



Leuciscus souffia

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

The Souffia is a freshwater fish from the carps family occurring in several drainages of the Mediterranean basin: Aude and Var drainages (France, Switzerland), Soca drainage (Italy, Slovenia), Uppermost Rhine drainage (Germany, Switzerland), Danube drainage (western tributaries of Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and upper Tisza system (Romania, Ukraine); records from Bulgaria (Aegean basin) based on misidentification according to Fishbase. The Souffia inhabits middle reaches of streams and rivers with clear water, swift current and gravel bottom. The valid name is *Telestes souffia* (Risso, 1827) (<http://www.fishbase.us/summary/Leuciscus-souffia.html>, consulted 24 April 2014).

Its conservation status in the Alpine region is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating; however, its status is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating in Austria, and 'favourable' in Bulgaria and Italy. Main pressures are small hydropower projects (weirs), water pollution, recreational activities, invasive alien species, canalisation and water deviation, and sand and gravel extraction.

In the Continental region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating; however, its status is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating in Austria, and 'favourable' in Slovenia. The status in Italy deteriorated from 'favourable' in 2001-2006 to 'unfavourable-inadequate' in 2007-2012. Main pressures are small hydropower projects (weirs), water pollution, recreational activities, canalisation and water deviation, and sand and gravel extraction.

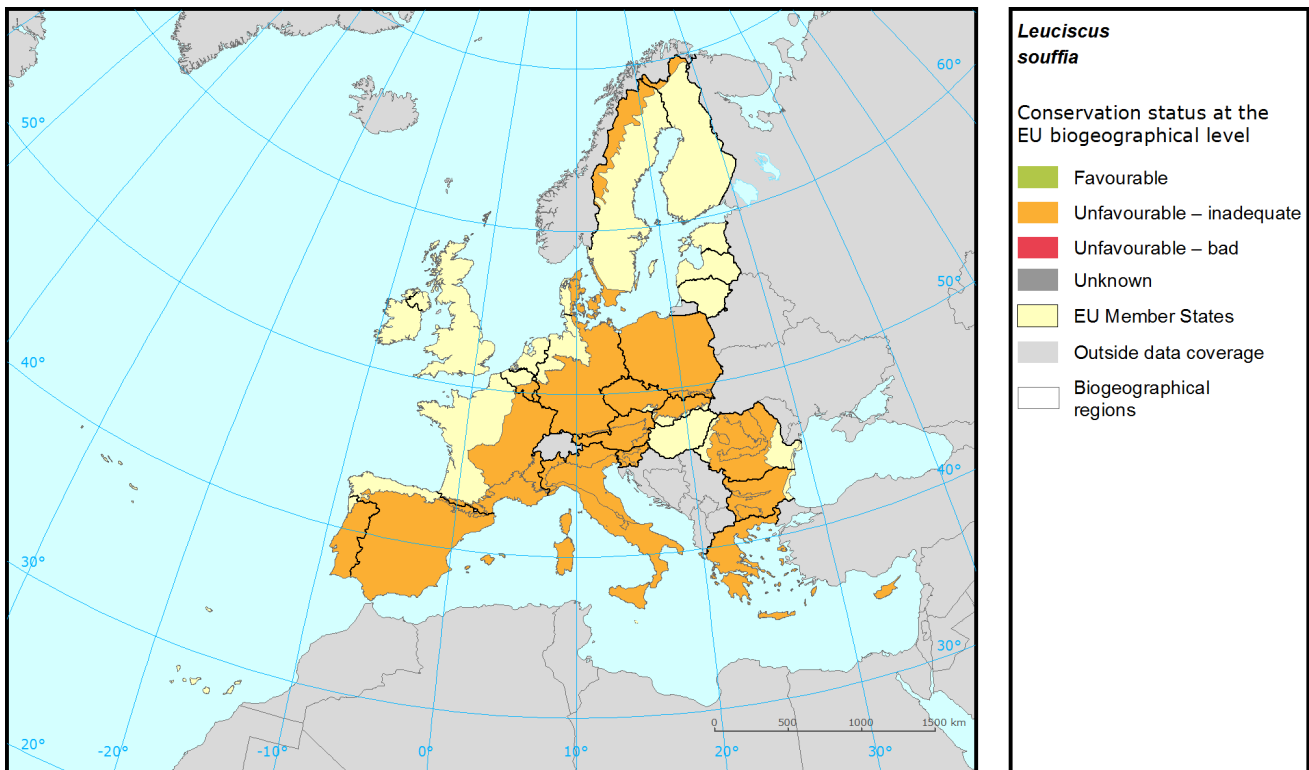
Its conservation status in the Mediterranean region is 'unfavourable-inadequate'. The status in Italy deteriorated from 'favourable' in 2001-2006 to 'unfavourable-inadequate' in 2007-2012. Main pressures are reduction of habitat connectivity, and recreational activities.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/61397/0>, consulted on 24 April 2014).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



