



Lampetra planeri

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

The Brook Lamprey is freshwater fish from rivers of the North Sea drainage, Baltic basin, Atlantic and Mediterranean basins; it inhabits the middle and upper reaches of small streams and rivers, occasionally in lakes.

Its conservation status in the Alpine region is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status is 'favourable' in Sweden and 'unknown' in Poland. Main pressures are water pollution, canalisation, removal of sediments, recreational activities.

Its conservation status in the Atlantic region is also 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status is 'favourable' in Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom, and 'unfavourable-bad' in Belgium (and deteriorating) and the Netherlands (but improving). In Spain, two new populations have been discovered in this period (2009-2010), which are added to the only one previously known. Main pressures are water pollution, urbanisation, barriers to migration, removal of sediments, agricultural intensification and drying out.

In the Continental region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' with positive range, population and habitat trends; however, its status is 'favourable' in Belgium, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and 'unfavourable-bad', and deteriorating, in Austria and Italy. Main pressures are small hydropower projects (weirs), dredging, sand and gravel extraction, canalisation and water deviation, and water pollution.

Its conservation status in the Mediterranean region is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating in Italy; presence of the species in the French Mediterranean region was not confirmed. According to the report from Portugal, the species was recently confirmed in the Mondego, Lis, Tejo and Sado basins; *L. planeri* includes a complex of cryptic species each one occupying smaller geographical scales than *L. planeri*; currently, three new *Lampetra* species are being described: *L. alavariensis* (Esmoriz and Vouga), *L. auremensis* (Nabão), and *L. lusitanica* (Sado). Main pressures are sand and gravel extraction, water pollution, barriers to migration.

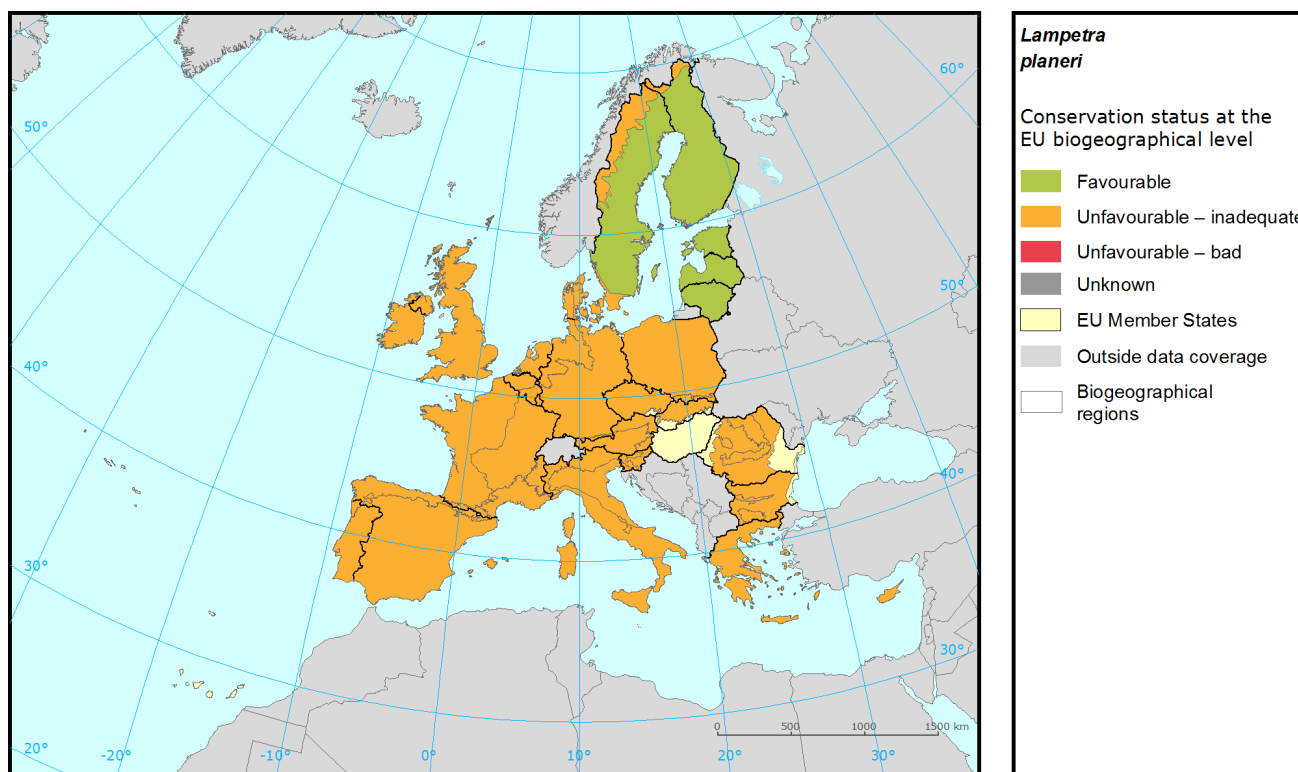
The only biogeographical region where the species has a 'favourable' conservation status is the Boreal region, where the species has stable range, population and habitat trends. Estonia did not submit a report on this species, which is listed in the Red Data Book of Estonia as 'care demanding' (http://www.zbi.ee/punane/liigid/selgroogsed_e.html, consulted 24 April 2014). Main pressures in parts of its range are water pollution, and small hydropower projects (weirs).

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/11213/0>, consulted on 24 April 2014).

