



## Thymallus thymallus

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<b>Annex</b>	V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Fish
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Marine Baltic, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The Grayling is a widespread freshwater fish from the salmon family that occurs in the Barent Sea basin (west of the Urals), Caspian, Black, Baltic, White and North Sea basins, Atlantic drainage (west of Loire), Rhône drainage, northern Adriatic basin east of Soca drainage; it has anadromous populations in the Baltic; the species was introduced in southern and central Finland. It inhabits submontane well oxygenated reaches of rivers with hard sand or stone bottom, cold and fast-flowing water, as well as cold clear lakes.

Its conservation status in the Alpine region is 'unfavourable-bad' and deteriorating; however, its status in Austria, France, Poland, Romania and Slovenia is 'unfavourable-inadequate', and 'favourable' in the Fennoscandian mountain rivers. Main pressures are renewable abiotic energy projects including small hydropower projects (weirs), removal of sediments, water abstraction and deviation, angling, climate change (higher temperatures), and predation.

In the Boreal region its status is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status in Latvia is 'unfavourable-bad' and in Lithuania and Sweden 'favourable'. Since the last reporting, its status deteriorated in Latvia, Finland and Sweden, namely on sea and coastal rivers in the last two countries. Main pressures are water pollution (nitrogen, phosphor/phosphates), peat extraction, dredging and modification of hydrographic functioning (weirs, reservoirs, river regulation).

Its conservation status in the Continental region is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating; however, its status in Austria, Denmark, France, Italy and Luxembourg is 'unfavourable-bad', and 'favourable' in Belgium. The conservation status worsened in Germany and the Czech Republic. Main pressures are renewable abiotic energy projects including small hydropower projects (weirs), removal of sediments, water abstraction and deviation, angling, climate change (higher temperatures), and predation. In the Pannonian region (Czech Republic) it is 'unfavourable-bad', which is a genuine deteriorating since last report (favourable in 2001-2006). According to the Czech report: *'The grayling is widely reared and stocked by fisheries organisations. Unfortunately, all this stock originates from limited number of individuals from few river basins and this can lead to decrease of intraspecific genetic diversity. Moreover, grayling populations are during last years decimated by overwintering cormorant flocks, which together with increased fishing pressure and altered habitat, cause decline or even extinction of some local populations. These natural populations are thereafter renewed from the artificial sources. Pressure and altered habitat, cause decline or even extinction of some local populations. These natural populations are thereafter renewed from the artificial sources.'*

In the Atlantic region its status is 'unfavourable-bad', which is a genuine deterioration since the last report ('unfavourable-inadequate' in 2001-2006). Main pressures are predation, water

