Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije

RAZVRSTITEV GOZDNIH ZDRUŽB SLOVENIJE PO KRITERIJIH HIERARHIČNIH KLASIFIKACIJ HABITATNIH TIPOV

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KAZALO POGLAVIJ:

KAZALO SLIK:

KAZALO PREGLEDNIC:

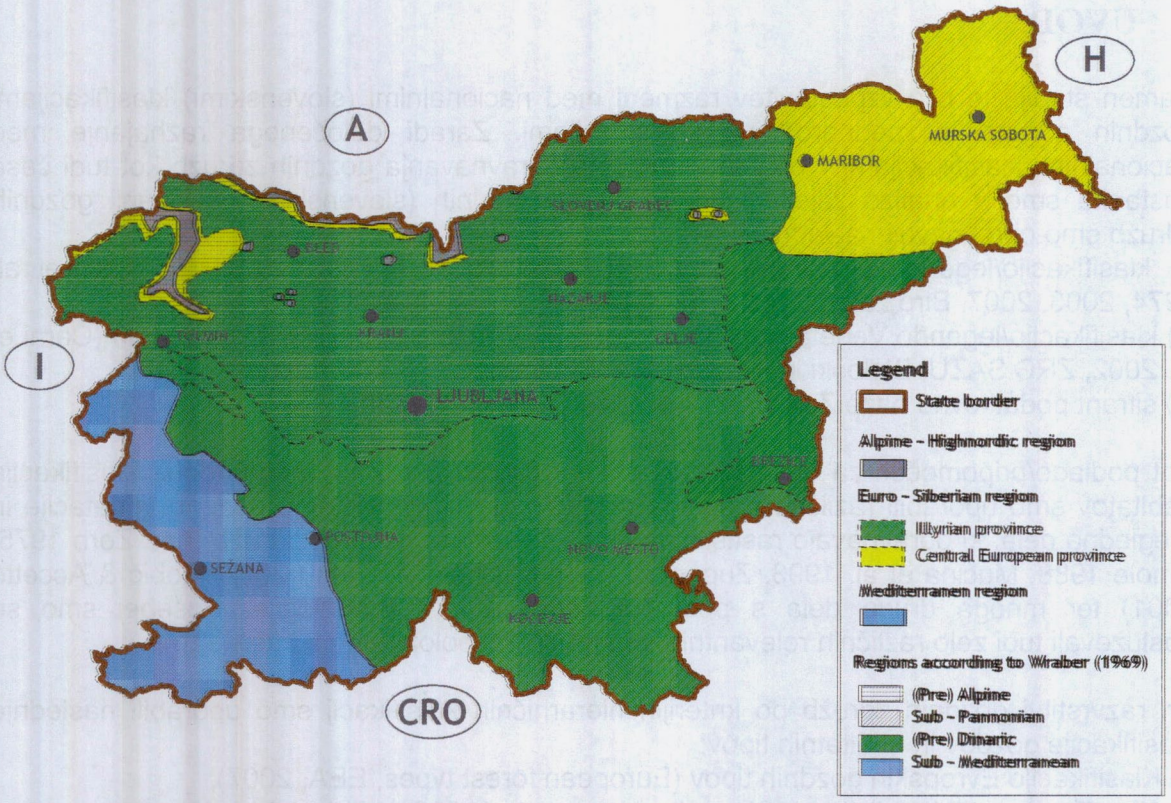
1 UVOD

Namen študije je bila vzpostavitev razmerij med nacionalnimi (slovenskimi) klasifikacijami gozdnih združb in mednarodnimi klasifikacijami. Zaradi določenega razhajanje med nacionalnimi klasifikacijami v pogledu koncepta obravnavanja gozdnih združb kot tudi časa nastanka smo v analizo zajeli različne. Od nacionalnih (slovenskih) klasifikacij gozdnih združb smo obravnavali naslednje:
A) klasifikacijo/legendo Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije v M 1:100.000 (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije),
B) klasifikacijo/legendo Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije v M 1:400.000 (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija),
C) šifrant podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008).

Kot podlago/pripomcček za optimalno uvrstitev gozdnih združb v mednarodne klasifikacije habitatov smo uporabili različne preglede sintaksonomskega sistema gozdne vegetacije in pregledna dela, ki obravnavajo rastiščne/ekološke razmere gozdnih združb (npr. Zorn 1975, Smole 1988, Mucina et al. 1993. Zupančič 1999, Marinček & Čarni 2002, Robič & Accetto 2001) ter mnoga druga dela s področja botanike in fitocenologije. Posebej smo se posluževali tudi zelo različnih relevantnih informacij, razpoložljivih na internetu.

Pri razvrstitvi gozdnih združb po kriterijih hierarhičnih klasifikacij smo uporabili naslednje klasifikacije gozdov in habitatnih tipov:
a) Klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (European forest types, EEA, 2007),
b) Klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov Slovenije (Jogan et al. 2004), ki je bila izdelana na osnovi Palearktične klasifikacije habitatov (Devillers, Devillers-Teschuren 1996), poimenovana tudi PHYSIS klasifikacija,
c) Klasifikacijo EUNIS habitatov (EUNIS habitats 2004, European University Information Systems),
d) Klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov po EU Habitatni direktivi, Aneks I (1992).

Pri uvrščanju gozdnih združb v mednarodne klasifikacije habitatov je potrebno upoštevati fitogeografsko delitev Slovenije in njeno pripadnost oz. vklapljanje v širše fitogeografske regije. Poleg vse splošno sprejete delitve prostora Slovenije na šest Wrabrovih fitogeografskih območij (alpsko, dinarsko, submediteransko, subpanonsko, preddinarsko in predalpsko) (Wraber 1969), ki v večji meri temelji na geografskih principih, smo upoštevali tudi novejši fitogeografski delitvi (Zupančič et al. 1987, Zupančič & Žagar 1995). Še posebej zadnja fitogeografska delitev Slovenije temelji na mnogih botaničnih in fitocenoloških raziskavah našega prostora in je del širše, globalne fitogeografske delitve. Po tej hierarhično zasnovani delitvi je Slovenija razčlenjena na 32 distriktov, ki so floristično, vegetacijsko in posredno tudi ekološko utemeljeni (slika 1).
Slovenija je na osnovi zadnjih dveh fitogeografskih delitev uvrščena v tri obsežnejše, globalne regije. Večino ozemlja države spada v Evro-Sibirsko-Severno-Ameriško regijo. Ta regija se na ozemlju Slovenije deli na dve provinci. Večji del pripada Ilirski provinci (zelena barva na sliki 1), manjši del pa Srednjeevropski provinci (rumena barva na sliki 1). Jugozahodni del Slovenije je uvrščen v Mediteransko regijo (modra barva na sliki 1). Najvišji predeli Julijskih Alp, Kamniško-Savinjskih Alp in manjše območje na ovršnem delu Pohorja pa so uvrstili v Alpsko-Visoko-Nordijsko regijo (siva barva na sliki 1).



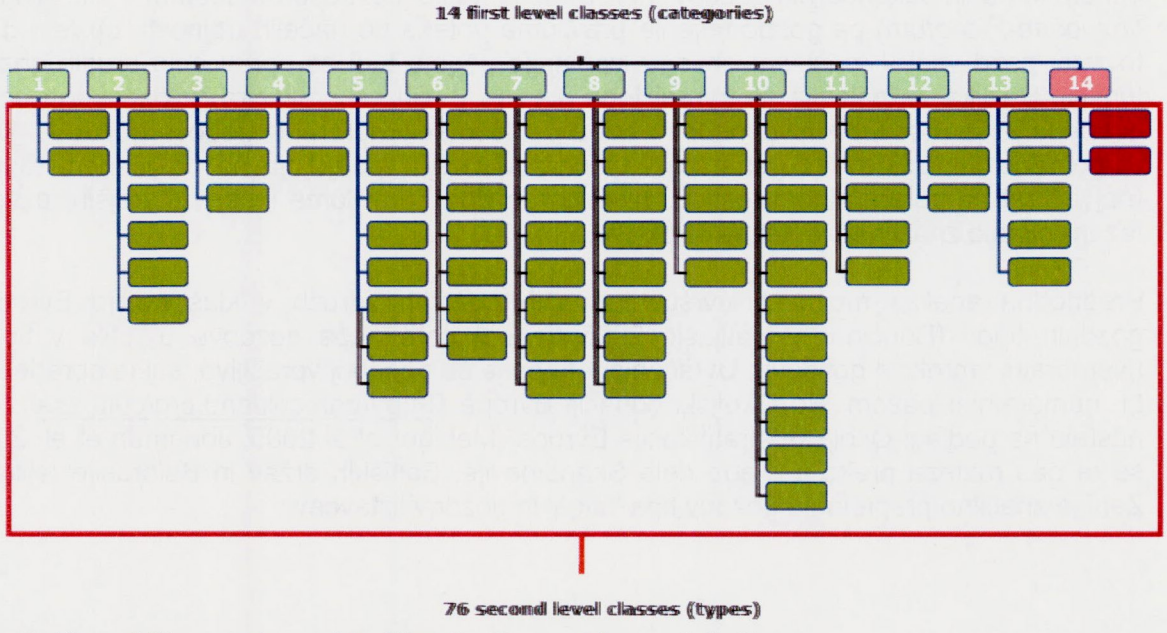
Slika 1. Poenostavljen prikaz fitogeografske delitve po Wraber (1969) in Zupančič & Žagar (1995)

2 UVRSTITEV GOZDNIH ZDRUŽB V MEDNARODNE KLASIFIKACIJE

2.1 KLASIFIKACIJA EVROPSKIH GOZDNIH TIPOV

European forest types Categories and types for sustainable forest management reporting and policy (European Environment Agency 2007, EEA Technical report, No 9/2006, Copenhagen)

Klasifikacija Evropskih gozdnih tipov (EEA 2007) je hierarhični sistem, ki obravnava izključno gozdni prostor. Klasifikacijo so izdelali strokovnjaki iz Italijanske akademije gozdarske znanosti (AISF, koordinator Marco Marchetti, sodelavca Anna Barbati in Piermaria Corona). Pri nastajanju tega izdelka je bil vključen tudi obsežen team (konzorcij) strokovnjakov iz najrazličnejših institucij, ki so prispevali posamezna poglavja, dele poglavij ali pa so dodali svoj komentar oz. izboljšavo samo za posamezne dele.
Sistem gradi 14 razredov prvega nivoja (kategorije) in 76 razredov nižjega nivoja (tipi) (slika 2). Iz podnaslova je razvidno, da gre za sistem, ki je namenjen poročanju in gozdno-gospodarski politiki na celotnem evropskem prostoru.
Kategorije in tipi so opisani tako, da upoštevajo dominantno drevesno vrst in biogeografske ter ekološke dejavnike, ki določajo njihovo pojavljanje. Poleg tega je upoštevana njihova geografska razprostranjenost glede na Evropske biogeografske regije ali ostale relevantne okoljske reference. V opisu kategorij in tipov so navedeni določeni gozdni ekosistemi, ki spadajo v ta razred. Prikazana je geografsko-ekološka razširjenost tipa, drevesna sestava in druge strukturne in funkcionalne značilnosti. Poleg tega pa je so navedene nekatere gojitvene značilnosti in človekov vpliv nanje v današnjem času in v preteklosti. V grobem so nakazane tudi določene povezave z Habitatno direktivo in EUNIS klasifikacijo habitatov.



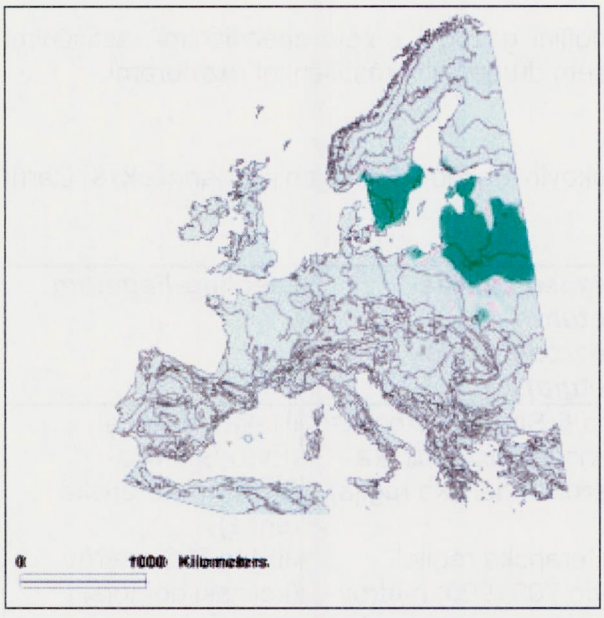
Slika 2. Hierarhična struktura klasifikacije Evropskih gozdnih tipov

Sistem pokriva gozdove na celotnem evropskem prostoru. Zaradi razmeroma majhnega števila kategorij in tipov so lahko prezrti ali neustrezno upoštevani določeni gozdovi, ki so

razširjeni na manjšem območju in lahko predstavljajo določene lokalne posebnosti. Tako so bile nekatere ugotovitve v zvezi slovenskimi razmerami (Golob & Kutnar 2006, Bončina & Matijašić 2006) že predstavljene predstavnikom in snovalcem tega sistema (Workshop on pan-European understanding of forest classification, Bled 2006).
Glavne nejasnosti pri uvrščanju naših gozdnih združb v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov so naslednje:
a) uvrstitev združb s prevladujočo smreko (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.) ter razmerje med sekundarnimi smrekovimi sestoji in plantažami,
b) uvrstitev združb s prevladujočo jelko (*Abies alba* Mill.),
c) uvrstitev in razmejitev med različnimi acidofilnimi gozdovi,
d) uvrščanje združb, ki se pojavljajo v različnih fitogeografskih regijah in provincah, ter združb, ki niso vezane na določen višinski pas (npr. edafsko pogojene združbe).

ad a)
Kot že v predhodnih analizah (Golob & Kutnar 2006, Bončina & Matijašić 2006) nismo našli jasnih kriterijev za uvrstitev naših gozdov s prevladujočo smreko. Obstajata le dve možni kategoriji za uvrščanje naših smrekovij (Priloga 4.1) in sicer 3. kategorija (Alpski gozdovi iglavcev) in 2. kategorija (Hemiborealni gozdovi in nemoralni gozdovi iglavcev ter mešanih gozdov). Znotraj teh dveh sta možna dva tipa in sicer i) 3.2 Subalpinski in gorski smrekovi gozdovi ter gorski mešani gozdovi smreke in jelke, ii) 2.3 Nemoralni smrekovi gozdovi. Problem predstavljajo predvsem nekatere edafogene smrekove združbe, ki se lahko pojavljajo glede na specifične razmere tudi izven pričakovanega območja smrekovih gozdov (gorski in subalpinski pas) in sekundarne smrekove združbe, ki jih ne moremo zaradi njihovega značaja preprosto uvrstiti med višinsko pogojene smrekove gozdove.
Hkrati pa se kljub njihovemu drugotnemu značaju kaže določena razlika med njimi in tipom 14.1 (Plantaže vrst, ki so naravne na določenem rastišču oz. Plantaže domačih vrst). V tip 14.1 uvrščajo gozdove, ki so nastali s pogozditvijo degradiranih površin z iglavci ali pa plantaže za intenzivno izkoriščanje v komercialne namene. Torej gre intenzivno izkoriščanje gozdov večinoma z namenom proizvodnje lesa in za krajše rotacijsko obdobje. V primeru nekaterih naših sekundarnih gozdov (npr. *Deschampsio flexuosae-Piceetum* = sin. *Avenello flexuosae-Piceetum*) pa gospodarjenje praviloma poteka po načelih trajnosti, ob tem da se tovrstni gozd vsaj v manjšem obsegu izpolnjuje pogoje tudi za opravljanje drugih gozdnih funkcij. Razlika se pojavlja že zaradi tega, ker se v njih ne prakticira golosečnega načina gospodarjenje ob kratkih obhodnih dobah. Naši sekundarni smrekovi gozdovi, ki se dolgoročno (lahko že več generacij trajajoča sukcesija) pojavljajo na določenem rastišču (največkrat na potencialnem rastišču bukovih gozdov), praviloma (vsaj v starejših razvojnih fazah) nimajo značilne plantažne strukture.

Predhodna analiza možnosti uvrščanja naših gozdnih združb v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (Bončina & Matijašić 2006) je nekatere naše gozdove uvrstila v tip 2.3 (Nemoralni smrekovi gozdovi). Uvrščanje v ta tip je še posebej vprašljivo, saj je opredeljen z t.i. nemoralnim pasom. Po Okoljski conaciji Evrope (http://pan.cultland.org/cultbase/), ki je nastala na podlagi Okoljske stratifikacije Evrope (Metzger et al 2005, Jongman et al. 2006), se ta pas razteza preko južnega dela Skandinavije, Baltiških držav in Belorusije (slika 3). Zanj je značilno prepletanje gozdov tipa 'tajga' in gozdov listavcev.



Slika 3. Nemoralni pas v Evropi (http://pan.cultland.org/cultbase/)

ad b)

Zelo podobni problemi se pojavljajo v primeru gozdov s prevladujočo jelko (*Abies alba* Mill.). Gozdove jelke, ki se pojavljajo v gorskem pasu lahko uvrstimo v razred, 3.2 (Subalpinski in gorski smrekovi gozdovi ter gorski mešani gozdovi smreke in jelke). Nejasnost se pojavi predvsem v primeru edafsko pogojenih jelovjih, ki se lahko pojavijo tudi precej nižje, na primer v kolinskem pasu (npr. *Dryopterido-Abietetum*, *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum*, *Bazzanio trilobatae-Abietetum*). Edina alternativna možnost je uvrščanje tovrstnih jelovih gozdov v tip 2.3 (Nemoralni smrekovi gozdovi), kot so se odločili že v predhodni raziskavi (Bončina & Matijašić 2006). Vendar pa je ta odločitev še bolj vprašljiva kot v primeru smrekovij (glej sliko 3 in predhodni opis).

ad c)

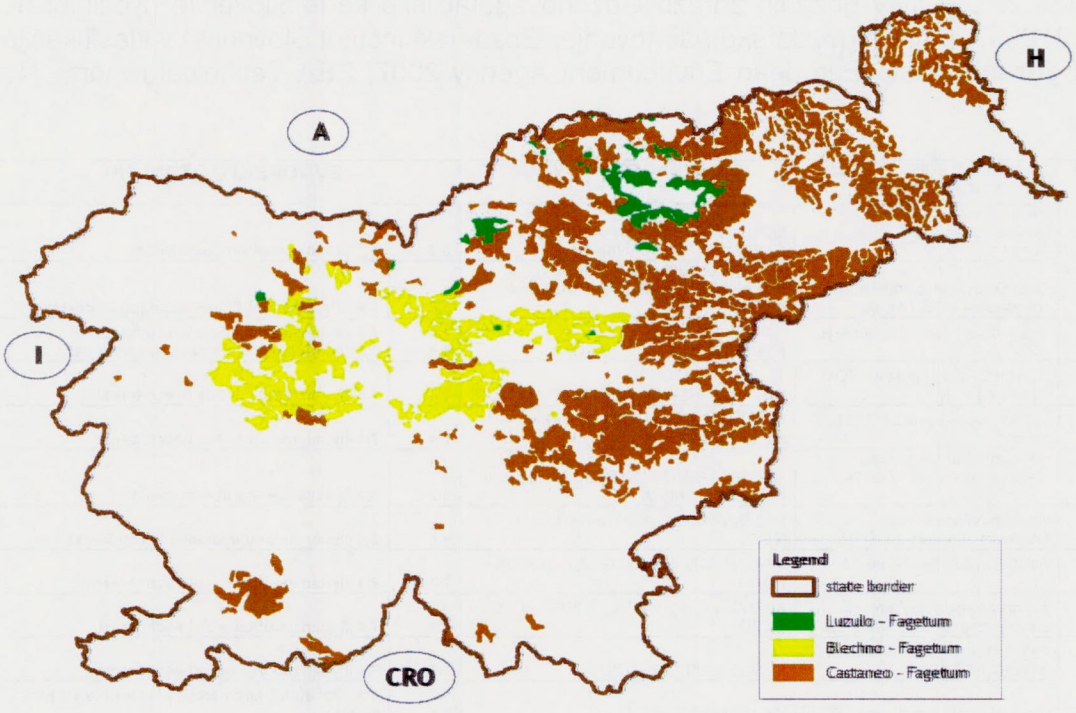
Nejasnost se pojavlja tudi pri uvrščanju različnih tipov acidofilnih gozdov (preglednica 1 in slika 4). V preglednici 1 so primerjalno obdelane tri acidofilne združbe bukve *Luzulo albidae-Fagetum*, *Castaneo sativae-Fagetum*, *Blechno-Fagetum*, na sliki 4 pa je prikazana njihova razširjenost v Sloveniji, kot ga prikazuje Vegetacijska karta gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002). Praviloma lahko združbo bukve in belkaste bekice uvrščamo med Srednjeevropska bukovja (6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest). Vprašanje pa je, kam naj bi bila uvrščena združba bukve in pravega kostanja *Castaneo sativae-Fagetum*, ki ima že nekoliko bolj ilirski značaj. Vendar pa je ta združba izpeljana iz prvotne *Luzulo albida-Fagetum* oz. je njen bazionim *Querco-Luzulo-Fagetum*. Poleg tega pa gre tudi za enako sintaksonomsko pripadnost združb (Robič & Accetto 2001). Še večja nejasnost se pojavi pri razvrščanju združbe bukve in rebrenjače *Blechno-Fagetum*, ki sicer ima rastiščno precejšnjo podobnost s prvima dvema, vendar pa ji pripisujejo bolj ilirski značaj in jo tudi sintaksonomsko uvršajo povsem v drug razred *Quercetea roboris-petraeae*. Tako jo lahko uvrstimo tako kot predhodni dve med Srednjeevropska bukovja (6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest) ali pa zaradi njenega značaja med Ilirska bukovja (6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest / 7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest).

Ena od pomankljivost klasifikacije Evropskih gozdnih tipov je tudi ta, da ne ločuje gozdove glede na matično (geološko) podlago, temveč le na osnovi geografske lege in višinskega

pasu. Tako se v isti tip uvrščajo izrazito acidofilni gozdovi z zelo specifičnimi rastiščnimi razmerami in nevtrofilni-bazifilni gozdovi s povsem drugačnimi rastiščnimi razmerami.

Preglednica 1. Primerjava treh acidofilnih bukovih gozdov v Sloveniji (Marinček & Čarni 2002)

	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum	***Castaneo sativae-Fagetum (~Querco-Luzulo-Fagetum)***	***Blechno-Fagetum***
Razširjenost	Ilirska provinca (Evro-Sibirska-Severno-Ameriška regija) 900 do 1.300 metrov (gorski do visokogoraki pas)	Ilirska & Srednjeevropska provinca (Evro-Sibirska-Severno-Ameriška regija), tudi Mediteranska regija 300 do 700 (900) metrov (kolinski do gorski pas)	Ilirska provinca (Evro-Sibirska-Severno-Ameriška regija) 300 to 900 metrov (kolinski do gorski pas)
Tla/ Matična podlaga	distrična rjava tla, rankerji / zmerno kisle do kisle nekarbonatne kamnine: peščenjaki, glinasti skrilavci, tufi, blestniki	distrična rjava tla / zelo različne kamnine, pretežno peščenjaki, laporji, skrilavci	distrična rjava tla, rankerji / paleozoiske kamnnine, pretežno skrilavi glinavci, peščenjaki in breče
Drevesna plast	*Fagus sylvatica*, *Abies alba*, *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*	*Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea*, *Castanea sativa*	*Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea* , *Castanea sativa*, *Picea abies*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Abies alba*, *Betula pendula*
Problemi	Posledica vseh intenzivnih ukrepov je popolna prevlada smreke, ki je scasoma tako spremenila rastišče, da potekajo razvojne smeri gozda predvsem preko nje.	Večina njih je spremenjenih v smrekove monokuture ali panjevce z obilno primesjo kostanja, rdečega bora in gradna.	Zaradi intenzivnega izkoriščanja so mnogi spremenjeni v sekundarne gozdove, kot npr. *Leucobry-Quercetum petraeae*, *Calluno-Quercetum petraeae* in *Vaccinio-Pinetum* s. lat.
Sintaksonomija	razred *Querco-Fagetea* red *Fagetalia sylvaticae* zveza *Fagion sylvaticae* podzveza *Luzulo-Fagenion*	razred *Querco-Fagetea* red *Fagetalia sylvaticae* zveza *Fagion sylvaticae* podzveza *Luzulo-Fagenion*	razred *Quercetea roboris-petraeae* red *Quercetalia roboris-petraeae* zveza *Quercion roboris-petraeae*



Slika 4. Razširjenost treh acidofilnih združb bukovih gozdov v Sloveniji (Čarni et al. 2002, Marinček & Čarni 2002)

d) Kot je bilo že deloma omenjeno v prejšnjih treh točkah, se pojavlja tudi problem nedvoumnega uvrščanja v kategorije oz. tipe Klasifikacije evropskih gozdnih tipov. Določene gozdne združbe se na primer razširjene v območju dveh različnih provinc kot sta Ilirska in Srednjeevropska province, v nekaterih primerih pa se lahko pojavijo celo v dveh različnih regijah (prevladujoča Evro-Sibirska-Severno-Ameriška regija, Mediteranska regija in Alpsko-Visoko-Nordijsko regija). V takih primerih združb ne moremo nedvoumno uvrsiti le v en posamezen tip. Prav tako pa se pojavlja tudi problem pri edafsko pogojenih gozdnih združbah, ki jih najdemo v specifičnih rastiščnih razmerah v različnih višinskih pasovih (npr. *Arunco-Fagetum*).

Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (European Environment Agency 2007, EEA Technical report, No 9/2006) je v preglednici 2. Prikaz uvrstitve enot Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov je v preglednici 3. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov pa v preglednici 4.

Preglednica 2. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (European Environment Agency 2007, EEA Technical report, No 9/2006)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	SLOVENSKO POIMENOVANJE	EVROPSKI GOZDNI TIP	
1	QC1	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Ruscus aculeatus KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	QC1-PRIMORSKI NIZINSKI GOZD GRADNA IN BELEGAGABRA	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
2	SO	Orno-Quercetum petraeae-pubescentis KOŠ.74 prov.	SO-PRIMORSKI GOZD GRADNA, PUHASTEGA HRASTA IN KRASKEGA JESENA	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
3	SeF	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum H-IĆ. & HT.50	SeF-PRIMORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
4	OrF	(Lamio) Orvalae-Fagetum TOM. 58 (mscr.)	OrF-PRIMORSKI GORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
5	AnF1	Luzulo niveae-Fagetum TOM. 59 (mscr.)	AnF1-PRIMORSKI VISOKOGORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
6	QC2	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	QC2-DINARSKI NIZINSKI GOZD GRADNA IN BELEGA GABRA	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
7	HF2	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 68	HF2-DINARSKI PREDGORSKI BUKOV GOZD	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
8	AF	Abieti-Fagetum dinaricum TREG. 57	AF-DINARSKI GORSKI GOZD JELKE IN BUKVE	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
9	AdF2	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum praealpino-dinaricum TREG.62	AdF2-DINARSKI VISOKOGORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
10	Fs	Fagetum subalpinum dinaricum (HT.38)TREG.57	Fs-SUBALPSKO BUKOVJE	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
11	Pm	Pinetum mughi (croaticum) HT.50	Pm-DINARSKO RUSJE	3.1	3.1 - Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
12	QC3	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	QC3-PREDALPSKI NIZINSKI GOZD GRADNA IN BELEGA GABRA S TRILISTNO VETRNICO	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
13	HF3	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. (68)71	HF3-PREDALPSKI PREDGORSKI BUKOV GOZD S TRILISTNO VETRNICO	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
14	EF3	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ.(68)71	EF3-PREDALPSKI BUKOV GOZD S TRILISTNO VETRNICO	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
15	AFp	Abieti-Fagetum prealpinum ROB. 64 mscr.	AFp-PREDALPSKI GOZD JELKE IN BUKVE	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
16	AdF3	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum prealpinum SMOLE 71 mscr.	AdF3-PREDALPSKI VISOKOGORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
17	AnF3	Anemone trifoliae-Fagetum TREG. 57	AnF-ALPSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
18	APs	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum M.WRAB. (58,66 p.p.) ZUKRIGL 73	APs-ALPSKI SMREKOV GOZD	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
19	RR	Rhodothamnio-Rhododendretum hirsuti TREG. 57 (non. BR.-BL. et SL.-SS. 39)	RR-ALPSKO RUSEVJE	3.1	3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
20	QC4	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Epimedium alpinum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	QC4-PREDDINARSKI NIZINSKI GOZD GRADNA IN BELEGA GABRA Z VIMEKOM	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
21	HF4	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Ruscus hypoglossum KOŠ.(56)61	HF4-PREDDINARSKI PREDGORSKI BUKOV GOZD Z LOBODIKO	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
22	EF4	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum KOŠ.(56)61	EF4-PREDDINARSKI GORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
23	SF	Savensi-Fagetum KOŠ.862)71	SF-PREDDINARSKI VISOKOGORSKI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
24	QC5	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var.Carex pilosa KOŠ.74 (n.nud.)	QC5-PREDPANONSKI NIZINSKI GOZD GRADNA IN BELEGA GABRA	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
25	OP	Orno-Pinetum nigrae MARTIN 61	OP-PRIMORSKI BOROVI GOZDOVI	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
26	GP	Genisto triangularis-Pinetum silvestris-nigrae TOM.(40)71	GP-ILIRSKI BAZOFILNI BOROV GOZD	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
27	Psi	Pinetum subillyricum SCHMIDT 36	Psi-PREDALPSKI BAZOFILNI BOROV GOZD	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
28	CO	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum M.WRAB.60	CO-TERMOFILNA ZDRUZBA GABROVCA IN OMELIKE	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
29	QO2	Cytiso purpurei-Quercetum pubescentis var. Sesleria autumnalis TOM. (47)71 (n.prov.)	QO2-DINARSKI BAZOFILNI GOZD PUHASTEGA HRASTA (Z GABROVCEM IN VILOVINO)	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
30	QO4	Querco pubescenti-Ostryetum HT.38	QO4-PREDDINARSKI BAZOFILNI GOZD PUHASTEGA HRASTA Z GABROVCEM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
31	LQ	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae HT.38	LQ-PREDDINARSKI BAZOFILNI GRADNOV GOZD	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
32	TA	Tilio cordatae-Aceretum platanoidi KOŠ.54 s.lat.	TA-GOZD LIPOVCA IN OSTROLISTNEGA JAVORJA	5.8 / 5.6	5.8 Ravine and slope forest / 5.6 Maple-lime forest
33	UA	Aceri pseudopletani-Ulmetum illyricum TOM.47 s.lat	UA-ILIRSKI GOZD GORSKEGA JAVORJA IN BRESTA	5.8	5.8 Ravine and slope forest
34	OA	(Lamio) Orvalae-Aceretum pseudoplatani TOM.59 (mscr.)	OA-PRIMORSKI GOZD GORSKEGA JAVORJA IN BRESTA	5.9 / 7.4	5.8 Ravine and slope forest / 5.9 Other mesophytic deciduous forests
35	F	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fraxinetum (illyricum) TOM.39 s.lat.	F-ILIRSKI GOZD GORSKEGA JAVORJA IN VELIKEGA JESENA	5.8???	5.8 Ravine and slope forest

36	OF	Ostryo-Fagetum M.WRAB. 54 (mscr.)	OF-TERMOFILNI BUKOV GOZD	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
37	CF	Carici albae-Fagetum MOOR 52 var. Anemone trifolia ROB. 64 mscr.	CF-PREDALPSKI TERMOFILNI BUKOV GOZD	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
38	CaF	Calamagrostidi variae-Fagetum TOM.61 (mscr.)	CaF-BUKOV GOZD S SASULICO	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
39	ArF	Arunco-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	ArF-BUKOV GOZD S KRESNICEVJEM	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest/6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
40	AcF	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fagetum dinaricum ZUP.(69)73 non BARTSCH 40	AcF-DINARSKI GOZD JAVORJA IN BUKVE	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
41	IF	Isopyro-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71	IF-PREDDINARSKI GOZD BUKVE Z JAVORJEM IN POLZARKO	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
42	QF	Querco petraeae-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	QF-BUKOV GOZD Z GRADNOM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
43	LF1	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum submediterraneum KOŠ.73 (n.prov.)	LF1-PRIMORSKI BUKOV GOZD Z BELKASTO BEKICO	6.4 / 7.2	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
44	LF3	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum LOHM. et TX. 54	LF3-PREDALPSKI BUKOV GOZD Z BELKASTO BEKICO	6.4 / 7.2	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
45	LF4	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum illyricum KOŠ.71	LF4-ILIRSKI BUKOV GOZD Z BELKASTO BEKICO	6.4 / 7.2	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
46	FdF	Festuco drymeae-Fagetum MAGIC 68	FdF-PREDPANONSKI GOZD Z GORSKO BILNICO	6.4 / 6.6	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
47	BF	Blechno-Fagetum HT.50 s.lat.	BF-ACIDOFILNI BUKOV GOZD Z REBRENJACO	6.4 / 7.2	6,4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
48	DF	Deschampsio flexuosae-Fagetum SOÓ 62	DF-ACIDOFILNI BUKOV GOZD Z VIJUGASTO MASNICO	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
49	NA	Neckero complanatae-Abietetum (dinaricum) TREG.61 s.lat.	NA-DINARSKI GOZD JELKE V SKALOVJU	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
50	VP	(Calamagrostido) Villosae-Piceetum subalpinum inverzionum TOM.58 (mscr.)	VP-DINARSKI MRAZIŠČNI SMREKOV GOZD	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
51	AsP	Asplenio viridae-Piceetum KUOCH 53 var. Bazzania trilobata KOŠ.57	AsP-PREDALPSKI GOZD SMREKE V SKALOVJU	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
52	CP	Carici albae-Piceetum MOOR 47 var. Ostrya carpinifolia KOŠ.54 (mscr.)	CP-PREDALPSKI GOZD SMREKE NA MORENI	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
53	DA	Dryopterido-Abietetum KOŠ.65 (mscr.)	DA-JELOV GOZD S PRAPROTMI	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
54	BA	Bazzanio trilobatae-Abietetum M.WRAB.(53)58 p.p.	BA-GOZD JELKE IN SMREKE Z VILICASTIM MAHOM	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
55	LA	Luzulo albidae-Abietetum OBERD.57 s.lat.	LA-JELOV GOZD Z BELKASTO BEKICO	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
56	BP	Bazzanio trilobatae-Piceetum BR.-BL. et SISS.39 s.lat.	BP-SMREKOV GOZD Z VILICASTIM MAHOM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
57	MP	Vaccinio vitis-idaeae-Pinetum silvestris TOM.(42) 71 s.lat.	MP-ACIDOFILNI BOROV GOZD	2.6	2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest
58	OS	Oxyccoco-Sphagneteta	OS-VISOKOGORSKA SOTNA BARJA	11.1	11.1 Conifer dominated or mixed mire forest
59	S	Salicetea purpureae MOOR 58	S-VRBOVJE	12.1	12.1 Riparian forest
60	Ain	Alnion glutinoso-incaneae OBERD.53	Ain-LOGI SIVE JELSE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
61	Ag	Alnetea glutinosae BR.-BL. et TX. 43	Ag-LOGI CRNE JELSE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
62	RC	(Querco) Robori-Carpinetum M.WRAB.68	RC-GOZD DOBA, BELEGA GABRA (IN OZKOLISTNEGA JESENA)	5.1 / 12.2	5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest

Preglednica 3. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (European Environment Agency 2007, EEA Technical report, No 9/2006)

ŠT	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	SLOVENSKO POIMENOVANJE	EVROPSKI GOZDNI TIP	
1	Abio albae-Carpinetum betuli	gozd bele jelke in navadnega gabra	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
2	Aceri-Fraxinetum s. lat.	gozd plemenitih listavcev	5.8	5.8 Ravine and slope forest
3	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum	gozd smreke in golega lepena	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
4	Alnetum glutinosae s. lat.	gozd črne jelše	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
5	Alnetum incane s. lat.	gozd sive jelše	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
6	Anemono trifoliae-Fagetum	gozd bukve in trilistne veternice	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
7	Aposerido-Piceetum	gozd smreke in svinjske laknice, sekundarni	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
8	Arunco-Fagetum	gozd bukve in kresničevja	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest/6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
9	Asparago tenuifolii-Quercetum roboris	gozd doba in lasastega beluša	5.1 / 12.2	5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest
10	Asperulo odoratae-Carpinetum betuli	gozd navadnega gabra in bele prehlajenke	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
11	Avenello flexuosae-Piceetum	gozd smreke in vijugaste masnice, sekundarni	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
12	Bazzanio-Abietetum	gozd jelke in trikrpega mahu	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
13	Blechno-Fagetum	gozd bukve in rebrenjače	6.4 / 7.2	6,4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
14	Cardamine savensi-Fagetum	gozd bukve in zasavske konopnice	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
15	Carici umbrosae-Quercetum petraeae	gozd gradna in senčnega šaša	4.1 / 5.2	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood / 5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
16	Castaneo sativae-Fagetum	gozd bukve in pravega kostanja	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
17	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum	grmišče črnega gabra in košeničice	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
18	Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum	gozd bukve in gorske bilnice	6.4 / 6.6	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
19	Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae	gozd črnega bora in malega jesena	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
20	Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum	gozd jelke in okroglolistne lakote	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
21	Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum sylvestris	gozd rdečega bora in okroglolistne lakote	2.6	2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest
22	Genisto januensis-Pinetum sylvestris	gozd rdečega bora in trirobe košeničnice	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
23	Hacquetio-Fagetum	gozd bukve in navadnega tevja	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
24	Hacquetio-Piceetum	gozd smreke in navadnega tevja	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
25	Helleboro nigri-Carpinetum betuli	gozd navadnega gabra in črnega teloha	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
26	Homogyno sylvestris-Fagetum	gozd bukve in gozdnega planinščka	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
27	Isopyro-Fagetum	gozd bukve in polžarke	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
28	Lamio orvalae-Fagetum	gozd bukve in velike mrtve koprive	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
29	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae	gozd gradna in črnega grahorja	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
30	Luzulo albide-Fagetum	gozd bukve in belkaste bekice	6.4 / 7.2	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
31	Melampyro vulgati-Quercetum petraeae	gozd gradna in navadnega črnilca	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
32	Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis	gozd puhastega hrasta in stožke	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
33	Neckero-Abietetum	gozd jelke in zaveščka	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
34	Omphalodo-Fagetum	gozd bukve in pomladanske torilnice	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
35	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Carpinetum betuli	gozd navadnega gabra in pirenejskega ptičjega mleka	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
36	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Fagetum	gozd bukve in pirenejskega ptičjega mleka	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
37	Ostryo carpinifoliae-Fraxinetum orni	gozd malega jesena in črnega gabra	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
38	Ostryo-Fagetum	gozd bukve in črnega gabra	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest

39	Ostryo-Quercetum pubescentis	gozd puhastega hrasta in črnega gabra	8.8	**8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests**
40	Piceo abietis-Quercetum roboris	gozd doba in smreke	5.1 / 12.2	**5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest**
41	Pinetum mugho croaticum	rušje	3.1	**3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest**
42	Polysticho lonchitis-Fagetum	gozd bukve in kopjaste podlesnice	7.4	**7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest**
43	Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli	gozd navadnega gabra in čremse	5.2	**5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest**
44	Pseudostellario-Quercetum roboris, Pseudostellario-Carpinetum betuli	gozd doba in navadnega gabra z gomoljčico	5.1 / 12.2	**5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest**
45	Pteridio-Betuletum	gozd navadne breze in orlove praproti	4.2	**4.2 Oak-birch forest**
46	Querco pubescentis-Ostryetum carpynifoliae	gozd črnega gabra in hrasta puhavca	8.8	**8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests**
47	Querco roboris-Ulmetum leavis	gozd dolgopecljatega bresta in doba	5.1 / 12.2	**5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest**
48	Ranunculo platanifolii-Fagetum	gozd bukve in platanolistne zlatice	7.4	**7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest**
49	Rhamno falici-Piceetum	gozd smreke in kranjske krhlike, sekundarni	2.3 / 3.2	**2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest**
50	Rhodothamno-Pinetum mugo	grmišče rušja in navadnega slečnika	3.1	**3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest**
51	Rhytidiadelpho lorei-Piceetum	gozd smreke in smrečnega resnika	3.2	**3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest**
52	Salicetum albe	gozd bele vrbe	12.1	**12.1 Riparian forest**
53	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum	gozd bukve in jesenske vilovine	7.4 / 6.6	**7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest**
54	Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum	gozd črnega gabra in jesenske vilovine	8.8	**8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests**
55	Seslerio autumnalis-Quercetum petraeae	gozd gradna in jesenske vilovine	8.8	**8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests**
56	Sphagno-Piceetum	gozd smreke in šotnega mahu	11.1	**11.1 Conifer dominated or mixed mire forest**
57	Stellario montanae-Piceetum	gozd smreke in kljunastosemenske zvezdice	3.2	**3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest**
58	Vaccinio myrtilli-Carpinetum betuli	gozd navadnega gabra in borovničevja	5.2	**5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest**
59	Vaccinio myrtilli-Pinetum sylvestris	gozd rdečega bora in borovničevja	2.6	**2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest**
60	Vicio oroboidi-Abietetum n. prov.	gozd jelke in širokolistne grašice, blizu Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum	2.3	**2.3 Nemoral spruce forest**
61	Vicio oroboidi-Fagetum	gozd bukve in širokolistne grašice	6.4 / 6.6	**6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest**

Preglednica 4. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008) v klasifikacijo Evropskih gozdnih tipov (European Environment Agency 2007, EEA Technical report, No 9/2006)

ŠT	ŠIFRA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE		EVROPSKI GOZDNI TIP
1	01100	QUERCO ROBORI-CARPINETUM	5.1 / 12.2	5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest
2	01130	THELIPTERIS LIMBOSPERMAE-QUERCETUM ROBORI	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
3	01200	QUERCO ROBORI-ULMETUM	5.1 / 12.2	5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest / 12.2 Fluvial forest
4	02100	CARICI ELATAE-ALNETUM GLUT.	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
5	02200	CARICI ELONGATAE-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
6	02300	CARICI BRIZOIDI-ALNETUM GLUT.	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
7	02320	STELLARIO (HOLOSTEAE)-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
8	02400	ALNETUM GLUTINOSO-INCANAE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
9	02500	ALNETUM INCANAE	12.2 / 12.1	12.2 Fluvial forest / 12.1 Riparian forest
10	03100	SALICI - POPULETUM	12.1	12.1 Riparian forest
11	03200	HIPPOPHAETO-SALICETUM INCANAE	12.1	12.1 Riparian forest
12	03200	SALICETUM GR.	12.1	12.1 Riparian forest
13	04100	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.HACQ.	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
14	04200	LUZULO ALBIDAE-CARPINETUM	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
15	04200	QUERCO-CARPINETUM V.LUZULA	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
16	04290	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
17	04300	ORNITHOGALO PYRENAICI-CARPINETUM	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
18	13400	ORNYTHOGALO PYRENAICI-FAGETUM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
19	05100	ASPLENIO-ADIANTUM NIGRUM-QUERCETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
20	05100	LATYRO-QUERCETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
21	05200	ORNO-QUERCETUM PETR.-PUB	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
22	05300	CARICI UMBROSAE-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	4.1 / 5.2	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood / 5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
23	05400	SESLERIO AUTUMNALIS-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
24	06100	LUZULO-QUERCETUM	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
25	06110	DESCHAMPSIO-QUERCETUM	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
26	06200	MELAMPYRO VULGATI- QUERCETUM	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
27	07000	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM VAR.GEOGR. SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
28	07100	SESLERIO-FAGETUM	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
29	07200	HACQUETIO-FAGETUM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
30	07300	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM SUBMEDITERRANEUM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
31	07301	ASPERULO-FAGETUM	6.4 / 7.2	6,4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
32	07350	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
33	07400	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
34	07450	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	5.2	5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
35	08100	ENNEAPHYILO-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
36	08109	ENNEAPHYLLO-FAGETUM POHORICUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
37	08200	ORVALO-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
38	08300	ANEMONE-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest

39	08400	LAMIO ORVALAE-FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
40	08401	FAGETUM MONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
41	09100	SAVENSI-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
42	09100	SAVENSI-FAGETUM POHORICUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
43	09200	ADENOSTYLO-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
44	09300	LARICI-FAGETUM	7.4 / 3.1	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest /3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
45	09400	LUZULO NIVEAE-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
46	09500	FAGETUM ALTIMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
47	10100	FAGETUM SUBALPINUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
48	10111	ALNETUM VIRIDIS	3.1	3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
49	11100	OSTRYO-FAGETUM	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
50	11200	CARICI ALBAE-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
51	11300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VARIAE- FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
52	12100	ARUNCO-FAGETUM	7.4 / 6.6	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest/6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
53	12200	ISOPRYO-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
54	12300	ACERI-FAGETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
55	13100	QUERCO-FAGETUM	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
56	13200	QUERCO-FAGETUM VAR. LUZULA	6.6	6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
57	13300	QUERCO-LUZULO FAGETUM SESLERIETOSUM	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
58	14100	LUZULO-FAGETUM	6.4 / 7.2	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
59	14190	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	4.1	4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
60	14200	FESTUCO DRYMEIAE-FAGETUM	6.4 / 6.6	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
61	14300	POLYGONATO VERTICILLATI-LUZULO-FAGETUM	7.2	7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
62	14301	(QUERCO) LUZULO-FAGETUM	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
63	14340	DESCHAMPSIO (AVENELLO) FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
64	14400	QUERCO-LUZULO-FAGETUM	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
65	15100	BLECHNO-FAGETUM	6.4 / 7.2	6,4 Central European submountainous beech forest / 7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
66	15200	DESCHAMPSIO-FAGETUM	6.4	6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
67	16100	ABIETI-FAGETUM DINARICUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
68	17100	ABIETI-FAGETUM PRAEALPINO DINARICUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
69	17100	LUZULO-ABIETI FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	7.2	7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
70	17200	ABIETI-FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
71	18100	NECKERO-ABIETETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
72	18200	ASPLENIO-ABIETETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
73	18300	FESTUCO-ABIETETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
74	19100	CLEMATIDO-ABIETETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
75	19200	LYCOPODIO-ABIETETUM	7.4	7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
76	20100	LUZULO-ABIETETUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
77	20200	DRYOPTERIDO-ABIETETUM	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
78	20200	GALIO R.-ABIETETUM	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
79	20300	OXALIDO - ABIETETUM	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
80	20400	BAZZANIO-ABIETETUM	2.3	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
81	21100	ASPLENIO-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest

82	21200	CARICI ALBAE-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
83	21240	PETASITI-PICEETUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
84	21300	APOSERI-PICEETUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
85	22100	ADENOSTYLO GLABRAE - PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
86	22120	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM APOSERIETOSUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
87	22200	ADENOSTYLO ALLIARIAE-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
88	22300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VILLOSAE- PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
89	22400	LUZULO ALBIDAE-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
90	22500	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM DINARICUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
91	22600	PICEETUM MONTANUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
92	23100	SORBO-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
93	23200	BAZZANIO-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
94	23240	LOREO-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
95	23300	SPHAGNO - PICEETUM	11.1	11.1 Conifer dominated or mixed mire forest
96	23400	HOMOGYNO-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
97	23500	LUZULO SYLVATICAE-PICEETUM	3.2	3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
98	23600	DESCHAMPSIO FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	2.3 / 3.2	2.3 Nemoral spruce forest / 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
99	24100	GENISTO-PINETUM	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
100	24200	PINETUM SUBILLYRICUM	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
101	24300	ORNO-PINEETUM	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
102	24400	ERICO-PINEETUM	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
103	25100	VACCINIO-VITIS IDEAE-PINETUM	2.6	2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest
104	25200	MYRTILLO-PINETUM	2.6	2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest
105	25240	ASPLENIO SEPTENTRIONALE-PINETUM AUSTROALPINUM	3.3	3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest
106	26100	TILIO-ACERETUM	5.8 / 5.6	5.8 Ravine and slope forest / 5.6 Maple-lime forest
107	26200	ULMO-ACERETUM	5.8	5.8 Ravine and slope forest
108	26300	ACERI-FRAXINETUM	5.8	5.8 Ravine and slope forest
109	26400	CARICI REMOTAE-FRAXINETUM	5.8	5.8 Ravine and slope forest
110	27100	QUERCO-OSTRYETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
111	27200	OSTRYO-FRAXINETUM ORNII	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
112	27300	CYTISANTHO-OSTRYETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
113	27400	TILIO-OSTRYETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
114	27500	SESLERIO-OSTRYETUM	8.8	8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests
115	28100	RHODOTHAMNIO-RHODODENDRETUM	3.1	3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
116	28200	PINETUM MUGHI	3.1	3.1 - Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
117	28300	OXYCOCCO-SPHAGNETEA	11.1	11.1 Conifer dominated or mixed mire forest

2.2 HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE HTS 2004, TIPOLOGIJA

Tipologija habitatnih tipov Slovenije (Jogan et al. 2004) je usklajena z evropsko tipologijo (A classification of Palearctic habitats, Nature and environment, No. 78). Skupina strokovnjakov za posamezne tipe vegetacije z različnih ustanov je naredila izbor habitatnih tipov, prisotnih v Sloveniji po palearktični klasifikaciji (Physis) in ga, kjer je bilo strokovno upravičeno, prilagodila specifičnim razmeram v Sloveniji.
Prva verzija je bila pripravljena leta 2001 kot projekt takratne Uprave za varstvo narave (Habitatni tipi Slovenije, 2001, Uprava RS za varstvo narave, MOP). Ta verzija tipologije je bila uporabljena pri kartiranjih prihodnjo vegetacijsko sezono (2002) in na podlagi zbranih praktičnih izkušenj je leta 2003 je izšla dopolnjena inačica (Habitatni tipi Slovenije - HTS 2003, januar 2003, Agencija RS za okolje, MOP). Na podlagi nadaljnjih rezultatov kartiranj in novih spoznanj se je tipologija še naprej usklajevala in tako je leta 2004 bila objavljena verzija, ki nam je služila kot izhodišče.
Habitatni tip je fiziognomska enota v naravi in je v povezavi z značilnimi življenjskimi prostori rastlinskih in živalskih vrst. Ali z drugimi besedami: habitatni tip je rastlinska in živalska združba, ki predstavlja značilni živi del ekosistema in je povezana z neživimi dejavniki (tla, podnebje, prisotnost in kakovost vode, svetlobe, itd.) na prostorsko opredeljenem območju.
Tipologija HTS 2004 je zgrajena hierarhično. Habitatni tipi so uvrščeni v sedem osnovnih skupin, vsaka izmed njih pa se natančneje deli glede na ekološke značilnosti in značilne vrste. Taka zgradba omogoča spremembe tipologije na podlagi novih spoznanj.

HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE – OSNOVNA TIPOLOGIJA:
1 Obalni in priobalni habitatni tipi
2 Sladke celinske vode
3 Grmišča in travišča
4 Gozdovi
5 Barja in močvirja
6 Goličave (skalovja, melišča in peščine)
8 Kmetijska in kulturna krajina

V prilogi (poglavje 4.2) je podrobneje prikazan pregled habitatnih tipov po dveh osnovnih skupinah (skupina 3 - Grmišča in travišča, skupina 4 - Gozdovi). To sta relevantni skupini za uvrstitev gozdnih združb (v vseh treh nacionalnih klasifikacijah so deloma zajete tudi obgozdne, grmiščne združbe). Kot je razvidno iz priloge so osnovne skupine naprej deljene na več nivojev. Celotna klasifikacija je zgrajene do sedmega hierhičnega nivoja.

Klasifikacija habitatnih tipov Slovenije je mnogo podrobnejša, z mnogo večjim številom tipov/kategorij kot klasifikacija Evropskih gozdnih tipov. Poleg tega pa je bila klasifikacija razmeroma dobro prilagojena specifikam našega ozemlja. Zaradi tega je uvrščanje naših gozdnih združb v to kategorizacijo bolj optimalno kot v prvem primeru. Vendar pa se tudi pri tej klasifikaciji pojavijo problemi zaradi prehodnosti območja Slovenije med Ilirskim-Dinarskim in Srednjeevropsko-Alpskim območjem ter predhodnosti proti Mediteranu in Panoniji. Pogosto združbe presegajo tako ali drugače definirane meje območij. Zato se tudi v tem primeru pojavljajo podobni problemi povezani s fitogeografsko razmejitvijo in uvrščanjem združbe v določena območja. Nekaterih združb zaradi njihove ekološko-geografske širine ali na nek način njihovega prehodnega značaja ne moremo nedvoumno uvrstiti samo v eno katergorijo. V takem primeru smo nakazali možnost uvrstitve gozdne združbe v dve ali celo več kategorij (npr. barjanska vegetacija je namesto asociacije bila opredeljena s celotnim razredom *Oxycocco-Sphagnetea*, zato ji tudi ustreza več različnih kategorih barjanskih habitatnih tipov). Pogosto pa tudi posamezni habitatni tipi niso dovolj natačno definirani/opisani (npr. razlikovanje med 41.7 - Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja in 41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev), da bi bilo mogoče gozdno združbo nedvoumno uvrstiti v samo en habitatni tip. Nekaterih gozdnih združb, kot naprimer *Arunco-Fagetum*, ki

je edafsko pogojena in se pojavlja približno med 300 in 1200 metri nadmorske višine, ne moremo uvrstiti samo v en habitatni tip, opredeljen z omejenim višinskim pasom. Zato smo to združbo uvrstili v dva habitatna tipa (41.1C21- Ilirska kolinska bukovja, 41.1C22 - Ilirska montanska bukovja in jelova bukovja).

Preglednica 5. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije) v klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov Slovenije (Jogan et al. 2004, osnova Palearktične klasifikacije habitatov-PHYSIS)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE (PALEARKTIČNA KLASIFIKACIJA)			
1	QC1	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Ruscus aculeatus KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	41.2A12	Primorska gradnova belogabrovja	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
2	SO	Orno-Quercetum petraeae-pubescentis KOŠ.74 prov.	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Topoljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Topoljubna in primorska hrastovja	
3	SeF	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum H-IĆ. & HT.50	41.1C31	Primorska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
4	OrF	(Lamio) Orvalae-Fagetum TOM. 58 (mscr.)	41.1C31 / 41.1C221	Primorska ilirska bukovja / Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
5	AnF1	Luzulo niveae-Fagetum TOM. 59 (mscr.)	41.1C222 / 41.1C223	Ilirska bukovja v Alpah / Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
6	QC2	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
7	HF2	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 68	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
8	AF	Abieti-Fagetum dinaricum TREG. 57	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
9	AdF2	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum praealpino-dinaricum TREG.62	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
10	Fs	Fagetum subalpinum dinaricum (HT.38)TREG.57	41.1C4	Subalpinska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
11	Pm	Pinetum mughi (croaticum) HT.50	31.57	Ruševje Dinarskega gorstva	31.5 - Ruševje	
12	QC3	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
13	HF3	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. (68)71	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
14	EF3	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ.(68)71	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
15	AFp	Abieti-Fagetum prealpinum ROB. 64 mscr.	41.1C22S1?	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
16	AdF3	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum prealpinum SMOLE 71 mscr.	41.1C223 / 41.1C4	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja / Subalpinska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
17	AnF3	Anemone trifoliae-Fagetum TREG. 57	41.1C222 / 41.1C223	Ilirska bukovja v Alpah / Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
18	APs	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum M.WRAB. (58,66 p.p.) ZUKRIGL 73	42.212	Subalpinska in altimontanska smrekovja z visokimi stebilkami	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.21 - Alpska subalpinska smrekovja
19	RR	Rhodothamnio-Rhododendretum hirsuti TREG. 57 (non. BR.-BL. et SL.-SS. 39)	31.52	Ruševje zunanjih severnih in jugovzhodnih Alp	31.5 - Ruševje	
20	QC4	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Epimedium alpinum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
21	HF4	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Ruscus hypoglossum KOŠ.(56)61	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
22	EF4	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum KOŠ.(56)61	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
23	SF	Savensi-Fagetum KOŠ.862)71	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
24	QC5	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var.Carex pilosa KOŠ.74 (n.nud.)	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
25	OP	Orno-Pinetum nigrae MARTIN 61	42.611	Južnoalpsko črnoborovje	42.6 - Črnoborovja	42.61 - Alpsko-apeninsko črnoborovje
26	GP	Genisto triangularis-Pinetum silvestris-nigrae TOM.(40)71	42.5C52	Dinarska rdečeborovja na dolomitu	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.5C - Jugovzhodnoevropska rdečeborovja
27	Psi	Pinetum subillyricum SCHMIDT 36	42.54	Bazifilna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	
28	CO	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum M.WRAB.60	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
29	QO2	Cytiso purpurei-Quercetum pubescentis var. Sesleria autumnalis TOM. (47)71 (n.prov.)	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	

30	QO4	Querco pubescenti-Ostryetum HT.38	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
31	LQ	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae HT.38	41.7	Topoljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.7 - Topoljubna in primorska hrastovja	
32	TA	Tilio cordatae-Aceretum platanoidi KOŠ.54 s.lat.	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
33	UA	Aceri pseudopletani-Ulmetum illyricum TOM.47 s.lat	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
34	OA	(Lamio) Orvalae-Aceretum pseudoplatani TOM.59 (mscr.)	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
35	F	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fraxinetum (illyricum) TOM.39 s.lat.	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
36	OF	Ostryo-Fagetum M.WRAB. 54 (mscr.)	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
37	CF	Carici albae-Fagetum MOOR 52 var. Anemone trifolia ROB. 64 mscr.	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
38	CaF	Calamagrostidi variae-Fagetum TOM.61 (mscr.)	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
39	ArF	Arunco-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	41.1C2 (v kategorijah: 41.1C21, 41.1C22)	Ilirska kolinska bukovja, Ilirska montanska bukovja in jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
40	AcF	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fagetum dinaricum ZUP.(69)73 non BARTSCH 40	41.1C223 / 41.4	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja / Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.1 - Bukovja / 41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
41	IF	Isopyro-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71	41.1C223 (41.1C221)	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja (ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja)	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
42	QF	Querco petraeae-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
43	LF1	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum submediterraneum KOŠ.73 (n.prov.)	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
44	LF3	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum LOHM. et TX. 54	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
45	LF4	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum illyricum KOŠ.71	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
46	FdF	Festuco drymeae-Fagetum MAGIC 68	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
47	BF	Blechno-Fagetum HT.50 s.lat.	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
48	DF	Deschampsio flexuosae-Fagetum SOÓ 62	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
49	NA	Neckero complanatae-Abietetum (dinaricum) TREG.61 s.lat.	42.124	Dinarska jelovja na zakraselem apnenčastem skalovju	42.1 - Jelovja	42.12 - Kalcifilna jelovja
50	VP	(Calamagrostido) Villosae-Piceetum subalpinum inverzionum TOM.58 (mscr.)	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
51	AsP	Asplenio viridae-Piceetum KUOCH 53 var. Bazzania trilobata KOŠ.57	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
52	CP	Carici albae-Piceetum MOOR 47 var. Ostrya carpinifolia KOŠ.54 (mscr.)	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
53	DA	Dryopterido-Abietetum KOŠ.65 (mscr.)	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
54	BA	Bazzanio trilobatae-Abietetum M.WRAB.(53)58 p.p.	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
55	LA	Luzulo albidae-Abietetum OBERD.57 s.lat.	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
56	BP	Bazzanio trilobatae-Piceetum BR.-BL. et SISS.39 s.lat.	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
57	MP	Vaccinio vitis-idaeae-Pinetum silvestris TOM.(42) 71 s.lat.	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
58	OS	Oxyccoco-Sphagnetea	44.A3, 44.A4 (tudi 51)	Gorska barjanska ruševja, Barjanska smrekovja (Visoka barja)	44.A - Brezovi in iglasti barjanski gozdovi (5 - Barja in močvirja)	
59	S	Salicetea purpureae MOOR 58	44.132	Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli	44.1 - Obrežna vrbovja	44.13 - Obrežna belovrbovja
60	Ain	Alnion glutinoso-incaneae OBERD.53	44.21 (44.22?)	Gorska sivojelševja (Dealpinsko obrežno sivojelševje)	44.2 - Borealno-alpinski logi	
61	Ag	Alnetea glutinosae BR.-BL. et TX. 43	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
62	RC	(Querco) Robori-Carpinetum M.WRAB.68	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja (Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi)	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	

Preglednica 6. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija) v klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov Slovenije (Jogan et al. 2004, osnova Palearktične klasifikacije habitatov- PHYSIS)

ŠT	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE (PALEARKTIČNA KLASIFIKACIJA)			
1	Abio albae-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
2	Aceri-Fraxinetum s. lat.	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
3	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum	42.212	Subalpinska in altimontanska smrekovja z visokimi steblikami	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.21 - Alpska subalpinska smrekovja
4	Alnetum glutinosae s. lat.	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
5	Alnetum incane s. lat.	44.21 (44.22?)	Gorska sivojelševja (Dealpinsko obrežno sivojelševje)	44.2 - Borealno-alpinski logi	
6	Anemono trifoliae-Fagetum	41.1C222 / 41.1C223	Ilirska bukovja v Alpah / Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
7	Aposerido-Piceetum	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
8	Arunco-Fagetum	41.1C2 (v kategorijah: 41.1C21, 41.1C22)	Ilirska kolinska bukovja, Ilirska montanska bukovja in jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
9	Asparago tenuifolii-Quercetum roboris	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja (Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi)	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
10	Asperulo odoratae-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
11	Avenello flexuosae-Piceetum	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
12	Bazzanio-Abietetum	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
13	Blechno-Fagetum	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
14	Cardamine savensi-Fagetum	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
15	Carici umbrosae-Quercetum petraeae	41.573 / 41.2A12	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja / Primorska gradnova belogabrovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja / 41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja / 41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
16	Castaneo sativae-Fagetum	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
17	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
18	Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
19	Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae	42.611	Južnoalpsko črnoborovje	42.6 - Črnoborovja	42.61 - Alpsko-apeninsko črnoborovje
20	Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
21	Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum sylvestris	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
22	Genisto januensis-Pinetum sylvestris	42.5C52	Dinarska rdečeborovja na dolomitu	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.5C - Jugovzhodnoevropska rdečeborovja
23	Hacquetio-Fagetum	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
24	Hacquetio-Piceetum	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
25	Helleboro nigri-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
26	Homogyno sylvestris-Fagetum	41.1C22S1?	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
27	Isopyro-Fagetum	41.1C223 (41.1C221)	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja (Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja)	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
28	Lamio orvalae-Fagetum	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
29	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae	41.7	Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.7 - Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
30	Luzulo albide-Fagetum	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
31	Melampyro vulgati-Quercetum petraeae	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
32	Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
33	Neckero-Abietetum	42.124	Dinarska jelovja na zakraselem apnenčastem skalovju	42.1 - Jelovja	42.12 - Kalcifilna jelovja
34	Omphalodo-Fagetum	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja

35	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A12	Primorska gradnova belogabrovja	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
36	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Fagetum	41.1C31	Primorska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
37	Ostryo carpinifoliae-Fraxinetum orni	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
38	Ostryo-Fagetum	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
39	Ostryo-Quercetum pubescentis	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
40	Piceo abietis-Quercetum roboris	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja (Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi)	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
41	Pinetum mugho croaticum	31.57	Ruševje Dinarskega gorstva	31.5 - Ruševje	
42	Polysticho lonchitis-Fagetum	41.1C4	Subalpinska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
43	Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
44	Pseudostellario-Quercetum roboris, Pseudostellario-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja / Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
45	Pteridio-Betuletum	41.B17	Steljnička brezovja	41.B - Brezovja	41.B1 - Kolinska brezovja
46	Querco pubescentis-Ostryetum carpynifoliae	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
47	Querco roboris-Ulmetum leav.s	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja / Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
48	Ranunculo platanifolii-Fagetum	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
49	Rhamno falici-Piceetum	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
50	Rhodothamno-Pinetum mugo	31.52	Ruševje zunanjih severnih in jugovzhodnih Alp	31.5 - Ruševje	
51	Rhytidiadelpho lorei-Piceetum	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
52	Salicetum albe	44.132	Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli	44.1 - Obrežna vrbovja	44.13 - Obrežna belovrbovja
53	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum	41.1C31	Primorska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
54	Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
55	Seslerio autumnalis-Quercetum petraeae	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
56	Sphagno-Piceetum	44.A4	Barjanska smrekovja	44.A - Brezovi in iglasti barjanski gozdovi	
57	Stellario montanae-Piceetum	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
58	Vaccinio myrtilli-Carpinetum betuli	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
59	Vaccinio myrtilli-Pinetum sylvestris	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
60	Vicio oroboidi-Abietetum n. prov.	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
61	Vicio oroboidi-Fagetum	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja

Preglednica 7. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008) v klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov Slovenije (Jogan et al. 2004, osnova Palearktične klasifikacije habitatov- PHYSIS).

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE (PALEARKTIČNA KLASIFIKACIJA)			
1	01100	QUERCO ROBORI-CARPINETUM	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja (Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi)	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
2	01130	THELIPTERIS LIMBOSPERMAE-QUERCETUM ROBORI	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
3	01200	QUERCO ROBORI-ULMETUM	41.2A2 / 44.431	Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja (Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi)	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	
4	02100	CARICI ELATAE-ALNETUM GLUT.	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
5	02200	CARICI ELONGATAE-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
6	02300	CARICI BRIZOIDI-ALNETUM GLUT.	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
7	02320	STELLARIO (HOLOSTEAE)-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	44.33 /44.91	Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah / Močvirna črnojelševja	44.3 - Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah / 44.9 - Močvirni listnati gozdovi	
8	02400	ALNETUM GLUTINOSO-INCANAE	44.21 (44.22?)	Gorska sivojelševja (Dealpinsko obrežno sivojelševje)	44.2 - Borealno-alpinski logi	
9	02500	ALNETUM INCANAE	44.21 (44.22?)	Gorska sivojelševja (Dealpinsko obrežno sivojelševje)	44.2 - Borealno-alpinski logi	
10	03100	SALICI - POPULETUM	44.132	Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli	44.1 - Obrežna vrbovja	44.13 - Obrežna belovrbovja
11	03200	HIPPOPHAETO-SALICETUM INCANAE	44.132	Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli	44.1 - Obrežna vrbovja	44.13 - Obrežna belovrbovja
12	03200	SALICETUM GR.	44.132	Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli	44.1 - Obrežna vrbovja	44.13 - Obrežna belovrbovja
13	04100	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.HACQ.	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
14	04200	LUZULO ALBIDAE-CARPINETUM	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
15	04200	QUERCO-CARPINETUM V.LUZULA	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
16	04290	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
17	04300	ORNITHOGALO PYRENAICI-CARPINETUM	41.2A12	Primorska gradnova belogabrovja	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
18	13400	ORNYTHOGALO PYRENAICI-FAGETUM	41.1C31	Primorska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
19	05100	ASPLENIO-ADIANTUM NIGRUM-QUERCETUM	41.7	Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.7 - Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
20	05100	LATYRO-QUERCETUM	41.7	Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.7 - Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
21	05200	ORNO-QUERCETUM PETR.-PUB	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
22	05300	CARICI UMBROSAE-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	41.573 / 41.2A12	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja / Primorska gradnova belogabrovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja / 41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja / 41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
23	05400	SESLERIO AUTUMNALIS-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
24	06100	LUZULO-QUERCETUM	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
25	06110	DESCHAMPSIO-QUERCETUM	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
26	06200	MELAMPYRO VULGATI-QUERCETUM	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja

27	07000	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM VAR.GEOGR. SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
28	07100	SESLERIO-FAGETUM	41.1C31	Primorska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
29	07200	HACQUETIO-FAGETUM	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
30	07300	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM SUBMEDITERRANEUM	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
31	07301	ASPERULO-FAGETUM		???	41.1 - Bukovja	???
32	07350	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
33	07400	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
34	07450	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	41.2A11	Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti	41.2 - Hrastova belogabrovja	41.2A - Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja
35	08100	ENNEAPHYLO-FAGETUM	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
36	08109	ENNEAPHYLLO-FAGETUM POHORICUM	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
37	08200	ORVALO-FAGETUM	41.1C31 / 41.1C221	Primorska ilirska bukovja / Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
38	08300	ANEMONE-FAGETUM	41.1C222 / 41.1C223	Ilirska bukovja v Alpah / Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
39	08400	LAMIO ORVALAE-FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
40	08401	FAGETUM MONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	41.1C221	Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
41	09100	SAVENSI-FAGETUM	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
42	09100	SAVENSI-FAGETUM POHORICUM	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
43	09200	ADENOSTYLO-FAGETUM	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
44	09300	LARICI-FAGETUM	41.1C4	Subalpinska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
45	09400	LUZULO NIVEAE-FAGETUM	41.1C222 / 41.1C223	Ilirska bukovja v Alpah / Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
46	09500	FAGETUM ALTIMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	41.1C223	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
47	10100	FAGETUM SUBALPINUM	41.1C4	Subalpinska ilirska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
48	10111	ALNETUM VIRIDIS	31.611	Alpinsko zeleno jelševje	31.6 - Subalpinska grmišča z visokim steblikovjem	31.61 - Subalpinska grmovje zelene jelše in vrb
49	11100	OSTRYO-FAGETUM	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
50	11200	CARICI ALBAE-FAGETUM	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
51	11300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VARIAE-FAGETUM	41.1C32	Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
52	12100	ARUNCO-FAGETUM	41.1C2 (v kategorijah: 41.1C21, 41.1C22)	Ilirska kolinska bukovja, Ilirska montanska bukovja in jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
53	12200	ISOPRYO-FAGETUM	41.1C223 (41.1C221)	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja (Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja)	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
54	12300	ACERI-FAGETUM	41.1C223 / 41.4	Ilirska altimontanska bukovja / Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.1 - Bukovja / 41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
55	13100	QUERCO-FAGETUM	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
56	13200	QUERCO-FAGETUM VAR. LUZULA	41.1C21	Ilirska kolinska bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
57	13300	QUERCO-LUZULO FAGETUM SESLERIETOSUM	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
58	14100	LUZULO-FAGETUM	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
59	14190	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	41.573	Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja	41.5 - Kisloljubna hrastovja	41.57 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja
60	14200	FESTUCO DRYMEIAE-FAGETUM	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
61	14300	POLYGONATO VERTICILLATI-LUZULO-FAGETUM	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja

62	14301	(QUERCO) LUZULO-FAGETUM	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
63	14340	DESCHAMPSIO (AVENELLO) FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
64	14400	QUERCO-LUZULO-FAGETUM	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
65	15100	BLECHNO-FAGETUM	41.1C1	Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
66	15200	DESCHAMPSIO-FAGETUM	41.111	Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
67	16100	ABIETI-FAGETUM DINARICUM	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
68	17100	ABIETI-FAGETUM PRAEALPINO DINARICUM	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
69	17100	LUZULO-ABIETI FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	41.112	Montanska kisloljubna bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.11 - Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja
70	17200	ABIETI-FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	41.1C22S1?	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
71	18100	NECKERO-ABIETETUM	42.124	Dinarska jelovja na zakraselem apnenčastem skalovju	42.1 - Jelovja	42.12 - Kalcifilna jelovja
72	18200	ASPLENIO-ABIETETUM	42.124	Dinarska jelovja na zakraselem apnenčastem skalovju	42.1 - Jelovja	42.12 - Kalcifilna jelovja
73	18300	FESTUCO-ABIETETUM	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
74	19100	CLEMATIDO-ABIETETUM	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
75	19200	LYCOPODIO-ABIETETUM	41.1C22S1	Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja	41.1 - Bukovja	41.1C - Ilirska bukovja
76	20100	LUZULO-ABIETETUM	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
77	20200	DRYOPTERIDO-ABIETETUM	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
78	20200	GALIO R.-ABIETETUM	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
79	20300	OXALIDO - ABIETETUM	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
80	20400	BAZZANIO-ABIETETUM	42.13	Kisloljubna jelovja	42.1 - Jelovja	
81	21100	ASPLENIO-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
82	21200	CARICI ALBAE-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
83	21240	PETASITI-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
84	21300	APOSERI-PICEETUM	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
85	22100	ADENOSTYLO GLABRAE - PICEETUM	42.212	Subalpinska in altimontanska smrekovja z visokimi steblikami	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.21 - Alpska subalpinska smrekovja
86	22120	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM APOSERIETOSUM	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
87	22200	ADENOSTYLO ALLIARIAE-PICEETUM	42.212	Subalpinska in altimontanska smrekovja z visokimi steblikami	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.21 - Alpska subalpinska smrekovja
88	22300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VILLOSAE-PICEETUM	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
89	22400	LUZULO ALBIDAE-PICEETUM	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
90	22500	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM DINARICUM	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
91	22600	PICEETUM MONTANUM	42.2551	Mrazišča dinarska smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
92	23100	SORBO-PICEETUM	42.254	Montanska smrekovja v območju bukovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
93	23200	BAZZANIO-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
94	23240	LOREO-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
95	23300	SPHAGNO - PICEETUM	44.A4	Barjanska smrekovja	44.A - Brezovi in iglasti barjanski gozdovi	
96	23400	HOMOGYNO-PICEETUM	42.253	Montanska edafogena smrekovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
97	23500	LUZULO SYLVATICAE-PICEETUM	42.254	Montanska smrekovja v območju bukovja	42.2 - Smrekovja	42.25 - Ekstraconalna smrekovja
98	23600	DESCHAMPSIO FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	42.26	Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti	42.2 - Smrekovja	
99	24100	GENISTO-PINETUM	42.5C52	Dinarska rdečeborovja na dolomitu	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.5C - Jugovzhodnoevropska rdečeborovja

100	24200	PINETUM SUBILLYRICUM	42.54	Bazifilna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	
101	24300	ORNO-PINEETUM	42.611	Južnoalpsko črnoborovje	42.6 - Črnoborovja	42.61 - Alpsko-apeninsko črnoborovje
102	24400	ERICO-PINEETUM	42.5C52	Dinarska rdečeborovja na dolomitu	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.5C - Jugovzhodnoevropska rdečeborovja
103	25100	VACCINIO-VITIS IDEAE-PINETUM	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
104	25200	MYRTILLO-PINETUM	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
105	25240	ASPLENIO SEPTENTRIONALE-PINETUM AUSTROALPINUM	42.525	Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja	42.5 - Zahodnopalearktična rdečeborovja	42.52 - Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja
106	26100	TILIO-ACERETUM	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
107	26200	ULMO-ACERETUM	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
108	26300	ACERI-FRAXINETUM	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
109	26400	CARICI REMOTAE-FRAXINETUM	41.4	Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	41.4 - Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja	
110	27100	QUERCO-OSTRYETUM	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
111	27200	OSTRYO-FRAXINETUM ORNII	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
112	27300	CYTISANTHO-OSTRYETUM	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
113	27400	TILIO-OSTRYETUM	41.81	Črnogabrovje v notranjosti	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev	
114	27500	SESLERIO-OSTRYETUM	41.8 / 41.7	Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	41.8 - Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev / 41.7 Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja	
115	28100	RHODOTHAMNIO-RHODODENDRETUM	31.52	Ruševje zunanjih severnih in jugovzhodnih Alp	31.5 - Ruševje	
116	28200	PINETUM MUGHI	31.57	Ruševje Dinarskega gorstva	31.5 - Ruševje	
117	28300	OXYCOCCO-SPHAGNETEA	44.A3, 44.A4 (tudi 51)	Gorska barjanska ruševja, Barjanska smrekovja (Visoka barja)	44.A - Brezovi in iglasti barjanski gozdovi (5 - Barja in močvirja)	

2.3 EUNIS KLASIFIKACIJA HABITATNIH TIPOV (GOZDOVI)

EUNIS klasifikacija habitatnih tipov (2004) je obsežen vseevropski sistem (European University Information Systems), ki ima namen pospešiti usklajeno obravnavanje habitatnih tipov in zbiranje podatkov po ustreznih kriterij v celotni Evropi. Sistem pokriva vse tipe habitatov od naravnih do umetnih, od terestičnih do sladkovodnih in priobalnih.
Razvoj tega klasifikacijskega sistema je koordiniran s strani Evropske okoljske agencije (EEA- European Environmental Agency/European Topic Centre for Nature Protection and Biodiversity).
EUNIS klasifikacija je paneevropska klasifikacije, ki je kompatibilna z ostalimi relevantnimi klasifikaciji. Zamišljena je kot razširitev PHYSIS - Klasifikacije palearktičnih habitatnih tipov. Očitne spremembe se nanašajo predvsem na morske habitate, dodanih je bilo večje število novih enot v skladu z Barcelonsko in Helcomsko konvencijo v sodelovanju z OSPAR konvencijo in z Mednarodnim svetom za izkoriščanje morja (International Council for Exploration of Sea - ICES).

Razredi najvišjega hierarhičnega nivja EUNIS klasifikacije habitatnih tipov so naslednji:
A : Marine habitats
B : Coastal habitats
C : Inland surface waters
D : Mires, bogs and fens
E : Grasslands and lands dominated by forbs, mosses or lichens
F : Heathland, scrub and tundra
G : Woodland, forest and other wooded land
H : Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats
I : Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats
J : Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats
X : Habitat complexes

Tudi pri uvrščanju gozdnih združb v EUNIS klasifikacijo habitatnih tipov se pojavljajo problemi, ki so posledica prehodnosti območja Slovenije. Določene težave pri nedvoumni opredelitvi se pojavljajo pri tistih združbah, ki imajo večji razpon v vertikalni (razširjene v več višinskih pasovih, npr. edafsko pogojene združbe) ali horizontalni smeri (razširjene v več različnih fitogeografaskih območjih). Določena nezanesljivost se kaže pri uvrščanju zelo različnih acidofilnih bukovij (različna stopnja acidofilnosti). Nejasna je tudi opredelitev nekaterih smrekovij in deloma tudi jelovij, za katere ni povsem jasno ali gre za primarne ali za sekundarne smrekove oz. jelove združbe.
Zaradi pomanjkanja informacij (pisnih) je nekoliko večja nezanesljivost pri uvrščanju gozdnih združb podatkovne baze ZGS. V tem seznamu je nekaj združb, ki so bile postavljene le provizorično za potrebe predstavitve/opredelitve rastišč, niso pa bile podrobneje opisane in utemeljene, zato ni povsem jasna njihova slika. Sicer pa se pri uvrščanju združb v EUNIS klasifikaciji pojavljajo mnogi precej podobni problemi kot pri uvrščanju v klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov Slovenije (na osnovi PHYSIS).

Preglednica 8. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije) v EUNIS klasifikacijo habitatov (EUNIS habitats 2004)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	EUNIS HABITATNI TIPI		
1	QC1	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Ruscus aculeatus KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
2	SO	Orno-Quercetum petraeae-pubescentis KOŠ.74 prov.	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
3	SeF	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum H-IĆ. & HT.50	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
4	OrF	(Lamio) Orvalae-Fagetum TOM. 58 (mscr.)	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests (G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
5	AnF1	Luzulo niveae-Fagetum TOM. 59 (mscr.)	G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests (G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
6	QC2	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
7	HF2	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 68	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
8	AF	Abieti-Fagetum dinaricum TREG. 57	G1.6C222 - Ilyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
9	AdF2	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum praealpino-dinaricum TREG.62	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
10	Fs	Fagetum subalpinum dinaricum (HT.38)TREG.57	G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
11	Pm	Pinetum mughi (croaticum) HT.50	F2.47 - Pelago-Dinaride *Pinus mugo* schrub (F2.42 - Outer Alpine Pinus mugo schrub)	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
12	QC3	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
13	HF3	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. (68)71	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
14	EF3	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ.(68)71	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
15	AFp	Abieti-Fagetum prealpinum ROB. 64 mscr.	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
16	AdF3	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum prealpinum SMOLE 71 mscr.	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests / G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
17	AnF3	Anemone trifoliae-Fagetum TREG. 57	G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests (G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
18	APs	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum M.WRAB. (58,66 p.p.) ZUKRIGL 73	G3.1B21 - Adenostyles glabra subalpine spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
19	RR	Rhodothamnio-Rhododendretum hirsuti TREG. 57 (non. BR.-BL. et SL.-SS. 39)	F2.42 - Outer Alpine *Pinus mugo* schrub	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
20	QC4	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Epimedium alpinum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
21	HF4	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Ruscus hypoglossum KOŠ.(56)61	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
22	EF4	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum KOŠ.(56)61	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
23	SF	Savensi-Fagetum KOŠ.862)71	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
24	QC5	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var.Carex pilosa KOŠ.74 (n.nud.)	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
25	OP	Orno-Pinetum nigrae MARTIN 61	G3.5215 - Illyrian sub-Mediterranean *Pinus nigra* forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.5 - Pinus nigra woodland
26	GP	Genisto triangularis-Pinetum silvestris-nigrae TOM.(40)71	G3.4C52 - Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
27	Psi	Pinetum subillyricum SCHMIDT 36	G3.441 - Alpine spring heath Scots pine forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
28	CO	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum M.WRAB.60	G1.7C142 - Illyrian spring heat hop-hornbeam woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
29	QO2	Cytiso purpurei-Quercetum pubescentis var. Sesleria autumnalis TOM. (47)71 (n.prov.)	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
30	QO4	Querco pubescenti-Ostryetum HT.38	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
31	LQ	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae HT.38	G1.7432 - Illyrian black pea sessile oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
32	TA	Tilio cordatae-Aceretum platanoidi KOŠ.54 s.lat.	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related

					woodland
33	UA	Aceri pseudopletani-Ulmetum illyricum TOM.47 s.lat	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
34	OA	(Lamio) Orvalae-Aceretum pseudoplatani TOM.59 (mscr.)	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
35	F	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fraxinetum (illyricum) TOM.39 s.lat.	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
36	OF	Ostryo-Fagetum M.WRAB. 54 (mscr.)	G1.6C321 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
37	CF	Carici albae-Fagetum MOOR 52 var. Anemone trifolia ROB. 64 mscr.	G1.676 - Pre-Alpine hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
38	CaF	Calamagrostidi variae-Fagetum TOM.61 (mscr.)	G1.676 - Pre-Alpine hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
39	ArF	Arunco-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests (G1.6C22 - Illyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
40	AcF	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fagetum dinaricum ZUP.(69)73 non BARTSCH 40	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests / G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland / G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
41	IF	Isopyro-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
42	QF	Querco petraeae-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
43	LF1	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum submediterraneum KOŠ.73 (n.prov.)	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
44	LF3	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum LOHM. et TX. 54	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
45	LF4	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum illyricum KOŠ.71	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
46	FdF	Festuco drymeae-Fagetum MAGIC 68	G1.6351 - Sub-Pannonic beech forests (G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
47	BF	Blechno-Fagetum HT.50 s.lat.	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
48	DF	Deschampsio flexuosae-Fagetum SOÓ 62	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
49	NA	Neckero complanatae-Abietetum (dinaricum) TREG.61 s.lat.	G3.124 - Dinaric calcareous block fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
50	VP	(Calamagrostido) Villosae-Piceetum subalpinum inverzionum TOM.58 (mscr.)	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
51	AsP	Asplenio viridae-Piceetum KUOCH 53 var. Bazzania trilobata KOŠ.57	G3.1F3 - Peri-Alpine *bazzania* spruce forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
52	CP	Carici albae-Piceetum MOOR 47 var. Ostrya carpinifolia KOŠ.54 (mscr.)	G3.1F42 - Illyrio-Alpine montane beech spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
53	DA	Dryopterido-Abietetum KOŠ.65 (mscr.)	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
54	BA	Bazzanio trilobatae-Abietetum M.WRAB.(53)58 p.p.	G3.135 - *Bazzania* fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
55	LA	Luzulo albidae-Abietetum OBERD.57 s.lat.	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
56	BP	Bazzanio trilobatae-Piceetum BR.-BL. et SISS.39 s.lat.	G3.1F3 - Peri-Alpine *bazzania* spruce forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
57	MP	Vaccinio vitis-idaeae-Pinetum silvestris TOM.(42) 71 s.lat.	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
58	OS	Oxyccoco-Sphagnetea	G3.E1 - Pinus mugo bog woods / G3.E6 - Nemoral bog *Picea* woods (	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND (D1 - RAISED AND BLANKET BOGS)	G3.E - Nemoral bog conifer woodland (D1.1 - Raised bogs)
59	S	Salicetea purpureae MOOR 58	G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests (G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
60	Ain	Alnion glutinoso-incaneae OBERD.53	G1.1211 - Alpine grey alder galleries	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
61	Ag	Alnetea glutinosae BR.-BL. et TX. 43	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
62	RC	(Querco) Robori-Carpinetum M.WRAB.68	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)

Preglednica 9. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija) v EUNIS klasifikacijo habitatov (EUNIS habitats 2004)

ŠT	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	EUNIS HABITATNI TIPI		
1	Abio albae-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
2	Aceri-Fraxinetum s. lat.	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
3	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum	G3.1B21 - Adenostyles glabra subalpine spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
4	Alnetum glutinosae s. lat.	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
5	Alnetum incane s. lat.	G1.1211 - Alpine grey alder galleries	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
6	Anemono trifoliae-Fagetum	G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests (G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
7	Aposerido-Piceetum	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
8	Arunco-Fagetum	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests (G1.6C22 - Illyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
9	Asparago tenuifolii-Quercetum roboris	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
10	Asperulo odoratae-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
11	Avenello flexuosae-Piceetum	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
12	Bazzanio-Abietetum	G3.135 - *Bazzania* fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
13	Blechno-Fagetum	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
14	Cardamine savensi-Fagetum	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
15	Carici umbrosae-Quercetum petraeae	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests / G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland / G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
16	Castaneo sativae-Fagetum	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
17	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum	G1.7C142 - Illyrian spring heat hop-hornbeam woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
18	Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum	G1.6351 - Sub-Pannonic beech forests (G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
19	Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae	G3.5215 - Illyrian sub-Mediterranean *Pinus nigra* forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.5 - Pinus nigra woodland
20	Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
21	Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum sylvestris	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
22	Genisto januensis-Pinetum sylvestris	G3.4C52 - Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
23	Hacquetio-Fagetum	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
24	Hacquetio-Piceetum	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
25	Helleboro nigri-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
26	Homogyno sylvestris-Fagetum	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
27	Isopyro-Fagetum	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
28	Lamio orvalae-Fagetum	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
29	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae	G1.7432 - Illyrian black pea sessile oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
30	Luzulo albide-Fagetum	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland

31	Melampyro vulgati-Quercetum petraeae	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland
32	Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
33	Neckero-Abietetum	G3.124 - Dinaric calcareous block fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
34	Omphalodo-Fagetum	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
35	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
36	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Fagetum	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
37	Ostryo carpinifoliae-Fraxinetum orni	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
38	Ostryo-Fagetum	G1.6C321 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
39	Ostryo-Quercetum pubescentis	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
40	Piceo abietis-Quercetum roboris	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
41	Pinetum mugho croaticum	F2.47 - Pelago-Dinaride *Pinus mugo* schrub (F2.42 - Outer Alpine Pinus mugo schrub)	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
42	Polysticho lonchitis-Fagetum	G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
43	Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
44	Pseudostellario-Quercetum roboris, Pseudostellario-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
45	Pteridio-Betuletum	G1.9117 - Illyrian birch woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.9 - Non-riverine woodland with Betula, Populus tremula or Sorbus aucuparia
46	Querco pubescentis-Ostryetum carpynifoliae	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
47	Querco roboris-Ulmetum leavis	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
48	Ranunculo platanifolii-Fagetum	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
49	Rhamno falici-Piceetum	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
50	Rhodothamno-Pinetum mugo	F2.42 - Outer Alpine *Pinus mugo* schrub	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
51	Rhytidiadelpho lorel-Piceetum	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
52	Salicetum albe	G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests (G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
53	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
54	Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
55	Seslerio autumnalis-Quercetum petraeae	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
56	Sphagno-Piceetum	G3.E6 - Nemoral bog *Picea* woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.E - Nemoral bog conifer woodland
57	Stellario montanae-Piceetum	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
58	Vaccinio myrtilli-Carpinetum betuli	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
59	Vaccinio myrtilli-Pinetum sylvestris	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
60	Vicio oroboidi-Abietetum n. prov.	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
61	Vicio oroboidl-Fagetum	G1.6351 - Sub-Pannonic beech forests (G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland

Preglednica 10. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008) v EUNIS klasifikacijo habitatov (EUNIS habitats 2004)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	EUNIS HABITATNI TIPI		
1	01100	QUERCO ROBORI - CARPINETUM	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
2	01130	THELIPTERIS LIMBOSPERMAE-QUERCETUM ROBORI	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests / G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous Quercus dominated woodland / G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
3	01200	QUERCO ROBORI - ULMETUM	G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests (G1.22313 - Illyrian riparian oak-hornbeam forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland (G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland)
4	02100	CARICI ELATAE - ALNETUM GLUT.	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
5	02200	CARICI ELONGATAE - ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
6	02300	CARICI BRIZOIDI-ALNETUM GLUT.	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
7	02320	STELLARIO (HOLOSTEAE)-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	G1.21311 - Central European slow river ash-alder woods (G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland (ALI G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix)
8	02400	ALNETUM GLUTINOSO - INCANAE	G1.1211 - Alpine grey alder galleries	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
9	02500	ALNETUM INCANAE	G1.1211 - Alpine grey alder galleries	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
10	03100	SALICI - POPULETUM	G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests (G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
11	03200	HIPPOPHAETO - SALICETUM INCANAE	G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests (G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
12	03200	SALICETUM GR.	G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests (G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant Alnus, Betula, Populus or Salix
13	04100	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.HACQ.	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
14	04200	LUZULO ALBIDAE - CARPINETUM	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
15	04200	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.LUZULA	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
16	04290	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland
17	04300	ORNITHOGALO PYRENAICI - CARPINETUM	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
18	13400	ORNYTHOGALO PYRENAICI - FAGETUM	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
19	05100	ASPLENIO-ADIANTUM NIGRUM-QUERCETUM	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
20	05100	LATYRO - QUERCETUM	G1.7432 - Illyrian black pea sessile oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
21	05200	ORNO - QUERCETUM PETR. - PUB	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
22	05300	CARICI UMBROSAE-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests / G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland / G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
23	05400	SESLERIO AUTUMNALIS-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
24	06100	LUZULO - QUERCETUM	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland
25	06110	DESCHAMPSIO-QUERCETUM	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland
26	06200	MELAMPYRO VULGATI - QUERCETUM	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland

27	07000	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM VAR.GEOGR. SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
28	07100	SESLERIO - FAGETUM	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
29	07200	HACQUETIO - FAGETUM	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
30	07300	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM SUBMEDITERRANEUM	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
31	07301	ASPERULO-FAGETUM	G1.6312 -Medio-European woodruff and hairy sedge beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
32	07350	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
33	07400	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
34	07450	ASPERULO CARPINETUM	G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forest (G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forest)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
35	08100	ENNEAPHYILO - FAGETUM	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
36	08109	ENNEAPHYLLO-FAGETUM POHORICUM	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
37	08200	ORVALO - FAGETUM	G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests (G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
38	08300	ANEMONE - FAGETUM	G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests (G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
39	08400	LAMIO ORVALAE FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
40	08401	FAGETUM MONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
41	09100	SAVENSI - FAGETUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
42	09100	SAVENSI - FAGETUM POHORICUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
43	09200	ADENOSTYLO-FAGETUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
44	09300	LARICI - FAGETUM	G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
45	09400	LUZULO NIVEAE - FAGETUM	G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests (G1.6C22 - Ilyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
46	09500	FAGETUM ALTIMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
47	10100	FAGETUM SUBALPINUM	G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
48	10111	ALNETUM VIRIDIS	F2.311 - Green alder brush	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.3 - Subalpine deciduous scrub
49	11100	OSTRYO - FAGETUM	G1.6C321 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
50	11200	CARICI ALBAE - FAGETUM	G1.676 - Pre-Alpine hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
51	11300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VARIAE FAGETUM	G1.676 - Pre-Alpine hop-hornbeam beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
52	12100	ARUNCO - FAGETUM	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests (G1.6C22 - Illyrian montane fir-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
53	12200	ISOPRYO - FAGETUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
54	12300	ACERI - FAGETUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests / G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland / G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
55	13100	QUERCO - FAGETUM	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
56	13200	QUERCO - FAGETUM VAR. LUZULA	G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
57	13300	QUERCO - LUZULO FAGETUM SESLERIETOSUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
58	14100	LUZULO - FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland

59	14190	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	G1.87332 - Illyrian chestnut-sesile oak forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.8 - Acidophilous *Quercus* dominated woodland
60	14200	FESTUCO DRYMEIAE - FAGETUM	G1.6351 - Sub-Pannonic beech forests (G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests)	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
61	14300	POLYGONATO VERTICILLATI-LUZULO-FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
62	14301	(QUERCO) LUZULO-FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
63	14340	DESCHAMPSIO (AVENELLO) FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
64	14400	QUERCO-LUZULO-FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
65	15100	BLECHNO - FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
66	15200	DESCHAMPSIO - FAGETUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
67	16100	ABIETI - FAGETUM DINARICUM	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
68	17100	ABIETI - FAGETUM PRAEALPINO DINARICUM	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
69	17100	LUZULO-ABIETI FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests?	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
70	17200	ABIETI -FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
71	18100	NECKERO - ABIETETUM	G3.124 - Dinaric calcareous block fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
72	18200	ASPLENIO - ABIETETUM	G3.124 - Dinaric calcareous block fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
73	18300	FESTUCO - ABIETETUM	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
74	19100	CLEMATIDO - ABIETETUM	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
75	19200	LYCOPODIO - ABIETETUM	G1.6C222 - Illyrian low-montane neutrophile fir-beech forests / G1.6C223 - Illyrian high-montane fir-beech forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.6 - Fagus woodland
76	20100	LUZULO - ABIETETUM	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
77	20200	DRYOPTERIDO - ABIETETUM	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
78	20200	GALIO R.-ABIETETUM	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
79	20300	OXALIDO - ABIETETUM	G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
80	20400	BAZZANIO - ABIETETUM	G3.135 - *Bazzania* fir forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
81	21100	ASPLENIO - PICEETUM	G3.1F3 - Peri-Alpine *bazzania* spruce forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
82	21200	CARICI ALBAE - PICEETUM	G3.1F42 - Illyrio-Alpine montane beech spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
83	21240	PETASITI - PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
84	21300	APOSERI - PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
85	22100	ADENOSTYLO GLABRAE - PICEETUM	G3.1B21 - Adenostyles glabra subalpine spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
86	22120	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM APOSERIETOSUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
87	22200	ADENOSTYLO ALLIARIAE-PICEETUM	G3.1B21 - Adenostyles glabra subalpine spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
88	22300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VILLOSAE- PICEETUM	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
89	22400	LUZULO ALBIDAE-PICEETUM	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
90	22500	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM DINARICUM	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
91	22600	PICEETUM MONTANUM	G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
92	23100	SORBO - PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
93	23200	BAZZANIO - PICEETUM	G3.1F3 - Peri-Alpine *bazzania* spruce forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
94	23240	LOREO - PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
95	23300	SPHAGNO - PICEETUM	G3.E6 - Nemoral bog *Picea* woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.E - Nemoral bog conifer woodland
96	23400	HOMOGYNO - PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland

97	23500	LUZULO SYLVATICAE-PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
98	23600	DESCHAMPSIO FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.1 - Abies and Picea woodland
99	24100	GENISTO - PINETUM	G3.4C52 - Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
100	24200	PINETUM SUBILLYRICUM	G3.441 - Alpine spring heath Scots pine forests?	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
101	24300	ORNO - PINEETUM	G3.5215 - Illyrian sub-Mediterranean *Pinus nigra* forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.5 - Pinus nigra woodland
102	24400	ERICO - PINEETUM	G3.4C52 - Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
103	25100	VACCINIO-VITIS IDEAE - PINETUM	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
104	25200	MYRTILLO - PINETUM	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
105	25240	ASPLENIO SEPTENTRIONALE-PINETUM AUSTROALPINUM	G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND	G3.4 - Pinus sylvestris woodland south of the taiga
106	26100	TILIO - ACERETUM	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
107	26200	ULMO - ACERETUM	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
108	26300	ACERI - FRAXINETUM	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
109	26400	CARICI REMOTAE - FRAXINETUM	G1.A463 -Illyrian ravine forests	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland
110	27100	QUERCO - OSTRYETUM	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
111	27200	OSTRYO - FRAXINETUM ORNII	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
112	27300	CYTISANTHO - OSTRYETUM	G1.7C142 - Illyrian spring heat hop-hornbeam woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
113	27400	TILIO - OSTRYETUM	G1.A453 - Southern Alpine mixed lime forests / G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus, Acer, Tilia, Ulmus and related woodland / G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
114	27500	SESLERIO - OSTRYETUM	G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods	G1 - BROADLEAVED DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
115	28100	RHODOTHAMNIO-RHODODENDRETUM	F2.42 - Outer Alpine *Pinus mugo* schrub	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
116	28200	PINETUM MUGHI	F2.47 - Pelago-Dinaride *Pinus mugo* schrub (F2.42 - Outer Alpine Pinus mugo schrub)	F2 - ARCTIC, ALPINE AND SUBALPINE SCRUB	F2.4 - Conifer schrub close to the tree limit
117	28300	OXYCOCCO - SPHAGNETEA	G3.E1 - Pinus mugo bog woods / G3.E6 - Nemoral bog *Picea* woods	G3 - CONIFEROUS WOODLAND (D1 - RAISED AND BLANKET BOGS)	G3.E - Nemoral bog conifer woodland (D1.1 - Raised bogs)

2.4 HABITATNA DIREKTIVA Z INTERPRETACIJSKIM MANUALOM

Glavni cilj Direktive Sveta 92/43/EGS z dne 21. maja 1992 o ohranjanju naravnih habitatov ter prosto živečih živalskih in rastlinskih vrst je spodbujati vzdrževanje biotske raznovrstnosti ob upoštevanju gospodarskih, družbenih, kulturnih in regionalnih zahtev.
Direktiva predvideva, da je potrebno za vzdrževanje biotske raznovrstnosti v določenih primerih vzdrževati ali celo spodbujati človekove dejavnosti. Ker se na evropskem ozemlju držav članic stanje naravnih habitatov še naprej slabša in je vse večje število prosto živečih vrst resno ogroženih, zato je potrebno ukrepati na ravni Skupnosti. Predvideno je, da je potrebno glede na ogroženost določenih tipov naravnih habitatov in vrst opredeliti prioritete (npr. prednostne vrste in habitatni tipi), da se omogoči čim zgodnješe ukrepanje za njihovo ohranjanje. Za obnovitev ali vzdrževanje ugodnega stanja naravnih habitatov in vrst, ki so pomembni za Skupnost, je potrebno določiti posebna ohranitvena območja in da se po določenem časovnem razporedu vzpostavi usklajeno evropsko ekološko omrežje (Natura 2000).

