European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Alosa fallax

Annex	II, V
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

The Twaite Shad is a migratory fish found in major rivers and in open waters along the coasts of the Atlantic (Ireland and Scotland to Morocco), southern Baltic, North and Mediterranean Seas.

Its conservation status in the Atlantic region is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating; however, its status is not the same across the region with cases of genuine improvement (Belgium and United Kingdom) and genuine deterioration (France). In Denmark, the species is considered marginal with very few records in recent years; a special monitoring programme is being carried to clarify its status. Main pressures are fishing (including pelagic trawling), water pollution and abstraction, and building of dams, inbreeding, and invasive alien species. The decision on whether/how to build the Severn Barrage will have significant consequences for this species in the UK.

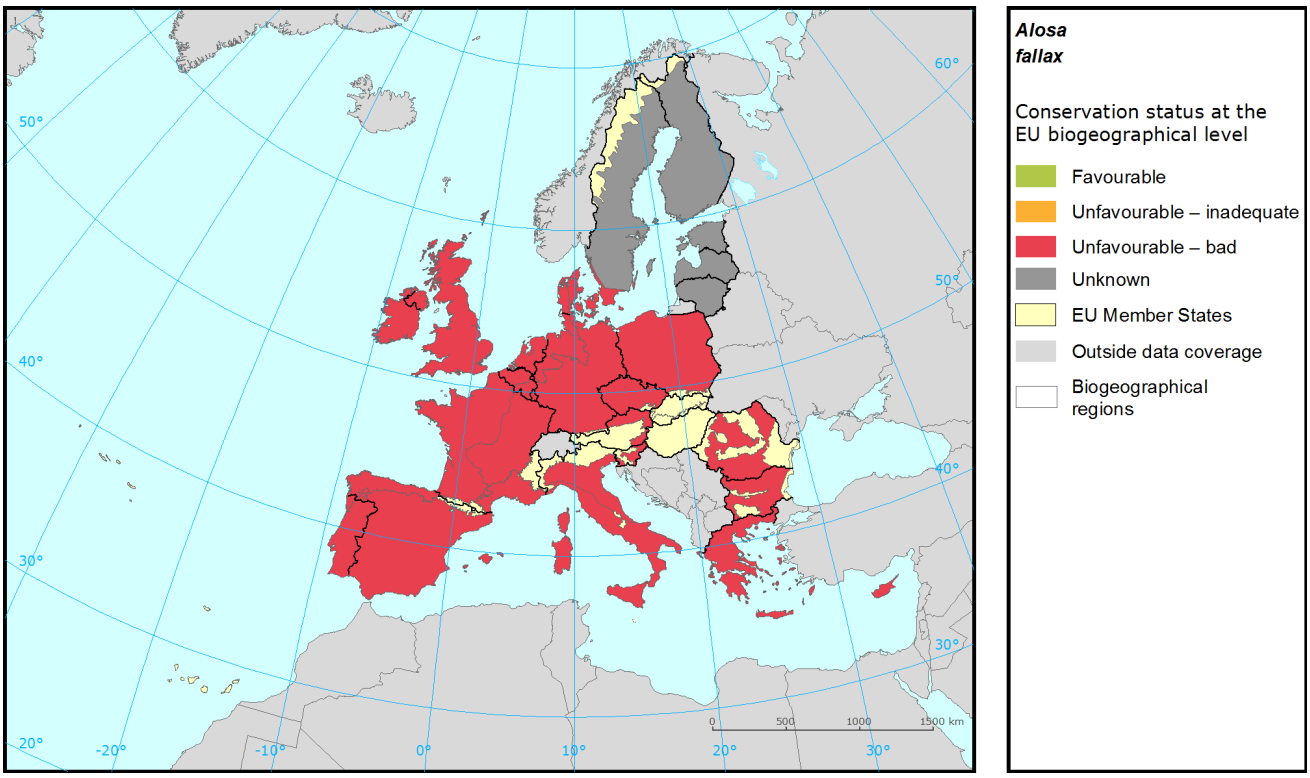
In the Mediterranean region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-bad' but improving; however, its status in Portugal is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; in France and Italy there are improvements despite the 'unfavourable-bad' status. Main pressures are fishing (including pelagic trawling), water pollution and abstraction, and building of dams, inbreeding, and invasive alien species.

Its conservation status in the Continental region is 'unfavourable-bad' but improving. Main pressure is fishing, water pollution, and building of dams, dykes and embankments.

In the Boreal region its conservation status is 'unknown' due to the lack of information in Latvia where the population may be not self-sustainable according to the Article 17 report; however, its status is 'favourable' in Lithuania with stable populations. Main pressure is water pollution.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/904/0, consulted 17 April 2014).