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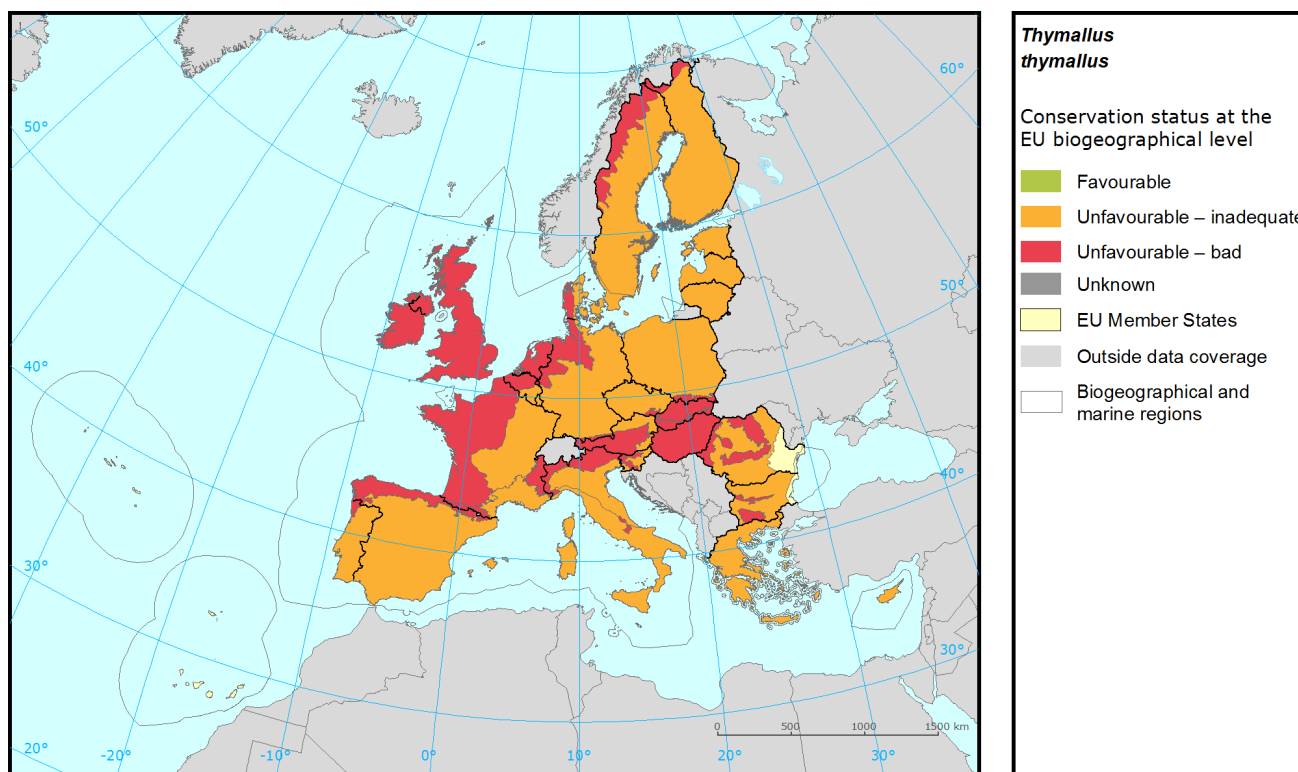
pollution (toxic chemicals, phosphor/phosphates) and modification of hydrographic functioning (weirs, reservoirs, river regulation).

Its conservation status in the Mediterranean region (lower Rhône drainage) is 'unfavourable-inadequate', where main pressures are water pollution and urbanisation.

It is classified by IUCN as 'least concern' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/21875/0> consulted 22 April 2014).

