European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



Rhodeus sericeus amarus

Annex Priority Species group	ll No Fish Alpina Atlantia Plack San Paraal Continental Maditerrangen
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

This freshwater fish is a relatively abundant species from the carp family occurs in central and eastern Europe in still or slow-flowing water with dense aquatic vegetation. The currently accepted scientific name for this species is *Rhodeus amarus* (Bloch, 1782) http://www.fishbase.org/summary/4483

Its conservation status is 'favourable' in the Alpine region; however, its status in Slovenia and Austria (where the taxonomic status of the species is not fully clear) is 'unfavourableinadequate'; in Germany the status is 'unknown'. Major pressures are infilling of water bodies, other modifications of structures of water courses, and removal of aquatic and bank vegetation.

In the Atlantic region its conservation status is also 'favourable', which is a genuine improvement since the previous assessment; however, its status in the Netherlands is still 'unfavourable-inadequate' but improving. Major pressures in parts of its Atlantic distribution are modifications of structures of water courses, agricultural intensification and continuous urbanisation.

The conservation status of this fish is 'favourable' in the Continental region; however, its status varies in the different countries of the Continental region: 'unknown' in Belgium, 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Austria, Luxembourg and Romania, 'unfavourable-bad' in the Czech Republic, and 'favourable' in the other countries. In 2007, the species was assessed as 'unfavourable-bad'; the change of status is due in part to a genuine improvement in a few countries (particularly in Germany), but also to the inclusion of Bulgaria and Romania in the present assessment. Main pressures in the Continental region are infilling of water bodies, modification of structures of water courses, canalisation and water deviation, and water abstraction.

Its conservation status is 'favourable' in the Pannonian region; however, its status in the Czech Republic and Romania is 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Major pressures in parts of its Pannonian distribution are reduction of habitat connectivity, loss of specific habitat features, water abstraction, canalisation and water deviation.

The conservation status of this fish is 'favourable' in the Mediterranean region, where there are no major pressures affecting its conservation status.

In the Boreal region its status is 'favourable', with stable range and positive population trend. There are no major pressures affecting the conservation status of the species, but it is locally affected by water pollution and removal of aquatic vegetation.

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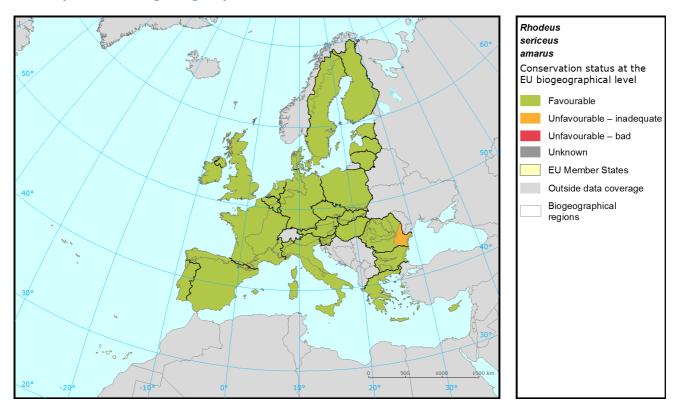
The conservation status of this fish is 'favourable' in the Black Sea region; however, the status in Romania is 'unfavourable-inadequate'. Main pressures are reduction of habitat connectivity (dams, weirs), and modification of hydrographic functioning.

In the Steppic region its conservation status is 'unfavourable-inadequate' mainly due to the removal of sediments and invasive alien species.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/135635/0).

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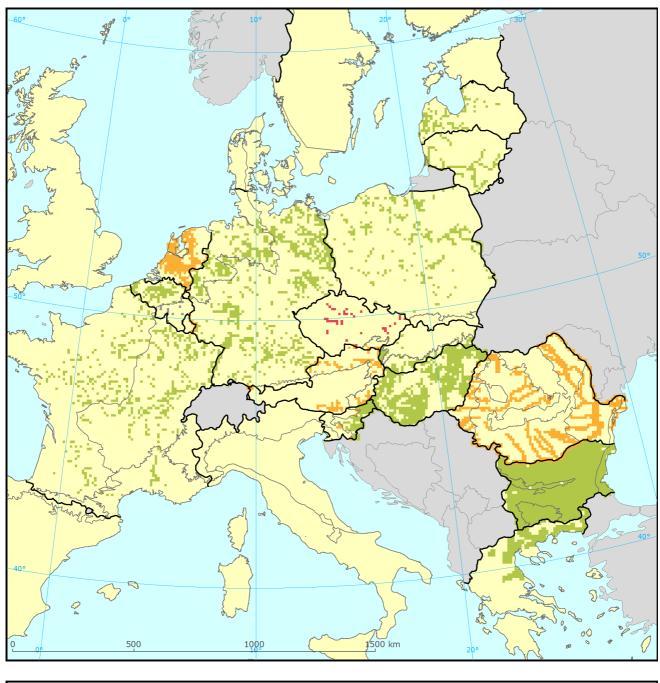
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



_	Conser	vation status	(CS) of p	arameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5	U1	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14	U1	Genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		53	U2	Genuine
MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		3	FV	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15	FV	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Rhodeus sericeus amarus						
Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level						
Favourable EU Member States Unfavourable - inadequate Outside data coverage Unfavourable - bad Biogeographical region Unknown Home States						

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					. .			_ .	- <i>'</i>
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
AT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	13.2	U1	Changed method
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		77.3		
DE	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	4.5	U1	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.0	FV	
BE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.0	FV	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.6	U1	Genuine
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.2	FV	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	29.1	U1	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		77.3		
RO	BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	22.7		
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		51.1	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		48.9	FV	
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.3	U1	Changed method
BE	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.5	U1-	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.6		
CZ	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	1.5	U2	Genuine
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.8	U1	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5	FV	
LU	CON	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	0.5	U2+	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.9	FV	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	16.9		
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.4	U1	Better data
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.4	FV	
GR	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		81.6	FV	
CZ	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.3	U1	Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		80.1	FV	
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	9.6		
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.0	FV	
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	45
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	24
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	10
K01	Abiotic natural processes	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	27
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	9
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	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	BLS	BOR	CON	MED	PAN	STE
AT	5				50			
BE		4			50			
BG	60		70		30			
CZ					54		90	
DE	х	3			66			
FR		х			Х	0		
HU							65	
LT				100				
LU					62			
LV				6				
NL		32						
PL					10			
RO			100		100		100	100
SI	86				38			
SK	х						20	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	24
4.3	Managing water abstraction	10
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	9
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	9
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	2
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	2
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	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=Rhodeus+sericeus+amarus

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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.