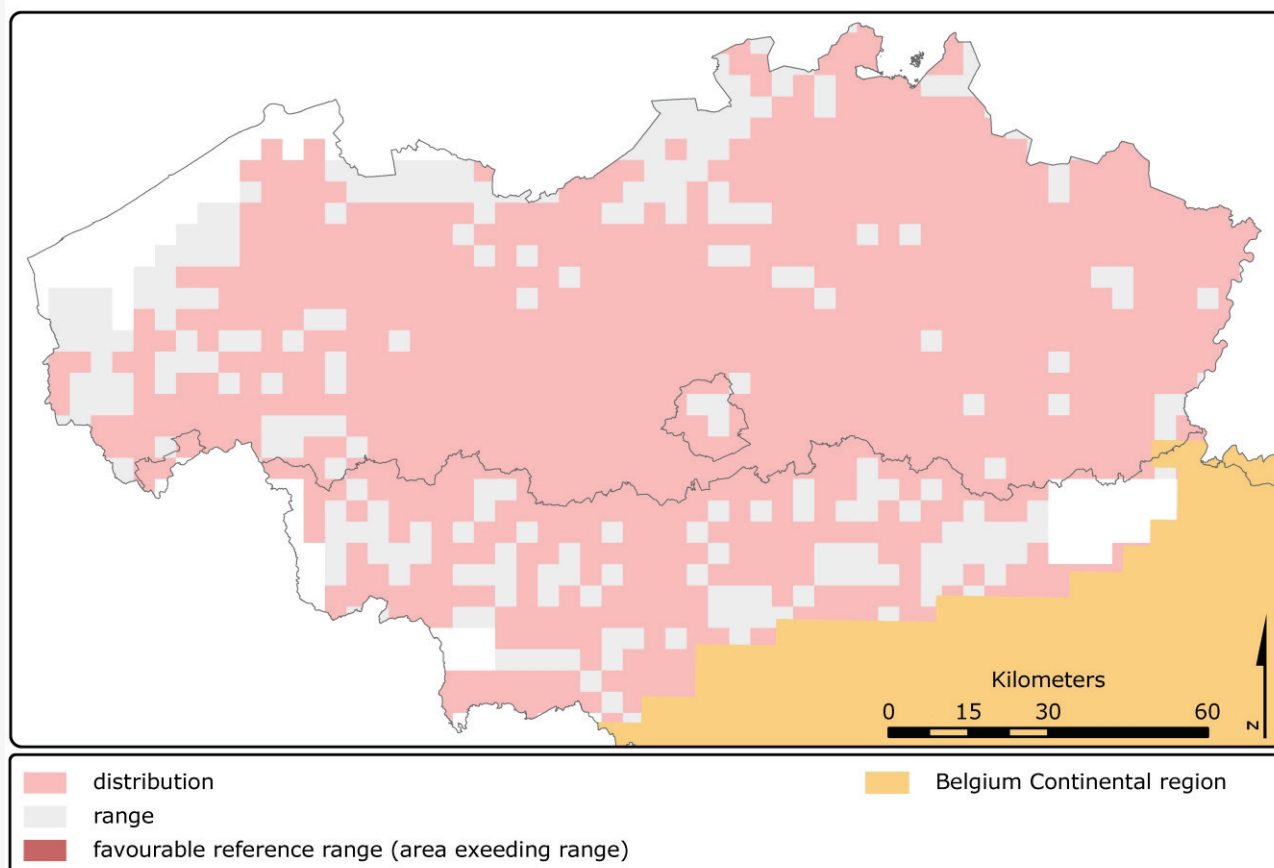
1. National level

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., Vandekerkhove K. & Paelinckx D. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitat 91E0 (Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)) 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

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

2.3.1 Surface area of range in km² | 17616

2.3.2 Date of range determination | 1997-2005

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km ² (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 ²)	188
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	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.4.5 Area trend	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude (km ²)	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	<p>160 General Forestry management 162 - artificial planting 163 - forest replanting 164 - forestry clearance 165 - removal of forest undergrowth 166 - removal of dead and dying trees 167 - forest exploitation without replanting 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 801 - polderisation 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits 810 Drainage 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 853 - management of water levels 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 952 - eutrophication 954 - invasion by a species</p>
2.4.11 Threats	<p>162 - artificial planting 163 - forest replanting 164 - forestry clearance 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 701 - water pollution 702 - air pollution 810 Drainage 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 853 - management of water levels 952 - eutrophication 954 - invasion by a species</p>

2.5 Complementary information

2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km ²)	17616
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km ²)	188
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Calamagrostis canescens</i> / (Weber) Roth
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Caltha palustris</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Caltha palustris</i> L. var. <i>araneosa</i> v. Steenis
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> / (L.) R. Brown
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Cardamine amara</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Carex elongata</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Carex paniculata</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Carex pendula</i> / Huds.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Carex strigosa</i> / Huds.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Corydalis solida</i> / (L.) Clairv.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Elymus caninus</i> / (L.) L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> / Ehrh.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Festuca gigantea</i> / (L.) Vill.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Gagea lutea</i> / (L.) Ker-Gawl.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Galium palustre</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Primula elatior</i> / (L.) Hill
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Ribes nigrum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i> / L.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> / Schott
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Viola palustris</i> / L.
2.5.4 Typical species assessment	The specific structures and functions are approached by the forest structure (e.g. amount of degrading or invasive exotic species, standing dead wood, stand age, presence of shrub layer) as determined in the Flemish and Walloon forest inventory. The degree of habitat fragmentation is also taken into account. The typical species helped us to approach the distribution.
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional)	N/A

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.4) Area	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.5) Structure and function, including typical species	Bad (U2)	N/A
Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A