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

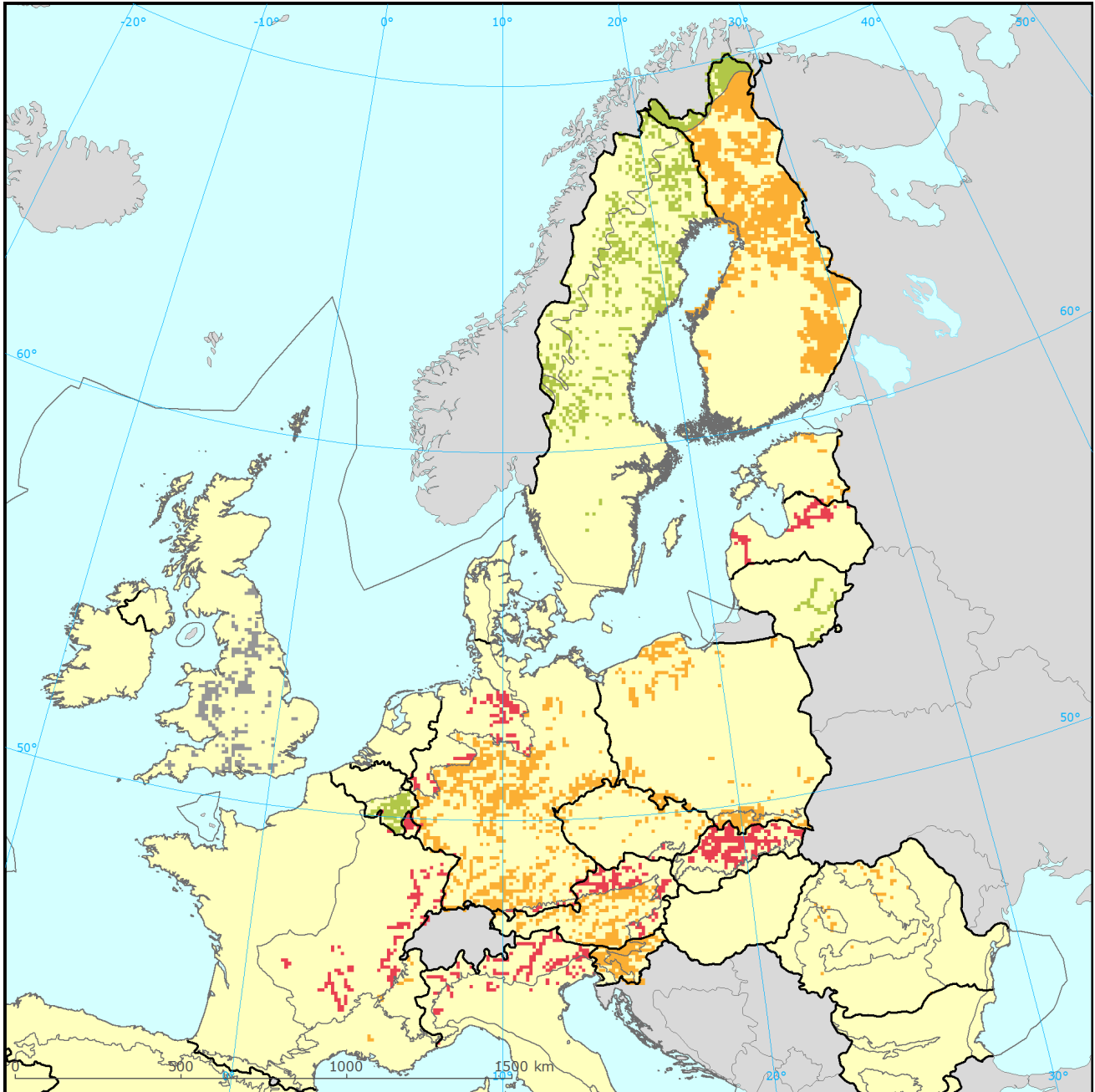


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	-	21	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	Genuine
ATL	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	x	7	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	Genuine
BOR	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	=	41	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	Not genuine
CON	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	-	31	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	
MED	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	=	0.1	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	
PAN	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	=	0.06	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	Genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>








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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Thymallus thymallus*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

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|---|--|
|  Favourable                |  EU Member States                   |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage              |
|  Unfavourable – bad        |  Biogeographical and marine regions |
|  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	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.5	U1	Changed method
DE	ALP	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	1.0	U2	Better data
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.0	FV	
FR	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.9	U2	Better data
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	10.5	U1-	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	5.7	U1	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.0		
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.0	FV	
SI	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	6.9	U1	
SK	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	17.4	U1	Genuine
DE	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	28.0	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	FV	U2	XX	U2	U2	x			
UK	ATL	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		72.0	XX	
EE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	1.8	U1	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	64.6	FV	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.1	FV	
LV	BOR	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	3.9	FV	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		27.5	U2	
AT	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	7.0	U2	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		4.8	FV	
CZ	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4.2	FV	Genuine
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	51.0	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	U2	XX	U2	U2	x			
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	=	9.7	U2	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	2.4	U1-	Better data
LU	CON	U1	U2	FV	U1	U2	=	1.2	U2	
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	14.3	U1	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.7		
SI	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	4.8	U1	
SE	MBAL	U2	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	100.0		
FR	MED	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	100.0	U1	
CZ	PAN	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	100.0	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.

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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	30
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	17
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	13
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	4
F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
I01	Invasive alien species	4
I03	Introduced species/genes	4

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	17
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	13
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7
I03	Introduced species/genes	5
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	3
F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
I01	Invasive alien species	3

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=Thymallus+thymallus>

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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.