Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

SPECIES NAME: **Alosa fallax**

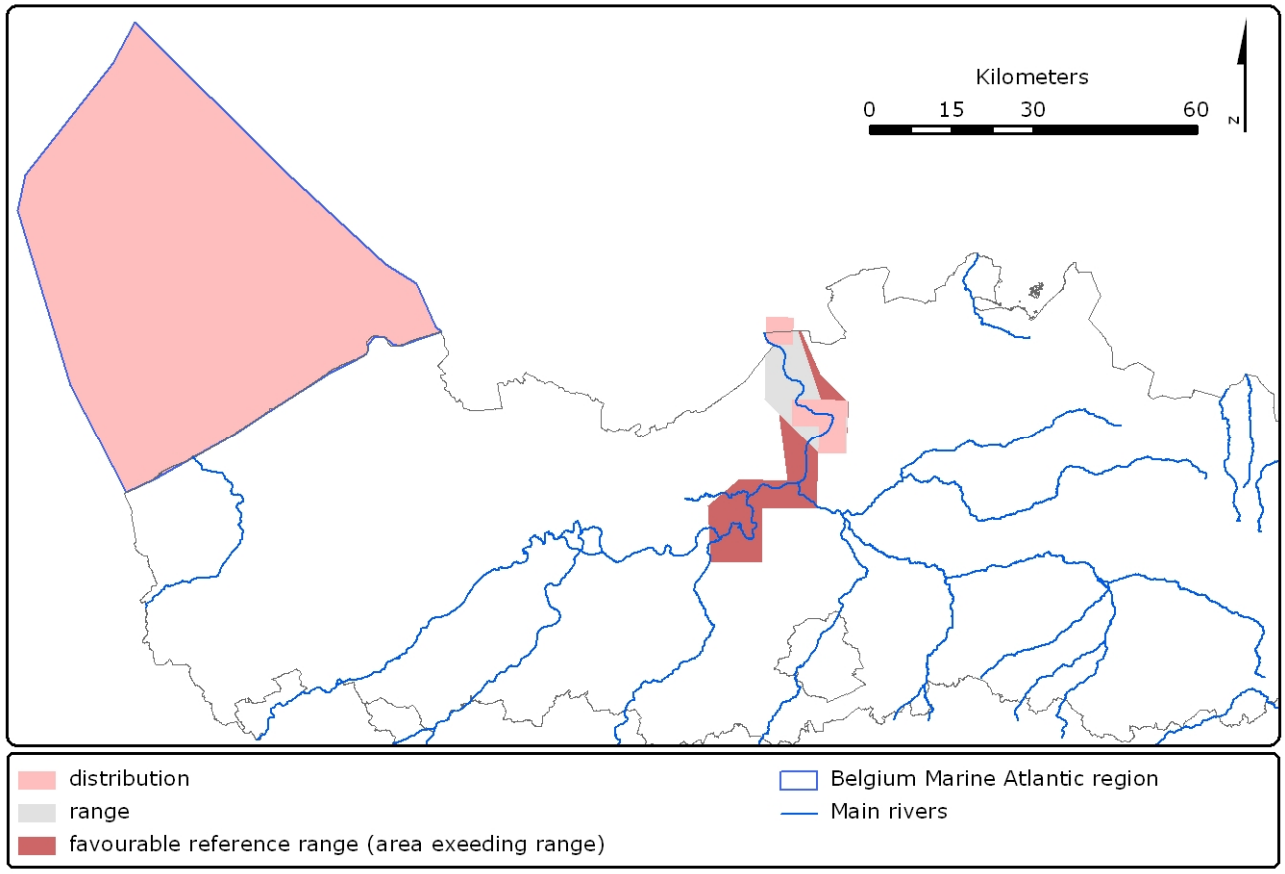
1. National level

Biogeographic regions and/or marine regions concerned in the MS: **ATL MATL**

2. Biogeographical or marine level

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

Simoens I. & Van Thuyne G. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Twaite Shad (Alosa falax falax) for the Belgian Atlantic region, In: Paelinckx D., Van Landuyt W. & De Bruyn L. (ed.). Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitats and species. Report of the Research Institute for Nature and Forest, INBO.R.2008.15. Brussels. In prep



2.2 Published sources and/or websites	http://vis.milieuinfo.be/ www.inbo.be/natura2000be

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km2	204.8
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1994-2005
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Increasing (+)

2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km2) - optional	125
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2005
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Water Quality improvement
Other (specify)	Water Quality improvement

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Population size estimation		
Minimum population	Maximum population	Population units
4	4	Grids

2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1994-2005
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	0
2.4.7 Population trend period	2001-2005
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) water quality improvement
Other (specify)	water quality improvement
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A
2.4.10 Main pressures	400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 504 - port areas 530 Improved access to site 701 - water pollution 802 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 871 - sea defense or coast protection works 952 - eutrophication
2.4.11 Threats	400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 504 - port areas 530 Improved access to site 701 - water pollution 802 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 871 - sea defense or coast protection works 952 - eutrophication

2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Mature adults enter the estuary of the river Scheldt and migrate to the border of fresh-brackish water or into the freshwater tidal area to spawn on sand, or gravel beds. Juvenile specimen migrate to the brackish water tidal area or to the sea. When they grow older they migrate to the sea.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km2)	N/A

2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Increasing (+)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2005
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
Other (specify)	N/A
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Bad prospects - species likely to be become extinct in the biogeographical region

2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2)	400
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	Much more than field 2.4.1 4
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2)	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
(2.3) Range	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Bad (U2)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic ocean

2.2 Published sources and/or websites	-

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km2	3462
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2005
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km2) - optional	N/A
2.3.6 Range trend period	1995-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Water quality increased; higher numbers in fresh water
Other (specify)	Water quality increased; higher numbers in fresh water

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Population size estimation

Minimum population	Maximum population	Population units
10000	1000000	Number of individuals

2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1995-2006
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	From comprehensive inventory
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.4.5 Population trend	Increasing (+)
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	N/A
2.4.7 Population trend period	1995-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Water quality increased
Other (specify)	Water quality increased
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A
2.4.10 Main pressures	300 Sand and gravel extraction 504 - port areas 701 - water pollution 802 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 871 - sea defense or coast protection works 952 - eutrophication
2.4.11 Threats	300 Sand and gravel extraction 504 - port areas 701 - water pollution 802 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 871 - sea defense or coast protection works 952 - eutrophication

2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Demersal; anadromous, freshwater; brackish; marine Juvenile individuals stay in brooks and rivers with silt beds and good water quality. Adult specimens migrate to the coast and stay 2,5 till 3,5 years in coastal water and estuaries. For spawning they migrate to rivers with good water quality. They need clean gravel or sand beds to spawn.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km2)	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	N/A
2.5.6 Trend period	2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	N/A
Other (specify)	N/A
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects - species expected to survive and prosper

2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2)	3462
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	More than field 2.4.1 10000
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2)	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Inadequate but improving (U1+)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	N/A
Overall assessment	Inadequate (U1)	N/A