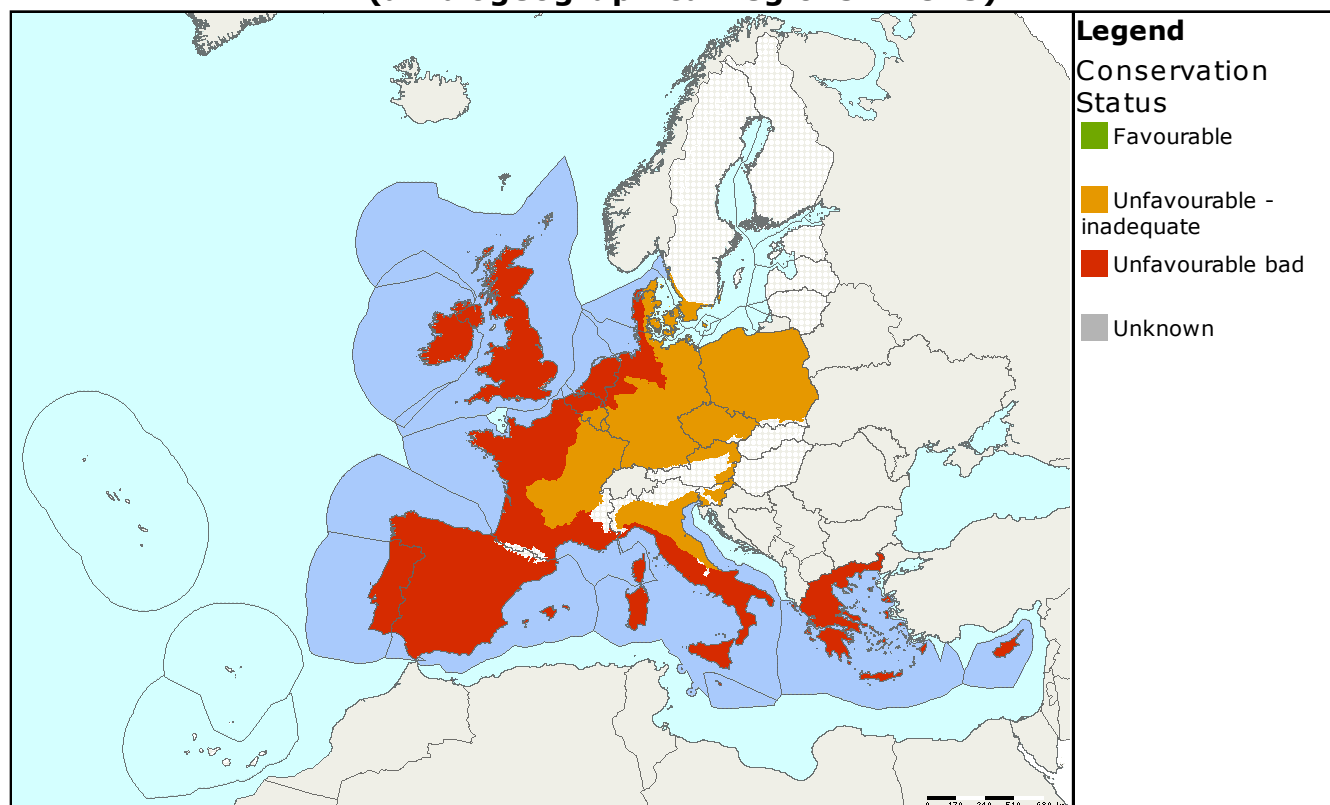


Species name: **Petromyzon marinus**
Annex: **II**

Species group: **Fish**
Regions: **ATL CON MATL MED MMED**

Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



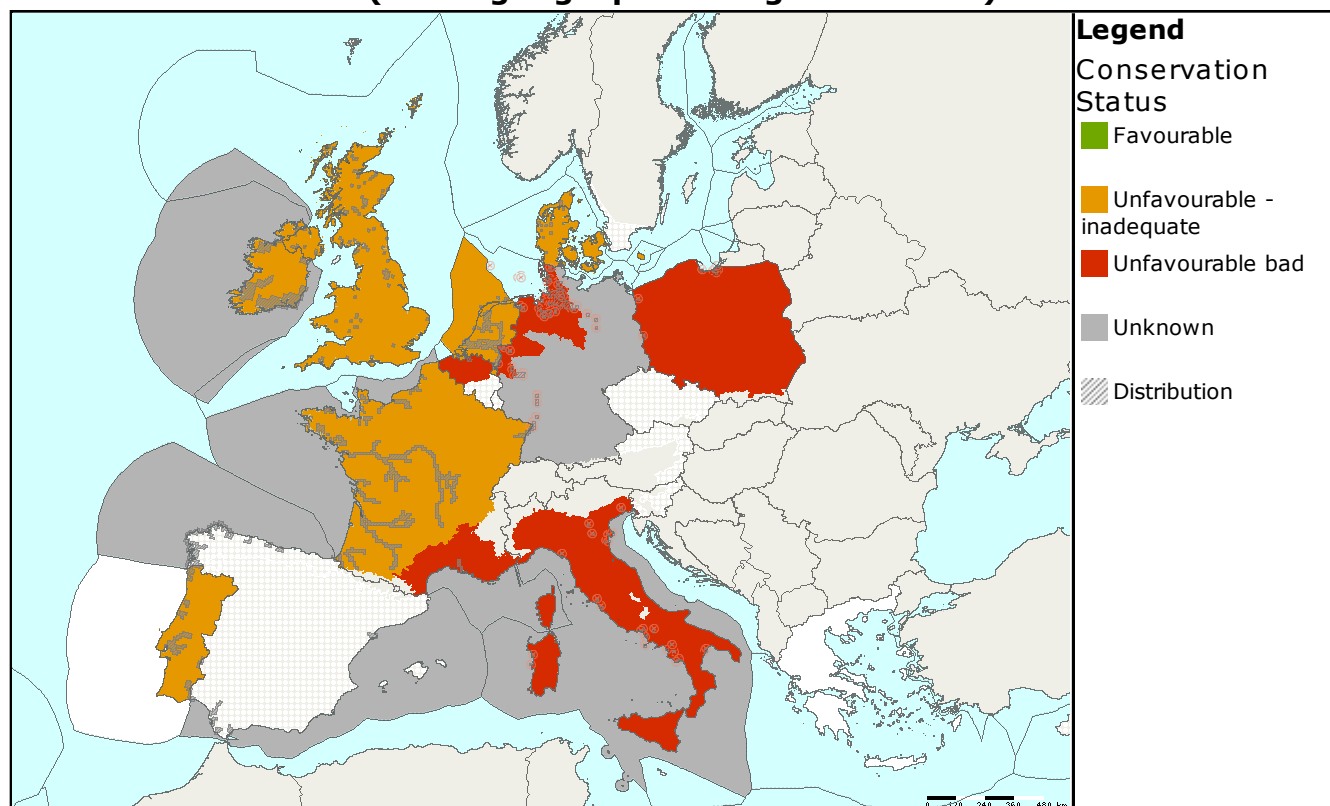
MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	MED	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	84 grids	-
EU25	MMED	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
EU25	MATL	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
EU25	ATL	Unknown	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad		
EU25	CON	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate		

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 is 'unfavourable-bad' in the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions due to, respectively, the Belgian and German population parameter conclusions and the overall French and Italian national assessments. The conservation status in the Continental region instead, is 'unfavourable-inadequate' due to the France's population, habitat, and future prospects parameter values which are still not good enough to guarantee an adequate conservation status. No overall assessment was instead made for the marine Atlantic and Mediterranean regions because some Member States did not provide distribution maps at sea (France, Ireland, and Portugal), others did not compile a report for the marine component (Germany, UK, Denmark and Belgium) and no data