Glavnih 9 kategorij, ki so zajete v Habitatni direktivi so sledeče:
1. Coastal and halophytic habitats
   (Morski, obalni in priobalni habitatni tipi)
2. Coastal sand dunes and inland dunes
   (Obalne peščene sipine in celinske sipine)
3. Freshwater habitats
   (Sladkovodni habitatni tipi)
4. Temperate heath and scrub
   (Resave in grmišča zmernih območij)
5. Sclerophyllous scrub (matorral)
   (Sklerofilna grmišča)
6. Natural and semi-natural grassland formations
   (Naravna in polnaravna travišča)
7. Raised bogs and mires and fens
   (Visoka, prehodna in nizka barja)
8. Rocky habitats and caves
   (Skalnati habitatni tipi i in jame)
9. Forests
   (Gozdovi)

V prilogi (poglavje 4.4) pa so habitatni tipi prikazani bolj podrobno. Poleg tega pa so dodani tudi originalni opisi habitatnih tipov, ki se nanašajo na gozdno in obgozdno (lesnato) vegetacijo.
Določeni problemi oz. nejasnosti pri opredelitvi gozdov v habitatne tipe po Habitatni direktivi se pojavljajo predvsem v primeru smrekovih in jelovih gozdov. Problem uvrstitve smrekovij v ustrezne habitatne tipe je povezan predvsem z njihovo stopnjo ohranjenosti oz. sekundarnosti. Za določene tipe smrekovih gozdov ni jasno ali jih lahko uvrstimo v habitatni tip 9410). Kot že pri drugih hierarhičnih klasifikacijah pa so tudi pri tej v veliki meri prezrti jelovi gozdovi. Nekatere nejasnosti pa so prisotne tudi pri uvrščanju gozdov doba in drugih listavcev, ki so pod večjim vplivom podtalnice.

Preglednica 11. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Gozdnovegetacijske karte Slovenije (Košir et al. 1974, 2003, 2007, Biro za gozdarsko načrtovanje, Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije) v Klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov po EU Habitatni direktivi, Aneks (1992)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIP – HABITATNA DIREKTIVA
1	QC1	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Ruscus aculeatus KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
2	SO	Orno-Quercetum petraeae-pubescentis KOŠ.74 prov.	/
3	SeF	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum H-IĆ. & HT.50	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
4	OrF	(Lamio) Orvalae-Fagetum TOM. 58 (mscr.)	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
5	AnF1	Luzulo niveae-Fagetum TOM. 59 (mscr.)	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
6	QC2	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
7	HF2	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Geranium nodosum KOŠ. 68	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
8	AF	Abieti-Fagetum dinaricum TREG. 57	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
9	AdF2	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum praealpino-dinaricum TREG.62	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
10	Fs	Fagetum subalpinum dinaricum (HT.38)TREG.57	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
11	Pm	Pinetum mughi (croaticum) HT.50	**4070* Ruševje**
12	QC3	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
13	HF3	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ. (68)71	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
14	EF3	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum var. Anemone trifolia KOŠ.(68)71	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
15	AFp	Abieti-Fagetum prealpinum ROB. 64 mscr.	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
16	AdF3	Adenostylo glabrae-Fagetum prealpinum SMOLE 71 mscr.	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
17	AnF3	Anemone trifoliae-Fagetum TREG. 57	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
18	APs	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum M.WRAB. (58,66 p.p.) ZUKRIGL 73	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
19	RR	Rhodothamnio-Rhododendretum hirsuti TREG. 57 (non. BR.-BL. et SL.-SS. 39)	**4070* Ruševje**
20	QC4	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var. Epimedium alpinum KOŠ. 74 (n.nud.)	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
21	HF4	Hacquetio-Fagetum var. Ruscus hypoglossum KOŠ.(56)61	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
22	EF4	(Dentario) Enneaphylli-Fagetum KOŠ.(56)61	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
23	SF	Savensi-Fagetum KOŠ.862)71	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
24	QC5	Hacquetio-Carpinetum var.Carex pilosa KOŠ.74 (n.nud.)	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
25	OP	Orno-Pinetum nigrae MARTIN 61	**9530* (Sub)mediteranski gozdovi črnega bora**
26	GP	Genisto triangularis-Pinetum silvestris-nigrae TOM.(40)71	**91R0 Jugovzhodno-evropski gozdovi rdečega bora**
27	Psi	Pinetum subillyricum SCHMIDT 36	**?**
28	CO	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum M.WRAB.60	/
29	QO2	Cytiso purpurei-Quercetum pubescentis var. Sesleria autumnalis TOM. (47)71 (n.prov.)	/
30	QO4	Querco pubescentl-Ostryetum HT.38	/
31	LQ	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae HT.38	/
32	TA	Tilio cordatae-Aceretum platanoidi KOŠ.54 s.lat.	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
33	UA	Aceri pseudopletani-Ulmetum illyricum TOM.47 s.lat	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
34	OA	(Lamio) Orvalae-Aceretum pseudoplatani TOM.59 (mscr.)	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
35	F	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fraxinetum (illyricum) TOM.39 s.lat.	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
36	OF	Ostryo-Fagetum M.WRAB. 54 (mscr.)	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
37	CF	Carici albae-Fagetum MOOR 52 var. Anemone trifolia ROB. 64 mscr.	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
38	CaF	Calamagrostidi variae-Fagetum TOM.61 (mscr.)	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**

39	ArF	Arunco-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
40	AcF	Aceri pseudoplatani-Fagetum dinaricum ZUP.(69)73 non BARTSCH 40	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
41	IF	Isopyro-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
42	QF	Querco petraeae-Fagetum KOŠ.(61)71 s.lat.	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
43	LF1	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum submediterraneum KOŠ.73 (n.prov.)	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
44	LF3	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum LOHM. et TX. 54	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
45	LF4	Luzulo albidae-Fagetum illyricum KOŠ.71	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
46	FdF	Festuco drymeae-Fagetum MAGIC 68	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
47	BF	Blechno-Fagetum HT.50 s.lat.	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
48	DF	Deschampsio flexuosae-Fagetum SOÓ 62	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
49	NA	Neckero complanatae-Abietetum (dinaricum) TREG.61 s.lat.	/
50	VP	(Calamagrostido) Villosae-Piceetum subalpinum inverzionum TOM.58 (mscr.)	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
51	AsP	Asplenio viridae-Piceetum KUOCH 53 var. Bazzania trilobata KOŠ.57	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
52	CP	Carici albae-Piceetum MOOR 47 var. Ostrya carpinifolia KOŠ.54 (mscr.)	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
53	DA	Dryopterido-Abietetum KOŠ.65 (mscr.)	/
54	BA	Bazzanio trilobatae-Abietetum M.WRAB.(53)58 p.p.	/
55	LA	Luzulo albidae-Abietetum OBERD.57 s.lat.	/
56	BP	Bazzanio trilobatae-Piceetum BR.-BL. et SISS.39 s.lat.	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
57	MP	Vaccinio vitis-idaeae-Pinetum silvestris TOM.(42) 71 s.lat.	/
58	OS	Oxyccoco-Sphagnetea	**?? 91D0* Barjanski gozdovi / 7110* Active raised bogs**
59	S	Salicetea purpureae MOOR 58	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
60	Ain	Alnion glutinoso-incaneae OBERD.53	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
61	Ag	Alnetea glutinosae BR.-BL. et TX. 43	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
62	RC	(Querco) Robori-Carpinetum M.WRAB.68	**91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**

Preglednica 12. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb Vegetacijske karte gozdnih združb Slovenije (Čarni et al. 2002, ZRC SAZU, Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija) v Klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov po EU Habitatni direktivi, Aneks I (1992)

ŠT	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIP – HABITATNA DIREKTIVA
1	Abio albae-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
2	Aceri-Fraxinetum s. lat.	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
3	Adenostylo glabrae-Piceetum	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
4	Alnetum glutinosae s. lat.	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
5	Alnetum incane s. lat.	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
6	Anemono trifoliae-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
7	Aposerido-Piceetum	/
8	Arunco-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
9	Asparago tenuifolii-Quercetum roboris	**?? 91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
10	Asperulo odoratae-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
11	Avenello flexuosae-Piceetum	/
12	Bazzanio-Abietetum	/
13	Blechno-Fagetum	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
14	Cardamine savensi-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
15	Carici umbrosae-Quercetum petraeae	/
16	Castaneo sativae-Fagetum	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
17	Cytisantho radiati-Ostryetum	/
18	Festuco drymeiae-Fagetum	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
19	Fraxino orni-Pinetum nigrae	**9530* (Sub)mediteranski gozdovi črnega bora**
20	Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum	/
21	Galio rotundifolii-Pinetum sylvestris	/
22	Genisto januensis-Pinetum sylvestris	**91R0 Jugovzhodno-evropski gozdovi rdečega bora**
23	Hacquetio-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
24	Hacquetio-Piceetum	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
25	Helleboro nigri-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
26	Homogyno sylvestris-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
27	Isopyro-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
28	Lamio orvalae-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
29	Lathyro nigri-Quercetum petraeae	/
30	Luzulo albide-Fagetum	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
31	Melampyro vulgati-Quercetum petraeae	/
32	Molinio-Quercetum pubescentis	/
33	Neckero-Abietetum	/
34	Omphalodo-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
35	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
36	Ornithogalo pyrenaici-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
37	Ostryo carpinifoliae-Fraxinetum orni	/
38	Ostryo-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**

39	Ostryo-Quercetum pubescentis	/
40	Piceo abietis-Quercetum roboris	**?? 91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
41	Pinetum mugho croaticum	**4070* Ruševje**
42	Polysticho lonchitis-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
43	Pruno padi-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
44	Pseudostellario-Quercetum roboris, Pseudostellario-Carpinetum betuli	**?? 91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
45	Pteridio-Betuletum	/
46	Querco pubescentis-Ostryetum carpynifoliae	/
47	Querco roboris-Ulmetum leavis	**?? 91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
48	Ranunculo platanifolii-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
49	Rhamno falici-Piceetum	/
50	Rhodothamno-Pinetum mugo	**4070* Ruševje**
51	Rhytidiadelpho lorei-Piceetum	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
52	Salicetum albe	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
53	Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
54	Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum	/
55	Seslerio autumnalis-Quercetum petraeae	/
56	Sphagno-Piceetum	**91D0* Barjanski gozdovi**
57	Stellario montanae-Piceetum	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
58	Vaccinio myrtilli-Carpinetum betuli	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
59	Vaccinio myrtilli-Pinetum sylvestris	/
60	Vicio oroboidi-Abietetum n. prov.	/
61	Vicio oroboidi-Fagetum	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**

Preglednica 13. Uvrstitev gozdnih združb podatkovne baze Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (2008) v Klasifikacijo Habitatnih tipov po EU Habitatni direktivi, Aneks I (1992)

ŠT.	OZNAKA	LATINSKO POIMENOVANJE GOZDNE ZDRUŽBE	HABITATNI TIP – HABITATNA DIREKTIVA
1	01100	QUERCO ROBORI - CARPINETUM	**91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
2	01130	THELIPTERIS LIMBOSPERMAE-QUERCETUM ROBORI	**91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
3	01200	QUERCO ROBORI - ULMETUM	**91F0 Poplavni gozdovi hrastov, brestov in jesenov ob velikih rekah**
4	02100	CARICI ELATAE - ALNETUM GLUT.	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
5	02200	CARICI ELONGATAE - ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
6	02300	CARICI BRIZOIDI-ALNETUM GLUT.	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
7	02320	STELLARIO (HOLOSTEAE)-ALNETUM GLUTINOSAE	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
8	02400	ALNETUM GLUTINOSO - INCANAE	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
9	02500	ALNETUM INCANAE	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
10	03100	SALICI - POPULETUM	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
11	03200	HIPPOPHAETO - SALICETUM INCANAE	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
12	03200	SALICETUM GR.	**91E0* Obvodna vrbovja, jelševja in jesenovja**
13	04100	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.HACQ.	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
14	04200	LUZULO ALBIDAE - CARPINETUM	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
15	04200	QUERCO - CARPINETUM V.LUZULA	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
16	04290	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	/
17	04300	ORNITHOGALO PYRENAICI - CARPINETUM	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
18	13400	ORNYTHOGALO PYRENAICI - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
19	05100	ASPLENIO-ADIANTUM NIGRUM-QUERCETUM	/
20	05100	LATYRO - QUERCETUM	/
21	05200	ORNO - QUERCETUM PETR. - PUB	/
22	05300	CARICI UMBROSAE-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	/
23	05400	SESLERIO AUTUMNALIS-QUERCETUM PETRAEAE	/
24	06100	LUZULO - QUERCETUM	/
25	06110	DESCHAMPSIO-QUERCETUM	/
26	06200	MELAMPYRO VULGATI - QUERCETUM	/
27	07000	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM VAR.GEOGR. SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
28	07100	SESLERIO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
29	07200	HACQUETIO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
30	07300	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM SUBMEDITERRANEUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
31	07301	ASPERULO-FAGETUM	***(? 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests)***
32	07350	ASPERULO-CARPINETUM	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
33	07400	FAGETUM SUBMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
34	07450	ASPERULO CARPINETUM	**91L0 Ilirski hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi**
35	08100	ENNEAPHYLO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
36	08109	ENNEAPHYLLO-FAGETUM POHORICUM	**? 91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
37	08200	ORVALO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
38	08300	ANEMONE - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
39	08400	LAMIO ORVALAE FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**

40	08401	FAGETUM MONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
41	09100	SAVENSI - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
42	09100	SAVENSI - FAGETUM POHORICUM	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi / 91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
43	09200	ADENOSTYLO-FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
44	09300	LARICI - FAGETUM	**? 91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi / 9420 Macesnovi gozdovi na karbonatni podlagi**
45	09400	LUZULO NIVEAE - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
46	09500	FAGETUM ALTIMONTANUM PRAEALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
47	10100	FAGETUM SUBALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
48	10111	ALNETUM VIRIDIS	/
49	11100	OSTRYO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
50	11200	CARICI ALBAE - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
51	11300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VARIAE FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
52	12100	ARUNCO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
53	12200	ISOPRYO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
54	12300	ACERI - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
55	13100	QUERCO - FAGETUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
56	13200	QUERCO - FAGETUM VAR. LUZULA	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
57	13300	QUERCO - LUZULO FAGETUM SESLERIETOSUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
58	14100	LUZULO - FAGETUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
59	14190	QUERCO-CASTANETUM AUSTROALPINUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
60	14200	FESTUCO DRYMEIAE - FAGETUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
61	14300	POLYGONATO VERTICILLATI-LUZULO-FAGETUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
62	14301	(QUERCO) LUZULO-FAGETUM	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
63	14340	DESCHAMPSIO (AVENELLO) FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	/
64	14400	QUERCO-LUZULO-FAGETUM	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
65	15100	BLECHNO - FAGETUM	**?? 9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
66	15200	DESCHAMPSIO - FAGETUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
67	16100	ABIETI - FAGETUM DINARICUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
68	17100	ABIETI - FAGETUM PRAEALPINO DINARICUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
69	17100	LUZULO-ABIETI FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	**9110 Srednjeevropski kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi**
70	17200	ABIETI -FAGETUM PRAEALPINUM	**91K0 Ilirski bukovi gozdovi**
71	18100	NECKERO - ABIETETUM	/
72	18200	ASPLENIO - ABIETETUM	/
73	18300	FESTUCO - ABIETETUM	/
74	19100	CLEMATIDO - ABIETETUM	/
75	19200	LYCOPODIO - ABIETETUM	/
76	20100	LUZULO - ABIETETUM	/
77	20200	DRYOPTERIDO - ABIETETUM	/
78	20200	GALIO R.-ABIETETUM	/
79	20300	OXALIDO - ABIETETUM	/
80	20400	BAZZANIO - ABIETETUM	/
81	21100	ASPLENIO - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
82	21200	CARICI ALBAE - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**

83	21240	PETASITI - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
84	21300	APOSERI - PICEETUM	/
85	22100	ADENOSTYLO GLABRAE - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
86	22120	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM APOSERIETOSUM	/
87	22200	ADENOSTYLO ALLIARIAE-PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
88	22300	CALAMAGROSTIDO VILLOSAE- PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
89	22400	LUZULO ALBIDAE-PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
90	22500	PICEETUM SUBALPINUM DINARICUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
91	22600	PICEETUM MONTANUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
92	23100	SORBO - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
93	23200	BAZZANIO - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
94	23240	LOREO - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
95	23300	SPHAGNO - PICEETUM	**91D0* Barjanski gozdovi**
96	23400	HOMOGYNO - PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
97	23500	LUZULO SYLVATICAE-PICEETUM	**9410 Montansko do alpinski smrekovi gozdovi**
98	23600	DESCHAMPSIO FLEXUOSAE-PICEETUM	/
99	24100	GENISTO - PINETUM	**91R0 Jugovzhodno-evropski gozdovi rdečega bora**
100	24200	PINETUM SUBILLYRICUM	/
101	24300	ORNO - PINEETUM	**9530* (Sub)mediteranski gozdovi črnega bora**
102	24400	ERICO - PINEETUM	/
103	25100	VACCINIO-VITIS IDEAE - PINETUM	/
104	25200	MYRTILLO - PINETUM	/
105	25240	ASPLENIO SEPTENTRIONALE-PINETUM AUSTROALPINUM	/
106	26100	TILIO - ACERETUM	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
107	26200	ULMO - ACERETUM	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
108	26300	ACERI - FRAXINETUM	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
109	26400	CARICI REMOTAE - FRAXINETUM	**9180* Javorovi gozdovi v grapah in na pobočnih gruščih**
110	27100	QUERCO - OSTRYETUM	/
111	27200	OSTRYO - FRAXINETUM ORNII	/
112	27300	CYTISANTHO - OSTRYETUM	/
113	27400	TILIO - OSTRYETUM	/
114	27500	SESLERIO - OSTRYETUM	/
115	28100	RHODOTHAMNIO-RHODODENDRETUM	**4070* Ruševje**
116	28200	PINETUM MUGHI	**4070* Ruševje**
117	28300	OXYCOCCO - SPHAGNETEA	**?? 91D0* Barjanski gozdovi**

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4 PRILOGE: KLASIFIKACIJE GOZDOV IN HABITATNIH TIPOV EVROPE

4.1 KLASIFIKACIJA EVROPSKIH GOZDNIH TIPOV

European forest types
Categories and types for sustainable
forest management reporting and policy

Figure 4.1 Hierarchical structure of the European forest types classification
1 2
14 first level classes (categories)
76 second level classes (types)

1. Boreal forest
- 1.1 Spruce and spruce-birch boreal forest
- 1.2 Pine and pine-birch boreal forest

2. Hemiboreal forest and nemoral coniferous and mixed broadleaved-coniferous forest
- 2.1 Hemiboreal forest
- 2.2 Nemoral Scots pine forest
- 2.3 Nemoral spruce forest
- 2.4 Nemoral Black pine forest
- 2.5 Mixed Scots pine-birch forest
- 2.6 Mixed Scots pine-pedunculate oak forest

3. Alpine coniferous forest
- 3.1 Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest
- 3.2 Subalpine and mountainous spruce and mountainous mixed spruce-silver fir forest
- 3.3 Alpine Scots pine and Black pine forest

4. Acidophilous oak and oak-birch forest
- 4.1 Acidophilous oakwood
- 4.2 Oak-birch forest

5. Mesophytic deciduous forest
- 5.1 Pedunculate oak–hornbeam forest
- 5.2 Sessile oak–hornbeam forest
- 5.3 Ashwood and oak-ash forest
- 5.4 Maple-oak forest
- 5.5 Lime-oak forest
- 5.6 Maple-lime forest
- 5.7 Lime forest
- 5.8 Ravine and slope forest
- 5.9 Other mesophytic deciduous forests

6. Beech forest

6.1 Lowland beech forest of southern Scandinavia and north central Europe
6.2 Atlantic and subatlantic lowland beech forest
6.3 Subatlantic submountainous beech forest
6.4 Central European submountainous beech forest
6.5 Carpathian submountainous beech forest
6.6 Illyrian submountainous beech forest
6.7 Moesian submountainous beech forest

7. Mountainous beech forest

7.1 South western European mountainous beech forest (Cantabrians, Pyrenees, central Massif, south western Alps)
7.2 Central European mountainous beech forest
7.3 Apennine-Corsican mountainous beech forest
7.4 Illyrian mountainous beech forest
7.5 Carpathian mountainous beech forest
7.6 Moesian mountainous beech forest
7.7 Crimean mountainous beech forest
7.8 Oriental beech and hornbeam-oriental beech forest

8. Thermophilous deciduous forest

8.1 Downy oak forest
8.2 Turkey oak, Hungarian oak and Sessile oak forest
8.3 Pyrenean oak forest
8.4 Portuguese oak and Mirbeck's oak Iberian forest
8.5 Macedonian oak forest
8.6 Valonia oak forest
8.7 Chestnut forest
8.8 Other thermophilous deciduous forests

9. Broadleaved evergreen forest

9.1 Mediterranean evergreen oak forest
9.2 Olive-carob forest
9.3 Palm groves
9.4 Macaronesian laurisilva
9.5 Other sclerophlyllous forests

10. Coniferous forests of the Mediterranean, Anatolian and Macaronesian regions

10.1 Mediterranean pine forest
10.2 Mediterranean and Anatolian Black pine forest
10.3 Canarian pine forest
10.4 Mediterranean and Anatolian Scots pine forest
10.5 Alti-Mediterranean pine forest
10.6 Mediterranean and Anatolian fir forest
10.7 Juniper forest
10.8 Cypress forest
10.9 Cedar forest
10.10 *Tetraclinis articulata* stands
10.11 Mediterranean yew stands

11. Mire and swamp forest

11.1 Conifer dominated or mixed mire forest
11.2 Alder swamp forest
11.3 Birch swamp forest
11.4 Pedunculate oak swamp forest

11.5 Aspen swamp forest

12. Floodplain forest

12.1 Riparian forest
12.2 Fluvial forest
12.3 Mediterranean and Macaronesian riparian forest

13. Non riverine alder, birch, or aspen forest

13.1 Alder forest
13.2 Italian alder forest
13.3 Boreal birch forest
13.4 Southern boreal birch forest
13.5 Aspen forest

14. Plantations and self sown exotic forest

14.1 Plantations of site-native species
14.2 Plantations of not-site-native species and self-sown exotic forest

4.2 HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJE HTS 2004, TIPOLOGIJA – s podrobješim pregledom skupine 3 (Grmišča in travišča) in skupine 4 (Gozdovi)

Avtorji: dr. Nejc Jogan, dr. Mitja Kaligarič, mag. Ivana Leskovar, mag. Andrej Seliškar in Jurij Dobravec. Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje, Ljubljana, 2004

HABITATNI TIPI SLOVENIJA – OSNOVNA TIPOLOGIJA:

1 OBALNI IN PRIOBALNI HABITATNI TIPI
2 SLADKE CELINSKE VODE
3 GRMIŠČA IN TRAVIŠČA
4 GOZDOVI
5 BARJA IN MOČVIRJA
6 GOLIČAVE (SKALOVJA, MELIŠČA IN PEŠČINE)
8 KMETIJSKA IN KULTURNA KRAJINA

PODROBJEŠI PREGLED PO SKUPINAH 3 (GRMIŠČA IN TRAVIŠČA) IN 4 (GOZDOVI)

3	**Grmišča in travišča**
	Združbe v katerih prevladujejo grmi in trave. Lahko so klimaksne združbe območij, kjer ne uspevajo gozdovi ali so prehodne, zoogeno ali antropogeno nastale regresivne ali progresivne stopnje v gozdnem območju na propustnih, slabo propustnih ali občasno poplavnih tleh. Vključena so listopadna, in vednozelena (tudi sklerofilna) grmišča, sestoji vresnic v borealnem, zmernem, mediteranskem, tropskem in visokogorskem klimatskem območju, stepe ter alpska in druga gorska travišča.
31	**Resave in grmišča v zmernih klimatskih predelih**
	Grmišča klimatsko zmernih predelov. Vključujejo listopadna grmišča in pritlikava grmišča subarktičnih, subantarktičnih, zmernih, stepskih, zmerno toplih vlažnih in mediteranskih območij, resave in grmičaste iglavce subarktičnih, subantarktičnih, zmernih, stepskih, zmerno toplih vlažnih predelov in pritlikava grmišča, resave hladnih pasov nad gozdno mejo ali v puščavskih višinskih pasovih subarktičnih, subantarktičnih, zmernih, mediteranskih in subtropskih visokih gorovjih. V palearktičnem območju so vključene v to enoto atlantske resave, visokogorske in borealne gorske resave in grmišča iglavcev, subalpinske grmiščne združbe, oromediteranske in irano-turanske montanske združbe. Vključuje površine, zaraščajoče se z listavci in iglavci v zmernih klimatskih območjih.
31.2	**Evropske suhe resave in nizko grmičevje**
	Suhe ali zmerno suhe resave na silikatih, podzolih v vlažnem atlantskem in subatlantskem podnebju v nižinah in v gorah zahodne in srednje Evrope, tudi v Alpah.
31.21	**Submontanske resave z borovnico, jesensko vreso in drugim grmičevjem**
	Submontanske resave z vrstami *Vaccinium myrtilus, Calluna vulgaris* in vrstami iz rodu *Genista* v nižjih predelih Alp, Karpatov in Pirenejev; v Sloveniji predvsem Karavanke, Pohorje in zakisani predeli v montanskem pasu.
31.214	**Submontanske alpske resave z borovnico**
	Resave v kolinskem in gorskem pasu Alp z vrstami *Vaccinium myrtillus, Calluna vulgaris, Campanula spicata* idr.
31.4	**Arktično-alpinske in borealne resave**
	Pritlikavo grmičevje alpinskega in subalpinskega pasu evrazijskih gorstev. Prevladujejo vrste iz družine *Ericaceae*, *Dryas octopetala* in pritlikavi brini

	(*Juniperus* spp.).
31.41	**Pritlično grmičevje z alpsko azalejo in drugimi vresnicami na zakisanih tleh**
	Pritlično grmičevje na vetrovnih rastiščih, večinoma brez snega, v alpinskem pasu. Prevladujejo vrste iz družine *Ericaceae*, predvsem *Loiseleuria procumbens*.
31.412	**Zakisano alpinsko pritlikavo grmičevje s prevladujočo borovnico, alpsko azalejo in lišaji**
	Pritlikave preproge nizkega grmičevja vrst rodu *Vaccinium* (*V. gaultherioides, V. myrtillus, V. vitis-idaea*), *Loiseleuria procumbens* in lišajev na vetrovnih mestih. Večinoma brez snega, v alpinskem in visokogorskem pasu silikatnih Alp ali lokalno zakisanih območjih.
31.42	**Zakisano rjasto slečje alpinskega pasu**
	Resave z vrsto *Rhododendron ferrugineum* na silikatih ali lokalno zakisanih tleh v Alpah, pogosto z vrsto *Vaccinium myrtilus* ali pritlikavimi bori (*Pinus* spp.).
31.43	**Subalpinsko pritlikavo brinje na silikatih ali drugih zakisanih tleh**
	Običajno gosti sestoji nizkih brinov (*Juniperus* spp.) v visokogorskem svetu na kisli podlagi.
31.431	**Subalpinsko pritlikavo brinje s sibirskim brinom na silikatih ali drugih zakisanih tleh**
	Subalpinsko pritlikavo brinovje z vrsto *Juniperus sibirica*, razvito na kisli podlagi Alp. Razvije se na suhih, sončnih, a prepihanih legah v subalpinskem in alpinskem pasu.
31.47	**Alpinske resave na apnencu s spomladansko reso in z zimzelenim gornikom**
	Preproge vrst *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* ali *A. alpinus*, skupaj z vrsto *Erica carnea* v alpinskem, subalpinskem ali lokalno montanskem pasu. Večinoma na karbonatni podlagi.
31.48	**Alpinske resave in dlakavo slečje na apnencu**
	Resave in dlakavo slečje gozdnih posek, nad gozdno mejo in v alpinskem pasu na karbonatnih tleh v Alpah in Dinaridih z vrstami *Rhododendron hirsutum, Rhodothamnus chamaecistus, Erica carnea, Clematis alpina, Daphne striata, Daphne mezereum, Globularia cordifolia, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. Rhododendron hirsutum* in *Erica carnea* sta pogosto dominantni vrsti.
31.5	**Ruševje**
	Grmišča rušja (*Pinus mugo*) suhih predelov notranjih Alp, severnih in jubovzhodnih zunanjih Alp, švicarske Jure, Karpatov, Apeninov, Dinaridov, Balkanskega gorstva.
31.52	**Ruševje zunanjih severnih in jugovzhodnih Alp**
	Ruševje večinoma na karbonatni podlagi in propustnih tleh v severnih in jugovzhodnih zunanjih Alpah z vrstami *Pinus mugo, Rhododendron hirsutum, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Arctostaphylos alpinus, Sorbus chamaemespilus, Lonicera caerulea, Lonicera alpigena, Calamagrostis varia, Erica herbacea, Rhodothamnus chamaecistus;* na zakisanih tleh so pogoste vrste *Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis-idaea, Rhododendron ferrugineum, Empetrum hermaphroditum*.
31.57	**Ruševje Dinarskega gorstva**
	Ruševje v Dinaridih in sosednjih gorskih verigah z vrstami *Vaccinium myrtillus, Rubus saxatilis, Rubus idaeus, Sorbus aucuparia, Rosa pendulina, Veratrum album* in *Polygonatum verticillatum*.
31.6	**Subalpinska grmišča z visokim steblikovjem**
	Grmičasti sestoji in visoke steblike na svežih in s hranili bogatih tleh evrazijskih gorstev v subalpinskem pasu in manjših območjih borealnega

	območja iz razreda *Mulgedio-Aconitetea*.
31.61	**Subalpinsko grmovje zelene jelše in vrb**
	Sklenjeni sestoji zelene jelše (*Alnus viridis*) in grmičastih vrb (*Salix waldsteiniana, S. appendiculata* ipd.). Prevladuje zelena jelša, vmes vrbe in visoke steblike.
31.611	**Alpinsko zeleno jelševje**
	Dominira zelena jelša (*Alnus viridis*) na globljih, vlažnejših tleh subalpinskega pasu. Vmes najdemo tudi vrbe in visoke steblike (*Veratrum album, Geranium sylvaticum, Cicerbita alpina*) ipd.
31.62	**Alpinska grmičasta vrbovja**
	Subalpinsko grmovje v katerem prevladujejo nekatere vrbe (v Sloveniji *Salix waldsteiniana, S. appendiculata*), zelena jelša (*Alnus viridis*), jerebika (*Sorbus aucuparia*) in visoke steblike.
31.8	**Grmišča pred zaraščanjem v gozd**
	Večinoma listopadna grmišča (zaraščajoče se površine) na potencialno gozdnih površinah evrazijskih listopadnih gozdov atlantskega, subatlantskega in subkontinentalnega območja, vendar tudi na hladnih rastiščih mediteranskega vednozelenega območja.
31.81	**Srednjeevropska in submediteranska listopadna grmišča na bogatih tleh**
	Gozdni robovi (obronki), žive meje (mejice) in druga grmišča v zahodni in srednji Evropi iz reda *Prunetalia* z vrstami *Prunus spinosa, Prunus mahaleb, Rosa* spp., *Cornus mas, Cornus sanguinea, Sorbus aria, Crataegus* spp., *Lonicera xylosteum, Rhamnus cathartica, Rhamnus alpinus, Clematis vitalba, Ligustrum vulgare, Viburnum lantana, Viburnum opulus, Rubus* spp., *Amelanchier ovalis, Cotoneaster integerrimus, Pyrus pyraster, Malus sylvestris, Euonymus europaeus, Corylus avellana, Ulmus minor, Acer campestre, Acer monspessulanum, Carpinus betulus*. Razvijejo se na nevtralnih ali karbonatnih tleh na rastiščih gozdov zvez *Carpinion betuli* (enote 41.21-41.29), *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae* (enote 41.71), *Fagion sylvaticae* (enote 41.11-41.16) in *Aremonio-Fagion*.
31.811	**Mezofilna grmišča črnega trna in robide**
	Subatlantska grmišča s prevladujočimi robidami (*Rubus* spp.) na svežih, globljih, običajno neapnenih, zakisanih tleh. V Sloveniji na flišnih pokrajinah izven submediterana, Goričko, predalpski svet, Pohorje, sicer le senčne doline, vlažne grape ipd. Označujejo jih vrste: *Corylus avellana, Carpinus betulus, Quercus robur, Cornus sanguinea, Frangula alnus, Salix caprea, Rubus idaeus*.
31.812	**Srednjeevropska toploljubna bazifilna grmišča**
	Grmišča živih mej, mejic, gozdnih robov in zaraščajočih se površin opuščenih sekundarnih travišč. Označuje jo skupina bazifilnih termofilnih grmov, kot npr. *Berberis vulgaris, Ligustrum vulgare, Viburnum lantana, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus europaea,* v submediteranskem območju tudi *Prunus mahaleb, Frangula rupestris, Cornus mas, Cotynus coggygria*.
31.8121	**Srednjeevropska toploljubna bazifilna grmišča s kalino in črnim trnom**
	Najbolj razširjena grmiščna združba v Sloveniji, ki jo najdemo na sončnih, toplih legah na nezakisanih (bazičnih ali nevtralnih) tleh, kot žive meje, obronki, gozdni robovi ali zaraščajoče se travišče površine. Značilne grmovne vrste so: *Ligustrum vulgare, Prunus spinosa, Cornus sanguinea, Crataegus monogyna, Rosa canina, Viburnum lantana, Rhamnus cathartica*.
31.8122	**Submediteranska listopadna grmišča**
	Toploljubna bazifilna grmišča submediteranskega dela Slovenije, ki na

	omenjenem območju zavzemajo veliko površino. Nastopajo kot mejice med kraškimi travišči, grmovne obrobe vrtač, gozdni robovi, zaraščajoče prisojne površine ali kot žive meje v Istri in drugih flišnih pokrajinah. Ponekod so grmišča pionirski stadiji gozda na strmih skalnatih kraških robovih. Prepoznamo jih po *vrstah Prunus mahaleb, Frangula rupestris, Cotinus coggygria, Fraxinus ornus, Rubus ulmifolius, Ligustrum vulgare, Carpinus orientalis, Cornus mas, Berberis vulgaris, Helleborus multifidus* subsp. *istriacus.* Glej tudi 32.B7 (garige).
31.86	**Sestoji orlove praproti**
	Praviloma povsem sklenjeni in ekstenzivno gospodarjeni sestoji z orlovo praprotjo *Pteridium aquilinum* izven gozda. Pogosto so to razmeroma dolgotrajni razvojni stadiji na poti od travnika proti gozdu.
31.87	**Gozdne čistine**
	Vegetacija gozdnih čistin, kot so poseke, pogorišča, snegolomi, požledi ipd. na območju evrosibirskih in submediteranskih listopadnih ali iglastih gozdov.
31.871	**Gozdne čistine z vegetacijo visokih steblik**
	Vegetacija gozdnih čistin, kot so poseke, pogorišča, snegolomi, požledi ipd. na območju evrosibirskih in submediteranskih listopadnih ali iglastih gozdov, v kateri prevladujejo zelišča, in sicer visoke steblike. Najbolj značilne vrste so *Atropa belladonna, Epilobium* spp., *Chamaenerion angustifolium, Eupatorium cannabinum, Angelica sylvestris, Calamagrostis epigejos, Fragaria vesca, Salvia glutinosa, Senecio* spp., *Arctium* spp. ipd.
31.872	**Gozdne čistine z grmovno vegetacijo**
	Vegetacija gozdnih čistin, kot so poseke, pogorišča, snegolomi, požledi ipd. na območju evrosibirskih in submediteranskih listopadnih ali iglastih gozdov, v kateri prevladujejo grmovne vrste. Med njimi so na globokih bogatih tleh najpogostejše *Salix caprea, Sambucus nigra, Sambucus racemosa, Rubus* spp. Na revnih zakisanih tleh najdemo vrsti *Betula pendula* in *Popolus tremula*, v iglastih gozdovih pa *Vaccinium myrtillus* in *Sorbus aucuparia.* Med zelišči je na nevtralnih tleh veliko visokih steblik, kot *Salvia glutinosa, Calamagrostis* spp., *Urtica dioica* ipd., na zakisanih pa prevladujejo praproti *Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris filixmas, Athyrium filix-femina* itd.
31.88	**Brinovje kot faza zaraščanja suhih travišč**
	Srednjeevropska grmišča z brinom (*Juniperus communis*) v nižinah in montanskem pasu, večinoma na Primorskem krasu so sukcesijske faze na suhih traviščih iz razreda *Festuco-Brometea.* Med brinjem, ki prevladuje, so zastopane vrste iz enote 34 oziroma pripadajočih podtipov.
31.8C	**Leščevje**
	Grmišča, kjer prevladuje navadna leska (*Coryllus avellana*).
31.8C3	**Predalpska leščevja**
	Pogosto velike površine grmišč z dominantno vrsto *Coryllus avellana*, lahko so faciesi enote 31.81.
31.8D	**Grmičasti gozdovi listavcev in površine, zaraščajoče se z listnatimi drevesnimi vrstami**
	Zgodnji razvojni stadiji listnatih gozdov - prevladujejo mladi primerki listnatih drevesnih vrst. Grmičasto obliko gozdov lahko označimo tako, da poleg oznake 31.8D navedemo še oznako enote 41, ki označuje pripadajoč tip gozda.
31.8E	**Panjevci**
	Zgodnji razvojni stadiji gozdov, posekanih na panj. Grmičasto obliko gozdov lahko označimo tako, da poleg oznake 31.8E navedemo oznako enote 41, ki označuje pripadajoč tip gozda.
31.8F	**Mešani grmičasti gozdovi in površine, zaraščajoče se z listnatimi in iglastimi drevesnimi vrstami**

	Zgodnje razvojne stopnje mešanih gozdov - prevladujejo mladi primerki listnatih in iglastih drevesnih vrst. Pri grmičasti obliki takih gozdov poleg oznake 31.8F lahko navedemo oznako enote 41, ki označuje pripadajoč tip gozda.
31.8G	**Grmičasti gozdovi iglavcev in površine, zaraščajoče se z iglastimi drevesnimi vrstami**
	Zgodnje razvojne stopnje iglastih gozdov - prevladujejo mladi primerki iglastih drevesnih vrst. Grmičasto obliko gozdov lahko označimo tako, da poleg oznake 31.8G napišemo oznako enote 42, ki označuje pripadajoč tip gozda.
32	**Topoljubna zimzelena grmišča**
	Sestoji zimzelenih grmičev in grmov v Sredozemlju ali na prisojnih legah.
32.B	**Ilirske garige**
	Sestoji nizkih grmov v nižinskih predelih jadranske obale.
32.B7	**Ilirska gariga z derakom**
	Gariga nižjih predelov jadranske obale in gričev balkanskega polotoka v kateri prevladuje vrsta *Paliurus spina-christi*
34	**Naravna suha travišča (stepe) in sekundarna suha travišča**
	Primarna travišča (stepe) ali sekundarna travišča (psevdostepe) z dominantnimi nizkimi ali visokimi šopasto razraslimi travami ali šaši, ki tvorijo travno rušo. Razširjena so v Evraziji, vključujejo tudi sredozemska območja. Značilni sta dve obdobji mirovanja (poletna suša, zima), v Sredozemlju lahko le eno. Vključujejo tudi suha termofilna, večinoma zoogeno nastala travišča in termofilne gozdne robove v nižinah in gorskem pasu zmernih predelov in v Mediteranu, posebej še na karbonatni podlagi.
34.1	**Srednjeevropske pionirske združbe**
	Odprte, termofilne združbe na peščenih ali kamnitih tleh od nižin do montanskega pasu izven mediteranskega območja iz razreda *Koelerio-Corynephoretea.*
34.11	**Evrosibirska pionirska vegetacija peščenih in kamnitih tal**
	Odprta rastišča zahodne in srednje Evrope ter panonskega gričevja z rušnato pionirsko vegetacijo. Sestavljajo jo enoletnice ali sukulentne do polsukulentne vrste na preperelem površju kamnitih površin ali peščeni podlagi na karbonatnih ali silikatnih tleh, kjer se pogosto pojavlja erozija. Vključuje različne oblike in izolirane lokalne združbe sestavljene iz starih (reliktnih) in mladih vrst. Skupaj s travišči 34.35 ali včasih 34.31, 34.33 in 34.341 ali grmišči 31.8 sestavljajo vegetacijo pečin skalnatih predelov pod gozdno mejo srednje Evrope. Pojavlja se tudi na prodiščih, predvsem v nižinah. Porašča sekundarna rastišča, kjer vladajo podobne razmere.
34.2	**Travišča na s težkimi kovinami bogatih tleh**
	Travišča na s težkimi kovinami bogatih tleh. Pokrovnost tal z višjimi rastlinami je majhna. Prevladujejo lišaji in mahovi; *Violetalia calaminariae.*
34.3	**Evrosibirska suha in polsuha sekundarna travišča, pretežno na karbonatih**
	Suha in polsuha sekundarna ekstenzivno gojena travišča s sklenjeno šopasto razraslo rušo na plitkih ali srednje globokih, pretežno karbonatnih tleh subatlantskega, subkontinentalnega in submediteranskega območja. Značilne vrste *Bromus erectus, Brachypodium pinnatum, B. rupestre, Kčleria pyramidata, Avenula pubescens, Sesleria albicans, Briza media, Carex humilis, Carex caryophyllea, Gentianella germanica, Gentianella ciliata, Gentiana cruciata, Trifolium montanum, Lotus corniculatus, Medicago lupulina, Ranunculus bulbosus, Sanguisorba minor, Cirsium acaule, Euphrasia stricta, Dianthus deltoides, Anthyllis vulneraria, Galium verum, Euphorbia brittingeri , Hippocrepis comosa, Helianthemum nummularium, Thymus praecox, Salvia pratensis, Linum catharticum, Scabiosa columbaria, Centaurea scabiosa,*

