



## Alosa tanaica

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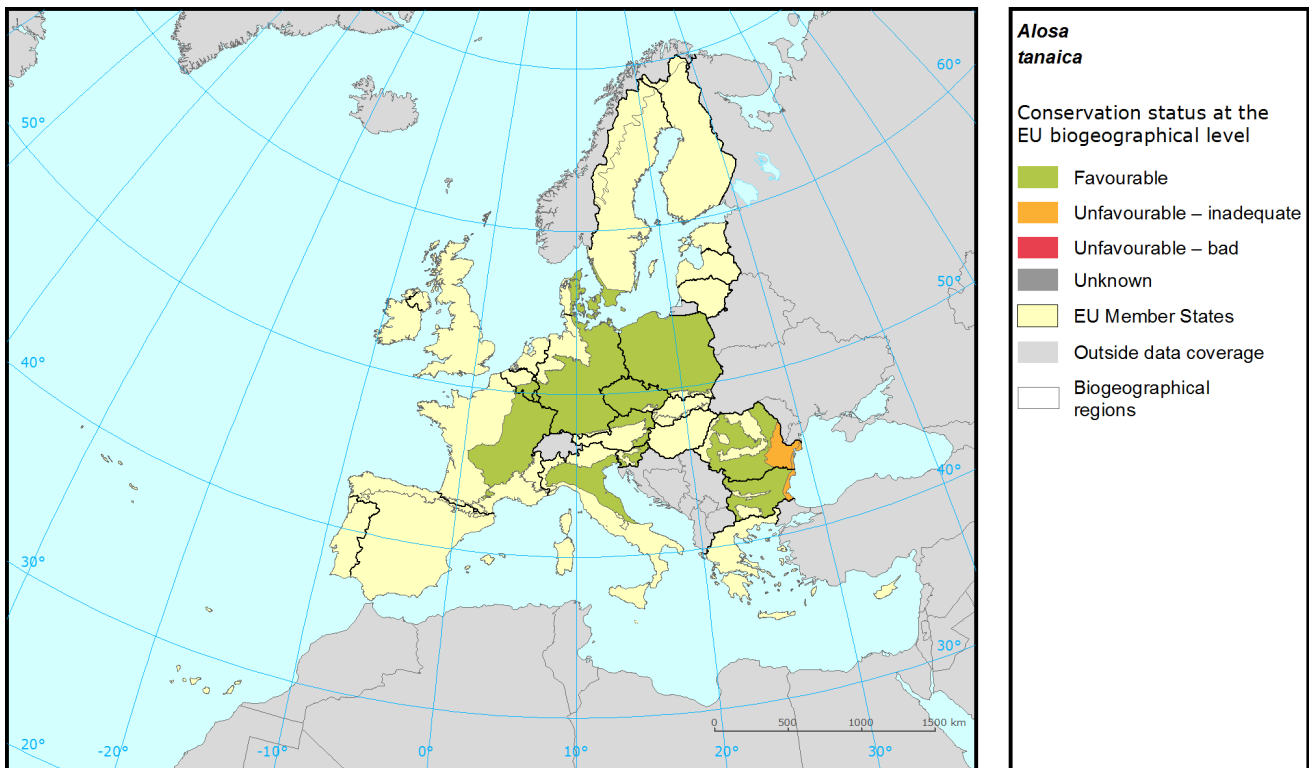
<b>Annex</b>	II, V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Fish
<b>Regions</b>	Black Sea, Continental, Steppic

*Alosa tanaica* is a migratory fish spawning short distance from the sea, in estuaries and lower reaches of big rivers. In marine areas it is mainly found in deeper waters of a coastal zone. It occurs in the Black Sea and Azov Sea basins. It is commercially exploited. River pollution and overfishing represent major threats to its populations. Within the European Union the species reproduces in Romanian and Bulgarian section of Danube and small spawning populations are known from few rivers in Bulgaria. The Fishbase and IUCN mention the spawning population only from lower reaches of Danube in Romania, and its occasional presence in upper reaches, but Bulgaria in their Article 17 report indicates that the species is newly established in the Bulgarian section of Danube. However Romania does not report the species from this section of Danube. Its natural range extends through the Continental, Steppic and Black Sea regions. The conservation status in the Black Sea and Steppic regions, where the species mainly occurs in Romania is unfavourable inadequate. On contrary the conservation status in the Continental region, where the species was only reported by Bulgaria, is favourable. Romania and Bulgaria have provided contradictory information on this species (trends, conservation status) although they share one Danube population. The populations reported in the Marine Black Sea region are listed under the Black Sea biogeographical region. According to the Reporting guidelines only conservation status in terrestrial biogeographical regions should be evaluated for migratory fish, but the evaluation should consider the status at sea. The Marine Black Sea stocks come from several spawning areas in the Black Sea basin (Danube, Dnieper and Dniester), so the conservation status of the marine population should be evaluated separately from the stocks in the terrestrial Black Sea region covering principally the Danube spawning population. The conservation status in the Marine Black Sea region is unknown, as no information is provided by Bulgaria.

# Species: *Alosa tanaica*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## 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					
BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	20	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		49	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	31	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

# Species: *Alosa tanaica*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Alosa tanaica*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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

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.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
BG BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		45.7		
RO BLS	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	54.3		
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
RO STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0		

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	50
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	25

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	40
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	40
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20

## 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

	BLS	CON	STE
<b>BG</b>	100	30	
<b>RO</b>	100		100

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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	29
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	29
4.3	Managing water abstraction	14
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	14
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	14

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+tanaica>

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**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.