Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Alburnus sarmaticus

Annex II
Priority No
Species group Fish

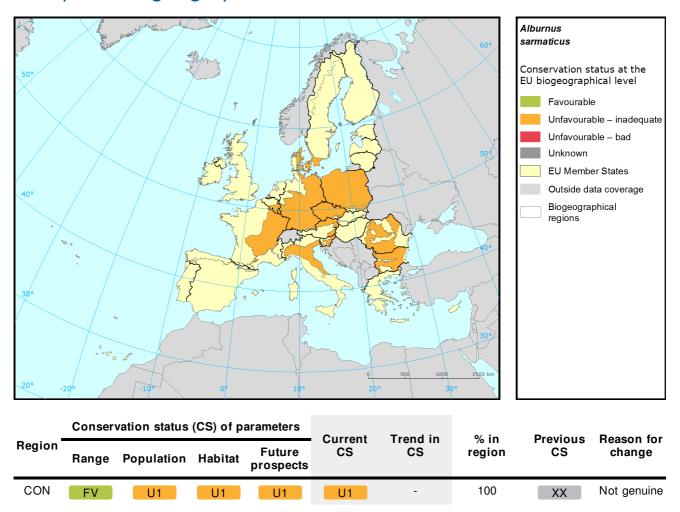
Regions Continental

Until recently the populations of this fish were considered to be *Chalcalburnus chalcoides*. According to current taxonomic knowledge *Chalcalburnus chalcoides* does not occur in the European Union. Its previous populations occurring in the Black sea basin are now classified as distinct species: *Alburnus sarmaticus*, *A. mento*, *A. mandrensis*, and *A. schischkovi*. *Alburnus sarmaticus* is a fish known from the Black Sea basin. Within the European Union it only occurs in Continental region. The species experienced sharp decline in the first half and middle of the 20th century all across its natural range. This decline was mainly connected to habitat fragmentation and loss of access to spawning areas. In present only two isolated populations (one in Ukraine and one in upper tributaries of Danube in Slovenia and Croatia) are known to persist (IUCN).

On contrary to the IUCN evaluation quite important population occurring in Danube was reported by Bulgaria. The species is considered possibly extinct in the neighboring Romania and was not reported from this country. The conservations status is evaluated as unfavourable –inadequate. This evaluation of Conservation Status covers both Danube population in Bulgaria and isolated population in Slovenia. The species is listed as critically endangered in the EU Red List, but this evaluation only covers still declining population in Slovenia.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS CS	region	CS	for change
ВG	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	91.7		
SI	CON	FV	U1	FV	XX	U1	х	8.3	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
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.	

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	100

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
BG	30
SI	100

See the endnotes for more information ii

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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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	33
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	17
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	17
4.3	Managing water abstraction	17
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	17

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=Alburnus+sarmaticus

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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.

ⁱⁱPercentage 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.