

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1103 - *Alosa fallax* - Twaite shad**

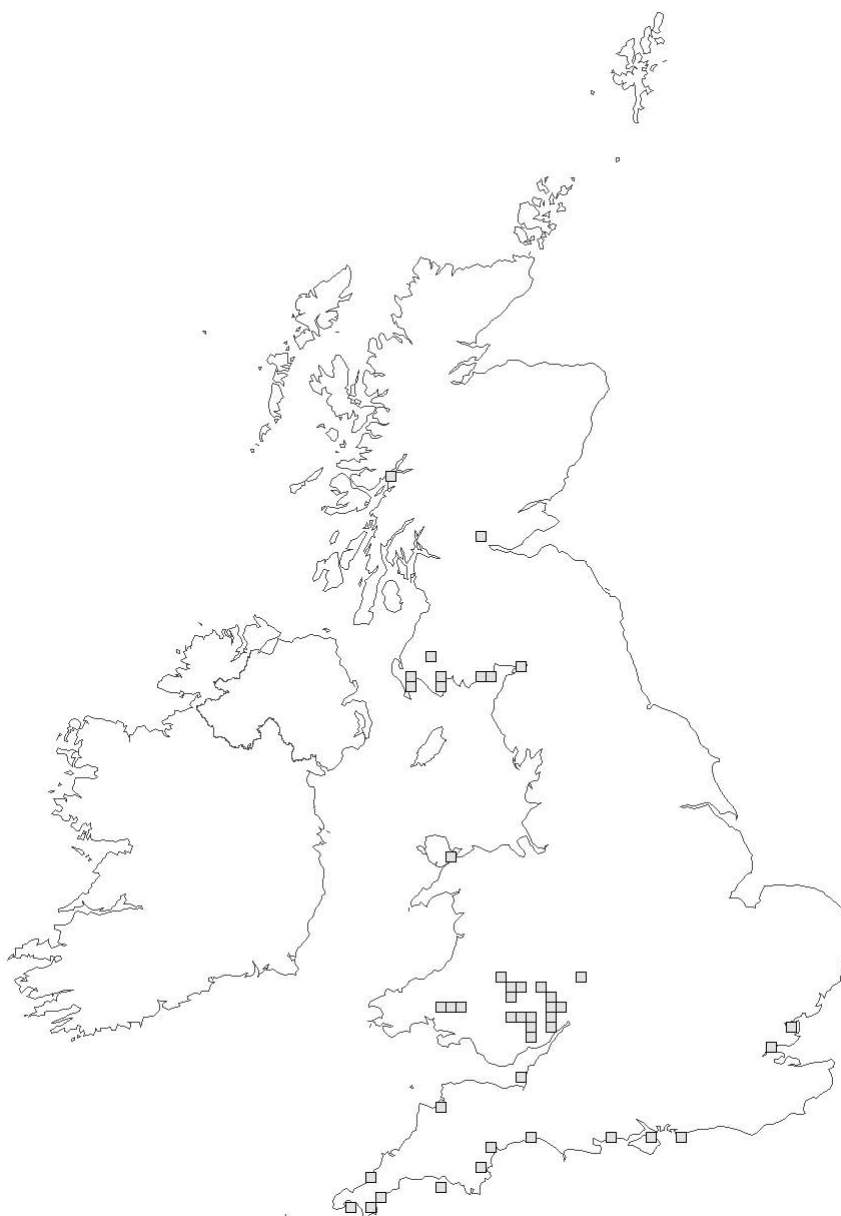
The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Alosa fallax*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1103
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of <i>Alosa fallax</i> . The map includes the main islands of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Channel Islands and the Shetland Islands. Shaded areas indicate the range of the species, which is primarily concentrated in the southern and eastern coastal waters of England, including the English Channel, the Solent, and the south coast. There are also smaller shaded areas in the western coastal waters of Ireland and the Shetland Islands. A small square marker is visible in the central part of the map, likely representing a specific location of interest.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

AIR POLLUTION INFORMATION SYSTEM (2004) www.apis.ceh.ac.uk

APRAHAMIAN, M.W., LESTER, S.M. & APRAHAMIAN, C.D. 1998. Shad Conservation in England and Wales. Environment Agency Report No. W110