	Carlina vulgaris, Viola hirta, Plantago media, Primula veris, med njimi kukavičnice *Coeloglossum viride, Ophrys apifera, Ophrys holosericea, Ophrys insectifera, Ophrys sphegodes, Anacamptis pyramidalis, Orchis morio, Orchis ustulata, Orchis militaris, Orchis simia, Gymnadenia conopsea, Platanthera chlorantha,* itd. V submediteransko-ilirskem območju se jim pridružujejo vrste *Festuca rupicola, Sesleria juncifolia, Chrysopogon gryllus, Carex humilis, Stipa eriocaulis* itd. od graditeljev ruše in *Centaurea rupestris, C. weldeniana, C. triumfettii, Scorzonera villosa, Leucanthemum liburnicum, Satureja subspicata* subsp. *liburnica, S. montana* subsp. *variegata, Plantago argentea* subsp. *liburnica, Polygala nicaeensis, Euphorbia nicaeensis, Potentilla tommasiniana, Pulsatilla nigricans* itd. Običajno vrstno bogate združbe lahko v fazi zaraščanja preraste *Brachypodium pinnatum* ali *B. rupestre*. Kasneje se pojavijo tudi visoke steblike, predvsem kobulnice.
34.32	**Srednjeevropska suha in polsuha travišča s prevladujočo pokončno stoklaso**
	Suha in polsuha sekundarna travišča srednje Evrope, v Sloveniji izven submediteranskega območja, pretežno na karbonatni podlagi, tudi na flišu in kisli peščeni podlagi.
34.322	**Srednjeevropska zmerno suha travišča s prevladujočo pokončno stoklaso**
	Srednjeevropska zmerno suha travišča. Praviloma uspevajo na južnih eksponiranih legah. Tla so bazična na karbonatih, nevtralna do zmerno zakisana na flišu. Večinoma so značilna za gričevnat svet tradicionalne kulturne krajine in so v ekstenzivni rabi, brez ali z zmernim gnojenjem. Značilne so številne orhideje, nageljčki, pojalniki. Nekaj značilnih vrst: *Bromus erectus, Briza media, Festuca rupicula, Carex caryophyllea, Brachypodium pinnatum* agg., *Dactylis glomerata, Plantago media, Trifolium montanum, Ranunculus bulbosus, Helianthemum ovatum, Carlina acaulis, Polygala comosa, Sanguisorba minor, Linum catharticum, Pimpinella saxifraga, Peucedanum oreoselinum, Buphthalmum salicifolium* itd.
34.322 S1	**Srednjeevropski z orhidejami bogati polsuhi travniki na flišu ali globljih tleh na apnencu**
	To so polsuha (mezofilnejša) travišča eksponiranih, sončnih leg gričevnatih pokrajin v glavnem flišne sestave ki so ostala v ekstenzivni rabi (košnja 1-2 krat letno). Ker so tla globlja in fliš tudi zadržuje vodo, so nevtralna ali rahlo zakisana. Vrste so iz seznama 34.322, posebej velja izpostaviti le še *Onobrychis viciifolia, Knautia arvensis* in različne vrste orhidej, predvsem iz rodu *Ophrys* in *Orchis*.
34.322 S2	**Srednjeevropski toploljubni ekstenzivni travniki na plitkih tleh apnenčastega hribovja**
	To so ekstenzivni travniki predvsem v montanskem pasu na karbonatnih tleh, v Sloveniji izven submediteranskega območja. Gre za plitva, slabo razvita tla na apnencu in dolomitu, reakcija tal je bazična, rastišča so suha in topla, zato je floristična sestava pestra. Poleg vrst 34.322 najdemo še naslednje: *Hypochčris maculata, Danthonia alpina, Asperula cynanchica, Scabiosa hladnikiana, Acinos alpinus, Veronica jacquenii, Genista januensis*. Takšni travniki se zaradi opuščanja hitro zaraščajo; preko stadija s kobulnicami (*Laserpitium siler*) ali neposredno s toploljubnim grmovjem - brinje, šipek, črni trn, rdeči dren ipd.)
34.322 S3	**Srednjeevropska suha travišča na kisli peščeni podlagi**
	To so suhi travniki na strmih bregovih in vrhovih SV dela Slovenije (predvsem Goričkega) na kisli peščeni podlagi. Zaradi kisle podlage manjkajo nekatere pomembne vrste, kot sta *Bromus erectus* in *Brachypodium pinnatum* agg.,

	orhideje razen *Orchis morio*. Travno rušo tvorita vrsti *Festuca rupicola, Trisetum flavescens*, prisotni so nageljčki (*Dianthus deltoideus, D. armeria*), *Hypochoeris radicata, Moenchia mantica, Luzula campestris, Hieracium pilosella* ter nekatere kisloljubnejše vrste gojenih travnikov.
34.323	**Srednjeevropska zmerno suha travišča z glotami**
	Srednjeevropska zmerno suha travišča z vrstami rodu *Brachypodium* (*Bromion erecti*).
34.325	**Srednjeevropska dealpinska suha travišča z vilovinami**
	V predalpskem, dinarskem in celo submediteranskem območju (Trnovski gozd) se v montanskem pasu, na skalnatih (plitka, kamnita tla) in vetrovnih legah razvije dealpinska vegetacija, kjer tvori rušo vrsta *Sesleria albicans* ali v dinarskem svetu tudi *S. kalnikensis*. Poleg vrst 34.32, so lahko prisotne nekatere vrste, ki se večinoma pojavljajo nad gozdno mejo: *Primula auricula, Acinos alpinus, Saxifraga crustata, Biscutella laevigata* itd.
34.4	**Termofilni in mezofilni gozdni robovi**
	Robovi listopadnih gozdov srednje Evrope in submediteranskih predelov s termofilnimi, na sušo odpornimi zelnatimi trajnicami in grmi, ki tvorijo poseben pas med travišči in zastornimi združbami na termofilnih legah in slabo hranljivih tleh.
34.41	**Kserotermofilni gozdni robovi**
	Robovi kserotermnih hrastovih gozdov srednje Evrope in submediterana iz reda *Quercetalia pubescentis* in sorodnih združb, ki se pojavljajo vse do zmerno borealnih območij Skandinavije. Značilne vrste so *Geranium sanguineum, Vincetoxicum hirundinaria, Tanacetum corymbosum, Bupleurum falcatum, Bupleurum longifolium, Origanum vulgare, Dictamnus albus, Anthericum ramosum, Fragaria viridis, Lathyrus pannonicus, Peucedanum officinale, Peucedanum cervaria, Laserpitium latifolium, Polygonatum odoratum, Rosa pimpinellifolia, Trifolium rubens, Clematis recta, Coronilla coronata, Melampyrum cristatum, Campanula bononiensis, Campanula rapunculoides, Campanula persicifolia.*
34.42	**Mezofilni gozdni robovi**
	Robovi mezofilnih gozdov zvez *Carpinion* in *Fagion* na globljih tleh z vrstami *Trifolium medium, Trifolium ochroleucon, Origanum vulgare, Melampyrum nemorosum, Melampyrum pratense, Agrimonia eupatoria, Vicia cassubica, Vicia dumetorum, Vicia orobus, Vicia sylvatica, Lathyrus latifolius.*
34.5	**Evmediteranska suha travišča**
	Mezomediteranska in termomediteranska suha, nesklenjena travišča z nizkimi travami in enoletnicami ali združbe enoletnic na slabo hranljivih bazičnih tleh na karbonatni podlagi.
34.7	**Submediteranska in mediteransko-montanska suha in polsuha travišča**
	Suha in polsuha travišča od Iberskega do Balkanskega polotoka v submediteranskem pasu hrastov. Pri nas se razvijejo v pasu listopadnih submediteranskih gozdov bukve, črnega gabra in puhavca ter kraškega gabra, kjer pokrivajo velike površine. Taka travišča se vzdržujejo z ekstenzivno košnjo ali pašo, vendar so večidel zaradi opuščanja rabe v zaraščanju. Faze zaraščanja obsegajo razvoj visokega steblikovja, predvsem kobulnic (*Laserpitium siler, L. latifolium*), pa tudi vrst *Asphodelus albus, Dictamnus albus, Paeonia officinalis, Thalictrum* spp., *Gentiana lutea* subsp. *symphyandra, Lilium* spp. itd. (pri nas le *Scorzoneretalia*)
34.75	**Vzhodnosubmediteranska (submediteransko-ilirska) suha in polsuha travišča**
	Suha in polsuha travišča zahodnega Balkana vzdolž vzhodne Jadranske obale od Tržaškega Krasa do Črne gore v pasu listopadnih submediteranskih gozdov bukve, črnega gabra in puhavca ter kraškega gabra. Razvita so na

	karbonatih in flišu, v Sloveniji le v submediteranskem območju. V travni ruši prevladujejo vrste *Chrysopogon gryllus, Stipa eriocaulis, Danthonia alpina, Carex humilis, Festuca rupicola,* sicer pa so razen vrst iz razreda *Festuco-Brometea* (34.32) značilne še naslednje submediteransko-ilirske vrste iz reda *Scorzoneretalia villosae*: *Scorzonera austriaca, Thesium divaricatum, Jurinea mollis, Muscari botryoides, Leontodon crispus, Plantago holosteum, Knautia illyrica, Helianthemum ovatum, Serapias vomeracea* itd. Taka travišča se vzdržujejo z ekstenzivno košnjo ali pašo, vendar so večidel zaradi opuščanja rabe v zaraščanju. Faze zaraščanja obsegajo razvoj visokega steblikovja.
34.752	**Submediteransko-ilirski pašniki in suhi kamniti travniki**
	Sem spada večina negozdnih predelov našega Primorskega krasa ("kraška gmajna"). To so ekstenzivni pašniki in kamniti suhi travniki kraških planot Nizkega Krasa (pas črnega gabra, puhastega hrasta) in Visokega krasa (pas bukve). Gre za sekundarna travišča, ki so zaradi plitke plasti prsti in močne erozije močno ogolela, kamnita. Prst je bazična, z malo hraniv, biomasa je pičla, zaradi kamnitosti ruša ni sklenjena. Zaradi lastnosti podlage (voda odteče, močno segrevanje) najdemo veliko termofilnih in kserofilnih vrst. Na najvišjih legah najdemo tudi vrste iz subalpinskega pasu (*Leontopodium alpinum, Gentiana acaulis, Sesleria albicans, Primula auricula*). Rušo gradijo predvsem *Carex humilis, Festuca rubra, Bromus erectus*, na vetrovnih legah jih zamenja *Sesleria juncifolia*, na izrazito toplih in suhih pa *Stipa eriocaulis*. Na ekstremno prepihanih in visokih legah lahko tudi *Carex mucronata* in/ali *Sesleria albicans*. Preostale značilne vrste so: *Centaurea rupestris, Leucanthemum liburnicum, Satureja subspicata* subsp. *liburnica, Satureja montana* subsp. *variegata, Plantago holosteum, Jurinea mollis, Crepis chondrilloides, Scorzonera austriaca, Dianthus sanguineus, Teucrium montanum, Gentiana tergestina, Potentilla tommasiniana, Plantago argentea* subsp. *liburnica, Euphorbia nicaeensis, Leontodon crispus, Centaurea triumfettii, Muscari botryoides, Pulsatilla montana* itd. Večina površin je danes v zaraščanju, prva faza so visoke steblike, največ *Laserpitium siler, L. latifolium, Dictamnus albus, Paeonia officinalis, Asphodelus albus, Gentiana lutea* subsp. *symphyandra, Geranium sanguineum* itd. Zaraščajo se v toploljubna listopadna grmišča (npr. z rujem) ali v brinovja.
34.7521	**Submediteransko-ilirski pašniki in suhi kamniti travniki z nizkim šašem in skalnim glavincem**
	Ekstenzivni pašniki in kamniti suhi travniki od kraških planot Nikzega Krasa (pas črnega gabra, puhastega hrasta) do Visokega krasa (pas bukve). Gre za sekundarna travišča, ki so zaradi plitke plasti prsti in močne erozije močno ogolela, kamnita. Rušo gradijo predvsem *Carex humilis, Festuca rubra, Bromus erectus,* na vetrovnih legah jih zamenja *Sesleria juncifolia*, na izrazito toplih in suhih pa *Stipa eriocaulis*. Preostale značilne vrste so: *Centaurea rupestris, Leucanthemum liburnicum, Satureja subspicata* subsp. *liburnica, Satureja montana* subsp. *variegata, Plantago holosteum, Jurinea mollis, Crepis chondrilloides, Scorzonera austriaca, Dianthus sanguineus, Teucrium montanum, Gentiana tergestina, Potentilla tommasiniana, Plantago argentea* subsp. *liburnica, Euphorbia nicaeensis, Leontodon crispus, Centaurea triumfettii, Muscari botryoides, Pulsatilla montana* itd. Večina površin je danes v zaraščanju, prva faza so visoke steblike, največ kobulnica *Laserpitium siler, L. latifolium, Dictamnus albus, Paeonia officinalis, Asphodelus albus, Gentiana lutea symphyandra, Geranium sanguineum* itd. Zaraščajo se v toploljubna listopadna grmišča (npr. z rujem) ali v brinovja.
34.7521 S1	**Submediteransko-ilirski pašniki in suhi kamniti travniki Visokega krasa z nizkim šašem in skalnim glavincem**
	To so suha travišča, predvsem (nekdanji) pašniki Visokega krasa, kraških

	planot Nanosa, Trnovskega gozda, predgorja Snežnika od Gomanc do Javornikov, Hrušice, Vremščice in Čičarije. To je zgornji del pasu črnogabrovih gozdov in pas bukovih gozdov od 700 do 1200 m., sneg leži dalj časa, poletna suša je manj izrazita. Razen vrst naštetih pri prejšnjih nadenotah, so za ta travišča značilne naslednje: *Anthyllis jacquenii, Gentiana lutea* subsp. *symphyandra, Linum narbonense, Lilium carniolicum, Senecio doronicum, Traunstainera globosa, Potentilla alba, Asphodelus albus, Laserpitium siler* (zaraščanje). Na prepihanih površinah (vrhovi, grebeni) travno rušo v celoti gradi vrsta *Sesleria juncifolia*, floristična sestava se zelo osiromaši.
34.7521 S2	**Submediteransko-ilirski pašniki in suhi kamniti travniki kraških planot Nizkega krasa z nizkim šašem in skalnim glavincem**
	Tipična suha, kamnita kraška travišča, predvsem (nekdanji) pašniki na Kraških planotah oziroma nižje ležečem krasu (Kras, Banjščice, Istrski kras, Ilirsko-Bistriški in Pivški Nizki kras ipd.). Vrste kot pri nadenotah, le da je sestava še bolj termofilna: *Eryngium amethystinum, Euphorbia nicaeensis, Genista sylvestris, Galium purpureum, Melica ciliata, Koeleria splendens, Trinia glauca.*
34.7523	**Submediteransko-ilirska kamnita travišča s celovenčno košeničico in ostnatim šašem**
	Na nekaterih višjih legah - pri nas le na Čavnu - se pojavljajo alpinske vrste kot *Sesleria albicans, Betonica alopecurus, Gentiana clusii, Calamintha alpina, Biscutella laevigata, Leontopodium alpinum, Senecio doronicum, Primula auricula* ter nekateri endemiti (*Genista holopetala, Hladinikia pastinacifolia*), v ruši *Carex mucronata.*
34.753	**Submediteransko-ilirski polsuhi travniki**
	Polsuhi travniki na nekoliko bolj globokih, zmerno vlažnih in mestoma zakisanih tleh. V Sloveniji je to le v submediteranskem delu in sicer vsepovsod na flišni podlagi ter na apnencu v ugodnejših talnih razmerah z več prsti, na dekalcificiranih tleh vrtač, dolinic, ipd., tudi na rožencu.Takšni travniki niso gnojeni, košnja je 1-2 krat letno, veliko travnikov je v opuščanju in se zaradi ugodnih talnih razmer hitro zaraščajo. Zaraščanje poteka preko faze visokih steblik, na flišu predvsem kobulnice *Peucedanum cervaria* in ruja. Na kraškem območju so jedra zaraščanja v depresijah. Rušo gradijo poleg vrst *Bromus erectus, Briza media*, še *Chrysopogon gryllus* (na nižjih legah), *Danthonia alpina, Dactylis glomerata*, značilne pa so vrste *Ononis spinosa, Lathyrus latifolius, Ferulago galbanifera, Euphorbia verrucosa, Knautia illyrica, Scabiosa grammuntia, Centaurea weldeniana, Scorzonera villosa, Carex flacca, Plantago media* ter številne orhideje, predvsem iz rodov *Ophrys* in *Orchis.*
34.7531	**Submediteransko-ilirski polsuhi ekstenzivni travniki**
	Suhi in polsuhi travniki na nekoliko globljih tleh, kjer podlaga ni kamnita, pač pa z nekoliko več humusa. Podlaga je lahko flišnata ali apnenčasta. Fliš s svojo nepropustnostjo za vodo omogoča, kljub bazični apnenčevi komponenti, rahlo do zmerno zakisanje prsti. Če je travnik na apnencu, pa je vselej v ekološko ugodnejših talnih razmerah: vrtačah, ulekninah, poljih, dolinicah - tam kjer je prsti in vlage več, lahko so to fosilne prsti, ki so zaradi različnih vzrokov rahlo nevtralne (ne-bazične) ali celo zakisane (roženec, dekalcifikacija zaradi izgube stika z matično podlago, spiranja ipd.). Rušo gradijo trave *Bromus erectus, Briza media, Chrysopogon gryllus, Danthonia alpina, Dactylis glomerata*, ostale indikatorske vrste pa so: *Ononis spinosa, Lathyrus latifolius, Ferulago galbanifera, Euphorbia verrucosa, Plantago media, Carex flacca, Scorzonera villosa, Trifolium rubens, Knautia illyrica, Centaurea weldeniana.*
	Submediteransko-ilirski polsuhi ekstenzivni travniki na flišu

34.7531 S1	
	Takšni travniki se razvijejo na flišu primorskih pokrajin Istre, Goriških in Vipavskih brd, Vipavske doline in Brkinov v specifičnih ekoloških razmerah, ki jih lahko označimo kot "toplo-vlažno". Gre za rodovitno globoko bazično prst, ki pa se pogosto zaradi zadrževanja vode tudi rahlo ali zmerno zakisa. Take travnike kosijo 1-2 krat letno, brez gnojenja. Pogosto pa nastanejo tudi z zaraščanjem nekdanjih kmetijskih površin, na kar kaže prisotnost nekaterih ruderalnih vrst: *Daucus carota, Cichorium intybus, Picris echioides*, ipd. Ti travniki so prepoznavni, razen po vrstah iz nadenot, po dominanci vrste *Peucedanum cervaria* ter nekaterih vrstah, ki so že znak zakisanosti: *Lembotropis nigricans, Centaurium erythrea*, ter številnih orhidejah. Faze zaraščanja obsegajo pojavljanje kobulnice *Peucedanum cervaria,* vrste *Geranium sanguineum* ter predvsem ruja.
34.7531 S2	**Submediteransko-ilirski polsuhi ekstenzivni travniki primorskega krasa**
	Takšni travniki so značilni za posebne talne razmere na krasu in sicer za dolinice, vrtače, uleknine in podolja, tako na Kraški planoti, kot tudi na Visokem krasu. V takšnih razmerah je več prsti, kamnitosti ni, zato je ruša sklenjena, reakcija tal pa je zaradi spiranja in dekalcifikacije celo nekoliko kisla (kljub apnenčasti podlagi!). Vrste so iste kot pri nadenoti, le da se pojavljajo na Visokem krasu še *Serratula lycopifolia, Rhinanthus glacialis* (dominantna), na Kraških planotah pa kisloljubne vrste kot *Carex montana, Luzula multiflora, Festuca rubra, Genista germanica*. Zaraščanje poteka prek visokih steblik, predvsem z vrstami *Ferulago galbanifera, Laserpitium latifolium* (višje lege), *Thalictrum* spp., *Dictamnus albus, Paeonia officinalis* itd.
35	**Suha travišča na silikatih**
	Nizko rastoča, večinoma sekundarna travišča ali združbe enoletnic na zakisanih, dobro propustnih tleh nižinskih, gričevnatih in gorskih predelov v zmernih, borealnih, mediteranskih in zmerno toplih območjih.
35.1	**Suha volkovja in podobna kisla travišča pod gozdno mejo**
	Mezofilna travišča s sklenjeno rušo na zakisanih tleh v atlantskih in subatlantskih nižavjih, gričevnatih in gorskih območjih severne, srednje in južne Evrope pod gozdno mejo, tudi dealpinska vegetacija z vrsto *Nardus stricta*. Značilne vrste so *Nardus stricta, Festuca filiformis* (*Festuca tenuifolia*), *Festuca ovina, Festuca rubra, Agrostis capillaris, Danthonia decumbens, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Deschampsia flexuosa, Poa angustifolia, Galium saxatile, Polygala vulgaris, Viola canina, Arnica montana, Centaurea nigra, Dianthus deltoides, Gentianella campestris, Chamaespartium sagittale, Jasione laevis, Potentilla erecta, Carex pilulifera*. Vsaka od omenjenih trav lahko prevladuje ali gradi posebne faciese, včasih se uveljavlja kot dominantna v sestoju. Večinoma so takšna travišča razvita na silikatih ali podobnih kislih podlagah. Razmere so oligotrofne. Kjer se zadržuje voda, prehajajo v zakisana oligotrofna močvirja.
35.11	**Mezofilna do kserofilna volkovja pod gozdno mejo**
	Mezofilna in kserofilna travišča z dominantno vrsto *Nardus stricta*, ki se pojavljajo od nižin do montanskega pasu. Na suhem poleg volka prevladujejo *Calluna vulgaris, Pimpinella saxifraga, Campanula rotundifolia*, na rodovitnejših globljih tleh pa se pojavljajo vrste gojenih travnikov.
35.12	**Zakisana travišča s šopuljami in bilnicami**
	Mezofilna in suha travišča s sklenjeno rušo v zmernih in borealnih območjih atlantskih in subatlantskih nižavij ter gričevnatih in gorskih območjih Evrope. Osnovne so vrste iz rodov *Agrostis* in *Festuca* v združbah z drugimi travami

	kot *Anthoxanthum odoratum, Deschampsia flexuosa, Danthonia decumbens.*
35.14	**Sestoji navadne šašulice**
	Sestoji s prevladujočo vrsto *Calamagrostis epigejos* na zaraščajočih se zakisanih površinah. Ponekod tudi na ruderalnih rastiščih.
35.2	**Srednjeevropska travišča z nesklenjeno rušo na silikatih**
	Združbe z nesklenjeno rušo na suhih silikatnih tleh atlantskih, subatlantskih in mediteranskomontanskih predelov, število vrst je pogosto majhno, pogosto prevladujejo enoletnice.
35.21	**Pionirske pritlikave enoletne združbe na silikatih**
	Pionirske združbe pritlikavih enoletnic, pogosto prehodnih (efemernih) na silikatni, predvsem peščeni, podlagi, z vrstami *Aira caryophyllea, Vulpia bromoides, V. myuros, Filago arvensis, F. gallica, F. minima, F. pyramidata, F. vulgaris.*
36	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča**
	Primarna ali sekundarna travišča alpinskega in subalpinskega pasu borealnih, zmernih, zmerno toplih vlažnih gorstev, tudi v Alpah in v Dinaridih nad gozdno mejo.
36.1	**Združbe snežnih tal ali vegetacija snežnih kotanjic**
	Vegetacija na rastiščih, kjer dolgo obleži sneg. Dobro razvita v borealnih in arktičnih gorah in subarktičnem nižavju. Na manjših površinah v alpinskem pasu Alp, Pirenejev, Karpatov, Kavkaza in azijskih gorstvih, v mediteranski regiji in drugod.
36.11	**Vegetacija snežnih dolinic na kislih tleh**
	Združbe snežnih tal oziroma snežnih dolinic na zakisani podlagi v borealnih in arktičnih gorah, zahodnih Alpidih na silikatni podlagi ali podzoljenih tleh. Vrste: *Salix herbacea, Ranunculus crenatus, Soldanella pusilla.*
36.111	**Alpske snežne dolinice z mahovi**
	Manj kot tri mesece kopna tla iz surovega humusa poraščena z jetrenjaki in mahovi.
36.112	**Alpske snežne dolinice z zelnato vrbo**
	Globoka tla (do 50 cm) so pod snežno odejo najmanj 8 mesecev. Prevladuje vrba *Salix herbacea.*
36.12	**Borealno-alpske bazifilne združbe snežnih tal**
	Bazifilne združbe snežnih tal in snežnih dolinic borealnih in arktičnih gorstev in Alpidov na karbonatni podlagi iz reda *Arabidetalia caeruleae.* Vrste: *Potentilla brauneana, Ranunculus alpestris, R. carinthiacus, R. traunfellneri, Soldanella minima, Homogyne discolor, Soldanella alpina, Silene acaulis* itd.
36.121	**Alpske zeliščne združbe snežnih tal na karbonatni podlagi**
	Zeliščne združbe snežnih tal na karbonatni podlagi v Alpidih, dolgo pokrite s snegom. Značilne vrste so *Arabis caerulea, Carex atrata, Ranunculus alpestris, Saxifraga androsacea.*
36.122	**Sestoji pritlikavih vrb na karbonatni podlagi**
	Kotanjice in dolinice kjer se nabira sneg in kjer stik z matično podlago ni prekinjen. Dominirata vrsti *Salix retusa, S. reticulata*, pogoste so še *Poa alpina, Selaginella selaginoides, Homogyne discolor, Achillea atrata, Polygonum viviparum, Aster bellidiastrum.*
36.3	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča na kisli podlagi**
	Alpinska in subalpinska travišča na silikatnih (npr. kristalinskih) kamninah in drugih nekarbonatnih podlagah. Značilne vrste so *Gentiana acaulis, Leontodon helveticus, Potentilla aurea, Carex curvula, Vaccinium* spp.
36.31	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča s prevladujočim volkom**
	Sklenjena travišča na globokih, kislih tleh v alpinskem in subalpinskem pasu s prevladujočimi vrstami *Nardus stricta, Festuca nigrescens, Festuca rubra* agg., *Poa violacea, Carex sempervirens, Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

36.34	**Alpinska zakisana travišča**
	Večinoma sklenjena travišča silikatnih tal z vrstami *Carex curvula, Festuca* spp., in *Juncus trifidus*; v Julijskih Alpah, redka.
36.4	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča na karbonatni podlagi,**
	Bolj ali manj suha ali mezofilna travišča nad gozdno mejo v alpinskem in subalpinskem pasu, včasih kot dealpinske združbe pod gozdno mejo na izpostavljenih legah in primitivnih tleh; vselej na bazični podlagi, torej apnencih in dolomitih. Značilne vrste so *Sesleria albicans, Calamagrostis varia, Gentiana clusii, Globularia cordifolia, Globularia nudicaulis, Aster alpinus, Aster bellidiastrum, Carex mucronata, Nigritella* spp., *Pedicularis rostratospicata, Peducularis rostratocapitata, Polygala alpestris, Anthyllis vulneraria* subsp. *alpestris, Senecio abrotanifolius.*
36.41	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča z rjastorjavim šašem na karbonatni podlagi**
	Mezofilna travišča na globokih tleh v subalpinskem in spodnjem alpinskem pasu, tudi na sekundarnih motenih rastiščih (planine, plazovi ipd.) pod gozdno mejo. V naših Alpah prepoznavna po vrstah *Carex ferruginea, Campanula thrysoides, Pedicularis julica, Senecio doronicum, Trifolium badium, Allium victoriale, Ligusticum mutellina, Rhodiola rosea, Trollius europaeus.*
36.413	**Alpinska in subalpinska travišča na karbonatni podlagi v Južnih Apneniških Alpah**
	Mezofilna travišča subalpinskega in spodnjega alpinskega pasu, lahko tudi kot dealpinske združbe do montanskega pasu. Značilne vrste so *Festuca alpestris, Festuca calva, Sesleria albicans, Laserpitium peucedanoides, Leucanthemum heterophyllum, Carex austroalpina, Allium ochroleucum, Achillea clavenae, Polygonum viviparum, Betonica alopecurus* in druge.
36.43	**Suha termofilna subalpinsko-alpinska travišča**
	Kserotermofilna rastišča z nesklenjeno rušo v Alpah, Karpatih, Pirenejih, gorah Balkanskega polotoka, Mediterana in lokalno v Juri. V Sloveniji praktično isto kot 36.4
36.433	**Blazinasta travišča čvrstega šaša**
	Blazinasta nizkorušnata travišča s prevladujočim čvrstim šašem (*Carex firma*) na primitivnih, skalnatih apnenčastih tleh v alpinskem do subnivalnem pasu. Značilne vrste v Sloveniji so še: *Androsace chamaejasme, Chamorchis alpina, Dryas octopetala, Minuartia sedoides, Helianthemum alpestre, Saussurea pygmaea, Saxifraga caesia, Gentiana terglouensis, Primula wulfeniana, Sesleria sphaerocephala, Silene acaulis, Leontopodium alpinum.*
36.5	**Subalpinska in alpinska gnojena travišča**
	Košeni in gnojeni travniki in pašniki subalpinskega in spodnjega alpinskega pasu zahodnih Alpidov in okoliških gorovjih. Red *Poo alpinae-Trisetetalia.*
36.51	**Gorski, s hranili bogati (evtrofizirani) travniki z zlatim ovsencem**
	Travniki s prevladujočo vrsto *Trisetum flavescens* v subalpinskem pasu Alp, Karpatov in Jure. Košeni evtrofni do mezotrofni travniki z zlatim ovsencem so značilni za montanski pas in so uvrščeni v enoto 38.3. Subalpinske travnike tega tipa uvrstimo v enoto 36.51, kadar želimo zagotoviti njihovo varovanje v sklopu subalpinskega kompleksa habitatnih tipov. Značilne vrste so *Trisetum flavescens, Trollius europaeus, Phyteuma ovatum, Poa alpina, Agrostis capillaris, Geranium sylvaticum, Ranunculus acris, Silene dioica, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Veronica chamaedrys, Rumex* spp., *Geranium phaeum* itd.
36.52	**Gorski, s hranili bogati (evtrofizirani) pašniki**
	Običajno z vrstami revni pašniki za govedo v subalpinskem in spodnjem alpinskem pasu zahodnih Alpidov in sosednjih gorstev z vrstami iz zveze *Poion alpinae*: *Agrostis alpina, Phleum alpinum, Poa alpina, Cerastium*

	fontanum, Crepis aurea, Leontodon hispidus, Trifolium badium, Trifolium thalii.
37	**Mokrotna ali vlažna antropogena travišča in visoko steblikovje**
	Sekundarno nastala močvirna, mokrotna ali vlažna travišča Evrope, ki vključujejo tudi različne oblike visokega steblikovja.
37.1	**Nižinska visoka steblikovja**
	Gosti sestoji visokih ali srednjevisokih higrofilnih steblik, ki se v pasovih pojavljajo na s hranili bogatih naplavinah vodotokov v nižinah. Lahko so visoka steblikovja kot stadij zaraščanja na opuščenih vlažnih travnikih in pašnikih. Podobne formacije subalpinskega in alpinskega območja so vključene v enoto 37.8.
37.11	**Visoka steblikovja z brestovolistnim osladom**
	Združbe visokih steblik obrežij rek, potokov, jarkov, vlažnih uleknin in opuščenih vlažnih travnikov v območju listopadnih gozdov zmernega pasu z dominantno vrsto *Filipendula ulmaria* na oglejenih tleh s humusnim zgornjim horizontom. Značilne vrste so še: *Hypericum tetrapterum, Mentha longifolia, Thalictrum flavum.*
37.2	**Mokrotni mezotrofni in evtrofni travniki ali pašniki**
	Travišča na zmerno ali zelo hranljivih naplavinah ali različno gnojeni travniki na mokrih ali vlažnih tleh, pogosto ali vsaj pozimi so poplavljeni. Ekstenzivna košnja ali paša. Razširjeni so v listopadnih in stepskih predelih Evrazije.
37.21	**Mezotrofni mokrotni travniki**
	Ekstenzivno gojeni mezotrofni večinoma travniki (redkeje pašniki) na stalno vlažnih tleh v nižinskih predelih. V Sloveniji najpogosteje na rastiščih jelševij. Na oglejenih tleh s humusnim zgornjim horizontom so to vlažna rastišča z zastajajočo vodo na površini. Pogostejše vrste so *Caltha palustris, Cirsium palustre, Cirsium rivulare, Cirsium oleraceum, Carduus personata, Epilobium parviflorum, Lychnis flos-cuculi, Mentha aquatica, Scirpus sylvaticus, Stachys palustris, Bromus racemosus, Crepis paludosa, Fritillaria meleagris, Geum rivale, Polygonum bistorta, Senecio aquaticus, Gratiola officinalis, Inula salicina, Succisella inflexa, Dactylorhiza majalis, Ranunculus acris, Rumex acetosa, Holcus lanatus, Alopecurus pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Festuca gigantea, Juncus effusus, Juncus* spp., *Angelica sylvestris, Myosotis palustris.*
37.211	**Mehko osatovje**
	Travniki z vrsto *Cirsium oleraceum* poraščajo s hranili bogata in vlažna tla ob potokih v višjih predelih. Prevladujejo še *Angelica sylvestris, Carex acutiformis, Caltha palustris.*
37.212	**Potočno osatovje**
	Potočno osatovje uspeva na dnu dolin na oglejenih vlažnih do svežih tleh, ki so dobro hranljiva. Prevladuje vrsta *Cirsium rivulare*, sicer vrste iz 37.21.
37.219	**Gozdno sitčevje**
	Gozdno sitčevje poraščа majhne površine ob potokih, v ulekninah na glinasto-ilovnatih tleh. Dominira vrsta *Scirpus sylvaticus.* Ekstenzivna košnja, počasno zaraščanje z visokimi steblikami.
37.25	**Vlažni travniki, zaraščajoči se z visokimi steblikami**
	Opuščeni vlažni travniki, ki se zaraščajo. V prvi fazi se pojavita vrsti *Filipendula ulmaria* in *Phragmites australis.*
37.26	**Vlažni travniki z rušnato masnico**
	Mokrotni mezotrofni travniki, pogosto s prevladujočo vrsto *Deschampsia caespitosa.*
37.3	**Oligotrofni mokrotni travniki**
	Travniki na mokrih, vlažnih ali občasno vlažnih tleh v dolinah, kotlinah, ravnicah ali kraških poljih. Tla so mezotrofna ali oglejena oligotrofna. Košnja 1-2 krat letno, predvsem za steljo. Značilne vrste so *Betonica officinalis, Carex nigra, Cirsium oleraceum, Cirsium palustre, Deschampsia caespitosa,*

	Equisetum palustre, Juncus spp., *Lysimachia vulgaris, Lythrum salicaria, Molinia cčrulea, Sanguisorba officinalis, Succisa pratensis, Valeriana officinalis, Valeriana dioica.*
37.31	**Oligotrofni mokrotni travniki z modro stožko in sorodne združbe**
	Oligotrofni, negnojeni mokrotni travniki na tleh s spreminjajočo višino talne vode v zahodni, severni in srednji Evropi. Prevladujejo vrste *Molinia cčrulea, M. arundinacea, Deschampsia cespitosa* idr.
37.311	**Mokrotni travniki z modro stožko**
	Vlažna travišča na slabše hranljivih tleh s spreminjajočo se višino talne vode (pomladi lahko poplavljena, poleti sušna), negnojena. Tla so bogata s humusom v zgornjem horizontu, sicer so pretežno oglejena. Prevladujejo vrste *Molinia caerulea, Succisa pratensis, Deschampsia cespitosa, Potentilla erecta, Allium angulosum, A. suaveolens, Betonica officinalis, Galium boreale, Gentiana asclepiadea, Gentiana pneumonanthe, Gladiolus palustris, G. illyricus, Silaum silaus, Selinum carvifolia, Inula salicina, Iris sibirica, Laserpitium prutenicum, Lathyrus pannonicus, Tetragonolobus maritimus, Serratula tinctoria, Carex tomentosa, Carex panicea, Carex pallescens, Parnassia palustris, Platanthera bifolia, Colchicum autumnale, Ophioglossum vulgatum* itd. Po opuščanju košnje se zaraščajo z visokimi steblikami (*Angelica sylvestris, Filipendula ulmaria*), nato se pojavijo lesne vrste (*Salix cinerea, Frangula alnus, Alnus glutinosa*).
37.313	**Mezofilni do vlažni travniki s trstikasto stožko**
	Travniki s prevladujočo vrsto *Molinia arundinacea* v južni srednji Evropi, predvsem v ilirskem fitogeografskem območju, predpanonskem prostoru in drugod.
37.313 S1	**Vlažni travniki s trstikasto stožko**
	Vlažni tavniki s prevladujočo vrsto *Molinia arundinacea*, praviloma na ravni podlagi, z vrstami *Gentiana pneumonanthe, Betonica officinalis, Serratula tinctoria.*
37.313 S2	**Mezofilni travniki s trstikasto stožko**
	Travniki s prevladujočo vrsto *Molinia arundinacea* na globljih, zakisanih tleh, večinoma na pobočjih, z vrstami *Gladiolus palustris, G. illyricus, Potentilla erecta, Sieglingia decumbens.*
37.7	**Nitrofilni gozdni robovi in vlažno obrečno visoko steblikovje**
	Zeliščna vegetacija, ki obroblja gozdove, rečne in potočne bregove, kanale ipd., vendar le na globokih, s hranili, posebno še z dušikom, bogatih tleh. Značilne vrste so: *Chaerophyllum bulbosum, Galium aparine, Urtica dioica, Artemisia* spp. ter neofiti kot *Fallopia* spp., *Rudbeckia* spp., *Helianthus tuberosus.*
37.71	**Obvodni zastori visokih steblik**
	Zastori trajnih visokih steblik, grmov, vzpenjavk in ponekod številnih neofitov iz zvez *Senecion fluviatilis* in *Petasition officinalis.* Značilne vrste so *Calystegia sepium, Alopecurus pratensis, Barbarea vulgaris, Phalaris arundinacea, Symphytum officinale.*
37.714	**Zasenčeni obvodni zastori z repuhom**
	Naravni obvodni zastor, običajno zasenčen z gozdom, porašča nestabilna (erozija) obrežja. Prevladuje vrsta *Petasites hybridus.* Prisotne so še vrste *Aegopodium podagraria, Chaerophyllum hirsutum, Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Aruncus dioicus, Cardamine amara, Petasites albus.*
37.715	**Obrečno visoko steblikovje**
	Visoko steblikovje kot zastor večjih vodotokov v nižinah in večjih dolinah. Gre za hranljiva aluvialna tla s pestro sestavo visokih steblik, ki letno producirajo

	veliko biomaso: *Eupatorium cannabinum, Alliaria petiolata, Lycopus europaeus, Calystegia sepium, Humulus lupulus, Solanum dulcamara* in neofiti: *Impatiens glandulifera, Fallopia* spp., *Rudbeckia* spp., *Bidens* spp., *Helianthus tuberosus, Solidago gigantea, Aster* spp.
37.72	**Zasenčeni nitrofilni gozdni robovi (obronki)**
	Nitrofilno-higrofilne združbe običajno velikolistnih zelišč ob robu gozdov na globokih rodovitnih tleh z vrstami *Galium aparine, Glechoma hederacea, Geum urbanum, Aegopodium podagraria, Silene dioica, Carduus crispus, Chaerophyllum hirsutum, Lamium album, Alliaria petiolata, Lapsana communis, Geranium robertianum, Chelidonium majus, Glechoma hirsuta, Viola alba, Viola odorata* itd.
37.8	**Subalpinska in alpinska visoka steblikovja**
	Bujno visoko steblikovje na globokih humusnih tleh v subalpinskem (redko alpinskem) pasu. Ob potokih, plaziščih, ipd. se lahko spustijo nizko v pas montanskega gozda. Pogosto tudi na gozdni meji. Lahko uspeva na bazični ali kisli geološki podlagi in drugotno na intenzivno poteptanih tleh. Značilne vrste so *Cicerbita alpina, Cirsium spinosissimum, Cirsium flavispina, Geranium sylvaticum, Polygonatum verticillatum, Ranunculus platanifolius, Aconitum vulparia, Aconitum napellus, Adenostyles alliariae, Senecio elodes, Veratrum album, Trollius europaeus, Peucedanum ostruthium, Doronicum austriacum, Eryngium alpinum, Centaurea rhapontica, Tozzia alpina* itd.
37.81	**Subalpinska visoka steblikovja**
	Subalpinska in alpinska zmerno higrofilna visoka steblikovja v vlažnih jarkih in vrtačah iz zveze *Adenostylion alliariae* v Alpah, Karpatih, Dinaridih, Juri. Značilne vrste so kot pri enoti 37.8 in naslednje: *Adenostyles alliariae, Heracleum sphondyllium, Gentiana lutea* subsp. *vardjanii, Astrantia* spp., *Myrrhis odorata, Veratrum album.*
37.82	**Gorsko in subalpinsko visoko steblikovje s šašulicami**
	Visoko steblikovje v montanskem in subalpinskem pasu na kislih tleh, kjer prevladuje šašulice (*Calamagrostis* spp.) in kisloljubne visoke steblike (*Luzula luzuloides, Solidago virgaurea, Campanula scheuchzeri, Rubus idaeus, Senecio nemorensis* agg., *Epilobium angustifolium.*
37.88	**Nitrofilno subalpinsko in alpinsko visoko steblikovje**
	Alpinsko in subalpinsko evtrofno, večinoma nitrofilno, bolj ali manj ruderalizirano visoko steblikovje, nastalo pod vplivom domačih živali (paša, planine, staje), ali prostoživečih živali ali na gozdni meji. Značilne vrste so *Rumex alpinus, Achillea millefolium, Agrostis stolonifera, Veratrum album, Galeopsis tetrahit, Lamium album, Ranunculus repens, Aconitum napellus, Urtica dioica, Chenopodium bonus-henricus, Cirsium spinosissimum, Deschampsia caespitosa, Alchemilla* spp.
38	**Mezotrofna do evtrofna gojena travišča**
	Mezotrofna do evtrofna zmerno ali intenzivno gojena travišča od nižin do montanskega pasu v zmernem in sredozemskem podnebju. V rabi so kot pašniki ali travniki. Rušo gradijo trave, floristična pestrost je odvisna od vnosa (predvsem dušičnih) gnojil: več je gnojil, manjša je pestrost, več je visokoproduktivnih trav.
38.1	**Mezofilni pašniki**
	Mezotrofni do evtrofni pašniki z redno pašo, gnojeni in na dobro propustnih tleh z vrstami *Lolium perenne, Cynosurus cristatus, Poa* spp., *Festuca* spp., *Trifolium repens, Leontodon autumnalis, Bellis perennis, Prunella vulgaris, Ranunculus repens, Ranunculus acris, Taraxacum officinale* agg., *Cardamine pratensis* itd. Podobna floristična sestava se pojavlja na parkovnih tratah, kjer je ravno tako velik vnos dušičnih snovi.
38.11	**Ograjeni neprekinjeni pašniki**

	Intenzivno gojeni mezotrofni do evtrofni pašniki od nižinskega do submontanskega pasu, običajno ograjeni zaradi stalnega zadrževanja živine in drobnice. Značilne vrste so *Cynosurus cristatus, Lolium perenne, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Poa pratensis, Poa trivialis, Achillea millefolium, Plantago major, Plantago lanceolata, Prunella vulgaris, Ranunculus acris*, na izrazito kislih tleh pa *Luzula campestris, Potentilla erecta, Festuca nigrescens.*
38.13	**Ruderalizirana opuščena travišča**
	Opuščena intenzivna travišča, ki se zaraščajo z ruderalnimi zelnatimi vrstami.
38.2	**Mezotrofni do evtrofni gojeni travniki**
	Mezofilni, zmerno do intenzivno gnojeni travniki na propustnih, bogatih, bolj ali manj svežih do vlažnih in rahlo kislih do nevtralnih tleh od nižin do submontanskega pasu. To so visokoproduktivni, floristično srednje bogati travniki z vrstami *Arrhenatherum elatius, Trisetum flavescens, Anthriscus sylvestris, Heracleum sphondylium, Daucus carota, Crepis biennis, Knautia arvensis, Leucanthemum vulgare, Pimpinella major, Trifolium dubium, Geranium pratense.*
38.22	**Srednjeevropski mezotrofni do evtrofni nižinski travniki**
	Mezofilni mezotrofni do evtrofni nižinski (od nižin do submontanskega pasu) košeni travniki srednjeevropskih in sosednjih območij v zmernem pasu na propustnih, bogatih, bolj ali manj svežih do vlažnih tleh od nižin do submontanskega pasu. Značilne vrste so (poleg vrst, značilnih za enoto 38.2): *Daucus carota, Crepis biennis, Knautia arvensis, Leucanthemum vulgare, Pimpinella major, Trifolium dubium, Geranium pratense, Campanula patula, Pastinaca sativa, Galium album, Equisetum arvense, Medicago sativa, Picris hieracioides, Sanguisorba officinalis, Alopecurus pratensis, Glechoma hederacea, Lychnis flos-cuculi, Rumex acetosa*, itd. Veljajo za relikt tradicionalne kulturne krajine polintenzivnega do intenzivnega tipa.
38.221	**Srednjeevropski kseromezofilni nižinski travniki na razmeroma suhih tleh in nagnjenih legah s prevladujočo visoko pahovko**
	Srednjeevropski mezotrofni do evtrofni nižinski travniki na razmeroma suhih tleh se pojavljajo na nagnjenih legah (ne prestrmih bregovih) na rodovitnih tleh, pretežno na bazični podlagi. Biomase je manj, kosijo običajno 2-krat letno. Floristično bogati sestoji. Prevladujejo vrste *Helictrotrichon pubescens, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Carex montana, Filipendula vulgaris, Arrhenatherum elatius, Plantago media, Lotus corniculatus, Briza media, Campanula patula, Veronica chamaedrys, Festuca rubra, Trifolium montanum.*
38.222	**Srednjeevropski higromezofilni nižinski travniki na srednje vlažnih tleh s prevladujočo visoko pahovko**
	Srednjeevropski mezotrofni do evtrofni nižinski travniki, bolj ali manj redno gnojeni z umetnim ali naravnim gnojilom, običajno 3-krat letno košeni. Uspevajo na srednje (zmerno) vlažnih tleh, običajno na ravnem na nevtralnih ali zmerno kislih ali zmerno bazičnih tleh. Floristično razmeroma bogata združba, prevladujejo vrste: *Arrhenatherum elatius, Campanula patula, Achillea millefolium, Dactylis glomerata, Festuca pratensis, Holcus lanatus, Leontodon hispidus, Leucanthemum ircutianum, Plantago lanceolata, Tragopogon orientalis, Crepis biennis, Centaurea jacea*; če uspeva v visokodebelnem sadovnjaku (senca) je več kobulnic (*Chaerophyllum* spp., *Anthriscus* spp. *Heracleum sphondyllium* itd.), pri intenzivnejšem gnojenju je vrst manj. V (hladnejših) alpskih dolinah je prisotna vrsta *Geranium pratense.*
38.3	**Gorski gojeni travniki**
	Košeni travniki v višjih legah, od montanskega do subalpinskega pasu, mezotrofni do evtrofni, pogosto floristično bogati. Prevladuje vrsta *Trisetum flavescens.*
38.31	**Srednjeevropski gorski gojeni travniki**

