

Linking in situ vegetation data to the EUNIS habitat classification: results for forest habitats

Annex 1

Annex 1 contains the EUNIS forest habitat types in the EUNIS habitat classification (2007) with the currently proposed revision.

Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
B1 Coastal dunes and sandy shores	B1.7	Coastal dune woods	Coastal dune woodland		Deciduous or evergreen woodlands variously dominated by durmast oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), mixed broadleaves, evergreen oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), Scot's Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), thermophilous pines (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) or willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) on stable dune sands along the Baltic, Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts, often indistinguishable from equivalent forests further inland.	Coastal dunes colonised by woodland or riparian thickets.
G1 Broadleaved deciduous woodland	G1.1	Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant [Alnus], [Betula], [Populus] or [Salix]	Temperate and boreal softwood riparian woodland		Willow- and poplar- (<i>Salix</i> - and <i>Populus</i> -) dominated woodland of periodically inundated terraces and shoals with deposition of nutrient-rich alluvium in the active floodplains of rivers through the lowlands of the boreal, nemoral, submediterranean and steppe zones	Riparian woods of the boreal, boreo-nemoral, nemoral and submediterranean and steppe zones, with one or few dominant species, typically Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix. Includes woods dominated by narrow-leaved willows <i>Salix alba</i> , <i>Salix eleagnos</i> , <i>Salix purpurea</i> , <i>Salix viminalis</i> in all zones including the mediterranean. Excludes riverine scrub of broad-leaved willows, e.g. <i>Salix aurita</i> , <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>Salix pentandra</i> (F9.1).

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G1.2	Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland	Temperate and boreal hardwood riparian woodland		Ash-alder (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> / <i>A. incana</i>) and mixed deciduous broadleaved woodland of fresh mineral soils on less-frequently flooded river terraces and flushed valley sides in the lowlands and foothills of the nemoral and boreal zones and locally in the submediterranean.	Mixed riparian forests, sometimes structurally complex and species-rich, of floodplains and of galleries beside slow- and fast-flowing rivers of the nemoral, boreo-nemoral, steppe and submediterranean zones. Gallery woods with <i>Acer</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> or <i>Ulmus</i> , together with species listed for G1.1. Floodplain woodland characterized by mixtures of <i>Alnus</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Populus</i> , <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> , <i>Salix</i> .
	G1.3	Mediterranean riparian woodland	Mediterranean and Macaronesian riparian woodland		Deciduous broadleaved woodland, most commonly dominated by poplars (<i>Populus</i>), willows (<i>Salix</i>), oriental plane (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>) or Liquidambar, on periodically flooded alluvium or gravel terraces and streambanks in humid localities in the mediterranean zone and Macaronesia. Also includes streamside <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> var. <i>fontqueri</i>) woodlands in Spain.	Alluvial forests and gallery woods of the mediterranean region. Dominance may be of a single species, of few species or mixed with many species including <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Liquidambar</i> , <i>Platanus</i> , <i>Populus</i> , <i>Salix</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> . Excludes mediterranean <i>Salix</i> woods (G1.1) and shrubby riparian vegetation (F9.3).
	G1.4	Broadleaved swamp woodland not on acid peat	Broadleaved swamp woodland on non-acid peat		Deciduous broadleaved woodland, commonly dominated by alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>A. incana</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) or aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>) on non-acid peat with ground water at or seasonally above the surface in swamps through the lowlands of the nemoral and boreal zones.	Broadleaved swamp woodland not on acid peat. Includes <i>Alnus</i> , <i>Populus</i> , <i>Quercus</i> swamp woods. Excludes <i>Salix</i> carr, with shrubby willows, e.g. <i>Salix aurita</i> , <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>Salix pentandra</i> (F9.2).

