



## Pelecus cultratus

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

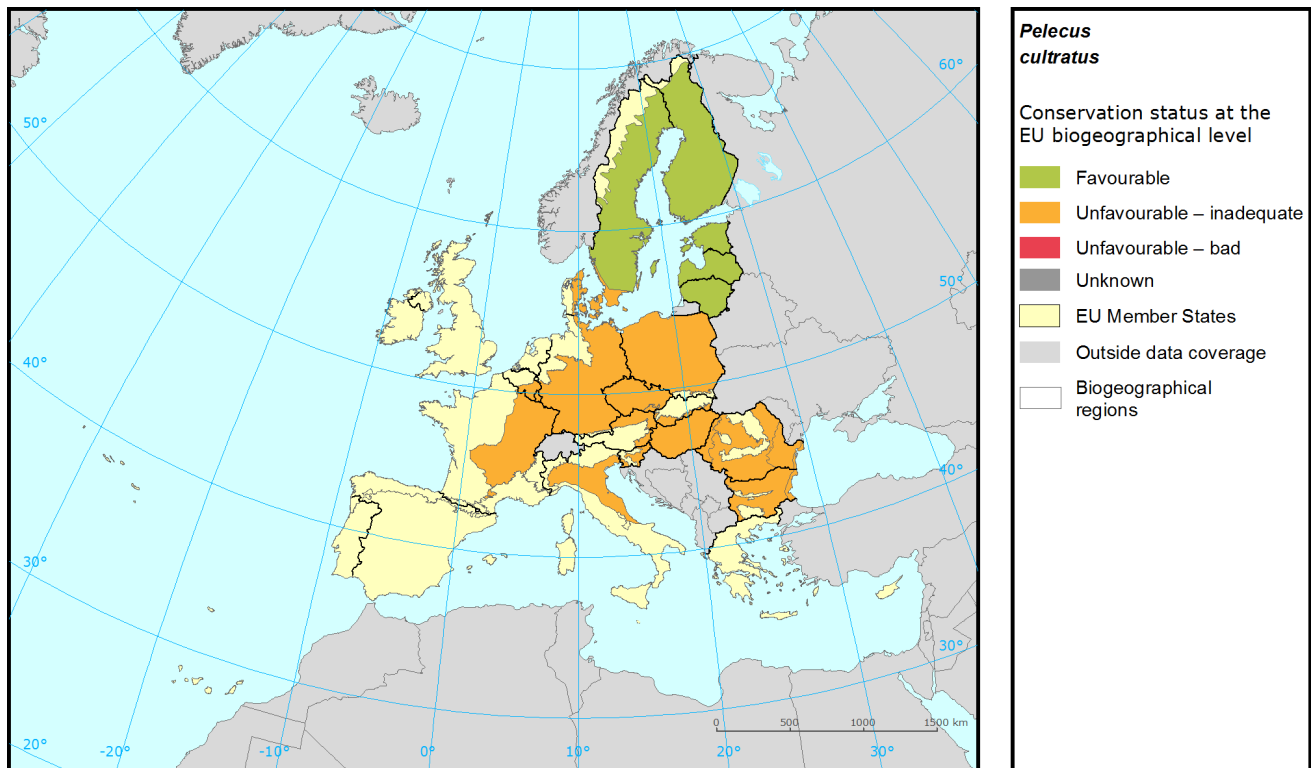
The ziege or razor-fish is a species of ray-finned fish which is largely distributed across Central, Eastern and Northern Europe. It inhabits brackish and freshwater lakes and rivers.

The huge data deficiency for this species in 2007, when all assessed regions had status 'unknown' has been remedied. In Boreal region it is now assessed as favourable, while in Continental and Pannonian it is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Status between differs markedly between Member states in the Pannonian region with Hungary reporting all parameters 'favourable' while Czech Republic reports all parameters 'unfavourable bad' The addition of Romania has led to assessments in two more regions, the Black Sea and the Steppic region, status in these are also 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Main threats reported are changes in hydrographic functioning and migration barriers. The IUCN however states that there are no specific threats to this species and despite some declinations the population is stable now. It therefore received the conservation status of 'Least Concern'. The species is also considered 'Least Concern' in the HELCOM Red List of Baltic Sea species in danger of becoming extinct.

# Species: *Pelecus cultratus*

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	FV	U1	U1	=	1	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		47	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	25	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	11	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	15	XX	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Pelecus cultratus*

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					
RO BLS	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	100.0		
FI BOR									
LT BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.4	FV	
LV BOR	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		96.6	XX	
AT CON	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	11.1	U1	Changed method
BG CON	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	28.4		
DE CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.6	XX	
PL CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	12.1	FV	Better data
RO CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	44.2		
SI CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.6	XX	
CZ PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	1.2	U2	Genuine
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		65.9	XX	Better data
RO PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	17.6		
SK PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		15.3	XX	
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	47
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	27
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
I01	Invasive alien species	7
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	7

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	47
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	35
H01	Pollution to surface waters	12
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	6

## 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	BOR	CON	PAN	STE
AT			100		
BG			30		
CZ				x	
DE			85		
HU				95	
LT		100			
LV		22			
PL			100		
RO	100		100	100	100
SI			100		
SK				10	

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

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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	24
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	16
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	16
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	12
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
4.3	Managing water abstraction	4
6.0	Other spatial measures	4
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	4
7.0	Other species management measures	4
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4

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=Pelecus+cultratus>

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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.