	Vrstno bogati travniki v montanskem do subalpinskem pasu v Alpah, vendar tudi v sosednjih gorovjih (Jura, Karpati, Tatre). Razviti so na svežih, globokih, nevtralnih ali rahlo kislih oziroma bazičnih tleh, košeni 1-3 krat letno. Prevladujoče vrste so *Trisetum flavescens, Heracleum sphondylium, Astrantia major, Carum carvi, Polygonum bistorta, Silene dioica, Silene vulgaris, Campanula glomerata, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Crocus albiflorus, Geranium phaeum, Geranium sylvaticum, Narcissus pčticus, Trollius europaeus, Pimpinella major, Lilium bulbiferum, Phyteuma orbiculare, Primula elatior, Chaerophyllum hirsutum.*

4	**Gozdovi**
	Naravni ali polnaravni sestoji v katerih prevladujejo drevesa. Vključeni so sklenjeni ali presvetljeni naravni gozdovi, naravnim podobni ali gojeni gozdovi in gozdni otoki na suhih tleh, na stalno ali občasno vlažnih ter na stalno ali občasno z vodo poplavljenih tleh. Vključeni so tudi gozdovi z nizkimi drevesi ali grmi rečnih in močvirnih rastišč, kot tudi nasadi dreves v njihovem naravnem območju pojavljanja (za nasade izven naravnega območja glej 83.3). V podrasti so avtohtone in/ali alohtone vrste.
41	**Listopadni gozdovi**
	Gozdovi in gozdni otoki listopadnih dreves zmernih in submediteranskih območij. Vključeni so tudi gozdovi s prevladujočimi listopadnimi in primešanimi vednozelenimi drevesi.
41.1	**Bukovja**
	Gozdovi v katerih prevladuje vrsta *Fagus sylvatica* s primesjo drugih listavcev. Mnogi montanski gozdovi so bukovo-jelovi ali bukovo-jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi in bi morali biti uvrščeni v enoto 43 (mešani gozdovi), vendar so obravnavani z dodatnimi priponami med ustreznimi listopadnimi gozdovi.
41.11	**Srednjeevropska kisloljubna bukovja**
	Bukovi gozdovi, ali v gorskem pasu bukovo-jelovi ali bukovo-jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi na kislih tleh v srednji Evropi z vrstami *Luzula luzuloides, Polytrichum formosum* in pogosto *Deschampsia flexuosa, Calamagrostis villosa, Vaccinium myrtillus, Pteridium aqulinum* idr. iz podzveze *Luzulo-Fagenion.*
41.111	**Kolinska kisloljubna bukovja**
	Bukovi gozdovi na zmerno zakisanih rastiščih gričevnatih predelov Slovenije, s primešanim rdečim borom, gradnom ali redkeje dobom.
41.112	**Montanska kisloljubna bukovja**
	Bukovi, bukovo-jelovi ali bukovo-jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi na zakisanih rastiščih gorskega pasu.
41.1C	**Ilirska bukovja**
	Bukovi gozdovi Dinaridov, ki segajo tudi v obrobje jugovzhodnih Alp in v subpanonsko gričevje. V zadnjih dveh območjih so v kontaktu s srednjeevropskimi bukovimi gozdovi. Pogostejše vrste v podrasti so *Dentaria* spp., *Cyclamen purpurascens, Hacquetia epipactis, Lamium orvala* idr.
41.1C1	**Ilirska kisloljubna bukovja**
	Bukovi gozdovi na močno zakisanih tleh v Dinaridih, okoliških območjih in gričevjih, z nekoliko manj izazitim ilirskim značajem v jugovzhodnih Alpah in subpanonskem gričevju. V zeliščni plasti so pogosti indikatorji kislih tal vrste *Luzula* spp., *Vaccinium myrtillus, Blechnum spicant.*
41.1C2	**Ilirska nevtrofilna bukovja**
	Nevtrofilni, zmerno kisli do bazični bukovi gozdovi Dinaridov, okoliških območij in gričevij, jugovzhodnih Alp in subpanonskih gričevij (podzvezi *Epimedio-Fagenion* in *Lamio orvalae-Fagenion*).
41.1C21	**Ilirska kolinska bukovja**
	Nevtrofilni in zmerno bazični bukovi gozdovi na karbonatni podlagi, na peščenjakih in flišu po vsej Sloveniji do nadmorske višine okrog 600 m. Značilne vrste so *Hacquetia epipactis, Aposeris foetida, Acer campestre, Dentaria enneaphyllos, Anemone trifolia, Prunus avium, Quercus petraea, Primula vulgaris, Vicia oroboides, Lathyrus venetus* in v Primorju *Ruscus hypoglossum, Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.*
41.1C22	**Ilirska montanska bukovja in jelova bukovja**

	Nevtrofilni, zmerno kisli do bazični bukovi gozdovi gorskega pasu predalpskega, preddinarskega in dinarskega območja. Uspevajo na nadmorskih višinah od 500 do 900 m na apnencih in dolomitih. *Carex sylvatica, Dentaria bulbifera, D. enneaphyllos, Polygonatum multiflorum, Cardamine trifolia, Aremonia agrimonioides, Calamintha grandiflora* in *Omphalodes verna.*
41.1C221	**Ilirska predalpska in preddinarska montanska bukovja**
	Nevtrofilni in zmerno kisli bukovi gozdovi s primešano jelko in smreko v spodnjem gorskem pasu predalpskega in preddinarskega območja v višinah od 500 do 900 m na apnencih in dolomitih na zelo humoznih rjavih pokarbonatnih tleh. Pogoste so mezofilne vrste: *Lamium orvala, Galium odoratum, Carex sylvatica, Dentaria bulbifera, D. enneaphyllos, Polygonatum multiflorum* ter ponekod vrste zmerno kislih tal *Oxalis acetosella, Calamagrostis arundinacea, Luzula luzuloides.*
41.1C222	**Ilirska bukovja v Alpah**
	Bukovi gozdovi v alpskem območju na karbonatni podlagi na nadmorski višini od 650 do 1350 m in ponekod do 1500 m. Tla so rendzine ali skeletna rjava tla, pogosto izprana in zmerno zakisana. V večjih višinah se pojavlja macesen. Pogoste vrste so *Saxifraga rotundifolia, Ranunculus platanifolius, Adenostyles glabra, Polygonatum verticillatum, Anemone trifolia, Picea abies, Larix decidua, Vaccinium myrtillus* in *V. vitis-idaea*, v drevesnem sloju sta včasih primešani jelka ali smreka.
41.1C223	**Ilirska altimontanska bukovja**
	Altimontanski bukovi gozdovi uspevajo v zgornjem gorskem pasu predalpskega območja od 900 do 1450 m na rjavih pokarbonatnih tleh in rendzinah na apnencu in dolomitu. Pogoste vrste so *Adenostyles glabra, A. alliariae, Polygonatum verticillatum, Ranunculus platanifolius, Cicerbita alpina, Luzula sylvatica* subsp. *sylvatica* in *Veratrum album.*
41.1C22 *S1*	**Ilirska altimontanska jelova bukovja**
	Mešani jelovo-bukovi gozdovi uspevajo na visokih kraških planotah od 700 do 1200 m na karbonatni podlagi, prevladujejo apnenci. Količina padavin je visoka. Pogostejše vrste so, poleg bukve in jelke, *Acer platanoides, Daphne laureola, Rhamnus fallax, Calamintha grandiflora, Omphalodes verna, Senecio ovatus.*
41.1C3	**Ilirska termofilna bukovja**
	Termofilni bukovi gozdovi večinoma na karbonatni podlagi v Dinaridih in okoliških gričevjih, na južnih obrobjih Alp, predalpskem območju in delno v subpanonskem območju.
41.1C31	**Primorska ilirska bukovja**
	Termofilni primorski bukov gozd porašča topla karbonatna rastišča na meji med submediteranskim in dinarskim območjem od 800 do 1000 (1100) m. Nižje se pojavlja na flišu na hladnih legah v Istri. Pogoste vrste so *Sesleria autumnalis, Iris graminea, Lathyrus venetus, Tanacetum corymbosum, Dictamnus albus, Sorbus aria, Ostrya carpinifolia* idr.
41.1C32	**Kalcifilna ilirska bukovja v notranjosti**
	Termofilni bukovi gozdovi notranjih predelov Dinaridov in pripadajočega gričevja, južnih obronkov Alp in subpanonskega gričevja z vrstami zvez *Ostryo-Carpinion orientalis* in *Orno-Ostryon.*
41.1C4	**Subalpinska ilirska bukovja**

	Lokalno razviti bukovi gozdovi na gozdni meji v zgornjem montanskem in subalpinskem pasu Dinaridov in zelo omejeno v jugovzhodnih Alpah. Ne gradijo posebnega višinskega pasu. Pogosto je prisotna vrsta *Acer pseudoplatanus*, v podrasti visoke steblike in grmi *Sorbus chamaemespilus*, *Salix appendiculata*, *Myrrhis odorata*, *Cicerbita alpina*, *Aconitum degenii* subsp. *paniculatum*, *Chaerophyllum hirsutum*, *Petasites albus*, *Stellaria nemorum*.
41.2	**Hrastova belogabrovja**
	Gozdovi z dominantnima vrstama *Quercus robur* ali *Quercus petraea* na dobro ali srednje hranljivih tleh z običajno dobro razvito zeliščno plastjo ter pogosto prisotnim belim gabrom (*Carpinus betulus*). Gozdove najdemo v območjih, kjer je podnebje preveč suho ali so tla preveč suha ali mokra, da bi uspevala bukev. Lahko nastanejo kot posledica gospodarjenja in pospeševanja doba.
41.2A	**Ilirska hrastova belogabrovja**
	Gozdovi doba (*Quercus robur*), gradna (*Quercus petraea*) ali ponekod cera (*Quercus cerris*) in belega gabra (Carpinus betulus) v porečjih Drave, Save, Mure v Sloveniji, Hrvaški, severni Bosni in Hercegovini, na Madžarskem južno od Blatnega jezera, južni Štajerski in Koroški, Furlanski nižini, severnih Apeninih in v kraških dolinah in na gričevjih zahodnega Balkanskega polotoka do Črne gore, Albanije in Makedonije. Podnebje je hladnejše kot v submediteranskem območju in toplejše kot v srednji Evropi. Na severu se mešajo s panonskimi hrastovimi gozdovi. Značilno je večje bogastvo vrst kot v srednjeevropskih hrastovih gozdovih. Značilne vrste so *Acer tataricum, Cyclamen purpurascens, Epimedium alpinum, Erythronium dens-canis, Helleborus atrorubens, Knautia drymeia.*
41.2A1	**Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja**
	Gozdovi hrastov *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus robur* ali *Quercur cerris* in belega gabra (*Carpinus betulus*) na apneni podlagi, tla so pogosto skeletna. V porečjih Drave, vključno s Koroško, in Save.
41.2A11	**Ilirska gradnova belogabrovja v notranjosti**
	Hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi ravninskih in gričevnatih predelov preddinarskega, predalpskega in subpanonskega območja na karbonatni podlagi, na ilovnatih in peščenih tleh na nadmorskih višinah do 350 ali 400 m. Pogoste vrste so *Crocus neapolitanus, Lonicera caprifolium, Erythronium dens-canis, Helleborus odorus, Primula vulgaris, Galanthus nivalis, Anemone trifolia, Helleborus niger* ssp. *niger, Prunus padus, Geum rivale, Ficaria verna, Carex brizoides, Galium aparine, Leucojum vernum, Alnus glutinosa, Hacquetia epipactis, Aposeris fčtida, Stellaria holostea, Cruciata glabra, Euonymus europaea.*
41.2A12	**Primorska gradnova belogabrovja**
	Submediteranski belogabrovi in gradnovi gozdovi poraščajo eocenski fliš ali apnenec, kjer so srednje globoka do globoka, zmerno kisla tla. Pogoste vrste so *Quercus petraea, Carex umbrosa, C. montana, C. pilulifera, C. ornithopoda, Calamagrostis arundinacea, Molinia arundinacea, Colchicum autumnalis, Sesleria autumnalis, Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Crocus neapolitanus, Erythronium dens-canis, Primula vulgaris, Lonicera caprifolia, Galanthus nivalis* in *Helleborus odorus.*
41.2A2	**Ilirska poplavna dobova belogabrovja**
	Gozdovi doba (*Quercus robur*) in belega gabra (*Carpinus betulus*) na občasno poplavljenih nekarbonatnih psevdooglejenih in oglejenih tleh v ravnicah porečja Save in Drave, ki tvorijo povezavo s poplavnimi obrečnimi gozdovi (44.42), vendar uspevajo na nekoliko dvignjenih predelih. Pomembni vrsti sta *Carex remota* in *Pseudostellaria europea.*

41.4	**Javorovja, jesenovja, brestovja in lipovja**
	Javorovi, jesenovi in lipovi gozdovi na vlažnih, hladnih rastiščih v grapah in na gruščnatih pobočjih, povsod tam, kjer bukev ni konkurenčna. Pogostejše vrste so *Tilia platyphyllos, Ulmus glabra, Aruncus dioicus, Lunaria rediviva, Peltaria alliacea* idr.
41.5	**Kisloljubna hrastovja**
	Gozdovi doba ali gradna na kislih tleh. V podrasti prevladujejo *Deschampsia flexuosa, Vaccinium myrtillus, Pteridium aquilinum, Holcus mollis, Maianthemum bifolium, Convallaria majalis, Hieracium sabaudum, Luzula pilosa* in mahovi *Polytrichum formosum* in *Leucobryum glaucum.*
41.57	**Srednjeevropska kisloljubna hrastovja**
	Gozdovi z gradnom (*Quercus petraea*), včasih z dobom (*Quercus robur*) ali z obema. Poleg obeh vrst hrastov so od drevesnih vrst prisotne še *Fagus sylvatica, Pinus sylvestris, Carpinus betulus.* Značilni za sušnejša rastišča južnih pobočij na silikatnih kamninah v severovzhodni Sloveniji.
41.573	**Ilirsko-panonska kisloljubna toploljubna hrastovja**
	Zmerno do izrazito termofilni acidofilni gradnovi gozdovi gričevnatih predelov celinske Slovenije na glinastih skrilavcih in peščenjakih, od nižin do 1000 m nad morjem. Značilne so kisloljubne mezofilne rastlinske vrste.
41.7	**Toploljubna in primorska hrastovja**
	Gozdovi in gozdiči submediteranskega območja in zahodnih evrazijskih step in polstep, v katerih prevladujejo listopadne in delno listopadne termofilne vrste hrastov. Pojavljajo se lahko lokalno v ugodnih mikroklimatskih ali edafskih razmerah in nadomestijo vednozelene hrastove gozdove v zmernem in pravem Mediteranu. Segajo na sever v srednjo in subatlantsko Evropo.
41.8	**Termofilni gozdovi mešanih listavcev**
	Sestoji z dominantnimi vrstami *Ostrya carpinifolia, Carpinus orientalis* ali raznimi vrstami rodov *Acer, Fraxinus, Tilia* in *Celtis australis* podgorskega in gorskega mediteranskega območja iz zveze *Ostryo-Carpinion orientalis.*
41.81	**Črnogabrovje v notranjosti**
	Celinsko termofilno grmišče ali nizki gozd črnega gabra in hrastov, ki uspeva na nadmorski višini od 800 do 1000 m na karbonatni podlagi. Pogostejše vrste so *Quercus pubescens, Ostrya carpinifolia, Fraxinus ornus, Amelanchier ovalis, Cotinus coggygria, Geranium sanguineum, Polygonatum odoratum, Mercurialis ovata, Buglossoides purpurocaerulea, Orchis purpurea* idr.
41.82	**Gozdiči kraškega gabra**
	Termofilni sestoji z dominantnim kraškim gabrom (*Carpinus orientalis*), pogosto na rastiščih termofilnih gozdov iz enot 41.73, 41.74, 41.76 v Grčiji, na Balkanskem polotoku in Kavkazu. Velikokrat je sekundarni gozd na degradiranih karbonatnih tleh.
41.9	**Kostanjevja**
	Večinoma sekundarni gozdovi ali nasadi submediteranskega in gorskega mediteranskega območja z dominantnim kostanjem (*Castanea sativa*) in podrastjo avtohtonih vrst.
41.93	**Vzhodnojadranski kostanjevi gozdovi**
	Gozdovi z dominantnim kostanjem na kislih tleh v območju zveze *Ostryo-Carpinion orientalis* v Slovenskem primorju, Istri, na Krku, Cresu, obalnih gorah Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine.
41.B	**Brezovja**
	Pionirski sestoji breze, razen barjanskih brezovih gozdov (44.A).
41.B1	**Kolinska brezovja**
	Pionirski ali subklimaksni sestoji navadne breze (*Betula pendula*) ali puhaste

	breze (*Betula pubescens*) v nižinah na ilirskem območju hrastovih gozdov na kislih tleh.
41.B11	**Vlagoljubna brezovja**
	Sestoji s puhasto brezo (*Betula pubescens*) in vrstama *Molinia caerulea* ali včasih *Deschampsia caespitosa* na vlažnih rastiščih. Pogosto so razviti na degradiranih rastiščih ali na zaraščajočih se mokrotnih travnikih (37.3).
41.B17	**Steljniška brezovja**
	Svetli gozdovi navadne breze (*Betula pendula*) na posekah in degradiranih rastiščih zakisanih hrastovih gozdov - steljniki (enota 41.573). Pogoste vrste so *Betula pendula, Frangula alnus, Pteridium aquilinum, Molinia arundinacea, Calamagrostis arundinacea, C. epigeios, Calluna vulgaris, Genista pilosa, G. germanica* idr.
42	**Iglasti gozdovi zmernega pasu**
	Gozdovi in gozdiči pretežno avtohtonih iglavcev borealnih, zmernih, Irano-Turanskih, zmerno toplo-vlažnih in mediteranskih območij. Vključeni so tudi sestoji s prevladujočimi iglavci in primešanimi listavci.
42.1	**Jelovja**
	Gozdovi z vrsto *Abies alba* od nižin do gornjega montanskega pasu na karbonatnih ali nekarbonatnih kamninah.
42.11	**Nevtrofilna jelovja**
	Jelovi in jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi na nevtralnih ali skoraj nevtralnih tleh v Alpah, Dinaridih pa tudi v Karpatih, Pirenejih, Juri, Hercinskem hribovju, severnih Apeninih v območju bukovih gozdov iz zvez *Fagion medičuropaeum, Aremonio-Fagion* ali *Fagion dacicum.*
42.12	**Kalcifilna jelovja**
	Jelovi, jelovo-bukovi in jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi na karbonatnih tleh v Alpah in Dinaridih.
42.124	**Dinarska jelovja na zakraselem apnenčastem skalovju**
	Gozdovi z dominantno jelko na skalnih blokih in strmih skalnih osojnih pobočjih, z vrstami *Clematis alpina, Rhamnus fallax* in številnimi mahovi, npr. *Neckera crispa.*
42.13	**Kisloljubna jelovja**
	Jelovi in jelovo-smrekovi gozdovi na zakisanih tleh v Alpah, Dinaridih, Karpatih, Pirenejih, Juri, Hercinskem hribovju in severnih Apeninih znotraj območja bukovih gozdov.
42.2	**Smrekovja**
	Gozdovi z dominantno navadno smreko (*Picea abies*), omoriko (*Picea omorika*) ali vzhodno smreko (*Picea orientalis*) v Alpah, Karpatih, Dinaridih, Balkanskem gorstvu, Kavkazu.
42.21	**Alpska subalpinska smrekovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi spodnjega subalpinskega pasu in izjemoma montanskega pasu v Alpah in Karpatih. V podrasti pogosto pritlikavih in zakrnelih smrek so izrazito subalpinske vrste.
42.212	**Subalpinska in altimontanska smrekovja z visokimi steblikami**
	Zmerno vlagoljubni smrekovi gozdovi z visokimi steblikami v podrasti v subalpinskem in ponekod v zgornjem montanskem pasu. Sneg obleži dolgo, pogosta je megla. Značilne vrste so *Adenostyles* spp., *Chaerophyllum hirsutum, Aconitum vulparia, Aconitum paniculatum, Stellaria nemorum, Cicerbita alpina, Viola biflora, Saxifraga rotundifolia, Sorbus chamaemespilus.*
42.213	**Šotniška smrekovja**
	S šotnimi mahovi bogati smrekovi gozdovi v Alpah na šotnih, vlažnih podlagah z vrstami *Listera cordata, Sphagnum acutifolium, Spahgnum quinquefarium, Sphagnum girgheshonii.* Smrekovi gozdovi na robovih

	močvirij in visokih barij so vključeni v enoto 44.A411.
42.215	**Mraziščna smrekovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi mrazišč v montanskem ali subalpinskem pasu v Alpah, na visokih kraških planotah (Trnovski gozd), posebej na kamnitih blokih, v dolinah, vrtačah in ulekninah, kjer se zbira hladen zrak.
42.25	**Ekstraconalna smrekovja**
	Montanski avtohtoni smrekovi gozdovi na skalovitih, hladnejših rastiščih v območju drugih tipov gozdov v Alpah in Dinaridih.
42.253	**Montanska edafogena smrekovja**
	Edafsko pogojene smrekove združbe z vrsto *Bazzania trilobata*, ki se kot enklave pojavljajo v montanskem in submontanskem pasu predalpskega območja na kamnitih blokih, produ ali vlažnih tleh.
42.254	**Montanska smrekovja v območju bukovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi v montanskem in submontanskem pasu zunanjih Alp, panonskih gričev, Karpatov, Jure, Hercinskega hribovja s primešano jelko in/ali bukvijo.
42.255	**Dinarska smrekovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi subalpinskega, montanskega ali submontanskega pasu Dinaridov od Slovenije do Črne gore. Primešani so lahko jelka in/ali bukev. Vključujejo subalpinska smrekovja, edafsko ali mikroklimatsko pogojena smrekovja ali jelovo-smrekove gozdove ali s smreko prevladujoče faciese jelovo-bukovih gozdov.
42.2551	**Mraziščna dinarska smrekovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi montanskega in subalpinskega pasu na kamnitih blokih na pobočjih in v vrtačah v Dinaridih Slovenije, Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine znotraj območja uspevanja bukovih gozdov iz zveze *Aremonio-Fagion*.
42.26	**Pogozditve s smreko z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti**
	Pogozditve smreke v območju njenega sedanjega uspevanja z avtohtonimi vrstami v podrasti. Intenzivni, gosti nasadi so vključeni v enoto 83.
42.3	**Macesnovje**
	Gozdovi subalpinskega in včasih montanskega pasu v Alpah z dominantno vrsto *Larix decidua.*
42.34	**Sekundarna alpska macesnovja**
	Sestoji macesna na opuščenih pašnikih v nižjih predelih Alp. Nasadi macesna izven območja naravnega uspevanja so uvrščeni v enoto 83.
42.5	**Zahodnopaelarktična rdečeborovja**
	Gozdovi rdečega bora zmernih predelov Mediterana, Zahodne Evrazije in prehodov v stepo. Vključeni so gozdovi Škotske, Alp, mediteranskih polotokov in nižavij srednje in vzhodne Evrope.
42.52	**Srednjeevropska rdečeborovja**
	Avtohtoni gozdovi z vrsto *Pinus sylvestris* v nižinah zmerne Evrope in na silikatnih tleh montanskega ali kolinskega pasu hercinskega hribovja in vzhodnih Alp.
42.525	**Vzhodnoalpska kisloljubna rdečeborovja**
	Acidifilni gozdovi z vrsto *Pinus sylvestris* nižinskega in montanskega pasu vzhodnih Alp, severovzhodnih Dinaridov in gričevnatega subpanonskega in panonskega območja, ki so nastali večinoma antropogeno ali zaradi specifičnega podnebja.
42.54	**Bazifilna rdečeborovja**
	Mezofilni, večinoma kalcifilni borovi gozdovi (*Pinus sylvestris*) vmesnih in notranjih Alp, severnih in jugovzhodnih zunanjih Alp, predalpskih območij, Jure, Karpatov; z značilno prisotnostjo spomladanske rese (*Erica carnea*).
42.5C	**Jugovzhodnoevropska rdečeborovja**

	Gozdovi rdečega bora (*Pinus sylvestris*) na Balkanskem polotoku in vzhodnih Karpatih. Pogosto so omejeni na edafsko pogojene enklave.
42.5C5	**Dinarska rdečeborovja**
	Termofilni gozdovi rdečega bora na dolomitih ali serpentinih dinarskega gorstva od Slovenije do Bosne in Hercegovine in zahodne in južne Srbije z vrstami *Erica carnea, Galium lucidum, Aquilegia vulgaris.*
42.5C52	**Dinarska rdečeborovja na dolomitu**
	Gozdovi rdečega bora na dolomitu predvsem v dinarskem gorstvu z vrstami *Erica carnea, Teucrium chamaedrys, Polygala chamaebuxus* idr. Razvili so se znotraj območja ilirskih bukovih gozdov. V Sloveniji uvrščamo sem gozd rdečega bora in trirobe košeničice (*Genisto januensis-Pinetum sylvestris*). Rastišča so strma, suha in topla, prevladujejo plitve rendzine na nadmorskih višinah od 400-800 m. Značilnice so: *Genista januensis, Chamaecytisus purpureus, Crepis incarnata, Potentilla carniolica, Viola collina, Cotoneaster tomentosa.*
42.5E	**Pogozditve z rdečim borom**
	Pogozditve rdečega bora v sedanjem območju uspevanja vrste v zmernih in sredozemskih predelih Evrope. Intenzivne nasade uvrščamo pod 83.
42.6	**Črnoborovja**
	Gozdovi črnega bora (*Pinus nigra*).
42.61	**Alpsko-apeninsko črnoborovje**
	Gozdovi *Pinus nigra* subsp. *austriaca* na suhih, sončnih strmih skalnatih pobočjih v soteskah vzhodne Italije, Avstrije in slovenskih Alp.
42.611	**Južnoalpsko črnoborovje**
	Gozdni sestoji z vrsto *Pinus nigra* na suhih, sončnih strmih skalnatih pobočjih, v soteskah predalpskih predelov Karnijskih in Julijskih Alp med 200 in 1200 m, z vrstama *Cyclamen purpurascens* in *Aquilegia einseleana.*
42.67	**Pogozditve s črnim borom**
	Gozdovi črnega bora z avtohtono vegetacijo v podrasti na karbonatni podlagi predvsem v Primorju.
44	**Logi in močvirni gozdovi ter grmišča**
	Gozdovi in grmišča poplavnih nižin, močvirij, barij zmernega, borealnega, Irano-Turanskega, območja. V zadnjih dveh območjih, kjer večina dreves raste vzdolž stalnih vodnih teles, so vključeni sestoji, ki so vezani na najvišji nivo vode.
44.1	**Obrežna vrbovja**
	Sestoji različnih vrst vrb vzdolž tekočih voda in občasno poplavljenih predelov.
44.11	**Orogena obrežna vrbovja**
	Obrečna grmišča na prodiščih hitro tekočih gorskih rek v Alpah in drugih gorstvih s podobnim podnebjem. Prevladujejo vrbe, ponekod je prisoten nemški strojevec (*Myricaria germanica*).
44.12	**Vrbovja nižavja in gričevij**
	Obrežna vrbovja na občasno poplavljenih rečnih bregovih na mestih, kjer se odlagajo drobnejši pesek in ostali sedimenti. Rastišča so v nižinah, gričevju in nižjem hribovju z vrstami *Salix triandra, Salix viminalis, Salix purpurea.*
44.13	**Obrežna belovrbovja**
	Drevesasta vrbovja z vrstama *Salix alba* in *Salix fragilis* na redno poplavljenih rastiščih vzdolž rek in ob drugih vodah v nižinah.
44.132	**Vzhodnoevropska belovrbovja s topoli**
	Drevesasta vrbovja z vrstama *Salix alba, Salix fragilis* in primešanimi topoli (*Populus alba* ali včasih *P. nigra*) na redno poplavljenih rastiščih vzdolž rek v nižinah.
44.2	**Borealno-alpinski logi**

	Obrečni, objezerski ali obmorski logi jelš, brez ali borov v borealnem, zmernoborealnem, borealnostepskem območju, v gorah in dolinah zmernega območja. Vzdolž montanskih in submontanskih rek v Alpah, Karpatih, Apeninih, Dinaridih, balkanskih gorah, Rodopih prevladuje *Alnus incana*, v borealnih predelih skandinavskih in severovzhodno evropskih držav prevladujeta vrsti *Alnus incana* ali *Alnus glutinosa* in v zahodni Sibiriji *Betula pendula* ali *Pinus sylvestris*.
44.21	**Gorska sivojelševja**
	Logi z vrsto *Alnus incana* ob zgornjem delu vodotokov alpskega in predalpskega sveta ter Dinaridov.
44.22	**Dealpinsko obrežno sivojelševje**
	Sestoji sive jelše (*Alnus incana*) v srednjem toku alpskih rek.
44.3	**Srednjeevropska črnojelševja in jesenovja ob tekočih vodah**
	Obrečni logi velikega jesena (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in črne (*Alnus glutinosa*) ali včasih sive jelše (*A. incana*) na občasno poplavljenih rastiščih, ki so prek poletja dobro prezračena in se razlikujejo od močvirnih gozdov iz enote 44.9.
44.31	**Jelševja in jesenovja ob potokih in izvirih**
	Logi jelše in jesena ob izvirih in potokih, pogosto z vrstami *Carex remota, Carex pendula, Carex strigosa, Equisetum telmateia, Rumex sanguineus, Cardamine amara, Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Impatiens noli-tangere.*
44.32	**Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob hitro tekočih vodah**
	Logi ali zastori z vrstama *Alnus glutinosa* in *Fraxinus excelsior* ob hitro tekočih rekah in potokih v predalpskem gričevnatem območju, kjer ne uspeva več gorsko sivojelševje.
44.33	**Črnojelševja in jesenovja ob počasi tekočih vodah**
	Logi ali zastori jesena in črne jelše z bogato podrastjo zelišč in grmov ob počasi tekočih rekah in potokih v nižinah in gričevnatem območju.
44.4	**Hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi ob velikih rekah**
	Logi trdih listavcev, *Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior* in vrste rodu *Ulmus* v srednjem toku velikih rek, poplavljeni samo ob velikih vodah.
44.42	**Ostanki srednjeevropskih hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovih logov**
	Ostanki hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovih gozdov ob velikih rekah; so zelo spremenjeni in z zmanjšanim številom vrst, npr. asociacija *Querco roboris-Ulmetum laevis.*
44.43	**Jugovzhodno-evropski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi**
	Mešani gozdovi ob rekah pontsko-panonskega in submediteranskega območja jugovzhodne Evrope z vrstami *Quercus robur, Fraxinus angustifolia, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Carpinus betulus, Acer campestre, Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Salix alba, Populus alba.*
44.431	**Ilirski hrastovo-jesenovo-brestovi logi**
	Mešani gozdovi trdih listavcev v povodju Save in Drave s prevladujočim dobom (*Quercus robur*) ali, kjer so poplave dolgotrajnejše, z vrstama *Fraxinus angustifolia* in *Alnus glutinosa*.
44.9	**Močvirni listnati gozdovi**
	Jelševi, vrbovi, hrastovi, topolovi gozdovi in grmišča na močvirnih, skozi vse leto vlažnih tleh, na barjih in na stalno poplavljanih obrečnih terasah v nižinskih predelih.
44.91	**Močvirna črnojelševja**
	Sestoji z vrsto *Alnus glutinosa* na močvirnih tleh, pogosto z grmičastimi vrbami v podrasti.
44.92	**Močvirna in barjanska vrbovja**
	Nizki gozdovi ali grmišča na močvirjih, barjih, bregovih stoječih voda z dominantnimi vrstami *Salix aurita, Salix cinerea, Salix pentandra* ali skupaj z vrstami *Frangula alnus, Rhamnus cathartica, Alnus glutinosa* in *Betula*

	pubescens, od katerih lahko vsaka vrsta občasno prevladuje v zgornjem sloju.
44.A	**Brezovi in iglasti barjanski gozdovi**
	Gozdiči z vrsto *Betula pubescens*, vrstami rodov *Pinus* ali *Picea* na visokih barjih in močvirjih v borealnem in subborealnem območju in ločeno, večinoma kot borealni relikti v visokogorju zmernih območij in v gozdnih stepah ali stepah.
44.A3	**Gorska barjanska ruševja**
	Grmišča v Alpah in predalpskem območju s prevladujočo vrsto *Pinus mugo* in pogostimi vrstami *Eriophorum vaginatum, Oxycoccus palustris, Vaccinium uliginosum, Vaccinium myrtillus* in šotnimi mahovi (*Sphagnum* spp.). Sem uvrščamo tudi vse sestoje rušja na visokih barjih v Sloveniji.
44.A4	**Barjanska smrekovja**
	Smrekovi gozdovi v zahodni Evraziji bogati z vrstami rodu *Sphagnum* v mahovni plasti.
45	**Vednozeleni listnati gozdovi zmernega pasu**
	Gozdovi zmernega pasu s prevladujočimi vednozelenimi drevesi ali palmami. Značilni so za mediteransko in toplo, zmerno vlažno območje.
45.3	**Gozdovi črničevja**
	Gozdovi v katerih prevladuje *Quercus ilex* (ali *Quercus rotundata*), na pretežno karbonatnih tleh.
45.31	**Zmernomediteranski gozdovi črničevja**
	Gozdovi z vrsto *Quercus ilex* v zmernomediteranskih območjih, ki v soteskah segajo v evmediteransko območje in kot fragmenti na tople lege v submediteranskem območju. Pogosto so degradirani v grmičaste sestoje.
45.319	**Ilirski gozdovi črničevja**
	Gozdovi s prevladujočo vrsto *Quercus ilex* v ozkem pasu na vzhodni jadranski obali v Dalmaciji, Istri do Tržaškega zaliva na severu z vrstami *Pistacia terebinthus, Fraxinus ornus, Coronilla emerus, Ostrya carpinifolia, Carpinus orientalis*. Pogosto so degradirani v grmičasto makijo. V Sloveniji so le majhni fragmenti z nekaj primerki črničevja v submediteranskem območju.

4.3 EUNIS KLASIFIKACIJA HABITATNIH TIPOV (GOZDOVI)

EUNIS habitat type hierarchical view :

- A : Marine habitats
- B : Coastal habitats
- C : Inland surface waters
- D : Mires, bogs and fens
- E : Grasslands and lands dominated by forbs, mosses or lichens
- F : Heathland, scrub and tundra
- G : Woodland, forest and other wooded land
- H : Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats
- I : Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats
- J : Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats
- X : Habitat complexes

EUNIS - Habitat Classification Categories (6 levels)

G1 - Broadleaved deciduous woodland

G1.1 - Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant [Alnus], [Betula], [Populus] or [Salix]
G1.11 - Riverine [Salix] woodland
G1.111 - Middle European [Salix alba] forests
G1.1111 - Western European white willow forests
G1.1112 - Eastern European poplar-willow forests
G1.112 - Mediterranean tall [Salix] galleries
G1.1121 - Mediterranean white willow galleries
G1.1122 - Olive-leaved and ashy willow riparian woods
G1.113 - Canary Island [Salix] galleries
G1.114 - Continental [Salix] galleries
G1.1141 - Pannonic willow and poplar-willow galleries
G1.1142 - Ponto-Sarmatic steppe willow galleries
G1.12 - Boreo-alpine riparian galleries
G1.121 - Montane [Alnus incana] galleries
G1.1211 - Alpine grey alder galleries
G1.1212 - Apennine grey alder galleries
G1.1213 - Hercynio-Carpathian grey alder galleries
G1.1214 - Eastern Carpathian grey alder galleries
G1.1215 - Montenegrine grey alder galleries
G1.1216 - Balkan Range grey alder galleries
G1.1217 - Rhodopide grey alder galleries
G1.122 - Dealpine [Alnus incana] galleries
G1.123 - Boreal [Alnus incana] galleries
G1.124 - Boreal [Alnus glutinosa] galleries
G1.125 - Western Siberian [Betula] and pine galleries
G1.126 - Eastern boreal riverine galleries
G1.127 - Ponto-Caucasian montane [Alnus] galleries
G1.13 - Southern [Alnus] and [Betula] galleries
G1.131 - Southern [Alnus glutinosa] galleries
G1.1311 - Iberian meso-Mediterranean alder galleries
G1.1312 - Iberian supra-Mediterranean alder galleries
G1.1313 - Western Mediterranean alder and ash-alder galleries
G1.1314 - Aegean alder galleries
G1.132 - [Rhododendron] - [Alnus] galleries
G1.133 - Corsican [Alnus cordata] and [Alnus glutinosa] galleries
G1.134 - Relict [Betula] galleries of Cordillera Oretana
G1.2 - Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland

- G1.21 - Riverine [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woodland, wet at high but not at low water
  - G1.211 - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woods of rivulets and springs
    - G1.2111 - Sedge ash-alder woods
    - G1.2112 - Fontinal ash-alder woods
    - G1.2113 - Cabbage thistle ash-alder woods
    - G1.2114 - Hillside spring ash-alder woods
    - G1.2115 - Great horsetail ash-alder woods
    - G1.2116 - Dacio-Moesian ash-alder woods
  - G1.212 - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woods of fast-flowing rivers
    - G1.2121 - Collinar stream ash-alder woods
    - G1.2122 - Submontane Hercynian stream ash-alder woods
    - G1.2123 - Pre-Carpathian stream ash-alder woods
  - G1.213 - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woods of slow rivers
    - G1.2131 - Central European slow river floodplain woods
    - G1.2132 - West European tall herb ash-alder woods
    - G1.2133 - Ponto-Pannonic tall herb ash-alder woods
    - G1.2134 - Eastern Baltic slow river floodplain woods
    - G1.2135 - Sarmatic ash-alder woods
  - G1.214 - Northern Iberian [Alnus] galleries
    - G1.2141 - Galicio-Cantabrian alder galleries
    - G1.2142 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian alder galleries
    - G1.2143 - Pyreneo-Catalonian alder galleries
- G1.22 - Mixed [Quercus] - [Ulmus] - [Fraxinus] woodland of great rivers
  - G1.221 - Great medio-European fluvial forests
  - G1.222 - Residual medio-European fluvial forests
  - G1.223 - Southeast European [Fraxinus] - [Quercus] - [Alnus] forests
    - G1.2231 - Illyrian ash-oak-alder forests
    - G1.2232 - Helleno-Balkanic ash-oak-alder forests
    - G1.2233 - Pannonic ash-oak-alder forests
    - G1.2234 - Getic oak-elm-ash forests
  - G1.224 - Po [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] forests
  - G1.225 - Sarmatic riverine [Quercus] forests
- G1.3 - Mediterranean riparian woodland
  - G1.31 - Mediterranean riparian [Populus] forests
    - G1.311 - Iberian poplar galleries
    - G1.312 - Provenço-Languedocian poplar galleries
    - G1.313 - Cyrno-Sardinian poplar galleries
    - G1.314 - Italic poplar galleries
    - G1.315 - East Mediterranean poplar galleries
      - G1.3151 - Nestos riparian forests
      - G1.3152 - Hellenic white poplar riparian forests
      - G1.3153 - Northern Hellenic black poplar riparian forests
      - G1.3154 - Hellenic downy poplar riparian forests
      - G1.3155 - Rhodopide Mediterranean poplar galleries
      - G1.3156 - Paeonian poplar galleries
      - G1.3157 - East Adriatic poplar galleries
  - G1.32 - Mediterranean riparian [Ulmus] forests
  - G1.33 - Mediterranean riparian [Fraxinus] woods
    - G1.331 - Iberian supra-Mediterranean ash galleries
    - G1.332 - Iberian meso-Mediterranean ash galleries
    - G1.333 - Baetic ash-maple galleries
    - G1.334 - Tyrrhenian ash-alder galleries
    - G1.335 - Italic ash galleries
    - G1.336 - Hellenic ash galleries
  - G1.34 - Mediterranean riverine [Ostrya carpinifolia] galleries
  - G1.35 - Mediterraneo-Pontic riverine [Fraxinus] forests
  - G1.36 - Ponto-Sarmatic mixed [Populus] riverine forests
    - G1.361 - Western Pontic poplar galleries
      - G1.3611 - Western Pontic white poplar galleries
      - G1.3612 - Western Pontic white-black poplar galleries

G1.362 - Danube delta galleries
G1.3621 - Danube delta periploca-poplar-oak-ash galleries
G1.3622 - Danube delta [Hippophae]-[Populus canescens] galleries
G1.363 - Southern Sarmatic poplar and elm galleries
G1.364 - Central and eastern Pontic poplar forests
G1.365 - Central European poplar galleries
G1.37 - Irano-Anatolian mixed riverine forests
G1.38 - [Platanus orientalis] woods
G1.381 - Helleno-Balkanic riparian plane forests
G1.382 - Hellenic slope plane woods
G1.383 - Sicilian plane tree canyons
G1.384 - Anatolian plane forests
G1.385 - Cyprian plane forests
G1.386 - Levantine plane forests
G1.39 - [Liquidambar orientalis] woods
G1.4 - Broadleaved swamp woodland not on acid peat
G1.41 - [Alnus] swamp woods not on acid peat
G1.411 - Meso-eutrophic swamp alder woods
G1.4111 - Atlantic greater tussock-sedge alder woods
G1.4112 - Elongated-sedge swamp alder woods
G1.4113 - East European swamp alder woods
G1.4114 - Sub-boreal swamp alder woods
G1.4115 - Eastern Carpathian [Alnus glutinosa] swamp woods
G1.412 - Oligotrophic swamp alder woods
G1.413 - Southern Helleno-Balkanic swamp alder woods
G1.414 - Steppe swamp [Alnus glutinosa] woods
G1.4141 - Pannonic swamp alder-ash woods
G1.4142 - Sarmatic swamp alder woods
G1.415 - Boreal swamp alder woods
G1.42 - [Quercus] swamp woods
G1.43 - [Populus tremula] swamp woods
G1.44 - Wet-ground woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas
G1.5 - Broadleaved swamp woodland on acid peat
G1.51 - Sphagnum [Betula] woods
G1.511 - Cottonsedge sphagnum birch woods
G1.512 - Sedge sphagnum birch woods
G1.513 - Meso-acidophilous birch swamp woods
G1.52 - [Alnus] swamp woods on acid peat
G1.6 - [Fagus] woodland
G1.61 - Medio-European acidophilous [Fagus] forests
G1.611 - Medio-European collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.6111 - Western Hercynian collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.6112 - Hercyno-Jurassian collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.6113 - Peri-Alpine collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.6114 - Western sub-Pannonic collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.6115 - Pannonic collinar woodrush beech forests
G1.612 - Medio-European montane woodrush beech forests
G1.6121 - Hercyno-Alpine montane woodrush beech forests
G1.6122 - Western medio-European montane woodrush beech forests
G1.62 - Atlantic acidophilous [Fagus] forests
G1.621 - Germano-Baltic acidophilous beech forests
G1.622 - Sub-Atlantic acidophilous beech forests
G1.623 - Armorican acidophilous beech forests
G1.624 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian acidophilous beech forests
G1.625 - Western Cantabrian acidophilous beech forests
G1.626 - Galician acidophilous beech forests
G1.627 - Humid Iberian acidophilous beech forests
G1.628 - Hyper-humid Iberian acidophilous beech forests
G1.629 - Ayllon acidophilous beech forests

