



## Barbus meridionalis

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<b>Annex</b>	II, V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Fish
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Note: *Barbus meridionalis* Risso, 1827 (Mediterranean Barbel) is now considered to be restricted to north-eastern Spain and southern France (<http://www.fishbase.org/summary/5424>, consulted 23 April 2014).

However, the 2007-2012 reports for *B. meridionalis* include the following species: *B. petenyi* (Romania, Bulgaria), *B. balcanicus* (Italy, Slovenia, Danube drainage, Aegean basin), *B. carpathicus* (Danube drainage, Vistula drainage), *B. caninus* (Adriatic basin of Italy and Switzerland), *B. peloponnesicus* (endemic to western Greece), *B. rebeli* (Adriatic drainage of Montenegro, Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Greece). All these species are classified by IUCN as 'least concern', except *B. caninus* classified 'endangered' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/2592/0>, consulted 23 April 2014).

The Mediterranean barbel lives in clear waters over sand and gravel, and feeds upon small invertebrates. Its conservation status is "unfavourable-inadequate" in the Mediterranean region as a whole, but also in France and Spain; in Italy its status is worse (unfavourable-bad), but these populations are now recognised as another barbel species (*Barbus caninus*) (<http://www.fishbase.us/summary/5424>, consulted April 2014). Main pressures impacting on the conservation status of the species are water pollution and abstraction (for irrigation), changes in hydraulic conditions (e.g. canalisation, dams), and invasive alien species.

In the Alpine region, the 'species' has an 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating conservation status; however, its status is 'unfavourable-bad' in Austria (where there are doubts about the taxonomic status of the species) and Italy, and 'favourable' in Bulgaria and Slovenia.

In the Atlantic region, the Mediterranean Barbel is known only from France with a few localities. Its conservation status is "unfavourable-inadequate".

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

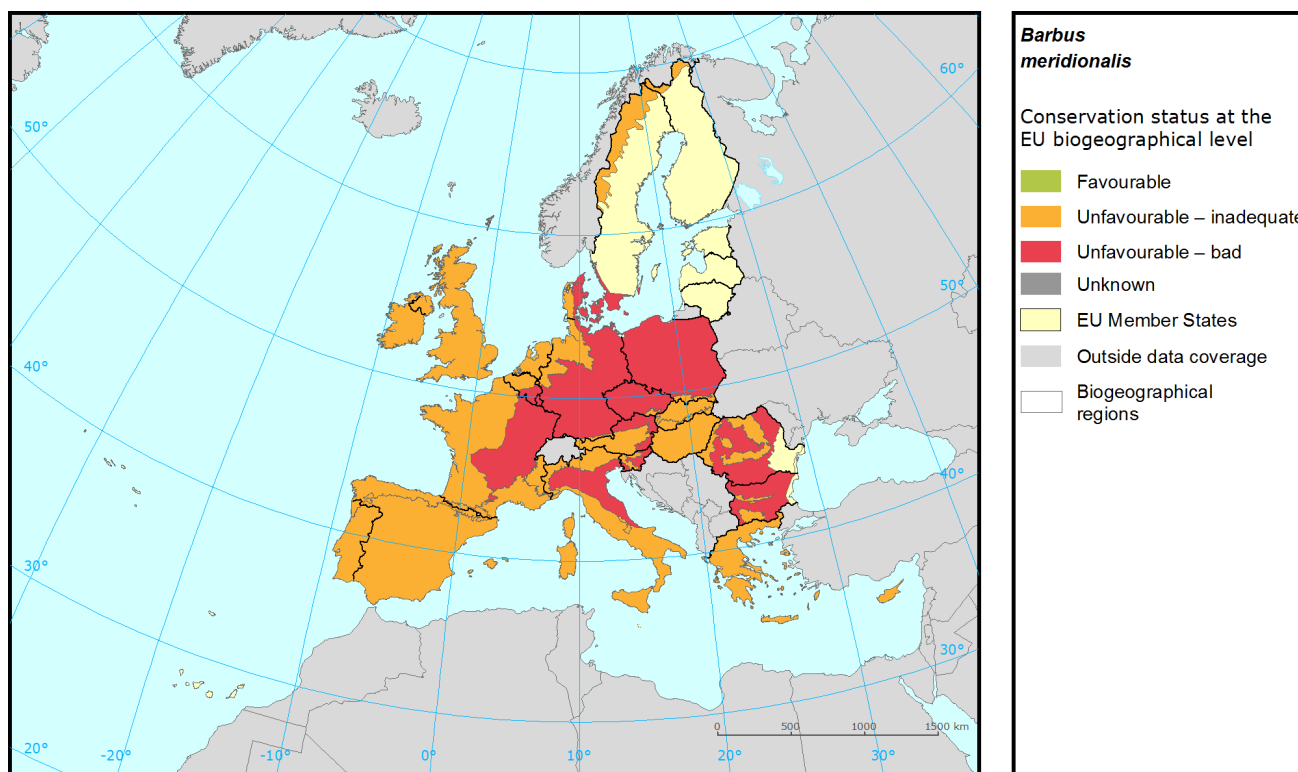
The conservation status of the 'species' is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating in the Pannonian region; the Hungarian populations were reported as *Barbus peloponnesius petenyi*.

Main pressures are water abstraction and deviation, and changes in hydraulic conditions (e.g. canalisation, dams).