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	G1.5	Broadleaved swamp woodland on acid peat	Broadleaved swamp woodland on acid peat		Deciduous broadleaved or mixed woodland on acid peat on or around active bogs and poor fens with nutrient-poor ground waters occurring through the atlantic and boreal zones and locally, where ground conditions permit, in the continental zone. Usually dominated by birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>) but with increasing amounts of Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) towards the boreal zone.	Broadleaved woodland on wet acid peat, dominated by <i>Betula pubescens</i> or rarely <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , sometimes with an admixture of conifers or shrubby <i>Salix</i> species. <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. are normally prominent in the ground vegetation.
	G1.6	[Fagus] woodland		<i>should be divided into two types, because of the high variation within the overall type and the possibility to make a clear division</i>		Forests dominated by beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> in western and central Europe, and <i>Fagus orientalis</i> and other <i>Fagus</i> species in southeastern Europe and the Pontic region. Many montane formations are mixed beech-fir or beech-fir-spruce forests, which are listed under G4.6.

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	G1.6a		<i>Fagus</i> woodland on non-acid soils		Beech- (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and <i>F. orientalis</i>) dominated woodland of base-rich to neutral, oligotrophic to mesotrophic, mineral soils occurring through the atlantic and continental zones, and reaching into the alpine and, at higher altitudes, the submediterranean region. Associated trees, including evergreen conifers like fir (<i>Abies alba</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) which figures at the altitudinal limit, are always subordinate in cover and usually in height, though broadleaved associates are more extensive and diverse on richer soils and, like the usually sparse shrub layer, show regional climate-related variation. The field layer can be species-rich.	
	G1.6b		<i>Fagus</i> woodland on acid soils		Beech- (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and <i>F. orientalis</i>) dominated woodland of oligotrophic, base-poor mineral soils through the atlantic and continental zones, into the alpine and, at higher altitudes, the submediterranean zone. Associated broadleaved trees are few and always subordinate in cover, though oaks may be co-dominant. Evergreen conifers like fir (<i>Abies alba</i>) and, at the altitudinal limit, spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) can figure as minority canopy components. The field layer is generally species-poor.	

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	G1.7	Thermophilous deciduous woodland	Thermophilous deciduous woodland		Deciduous or evergreen woodland of thermophilous and drought-resistant trees, especially oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), with a subordinate tier of regionally varied associates, through the sub-mediterranean zones, drier and warmer situations further north, extending into more humid higher altitudes in the mediterranean zone.	Forests or woods of submediterranean climate regions and supramediterranean altitudinal levels, and of western Eurasian steppe and substeppe zones, dominated by deciduous or semideciduous thermophilous <i>Quercus</i> species or by other southern trees such as <i>Carpinus orientalis</i> , <i>Castanea sativa</i> or <i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i> . Thermophilous deciduous trees may, under local microclimatic or edaphic conditions, replace the evergreen oak forests in mesomediterranean or thermomediterranean areas, and occur locally to the north in central and western Europe.
	G1.8	Acidophilous [<i>Quercus</i>]-dominated woodland	Acidophilous <i>Quercus</i> woodland		Oak-dominated woodland (mainly <i>Quercus robur</i> and <i>Q. petraea</i> but also other regional species) of impoverished acid soils through the atlantic and continental zones, where beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) is a potential competitor and extending northwards into the boreal zone where Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) increasingly figures in the canopy. Associated floras are generally rather poor but show some regional distinctiveness and towards the very humid western Atlantic seaboard have extraordinary richness of ferns and cryptogams.	Forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> or <i>Quercus petraea</i> on acid soils with an herb layer mostly constituted by the ecological groups of <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Holcus mollis</i> , and of <i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> , <i>Convallaria majalis</i> , <i>Hieracium sabaudum</i> , <i>Hypericum pulchrum</i> , <i>Luzula pilosa</i> , and the mosses <i>Polytrichum formosum</i> and <i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> .