- G1.63 - Medio-European neutrophile [Fagus] forests
  - G1.631 - Medio-European collinar neutrophile beech forests
    - G1.6311 - Medio-European wood barley beech forests
    - G1.6312 - Medio-European woodruff and hairy sedge beech forests
  - G1.632 - Atlantic neutrophile beech forests
    - G1.6321 - Calcicline bluebell beech forests
    - G1.6322 - Neutrocline bluebell beech forests
  - G1.633 - Medio-European montane neutrophile beech forests
    - G1.6331 - Jura bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6332 - Western Alps bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6333 - Austro-Bavarian Alps bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6334 - Southeastern Alpine bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6335 - Vosges bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6336 - Black Forest bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6337 - Northern Hercynian bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6338 - Bohemian Quadrangle bittercress beech forests
    - G1.6339 - Western Carpathian bittercress beech forests
  - G1.634 - Bohemian lime-beech forests
  - G1.635 - Pannonic neutrophile beech forests
    - G1.6351 - Sub-Pannonic beech forests
    - G1.6352 - Pannonic neutrophile collinar beech forests
    - G1.6353 - Pannonic neutrophile montane beech forests
- G1.64 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian neutrophile [Fagus] forests
  - G1.641 - Hygrophile Pyrenean beech forests
  - G1.642 - Mesophile Pyrenean beech forests
  - G1.643 - Sub-humid oro-Cantabrian beech forests
  - G1.644 - Humid Central Massif fir-beech forests
- G1.65 - Medio-European subalpine [Fagus] woods
- G1.66 - Medio-European limestone [Fagus] forests
  - G1.661 - Middle European dry-slope limestone beech forests
    - G1.6611 - Medio-European dry slope sedge beech forests
    - G1.6612 - Medio-European steep slope yew beech forests
    - G1.6613 - Medio-European blue moorgrass beech forests
    - G1.6614 - Medio-European naked basiphile beech forests
    - G1.6615 - Pannonic limestone beech forests
  - G1.662 - Northwestern Iberian xerophile beech woods
- G1.67 - Southern medio-European [Fagus] forests
  - G1.671 - Alpino-Apennine acidophilous beech forests
  - G1.672 - Pyreneo-C,vennian acidophilous beech forest
  - G1.673 - Corsican beech forests
  - G1.674 - Alpino-Apennine neutrophile beech forests
  - G1.675 - Sub-Mediterranean calcicolous beech forests
    - G1.6751 - Box beech forests
    - G1.6752 - Androsace beech forests
    - G1.6753 - Lavender beech forests
    - G1.6754 - Sainte-Baume beech forest
  - G1.676 - Pre-Alpine hop-hornbeam beech forests
- G1.68 - Southern Italian [Fagus] forests
  - G1.681 - Gargano beech forest
  - G1.682 - Campano-Lucanian beech forests
  - G1.683 - Pollino beech forests
  - G1.684 - Sila beech forests
  - G1.685 - Aspromonte beech forests
  - G1.686 - Northern Sicilian beech forests
  - G1.687 - Etna beech forests
- G1.69 - Moesian [Fagus] forests
  - G1.691 - Southwestern Moesian beech forests
    - G1.6911 - Southwestern Moesian woodrush-beech forests
    - G1.6912 - Southwestern Moesian neutrophile beech forests
    - G1.6913 - Southwestern Moesian subalpine beech forests

G1.692 - Southeastern Moesian beech forests
G1.6921 - Southeastern Moesian woodrush-beech forests
G1.6922 - Southeastern Moesian neutrophile beech forests
G1.6923 - Southeastern Moesian subalpine beech forests
G1.6924 - Southeastern Moesian [Ostrya]-beech forests
G1.693 - Balkan Range beech forests
G1.6931 - Balkan Range acidophile beech forests
G1.6932 - Balkan Range neutrophile beech forests
G1.6933 - Balkan Range subalpine beech forests
G1.6934 - Balkan Range thermophile beech forests
G1.694 - South-Dinaric beech forests
G1.6A - Hellenic [Fagus] forests
G1.6A1 - Pindus Hellenic beech forests
G1.6A2 - Olympian Hellenic beech forests
G1.6B - Mediterraneo-Moesian [Fagus] forests
G1.6C - Illyrian [Fagus] forests
G1.6C1 - Illyrian woodrush-beech forests
G1.6C2 - Illyrian neutrophile beech forests
G1.6C21 - Illyrian collinar neutrophile beech forests
G1.6C22 - Illyrian montane fir-beech forests
G1.6C3 - Illyrian thermophile beech forests
G1.6C31 - Illyrian coastal beech forests
G1.6C32 - Illyrian inland calciphile beech forests
G1.6C4 - Illyrian subalpine beech forests
G1.6D - Dacian [Fagus] forests
G1.6D1 - East Carpathian acidophile beech forests
G1.6D11 - Dacian woodrush-beech forests
G1.6D12 - Dacian [Galium kitaibelianum] beech forests
G1.6D13 - Dacian [Galium rotundifolium] beech forests
G1.6D2 - East Carpathian neutrophile beech forests
G1.6D21 - Dacian [Symphytum] beech forests
G1.6D22 - Dacian hairy sedge beech-hornbeam forests
G1.6D3 - East Carpathian subalpine beech forests
G1.6D31 - Dacian subalpine beech-spruce forest
G1.6D32 - Dacian subalpine gooseberry beech forests
G1.6D4 - East Carpathian calciphile beech forests
G1.6D5 - South Carpathian thermophilous beech forests
G1.6D51 - South Carpathian [Aremonia] beech forests
G1.6D52 - South Carpathian [Corylus colurna] beech forests
G1.6D53 - South Carpathian [Helleborus odorus] beech forests
G1.6D54 - South Carpathian [Festuca drymeja] beech forests
G1.6E - Pontic [Fagus] forests
G1.6E1 - Western Pontic beech forests
G1.6E11 - Eastern Balkan Range oriental beech forests
G1.6E12 - Stranja oriental beech forests
G1.6E13 - Western Pontic rhododendron-oriental beech forests
G1.6E14 - Western Pontic calciphile beech forests
G1.6E15 - Western Pontic neutrocline fir-beech forests
G1.6E16 - Western Pontic calciphile fir-beech forests
G1.6E2 - Western sub-Pontic beech-oak forests
G1.6F - Dobrogea [Fagus] forest
G1.6G - Crimean [Fagus] forests
G1.6H - Caucasian [Fagus] forests
G1.6I - Caspian [Fagus] forests
G1.6J - Eastern oro-Mediterranean [Fagus] forests
G1.7 - Thermophilous deciduous woodland
G1.71 - Western [Quercus pubescens] woods and related communities
G1.711 - Western [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.7111 - Southwestern [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.7112 - Northern [Quercus pubescens] woods

G1.712 - Sub-Mediterranean [Quercus petraea-Q. robur] woods
G1.713 - [Quercus palensis] woods
G1.714 - Eu-Mediterranean white oak woods
G1.72 - Cyrno-Sardinian [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.73 - Eastern [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.731 - Northern Italic [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.732 - Italo-Sicilian [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.733 - Hellenic [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.734 - Aegean [Quercus anatolica] woods
G1.735 - Aegean [Quercus brachyphylla] woods
G1.736 - Dalmatian white oak woods
G1.737 - Eastern sub-Mediterranean white oak woods
G1.7371 - Thracian white oak-oriental hornbeam woods
G1.7372 - Moesian white oak woods
G1.7373 - Intra-Carpathian insular [Quercus virgiliana] woods
G1.7374 - Pannonian [Quercus pubescens] woods
G1.7375 - Illyrian white oak woods
G1.738 - Euxinian white oak woods
G1.74 - Italo-Illyrian [Ostrya carpinifolia] sub-thermophilous [Quercus] woods
G1.741 - Northern Italian [Quercus cerris] woods
G1.742 - Dalmatian thermophile turkey oak-sessile oak woods
G1.7421 - Dalmatian [Quercus cerris] woods
G1.7422 - Dalmatian [Quercus petraea] woods
G1.743 - Illyrian thermophile turkey oak-sessile oak woods
G1.7431 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam mixed oak woods
G1.7432 - Illyrian black pea sessile oak woods
G1.75 - Southeastern sub-thermophilous [Quercus] woods
G1.751 - Southern Italic subthermophilous oak woods
G1.7511 - Southern Italic [Quercus cerris] woods
G1.7512 - Southern Italic [Quercus frainetto] woods
G1.7513 - Southern Italic [Quercus petraea] woods
G1.752 - Southern Hellenic subthermophilous oak woods
G1.7521 - Southern Hellenic [Quercus cerris] woods
G1.7522 - Southern Hellenic [Quercus frainetto] woods
G1.753 - Eastern Mediterranean subthermophilous oak woods
G1.76 - Balkano-Anatolian thermophilous [Quercus] forests
G1.761 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus cerris] forests
G1.762 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus frainetto] forests
G1.763 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus dalechampii] forests.
G1.764 - Helleno-Moesian montane oak forests
G1.7641 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus petraea] forests
G1.7642 - Rila [Quercus protoroburoides] forests
G1.765 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus virgiliana] forests
G1.766 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus pedunculiflora] forests
G1.767 - Helleno-Moesian [Quercus polycarpa] forests
G1.768 - Moesio-Danubian thermophilous oak forests
G1.7681 - Moesio-Danubian xerothermal oak forests
G1.7682 - Moesio-Danubian oriental hornbeam-durmast oak forests
G1.7683 - Dobrogean oriental hornbeam-lime-oak forests
G1.769 - Getic sub-continental thermophilous oak woods
G1.7691 - Getic white cinquefoil [Quercus cerris] forests
G1.7692 - Getic early sedge [Quercus frainetto] forests
G1.7693 - Getic crocus [Quercus frainetto]-[Quercus cerris] forests
G1.7694 - Getic [Q. frainetto]-[Q. cerris]-[Q. petraea] forests
G1.7695 - Getic [Quercus frainetto]-[Quercus petraea] [s.l.] forests
G1.7696 - Pre-Carpathian [Quercus cerris]-[Quercus petraea] [s.l.]
forests
G1.76A - Thracian sub-continental thermophilous oak woods
G1.76A1 - Euxino-Thracian [Quercus frainetto]-[Quercus cerris]
forests

G1.76A2 - Thracian [Quercus frainetto]-[Quercus virgiliana] forests
G1.76A3 - Thracian [Quercus pedunculiflora] forests
G1.76A4 - Stranja [Quercus polycarpa] forests
G1.76A5 - Southeastern Thracian thermophilous oak forests
G1.76B - Western Anatolian sub-continental thermophilous oak woods
G1.77 - Afro-Iberian thermophilous [Quercus] forests
G1.771 - Spanish [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.7711 - Western Spanish [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.7712 - Central Spanish [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.7713 - Eastern Spanish [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.7714 - Baetic [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.7715 - Valencian [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.772 - Portuguese [Quercus faginea] forests
G1.773 - Andalusian [Quercus canariensis] forests
G1.774 - Catalonian [Quercus canariensis] stands
G1.775 - Balearic [Quercus faginea] woods
G1.78 - [Quercus trojana] woodland
G1.781 - Helleno-Balkanic Trojan oak woods
G1.782 - Apulian Trojan oak woods
G1.79 - Mediterranean [Quercus macrolepis] woodland
G1.791 - Hellenic valonia oak woods
G1.792 - Apulian valonia oak woods
G1.7A - Steppe [Quercus] woods
G1.7A1 - Euro-Siberian steppe [Quercus] woods
G1.7A11 - White cinquefoil oak woods
G1.7A12 - Tartar maple steppe oak woods
G1.7A13 - Sub-Euxinian steppe woods
G1.7A2 - Irano-Anatolian steppe [Quercus] woods
G1.7B - [Quercus pyrenaica] woodland
G1.7B1 - Central Iberian [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B11 - Sub-Atlantic Iberian [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B12 - Iberian sub-continental [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B13 - Mariano-Oretanian [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B2 - Cantabrian [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B3 - Maestrazgan [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B4 - Baetic [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7B5 - French [Quercus pyrenaica] forests
G1.7C - Mixed thermophilous woodland
G1.7C1 - [Ostrya carpinifolia] woods
G1.7C11 - Mesomediterranean Gallo-Italic hop-hornbeam woods
G1.7C12 - Supra-Mediterranean hop-hornbeam woods
G1.7C13 - Montane hop-hornbeam woods
G1.7C14 - Illyrian hop-hornbeam woods
G1.7C15 - Anatolian hop-hornbeam woods
G1.7C2 - [Carpinus orientalis] woods
G1.7C21 - Inner Illyrian oriental hornbeam woods
G1.7C22 - Helleno-Balkanic oriental hornbeam woods
G1.7C23 - Anatolio-Caucasian oriental hornbeam woods
G1.7C3 - Thermophilous [Acer] woods
G1.7C31 - Andalusian [Acer granatense] woods
G1.7C32 - Balearic [Acer granatense] woods
G1.7C33 - North African [Acer monspessulanum] forests
G1.7C34 - Moesian thermophilous maple woods
G1.7C4 - Thermophilous [Tilia] woods
G1.7C41 - Silver lime woods
G1.7C42 - Oro-Pannonic steppe ash-lime woods
G1.7C5 - [Celtis australis] woods
G1.7C6 - Thermophilous [Fraxinus] woods
G1.7C61 - Sicilian narrow-leaved ash woods
G1.7C62 - Iberian narrow-leaved ash woods

G1.7C63 - Manna tree woods
G1.7C7 - Pannonic [Juniperus] - [Populus] steppe woods
G1.7C71 - Pannonic privet juniper-poplar steppe woods
G1.7C72 - Pannonic sedge juniper-poplar steppe woods
G1.7C73 - Pannonic gypsophila juniper-poplar steppe woods
G1.7C8 - Sub-Mediterranean and Pannonic mixed woods
G1.7C81 - Sub-Mediterranean mixed woods
G1.7C82 - Pannonic mixed karstic woods
G1.7C9 - Western Asian wild fruit tree steppe woods
G1.7CA - Southern Mediterranean chasm woods
G1.7D - [Castanea sativa] woodland
G1.7D1 - Helleno-Balkanic [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D2 - Aegean [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D3 - Eastern Adriatic [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D4 - Illyrian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D5 - Liguro-Insubrian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D6 - Italo-Sicilian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D7 - Cyrno-Sardinian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D8 - Galloprovincial [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7D9 - Gallo-Iberian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.7DA - Euxinian [Castanea sativa] forests
G1.8 - Acidophilous [Quercus]-dominated woodland
G1.81 - Atlantic [Quercus robur] - [Betula] woods
G1.82 - Atlantic acidophilous [Fagus] - [Quercus] forests
G1.821 - Sub-Atlantic sessile oak forests
G1.822 - Armorican acidophile oak forests
G1.823 - Northern dune oak woods
G1.83 - Atlantic [Quercus petraea] woods
G1.831 - Irish sessile oak woods
G1.832 - British sessile oak woods
G1.84 - Aquitano-Ligerian [Quercus] forests on podsols
G1.85 - Aquitano-Ligerian [Quercus] forests on leached or acid soils
G1.86 - Ibero-Atlantic acidophilous [Quercus] forests
G1.861 - Pyrenean acidophilous oak forests
G1.862 - Cantabrian acidophilous oak forests
G1.8621 - Eastern Cantabrian acidophilous oak forests
G1.8622 - Western Cantabrian acidophilous oak forests
G1.8623 - Oro-Cantabrian acidophilous oak forests
G1.863 - Luso-Galician collinar acidophilous oak forests
G1.8631 - Mesophile Luso-Galician collinar oak forests
G1.8632 - Humid Luso-Galician collinar oak forests
G1.864 - Luso-Galician montane acidophilous oak forests
G1.87 - Medio-European acidophilous [Quercus] forests
G1.871 - Woodrush oak forests
G1.8711 - Western Hercynian woodrush-hawksbeard oak forests
G1.8712 - Central European dyer's greenweed oak forests
G1.8713 - Pre-Carpathian beech-sessile oak forests
G1.8714 - Central European hygrophile acidophilous oak forests
G1.872 - Western Hercynian thermophile acidophilous oak forests
G1.873 - Illyro-Pannonic thermophile acidophilous oak forests
G1.8731 - Black broom-oak forests
G1.8732 - Wild service tree-oak forests
G1.8733 - Illyro-Pannonic chestnut-sessile oak forests
G1.8734 - Illyrian birch-sessile oak acidophilous forests
G1.88 - Insubrian acidophilous [Quercus] forests
G1.89 - Portuguese [Quercus robur] forests
G1.8A - Continental [Quercus petraea] forests
G1.9 - Non-riverine woodland with [Betula], [Populus tremula] or [Sorbus aucuparia]
G1.91 - [Betula] woodland not on marshy terrain
G1.911 - Atlantic lowland and collinar [Betula] woods

G1.9111 - Humid birch woods
G1.9112 - Medio-European dry acidophilous birch woods
G1.9113 - Iberian acidophilous birch woods
G1.9114 - Insubrian acidophilous birch woods
G1.9115 - Heavy-metal birch woods
G1.9116 - Dune birch woods
G1.9117 - Illyrian birch woods
G1.912 - British sub-boreal [Betula] woods
G1.913 - Hercynio-Alpine [Betula] woods
G1.9131 - Alpine timberline birch woods
G1.9132 - Birch block forests
G1.9133 - Pyrenean birch woods
G1.9134 - Apennine birch woods
G1.9135 - Illyro-Moesian montane birch woods
G1.9136 - Carpathian birch woods
G1.9137 - Intra-Carpathian dune oak-birch woods
G1.914 - Corsican [Betula] woods
G1.915 - Montane [Betula celtiberica] woodlands
G1.9151 - Cantabrian [Betula celtiberica] woodlands
G1.9152 - Western [Betula celtiberica] woodlands
G1.9153 - Sorian and Guadarraman [Betula celtiberica] woodlands
G1.916 - Mount Etna [Betula] stands
G1.917 - Oroboreal [Betula] woods and thickets
G1.9171 - Boreo-Atlantic birch woods and thickets
G1.9172 - Oro-Scandian birch woods
G1.918 - Eurasian boreal [Betula] woods
G1.919 - Siberian steppe [Betula] woods
G1.91A - Ponto-Caspian [Betula] woods
G1.92 - [Populus tremula] woodland
G1.921 - Inner Alpine [Populus tremula] woods
G1.922 - Lowland nemoral [Populus tremula] woods
G1.923 - Montane [Populus tremula] stands
G1.924 - Sub-Mediterranean [Populus tremula] stands
G1.925 - Boreal [Populus tremula] woods
G1.926 - Anatolian [Populus tremula] forests
G1.93 - [Sorbus aucuparia] woodland
G1.94 - Inland dune [Quercus] - [Betula] woods
G1.95 - [Populus tremula] and [Betula] woods with [Sambucus]
G1.A - Meso- and eutrophic [Quercus], [Carpinus], [Fraxinus], [Acer], [Tilia], [Ulmus] and related woodland
G1.A1 - [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Carpinus betulus] woodland on eutrophic and mesotrophic soils
G1.A11 - Mixed Atlantic [Quercus] forests with [Hyacinthoides non-scripta]
G1.A12 - Aquitanian [Fraxinus] - [Quercus] and [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A13 - Sub-Atlantic [Fraxinus] - [Quercus] forests with [Primula elatior]
G1.A131 - Arum ash-oak forests
G1.A132 - Corydalis ash-oak forests
G1.A133 - Garlic ash-oak forests
G1.A14 - Sub-Atlantic [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests with [Stellaria]
G1.A141 - Northwestern oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A142 - Lorraine marl oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A143 - Burgundy collinar oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A144 - Burgundy plain oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A15 - Famennian [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A16 - Sub-continental [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A161 - Wood bedstraw oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A162 - Mixed lime-oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A163 - Boreonemoral spruce-lime-oak-hornbeam forests

G1.A164 - Peri-Carpathian lime-oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A165 - Bohemian oak-hornbeam and oak-lime forests
G1.A166 - Carpathian hairy sedge oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A167 - Sub-Pannonic primrose oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A168 - Central sub-Carpathian oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A169 - Western boreal mixed deciduous forests
G1.A16A - Northern middle Russian oak-lime forests
G1.A17 - Sub-Atlantic calciphile [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A171 - Sub-Atlantic calciphile privet oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A172 - Sub-Atlantic xerophile [Anthericum] oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A173 - Sub-Atlantic calciphile squill ash-oak forests
G1.A18 - Southern Alpine [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A19 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] forests
G1.A1A - Illyrian [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A1A1 - Illyrian sessile oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1A2 - Illyrian pedunculate oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1A3 - Illyrian sub-Mediterranean oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1B - Pannonic [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A1B1 - Pannonic hygrophile ash-oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1B2 - Peri-Pannonic acidophile oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1C - Southeastern European [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A1C1 - Dacian oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1C2 - Moldo-Muntenian oak-lime-hornbeam forests
G1.A1C3 - Moesian oak-hornbeam forests
G1.A1C4 - Southern Sarmatic oak-lime-hornbeam forests
G1.A2 - Non-riverine [Fraxinus] woodland
G1.A21 - [Fraxinus] - [Sorbus aucuparia] - [Mercurialis perennis] forests
G1.A22 - British [Fraxinus] - [Acer campestre] - [Mercurialis perennis] forests
G1.A23 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian [Fraxinus] forests
G1.A24 - Baltic [Fraxinus] - [Acer pseudoplatanus] forests with [Adoxa moschatellina]
G1.A25 - Mixed Atlantic [Fraxinus] forests with [Hyacinthoides non-scripta]
G1.A26 - Aquitanian [Fraxinus] forests
G1.A27 - Sub-Atlantic [Fraxinus] forests
G1.A28 - Lutetian calciphile [Fraxinus] forests
G1.A29 - Post-cultural [Fraxinus] woods
G1.A3 - [Carpinus betulus] woodland
G1.A31 - Western [Carpinus betulus] woodland
G1.A32 - Eastern [Carpinus betulus] woodland
G1.A321 - Illyrian hornbeam forests
G1.A322 - Dacio-Moesian hornbeam forests
G1.A323 - Sarmatic hornbeam forests
G1.A4 - Ravine and slope woodland
G1.A41 - Medio-European ravine forests
G1.A411 - Calcicline ash-sycamore ravine forests
G1.A412 - Acidophile ash-sycamore-lime ravine forests
G1.A413 - Tall herb mixed sycamore forests
G1.A42 - Hercynian slope forests
G1.A43 - Peri-Alpine mixed [Fraxinus] - [Acer pseudoplatanus] slope forests
G1.A44 - Pyreneo-Cantabrian mixed [Ulmus] - [Quercus] forests
G1.A45 - Thermophilous Alpine and peri-Alpine mixed [Tilia] forests
G1.A451 - Northern Alpine föhn ash-lime forests
G1.A452 - Dealpine mixed thermophile oak-maple-lime forests
G1.A453 - Southern Alpine mixed lime forests
G1.A454 - Sub-Pannonic mixed lime slope forests
G1.A46 - Southeastern European ravine forests
G1.A461 - Hellenic ravine and slope forests
G1.A462 - Moesian ravine and slope forests
G1.A463 - Illyrian ravine forests
G1.A464 - Eastern Carpathian ravine forests

G1.A47 - Euxinian ravine forests
G1.A5 - [Tilia] woodland
G1.A51 - Western [Tilia] forests
G1.A52 - Sub-boreal [Tilia] forests
G1.A53 - East-European [Tilia] forests
G1.A54 - Trans-Volgan [Tilia] forests
G1.A55 - Crimean [Tilia] forests
G1.A6 - Non-riverine [Ulmus] woodland
G1.A61 - [Ulmus minor] woods
G1.A611 - Sweet violet elm woods
G1.A612 - Thermo-Atlantic elm woods
G1.A613 - British suckering elm woods
G1.A614 - Sub-continental field elm woods
G1.A62 - [Ulmus glabra] and [Ulmus laevis] woods
G1.A7 - Mixed deciduous woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas
G1.A71 - Euxinian mixed mesic forests
G1.A711 - Western Euxinian mixed forests
G1.A72 - Sub-Euxinian mixed [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A73 - Caucasian [Quercus] - [Carpinus betulus] forests
G1.A74 - Hyrcanian mixed mesic forests
G1.A8 - Eurosiberian [Acer] woods
G1.B - Non-riverine [Alnus] woodland
G1.B1 - [Alnus cordata] woods
G1.B2 - Nemoral [Alnus] woods
G1.B21 - Atlantic [Alnus glutinosa] woods
G1.B22 - Central European dry alder woods
G1.B23 - Sarmatic dry alder woods
G1.B24 - Rhodopide grey alder woods
G1.B3 - Boreal and boreonemoral [Alnus] woods
G1.B31 - Boreal [Alnus glutinosa] woods
G1.B32 - Boreal [Alnus incana] woods
G1.C - Highly artificial broadleaved deciduous forestry plantations
G1.C1 - [Populus] plantations
G1.C11 - Poplar plantations with megaphorb herb layer
G1.C12 - Other poplar plantations
G1.C2 - Deciduous exotic [Quercus] plantations
G1.C3 - [Robinia] plantations
G1.C4 - Other broadleaved deciduous plantations
G1.D - Fruit and nut tree orchards
G1.D1 - [Castanea sativa] plantations
G1.D2 - [Juglans] groves
G1.D3 - [Prunus amygdalus] groves
G1.D4 - Fruit orchards
G1.D5 - Other high-stem orchards

G2 - Broadleaved evergreen woodland
G2.1 - Mediterranean evergreen [Quercus] woodland
G2.11 - [Quercus suber] woodland
G2.111 - Tyrrhenian [Quercus suber] forests
G2.1111 - Provençal cork-oak woodland
G2.1112 - Corsican cork-oak woodland
G2.1113 - Sardinian cork-oak forests
G2.1114 - Central Italian cork-oak forests
G2.1115 - Southern Italian cork-oak forests
G2.1116 - Catalan cork-oak woodland
G2.1117 - Valencian cork-oak woodland
G2.1118 - Balearic cork-oak woodland
G2.112 - Southwestern Iberian [Quercus suber] forests
G2.1121 - Thermo-Mediterranean cork-oak woodland
G2.1122 - Aljibian cork-oak forests

- G2.1123 - Eastern Andalusian cork-oak woodland
- G2.1124 - Extremaduran cork-oak woodland
- G2.113 - Northwestern Iberian [Quercus suber] woodland
- G2.114 - Aquitanian [Quercus suber] woodland
- G2.12 - [Quercus ilex] woodland
- G2.121 - Meso-Mediterranean [Quercus ilex] forests
- G2.1211 - Northwestern Iberian holm-oak forests
- G2.1212 - Catalo-Provençal lowland holm-oak woodland
- G2.1213 - Catalo-Provencal hill holm-oak forest
- G2.1214 - Balearic holm-oak forests
- G2.1215 - Corsican lowland holm-oak woodland
- G2.1216 - Corsican hill holm-oak woodland
- G2.1217 - Sardinian holm-oak forests
- G2.1218 - Northern and central Italian holm-oak forests
- G2.1219 - Illyrian holm-oak woodland
- G2.121A - Southern Italian holm-oak forests
- G2.121B - Pantellerian and Maltese holm-oak woodland
- G2.121C - Greek holm-oak woodland
- G2.121D - Cretan holm-oak woodland
- G2.122 - Supra-Mediterranean [Quercus ilex] forests
- G2.123 - Aquitanian [Quercus ilex] woodland
- G2.124 - [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1241 - Continental [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1242 - Western [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1243 - Andalusian [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1244 - Southwestern [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1245 - Valencian [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.1246 - Balearic [Quercus rotundifolia] woodland
- G2.13 - [Quercus coccifera] and [Quercus alnifolia] woodland
- G2.131 - Greek [Quercus coccifera] forests
- G2.132 - Italian [Quercus coccifera] woodland
- G2.133 - Portuguese [Quercus coccifera] forest
- G2.134 - Cyprian [Quercus coccifera] forest
- G2.135 - Anatolian [Quercus coccifera] forest
- G2.136 - Cyprian [Quercus alnifolia] forests

G2.2 - Eurasian continental sclerophyllous woodland
- G2.21 - Mediterraneo-Atlantic [Laurus] - [Quercus] woodland
- G2.22 - Ponto-Hyrcanian sclerophyllous forests

G2.3 - Macaronesian [Laurus] woodland
- G2.31 - Azorean laurisilvas
- G2.32 - Madeiran laurisilvas
- G2.33 - Canary Island laurisilvas
- G2.331 - Laurisilvas of La Gomera
- G2.332 - Laurisilvas of Tenerife
- G2.333 - Laurisilvas of La Palma
- G2.334 - Laurisilvas of Hierro
- G2.335 - Laurisilvas of Gran Canaria

G2.4 - [Olea europaea] - [Ceratonia siliqua] woodland
- G2.41 - Wild [Olea europaea] woodland
- G2.42 - [Ceratonia siliqua] woodland
- G2.43 - Canary Island [Olea europaea] woodland

G2.5 - [Phčnix] groves
- G2.51 - Cretan [Phčnix theophrasti] groves
- G2.52 - Canary Island [Phčnix canariensis] groves
- G2.53 - Anatolian [Phčnix theophrasti] groves

G2.6 - [Ilex aquifolium] woods

G2.7 - Canary Island heath woodland
- G2.71 - Canary Island fayal-brezal
- G2.72 - [Visnea] - [Arbutus] forests
- G2.73 - Hierran fayal

G2.8 - Highly artificial broadleaved evergreen forestry plantations
G2.81 - [Eucalyptus] plantations
G2.82 - Evergreen exotic [Quercus] plantations
G2.83 - Other evergreen broadleaved tree plantations
G2.9 - Evergreen orchards and groves
G2.91 - [Olea europaea] groves
G2.92 - Citrus orchards
G2.93 - [Phčnix] plantations
G2.94 - Other evergreen orchards

G3 - Coniferous woodland
G3.1 - [Abies] and [Picea] woodland
G3.11 - Neutrophile medio-European [Abies] forests
G3.111 - Inner Alpine neutrophile fir forests
G3.1111 - Sorrel fir forests
G3.1112 - Tall herb fir forests
G3.1113 - Trochischantes fir forests
G3.112 - Neutrophile Hercynio-Alpine fir forests
G3.1121 - Peri-Alpine neutrophile fir forests
G3.1122 - Illyrian neutrophile fir forests
G3.1123 - Dacian neutrophile montane fir forests
G3.113 - Pyrenean fir forests
G3.114 - East Carpathian high montane fir forests
G3.12 - Calciphilous [Abies alba] forests
G3.121 - Inner Alpine calcicolous fir forests
G3.122 - Outer Alpine calcicolous fir forests
G3.123 - Jurasso-Hercynian calcicolous fir forests
G3.124 - Dinaric calcareous block fir forests
G3.13 - Acidophilous [Abies alba] forests
G3.131 - Inner Alpine acidophile fir forests
G3.132 - Acidophile Hercynio-Alpine fir forests
G3.1321 - Peri-Alpine acidophile fir forests
G3.1322 - Illyrian acidophile fir forests
G3.1323 - Dacian acidophile beech fir forests
G3.133 - Alpenrose fir forests
G3.1331 - Pyrenean alpenrose fir forest
G3.1332 - Alpine alpenrose fir forests
G3.1333 - Block alpenrose fir forests
G3.134 - Holy Cross fir forests
G3.135 - [Bazzania] fir forests
G3.14 - Corsican [Abies alba] forests
G3.15 - Southern Apennine [Abies alba] forests
G3.16 - Moesian [Abies alba] forests
G3.161 - Rhodopide fir forests
G3.1611 - Falakron silver fir forests
G3.1612 - Rhodope fir forests
G3.1613 - Western Rhodopide fir forests
G3.162 - Moeso-Macedonian fir forests
G3.163 - Balkan Range fir forests
G3.164 - Pelagonide silver fir forests
G3.17 - Balkano-Pontić [Abies] forests
G3.171 - King Boris's fir forests
G3.172 - Bornmueller's fir forests
G3.173 - Nordmann's fir forests
G3.18 - Aegean [Abies] forests
G3.181 - Grecian fir forests
G3.182 - Trojan fir forests
G3.19 - [Abies pinsapo] forests
G3.191 - Ronda pinsapo fir forests
G3.192 - Bermeja pinsapo fir forests

- G3.1A - Relict [Abies nebrodensis] stands
- G3.1B - Alpine and Carpathian subalpine [Picea] forests
  - G3.1B1 - Bilberry spruce forests
  - G3.1B2 - Tall herb subalpine spruce forests
    - G3.1B21 - [Adenostyles glabra] subalpine spruce forests
    - G3.1B22 - [Adenostyles alliariae] subalpine spruce forests
  - G3.1B3 - Moist subalpine spruce forests
  - G3.1B4 - Xerophile subalpine spruce forests
  - G3.1B5 - Cold station spruce forests
  - G3.1B6 - Carpathian spruce forests
    - G3.1B61 - Western Carpathian subalpine spruce forests
    - G3.1B62 - Eastern Carpathian subalpine spruce forests
- G3.1C - Inner range montane [Picea] forests
  - G3.1C1 - Acidophile montane inner Alpine spruce forests
  - G3.1C2 - Calciphile montane inner Alpine spruce forests
  - G3.1C3 - Bedstraw montane inner Alpine spruce forests
  - G3.1C4 - Tall herb montane inner Alpine spruce forests
  - G3.1C5 - Peatmoss montane inner Alpine spruce forests
  - G3.1C6 - Inner Carpathian spruce forests
- G3.1D - Hercynian subalpine [Picea] forests
  - G3.1D1 - Subalpine spruce forests of the Bayerischer Wald
  - G3.1D2 - Subalpine spruce forests of the Harz and Erzgebirge
  - G3.1D3 - Subalpine spruce forests of the Sudeten
- G3.1E - Southern European [Picea abies] forests
  - G3.1E1 - Southeastern Moesian [Picea abies] forests
    - G3.1E11 - Aegeo-Rhodopean spruce forests
    - G3.1E12 - Central Rhodopide spruce forests
    - G3.1E13 - Moeso-Macedonian spruce forests
  - G3.1E2 - Apennine spruce forests
  - G3.1E3 - Montenegrine [Picea abies] forests
  - G3.1E4 - Pelagonide [Picea abies] forests
  - G3.1E5 - Balkan Range [Picea abies] forests
- G3.1F - Enclave [Picea abies] forests
  - G3.1F1 - Subalpine Jura spruce forests
  - G3.1F2 - Subalpine Black Forest spruce forests
  - G3.1F3 - Peri-Alpine bazzania spruce forests
  - G3.1F4 - Hercynio-Alpine montane spruce forests
    - G3.1F41 - Medio-European montane spruce forests
    - G3.1F42 - Illyrio-Alpine montane beech spruce forests
    - G3.1F43 - Dacian beech-spruce forests
  - G3.1F5 - Dinaric spruce forests
    - G3.1F51 - Illyro-Dinaric cold station spruce forests
    - G3.1F52 - Dinaric dolomite spruce forests
    - G3.1F53 - Dinaric acidophilous spruce forests
    - G3.1F54 - Moeso-Dinaric spruce forests
- G3.1G - [Picea omorika] forests
- G3.1H - [Picea orientalis] forests
- G3.1I - [Abies] reforestation
  - G3.1I1 - [Abies alba] reforestation
  - G3.1I2 - [Abies borisii-regis] reforestation
  - G3.1I3 - [Abies cephalonica] reforestation
  - G3.1I4 - [Abies pinsapo] reforestation
  - G3.1I5 - [Abies nebrodensis] reforestation
- G3.1J - [Picea abies] reforestation

G3.2 - Alpine [Larix] - [Pinus cembra] woodland
- G3.21 - Eastern Alpine siliceous [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests
- G3.22 - Eastern Alpine calcicolous [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests
- G3.23 - Western [Larix], mountain pine and [Pinus cembra] forests
- G3.24 - Alpine secondary [Larix] formations
- G3.25 - Carpathian [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests

G3.251 - Western Carpathian larch and arolla forests
G3.252 - Inner Carpathian larch and arolla forests
G3.253 - Eastern Carpathian larch and arolla forests
G3.2531 - Eastern Carpathian larch forests
G3.2532 - Eastern Carpathian arolla forests
G3.26 - [Larix polonica] forests
G3.3 - [Pinus uncinata] woodland
G3.31 - [Pinus uncinata] forests with [Rhododendron ferrugineum]
G3.311 - Outer Alpine alpenrose mountain pine forests
G3.312 - Jura alpenrose mountain pine forests
G3.313 - Pyrenean alpenrose mountain pine forests
G3.32 - Xerocline [Pinus uncinata] forests
G3.321 - Inner Alpine mountain pine forests
G3.322 - Outer Alpine juniper-bearberry mountain pine forests
G3.323 - Ventoux mountain pine woods
G3.324 - Pyrenean adret mountain pine forests
G3.3241 - Speedwell mountain pine forests
G3.3242 - Pyrenean bearberry mountain pine forests
G3.325 - Pasqueflower mountain pine forests
G3.326 - Mountain pine forests of the Iberian Range
G3.3261 - Urbion mountain pine forests
G3.3262 - Gudar mountain pine forests
G3.33 - [Pinus uncinata] reforestation
G3.4 - [Pinus sylvestris] woodland south of the taiga
G3.41 - Caledonian forest
G3.411 - Heather Caledonian forest
G3.412 - Bilberry Caledonian forest
G3.413 - Moss Caledonian forest
G3.414 - Woodrush Caledonian forest
G3.415 - Peatmoss Caledonian forest
G3.42 - Middle European [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.421 - Subcontinental Scots pine forests
G3.4211 - Central European Scots pine forests
G3.4212 - Western lowland Scots pine forests
G3.422 - Hercynian Scots pine forests
G3.4221 - Eastern Hercynian Scots pine forests
G3.4222 - Black Forest Scots pine forests
G3.4223 - Vosges Scots pine forests
G3.4224 - Luxembourg sandstone Scots pine forests
G3.4225 - Pale hawkweed Scots pine forests
G3.4226 - Lower Austrian block heath pine woods
G3.423 - Western Eurasian steppe pine forests
G3.4231 - Rhine steppe pine forests
G3.4232 - Sarmatic steppe [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.4233 - Carpathian steppe [Pinus sylvestris] woods
G3.4234 - Pannonic steppe [Pinus sylvestris] woods
G3.424 - Baltic dune Scots pine woods
G3.425 - Eastern Alpine acidophilous Scots pine woods
G3.43 - Inner-Alpine [Ononis] steppe forests
G3.44 - Spring heath [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.441 - Alpine spring heath Scots pine forests
G3.442 - Carpathian relict calcicolous [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.45 - Inner Alpine [Minuartia laricifolia] steppe forests
G3.46 - Pyrenean mesophile [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.461 - Pyrenean calcicolous mesophile Scots pine forests
G3.462 - Pyrenean siliceous mesophile Scots pine forests
G3.47 - Central Massif [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.48 - Southwestern Alpine mesophile [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.49 - Supra-Mediterranean [Pinus sylvestris] forests
G3.4A - Iberian calcareous [Pinus sylvestris] woods

- G3.4A1 - Pyrenean hedgehog-heath Scots pine woods
- G3.4A2 - Savin Scots pine forests
  - G3.4A21 - Iberian-Range calcicolous Scots pine forests
  - G3.4A22 - Baetic calcicolous Scots pine forests
- G3.4B - Iberian silicicolous [Pinus sylvestris] forests
  - G3.4B1 - Pyrenean xerophile Scots pine forests
  - G3.4B2 - Iberian-Range silicicolous Scots pine forests
  - G3.4B3 - Cordilleran silicicolous Scots pine forests
    - G3.4B31 - Summital Guadarraman silicicolous Scots pine forests
    - G3.4B32 - Lower Cordilleran silicicolous Scots pine forests
  - G3.4B4 - Cantabrian Scots pine forests
- G3.4C - Southeastern European [Pinus sylvestris] forests
  - G3.4C1 - Thessalo-Macedonian Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C2 - Rhodopide Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C3 - Balkan Range Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C4 - Southwestern Moesian Scots pine forests
    - G3.4C41 - Moeso-Macedonian Scots pine forests
    - G3.4C42 - Pelagonian Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C5 - Dinaric spring heath Scots pine forests
    - G3.4C51 - Dinaric serpentine Scots pine forests
    - G3.4C52 - Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C6 - Dinaric calcicole Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C7 - Dinaric acidophile Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C8 - East Carpathian [Sesleria] Scots pine forests
  - G3.4C9 - East Carpathian bilberry Scots pine forests
  - G3.4CA - East Carpathian [Daphne blagayana] Scots pine forests
- G3.4D - Po terrace [Pinus sylvestris] forests
- G3.4E - Ponto-Caucasian [Pinus sylvestris] forests
- G3.4F - European [Pinus sylvestris] reforestation

G3.5 - [Pinus nigra] woodland

- G3.51 - Alpino-Apennine [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.511 - Southern Alpine [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.512 - Apennine [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.513 - Lower Austrian [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.514 - Northwestern Adriatic [Pinus nigra] forests
- G3.52 - Western Balkanic [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.521 - Dinaro-Pelagonian [Pinus nigra] forests
    - G3.5211 - Moeso-Hellenic montane [Pinus nigra] forests
    - G3.5212 - Illyrian serpentine [Pinus nigra] forests
    - G3.5213 - Illyrian limestone [Pinus nigra] forests
    - G3.5214 - Illyrian dolomite [Pinus nigra] forests
    - G3.5215 - Illyrian sub-Mediterranean [Pinus nigra] forests
  - G3.522 - [Pinus dalmatica] forests
- G3.53 - [Pinus salzmannii] forests
  - G3.531 - Causses Salzmann's pine forests
  - G3.532 - Pre-Pyrenean Salzmann's pine forests
  - G3.533 - Northern-Iberian Salzmann's pine forests
  - G3.534 - Cordilleran Salzmann's pine forests
  - G3.535 - Southern-Iberian Salzmann's pine forests
  - G3.536 - Baetic Salzmann's pine forests
    - G3.5361 - Supra-Mediterranean Baetic Salzmann's pine forests
    - G3.5362 - Oro-Mediterranean Baetic Salzmann's pine forests
- G3.54 - Corsican [Pinus laricio] forests
- G3.55 - Calabrian [Pinus laricio] forests
- G3.56 - [Pinus pallasiana] and [Pinus banatica] forests
  - G3.561 - Helleno-Balkanic Pallas' pine forests
    - G3.5611 - Taygetos Pallas' pine forests
    - G3.5612 - Parnon Pallas' pine forests
    - G3.5613 - Northern Peloponnese Pallas' pine forests
    - G3.5614 - Southern Pindus Pallas' pine forests

G3.5615 - Olympian Pallas' pine forests
G3.5616 - Central Pindus Pallas' pine forests
G3.5617 - Pelagonide Pallas' pine forests
G3.5618 - Rhodopide Pallas' pine forests
G3.5619 - Balkan Range Pallas' pine forests
G3.561A - Moeso-Macedonian Pallas' pine forests
G3.561B - Aegean Pallas' pine forests
G3.562 - Banat pine forests
G3.563 - Cyprian Pallas' pine forests
G3.564 - Anatolian Pallas' pine forests
G3.57 - [Pinus nigra] reforestation
G3.6 - Subalpine mediterranean [Pinus] woodland
G3.61 - [Pinus leucodermis] forests
G3.611 - Italian white-barked pine forests
G3.612 - Pindus white-barked pine forests
G3.613 - Olympus white-barked pine forests
G3.614 - Pelagonide white-barked pine forests
G3.615 - South Dinaric white-barked pine forests
G3.616 - Rhodopide white-barked pine forests
G3.62 - [Pinus peuce] woods
G3.621 - Pelagonide Macedonian pine woods
G3.622 - Southern Dinaric Macedonian pine woods
G3.623 - Rila and Pirin Macedonian pine forests
G3.624 - Rhodope Macedonian pine woods
G3.625 - Balkan Macedonian pine woods
G3.7 - Lowland to montane mediterranean [Pinus] woodland (excluding [Pinus nigra])
G3.71 - Maritime [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] forests
G3.711 - Charente [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] - [Quercus ilex] forests
G3.712 - Aquitanian [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] - [Quercus suber] forests
G3.713 - Landes maritime pine plantations
G3.714 - Iberian [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] forests
G3.72 - [Pinus pinaster ssp. pinaster] ([Pinus mesogeensis]) forests
G3.721 - Iberian mesogean pine forests
G3.7211 - Northern-Iberian mesogean pine forests
G3.7212 - Cordilleran mesogean pine forests
G3.7213 - Southern-Iberian mesogean pine forests
G3.7214 - Cazorlan mesogean pine forests
G3.7215 - Southern Andalusian mesogean pine forests
G3.7216 - Leonese mesogean pine forests
G3.7217 - Catalonian mesogean pine forests
G3.722 - Corbières mesogean pine forests
G3.723 - Franco-Italian mesogean pine forests
G3.724 - Corsican mesogean pine forests
G3.725 - Sardinian mesogean pine forests
G3.726 - Pantellerian mesogean pine forests
G3.73 - [Pinus pinea] forests
G3.731 - Iberian stone pine forests
G3.7311 - Western Andalusian stone pine forests
G3.7312 - Lusitanian stone pine forests
G3.7313 - Castilian stone pine forests
G3.7314 - Cordilleran stone pine forests
G3.7315 - Catalonian stone pine forests
G3.7316 - Morena stone pine forests
G3.7317 - Manchegan stone pine forests
G3.732 - Balearic stone pine woods
G3.733 - Provence stone pine woods
G3.734 - Corsican stone pine woods
G3.735 - Sardinian stone pine forests
G3.736 - Sicilian stone pine forests
G3.737 - Italic stone pine forests

- G3.738 - Hellenic stone pine forests
- G3.739 - Albanian stone pine forests
- G3.73A - Dalmatian stone pine forests
- G3.73B - Pontic stone pine forests
- G3.73C - Mediterranean Anatolian stone pine forests
- G3.74 - [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.741 - Iberian [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.742 - Balearic [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.743 - Provençco-Ligurian [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.744 - Corsican [Pinus halepensis] woods
  - G3.745 - Sardinian [Pinus halepensis] woods
  - G3.746 - Sicilian [Pinus halepensis] woods
  - G3.747 - Italic [Pinus halepensis] forests
    - G3.7471 - Gargano [Pinus halepensis] forests
    - G3.7472 - Metapontine [Pinus halepensis] forests
    - G3.7473 - Umbrian [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.748 - Hellenic [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.749 - Illyrian [Pinus halepensis] forests
  - G3.74A - East Mediterranean [Pinus halepensis] forests
- G3.75 - [Pinus brutia] forests

G3.8 - Canary Island [Pinus canariensis] woodland

- G3.81 - [Pinus canariensis] - [Cistus symphytifolius] forests
  - G3.811 - Tenerife pine-rockrose forests
  - G3.812 - La Palma pine-rockrose forests
  - G3.813 - Gran Canaria pine-rockrose forests
  - G3.814 - Hierro pine-rockrose forests
- G3.82 - [Pinus canariensis] - dry scrub forests
  - G3.821 - Tenerife pine-dry scrub woods
  - G3.822 - La Palma pine-dry scrub woods
  - G3.823 - Gran Canaria pine-dry scrub woods
  - G3.824 - Hierro pine-dry scrub woods
- G3.83 - [Pinus canariensis] - heath forests
  - G3.831 - Tenerife pine-heath forests
  - G3.832 - La Palma pine-heath forests
  - G3.833 - Gran Canaria pine-heath forests
  - G3.834 - Hierro pine-heath forests
- G3.84 - [Pinus canariensis] - [Adenocarpus viscosus] woods
  - G3.841 - Tenerife pine-broom woods
  - G3.842 - La Palma pine-broom woods
- G3.85 - [Pinus canariensis] - [Juniperus cedrus] woods
  - G3.851 - Tenerife pine-juniper woods
  - G3.852 - La Palma pine-juniper woods

