



Eudontomyzon mariae

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Pannonian

The Ukrainian brook lamprey, *Eudontomyzon mariae*, is a non-predatory, freshwater resident occurring in Eastern Europe in tributaries of Black, Baltic and Caspian Seas.

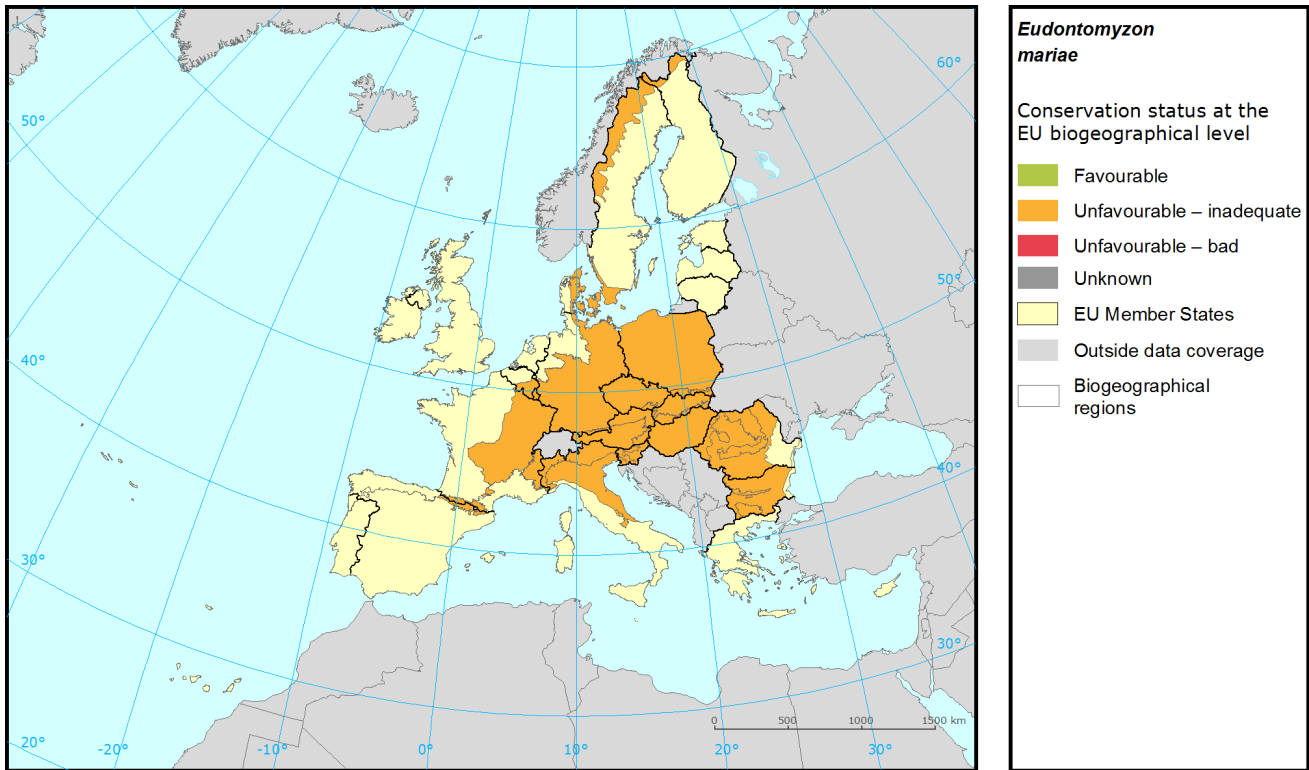
This species is reported mainly as Unfavourable – Inadequate within the majority of its range (Alpine and Continental) and Unfavourable – Bad conservation on the western edge of its distribution range. This lamprey is assessed as Least Concerned in European Red List of Freshwater Fishes.

This species, according to present state of knowledge, does not occur in Germany and report of *E. vladykovi* from Germany shall not be included or assigned to report of *E. mariae*. Conservation status of populations from Poland is unknown, and because there occurs the majority of its population within EU, the final assessment can be inaccurate.

The main threats are modification of river hydrographic functioning, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity linked with preclusion of spawning migrations and removal of sediments, which represent essential habitat for larvae.

