European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Petromyzon marinus

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

The Sea lamprey is an anadromous species that is very rare in the Baltic region, widely distributed in the Atlantic and Continental regions, and in the western and central Mediterranean basin. Adults migrate into rivers during the spawning season.

The conservation status in the Atlantic region is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating mainly due to overfishing, water pollution, barriers to migration, water abstraction by hydro-energy, and canalisation. However, its status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Germany and Spain, 'favourable' in Portugal, and 'unknown' in Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom. To be noted the lack of population size estimations in most countries.

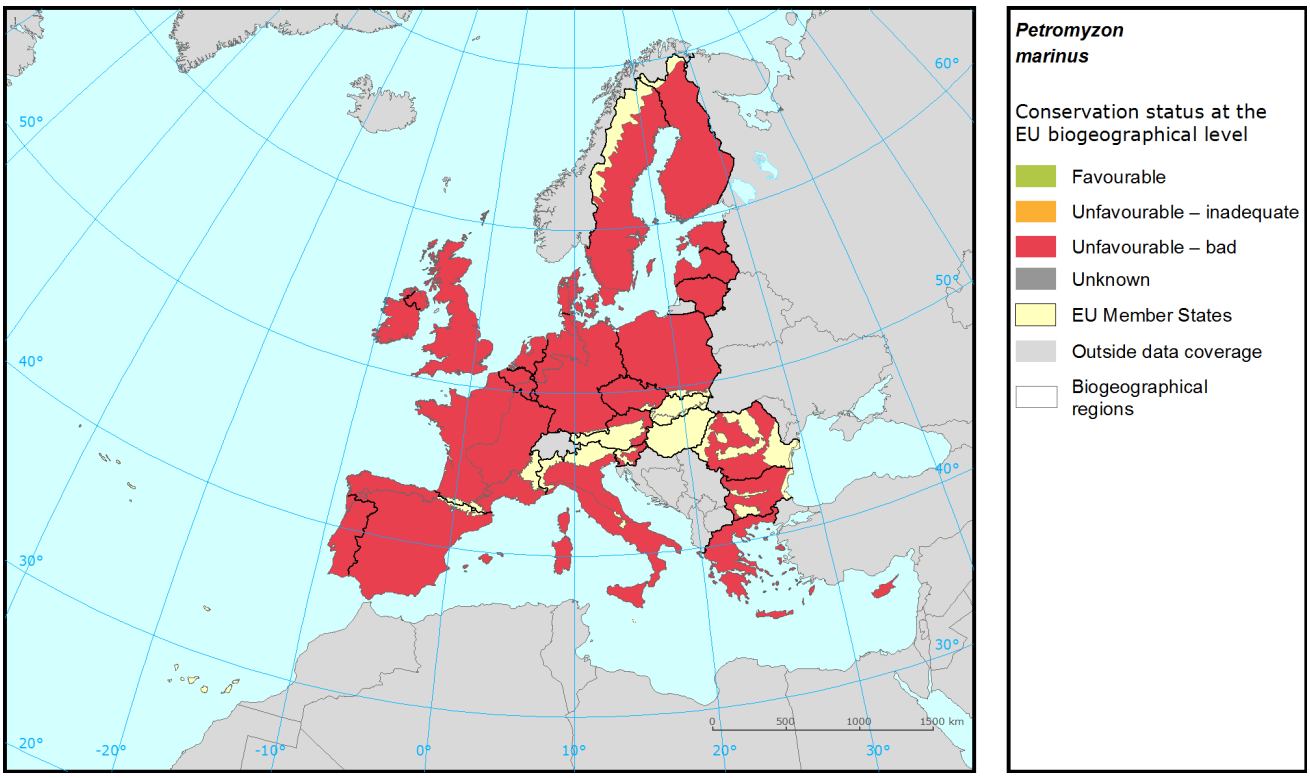
In the Continental region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating mainly due to removal of sediments, overfishing, water pollution, barriers to migration. However, its status is 'unknown' in Denmark.

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating mainly due to barriers to migration and removal of sediments. However, its status in Spain is 'unknown'.

The conservation status is 'unfavourable-bad', but improving, in the Boreal region where it was only reported by Sweden. The reduction of available prey together with habitat degradation and loss are most important pressures affecting the species.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16781/0).