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	G1.9	Non-riverine woodland with [Betula], [Populus tremula] or [Sorbus aucuparia]		<i>should be divided into two types</i>		Forests or woods dominated by Betula, Populus tremula or Sorbus aucuparia. Excludes swamp woods (G1.4), woods on wet peat (G1.5) and riparian woods (G1.1).
	G1.9a		Boreal and nemoral <i>Betula</i> woodlands on mineral soils		Open, low canopy climax birch woodlands (<i>Betula pubescens</i> ssp. <i>czerepanovii</i> = <i>B. tortuosa</i> or ssp. <i>carpatica</i>) with a heathy or herb-rich field layer in the boreal region and nemoral mountains of Cantabria and the Sudeten.	
	G1.9b		Mediterranean <i>Betula</i> and <i>Populus tremula</i> woodlands on mineral soils		Diverse climax woodlands dominated by birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i> and its vicariants) or aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>) on usually acidic mineral soils in humid ravines and gorges in the sub-alpine Pyrenees, Corsica, the Apennines and, Sicily, with associated floras characteristic of the local climatic conditions.	
	G1.A	Meso- and eutrophic [Quercus], [Carpinus], [Fraxinus], [Acer], [Tilia], [Ulmus] and related woodland	Mesotrophic and eutrophic deciduous woodland, not dominated by <i>Fagus</i>		Deciduous mixed broadleaved woodland on drought-free mineral soils, neutral to base-rich and of moderate to high nutrient status, through the lowlands and foothills of the nemoral zone extending locally into the boreal and submediterranean zones and pannonian region. The tree canopy is often diverse and structurally complex with a rich and extensive understorey and field layer showing striking regional variation and an often distinctive vernal aspect.	Woods, typically with mixed canopy composition, on rich and moderately rich soils. Includes woods dominated by Acer, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Quercus (especially Quercus petraea and Quercus robur), Tilia and Ulmus. Excludes acid Quercus woodland (G1.8) and woodland with a large representation of southern species such as Fraxinus ornus or Quercus pubescens (G1.7).

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	G1.B	Non-riverine [Alnus] woodland]	Non-riverine <i>Alnus</i> woodland on mineral soil			Nonriparian, nonmarshy woods dominated by <i>Alnus</i> spp.
	G1.C	Highly artificial broadleaved deciduous forestry plantations	Broadleaved deciduous plantations of non site-native trees			
	G1.D	Fruit and nut tree orchards		<i>not a woodland and should be removed (it could go into EUNIS group I)</i>		
G2 Broadleaved evergreen woodland	G2.1	Mediterranean evergreen [Quercus] woodland	Mediterranean evergreen <i>Quercus</i> woodland		Woodland dominated by evergreen broadleaved oaks (most widely <i>Quercus ilex</i>) with associated sclerophyllous and lauriphyllous trees and shrubs in the summer-drought climate of the mediterranean lowlands and foothills. The tree canopy is often low and much modified, with widespread transitions to scrubby maquis/matorral and open dehesa/montado wood pasture.	Woodland with dominant evergreen arborescent <i>Quercus</i> , e.g. <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> , <i>Quercus coccifera</i> , <i>Quercus ilex</i> , <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> , <i>Quercus suber</i>
	G2.2	Eurasian continental sclerophyllous woodland	Mainland lauriphyllous woodland		Evergreen lauriphyllous short-stature woodland, often dominant by bay (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>) or strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>) in warm temperate oceanic and hyper-humid situations, now surviving as small relics in sheltered situations like ravines along the Atlantic coast of Portugal and Spain and in Sardinia, southern Italy and Sicily. Typically species-poor with an associated flora similar to G2.1.	Lauriphyllous and mixed lauriphyllous-xerophyllous evergreen forests of the Warm-Temperate Humid zones of the Eurasian continent and continental shelf islands and of humid enclaves within the Mediterranean zones. Lauriphyllous forests of the oceanic Macaronesian archipelagoes are listed separately under G2.3.

