



## Aphanius fasciatus

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<b>Annex</b>	II
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Fish
<b>Regions</b>	Continental, Mediterranean

The Mediterranean Killifish lives mainly in brackish and salty waters, namely in coastal lagoons of the Mediterranean basin (France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, Malta, Cyprus and Greece, and from Egypt to eastern Algeria).

The species has an 'unfavourable-inadequate' conservation status in the Mediterranean region, mostly due to the poor habitat and future prospects in Italy; however, its status in Greece (based on the 2001-2007 report) is 'favourable'. In Cyprus the species only occurs in the Akrotiri Salt Lake, which is in the Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area (i.e. technically not EU). Main pressures are changes in water salinity, marine pollution, conversion of salt pans and natural drying out of lagoons.

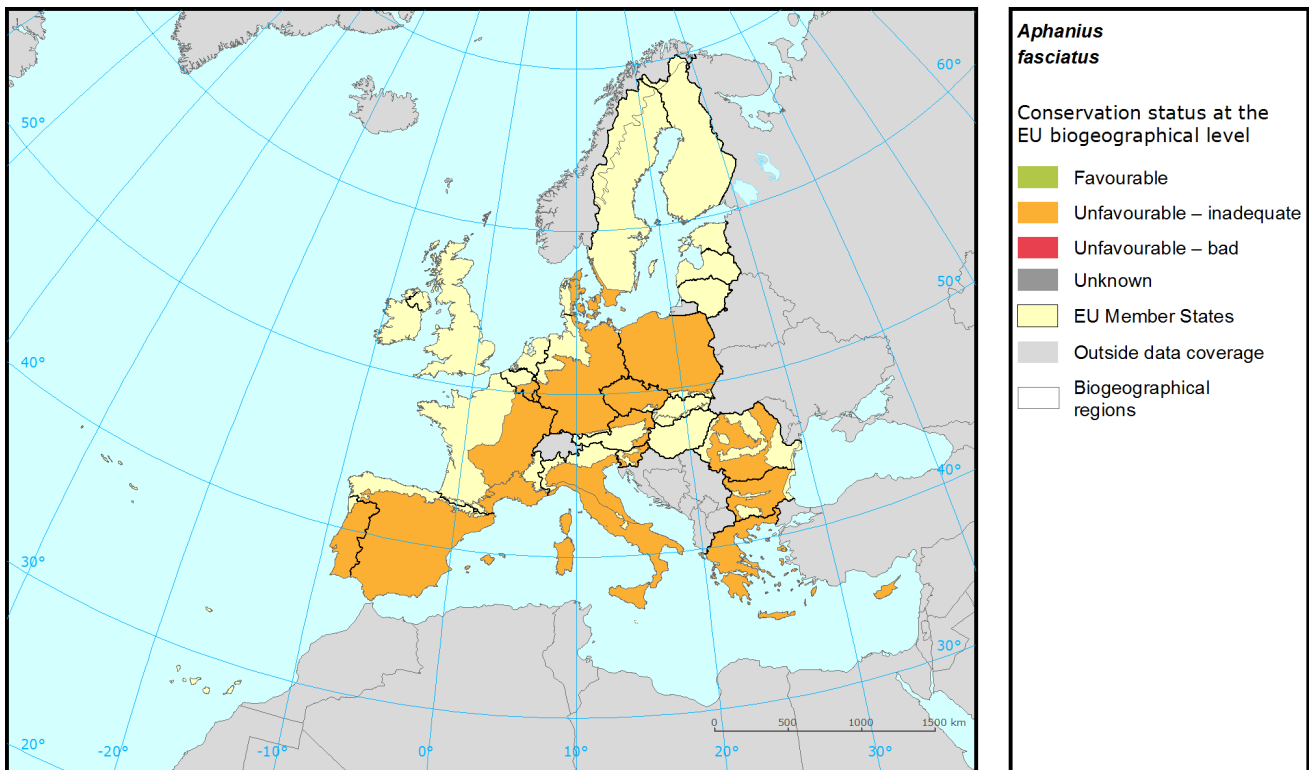
Its status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' in the Continental region, mostly due to the poor habitat and future prospects in Italy; however, its status in Slovenia is 'favourable', which is a genuine improvement since the last report six years ago. Main pressures are changes in water salinity, marine pollution and natural drying out of lagoons.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/1847/0>, consulted 17 April 2014).

# Species: *Aphanius fasciatus*

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	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	14	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	86	U1	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Aphanius fasciatus*

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	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	84.2	U1	No data
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.8	U1+	Genuine
CY	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
FR	MED	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	+	5.0	U1	
GR	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		40.0	FV	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	52.5	U1	No data
MT	MED	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	2.5	U1	Better data

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
K01	Abiotic natural processes	20
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	10
B03	Forest exploitation	10
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
I02	Problematic native species	10
J01	Fire and fire suppression	10

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	36
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	9
B03	Forest exploitation	9
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
K01	Abiotic natural processes	9

## 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	MED
<b>CY</b>		x
<b>FR</b>		x
<b>IT</b>	x	x
<b>MT</b>		100
<b>SI</b>	100	

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

## 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	40
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	20

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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=Aphanius+fasciatus>

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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.