

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

CODE: **9160**

NAME: **9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli**

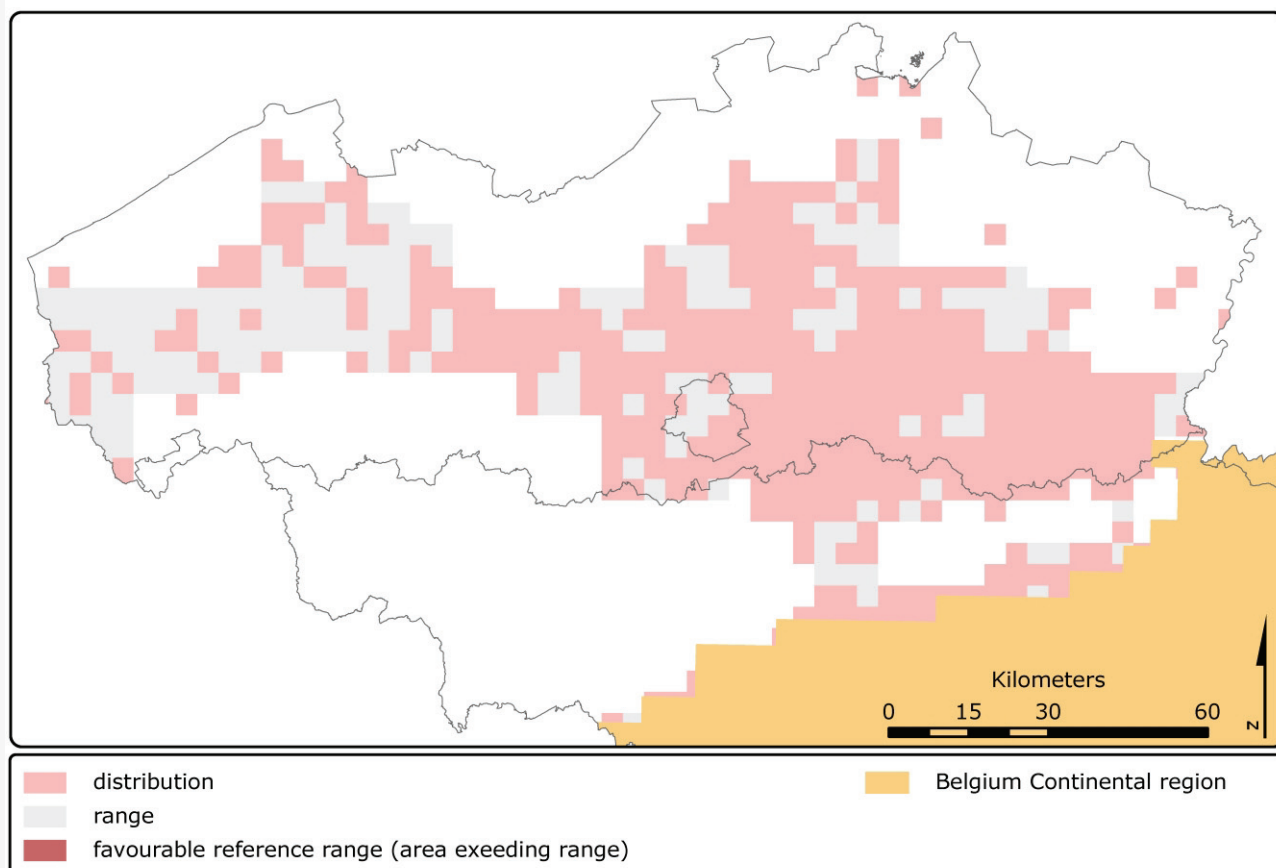
1. National level

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 9160 (Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli) 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/natura2000

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

2.3.1 Surface area of range in km² | 8633

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	1994-2005
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)	116
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	150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 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 501 - paths, tracks, cycling tracks 702 - air pollution 950 Biocenotic evolution 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification
2.4.11 Threats	162 - artificial planting 163 - forest replanting 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 702 - air pollution 950 Biocenotic evolution 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification

2.5 Complementary information

2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km ²)	8633
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km ²)	116
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> / (L.) Beauv.
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> / (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> / (L.) Schott
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> / (Huds.) Gaudin

2.5.3 Typical species	Oxalis acetosella / L.	
2.5.3 Typical species	Potentilla sterilis / (L.) Garcke	
2.5.3 Typical species	Valeriana repens / Host	
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	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	N/A
Overall assessment	Inadequate (U1)	N/A