on the species' presence and distribution are available in the three countries reporting its presence at sea (Spain, France and Italy). The species is assessed as 'Least Concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because although rare, it has a widespread distribution and the central and western Europe populations have been recovering since the 1980s.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
BE	ATL						2 - 2 indiv.	+	2
DE	ATL						123 - (123) x	+	2
DK	ATL						N/A x	X	3
FR	ATL						110000 - 310000 indiv.	=	1
IE	ATL						201 - 201 grids	=	2
NL	ATL						3000 - 100000 indiv.	=	2
PT	ATL						(100000) - 100000 indiv.	-	2
UK	ATL						N/A x	X	3
DE	CON						109 - (109) x	X	2
DK	CON						N/A x	X	3
FR	CON						3000 - 12000 indiv.	=	1
IT	CON						7 - 7 grids	-	2
PL	CON						7 - (7) grids	X	3
ES	MATL						127 - (127) loc.	=	1
FR	MATL						N/A x	N/A	3
IE	MATL						N/A x	N/A	3
NL	MATL						3000 - 100000 indiv.	=	2
PT	MATL						N/A x	N/A	
FR	MED						2000 - 2000 indiv.	=	3
IT	MED						17 - 17 grids	-	2
PT	MED						(100000) - 100000 indiv.	-	2

MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
EL	MED						N/A x	N/A	
ES	MMED						13 - (13) loc.	=	2
FR	MMED						N/A indiv.	N/A	3
IT	MMED						N/A x	X	3

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at

<http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>