Species: *Eudontomyzon mariae*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

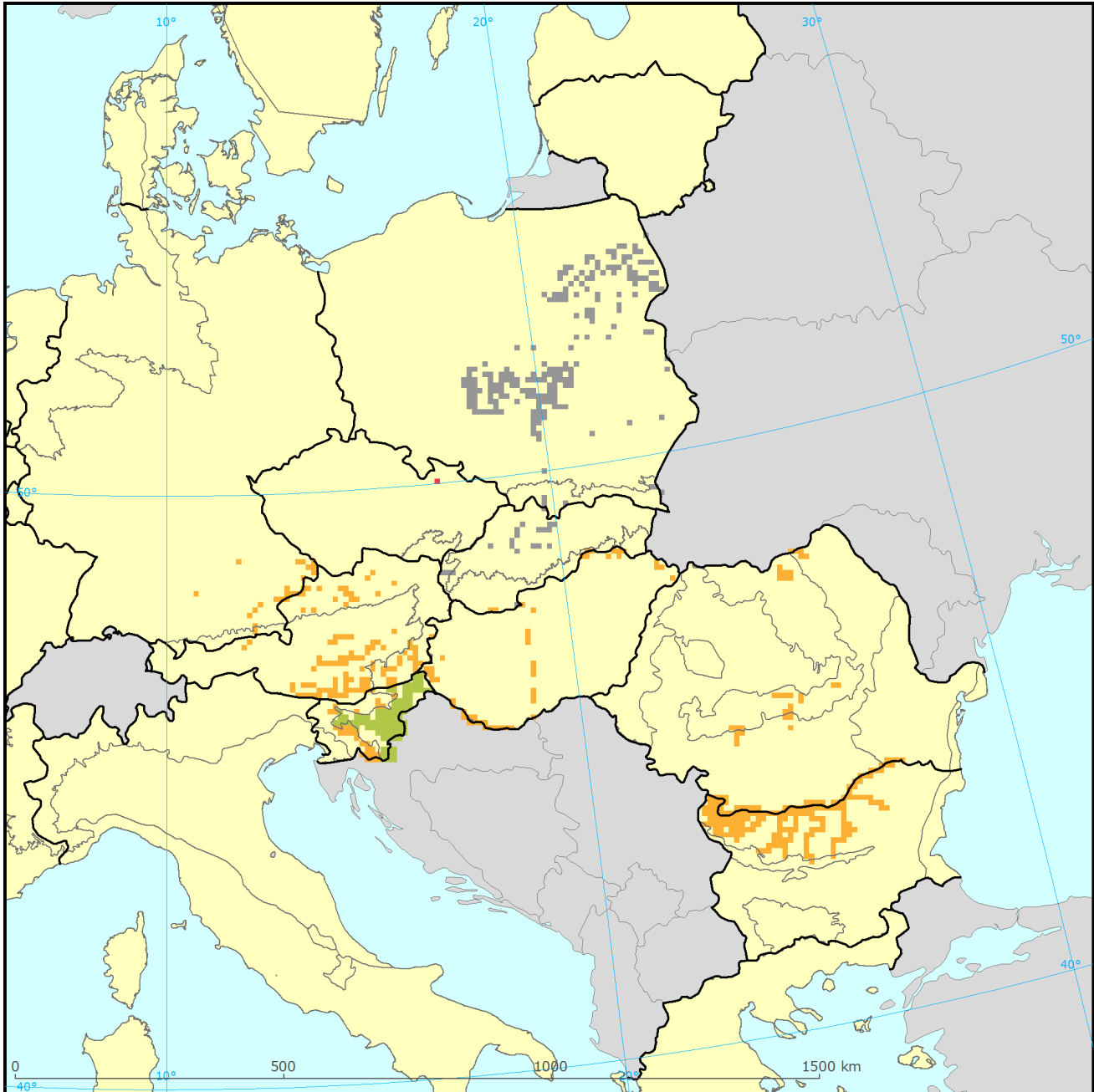


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19	U1	
CON	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	74	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Eudontomyzon mariae

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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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	46.7	U1	Changed method
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.4	XX	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	15.6		
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	20.7	U1	
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		12.6	XX	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	8.5	U2	Better data
BG	CON	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	33.1		
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.2	U2	Genuine
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	2.5	U2	
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		37.4	XX	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.3		
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.1	U1	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	94.3	U1+	
SK	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.7	XX	

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
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	23
C01	Mining and quarrying	18
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	5
H01	Pollution to surface waters	5

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	41
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	32
C01	Mining and quarrying	9
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	5
H01	Pollution to surface waters	5
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	5
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	5

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

	ALP	CON	PAN
AT	30	27	
BG		30	
CZ		100	
DE		90	
HU			89
PL	x	x	
RO	100	100	
SI	49	29	
SK	100		100

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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
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	25
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	22
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	16
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	9
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6
6.0	Other spatial measures	6
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	3
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport 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=Eudontomyzon+mariae>

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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.