Gymnocephalus schraetzer

Annex	II, V
Priority	No
Species group	Fish
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian, Steppic

The striped ruffe is a fish species of the Danube river basin. It lives on open sand and mud bottom of large rivers with moderate current.

In Continental region, species is reported from five member states. In Austria, Germany and Romania status is unfavourable- inadequate. In Bulgaria status is favourable while all parameters are considered unknown in Slovakia. Compared to assessment 2007, two new countries are reporting, Romania and Bulgaria, Germany has changed assessment from unknown to unfavourable- inadequate due to more accurate data while Slovakia has changed the opposite way due to less accurate data in 2013. Overall conclusion is however the same in 2007 and 2013; unfavourable- inadequate.

In Pannonian region, species is reported from four countries, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. In Hungary, covering c.a. 75% of the distribution area, all parameters are considered "favourable". In the next largest population, Romania, (15% of the distribution area) range is considered "favourable" the rest unfavourable-inadequate. In Slovakia and Czech Republic all parameters are classified as "unfavourable-bad". Compared to assessment in 2007 the overall status in Hungary has changed from unfavourable-inadequate to favourable due to increased knowledge. For the same reason status in Slovakia has changed from unknown to "unfavourable-bad". In Czech Republic the status is the same in 2007 and 2013 "unfavourable-bad". Romania was not present in EU in 2007 but the 2013 assessment is unfavourable-inadequate. Overall status in the region 2013 is unfavourable-inadequate the same status as in 2007.

For the Black Sea region and Steppic region reported only by Romania and assessed as "Unfavourable-inadequate" due to inadequate population size and unfavourable future prospects. There is no report from 2007 since RO joined EU after this report
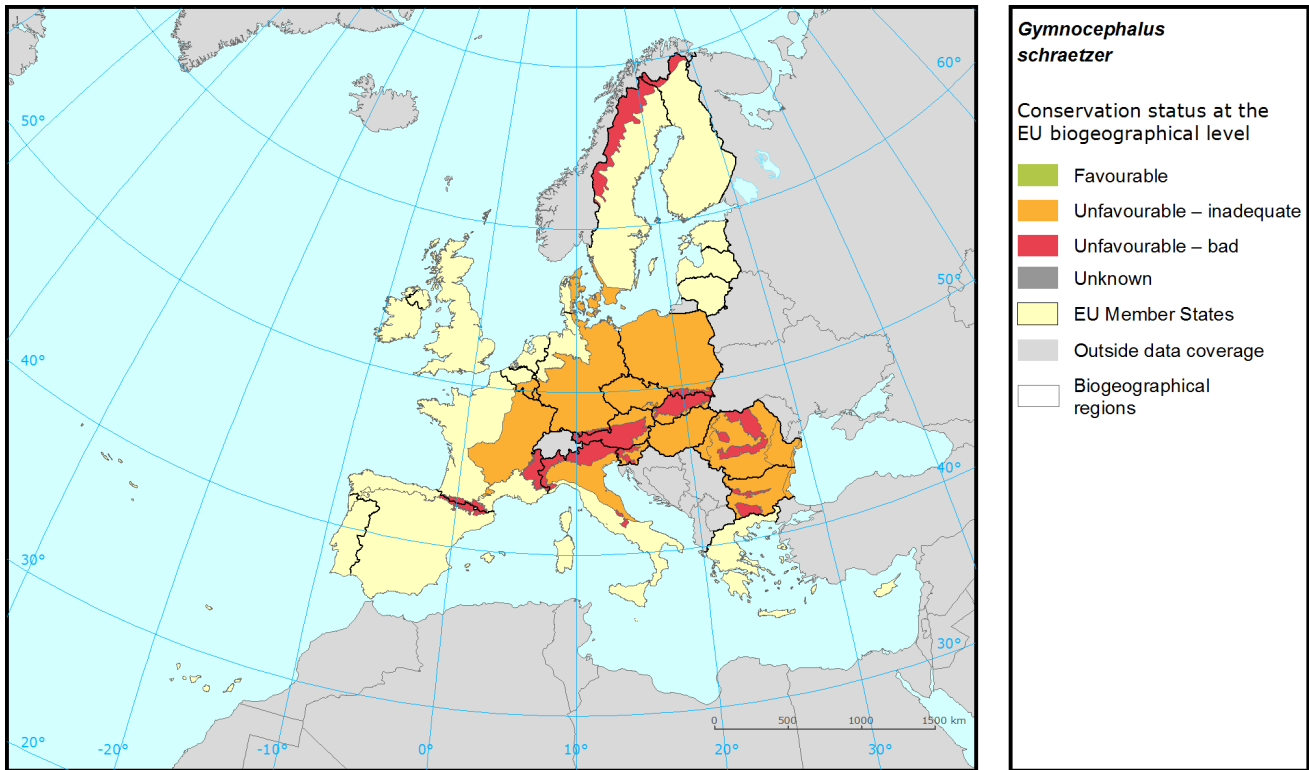
For Alpine region reported only by Slovakia. In 2007 all parameters were unknown, however due to better information Population & Future prospects are assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' and Range and Habitat quality are 'unfavourable-inadequate' resulting in an overall status of 'unfavourable-bad'.

Main threats listed are human impact in hydraulic conditions resulting in migration barriers. IUCN status of the species is 'least concern'.

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	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.65	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	2	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	33	U1	
PAN	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	40	U1	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	24	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Species: *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Gymnocephalus schraetzer

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: *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*

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					
SK	ALP	XX	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	100.0	XX	Better data
RO	BLS	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	21.6	U1	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.8		
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	5.2	XX	Better data
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	41.8		
SI	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.6	U1	Changed method
CZ	PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	1.1	U2	Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		75.1	U1	Better data
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	15.1		
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	8.6	XX	Better data
RO	STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	56
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
H01	Pollution to surface waters	6
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	6

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	53
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
H01	Pollution to surface waters	7
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	7

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	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
AT			75		
BG			30		
CZ				100	
DE			83		
HU				90	
RO		100	100	100	100
SI			100		
SK	x			x	

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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	36
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	16
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	8
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
4.3	Managing water abstraction	4
6.0	Other spatial measures	4
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	4
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	4

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=Gymnocephalus+schraetzer

[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.