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	G2.3	Macaronesian [Laurus] woodland	Macaronesian lauriphyllous woodland		Evergreen lauriphyllous woodland on deep soils in the hyper-humid, frostfree, fog belt of the Macaronesian hills. The tree and shrub canopy is very diverse and rich in endemics, with striking differences related to climatic conditions across the different island groups, local topography and long isolation of the floras.	Humid to hyper-humid, mist-bound, luxuriant, evergreen, lauriphyllous forests of the cloud belt of the Macaronesian islands, extremely rich in floral and faunal species, among which many are restricted to these communities. Genera such as Picconia, Semele, Gesnouinia, Lactucosonchus, Ixanthus are entirely endemic to these communities, while others, such as Isoplexis, Visnea and Phyllis reach in them their maximum development; in addition, each of the formations of the various archipelagoes harbours distinctive endemic species. Laurel forests are the most complex and remarkable relict of the humid subtropical vegetation of the Miocene-Pliocene late Tertiary of southern Europe. Areas of intact forests have been drastically reduced to a level below which the preservation of their elements could not be sustained.

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	G2.4	[<i>Olea europaea</i>] - [<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>] woodland	<i>Olea oleaster-Ceratonia siliqua</i> woodland		Olive (<i>Olea europea</i>), carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) and mastic (<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>) woodland with a tall, closed tree canopy in the drought-prone lowlands and foothills of the Mediterranean and Macaronesia.	Thermo-Mediterranean or thermo-Canarian woodland dominated by arborescent <i>Olea europaea</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> , <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> , <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> , <i>Myrtus communis</i> or, in the Canary Islands, by <i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cerasiformis</i> and <i>Pistacia atlantica</i> . Most formations will be listed as arborescent matorral F5.1, but a few stands have a sufficiently tall, closed canopy to qualify for this unit.
	G2.5	[Phoenix] groves	<i>Phoenix</i> groves		Fragmentary woodlands of palms (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.) and dragon trees (<i>Dracaena</i> spp.), dependent on periodic torrents, often along temporary stream-sides, in the very dry to arid eastern Mediterranean and Macaronesian lowlands.	Woods, often riparian, formed by palm trees of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian zones, <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> of Crete and western Anatolia, and <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> of the Canary Islands.
	G2.6	[<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>] woods	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> woodland		Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) dominated woodland occurring in scattered localities across Europe and probably an arborescent survival of G3.9 <i>Taxus</i> woodland at middle altitudes in the Mediterranean zone and of G1.6 <i>Fagus</i> and G1.8 <i>Quercus</i> in the nemoral lowlands.	Woods dominated by tall arborescent <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . They occur in the supra-Mediterranean level of Sardinia and Corsica and in Atlantic mountains of northwestern Spain, mostly as a facies of relict yewholly forests G3.9. Other scattered occurrences exist in the nemoral zone of western Europe, as facies of beech forest G1.6 or acidophilous oak forest G1.8.

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	G2.7	Canary Island heath woodland	Macaronesian heathy woodland		Small-stature woodland variously dominated by arborescent ericoids, laurels (<i>Laurus</i> spp.), strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>) and Canarian holly (<i>Ilex canariensis</i>) in situations that range from cold and hyper-humid slopes and exposed fog-bound outcrops to sub-humid and dry foothills of Madeira and the Canaries.	Very tall, forest-like, formations dominated by <i>Erica arborea</i> , <i>Myrica faya</i> , <i>Arbutus canariensis</i> or <i>Visnea mocanera</i> , occurring naturally in the most wind-exposed and the driest stations within the 'monte verde' of the Canary Island cloud belt; they also occur extensively as degradation stages of the <i>Laurus</i> woodland G2.3 or as secondary colonists.
	G2.8	Highly artificial broadleaved evergreen forestry plantations	Broadleaved evergreen plantations of non site-native trees			Cultivated evergreen broad-leaved tree formations planted for the production of wood, composed of exotic species, of native species out of their natural range, or of native species planted in clearly unnatural stands, often as monocultures.
	G2.9		Evergreen orchards and groves is not a woodland and should be removed (it could go into EUNIS group I)			
G3 Coniferous woodland	G3.1	[<i>Abies</i>] and [<i>Picea</i>] woodland		<i>should be divided into three types (according to dominant species and geographic distribution)</i>		Woodland dominated by <i>Abies</i> or <i>Picea</i> .

