The Aelmoeseneie forest shows old coppice of sycamore maple (possibly autochthonous), hornbeam and ash. In the shrub layer hazel, red currant, blackthorn and possibly Crataegus x macrocarpa were found. The herb layer is rich, with species such as moschatel (Adoxa moschatellina), wood anemone (Anemone nemorosa), yellow archangel (Lamium galeobdolon), hairy wood rush (Luzula pilosa), oxlip (Primula elatior).
Species such as European pear (*Pyrus communis*), sycamore maple, and grey alder (*Alnus incana*) have been found, but it is difficult to say whether they are autochthonous as these species have been cultivated and occur at the border of their natural area. Species such as pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and field elm (*Ulmus minor*) have been transported a lot during the past centuries. Therefore, it is difficult to say whether they are autochthonous or not.

In Flanders, there seem to be no autochthonous individuals of species such as Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), *Rosa dumalis* and *Rosa subcanina*, and European cornel (*Cornus mas*). Other species have become extremely rare with only a few individuals or some very small populations: *Rosa tomentosa*, *Rosa pseudocabriuscula*, buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), European wild apple (*Malus sylvestris*), wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*), sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), European white elm (*Ulmus laevis*), and some *Salix* species.

The remaining autochthonous individuals and populations are threatened by the large pressure on the land for housing, industry, and agriculture. In addition, disturbance and pollution of remaining old forest and hedge fragments negatively affects the autochthonous relicts.