# Species: *Barbus meridionalis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

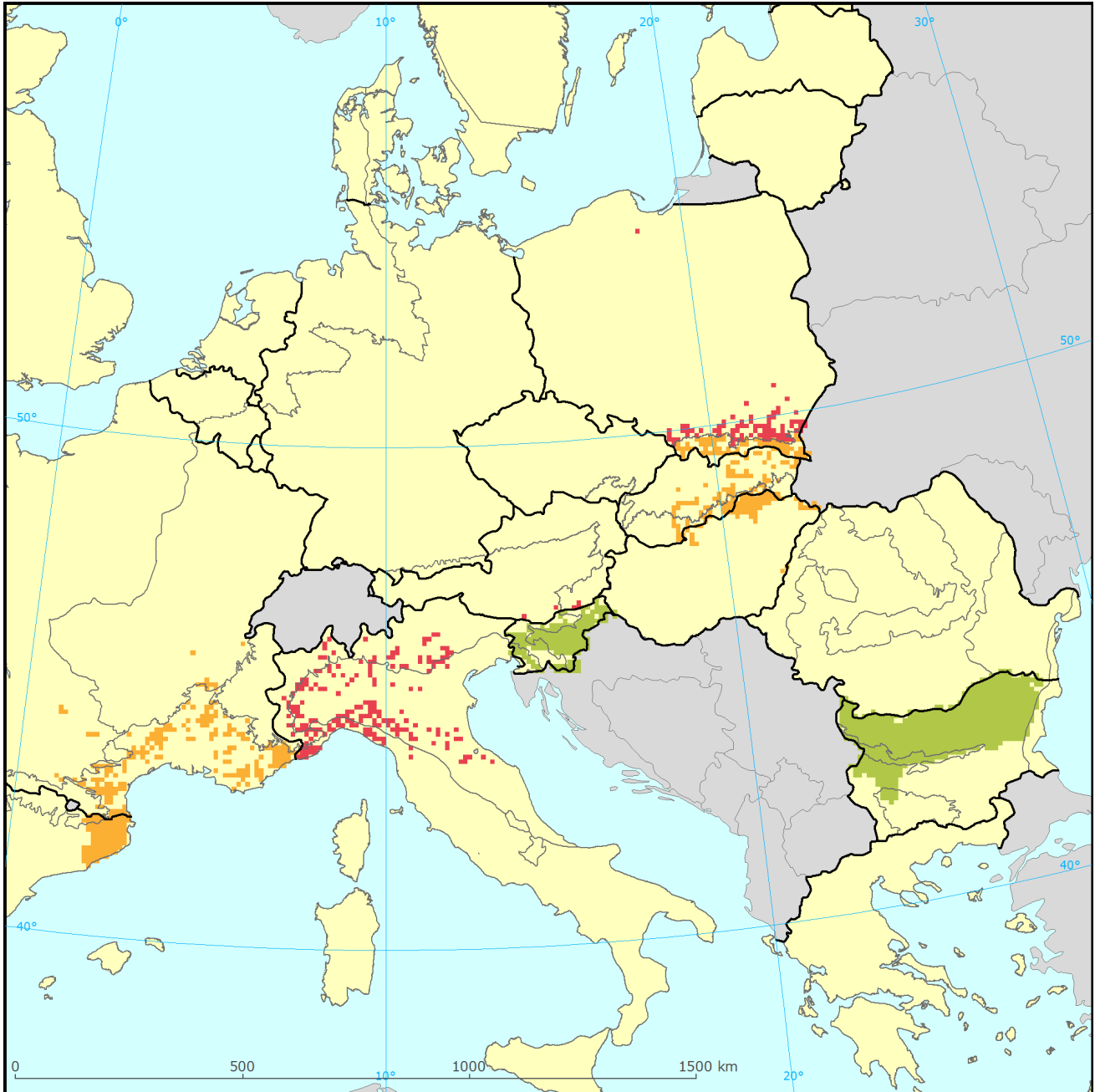


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	-	18	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	Not genuine
ATL	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	x	0.59	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	
CON	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	-	56	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	
MED	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	-	19	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	Not genuine
PAN	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	-	6	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	Not genuine

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

Species: *Barbus meridionalis*  
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



***Barbus meridionalis***

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.

# Species: *Barbus meridionalis*

## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.7		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		21.4		
ES	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.8	XX	
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	18.1	U1-	Better data
PL	ALP	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1	x	23.5	U2	Better data
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x			
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.9	U1	Changed method
SK	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	19.6	XX	Better data
FR	ATL	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	100.0	U1	
AT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.4	U2	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		62.7		
FR	CON	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	1.6	U1	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	12.0	U1-	Better data
PL	CON	XX	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	9.3	U2	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=			
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.1	U1	Changed method
ES	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	27.9	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	59.9	U1	
IT	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	12.2	U1-	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	69.0	FV	Changed method
SK	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	31.0	XX	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.

# Species: *Barbus meridionalis*

## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	57
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	22
I01	Invasive alien species	9
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
I03	Introduced species/genes	4

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	48
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	26
I01	Invasive alien species	10
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
I03	Introduced species/genes	3

## 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

	ALP	ATL	CON	MED	PAN
<b>AT</b>	100		10		
<b>BG</b>	70		20		
<b>ES</b>	50			14	
<b>FR</b>		100*	0	10	
<b>HU</b>					94
<b>IT</b>	x		x	x	
<b>PL</b>	39		8		
<b>RO</b>	100		100		
<b>SI</b>	37		18		
<b>SK</b>	50				50

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

# Species: *Barbus meridionalis*

## 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
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	28
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	21
4.3	Managing water abstraction	12
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	12
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	9
7.0	Other species management measures	7
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	2

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=Barbus+meridionalis>

# Species: *Barbus meridionalis*

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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.