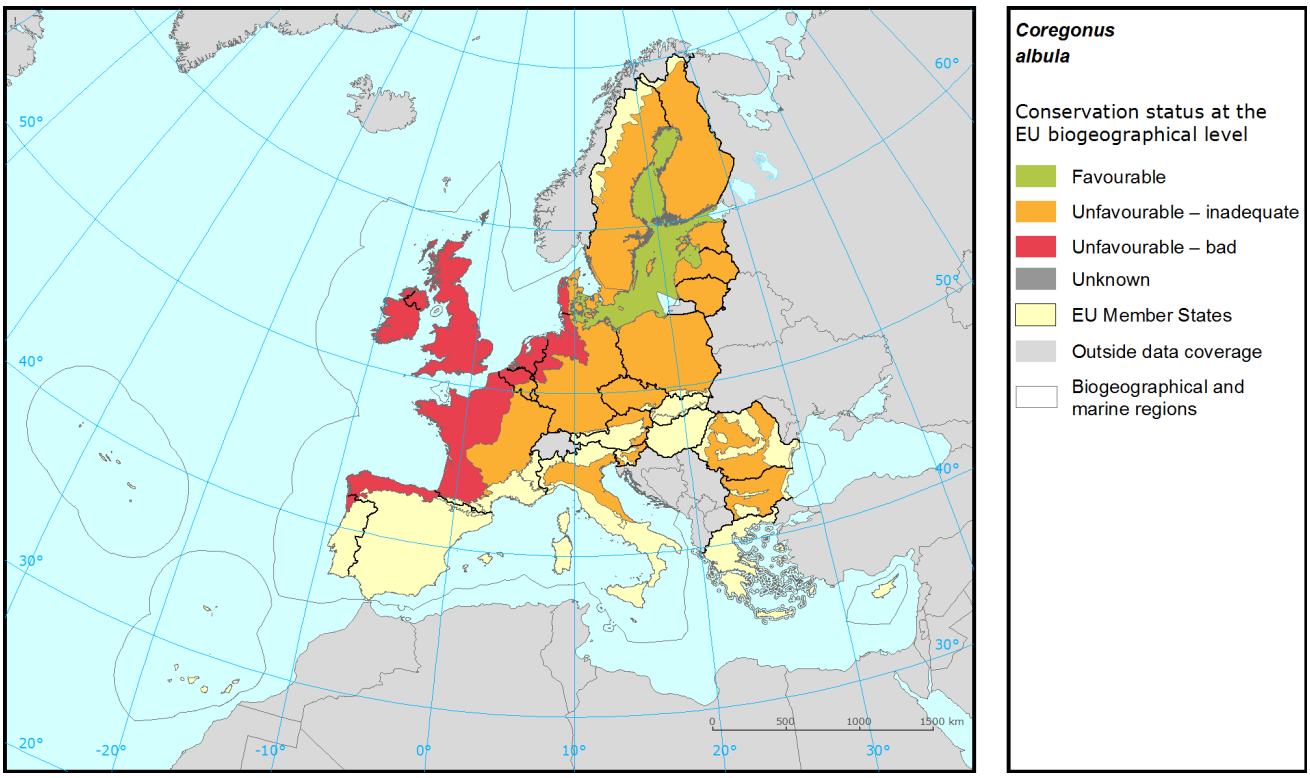
European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Coregonus albula

Annex	V
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Marine Baltic

Coregonus albula, vendace, is a fish from salmonids family. The taxonomy of this specieshas been studies in last years and current taxonomists recognise several small endemic species within the previous *Coregonus albula*. Due to very recent description and still problematic taxonomy of this group two of recently recognised species/morphotypes are included in the joint evaluation of *Coregonus albula*. These are C. *trybomi* (species living in lakes in Sweden and Finland) and *C. vandesius* (only occurring in UK). Vendace is a species occurring in the Baltic and White Sea basins. It lives mainly in lakes, but it can also occur in sea, particularly in waters with lower salinity, like for example in Bothnian bay. It lives in open waters where it forms pelagic schools. The conservation status in the Continental and Boreal regions is unfavourable inadequate. The status is improving in the Boreal region and stable in the Continental The evaluation in the Boreal region includes also the populations of *C. trybomi* and marginal population of the species in the Alpine region in Finland. In the Continental region in Poland and Germany the species is stocked in many lakes. Important part population occurs also in the northern part of Baltic sea in the Marine Baltic region, where the status is favourble. This evaluation only reflects the status in Sweden, as the evaluation of the Baltic populations in Finland is not available. But here the status is probably also favourable. The marginal population in the Atlantic region, is in unfavorable bad status. In the inland waters the species is threatened by human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, leisure fishing and water pollution. No particular threats are known in the sea. The IUCN status within the EU is ‘least concern’ mainly linked to the fact that the species is quite common and widespread.

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	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.12	U2	
BOR	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	91	FV	Not genuine
CON	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	9	FV	Not genuine
MBAL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV			XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Coregonus albula

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical and marine regions

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					
UK	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2-	
EE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	1.6	U2-	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		61.9	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.4	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.3	XX	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	11.6	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	0.1	FV	
DE	CON	FV	XX	U1	FV	U1	=	22.8	XX	Better data
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	75.4	FV	Better data
SE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.8	U1-	
SE	MBAL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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
H01	Pollution to surface waters	27
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	18
C01	Mining and quarrying	9
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	9
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	9

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	38
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	13
I01	Invasive alien species	13
I02	Problematic native species	13
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13

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=Coregonus+albula

[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.