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	G3.1a		Temperate mountain <i>Picea</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland dominated by spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> and, in the Dinaric mountains, relict <i>P. omorika</i>), often with some fir (<i>Abies alba</i>) on usually acidic, even very oligotrophic, wet, cold or rocky soils in the montane and sub-alpine belts of nemoral mountains.	
	G3.1b		Temperate mountain <i>Abies</i> woodland		Woodlands of fir (<i>Abies alba</i>) in nemoral mountains, often with beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) towards the sub-montane limit, spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) where site conditions are harsher at higher altitudes. On generally acidic soils though extending on to more base-rich and mesotrophic soils where distinctive contingents of herbs augment or replace the usually heathy field layer.	
	G3.1c		Mediterranean mountain <i>Abies</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodlands of more sunless or fog-bound slopes and gullies in the lower to mid altitudinal belts of mediterranean mountains where firs of very limited distribution dominate in highly distinctive relic stands: Spanish fir (<i>Abies pinsapo</i>), Greek fir (<i>A. cephalonica</i>), King Boris's fir (<i>A. borisiiregis</i>), Apennine or Sicilian stands of silver fir (<i>A. alba</i>) and Sicilian fir (<i>A. nebrodensis</i>).	

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	G3.2	Alpine [Larix] - [Pinus cembra] woodland	Temperate subalpine <i>Larix-Pinus</i> woodland		Coniferous, in part deciduous, woodland of larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>) or Arolla pine (<i>Pinus cembra</i>) in the mid sub-alpine belt of temperate mountains in the central Alps and Carpathians with long but shallow snow-lie and a short growing season. Dwarf mountain pine (<i>P. mugo</i>), spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>), fir (<i>Abies alba</i>), rhododendrons and other sub-shrubs are never more than subordinate but various whitebeams (<i>Sorbus</i> spp.) are characteristic associates.	Forests of the subalpine and sometimes montane levels of the Alps and the Carpathians, dominated by <i>Larix decidua</i> or <i>Pinus cembra</i> ; the two species may form either pure or mixed stands, and may be associated with <i>Picea abies</i> or, in the western Alps, <i>Pinus uncinata</i> .
	G3.3	[<i>Pinus uncinata</i>] woodland		<i>[Pinus uncinata] woodland should be merged into G3.2 (this category corresponds to the same phytosociological units, with Pinus species as the usual dominant)</i>		Mostly subalpine forests of the Alps, the Jura, the Pyrenees and the Iberian Range, dominated by <i>Pinus uncinata</i> , usually open and with a very developed shrubby understory.

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	G3.4	[<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>] woodland south of the taiga		<i>should be divided into three types</i>		G3.4 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> woodland south of the taiga: Forests of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>sylvestris</i> and <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>hamata</i> of the Nemoral and Mediterranean zones and of their transitions to the Steppe zone. Included are, in particular, the forests of Scotland, of the Alpine system, of the Mediterranean peninsulas, of the lowlands of Central Europe, of the East European Nemoral zone and its adjacent wooded steppes, formed by <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>sylvestris</i> , as well as those of Anatolia, of the Caucasus and of Crimea, formed by <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>hamata</i> . Excluded are the formations situated within the range of natural lowland occurrence of <i>Picea abies</i> .
			G3.4a Temperate continental <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> woodland		Woodlands dominated by pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), often with some birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> and <i>B. pubescens</i>), aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>) and various whitebeams (<i>Sorbus</i> spp.), on acidic to base-rich soils through the north nemoral zone and into the hemi-boreal.	