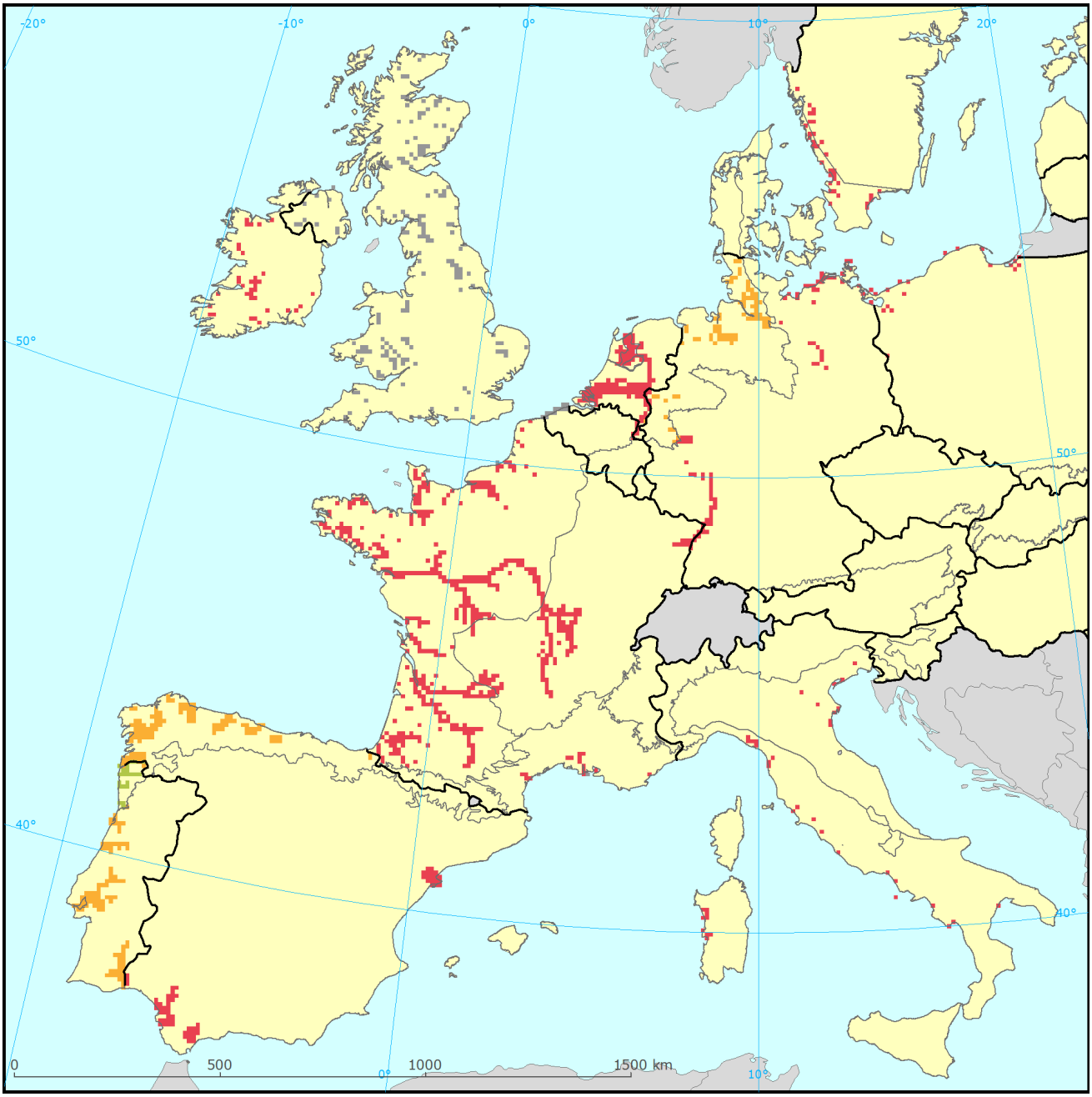
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	XX	U1	U2	U2	-	69	U2	
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	0.77	XX	Not genuine
CON	U2	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	16	U1	Genuine
MED	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	14	U2	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Petromyzon marinus

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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

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					
BE	ATL	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		4.0		
DE	ATL	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	8.0	U2	No data
DK	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			U1	Changed method
ES	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	10.9	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	40.4	U1	Genuine
IE	ATL	U2	U2	FV	U2	U2	=	3.6	U1	Changed method
NL	ATL	FV	U2	FV	U2	U2	=	12.6	U1	Changed method
PT	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		2.1	U1	Better data
UK	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		18.5	U1+	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	100.0		
DE	CON	U2	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	30.0	XX	Changed method
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			U1	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	U1	FV	U2	U2	-	48.7	U1	Genuine
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	3.9	U2-	
PL	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	7.4	U2	
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	10.0		
ES	MED	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	31.7	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	-	7.5	U2	
GR	MED									
IT	MED	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	14.6	U2-	
PT	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	46.2	U1	

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
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	34
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	11
C01	Mining and quarrying	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6
H07	Other forms of pollution	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	35
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	27
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	11
C01	Mining and quarrying	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	5
H07	Other forms of pollution	3
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	3

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	x			
DE	20		41	
DK	x		x	
ES	40			100
FR	0		5	40
IE	100			
IT			x	x
NL	100			
PL			100	
PT	x			x
SE		x	x	
UK	72			

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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	18
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	10
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	10
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	8
4.3	Managing water abstraction	5
5.1	Restoring marine habitats	5
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	5
6.0	Other spatial measures	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=Petromyzon+marinus

[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.