European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



Cottus gobio

Annex	11
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The bullhead is a freshwater fish distributed across six biogeographical regions in Europe. It lives on clean and well-oxygenated gravel and rock bottoms in streams, rivers and lakes, in estuaries and in shallow brackish waters of the Baltic Sea.

In Alpine region it is widely distributed with favourable status in all parameters in most countries. The overall status is however 'unfavourable-inadequate' due to unfavourable situation in Italy and Spain and unfavourable future prospects in Bulgaria. For Atlantic region it is also widely distributed but the status is unfavourable in 5 of 6 MS. The overall status in the region in 2013 is 'unfavourable-inadequate. In the Continental region it is reported from 12 member states having favourable status in 7, 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic and France, and in Italy it is 'unfavourable-bad'. The overall status in the region in 2013 is 'unfavourable-inadequate. For Boreal region overall status is favourable despite being 'unfavourable-inadeguate' in Estonia and 'unfavourable-bad' in Latvia. In Mediterrenean region species only occurs in France and here it is assessed as unfavourableinadequate'. In pannonian region species is only present in Hungary and Slovakia and here situation is assessed as unfavourable-badCompared to 2007 the assessment have changed in several regions. Status has changed due to taxonomic review and new data from unknown to unfavourable-inadequate in the Atlantic region, and from favourable to unfavourableinadequate in the Continental region. The change from unfavourable-inadequate to unfavourable-bad in Pannonian region is however a genuine change due to decreasing population in Slovakia.

Main threats identified are management of aquatic and bank vegetation, invasive species and pollution from agricultural activities. IUCN assess this species as Least Concern but note that there might be a problem with taxonomy and maybe this species is in fact several separate species.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

_	Conser	vation status	(CS) of p	arameters	Current	Trond in	% in	Proviouo	Reason for change
Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	
ALP	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	10	U1	
ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	21	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	36	FV	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	33	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.65	U1	
PAN	FV	U2	U1	XX	U2	-	0.28	U1	Genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



eottus gobio								
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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		Conservation status of parameters			rvation status of parameters			a/ •	_ .	_ /
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
AT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.2	FV	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	5.5		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.2	FV	
ES	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.5	U1	Better data
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV			7.8	FV	
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	21.5	U1	No data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.5	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.4		
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.3	U1	Better data
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.3	XX	Better data
BE	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	1.7	U1+	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		10.4	FV	Better data
ES	ATL	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	0.2	XX	Better data
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	32.5	FV	Changed method
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	7.9	U1	Genuine
UK	ATL	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		47.3	XX	
EE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.2	XX	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		56.5	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.1	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	U2	XX	XX	U2	=	4.9	FV	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		21.2	FV	
AT	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	4.1	U1	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.1	FV	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	8.2		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	4.5	U1+	Genuine
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		38.4	FV	
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	22.8	FV	Better data
IT	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	2.9	U1	Better data
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.6	FV	
PL	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		9.5	FV	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.1		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	FV	
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.4	U1	Better data

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	Cons	servation state	ameters	Current	Trond in	9/ in	Provious	Posson for	
MS Regio	n Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
FR MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U1	
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	64.5	U1	Better data
SK PAN	FV	U2	U1	XX	U2	-	35.5	U1-	Genuine

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	45
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	18
H01	Pollution to surface waters	16
101	Invasive alien species	7
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	7
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	2
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	2

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	39
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
H01	Pollution to surface waters	11
101	Invasive alien species	7
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	5
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	2
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	2
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2
H02	Pollution to groundwater	2

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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	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
AT	10			25		
BE		45		67		
BG	60			20		
CZ				54		
DE	90	2		50		
EE			70			
ES	100	50				
FI			Х			
FR	0	10		32	7	
HU						100
IT	х			Х		
LT			100			
LU				46		
LV			5			
NL		45				
PL	х			7		
RO	100			100		
SE	22		11	19		
SI	45			16		
SK	20					5
UK		12				

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	24
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	19
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	11
4.3	Managing water abstraction	8
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	4
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	2
7.0	Other species management measures	2
6.0	Other spatial measures	1

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=Cottus+gobio

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¹Assessment 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.

"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.