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			G3.4b Temperate and submediterranean montane <i>Pinus sylvestris-nigra</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodlands, generally dominated by either Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) or black pine (<i>P. nigra</i> and, towards the southern limit, various subspecies), less commonly with some spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) and deciduous associates, often in isolated and small stands on base-rich soils through the mountains of the south temperate and sub-mediterranean zones.	
			G3.4c Mediterranean montane <i>Pinus sylvestris-nigra</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland of more drought-prone situations at scattered localities through the mountains of the mediterranean zone, dominated by black pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>) and, except on Mediterranean islands, sometimes with subordinate Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), both trees often occurring as vicariant forms in different localities.	
	G3.5	[<i>Pinus nigra</i>] woodland		<i>should to be merged into the G3.4b and G3.4c types</i>		Forests dominated by pines of the <i>Pinus nigra</i> group.
	G3.6	Subalpine mediterranean [Pinus] woodland	Mediterranean and Balkan subalpine <i>Pinus heldreichii-peucis</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland of timberlines in the mountains of the Balkans and southern Italy, dominated by Bosnian pine (<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>) on base-rich soils in more sunny and drought-prone situations or by Macedonian pine (<i>P. peuce</i>) on siliceous soils.	Woods of <i>Pinus heldreichii</i> , <i>Pinus leucodermis</i> or <i>Pinus peuce</i> .

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	G3.7	Lowland to montane mediterranean [Pinus] woodland (excluding [Pinus nigra])	Mediterranean lowland to submontane <i>Pinus</i> woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland dominated by various thermophilous pines: Maritime pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i> in eastern mediterranean and warm atlantic zones), Aleppo pine (<i>P. halepensis</i>) and Stone pine (<i>P. pinea</i> all around the southern European coast) and Aegean pine (<i>P. brutia</i> in Greece, Aegean islands and Cyprus), the first three often favouring unstable substrates or preclimax situations.	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic forests of thermophilous pines, mostly appearing as successional stages or plagioclimax replacements of Mediterranean evergreen broadleaved woodland G2.1 or G2.4. Long-established plantations of these pines, within their natural area of occurrence, and with an undergrowth basically similar to that of G2.1 and G2.4, are included.
	G3.8	Canary Island [Pinus canariensis] woodland	<i>Pinus canariensis</i> woodland		Woodland of endemic Canarian pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) occurring mostly at high altitudes in dry sunny situations above the fog belt, locally on foothill rock outcrops and old lava flows, in the western Canary Islands.	Forests of endemic <i>Pinus canariensis</i> , of the dry montane level at around 800 to 2000 m (locally down to 500 and up to 2500 m) in Tenerife, La Palma, Gran Canaria and Hierro, with <i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> , <i>Adenocarpus foliolosus</i> , <i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> , <i>Lotus campylocladus</i> , <i>Lotus hillebrandii</i> , <i>Lotus spartioides</i> , <i>Daphne gnidium</i> , <i>Juniperus cedrus</i> , <i>Micromeria</i> spp.; these forests, of which well-preserved examples have become rare, are the only habitat of <i>Fringilla teydea</i> , <i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i> and <i>Dendrocopos major thanneri</i> .

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G3.9	Coniferous woodland dominated by [Cupressaceae] or [Taxaceae]		<i>should be divided into two types: Taxus baccata woodland and Juniperus-Cupressus woodland and further into mainland and Macaronesia.</i>		Woods dominated by Cupressus sempervirens, Juniperus spp. or Taxus baccata of the nemoral and Mediterranean mountains and hills.
	G3.9a		Taxus baccata woodland		Evergreen woodlands overwhelmingly dominated by yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), sometimes with holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>) and box (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>), maybe in halted successions or as senescent survivals, occurring very locally on base-rich soils in the mediterranean zone and in the British Isles.	
	G3.9b		Mediterranean Cupressaceae woodland		Evergreen woodlands of cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>), junipers (<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> , <i>J. foetidissima</i> , <i>J. drupacea</i> , <i>J. thurifera</i>) or alerce (<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>) with a usually open canopy with scrubby understorey and grassy field layer, on shallow, usually base-rich soils, in dry rocky situations scattered through the mediterranean zone.	