G3.9 - Coniferous woodland dominated by [Cupressaceae] or [Taxaceae]

- G3.91 - Western Palaearctic [Cupressus] forests
- G3.92 - Spanish [Juniperus thurifera] woods
  - G3.921 - Iberian Spanish juniper forests
  - G3.922 - Guadarraman Spanish juniper woods
    - G3.9221 - Guadarraman calciphilous Spanish juniper woods
    - G3.9222 - Guadarraman silicicolous Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.923 - Cantabrian Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.924 - Monegros Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.925 - Manchegan Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.926 - Baetic Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.927 - Pyrenean Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.928 - Southern Alpine Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.929 - Isère Spanish juniper woods
  - G3.92A - Corsican Spanish juniper woods
- G3.93 - Greek [Juniperus excelsa] woods
  - G3.931 - Northern Hellenic Grecian juniper woods
  - G3.932 - Peri-Rhodopide Grecian juniper woods

G3.933 - Paeonian Grecian juniper woods
G3.934 - Cyprian Grecian juniper woods
G3.935 - Anatolian Grecian juniper woods
G3.94 - [Juniperus fčtidissima] woods
G3.95 - [Juniperus drupacea] woods
G3.96 - [Tetraclinis articulata] forests
G3.97 - Western Palaearctic [Taxus baccata] woods
G3.971 - Atlantic [Taxus baccata] woods
G3.972 - Corsican yew woods
G3.973 - Sardinian yew woods
G3.974 - Italic yew woods
G3.975 - Iberian yew woods
G3.976 - Provence yew woods
G3.977 - Alpino-Carpathian yew woods
G3.978 - Dinaric yew woods
G3.979 - Baltic yew woods
G3.97A - Vitosha yew woods
G3.98 - Macaronesian [Juniperus] woods
G3.981 - Canary Island juniper woods
G3.982 - Azorean juniper woods
G3.983 - Macaronesian Phčnician juniper woods
G3.99 - [Juniperus oxycedrus] woods
G3.9A - [Juniperus phčnicea] woods
G3.9B - Hyrcanian [Platycladus orientalis] ([Thuja orientalis]) forests
G3.9C - [Cedrus] woodland
G3.9C1 - [Cedrus libani] forests
G3.9C11 - Lycian Taurus [Cedrus libani] forests
G3.9C12 - Central Taurus [Cedrus libani] forests
G3.9C13 - Paphlagonian [Cedrus libani] forests
G3.9C2 - [Cedrus brevifolia] forests
G3.A - [Picea] taiga woodland
G3.A1 - [Vaccinium myrtillus] western [Picea] taiga
G3.A11 - Subcontinental bilberry western spruce taiga
G3.A12 - Suboceanic bilberry western spruce taiga
G3.A13 - Continental bilberry western spruce taiga
G3.A14 - Boreo-nemoral bilberry western spruce taiga
G3.A2 - Fern western [Picea] taiga
G3.A21 - Small fern western spruce taiga
G3.A211 - Subcontinental small fern western spruce taiga
G3.A212 - Suboceanic small fern western spruce taiga
G3.A213 - Continental small fern western spruce taiga
G3.A22 - Tall fern western spruce taiga
G3.A3 - Small-herb western [Picea] taiga
G3.A31 - Subcontinental small-herb western spruce taiga
G3.A32 - Suboceanic small-herb western spruce taiga
G3.A33 - Continental small-herb western spruce taiga
G3.A34 - Boreo-nemoral small-herb western spruce taiga
G3.A4 - Tall-herb western [Picea] taiga
G3.A41 - Northern subcontinental tall-herb spruce taiga
G3.A42 - Southern subcontinental tall-herb spruce taiga
G3.A43 - Oceanic tall-herb birch-spruce taiga
G3.A44 - Continental tall-herb western spruce taiga
G3.A5 - Pretundra [Picea obovata] taiga
G3.B - [Pinus] taiga woodland
G3.B1 - [Calluna vulgaris] - [Empetrum] western taiga
G3.B11 - Ling-crowberry birch-spruce-pine taiga
G3.B12 - Barbilophozia birch-pine taiga
G3.B13 - Oceanic Bazzania pine taiga
G3.B2 - [Vaccinium vitis-idaea] [Pinus] and [Picea] - [Pinus] taiga
G3.B3 - Herb-rich and grassy pine taiga

- G3.B4 - Lichen [Pinus] taiga
  - G3.B41 - Maritime lichen pine taiga
  - G3.B42 - Southern boreal continental lichen pine taiga
  - G3.B43 - Northern boreal lichen pine taiga
  - G3.B44 - Boreal rock-outcrop pine woodland
- G3.C - [Larix] taiga woodland
  - G3.C1 - [Larix russica] taiga
- G3.D - Boreal bog conifer woodland
  - G3.D1 - Boreal [Pinus sylvestris] bog woods
    - G3.D11 - Boreal Labrador tea Scots pine bog woods
    - G3.D12 - Boreal heath Scots pine bog woods
      - G3.D121 - Boreal ling Scots pine bog woods
      - G3.D122 - Boreal cowberry Scots pine bog woods
      - G3.D123 - Boreal bog rosemary Scots pine bog woods
    - G3.D13 - Boreal cottonsedge Scots pine bog woods
  - G3.D2 - Boreal sphagnum [Pinus sylvestris] fen woods
    - G3.D21 - Boreal globe sedge Scots pine fen woods
    - G3.D22 - Boreal dwarf scrub Scots pine fen woods
      - G3.D222 - Boreal leatherleaf Scots pine fen woods
      - G3.D223 - Boreal bog bilberry Scots pine fen woods
    - G3.D23 - Boreal neutrocline sphagnum Scots pine fen woods
  - G3.D3 - Boreal brown moss [Pinus sylvestris] fen woods
  - G3.D4 - Boreal [Picea] and [Picea] - [Betula] fen and bog woods
    - G3.D41 - Boreal acidophile sphagnum spruce woods
    - G3.D42 - Boreal neutrocline sphagnum spruce woods
    - G3.D43 - Boreal brown moss spruce fen woods
  - G3.D5 - Boreal [Picea] swamp woods
    - G3.D51 - Boreal fern spruce swamp woods
    - G3.D52 - Boreal tall-herb spruce swamp woods
    - G3.D53 - Boreal sedge-sphagnum spruce swamp woods
    - G3.D54 - Boreal heath-horsetail spruce swamp woods
      - G3.D541 - Boreal northern bilberry spruce swamp woods
      - G3.D542 - Boreal cloudberry spruce swamp woods
      - G3.D543 - Boreal horsetail spruce swamp woods
- G3.E - Nemoral bog conifer woodland
  - G3.E1 - [Pinus mugo] bog woods
  - G3.E2 - Nemoral [Pinus sylvestris] mire woods
    - G3.E21 - Northern bilberry Scots Pine mire woods
      - G3.E211 - Inland northern bilberry Scots Pine mire woods
      - G3.E212 - Coastal northern bilberry Scots Pine mire woods
    - G3.E22 - Hercynian Scots pine mire woods
    - G3.E23 - Small reed Scots pine mire woods
  - G3.E3 - Balkan [Pinus sylvestris] mire woods
    - G3.E31 - Illyrian Scots pine mire woods
    - G3.E32 - Moesian Scots pine mire woods
  - G3.E4 - Steppe [Pinus sylvestris] mire woods
  - G3.E5 - Nemoral peatmoss [Picea] woods
    - G3.E51 - Peri-Alpine peatmoss spruce woods
    - G3.E52 - Sub-boreal fen spruce woods
  - G3.E6 - Nemoral bog [Picea] woods
- G3.F - Highly artificial coniferous plantations
  - G3.F1 - Native conifer plantations
    - G3.F11 - Native fir, spruce, larch, cedar plantations
    - G3.F12 - Native pine plantations
    - G3.F13 - Native cypress, juniper, yew plantations
  - G3.F2 - Exotic conifer plantations
    - G3.F21 - Exotic spruce, fir, larch, douglas fir, deodar plantations
    - G3.F22 - Exotic pine plantations
    - G3.F23 - Other exotic conifer plantations

G4 - Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland

- G4.1 - Mixed swamp woodland
- G4.2 - Mixed taiga woodland with [Betula]
- G4.3 - Mixed sub-taiga woodland with acidophilous [Quercus]
  - G4.31 - Boreonemoral lichen-dwarf shrub mixed forests
  - G4.32 - Boreonemoral heath-grass mixed forests
  - G4.33 - Boreonemoral herb-rich mixed forests
- G4.4 - Mixed [Pinus sylvestris] - [Betula] woodland
- G4.5 - Mixed [Pinus sylvestris] - [Fagus] woodland
- G4.6 - Mixed [Abies] - [Picea] - [Fagus] woodland
- G4.7 - Mixed [Pinus sylvestris] - acidophilous [Quercus] woodland
  - G4.71 - Subcontinental nemoral [Pinus] - [Quercus] forests
    - G4.711 - Northeastern pine-oak forests
      - G4.7111 - Northeastern bilberry-smallreed pine-oak forests
      - G4.7112 - Northeastern aspen pine-oak forests
    - G4.712 - Cowberry pine-oak forests
    - G4.713 - Sheep fescue pine-oak forests
  - G4.72 - Continental nemoral [Pinus] - [Quercus] forests
- G4.8 - Mixed non-riverine deciduous and coniferous woodland
- G4.9 - Mixed deciduous woodland with [Cupressaceae] or [Taxaceae]
- G4.A - Mixed woodland with [Cupressaceae], [Taxaceae] and evergreen oak
- G4.B - Mixed mediterranean [Pinus] - thermophilous [Quercus] woodland
- G4.C - Mixed [Pinus sylvestris] - thermophilous [Quercus] woodland
- G4.D - Mixed [Pinus nigra] - evergreen [Quercus] woodland
- G4.E - Mixed mediterranean pine - evergreen oak woodland
- G4.F - Mixed forestry plantations

G5 - Lines of trees, small anthropogenic woodlands, recently felled woodland, early-stage woodland and coppice

- G5.1 - Lines of trees
- G5.2 - Small broadleaved deciduous anthropogenic woodlands
- G5.3 - Small broadleaved evergreen anthropogenic woodlands
- G5.4 - Small coniferous anthropogenic woodlands
- G5.5 - Small mixed broadleaved and coniferous anthropogenic woodlands
- G5.6 - Early-stage natural and semi-natural woodlands and regrowth
  - G5.61 - Deciduous scrub woodland
  - G5.62 - Mixed scrub woodland
  - G5.63 - Coniferous scrub woodland
  - G5.64 - Raised bog pre-woods
- G5.7 - Coppice and early-stage plantations
  - G5.71 - Coppice
  - G5.72 - Early-stage broadleaved deciduous plantations
  - G5.73 - Early-stage broadleaved evergreen plantations
  - G5.74 - Early-stage coniferous plantations
  - G5.75 - Early-stage mixed broadleaved and coniferous plantations
  - G5.76 - Trees planted for early whole-tree harvesting
- G5.8 - Recently felled areas

4.4 HABITATNA DIREKTIVA Z INTERPRETACIJSKIM MANUALOM

ANNEX I

NATURAL HABITAT TYPES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

Interpretation

Guidance on the interpretation of habitat types is given in the 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats' as approved by the committee set up under Article 20 ('Habitats Committee') and published by the European Commission (1).

(1) 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats', version EUR 15/2" adopted by the Habitats Committee on 4 October 1999 and 'Amendments to the "Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats" with a view to EU enlargement' (Hab. 01/11b-rev. 1) adopted by the Habitats Committee on 24 April 2002 after written consultation, European Commission, Directorate General for Environment.

The code corresponds to the NATURA 2000 code.
The sign '*' indicates priority habitat types.

1. COASTAL AND HALOPHYTIC HABITATS

11. Open sea and tidal areas

1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
1120 * *Posidonia* beds (*Posidonion oceanicae*)
1130 Estuaries
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
1150 * Coastal lagoons
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
1170 Reefs
1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

12. Sea cliffs and shingle or stony beaches

1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines
1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks
1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
1240 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic *Limonium* spp.
1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

13. Atlantic and continental salt marshes and salt meadows

1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)
1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
1340 * Inland salt meadows

14. Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic salt marshes and salt meadows

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)
1420 Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*)
1430 Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (*Pegano-Salsoletea*)

15. Salt and gypsum inland steppes

1510 * Mediterranean salt steppes (*Limonietalia*)
1520 * Iberian gypsum vegetation (*Gypsophiletalia*)
1530 * Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

16. Boreal Baltic archipelago, coastal and landupheaval areas
1610 Baltic esker islands with sandy, rocky and shingle beach vegetation and sublittoral vegetation
1620 Boreal Baltic islets and small islands
1630 * Boreal Baltic coastal meadows
1640 Boreal Baltic sandy beaches with perennial vegetation
1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets

2. COASTAL SAND DUNES AND INLAND DUNES

21. Sea dunes of the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic coasts
2110 Embryonic shifting dunes
2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')
2130 * Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes')
2140 * Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*
2150 * Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*)
2160 Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*
2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)
2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region
2190 Humid dune slacks
21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)

22. Sea dunes of the Mediterranean coast
2210 *Crucianellion maritimae* fixed beach dunes
2220 Dunes with *Euphorbia terracina*
2230 *Malcolmietalia* dune grasslands
2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals
2250 * Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.
2260 *Cisto-Lavenduletalia* dune sclerophyllous scrubs
2270 * Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*

23. Inland dunes, old and decalcified
2310 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Genista*
2320 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Empetrum nigrum*
2330 Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands
2340 * Pannonic inland dunes

3. FRESHWATER HABITATS

31. Standing water
3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)
3120 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals generally on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with *Isoetes* spp.
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*
3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* — type vegetation
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

3170 * Mediterranean temporary ponds
3180 * Turloughs
3190 Lakes of gypsum karst
31A0 * Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds

32. Running water — sections of water courses with natural or seminatural dynamics (minor, average and major beds) where the water quality shows no significant deterioration
3210 Fennoscandian natural rivers
3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks
3230 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*
3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos*
3250 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation
3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation
3280 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba*
3290 Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion*

4. TEMPERATE HEATH AND SCRUB

4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
4020 * Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica ciliaris* and *Erica tetralix*
4030 European dry heaths
4040 * Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with *Erica vagans*
4050 * Endemic macaronesian heaths
4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths
4070 * Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti*)
4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. Scrub
4090 Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse
40A0 * Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub
40B0 Rhodope *Potentilla fruticosa* thickets
40C0 * Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets

5. SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB (MATORRAL)

51. Sub-Mediterranean and temperate scrub
5110 Stable xerothermophilous formations with *Buxus sempervirens* on rock slopes (*Berberidion* p.p.)
5120 Mountain *Cytisus purgans* formations
5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
5140 * *Cistus palhinhae* formations on maritime wet heaths

52. Mediterranean arborescent matorral
5210 Arborescent matorral with *Juniperus* spp.
5220 * Arborescent matorral with *Zyziphus*
5230 * Arborescent matorral with *Laurus nobilis*

53. Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe brush
5310 *Laurus nobilis* thickets
5320 Low formations of Euphorbia close to cliffs

5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub

54. Phrygana

5410 West Mediterranean clifftop phryganas (*Astragalo-Plantaginetum subulatae*)
5420 Sarcopoterium spinosum phryganas
5430 Endemic phryganas of the *Euphorbio-Verbascion*

6. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND FORMATIONS

61. Natural grasslands

6110 * Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedion albi*
6120 * Xeric sand calcareous grasslands
6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*
6140 Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands
6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
6160 Oro-Iberian *Festuca indigesta* grasslands
6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
6180 Macaronesian mesophile grasslands
6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*)

62. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies

6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites)
6220 * Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea*
6230 * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
6240 * Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
6250 * Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
6260 * Pannonic sand steppes
6270 * Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands
6280 * Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks
62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneratalia villosae*)
62B0 * Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus
62C0 * Ponto-Sarmatic steppes
62D0 Oro-Moesian acidophilous grasslands

63. Sclerophillous grazed forests (dehesas)

6310 Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp.

64. Semi-natural tall-herb humid meadows

6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows
6460 Peat grasslands of Troodos

65. Mesophile grasslands

6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)
6520 Mountain hay meadows
6530 * Fennoscandian wooded meadows

7. RAISED BOGS AND MIRES AND FENS

71. Sphagnum acid bogs
7110 * Active raised bogs
7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

72. Calcareous fens
7210 * Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*
7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)
7230 Alkaline fens
7240 * Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

73. Boreal mires
7310 * Aapa mires
7320 * Palsa mires

8. ROCKY HABITATS AND CAVES

81. Scree
8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani*)
8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifolii*)
8130 Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree
8140 Eastern Mediterranean screes
8150 Medio-European upland siliceous screes
8160 * Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels

82. Rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*
8240 * Limestone pavements

83. Other rocky habitats
8310 Caves not open to the public
8320 Fields of lava and natural excavations
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
8340 Permanent glaciers

9. FORESTS

(Sub)natural woodland vegetation comprising native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and meeting the following criteria: rare or residual, and/or hosting species of Community interest.

90. Forests of Boreal Europe
9010 * Western Taïga

9020 * Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus*) rich in epiphytes
9030 * Natural forests of primary succession stages of landupheaval coast
9040 Nordic subalpine/subarctic forests with *Betula pubescens* ssp. *czerepanovii*
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with *Picea abies*
9060 Coniferous forests on, or connected to, glaciofluvial eskers
9070 Fennoscandian wooded pastures
9080 * Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods

91. Forests of Temperate Europe
9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests
9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion*)
9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests
9140 Medio-European subalpine beech woods with *Acer* and *Rumex arifolius*
9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*
9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*
9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests
9180 * *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines
9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains
91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
91B0 Thermophilous *Fraxinus angustifolia* woods
91C0 * Caledonian forest
91D0 * Bog woodland
91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)
91G0 * Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
91H0 * Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*
91I0 * Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.
91J0 * *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles
91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*)
91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-Carpinion*)
91M0 Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak –sessile oak forests
91N0 * Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*)
91P0 Holy Cross fir forest (*Abietetum polonicum*)
91Q0 Western Carpathian calcicolous *Pinus sylvestris* forests
91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (*Genisto januensis-Pinetum*)
91S0 * Western Pontic beech forests
91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests
91U0 Sarmatic steppe pine forest
91V0 Dacian Beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*)
91W0 Moesian beech forests
91X0 * Dobrogean beech forests
91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests
91Z0 Moesian silver lime woods
91AA * Eastern white oak woods
91BA Moesian silver fir forests
91CA Rhodopide and Balkan Range Scots pine forests

92. Mediterranean deciduous forests
9210 * Apeninne beech forests with *Taxus* and *Ilex*
9220 * Apennine beech forests with *Abies alba* and beech forests with *Abies nebrodensis*

9230 Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pyrenaica*
9240 *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods
9250 *Quercus trojana* woods
9260 *Castanea sativa* woods
9270 Hellenic beech forests with *Abies borisii-regis*
9280 *Quercus frainetto* woods
9290 *Cupressus* forests (*Acero-Cupression*)
92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries
92B0 Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum, Salix* and others
92C0 *Platanus orientalis* and *Liquidambar orientalis* woods (*Platanion orientalis*)
92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

93. Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests
9310 Aegean *Quercus brachyphylla* woods
9320 *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests
9330 *Quercus suber* forests
9340 *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests
9350 *Quercus macrolepis* forests
9360 * Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus, Ocotea*)
9370 * Palm groves of *Phoenix*
9380 Forests of *Ilex aquifolium*
9390 * Scrub and low forest vegetation with *Quercus alnifolia*
93A0 Woodlands with *Quercus infectoria* (*Anagyro foetidae-Quercetum infectoriae*)

94. Temperate mountainous coniferous forests
9410 Acidophilous *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*)
9420 Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests
9430 Subalpine and montane *Pinus uncinata* forests (* if on gypsum or limestone)

95. Mediterranean and Macaronesian mountainous coniferous forests
9510 * Southern Apennine *Abies alba* forests
9520 *Abies pinsapo* forests
9530 * (Sub-)Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines
9540 Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines
9550 Canarian endemic pine forests
9560 * Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp.
9570 * *Tetraclinis articulata* forests
9580 * Mediterranean *Taxus baccata* woods
9590 * *Cedrus brevifolia* forests (*Cedrosetum brevifoliae*)
95A0 High oro-Mediterranean pine forests

INTERPRETATION MANUAL OF EUROPEAN UNION HABITATS
EUR 27 July 2007
EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG ENVIRONMENT Nature and biodiversity
The Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR27 is a scientific reference document. It is based on the version for EUR15, which was adopted by the Habitats Committee on 4. October 1999 and consolidated with the new and amended habitat types for the 10 accession countries as adopted by the Habitats Committee on 14 March 2002 with additional changes for the accession of Bulgaria and Romania as adopted by the Habitats Committee on 13 April 2007 and for marine habitats to follow the descriptions given in "Guidelines for the establishment of the Natura 2000 network in the marine environment. Application of the Habitats and Birds Directives" published in May 2007 by the Commission services. A small amendment to Habitat type 91D0 was adopted by the Habitats Committee in its meeting on 14th October 2003.

WHY THIS MANUAL?
Historical review
The "Habitats" Directive1 is a Community legislative instrument in the field of nature conservation that establishes a common framework for the conservation of wild animal and plant species and natural habitats of Community importance; it provides for the creation of a network of special areas of conservation, called Natura 2000, to "maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest". Animal and plant species names are clearly presented in the Directive and, despite minor misspellings or use of synonyms, no major additional work needs to be done to allow a correct interpretation of Annex II. In contrast, the development of a common agreed definition appeared to be essential for the different habitat types of Annex I. Annex I lists today 231 European natural habitat types, including 71 priority (i.e. habitat types in danger of disappearance and whose natural range mainly falls within the territory of the European Union). Annex I is based on the hierarchical classification of European habitats developed by the CORINE Biotopes project 2 since that was the only existing classification at European level. A draft list of habitat types for Annex I was therefore drawn up on the basis of this classification by Professor A. Noirfalise and submitted to the national experts preparing the Directive as a working document in August 1989. Numerous discussions with the national experts then took place between 1989 and 1991, culminating in the version of Annex I published in the Official Journal in May 1992.
In December 1991, while the Directive was being adopted, a thorough revision of the CORINE classification was published 3. This revision introduced numerous changes within codes and habitat types, in particular involving the division of the latter into sub-types. Definitions had been prepared for the various categories. Consequently, the Annex I codes no longer corresponded fully to the codes and descriptive content of the various categories of CORINE, resulting in considerable ambiguities in the interpretation of Annex I on the basis of the CORINE classification. The Task Force/European Environment Agency thus produced a paper establishing the correspondence between the habitat codes of Annex I and those of the 1991 version of the CORINE classification 4. This paper also included the description proposed in the 1991 CORINE version for the various habitat types of Annex I.

The manual
Having in mind all these difficulties of classification, the Scientific Working Group, set up by the Habitats Committee (established by Directive 92/43/EEC), expressed in May 1992 the need to prepare a manual for the interpretation of Annex I. Following a call for proposals the Commission charged Professor Thanghe from the Université Libre de Bruxelles to prepare a draft manual 5.

Following several meetings of the Scientific Working Group, the Commission agreed the two following points with the national experts:
(1) The interpretation work on Annex I should primarily focus on the priority habitat types.
(2) The CORINE classification (1991 version) provides a basis for a description of the Annex I habitat types; where the experts feel that it is not suitable, an operational scientific description should be produced from the contributions of the national experts.
In September 1993 the Université Libre de Bruxelles finalised the study relating to the interpretation of Annex I priority habitat types. This study focused on the drafting of an eight field descriptive sheet drawn up on the basis of written and oral scientific contributions from the national experts. Each sheet gathers the information on national and regional particularities, as well as types of associated habitats. The manual for the interpretation of Annex I priority habitat types of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC was compiled by the Commission (DG XI), based on the study of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, the contributions of the
national experts, and the CORINE classification (1991 version); this document was approved by the Habitats Committee in February 1994 (Doc. HABITATS 94/3 FINAL).
Following the adoption of the priority habitats manual, the experts identified a set of 36 non priority habitat types also causing interpretation problems. An interpretation document was drafted by the Université Libre de Bruxelles, discussed in a meeting of the Scientific Working Group (December 1994) and revised accordingly 6.
On April 1995 the Habitats Committee approved the EUR12 version of the 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats'7, which incorporated:
i) the descriptive sheets for priority habitats8, which establish clear, operational scientific definitions of habitat types, using pragmatic descriptive elements (e.g. characteristic plants), and taking into consideration regional variation;
ii) the descriptive sheets of 36 non priority habitats similar to those used for priority habitats;
iii) the CORINE Biotopes definitions[3] for the remaining non priority habitats; these definitions should be considered 'a minimal interpretation', not exclusive; some CORINE definitions do not take account of sub-types, regional varieties and/or do not cover all the geographical range of an habitat type – this fact should be recognised, thus allowing a certain flexibility in the interpretation of these Annex I habitat types.
The contents of the manual did not take into account the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, which has resulted in the inclusion of a new biogeographical region (the Boreal region) in the Directive. These new Member States have asked for the introduction in Annex I of several priority habitat types that are restricted or only apply to them. In order not to delay the distribution of the manual, the Commission has decided to
publish that first version (EUR12) and envisaged the preparation of a second version (EUR15) in order to incorporate new information (mainly on distribution and regional sub-types).
The prime objective of the EUR15 version was to update the old EUR12 version. Descriptive sheets were added for the 11 priority types attached to Annex I when Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the Union9; it further incorporates comments for other Annex I habitats occurring in those Member States, and corrects, or adds, newly acquired information.
The 1991 classification (Habitats of the European Community) was extended in 1993 to the whole Palaearctic region10, namely with the inclusion of the Nordic vegetation classification; this classification was supplemented in 1995 with text descriptions, phytosociological units and references; a computer database tool (PHYSIS11) was developed to support this work.
The EUR15 version updated the definitions of those habitat types for which the CORINE 1991 has been used, on the basis of the information contained in the PHYSIS database. Accordingly, the CORINE codes are also replaced by the 'Palaearctic codes'. In situations where ambiguities exist between the definitions contained in this manual and those of the Palaearctic habitats classification or PHYSIS data base, it is intended that the definitions of this manual should take precedence.
This work was adopted by the Habitats Committee on 13.9.1996. The 2nd edition adopted on the 4th October 1999 included amendments for the Boreal biogeographical region to the

Annex I12 and the removal of the reference to the geographical distribution of habitats (which is included in the reference lists of the habitats types by biogeographic region).

THE EUR25 VERSION

The EUR25 version of the Interpretation Manual includes descriptions of new habitats and amendments to some existing habitats resulting from the expected addition of 10 new Member states in May 2004.

After extensive discussions among Member States, Accession Countries and the European Commission, 20 new habitat types were accepted to be added to Annex I, and respective descriptions of these new types were adopted by the Habitats Committee on 14 March 2002. Additionally several of the habitat types proposed have been agreed to be variations of existing habitats and therefore some amendments to existing habitats were necessary in order to reflect the habitats as found in the EU25 area. In the frame of the Accession Treaty 2003, signed in April 2003 in Athens, new consolidated annexes were prepared including the 20 new habitat types.

The descriptions of new habitats have been prepared by the European Topic Centre on Nature Protection and Biodiversity using the PHYSIS database as the main source. This description was then compared with the information given in the proposal from accession countries and if judged necessary amended. The lists of plants in particular are usually a composite of both sources. In a second step, comments from both Accession Countries and Member States were taken into account, which led to the new definitions enclosed.

The fact that many of the habitat types of Annex I are qualified by biogeographical terms such as Mediterranean, Alpine, Medio-European, etc., meaning that they have their main occurrence in a given

biogeographical region, does not exclude the possibility of finding the same habitat types in other biogeographical regions. In fact, these often isolated occurrences have a major scientific and conservation value. The users of the manual will need to employ a certain flexibility of interpretation, particularly in those areas where the habitat types are very fragmentary and influenced by human activities.

THE EUR27 VERSION

The EUR27 version of the Interpretation Manual includes descriptions of new habitats and amendments to some existing habitats resulting from Bulgaria and Romania joining the European Union in 2007 as published in Council Directive 2006/105/EC (*OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 368*).

After extensive discussions among Member States, Accession Countries and the European Commission, 13 new habitat types were accepted to be added to Annex I, and descriptions of these new types were adopted by the Habitats Committee on 13 April 2007 by written procedure. Additionally several of the habitat types proposed have been agreed to be variations of existing habitats and therefore some amendments to existing habitats were necessary in order to reflect the habitats as found in the EU27 area .

Descriptions of marine habitats 1110, 1170 and 1180 have also been revised to take into account new

interpretations adopted by the Habitats Committee on 20 November 2006 by written procedure. These

interpretations are given in "Guidelines for the establishment of the Natura 2000 network in the marine environment. Application of the Habitats and Birds Directives", published in May 2007 by the Commission Services. Some minor errors have also been corrected.

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1 **Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, O.J. L206, 22.07.92**

2 **CORINE Biotopes - Technical Handbook, volume 1, p. 73-109, Corine/Biotopes/89-2.2, 19 May 1988, partially updated 14 February 1989.**

3 **CORINE Biotopes manual, Habitats of the European Community. EUR 12587/3, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1991.**

4 **Relation between the Directive 92/43/EEC Annex I habitats and the CORINE habitat list 1991 (EUR 12587/3). Version 1 - Draft, November 1992. CEC-DG XI, Task Force Agency (EEA-TF).**
5 **Étude relative au projet de manuel technique d'interprétation de l'Annexe I de la Directive habitats 92/43/CEE. Rapport final, September 1993. Université Libre de Bruxelles (contrat n° 4-3040(92)15504).**
6 **Étude relative au projet de manuel technique d'interprétation de l'Annexe I de la Directive habitats 92/43/CEE – Types d'habitats non prioritaires. Rapport final, Janvier 1995. Université Libre de Bruxelles (contrat n° B4-3040/94/000212/MAR/B2).**
7 **Also available in French under the title 'Manuel d'interpretation des habitat de l'Union européenne'**
8 **From Doc. HABITATS 94/3 FINAL**
9 **Accession Act of Austria, Finland and Sweden (OJ L1,1.1.1995, p.135)**
10 **Devillers, P. & Devillers-Terschuren, J. (1993). A classification of Palaearctic habitats. Strasbourg: Council of Europe**
11 **Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique**
12 **Council Directive 97/62/EC of 27 October 1997 adapting to technical and scientific progress Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, O.J. L305, 8.11.1997.**

Explanatory Notes
The habitat types are grouped and sorted according to Annex I of the Directive.

FRESHWATER HABITATS

Running water

Sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (minor, average and major beds) where the water quality shows no significant deterioration

3230 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*
PAL.CLASS.: 24.223 x 44.111
1) Communities of low shrubby pioneers invading the herbaceous formations of 24.221 and 24.222 on
gravel deposits rich in fine silt, of mountain and northern boreal streams with an alpine, summer-high,
flow regime. *Myricaria germanica* and *Salix* spp. are characteristic (*Salici-Myricarietum*).
2) Plants:, *Myricaria germanica, Salix elaeagnos*, *Salix purpurea* ssp. *gracilis*, *Salix daphnoides*, *Salix*
nigricans.
3) Corresponding categories
Nordic classification : "7212 *Myricaria germanica*-typ".

3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos*
PAL.CLASS.: 24.224 x 44.112
1) Thickets or woods of, among others, *Salix* spp., *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., on stream gravels of mountain and northern boreal streams with an alpine, summer-high, flow regime.
Formations of *Salix elaeagnos*, *Salix purpurea* ssp. *gracilis*, *Salix daphnoides*, *Salix nigricans* and *Hippophae rhamnoides* of higher gravel shoals in Alpine and peri-Alpine valleys.
2) Plants: *Salix elaeagnos*, *Salix purpurea* ssp. *gracilis*, *Salix daphnoides*, *Salix nigricans* and *Hippophae rhamnoides*.

TEMPERATE HEATH AND SCRUB

4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths

PAL.CLASS.: 31.4

1) Small, dwarf or prostrate shrub formations of the alpine and sub-alpine zones of the mountains of Eurasia dominated by ericaceous species, *Dryas octopetala*, dwarf junipers, brooms or greenweeds; *Dryas* heaths of the British Isles and Scandinavia.

Sub-types :

31.41 - Alpide dwarf ericoid wind heaths. *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion.*

Very low, single-stratum, carpets of trailing azalea, *Loiseleuria procumbens*, prostate *Vaccinium* spp. or other prostate ericoid shrublets, accompanied by lichen, of high windswept, mostly snowfree, localities in the alpine belt of the high mountains of the Alpine system.

31.42 - Acidocline alpenrose heaths. *Rhododendro-Vaccinion.*

Rhododendron spp.-dominated heaths of acid podsols in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Dinarids, the Carpathians, the Balkan Range, the Pontic Range, the Caucasus and the Himalayan system, often with *Vaccinium* spp., sometimes with dwarf pines.

31.43 - Mountain dwarf juniper scrub. *Juniperion nanae*, *Pino-Juniperion sabinae* p., *Pino-Cytision purgantis* p. Usually dense formations of prostrate junipers of the higher levels of southern Palaearctic mountains.

31.44 - High mountain *Empetrum-Vaccinium* heaths. *Empetro-Vaccinietum uliginosi.* Dwarf heaths dominated by *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, with *Arctostaphylos alpina, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis-idaea* and lycopodes (*Huperzia selago*, *Diphasiastrum alpinum*), mosses (*Barbilophozia lycopodioides*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Rhythidiadelphus triquetrus*) and lichens (*Cetraria islandica*, *Cladonia arbuscula*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, *Cladonia stellaris*, *Cladonia gracilis*, *Peltigera aphthosa*) of the sub-alpine belt of the Alps, the Carpathians, the Pyrenees, the Central Massif, the Jura, the Northern Apennines, characteristic of relatively windswept, snow-free stations, in frostexposure situations that are, however, less extreme than those prevailing where communities of 31.41 dominate. Unlike the formations of 31.41, those of 31.44 are clearly two-layered.

31.45 - Boreo-alpine heaths Alpine heaths of the highlands and islands of Scotland, alpine and lowland boreal heaths of Iceland, alpine heaths of boreal mountains, in particular of the mountains of Scandinavia, of the Urals, of the mountains of Siberia, alpine heaths of Far Eastern mountains at, or just south of, the limits of the boreal zone, with *Juniperus nana*, *Loiseleuria procumbens*, *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Arctostaphylos alpina* and elements of Alpine flora.

31.46 - *Bruckenthalia* heaths: only outside the European Union.

31.47 - Alpide bearberry heaths. *Mugo-Rhodoretum hirsuti* p., *Juniperion nanae* p., i.a. Mats of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* or *Arctostaphylos alpina* of the alpine, sub-alpine and locally, montane, belts of the Alps, the Pyrenees, the northern and central Apennines, the Dinarids, the Carpathians, the Balkan Range, the Rhodopides (south to the Slavianka-Orvilos, the Menikion, the Pangeon, the Falakron and the Rhodopi), the Moeso-Macedonian mountains (including Athos), the Pelagonides (south to the Greek Macedonian border ranges Tzena, Pinovon and Kajmakchalan) and Olympus, in the Thessalian mountains, mostly on calcareous substrates.

31.48 - Hairy alpenrose-erica heaths. *Mugo-Rhodoretum hirsuti* p. Forest substitution heaths, treeline fringe formations and alpine heaths or mats of calcareous soils in the Alps and the Dinarides, with *Rhododendron hirsutum*, *Rhododendron intermedium*, *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus* and *Erica herbacea*, often accompanied by *Clematis alpina*, *Daphne striata*, *Daphne mezereum*, *Globularia cordifolia*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. *Rhododendron hirsutum* and, mostly in the Austrian Alps, *Erica herbacea* are the most frequent dominants; other shrubs can locally play that role. *Arctostaphylos* spp.-dominated facies have, however, been included in 31.47.

31.49 - Mountain avens mats. Dwarf heaths formed by mats of the woody *Dryas octopetala* in high Palaearctic mountains, in boreal regions and in isolated Atlantic coastal outposts.
31.4A - High mountain dwarf bilberry heaths. *Vaccinium*-dominated dwarf heaths of the sub-alpine belt of southern mountains, in particular, of the northern and central Apennines, the Balkan Range, the Helenides, the Pontic Range and the Caucasus, with *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* s.l., *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* and, locally, *Empetrum nigrum*. They are richer in grassland species than the communities of 31.44 and often take the appearance of alpine grassland with dwarf shrubs. *Vaccinium myrtillus* also plays a much more dominant role, in lieu of *Vaccinium uliginosum* and *Empetrum hermaphroditum*.
31.4B - High mountain greenweed heaths. Low *Genista* spp. or *Chamaecytisus* spp. heaths of the sub-alpine, low alpine or montane belts of high southern nemoral mountains, in particular of the southern Alps, the Apennines, the Dinarides, the southern Carpathians, the Balkan Range, the Moeso-Macedonian mountains, the Pelagonides, the northern Pindus, the Rhodopides, the Thessalian mountains.
2) Plants: 31.41 - *Loiseleuria procumbens*, *Vaccinium* spp.; 31.42 - *Rhododendron ferrugineum*; 31.44 - *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*; 31.45 - *Juniperus nana*, *Loiseleuria procumbens*, *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Arctostaphylos alpina;* in Fennoscandia also *Betula nana*, *Cassiope tetragona*, *Cornus suecica*, *Juniperus communis*, *Phyllodoce caerulea*, *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Cladonia alpestris*; 31.47 - *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Arctostaphylos alpina*; 31.48 - *Rhododendron hirsutum*, *Rhododendron intermedium*, *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus* and *Erica herbacea*; 31.49 - *Dryas octopetala*; 31.4A – *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* s.l., *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*; 31.4B - *Genista radiata, G. holopetala, G. hassertiana, Chamaecytisus eriocarpus, C. absinthioides*.
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "H13 *Calluna vulgaris-Cladonia arbuscula* heath", "H14 *Calluna vulgaris-Racomitrium lanuginosum* heath", "H15 *Calluna vulgaris-Juniperus communis* ssp. *nana* heath", "H17 *Calluna vulgaris Arctostaphylos alpinus* heath", "H19 *Vaccinium myrtillus-Cladonia arbuscula* heath", "H20 *Vaccinium myrtillus-Racomitrium lanuginosum* heath" and "H22 *Vaccinium myrtillus-Rubus chamaemorus* heath".
Nordic classification: "11 Snöfria vindhedar", "121 Hedvegetation på fattigt underlag", "122 Hedvegetation på rikt/kalkrikt underlag", "1311 *Cassiope hypnoides-Salix herbacea* typ", "1321 *Salix polaris* typ".
5) Haapasaari, M. (1988). The oligotrophic heath vegetation of northern Fennoscandia and its zonation. *Acta Bot. Fennica* 135:1-219.
Oksanen, L. & Virtanen, R. (1995). Topographic, altitudinal and regional patterns in continental and suboceanic heath vegetation of northern Fennoscandia. *Acta Bot. Fennica* 153:1-80.

4070 * Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti*)
PAL.CLASS.: 31.5
1) *Pinus mugo* formations usually with *Rhododendron* spp of the dry eastern inner Alps, the northern and southeastern outer Alps, the southwestern Alps and the Swiss Jura, the eastern greater Hercynian ranges, the Carpathians, the Apennines, the Dinarides and the neighbouring Pelagonides, the Pirin, the Rila and the Balkan Range;
2) Plants: *Pinus mugo, Rhododendron hirsutum, R. ferrugineum, R. myrtifolium* (syn. *R. kotschy*), *Rhodothamnus chamaecistus, Calamagrostis villosa, Homogyne alpina*
3) Corresponding categories
German classification: "6905 Alpenrosengebüsch", "6904 Latschengebüsch".
5) Doniță, N., Popescu, A., Paucă-Comănescu, M., Mihăilescu, S., Biriș, I.A. (2005). *Habitatele din România*. Edit. Tehnică Silvică, București, 500 p. (ISBN 973-96001-4-X)

4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. scrub
PAL.CLASS.: 31.6211, 31.6214, 31.6215, 31.622
1) Subarctic and boreo-alpine willow formations of the Scottish Highlands, the mountains of Iceland and the mountains of Scandinavia (often along streams) and similar communities in the Alps, Pyrenees, Cantabrian Mountains, Carpathians, and associated massifs.
Subtypes :
31.6211 - Alpigenous small willow brush. Subalpine, alpine and occasionally montane brushes and low scrubs of the Alps, the Apennines, the Jura and the western great Hercynian ranges, dominated by small shrubby (generally 0.5-2 metre tall) *Salix* species.
31.6214 - Pyreneo-Cantabric willow brush. Subalpine, alpine and occasionally montane *Salix* dominated brushes and low scrubs of the Pyrenees and the Cordillera Cantabrica.
31.6215 - Hercynio-Carpathian willow brush. Subalpine, alpine and occasionally montane *Salix* dominated brushes and low scrubs of the Carpathians and the eastern Hercynian ranges of the Sudeten (*Salicetum lapponum, Salici silesiacae-Betuletum carpaticae* [*p.*], *Piceo-Salicetum silesiacae* [*i.a.*]).
31.622 - Boreo-Alpine willow brush. Subarctic willow formations of the Highlands of Scotland, of the mountains of Iceland and of the boreal mountains of Scandinavia.
2) Plants: *Salix lapponum*, *S. lanata*, *S. arbuscula, S. myrsinites, S. glauca, S. helvetica, S. bicolor.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "W20 *Salix lapponum-Luzula sylvatica* scrub".
Nordic classification: "127 Videvegetation".

40A0 * Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub
PAL.CLASS.: 31.8B12p, 31.8B13, 31.8B14, 31.8B3p
1) Low deciduous scrub with continental and sub mediterranean affinities of the Pannonic basin and neighbouring regions including the eastern Alpine periphery, the southern periphery of the Northwestern Carpathians, the Transylvanian plateau and the adjacent foothills and valleys of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians and the Apuseni mountains, the southern periphery of the Pannonic basin, the Moravian plateau and to the hills and valleys of the northern Balkan peninsula. Occurs on both calcareous and siliceous substrates forming mosaic-like vegetation with steppe grassland (6210) and forest-steppe elements or plants of the rupicolous Pannonic grasslands (6190) often along the fringes of woodlands.
Includes the following syntaxa:
Prunetum fruticosae Dziubaltovski 1926 (syn.: *Crataego-Prunetum fruticosae* de Sóo 1951)
Prunetum tenellae Soó 1947 (syn.: *Amygdaletum nanae* Soó 1951).
Coronillo-Prunetum mahaleb Gallandat 1972 (syn. *Cerasetum mahaleb* Oberdorfer and Th. Müller 1979)
Waldsteino-Spiraetum mediae Zólyomi 1936
Helleboro odori-Spiraetum mediae Borhidi et Morschhauser 1999
Syringo-Carpinion orientalis Jakucs 1959
Euonymo – Prunetum spinosae (Hueck 1931) Tx. 1952 em. Pass. et Hoffim. 1968
Calamagrosteto – Spireetum ulmifoliae Resmeriță, Csürös 1966
Spireetum crenatae Morariu et Ularu 1981
Syringo – Genistetum radiatae Maloș 1972
Asplenio – Syringetum vulgaris Jakucs et Vida 1959
Cariceto (humilis – Sorbetum dacicae) Gergely 1962
Corno – Fraxinetum orni Pop et Hodișan 1964
Alno incanae-Syringetum josikaeae (Borza 1965) Rațiu et al. 1984
2) Plants:
*Amygdalus nana (*syn *Prunus tenella), Cerasus fruticosa, C. mahaleb, Spiraea media, Rosa spinosissima, R. gallica, R. pimpinellifolia, Amelanchier ovalis, Cornus mas, Crataegus monogyna, Acer tataricum, Cotoneaster integerrimus, C. tomentosus, C. matrensis, C. niger,*

Allium sphaerocephalon, Anemone sylvestris, Asparagus officinalis, Buglossoides purpurcaerulea, Geranium sanguineum, Peucedaunum carvifolia, Teucrium chamaedrys, Aster linosyris, Inula ensifolia, Inula hirta, Melica picta, Nepeta pannonica, Peucedanum cervaria, Phlomis tuberosa, Jurinea mollis, Vinca herbacea, Verbascum austriacum, Salvia austriaca, Stipa dasyphylla, Aconitum anthora, Chrysanthemum corymbosum, Vincetoxicum hirundinaria, Waldsteinia geoides, Syringa vulgaris, Euonymus verrucosus, Viburnum lantana, Spiraea chamaedryfolia, S. crenata, Fraxinus ornus, Paliurus spina-christi, Jasminum fruticans, Syringa josikaea, Genista radiata, Sorbus dacica, Sorbus aria, Sorbus cretica, Paeonia peregrina, Teucrium polium, Asplenium rutamuraria, Ceterach officinarum.
3) Corresponding categories
Hungarian classification: continental deciduous steppe thickets (identification code: M6), continental deciduous rock thickets (identification code: M7), white-oak shrub woodlands (identification code: M1)
5) Borhidi, A. & Sánta, A. (eds.) (1999). Vörös Könyv Magyarország növénytársulásairól. 1-2. (Red Book of Hungarian Plant Communities.Vols. 1-2). TermészetBÚVÁR Kiadó, Budapest, pp. 768 (in Hungarian)
Doniță, N., Popescu, A., Paucă-Comănescu, M., Mihăilescu, S., Biriș, I.A. (2005). *Habitatele din România.* Edit. Tehnică Silvică, București, 500 p. (ISBN 973-96001-4-X)
Rațiu O. & Gergely I. (1979). Caracterizarea sinecologicã a principalelor fitocenoze lemnoase din "Tara Oașului" (jud. Satu Mare). *Contrib. Bot.*, Cluj-Napoca, 85–118.
Zólyomi, B. (ed.) (1967). Guide der Exkursionen des Internationalen Geobotanischen Symposium. Ungarn. Eger-Vácrátót, 95p.

SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB (MATORRAL)
Sub-Mediterranean and temperate scrub

5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
PAL.CLASS.: 31.88
1) Formations with *Juniperus communis* of plain to montane levels. They mainly correspond to phytodynamic succession of the following types of vegetation:
a) generally, mesophilous or xerophilous calcareous and nutrient poor grasslands, grazed or let lie fallow, of the *Festuco-Brometea* and *Elyno-Seslereteа.*
b) more rarely, heathlands of the *Calluno vulgaris-Ulicetea minoris* (31.2).
2) Plants: *Juniperus communis*, *Crataegus* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Prunus spinosa.*
For a) typical species of the *Festuco-Brometea* and *Elyno-Seslereteа.*
For b) *Calluna vulgaris*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Erica tetralix*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Nardus stricta.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification : "W19 - *Juniperus communis* ssp. *communis-Oxalis acetosella* woodland" and juniper rich facies of "W21 - *Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix* scrub".
German classification: "340201 submediterrane Halbtrockenrasen auf karbonatischem Boden (mit Wacholdergebüschen, P036a)", "340203 subkontinentale Halbtrockenrasen auf karbonatischem Boden (mit Wacholdergebüschen, P036a)", "4003 Heiden auf sandigen Böden
(Calluna-Heiden) (mit Wacholdergebüschen, P036a)".
Nordic classification: "5115e *Juniperus communis-Calluna vulagaris* variant".
5) Rejmanek, M. & Rosen, E. (1988). The effects of colonizing shrubs (Juniperus communis and Potentilla fruticosa) on species richness in the grasslands of Stora Alvaret, Öland (Sweden). *Acta Phytogeogr. Suec.* 76:67-72.

RAISED BOGS AND MIRES AND FENS

Sphagnum acid bogs
7110 * Active raised bogs
PAL.CLASS.: 51.1
1) Acid bogs, ombrotrophic, poor in mineral nutrients, sustained mainly by rainwater, with a water level generally higher than the surrounding water table, with perennial vegetation dominated by colourful Sphagna hummocks allowing for the growth of the bog (*Erico-Sphagnetalia magellanici, Scheuchzerietalia palustris* p., *Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris* p., *Caricetalia fuscae* p.).
The term "active" must be taken to mean still supporting a significant area of vegetation that is normally peat forming, but bogs where active peat formation is temporarily at a standstill, such as
after a fire or during a natural climatic cycle e.g., a period of drought, are also included.
2) Plants: Erico-Sphagnetalia magellanici- Andromeda polifolia, *Carex pauciflora, Cladonia* spp., *Drosera rotundifolia, Eriophorum vaginatum, Odontoschisma sphagni, Sphagnum magellanicum, S.*
imbricatum, S. fuscum, Vaccinium oxycoccos; in the Boreal region also *Betula nana, Chamaedaphne calyculata, Calluna vulgaris, Ledum palustre* and *Sphagnum angustifolium.*
Scheuchzerietalia palustris *p.*, Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris *p.*, Caricetalia fuscae *p.*- *Carex*
fusca, C. limosa, Drosera anglica, D. intermedia, Eriophorum gracile, Rhynchospora alba, R. fusca,
Scheuchzeria palustris, Utricularia intermedia, U. minor, U. ochroleuca; in the Boreal region also
Sphagnum balticum and *S. majus.*
Animals: Dragonflies- *Leucorrhinia dubia, Aeshna subartica, A. caerulea, A. juncea, Somatochlora arctica, S. alpestris*; Butterflies- *Colias palaeno, Boloria aquilonaris, Cčnonympha tullia, Vacciniina optilete, Hypenodes turfosalis, Eugraphe subrosea*; Spiders- *Pardosa sphagnicola, Glyphesis cottonae;* Ants- *Formica transkaucassia;* Cricket/Grasshopper- *Metrioptera brachyptera,*
Stethophyma grossum.
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "M1 *Sphagnum auriculatum* bog pool community", "M3 *Eriophorum angustifolium* bog pool community", "M18 *Erica tetralix-Sphagum papillosum* raised and blanket mire", "M20a *Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket and mixed mire - species poor sub community".
German classification: "360101 Hochmoor der planaren bis submontanen Stufe", "360102 Hochmoor der montanen bis hochmontanen Stufe".
Nordic classification: "312 Ristuvvegetation", "313 Fastmattevegetation", "314 Mjukmatte- och lösbottenvegetation" and "311 Skogmossvegetation" when comprising a part of the mire complexe.
4) In order to support the conservation of this ecosystem over its geographic range and its genetic diversity, marginal areas of lower quality as a result of damage or degradation which abut active raised bogs may need to be included, protected and, where practicable, regenerated. There are very few intact or near-intact raised bogs in Europe, except in Finland and Sweden where active raised bogs are the predominant mire complex type in hemiboreal and southern boreal regions.
5) Curtis, J.R. (in press). *The raised bogs of Ireland: their ecology, status and conservation.* Government Publications, Dublin.
Eurola, S., Hicks, S. & Kaakinen, E. (1984). *Key to Finnish Mire Types.*
Moore, J.J. (1968). A classification of the bogs and wet heaths of northern Europe (Oxycocco-Sphagnetea Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943). In: *Pflanzensoziologische Systematik. Bericht über das internationale Symposium in Stolzenau/Weser 1964 der Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde* (R.Tuxen, Ed.). Junk, Den Haag. 306 - 320.

Nature Conservation Council (1989). *Guidelines for the selection of biological SSSI's.* Nature Conservation Council , Peterborough.
Oswald, H. (1923). Die Vegetation des Hochmoores Komosse. *Sv. Växtsociol. Sällsk. Handl.* 1:1- 436.
Schouten, M.C.G. (1984). *Some aspects of the ecogeographical gradient in Irish ombrotrophic bogs.* Peat Congress, Dublin. 1: 414 - 432.
Tuxen, R., Miyawaki, A. & Fujiwara, K. (1972). Eine erweiterte Gliederung der Oxycocco-Sphagnetea. In: *Grundfragen und Methoden in der Pflanzensoziologie.* (R.Tuxen, Ed.). Junk, Den Haag. 500 - 520.

7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
PAL.CLASS.: 51.2
1) These are raised bogs where there has been disruption (usually anthropogenic) to the natural hydrology of the peat body, leading to surface desiccation and/or species change or loss.
Vegetation on these sites usually contains species typical of active raised bog as the main component, but the relative abundance of individual species is different. Sites judged to be still capable of natural regeneration will include those areas where the hydrology can be repaired and where, with appropriate rehabilitation management, there is a reasonable expectation of reestablishing vegetation with peat-forming capability within 30 years. Sites unlikely to qualify as SACs are those that consist largely of bare peat, that are dominated by agricultural grasses or other crops, or where components of bog vegetation have been eradicated by closed canopy woodlands.
5) Malmer, N. (1965). The southern mires. *Acta Phytogeogr. Suec.* 50:149-158.

7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)
PAL.CLASS.: 52.1 and 52.2
1) Extensive bog communities or landscapes on flat or sloping ground with poor surface drainage, in oceanic climates with heavy rainfall, characteristic of western and northern Britain and Ireland. In spite of some lateral water flow, blanket bogs are mostly ombrotrophic. They often cover extensive areas with local topographic features supporting distinct communities [*Erico-Sphagnetalia magellanici*: *Pleurozio purpureae-Ericetum tetralicis, Vaccinio-Ericetum tetralicis* p.; *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* p., *Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris* p., *Caricetalia fuscae* p.]. Sphagna
play an important role in all of them but the cyperaceous component is greater than in raised bogs.
The term "active" must be taken to mean still supporting a significant area of vegetation that is normally peat forming.
Sub-types in the British Isles
52.1 – HyperAtlantic blanket bogs of the western coastlands of Ireland, western Scotland and its islands, Cumbria, Northern Wales ; bogs locally dominated by sphagna (*Sphagnum auriculatum, S. magellanicum, S. compactum, S. papillosum, S. nemoreum, S. rubellum, S. tenellum, S. subnitens*), or, particularly in parts of western Ireland, mucilaginous algal deposits (*Zygogonium*).
52.2 – Blanket bogs of high ground, hills and mountains in Scotland, Ireland, Western England and Wales.
2) Plants: 52.1- *Calluna vulgaris, Campylopus atrovirens, Carex panicea, Drosera rotundifolia, Erica tetralix, Eriophorum vaginatum, Molinia caerulea, Myrica gale, Narthecium ossifragum, Pedicularis sylvatica, Pinguicula lusitanica, Pleurozia purpurea, Polygala serpyllifolia, Potentilla erecta, Racomitrium languginosum, Rhynchospora alba, Schoenus nigricans, Scirpus cespitosus, Sphagnum pulchrum, S. strictum, S. compactum, S. auriculatum.* 52.2 - *Calluna vulgaris, Diplophyllum albicans, Drosera rotundifolia, Empetrum*

nigrum, Erica tetralix, Eriophorum vaginatum, Mylia taylorii, Narthecium ossifragum, Rubus chamaemorus, Scirpus cespitosus, Vaccinium myrtillis.
Animals: birds - *Pluvialis apricaria, Calidris alpina.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "M1 *Sphagnum auriculatum* bog pool community", "M15 *Scirpus cespitosus-Erica tetralix* wet heath", "M17 *Scirpus cespitosus-Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire", "M18 *Erica tetralix-Sphagnum papillosum* raised and blanket mire", "M19 *Calluna vulgaris-Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire", "M20 *Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire".
4) In the United Kingdom discrete areas of raised bog and blanket bog may occur in some districts, showing their characteristic differences. In many other areas, however, peatlands which may have begun as raised bog have became merged in a general expanse of blanket bog, losing their distinctive marginal features. Within these blanket bogs, there are other peat-forming systems which, strictly speaking, form part of various biotopes of aquatic and amphibious zones, fens and moorland.
5) Doyle, G.J. & Moore,J.J. (1980). Western blanket bog (Pleurozio purpureae-Ericetum tetralicis) in Ireland and Great Britain. *Colloques Phytosociologiques.* VII: 213 - 223.
Moore, J.J. (1968). A classification of the bogs and wet heaths of northern Europe (Oxycocco-Sphagnetea Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943). In: *Pflanzensoziologische Systematik. Bericht über das internationale Symposium in Stolzenau/Weser 1964 der Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde* (R.Tuxen, Ed.). Junk, Den Haag. 306 - 320.
Nature Conservation Council (1989). *Guidelines for the selection of biological SSSI's.* Nature Conservation Council , Peterborough.
Tuxen, R., Miyawaki, A. & Fujiwara, K. (1972). Eine erweiterte Gliederung der Oxycocco-Sphagnetea. In: *Grundfragen und Methoden in der Pflanzensoziologie.* (R.Tuxen, Ed.). Junk, Den Haag. 500 - 520.

7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
PAL.CLASS.: 54.5
1) Peat-forming communities developed at the surface of oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters, with characteristics intermediate between soligenous and ombrogenous types. They present a large and diverse range of plant communities. In large peaty systems, the most prominent communities are swaying swards, floating carpets or quaking mires formed by medium-sized or small sedges, associated with sphagnum or brown mosses. They are generally accompanied by aquatic and amphibious communities. In the Boreal region this habitat type includes minerotrophic fens that are not part of a larger mire complex, open swamps and small fens in the transition zone between water (lakes, ponds) and mineral soil.
These mires and bogs belong to the *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* order (oligotrophic floating carpets among others) and to the *Caricetalia fuscae* order (quaking communities). Oligotrophic water-land interfaces with *Carex rostrata* are included.
2) Plants: *Eriophorum gracile, Carex chordorrhiza, Carex lasiocarpa, Carex diandra, Carex rostrata, Carex limosa, Scheuchzeria palustris, Hammarbya paludosa, #Liparis lčselii, Rhynchospora alba, R. fusca, Menyanthes trifoliata, Epilobium palustre, Pedicularis palustris, Sphagnum* sp. (*S. papillosum, S. angustifolium, S. subsecundun, S. fimbriatum, S. riparium, S. cuspidatum, Calliergon giganteum, Drepanocladus revolvens, Scorpidium scorpioides, Campylium stellatum, Aneura pinguis.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "M4 - *Carex rostrata-Sphagnum recurvum* mire", "M5 – *Carex rostrata-Sphagnum squarrosum* mire", "M8 - *Carex rostrata-Sphagnum warnstofii* mire", "M9 *Carex rostrata-Calliergon cuspidatum/giganteum*", "S27 -*Carex rostrata-Potentilla palustris* fen".
German classification: "360201 Übergangs- oder Zwischenmoor der planaren bis submontanen Stufe", "360202 Übergangs- oder Zwischenmoor der montanen bis hochmontanen Stufe".

Nordic classification: "312 Ristuvvegetation", "32 Fattigkärrvegetation (except 321)", "314 Mjukmatte-och lösbottenvegetation på öppna mossar", "3321 *Trichophorum caespitosum-Molinia caerulea-Sphagnum* spp.-*Drepanocladus* spp.-typ", "3323 *Carex nigra-Drepanocladus exannulatus-Calliergon* spp.-typ", "*Trichophorum caespitosum-Drepanocladus revolvens*-variant of 3323", "3331 *Carex* spp.-*Sphagnum* spp.-*Drepanocladus* spp.-typ", "*Carex* spp.-*Sphagnum fallax-subsecundum*-variant of 3331", "3333 *Potentilla palustris-Carex* spp.-*Sphagnum* spp.- *Drepanocladus exannulatus*-typ", "3341 *Carex* spp.-*Phragmites-Iris pseudacorus*-Sphagnum-typ".
4) Associated with amphibious communities (22.3), fens (54.2 et 54.4), bogs (51.1-2) or humid grasslands (37.2-3).
5) Du Rietz, G. E. (1949). Huvudenheter och huvudgränser i svensk myrvegetation. *Sven. Bot. Tidskr.* 43:274-309.

7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
PAL.CLASS.: 54.6
1) Highly constant pioneer communities of humid exposed peat or, sometimes, sand, with *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. fusca*, *Drosera intermedia*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Lycopodiella inundata*, forming on stripped areas of blanket bogs or raised bogs, but also on naturally seep- or frost-eroded areas of wet heaths and bogs, in flushes and in the fluctuation zone of oligotrophic pools with sandy, slightly peaty substratum. These communities are similar, and closely related, to those of shallow bog hollows (51.122) and of transition mires (54.57).
2) Plants: *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. fusca*, *Drosera intermedia*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Lycopodiella inundata*.

Calcareous fens

7210 *Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*
PAL.CLASS.: 53.3
1) *Cladium mariscus* beds of the emergent-plant zones of lakes, fallow lands or succession stage of extensively farmed wet meadows in contact with the vegetation of the *Caricion davallianae* or other *Phragmition* species [*Cladietum marisci* (Allorge 1922) Zobrist 1935].
2) Plants: *Cladium mariscus, #Kostelezkia pentacarpos.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "S2 *Cladietum marisci*", "S24 *Peucedano-Phragmitetum australis*", "S25 *Phragmites australis-Eupatorium cannabinum* fen", "M9 *Carex rostrata-Calliergon* spp. mire", "M13 *Schoenus nigricans-Juncus subnodulosus* mire", "M14 *Schoenus nigricans-Narthecium ossifragum* mire", "M24 *Molinia caerulea-Cirsium dissectum* fen meadow", "SD14 *Salix repens-Campylium stellatum* dune slack" and "SD 15 *Salix repens-Calliergon cuspidatum* dune slack".
German classification: "3804 Schneidenröhricht".
Nordic classification: "3441a *Cladium mariscus*-variant".
4) In contact with calcareous fens (7230), but also with acid fens, extensive wet meadows, other reed beds and tall sedge communities.
5) Sterner, R. (1926). *Ölands växtvärld. Södra Kalmar län III.* Hjalmar Appeltoffts Bokhandel, Kalmar, 237 pp.

7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)
PAL.CLASS.: 54.12
1) Hard water springs with active formation of travertine or tufa. These formations are found in such diverse environments as forests or open countryside. They are generally small (point or linear formations) and dominated by bryophytes (*Cratoneurion commutati*).

2) Plants: *Arabis soyeri, Cochlearia pyrenaica* (in sites with heavy metals), *Pinguicula vulgaris, Saxifraga aizoides.* Mosses: *Catoscopium nigritum, Cratoneuron commutatum, C. commutatum* var. *falcatum, C. filicinum, Eucladium verticillatum, Gymnostomum recurvirostrum.* In the Boreal region also *Carex appropinquata, Epilobium davuricum, Juncus triglumis, Drepanocladus vernicosus, Philonotis calcarea, Scorpidium revolvens, S.cossoni, Cratoneuron decipiens, Bryum pseudotriquetum.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "M37 *Cratoneuron commutatum-Festuca rubra* spring community" and "M38 *Cratoneuron commutatum-Carex nigra* spring community".
German classification: "220102 kalkreiche Sicker- und Sumpfquelle", "220302 kalkreiche Sturzquelle", "220402 kalkreiche, temporäre Sicker- und Stumpfquelle", "220502 kalkreiche, temporäre Sturzquelle".
Nordic classification: "3521 *Philonotis*-typ" and "3522 *Cratoneuron*-typ".
4) Can form complexes with transition mires, fens, chasmophytic communities of cold and humid environments and heaths and calcareous grassland (*Festuco-Brometalia*). In order to preserve this habitat of very limited expanse in the field, it is essential to preserve its surroundings and the whole hydrological system concerned.
5) Malmer, N. (1971). Förslag till riktlinjer för en enhetlig klassificering av myrvegetation i Norden.
In: *IBP i Norden 7.* Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, pp. 45-58.

7230 Alkaline fens
PAL.CLASS.: 54.2
1) Wetlands mostly or largely occupied by peat- or tufa-producing small sedge and brown moss communities developed on soils permanently waterlogged, with a soligenous or topogenous baserich, often calcareous water supply, and with the water table at, or slightly above or below, the substratum. Peat formation, when it occurs, is infra-aquatic. Calciphile small sedges and other Cyperaceae usually dominate the mire communities, which belong to the *Caricion davallianae*, characterised by a usually prominent "brown moss" carpet formed by *Campylium stellatum, Drepanocladus intermedius, D. revolvens, Cratoneuron commutatum, Acrocladium cuspidatum, Ctenidium molluscum, Fissidens adianthoides, Bryum pseudotriquetrum* and others, a grasslike growth of *Schoenus nigricans, S. ferrugineus, Eriophorum latifolium, Carex davalliana, C. flava, C. lepidocarpa, C. hostiana, C. panicea, Juncus subnodulosus, Scirpus cespitosus, Eleocharis quinqueflora*, and a very rich herbaceous flora including *Tofieldia calyculata, Dactylorhiza incarnata, D. traunsteineri, D. traunsteinerioides, D. russowii, D. majalis* ssp.*brevifolia, D. cruenta, #Liparis lčselii, Herminium monorchis, Epipactis palustris, Pinguicula vulgaris, Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum, Primula farinosa, Swertia perennis.* Wet grasslands (*Molinietalia caerulaea, e.g. Juncetum subnodulosi* & *Cirsietum rivularis,* 37), tall sedge beds (*Magnocaricion*, 53.2), reed formations (*Phragmition*, 53.1), fen sedge beds (*Cladietum mariscae*, 53.3), may form part of the fen system, with communities related to transition mires (54.5, 54.6) and amphibious or aquatic vegetation (22.3, 22.4) or spring communities (54.1) developing in depressions. The subunits below, which can, alone or in combination, and together with codes selected from the categories just mentioned, describe the composition of the fen, are understood to include the mire communities *sensu stricto* (*Caricion davallianae*), their transition to the *Molinion*, and assemblages that, although they may be phytosociologically referable to alkaline *Molinion* associations, contain a large representation of the *Caricion davallianae* species listed, in addition to being integrated in the fen system; this somewhat parallels the definition of an integrated class *Molinio-Caricetalia davallianae* in Rameau *et al.*, 1989. Outside of rich fen systems, fen communities can occur as small areas in dune slack systems (16.3), in transition mires (54.5), in wet grasslands (37), on tufa cones (54.121) and in a few other situations. The codes below can be used, in conjunction with the relevant principal code, to signal their presence. Rich fens are exceptionally endowed with spectacular, specialised, strictly restricted species. They are among the habitats that have undergone the most

serious decline. They are essentially extinct in several regions and gravely endangered in most.
2) Plants: *Schoenus nigricans, S. ferrugineus, Carex* spp., *Eriophorum latifolium, Cinclidium stygium,*
Tomentypnum nitens.
3) Corresponding categories
Nordic classification : 34 Rikkärrvegetation-typ", "352 Rik källkärrvegetation".
5) Sjörs, H. (1948). Myrvegetation i Bergslagen. *Acta Phytogeogr. Suec.* 21:1-299.

FORESTS
(Sub)natural woodland vegetation comprising native species forming forests of tall trees,
with typical undergrowth, and meeting the following criteria: rare or residual, and / or hosting species of Community interest 20

Forests of temperate Europe

9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests
PAL.CLASS.: 41.11
1) *Fagus sylvatica* and, in higher mountains, *Fagus sylvatica-Abies alba* or *Fagus sylvatica-Abies alba-Picea abies* forests developed on acid soils of the medio-European domain of central and northern Central Europe, with *Luzula luzuloides*, *Polytrichum formosum* and often *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Calamagrostis villosa*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Pteridium aquilinum*.
The following sub-types are included:
41.111 Medio-European collinar woodrush beech forests
Acidophilous *Fagus sylvatica* forests of the lesser Hercynian ranges and Lorraine, of the collinar level of the greater Hercynian ranges, the Jura and the Alpine periphery, of the western sub-Pannonic and the intra-Pannonic hills, not or little accompanied by self sown conifers, and generally with an admixture of *Quercus petraea*, or in some cases *Quercus robur*, in the canopy.
41.112 Medio-European montane woodrush beech forests
Acidophilous forests of *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fagus sylvatica* and *Abies alba* or *Fagus sylvatica*, *Abies alba* and *Picea abies* of the montane and high-montane levels of the greater Hercynian ranges, from the Vosges and the Black Forest to the Bohemian Quadrangle, the Jura, the Alps, the Carpathians and the Bavarian Plateau.
2) Plants: *Fagus sylvatica, Abies alba, Picea abies, Luzula luzuloides*, *Polytrichum formosum* and often *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Calamagrostis villosa*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Pteridium aquilinum*.
3) Corresponding categories
Nordic classification: "2221 *Fagus sylvatica-Deschampsia flexuosa-Vaccinium myrtillus*-typ"
5) Lindgren, L. (1970). Beech forest vegetation in Sweden - a survey. *Bot. Notiser* 123:401-421.

9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests
PAL.CLASS.: 41.13
1) *Fagus sylvatica* and, in higher mountains, *Fagus sylvatica-Abies alba* or *Fagus sylvatica-Abies alba-Picea abies* forests developed on neutral or near-neutral soils, with mild humus (mull), of the medio-European and Atlantic domains of Western Europe and of central and northern Central Europe, characterised by a strong representation of species belonging to the ecological groups of *Anemone nemorosa*, of *Lamiastrum* (*Lamium*) *galeobdolon*, of *Galium odoratum* and *Melica uniflora* and, in mountains, various *Dentaria* spp., forming a richer and more abundant herb layer than in the forests of 9110 and 9120.
Sub-types :
41.131 - Medio-European collinar neutrophilous beech forests
Neutrocline or basicline *Fagus sylvatica* and *Fagus sylvatica-Quercus petraea-Quercus robur* forests of hills, low mountains and plateaux of the Hercynian arc and its peripheral regions, of the Jura, Lorraine, the Paris basin, Burgundy, the Alpine piedmont, the Carpathians and a few localities of the North Sea-Baltic plain.
41.132 - Atlantic neutrophile beech forests
Atlantic beech and beech-oak forests with *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, of southern England, the Boulonnais, Picardy, the Oise, Lys and Schelde basins.
41.133 - Medio-European montane neutrophilous beech forests

Neutrophile forests of *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fagus sylvatica* and *Abies alba*, *Fagus sylvatica* and *Picea abies*, or *Fagus sylvatica*, *Abies alba* and *Picea abies* of the montane and high-montane levels of the Jura, the northern and eastern Alps, the western Carpathians and the great Hercynian ranges.
41.134 - Bohemian lime-beech forests
Fagus sylvatica or *Fagus sylvatica-Abies alba* forests rich in *Tilia* spp., of the Bohemian basin.
41.135 - Pannonic neutrophilme beech forests
Neutrophilous beech forests of medio-European affinities of the hills of the Pannonic plain and its western periphery.
2) Plants: *Fagus sylvatica, Abies alba, Picea abies, Anemone nemorosa, Lamiastrum (Lamium)*
galeobdolon, Galium odoratum, Melica uniflora, Dentaria spp.
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "W12 *Fagus sylvatica-Mercurialis perennis* woodland p.p." and "W14 *Fagus sylvatica-Rubus fruticosus* woodland p.p.".
Nordic classification: "2222 *Fagus sylvatica-Lamiastrum galeobdolon-Melica uniflora*-typ" and "2223 *Fagus sylvatica-Mercurialis perennis-Allium ursinum*-typ".
Romanian classification: "R4118 Păduri dacice de fag (*Fagus sylvatica*) și carpen (*Carpinus betulus*) cu *Dentaria bulbifera"*, "R4119 Păduri dacice de fag (*Fagus sylvatica*) și carpen (*Carpinsu betulus*) cu Carex pilosa","R4120 Păduri moldave mixte de fag (*Fagus sylvatica*) și tei argintiu (*Tilia tomentosa*) cu *Carex brevicolis*"
4) Relict stands of collinar neutrophilous beech forests of the Macin Mountains of Dobrogea, Romania are the priority habitat 91X0*Dobrogean Beech forests
5) Bergendorff, C., larsson, A. & Nihlgård, B. (1979). *Sydliga lövskogsbestånd i Sverige. Statens naturvårdsverk.* Rapport. SNV PM 1278, Solna, 68 pp.

9180 * *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines
PAL.CLASS.: 41.4
1) Mixed forests of secondary species (*Acer pseudoplatanus, Fraxinus excelsior, Ulmus glabra, Tilia cordata*) of coarse scree, abrupt rocky slopes or coarse colluvions of slopes, particularly on calcareous, but also on siliceous, substrates (*Tilio-Acerion* Klika 55). A distinction can be made between one grouping which is typical of cool and humid environments (hygroscopic and shade tolerant forests), generally dominated by the sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) - sub-alliance *Lunario-Acerenion*, and another which is typical of dry, warm screes (xerothermophile forests), generally dominated by limes (*Tilia cordata, T. platyphyllos*) - sub-alliance *Tilio-Acerenion.*
The habitat types belonging to the *Carpinion* should not be included here.
2) Plants: *Lunario-Acerenion - Acer pseudoplatanus, Actaea spicata, Fraxinus excelsior, Helleborus viridis, Lunaria rediviva, Taxus baccata, Ulmus glabra. Tilio-Acerenion - Carpinus betulus, Corylus*
avellana, Quercus sp., *Sesleria varia, Tilia cordata, T. platyphyllos.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "W8 *Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis* perennis woodland" and "W9 *Fraxinus excelsior-Sorbus aucuparia-Mercurialis perennis* woodland".
German classification: "430604 Sommerlinden-Begulmen-Blockschuttwald", "430603 Ahorn-Linden-Hangschuttwald (wärmere Standorte)", "430602 Eschen-Ahorn-Schlucht- bzw. -Hangwald (fleucht-kühle Standorte)", "430601 Sommerlinden-Hainbuchen-Schuttwald".
Nordic classification: "2233 *Ulmus glabra* -typ", "2235 *Tilia cordata* -typ" and "2236 *Quercus robur-Ulmus glabra-Tilia cordata*-typ". In Boreal region corresponding species-poor communities often with *Anemone nemorosa*, *Corydalis* spp., *Primula veris.*
4) Slight changes in the conditions of the substrate (especially "consolidated" substrate) or humidity

produce a transition towards beech forests (*Cephalanthero-Fagenion, Luzulo-Fagenion*) or towards
thermophile oak forests.
5) Bergendorff, C., Larsson, A. & Nihlgård, B. (1979). *Sydliga lövskogsbestånd i Sverige. Statens naturvårdsverk.* Rapport. SNV PM 1278, Solna, 68 pp.

91D0 * Bog woodland
PAL.CLASS.: 44.A1 to 44.A4
1) Coniferous and broad-leaved forests on a humid to wet peaty substrate, with the water level permanently high and even higher than the surrounding water table. The water is always very poor in nutrients (raised bogs and acid fens). These communities are generally dominated by *Betula pubescens, Frangula alnus, Pinus sylvestris, Pinus rotundata* and *Picea abies*, with species specific to
bogland or, more generally, to oligotrophic environments, such as *Vaccinium* spp., *Sphagnum* spp., *Carex* spp. [*Vaccinio-Piceetea*: *Piceo-Vaccinienion uliginosi* (*Betulion pubescentis, Ledo-Pinion*) i.a.]. In the Boreal region, also spruce swamp woods, which are minerotrophic mire sites along margins of different mire complexes, as well as in separate strips in valleys and along brooks.
Sub-types :
44.A1 - Sphagnum birch woods
44.A2 - Scots pine mire woods
44.A3 - Mountain pine bog woods
44.A4 - Mire spruce woods
2) Plants: *Agrostis canina, Betula pubescens, B. carpatica, Carex canescens, C. echinata, C. nigra, C.*
rostrata, Eriophorum vaginatum, Frangula alnus, Juncus acutiflorus, Molinia caerulea, Trientalis
europaea, Picea abies, Pinus rotundata, P. sylvestris, P. mugo, Sphagnum spp., *Vaccinium oxycoccus, V. uliginosum, Viola palustris*; in spruce swamp woods also: *Carex disperma, C. tenuiflora, Diplazium sibiricum, Hylocomium umbratum* and *Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification : "W4 *Betula pubescens-Molinia caerulea* woodland".
German classification: "430101 Birken-Moorwald", "440104 Latschen-Moorwald", "440101 Fichten- Moorwald", "440103 Spirken-Moorwald", "440102 Waldkiefern-Moorwald".
Nordic classification: "311 Skogsmossevegetation", "321 Skogs-och krattkärrvegetation".
Romanian classification: "R3106 Tufărișuri sud-est Carpatice de jneapăn (*Pinus Mugo*) în mlaștini oligotrofe de *Sphagnum",* " R4412 Raristi sud-est carpatice de molid (Picea abies) si/sau pin silvestru (Pinus sylvestris) de tinoave", " R4414 Tufărișuri sud-est carpatice de mlaștini de mesteacăn pufos (*Betula pubescens*)".
4) Forests on the edge of upland bogs or transition mires may form a transition towards swamp forests
(*Alnetea glutinosa, Alno-Ulmion* pp.).
Where bog woodland has colonized former non-woodland bog because of human impacts (bog degradation), the bog woodland may be removed in order to restore favourable conservation status of the former bog (types 7110, 7130 and 7140). Such secondary bog woodland is included in the definition of type 91D0, but generally has lower conservation priority than restoration of the original
bog type.
5) Dierssen, B. & Dierssen, K. (1982). Kiefernreiche Phytocoenosen oligotropher Moore im mittleren und nordwestlichen Europa. Überlegungen zur Problematik ihrer Zuordnung zu höheren
syn systematischen Einheiten. In:Dierschke, H. (ed.) *Struktur und Dynamic von Wäldern.* Ber.
Intern. Symp. IVV 1982, pp. 299-331.

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)
PAL.CLASS.: 44.3, 44.2 and 44.13
1) Riparian forests of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Alnus glutinosa*, of temperate and Boreal Europe lowland and hill watercourses (44.3: *Alno-Padion*); riparian woods of *Alnus incanae* of montane and sub montane rivers of the Alps and the northern Apennines (44.2: *Alnion incanae*); arborescent galleries of tall *Salix alba, S. fragilis* and *Populus nigra*, along medio-European lowland, hill or sub-montane rivers (44.13: *Salicion albae*). All types occur on heavy soils (generally rich in alluvial deposits) periodically inundated by the annual rise of the river (or brook) level, but otherwise well-drained and aerated during low-water. The herbaceous layer invariably includes many large species (*Filipendula ulmaria, Angelica sylvestris, Cardamine* spp., *Rumex sanguineus, Carex* spp., *Cirsium oleraceum*) and various vernal geophytes can occur, such as *Ranunculus ficaria, Anemone nemorosa, A. ranunculoides, Corydalis solida.*
This habitat includes several sub-types: ash-alder woods of springs and their rivers (44.31 – *Carici remotae-Fraxinetum*); ash-alder woods of fast-flowing rivers (44.32 - *Stellario-Alnetum glutinosae*); ash-alder woods of slow-flowing rivers (44.33 - *Pruno-Fraxinetum, Ulmo-Fraxinetum*); montane grey alder galleries (44.21 - *Calamagrosti variae-Alnetum incanae* Moor 58); sub-montane grey alder galleries (44.22 - *Equiseto hyemalis-Alnetum incanae* Moor 58); white willow gallery forests (44.13 -
Salicion albae). The Spanish types belong to the alliance *Osmundo-Alnion* (Cantabric atlantic and southeast Iberia peninsula).
2) Plants: Tree layer - *Alnus glutinosa, Alnus incanae, Fraxinus excelsior; Populus nigra, Salix alba, S. fragilis*; *Betula pubescens, Ulmus glabra*; Herb layer - *Angelica sylvestris, Cardamine amara, C. pratensis, Carex acutiformis, C. pendula, C. remota, C. strigosa, C. sylvatica, Cirsium oleraceum, Equisetum telmateia, Equisetum* spp., *Filipendula ulmaria, Geranium sylvaticum, Geum rivale, Lycopus europaeus, Lysimachia nemorum, Rumex sanguineus, Stellaria nemorum, Urtica dioica.*
3) Corresponding categories
United Kingdom classification: "W5 *Alnus glutinosa-Carex paniculata* woodland", "W6 *Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica* woodland)" and "W7 *Alnus glutinosa-Fraxinus excelsior-Lysimachia nemorum* woodland".
German classification: "43040401 Weichholzauenwald mit weitgehend ungertörter Überflutungsdynamik", "43040402 Weichholzauenwald ohne Überflutung", "430403 Schwarzerlenwald (an Fließgewässern)", "430402 Eschenwald (an Fließgewässern)", "430401 Grauerlenauenwald (montan, Alpenvorland, Alpen).
Nordic classification: "2234 *Fraxinus excelsior*-typ" and "224 Alskog".
4) Most of these forests are in contact with humid meadows or ravine forests (*Tilio-Acerion*). A succession towards *Carpinion* (*Primulo-Carpinetum*) can be observed.
5) Brunet, J. (1991). Vegetation i Skånes alm- och askskogar. *Sven. Bot. Tidskr.* 85:377-384.

91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)
PAL.CLASS.: 44.4
1) Forests of hardwood trees of the major part of the river bed, liable to flooding during regular rising of water level or, of low areas liable to flooding following the raising of the water table. These forests develop on recent alluvial deposits. The soil may be well drained between inondations or remain wet. Following the hydric regime, the woody dominated species belong to *Fraxinus, Ulmus* or *Quercus* genus. The undergrowth is well developed.
2) Plants: *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis, U. minor, U.glabra, Fraxinus excelsior, Fraxinus angustifolia, Populus nigra, P. canescens, P. tremula, Alnus glutinosa, Prunus padus,*

Humulus lupulus, *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*, *Tamus communis*, *Hedera helix*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Corydalis solida*, *Gagea lutea*, *Ribes rubrum*.
3) Corresponding categories
German classification: "43040501 Hartholzauenwald mit weitehend ungestörter Überflutungsdynamik", "43040502 Hartholzauenwald ohne Überflutung".
Nordic classification: "2223 *Ulmus glabra*-typ", "2236 *Quercus robur-Ulmus glabra-Tilia cordata* typ".
4) These forests form mosaics with pioneer or stable forests of soft wood trees, in low areas of the river bed; they may develop also from alluvial forests of hard wood trees. This habitat type often occurs in conjunction with alder-ash woodlands (44.3).

91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*)
PAL.CLASS.: 41.1C
1) *Fagus sylvatica* forests of the Dinarides and of associated ranges and hills, with outliers and irradiations in the southeastern Alps, the southwestern Carpathians and in the mid-Pannonic hills. In these areas they are in contact with, or interspersed among, medio-European beech forests such as 9130, 9140 and 9150. Species diversity is greater than in the Central European beech woods and the *Aremonio-Fagion* constitutes an important centre of species diversity.
2) Plants:. *Fagus sylvatica, F. moesiaca, Acer obtusatum, Ostrya carpinifolia, Abies alba, Quercus cerris, Sorbus graeca, Tilia tomentosa, Anemone trifolia, Aremonia agrimonioides, Calamintha grandiflora, Cardamine trifolia, C. waldsteinii, Corylus colurna, Cotoneaster tomentosa, Cyclamen purpurascens, Dentaria eneaphyllos, Dentaria enneaphyllos, Dentaria trifolia, Doronicum austriacum, Epimedium alpinum, Euphorbia carniolica, Hacquetia epipactis, Helleborus niger* ssp. *niger, H. odorus, Knautia drymeia, Lamiukm orvala, Lamium orvala, Lonicera nigra, Omphalodes verna, Pancicia serbica, Primula vulgaris, R. hypoglossum, Ruscus* spp., *Saxifraga lasiophylla, Scopolia carniolica, Scrophularia scopolii, Sesleria autumnalis, Vicia oroboides*
5) Borhidi, A. (1963). Die Zönologie des Verbandes Fagion illyricum. I. Allgemeiner Teil. – *Acta Bot. Acad. Sci. Hung.* **9**: 259-297.
Borhidi,A. (1965). Die Zönologie des Verbandes Fagion illyricum. II. Systematischer Teil. – *Acta Bot. Acad. Sci. Hung.* **13**: 53-102.
Horvat, I., Glavac, V. & Ellenberg, H. (1974). *Vegetation Süd-Osteuropas.* Stuttgart, pp. 768.
Mariček, L., Mucina, L., Zupančič, L., Poldini, I., Dakskobler, I. & Accetto, M. (1992). Nomenklatorische Revision der Illyrischen Buchenwälder (Verband Aremonio-Fagion). Studia Geobotanica 13b: 121-135.
Török, K., Podani, J. & Borhidi, A. (1989:). Numerical revision of Fagion illyricum alliance. - *Vegetatio*, **81**: 169-180.

91L0 Illyrian oak –hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-Carpinion*)
PAL.CLASS.: 41.2A
1) Forests of *Quercus robur* or *Q. petraea*, sometimes *Q. cerris*, and *Carpinus betulus* on both calcareous and siliceous bedrocks, mostly on deep neutral to slightly acidic brown forest soils, with mild humus in the SE-Alpine-Dinaric region, West- and Central Balkans extending northwards to Lake Balaton mostly in hilly and submontane regions, river valleys and the plains of the Drava and Sava. The climate is more continental than in sub-Mediterranean regions and warmer than in middle Europe; these forests are intermediate between oak-hornbeam woods (e.g. 9170) of central Europe and those of the Balkans and merge northwards into the Pannonic oak woods (91G0). They have a much higher species richness than the Central European oak woods. Outliers of these forests also occur in Frioul and the northern Apennines.

2) Plants:.*Quercus robur, Q. petraea, Q. cerris, Carpinus betulus, Acer tataricum, Tilia tomentosa, Castanea sativa, Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. pannonica, Euonymus verrucosa, Lonicera caprifolium, Adoxa moschatellina Cyclamen purpurascens, Dentaria pentaphyllos, Epimedium alpinum, Erythronium dens-canis, Knautia drymeia, Helleborus macranthus, H. dumetorum* ssp. *atrorubens, H. cyclophyllus, , Asperula taurina, Lathyrus venetus, Potentilla micrantha, Dianthus barbatus, Luzula forsteri, Primula vulgaris, Pseudostellaria europaea, Ruscus aculeatus, Tamus communis.*

5) Borhidi, A. (1967). Die geobotanischen Verhältnisse der Eichen-Hainbuchenwälder Südosteuropas.
Feddes Repert. **77:** 296-316.
Borhidi, A. & Kevey, B. (1996). An annotated checklist of the Hungarian plant communities. II. The
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Marinček, L. (1994). Zur Nomenklatur der Hainbuchenwälder des Erythronio-Carpinion. Simpozij-
Pevalek (Zagreb): 57-62

91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (*Genisto januensis-Pinetum*)
PAL.CLASS.: 42.5C52
1) *Pinus sylvestris* woods of dolomites and dolomite rendzinas of the Dinarides. They are developed within the Illyrian beech forest zone (91K0) and often occupy somewhat higher elevations than thesimilar dolomite *Pinus nigra* woods of unit 42.6214.
2) Plants:. *Pinus sylvestris, Erica herbacea, E. carnea, Galium lucidum, Genista januensis, Aquilegia vulgaris, Buphthalmum salicifolium, Teucrium chamaedrys, Carex humilis, Anthericum ramosum, Cyclamen purpurascens, Polygala chamaebuxus, Hepatica nobilis, Geranium sanguineum, Helleborus niger* ssp. *macranthus, Epipactis atrorubens, Carex alba.*

Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests

9340 *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests
PAL.CLASS.: 45.3
1) Forests dominated by *Quercus ilex* or *Q. rotundifolia*, often, but not necessarily, calcicolous.
Sub-types :
45.31 - Meso-Mediterranean holm-oak forests
Rich meso-Mediterranean formations, penetrating locally, mostly in ravines, into the thermo-Mediterranean zone. They are often degraded to arborescent matorral (32.11), and some of the types listed below no longer exist in the fully developed forest state relevant to category 45; they have nevertheless been included, both to provide appropriate codes for use in 32.11, and because restoration may be possible.
45.32 - Supra-Mediterranean holm-oak forests
Formations of the supra-Mediterranean levels, often mixed with deciduous oaks, *Acer* spp. or
Ostrya carpinifolia.
45.33 - Aquitanian holm-oak woodland
Isolated *Quercus ilex*-dominated stands occurring as a facies of dunal pine-holm oak forests.
45.34 - *Quercus rotundifolia* woodland
Iberian forest communities formed by *Q. rotundifolia*. Generally, even in mature state, less tall, less luxuriant and drier than the fully developed forests that can be constituted by the closely related *Q. ilex*, they are, moreover, most often degraded into open woodland or even arborescent matorral. Species characteristic of the undergrowth are *Arbutus unedo*, *Phillyrea angustifolia*, *Rhamnus alaternus*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Jasminum fruticans*, *Smilax aspera*, *Lonicera etrusca*, *L. implexa.*
2) Plants: *Quercus ilex*, *Q. rotundifolia*.

Temperate mountainous coniferous forests

9410 Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea)
PAL.CLASS.: 42.21 to 42.23, 42.25
1) Sub-alpine and alpine conifer forests (dominated by *Picea abies* and *Picea orientalis).*
Sub-types:
42.21 - Alpine and Carpathian sub-alpine spruce forests. *Piceetum subalpinum.*
Picea abies forests of the lower sub-alpine level, and of anomalous stations in the montane level, of the outer, intermediate and inner Alps; in the latter, they are often in continuity with the montane spruce forests of 42.22. The spruces are often stunted or columnar; they are accompanied by an undergrowth of decidedly sub-alpine affinities. *Picea abies* forests of the lower sub-alpine level of the Carpathians.
42.22 - Inner range montane spruce forests. *Piceetum montanum.*
Picea abies forests of the montane level of the inner Alps, characteristic of regions climatically unfavourable to both beech and fir. Analogous *Picea abies* forests of the montane and collinar levels of the inner basin of the Slovakian Carpathians subjected to a climate of high continentality.
42.23 - Hercynian sub-alpine spruce forests
Sub-alpine *Picea abies* forests of high Hercynian ranges 21.
42.24 Southern European Norway spruce forests
Outlying *Picea abies* formations of the Apennines, the southern Dinarides, the Balkan Range and the Rhodopides, at the southern limit of the range of the species and mostly south of its continuous range.
42.25 - Peri-Alpine spruce forests
Spontaneous *Picea abies* formations occupying outlying altitudinal or edaphic enclaves within the range of more predominant vegetation types of the montane levels of the outer

Alps, the Carpathians, the Dinarides, the Jura, the Hercynian ranges, the subalpine levels of the Jura, the western Hercynian ranges and the Dinarides
2) Plants: *Picea abies, Vaccinium* spp.

21 Bayerischer Wald, Harz (above 750 m) and Erzgebirge.

9420 Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests
PAL.CLASS.: 42.31, 42.32 and 42.35
1) Forests of the sub-alpine and sometimes montane levels, dominated by *Larix decidua* or *Pinus cembra*; the two species may form either pure or mixed stands, and may be associated with *Picea abies* or *Pinus uncinata*.
Sub-types:
42.31 - Eastern Alpine siliceous larch and arolla forests. *Larici-Cembretum.*
Sub-alpine *Larix decidua*, *Pinus cembra*, or *Larix decidua-Pinus cembra* forests of the eastern and central Alps, mostly of the inner ranges, usually on siliceous substrates, with an often species-poor undergrowth comprising *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, *Calamagrostis villosa*, *Luzula albida*.
42.32 - Eastern Alpine calcicolous larch and arolla forests. *Laricetum*, *Larici-Cembretum Rhododendretosum hirsuti*
Sub-alpine and montane *Larix decidua*, *Larix decidua - Picea abies*, *Pinus cembra* or *Larix decidua-Pinus cembra* forests of the eastern and central Alps, mostly of the outer ranges, on calcareous substrates, with a usually species-rich undergrowth including *Erica herbacea*, *Polygala chamaebuxus*, *Rhododendron hirsutum* or *Pinus mugo*.
42.35 - Carpathian larch and arolla forests
Uncommon *Larix decidua* or *Pinus cembra* formations of the Carpathians, each occurring as a single dominant, together as codominants, or mixed with *Picea abies.*
2) Plants: *Larix decidua, Pinus cembra.*

Mediterranean and Macaronesian mountainous coniferous forests

9530 * (Sub-)Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines
PAL.CLASS.: 42.61 to 42.66
1) Forests of the montane-Mediterranean level, on dolomitic substrate (high tolerance to magnesium), dominated by pines of the *Pinus nigra* group, often with a dense structure.
Sub-types :
42.61 - Alpino-Apennine *Pinus nigra* forests - *Pinus nigra* s.s. forests of the eastern Italian, Austrian and Slovenian Alps and of the Apennines;
42.62 - Western Balkanic *Pinus nigra* forests - *Pinus nigra* ssp. *nigra* of the Dinarides, the Pelagonides; *Pinus dalmatica* forests of the Dalmatian coastal areas;
42.63 - Salzmann's pine forests - *Pinus salzmannii* forests of Spain (Pyrenees, northern Iberian Range, sierra de Gredos, serrania de Cuenca, Maestrazgo, sierras de Cazorla, Segura and Alcaraz, calcareous periphery of the Sierra Nevada) and the Causses;
42.64 - Corsican laricio pine forests - *Pinus laricio* forests of the mountains of Corsica (1000 to 1800 m) on granitic soils;
42.65 - Calabrian laricio pine forests - *Pinus laricio* var. *calabrica* forests of the Sila (Sila Greca, Sila Grande, Sila Piccola), the Aspromonte and Etna;
42.66 - Pallas's pine forests - montane forests of *Pinus pallasiana* of Greece and the Balkan peninsula.
2) Plants: *Pinus laricio, Pinus nigra, Pinus pallasiana, Pinus salzmannii.*
Animals: *Sitta whiteheadi.*