Species: *Lampetra planeri*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



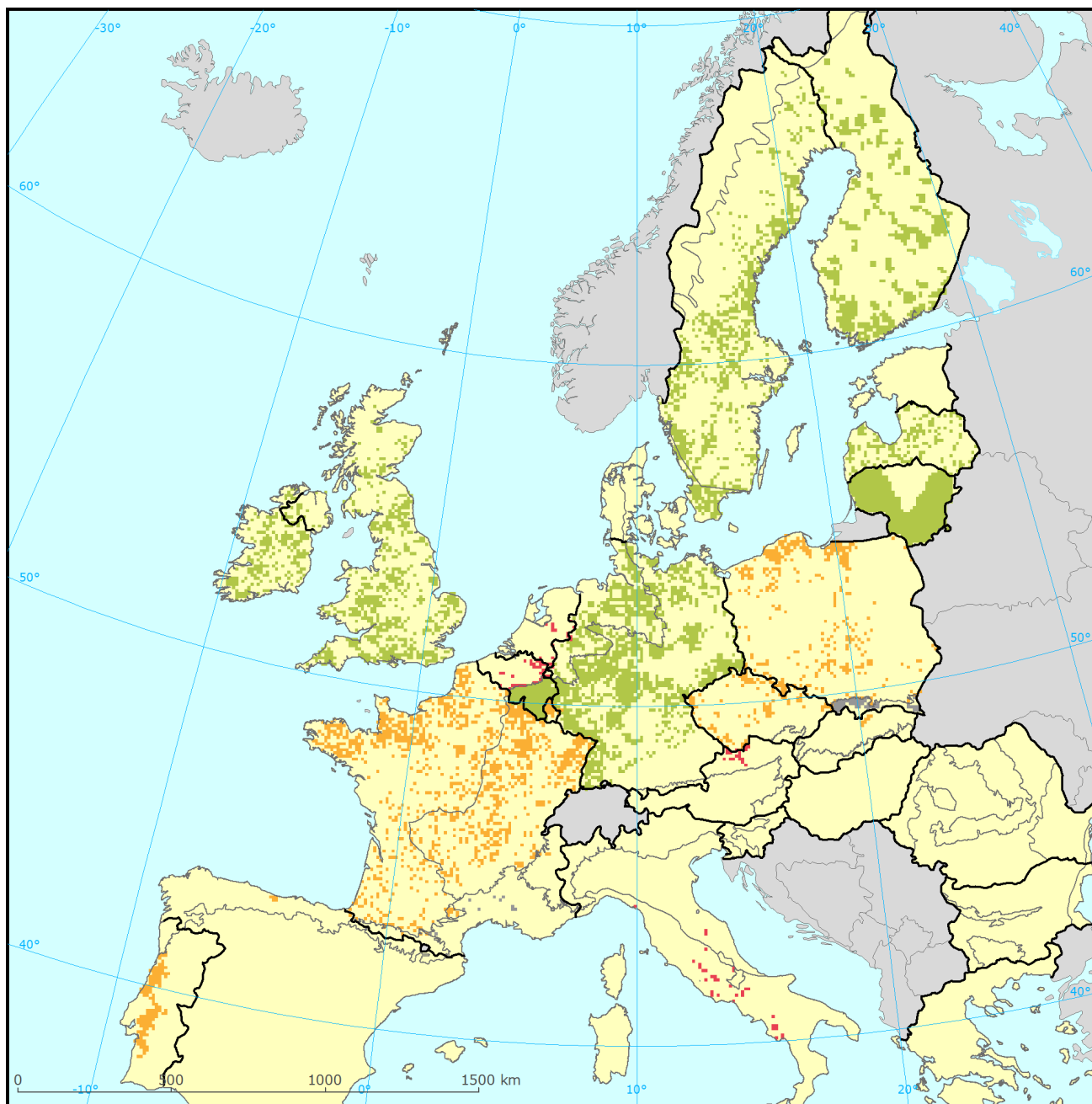
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	1	U1	
ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	28	U1	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		32	FV	
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	36	U1	
MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	3	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Lampetra planeri*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Lampetra planeri

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: *Lampetra planeri*

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					
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	10.0	U1	
PL	ALP	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX		74.3	XX	
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7		
SK	ALP	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	10.0	XX	Better data
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	1.7	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		15.9	U1	Better data
DK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV			FV	
ES	ATL	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	0.4	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	34.4	XX	Changed method
IE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.0	FV	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	1.2	U2	
UK	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		34.4	U1+	Changed method
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.2	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.3	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		8.9	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		36.7		
AT	CON	XX	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.8	U2	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	FV	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	5.0	U1+	Genuine
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		45.9	U1	Better data
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV			FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	22.4	XX	Changed method
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	0.1	U2	Genuine
LU	CON	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.9	U1	
PL	CON	FV	XX	U1	FV	U1	+	15.4	FV	Better data
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.9		
FR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			U1	Changed method
IT	MED	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	21.1	U2	Genuine
PT	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	78.9	U2-	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	31
H01	Pollution to surface waters	20
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	18
C01	Mining and quarrying	9
H07	Other forms of pollution	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	2
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	2
K01	Abiotic natural processes	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
H01	Pollution to surface waters	22
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	16
C01	Mining and quarrying	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
H07	Other forms of pollution	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	2
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	2

Species: *Lampetra planeri*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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
AT				50	
BE		49		89	
CZ				50	
DE		10		62	
DK		x		x	
ES		33			
FI			x		
FR	x	0		0	
IE		9			
IT				x	x
LT			100		
LU				60	
LV			4		
NL		50			
PL	x			x	
PT					x
SE	x		x	x	
SK	20				
UK		26			

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Lampetra planeri*

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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	20
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	20
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	8
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
4.3	Managing water abstraction	6
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	4
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	4
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	2
6.0	Other spatial 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=Lampetra+planeri>

Species: *Lampetra planeri*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.