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G3.9c		Macaronesian <i>Juniperus</i> woodland		Evergreen woodlands of endemic macaronesian junipers (<i>Juniperus turbinata</i> ssp. <i>canariensis</i> , <i>J. cedrus</i> ssp. <i>cedrus</i> and ssp. <i>maderensis</i> , <i>J. brevifolia</i>) in diverse habitats as sometimes very small isolated populations, each with distinctive associated floras.	
	G3.A	[Picea] taiga woodland	<i>Picea taiga</i> woodland		Woodland naturally dominated by spruce but frequently with an admixture of some Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) and birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> and <i>B. pubescens</i>) on more mesic soils through the north-eastern continental and boreal regions, often with a subordinate deciduous broadleaf component in the canopy and understorey and rich and varied field-layer, mosses and lichens.	Boreal spruce or spruce-pine forests of Fennoscandia, northeastern Poland, the Baltic States, Belarus and European Russia, with G3.B constituting the westernmost section of the continuous Eurasian northern taiga belt.
	G3.B	Pine taiga woodland	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> taiga woodland		Woodland naturally dominated by Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) but often with some birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> and <i>B. pubescens</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> and <i>P. obovata</i>) on lithomorphic and podsolized soils of dry and barren situations through the north-eastern continental and boreal regions with a generally heathy field layer but, when on eskers, a specialised herb flora.	Boreal pine forests of Fennoscandia, northeastern Poland, the Baltic States, Belarus and European Russia, with G3.A constituting the westernmost section of the continuous Eurasian northern taiga belt.

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G3.C	[Larix] taiga woodland	<i>Larix</i> taiga woodland		Deciduous coniferous woodland of Siberian larch (<i>Larix sibirica</i>) which extends west from its extensive realm in European Russia as small stands with an open, low-stature canopy on patches of moist, nutrient-poor sandy soils among spruce and pine taiga in the Boreal zone.	Boreal larch, forests of Fennoscandia, the Baltic States, Belarus and European Russia, occurring in limited, edaphic pockets within the area dominated by G3.A and G3.B.
	G3.D	Boreal bog conifer woodland	Boreal bog conifer woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland, often open and low-growing, dominated by spruce (<i>Picea abies</i> , especially to the north) or Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , more to the south) and sometimes forming extensive stands on peaty soils on or around bogs or in depressions kept moist by high ground water table, through the Boreal zone.	Woods of <i>Pinus</i> spp. or <i>Picea</i> spp., sometimes mixed with <i>Betula pubescens</i> , colonizing bogs and fens in the boreal and boreonemoral zones.
	G3.E	Nemoral bog conifer woodland	Temperate bog conifer woodland		Evergreen coniferous woodland, often open and low-growing, dominated by Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) or spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) on often drier but sometimes extensive peats, on bog margins or in depressions kept moist by high ground water table, through the nemoral zone.	Woods of <i>Pinus</i> spp. or <i>Picea</i> spp., sometimes mixed with <i>Betula pubescens</i> , colonizing bogs and fens in the nemoral zone. Conifer dominated bog woodland occurs mainly in the boreal and boreonemoral zones, but extends into the nemoral, wooded steppe and steppe zones.
	G.3.F	Highly artificial coniferous plantations	Conifer plantations of non site-native trees		Plantations of exotic conifers or of European conifers out of their natural range, or of native species planted in clearly unnatural stands, typically as monocultures in situations where other species would naturally dominate.	Plantations of exotic conifers or of European conifers out of their natural range, or of native species planted in clearly unnatural stands, typically as monocultures in situations where other species would naturally dominate.