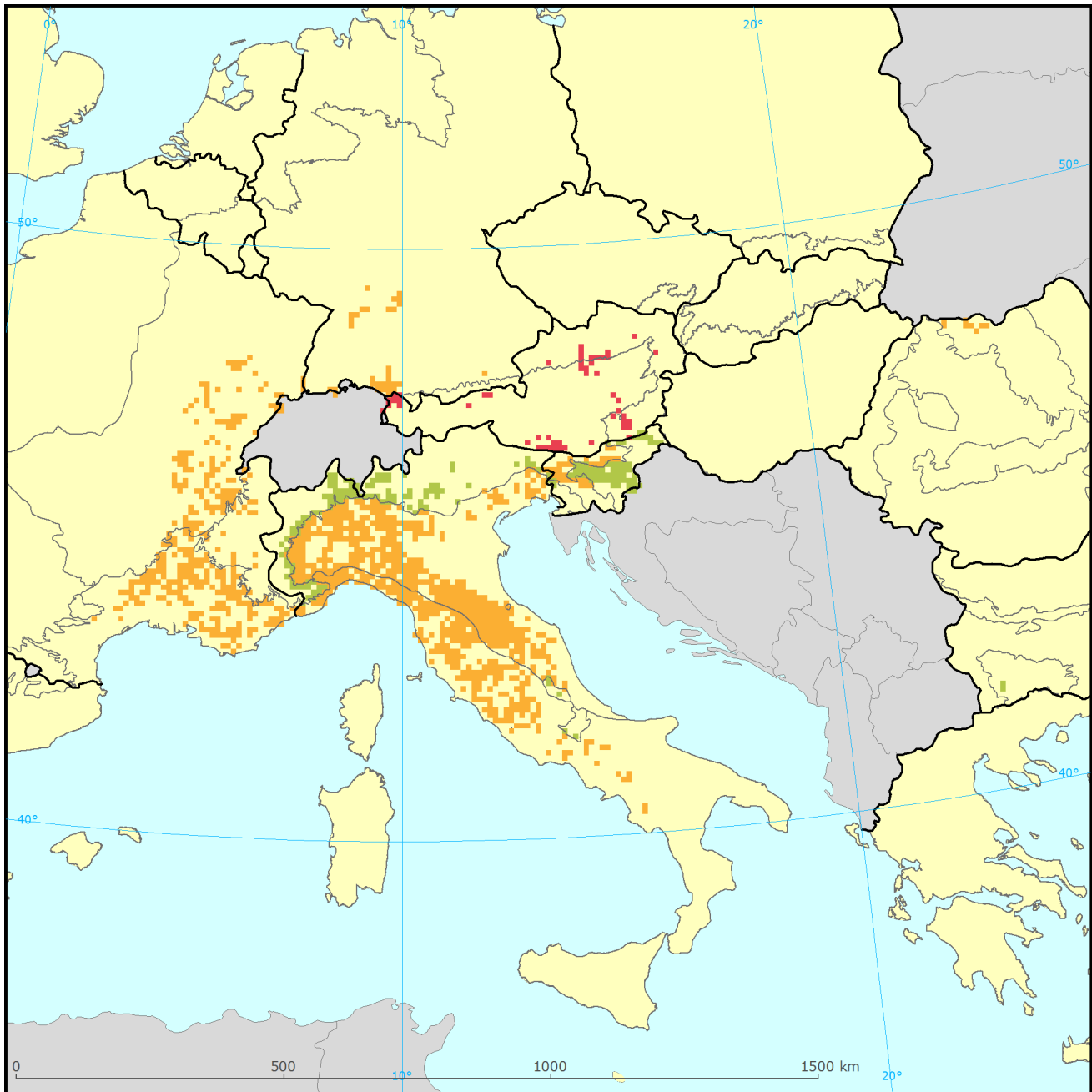
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16	U2	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	50	U1	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	34	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Leuciscus souffia

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					
AT	ALP	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	15.0	U2	Changed method	
BG	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV		1.0			
FR	ALP	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	10.0	U1		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		55.0	FV		
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	4.0			
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	15.0	U1		
AT	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	3.2	U2	Changed method	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4.0	FV	Better data	
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	18.5	U1		
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	64.5	FV	Genuine	
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.8	U1	Better data	
FR	MED	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	42.4	U1		
IT	MED	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	57.6	FV	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	10
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	7
H02	Pollution to groundwater	7
I01	Invasive alien species	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	24
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	24
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	12
H01	Pollution to surface waters	12
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	12
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
H02	Pollution to groundwater	8

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	CON	MED
AT	50	40	
BG	100		
DE		88	
FR	45	100	32
IT	x	x	x
RO	100		
SI	49	18	

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	33
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	13
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	13
7.0	Other species management measures	13
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	13
4.3	Managing water abstraction	7
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	7

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=Leuciscus+souffia>

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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.