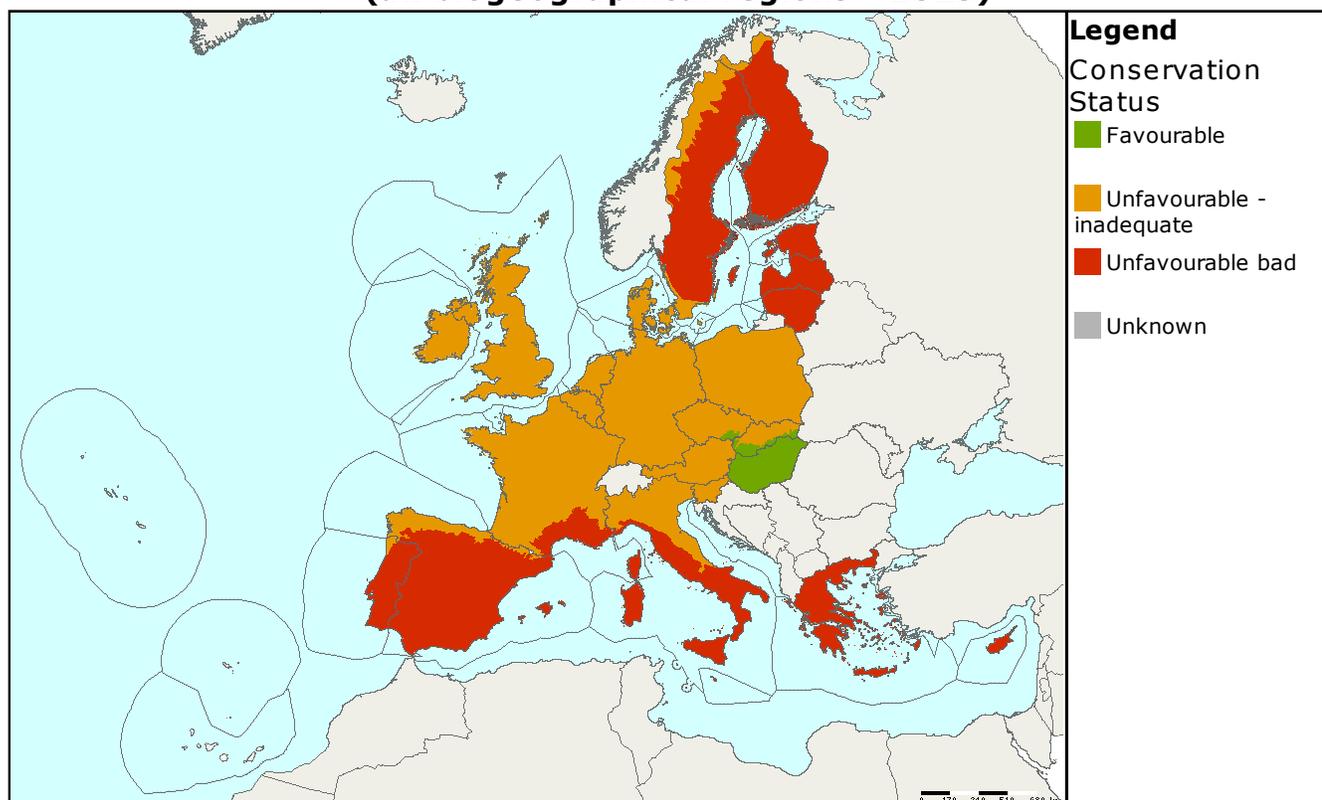


Species name: **Lutra lutra**  
Annex: **II, IV**

Species group: **Mammals**  
Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MED PAN**