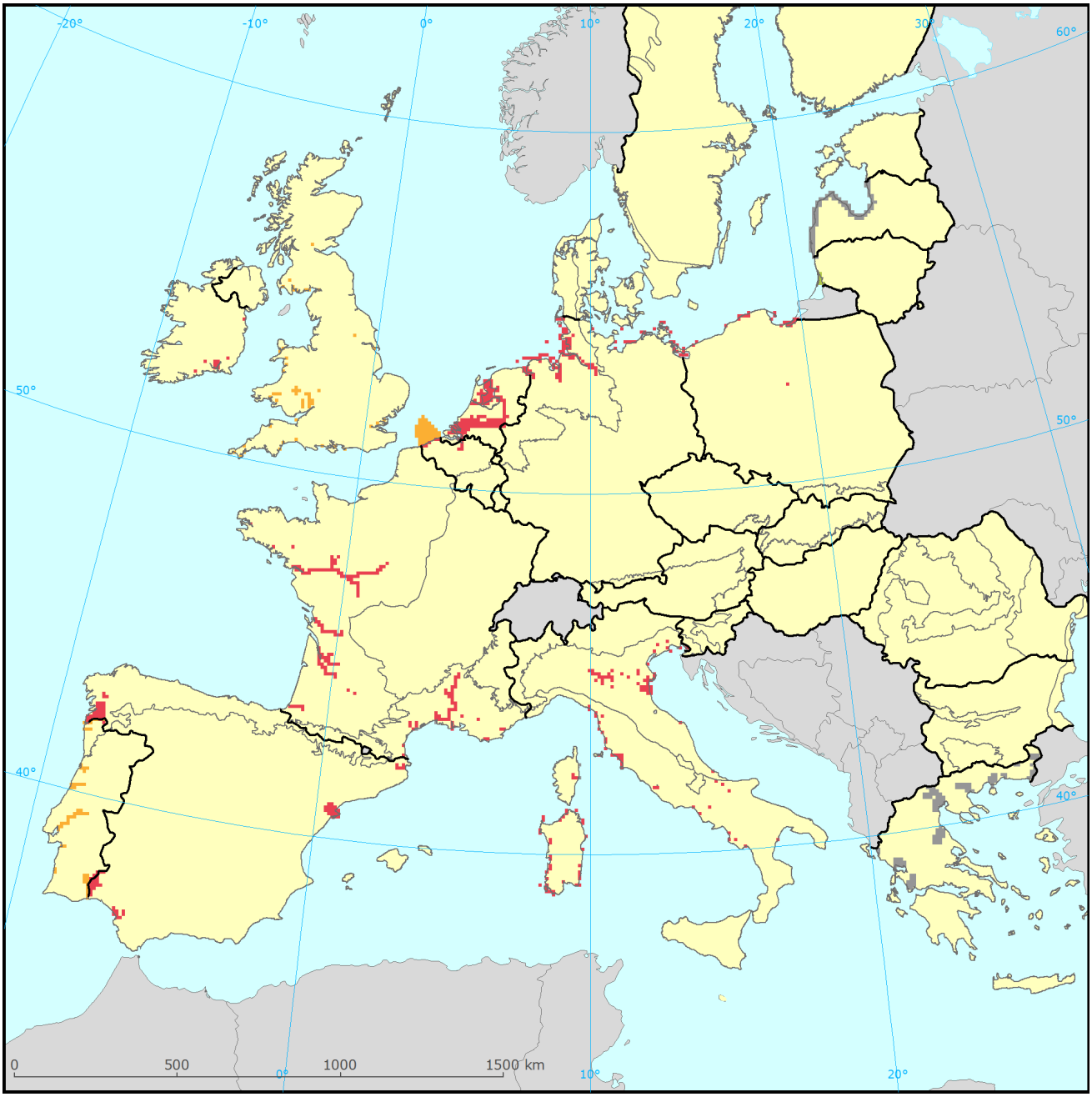
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	46	U2	
BOR	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		10	XX	
CON	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	+	11	U2	
MED	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	32	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Alosa fallax

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	2.7	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	U1	U2	XX	U2	=	18.1	U1	Better data
DK	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
ES	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	6.7	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	26.7	U1	Genuine
IE	ATL	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	=	2.5	U2	
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	28.0	U2	
PT	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	2.0	U2	Changed method
UK	ATL	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1	+	13.4	U1	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.6	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		94.4	XX	
DE	CON	FV	U2	XX	XX	U2	+	23.7	U2	Genuine
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	50.5	U1	Better data
PL	CON	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	x	25.8	U2	
ES	MED	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	18.0	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	+	17.7	U1	Genuine
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		24.4	XX	
IT	MED	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	24.4	U1	Better data
MT	MED								XX	
PT	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	15.5	U2	Changed method

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes ‘high, medium and low importance’; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as ‘high’, for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	19
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	17
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
H01	Pollution to surface waters	7
I01	Invasive alien species	5
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	2
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	2
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	2
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	18
C01	Mining and quarrying	8
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	5
H01	Pollution to surface waters	5
I01	Invasive alien species	5
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ATL	BOR	CON	MED
BE	61			
DE	x		16	
ES	33			100
FR	x			x
IE	100			
IT			x	x
LT		100		
LV		22		
NL	100			
PL			100	
PT	x			x
UK	x			

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	14
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	14
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	11
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	9
4.3	Managing water abstraction	9
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
7.0	Other species management measures	3
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	3

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Fish&period=3&subject=Alosa+fallax

[i]**Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

[ii]**Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.