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
G4 Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland				<i>It is proposed to delete this section</i>		
G5 Lines of trees, small anthropogenic woodlands, recently felled woodland, early-stage woodland and coppice				<i>No changes proposed for this section</i>		
	G5.1	Lines of trees	Lines of trees		More or less continuous lines of trees forming strips within a matrix of grassy or cultivated land or along roads, typically used for shelter or shading. Lines of trees differ from hedgerows (FA) in being composed of species that can grow to at least 5 m in height and are not regularly cut down to a height below 5 m.	More or less continuous lines of trees forming strips within a matrix of grassy or cultivated land or along roads, typically used for shelter or shading. Lines of trees differ from hedgerows (FA) in being composed of species that can grow to at least 5 m in height and are not regularly cut down to a height below 5 m.

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G5.2	Small broadleaved deciduous anthropogenic woodlands	Small broadleaved deciduous anthropogenic woodlands		Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of deciduous broadleaved trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If evergreen broadleaved species are present, they have a lower canopy cover than deciduous species.	Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of deciduous broadleaved trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If evergreen broadleaved species are present, they have a lower canopy cover than deciduous species.
	G5.3	Small broadleaved evergreen anthropogenic woodlands	Small broadleaved evergreen anthropogenic woodlands		Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of broadleaved evergreen trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If deciduous broadleaved species are present, they have a lower canopy cover than evergreen species.	Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of broadleaved evergreen trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If deciduous broadleaved species are present, they have a lower canopy cover than evergreen species.
	G5.4	Small coniferous anthropogenic woodlands	Small coniferous anthropogenic woodlands		Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of coniferous trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If broadleaved species present, they have canopy cover less than 25%.	Plantations and small intensively-managed woods of coniferous trees less than about 0.5 ha in area. If broadleaved species present, they have canopy cover less than 25%.
	G5.5	Small mixed broadleaved and coniferous anthropogenic woodlands	Small mixed broadleaved and coniferous anthropogenic woodlands		Plantations and small intensively-managed woods less than about 0.5 ha in area, with mixed of coniferous and broadleaved trees. The proportion of conifers is in the range 25-75%.	Plantations and small intensively-managed woods less than about 0.5 ha in area, with mixed of coniferous and broadleaved trees. The proportion of conifers is in the range 25-75%.
	G5.6	Early-stage natural and semi-natural woodlands and regrowth	Early-stage natural and semi-natural woodlands and regrowth		Early stages of woodland regrowth or newly-colonizing woodland composed predominantly of young individuals of high-forest species that are still less than 5 m in height. Includes young native woodland replanted with indigenous trees and naturally-colonizing stands of non-native trees.	Early stages of woodland regrowth or newly-colonizing woodland composed predominantly of young individuals of high-forest species that are still less than 5 m in height. Includes young native woodland replanted with indigenous trees and naturally-colonizing stands of non-native trees.

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Level 2	Level 3	Current name (version 2007), level 3	Proposed name after revision, level 3	Comment	New description	Old description
	G5.7	Coppice and early-stage plantations	Coppice and early-stage plantations		Woodland treated as coppice without standards. Plantations with a dominant canopy of young trees that are still less than 5 m in height. Plantations of dwarf trees or shrubs cultivated for wood or small-tree production, with a regular whole-plant harvesting regime, including short-rotation <i>Salix</i> beds for biomass production, Christmas tree crops, tree nurseries.	Woodland treated as coppice without standards. Plantations with a dominant canopy of young trees that are still less than 5 m in height. Plantations of dwarf trees or shrubs cultivated for wood or small-tree production, with a regular whole-plant harvesting regime, including short-rotation <i>Salix</i> beds for biomass production, Christmas tree crops, tree nurseries.
	G5.8	Recently felled areas	Recently felled areas		Land that recently has supported deciduous or coniferous woodland after the trees have been clear-felled or burnt. Includes woodland with successional vegetation dominated by tall herbs, grasses or shrubs, provided that these will soon be overtopped by a tree canopy.	Land that recently has supported deciduous or coniferous woodland after the trees have been clear-felled or burnt. Includes woodland with successional vegetation dominated by tall herbs, grasses or shrubs, provided that these will soon be overtopped by a tree canopy.