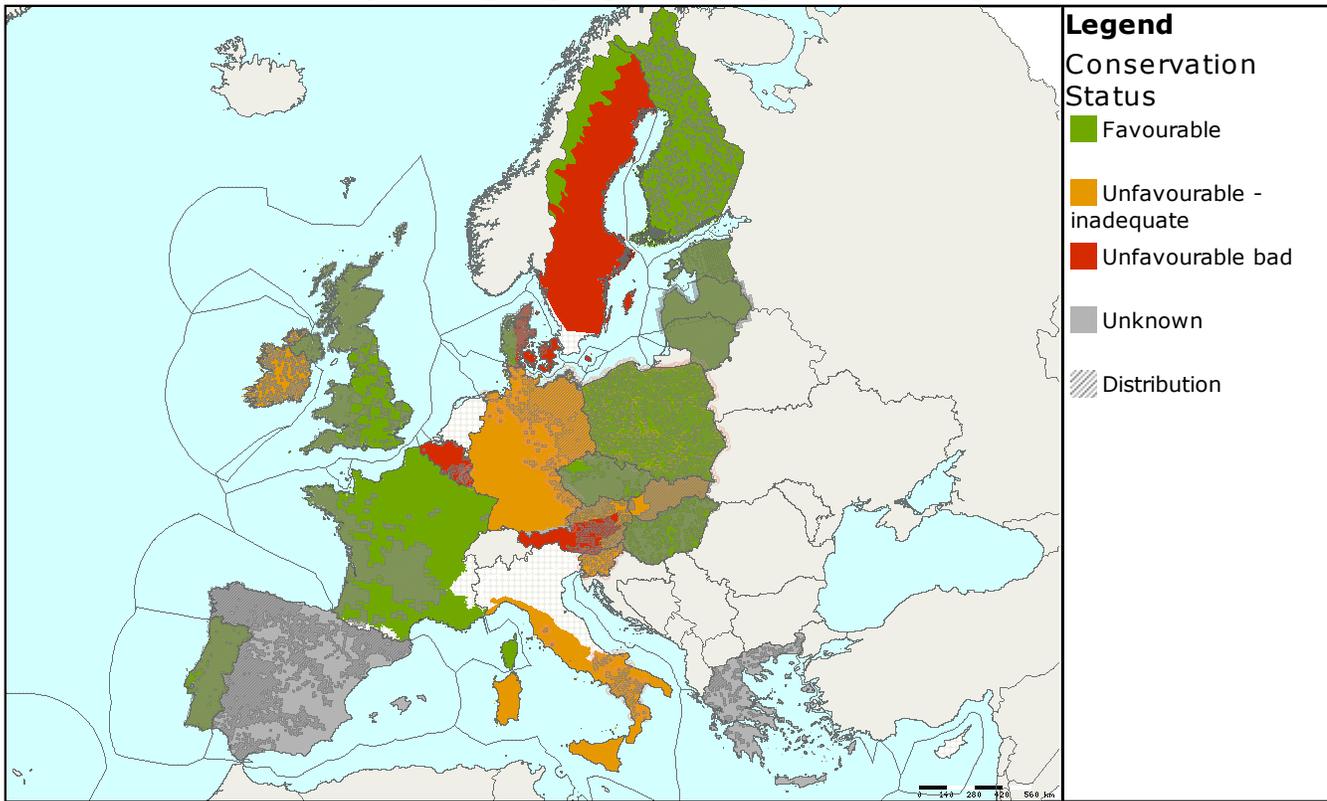
## Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	> 958 grids	
EU25	ATL	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	4166 grids	
EU25	BOR	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	> 2540 grids	
EU25	CON	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	5078 grids	
EU25	MED	Unfavourable bad	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable bad	3671 grids	
EU25	PAN	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	1065 grids	+

The Eurasian otter lives in a wide variety of aquatic habitats all across the Europe. Major pressures are habitat fragmentation and vulnerability of aquatic habitats and poaching. The species was declining rapidly in the past but the situation is changing now. Parameter assessments show significant differences between the situations in each country for all the regions. Overall assessments are still 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Alpine, Atlantic and Continental regions and even 'unfavourable-bad' in Boreal. However situation is favourable in a number of countries with stable or increasing trends and good future prospects. In Pannonian region assessment is 'favourable' already. According to IUCN it is assessed as 'nearly threatened' due to historical declines in populations and the fact that if conservation actions for the species were stopped or reduced, the species would very quickly move back into a threatened category.

**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			
AT	ALP						30 - 100 indiv.	+	3
DE	ALP						1 - (1) x	X	3
ES	ALP						2 - 2 loc.	+	
FI	ALP						50 - 150 indiv.	=	2
PL	ALP						500 - 1000 indiv.	+	3
SE	ALP						40 - 60 x	=	2
SI	ALP						25 - 50 indiv.	X	3
SK	ALP						300 - 400 indiv.	=	2
BE	ATL						- 7 grids	=	2
DE	ATL						128 - (128) x	+	1
DK	ATL						117 - 117 grids	+	1
ES	ATL						490 - (490) loc.	=	2
FR	ATL						N/A x	+	2
IE	ATL						4536 - 9724 x	-	2
PT	ATL						N/A x	X	
UK	ATL						10395 - (10395) indiv.	+	3
EE	BOR						1700 - 2000 indiv.	+	2
FI	BOR						1800 - 2600 indiv.	+	1
LT	BOR						3000 - 4000 indiv.	=	2
LV	BOR						3000 - 4000 indiv.	=	2
SE	BOR						300 - 500 x	+	2
AT	CON						400 - 700 indiv.	+	1
BE	CON						(20) - 20 indiv.	-	3
CZ	CON						487 - 487 grids	+	1
DE	CON						790 - (790) x	+	2

MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
DK	CON						138 - 138 grids	+	1
FR	CON						N/A x	+	1
LU	CON						1 - (1) indiv.	-	1
PL	CON						10000 - 15000 indiv.	+	3
SI	CON						75 - 200 indiv.	=	2
EL	MED						317 - 317 grids	X	3
ES	MED						N/A x	X	
FR	MED						N/A x	+	2
IT	MED						317 - 317 loc.	+	1
PT	MED						2000 - 10000 indiv.	X	3
CZ	PAN						22 - 22 grids	+	1
HU	PAN						958 - 958 loc.	=	3
SK	PAN						100 - 200 indiv.	+	2

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>