

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

CODE: **9120**

NAME: **9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)**

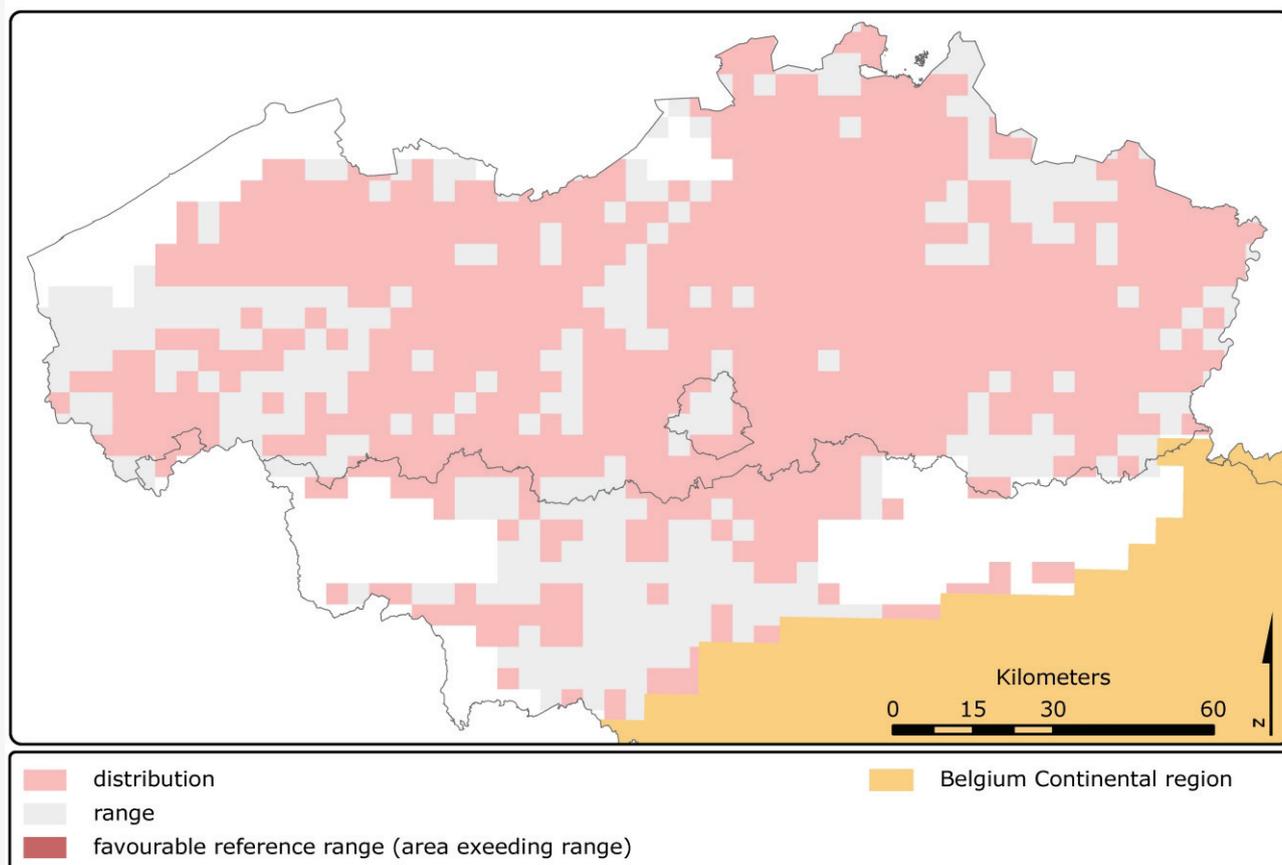
## 1. National level

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 9120 (Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)) 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](http://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 km<sup>2</sup> 15980

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 km2 (optional)	0
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
<b>2.4 Area covered by habitat type in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>	
2.4.1 Surface area of the habitat type (km2)	236
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	Increasing (+)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude (km2)	N/A
2.4.7 Area trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Natural processes
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 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification 954 - invasion by a species
2.4.11 Threats	162 - artificial planting 163 - forest replanting 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 702 - air pollution 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification 954 - invasion by a species
<b>2.5 Complementary information</b>	
2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km2)	15980
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km2)	236
2.5.3 Typical species	Carex pilulifera
2.5.3 Typical species	Holcus mollis
2.5.3 Typical species	Convallaria majalis

2.5.3 Typical species	Maianthemum bifolium	
2.5.3 Typical species	Oxalis acetosella	
2.5.3 Typical species	Teucrium scorodonia	
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.	
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional)	N/A	
<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	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