Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



## Lampetra fluviatilis

Annex II, V Priority No Species group Fish

**Regions** Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

The River Lamprey is an anadromous fish living in coastal waters and estuaries and spawning in strong-current rivers and streams; there are several landlocked populations.

Its conservation status in the Atlantic region is 'unfavourable-inadequate', but improving with a positive population trend; however, its status is 'unfavourable-bad' in Belgium and France, and 'favourable' in Ireland. Main pressures are water pollution, canalisation, barriers to migration, dredging.

Its conservation status in the Boreal region is also 'unfavourable-inadequate', but improving; however, its status is 'favourable' in Lithuania and Finland (where it ascends to around 50 rivers; the landlocked populations exist in three main watersheds). Main pressures are water pollution, fishing (potting), and modification of river structures.

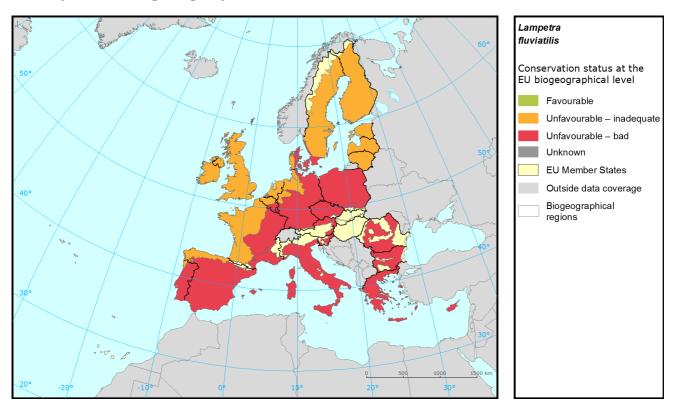
In the Continental region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-bad'; however, its status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Sweden and 'unknown' in Denmark; in Germany the status in the Rhine catchment area is mostly unknown, in the Elbe more favourable, and in the Baltic catchment area future prospects are unfavourable. Main pressures are water pollution, removal of sediments, reduction of habitat connectivity and barriers to migration, and professional passive fishing.

Its conservation status in the Mediterranean region is 'unfavourable-bad'; Portugal reported the species was present in the lower reaches of the Tagus and Sorraia rivers, while IUCN indicates the species is 'probably extinct'. France indicated an 'uncertain presence': IUCN indicates that populations along the Mediterranean coast of France and Italy are probably extinct. (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/11206/0, consulted on 23 April 2014). Main pressures are water pollution, removal of sediments, reduction of habitat connectivity and barriers to migration, and professional passive fishing.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/11206/0, consulted on 23 April 2014).

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

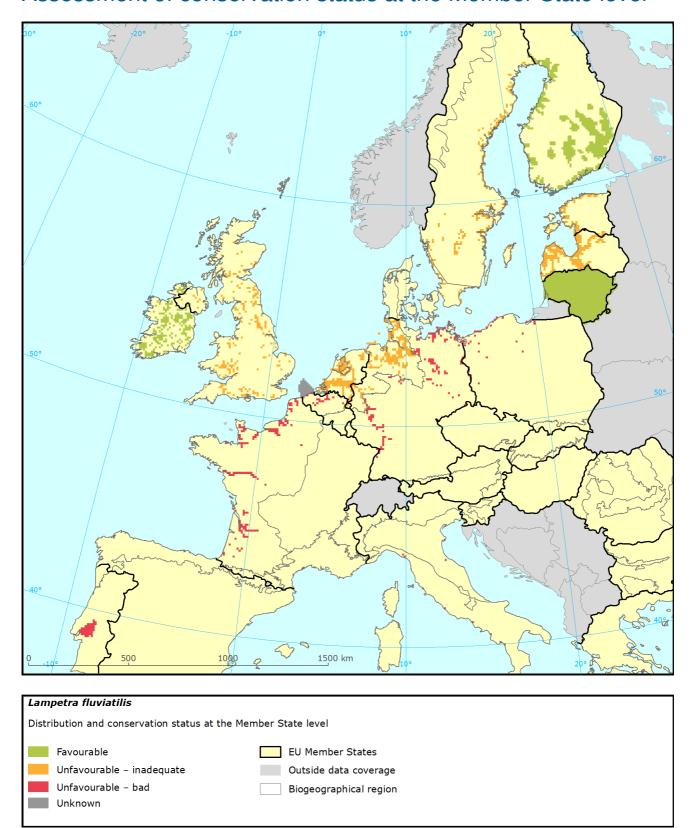


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	32	U1	
BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	60	U1	
CON	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	X	7	U2	
MED	U1	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	2	U2	

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

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#### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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

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		Conservation status of parameters				0		0/ 1	Dunding	Reason
MS Region		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	for change
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	2.3	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	21.1	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	14.5	U2	
ΙE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.0	FV	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	x	16.9	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	23.2	U1+	
EE	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	4.9	U1	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.8	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		40.8	FV	
LV	BOR	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	+	10.8	FV	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	11.6	U2+	Better data
DE	CON	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	Х	73.1	U2	
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
PL	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	+	15.5	U2	Genuine
SE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	11.4	U2	Better data
FR	MED	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	X		U1	Better data
IT	MED	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	15.4	U2	No data
PT	MED	U1	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	84.6	U2	

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.

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	24
H01	Pollution to surface waters	15
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	6
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	3

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	31
H01	Pollution to surface waters	21
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	21
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	7
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	7
C01	Mining and quarrying	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
I01	Invasive alien species	3
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	3

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## 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	33			
DE	11		52	
DK	X		Χ	
EE		55		
FI		Χ		
FR	Χ			55
IE	9			
IT				Χ
LT		100		
LV		4		
NL	100			
PL			79	
PT				Χ
SE		Χ	Χ	
UK	53			

See the endnotes for more information ii

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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	26
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	16
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	10
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	6
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
5.0	Other marine-related measures	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	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=Lampetra+fluviatilis

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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.

iiPercentage 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.