

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

SPECIES NAME: **Lampetra fluviatilis**

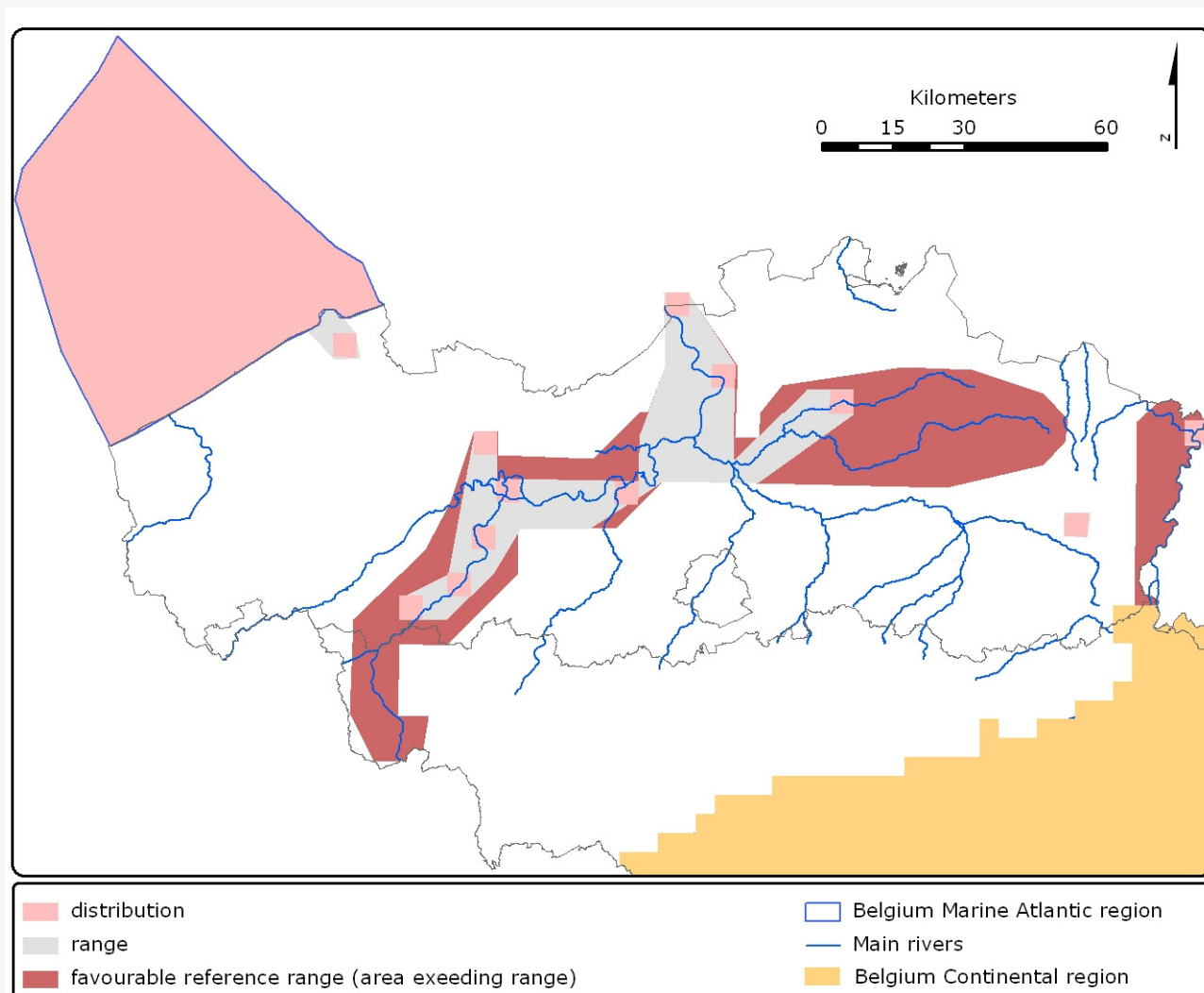
## 1. National level

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 River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) 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](http://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 | 1595.9

km2	
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1995-2006
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	683
2.3.6 Range trend period	1995-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)  Water quality increased
Other (specify)	Water quality increased

## 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
23	23	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1995-2006	
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	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation	
2.4.5 Population trend	Increasing (+)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	46	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1995-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data 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 701 - water pollution 801 - polderisation 820 Removal of sediments (mud...) 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 952 - eutrophication	
2.4.11 Threats	400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 701 - water pollution 801 - polderisation 820 Removal of sediments (mud...) 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 870 Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general 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 stays in brooks and rivers with silt beds and good water quality. Adult specimen migrate to the coast and stay 2,5 till 3,5 years in coast water and estuaries. For spawning they migrate to middle, and small streams, and rivers with good water quality.
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	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	Increasing (+)
2.5.6 Trend period	1995-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Water quality increased; Migration barriers diminished
Other (specify)	Water quality increased; Migration barriers diminished
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)	3650
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	Much more than field 2.4.1 23
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2)	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Bad but improving (U2+)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A