



## Acipenser naccarii

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Species group</b>	Fish
<b>Regions</b>	Continental, Mediterranean

The Adriatic Sturgeon has had a large decline in Italian waters during the last decades due to over fishing, construction of dams that block the rivers where sturgeons spawn, water pollution and habitat destruction. It is listed as "critically endangered" in the Lista Rossa dei Vertebrati Italiani (IUCN, 2013) and in the IUCN Red List (Version 2013.2).

The species is present, at sea, at very shallow depths and is considered by some authors, as being capable of carrying out its entire biological cycle in freshwaters. This seems to be the case in Italian rivers of the continental region where individuals of this species are still observed. During the last years the national authorities have been working in improving the connectivity of the river systems; a fish bypass is namely planned for the Isola Serafini Dam. There are no recent observations of this species in marine waters and reintroduction activities have been carried out in the Parco del Delta del Po.

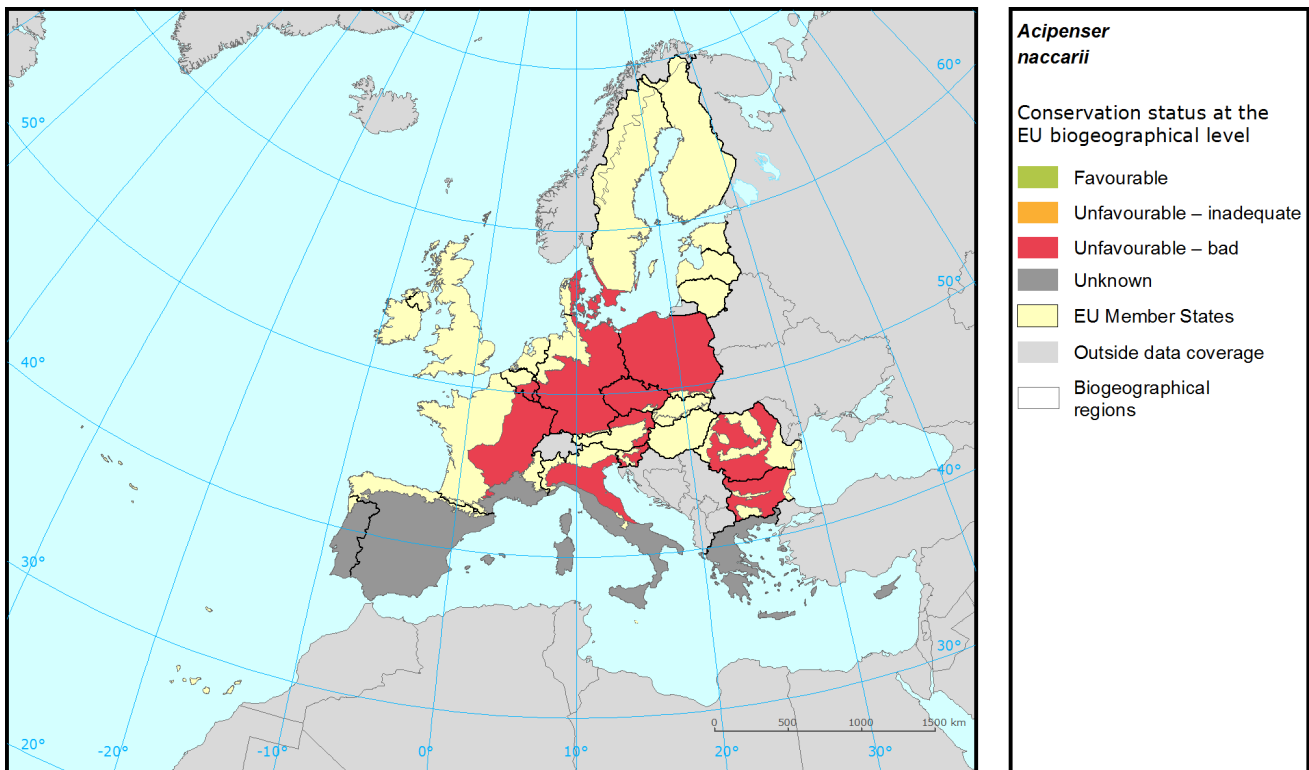
Its conservation status in the Continental region is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating.

In the Mediterranean region its status is 'unknown'. The Greek report (from 2001-2006) does not contain any data nor maps leading to the assessment of this species. The Adriatic Sturgeon is reported from old bibliography as being potentially present in the area of Corfu but no recent information is available. Considering the species' critically endangered status, its endemism to the Adriatic, and the fact that a population is still hypothesized to exist in nearby Albanian sites, it is crucial that range, population and distribution data be collected in the future, in order to fully ascertain, without doubt, its actual presence and conservation status in Greece.

# Species: *Acipenser naccarii*

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					
CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	100	U2	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	=		XX	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Acipenser naccarii*

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					
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	100.0	U2+	
GR	MED							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
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33

## 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

CON	
IT	x

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

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## 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
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	33
7.0	Other species management measures	33
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	33

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=Acipenser+naccarii>

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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.