APRAHAMIAN, M.W., APRAHAMIAN, C.D., BAGLINIERE, J.L., SABATIE, R. & ALEXANDRINO, P. 2003. *Alosa alosa* and *Alosa fallax* spp. Literature Review and Bibliography, Environment Agency R&D Report No. W1-014/TR

CARSTAIRS, M. 2000. The ecology and conservation of allis and twaite shad. *British Wildlife*, 11, 159-166

DAVIES, C.E., SHELLEY, J., HARDING, P.T., MCLEAN, I.F.G.,

GARDINER, R. & PEIRSON, G. (eds.) 2004. Freshwater fishes in Britain. The species and their distribution. Harley Books, Colchester

EUROPEAN COMMISSION DG ENVIRONMENT. 2003. Interpretation manual of European Union habitats (version EUR25). European Commission DG Environment, Brussels.
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/>

HAINES-YOUNG, R.H., BARR C.J. & BLACK H.I.J. et. al. 2000. Accounting for Nature: Assessing Habitats in the UK Countryside. Rotherham: Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions

JACKSON, D.L. & MCLEOD, C.R. (eds.) 2002. Handbook on the UK status of EC Habitats Directive interest features: provisional data on the UK distribution and extent of Annex I habitats and the UK distribution and population size of Annex II species. JNCC Report, No. 312. Version 2. www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2447

JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. 2003. 2002 Reporting system for Lead Partners. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. www.ukbap.org.uk

JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. 2005. Common Standards Monitoring (CSM). Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217

MAITLAND, P.S. & HATTON-ELLIS, T.W. 2003. Ecology of the Allis and Twaite Shad. Conserving Natura. 2000. Rivers, Ecology Series No. 3. English Nature, Peterborough.
<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/LIFEinUKRivers/publications/shad.pdf>

MAITLAND, P.S. & LYLE, A.A. 2001. Shad and smelt in the Cree estuary, south west Scotland. Scottish Natural Heritage Research, Survey and Monitoring Report, No. 6

MCLEOD, C.R., YEO, M., BROWN, A.E., BURN, A.J., HOPKINS, J.J., & WAY, S.F. (eds.) 2007. The Habitats Directive: selection of Special Areas of Conservation in the UK. 2nd edn. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough www.jncc.gov.uk/SACselection

WILLIAMS, J.M. (ed.) 2006. Common Standards Monitoring for Designated Sites: First Six Year Report. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3520>

Map Data Sources

Database for the Atlas of Freshwater Fishes, Biological Records Centre; Marine Life Survey Data (collected by volunteers) collated by MarLIN, Marine Biological Association; Marine Nature Conservation Review (MNCR) and associated benthic marine data, Joint Nature Conservation Committee (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	10582			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1990-2002			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	2002-2005			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	100000	Maximum	100000
	Units	Individuals		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2005			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	1 - Based on expert opinion			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor			
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.4.7 Population trend period	2002-2005			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	110 - Use of pesticides; 120 - Fertilisation; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 420 - Discharges; 701 - water pollution; 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 952 - eutrophication;			
2.4.11 Threats	110 - Use of pesticides; 120 - Fertilisation; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 420 - Discharges; 701 - water pollution; 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 952 - eutrophication;			
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p>The habitat requirements of twaite shad are not fully understood.</p> <p>Freshwater Habitat – Rivers with good water quality with unimpeded access to and from the sea. Clean, well-oxygenated gravels are required for spawning. Juveniles require slow flowing nursery areas in freshwater above the estuary.</p> <p>Marine habitat – this aspect is poorly understood, but they seem to be mainly coastal and pelagic in habit. They have been reported from depths 10-150m. A suitable estuarine habitat is likely to be very important for adults and juveniles (Maitland and Hatton-Ellis, 2003)</p>			
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown			
2.5.3 Date of estimation	05/2007			

2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Poor prospects_Species likely to struggle unless conditions change
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	Unknown
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(XX) - Unknown
(2.4) Population	(XX) - Unknown
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1) - Inadequate
(2.6) Future prospects	(U1) - Inadequate
Overall assessment	(U1) - Inadequate