

**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:
S1106 - *Salmo salar* - Atlantic salmon.**

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: *Salmo salar*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1106
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>Salmo salar</i> . The distribution is indicated by a grey shaded area that covers the entire landmass of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands, and Hebrides. The map shows the outlines of the islands and the surrounding sea.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

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INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA. 2003. *Report of the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon.* Copenhagen, 31 March – 10 April 2003. Copenhagen: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES CM2003/ACFM:19).

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	<p>MILLS, D.). Oxford: Blackwell Scientific.</p> <p>SOLOMON, DJ. 2005. Anthropogenic influences on the temperature regime in a chalk river. Science Report SC040025/SR. Bristol: Environment Agency</p> <p>YOUNGSON, A.F., MALCOLM, I.A., THORLEY, J.L., BACON, P.J. & SOULSBY, C. 2004. Long-residence groundwater effects on incubating salmonid eggs: low hyporheic oxygen impairs embryo development. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 61: 2278–2287.</p> <p>Map Data Sources</p> <p>Biological Records Centre - Database for the Atlas of Freshwater Fishes; Joint Nature Conservation Committee - Marine Nature Conservation Review (MNCR) and associated benthic marine data; Highland Biological Recording Group Fish and Herptiles dataset; Countryside Council for Wales - Pembrokeshire Marine Species Atlas (via the NBN Gateway)</p>
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2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	165049			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1990-2003			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	556000	Maximum	556500
	Units	Other Spawning adults		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1997-2006			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good			
2.4.5 Population trend	Decreasing (-)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Unknown			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2005			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	2 - Climate change; 3 - Direct human influence; 4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence;			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			

2.4.10 Main pressures	200 - Fish and Shellfish Aquaculture; 211 - fixed location fishing; 213 - drift-net fishing; 220 - Leisure fishing; 243 - trapping, poisoning, poaching; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 701 - water pollution; 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; 830 - Canalisation; 850 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 952 - eutrophication; 953 - acidification; 962 - parasitism; 963 - introduction of disease; 964 - genetic pollution; 971 - competition;
2.4.11 Threats	200 - Fish and Shellfish Aquaculture; 211 - fixed location fishing; 213 - drift-net fishing; 220 - Leisure fishing; 243 - trapping, poisoning, poaching; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 701 - water pollution; 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; 830 - Canalisation; 850 - Modification of hydrographic functioning, general; 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 952 - eutrophication; 953 - acidification; 962 - parasitism; 963 - introduction of disease; 964 - genetic pollution; 971 - competition;
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p>Freshwater: Clean well-oxygenated river gravels for spawning. Rivers with good water quality, coarse boulder / cobble / pebble substrates for fry and parr (juvenile fish), preferably with appropriate additional cover from woody debris, overhanging vegetation, aquatic macrophytes etc. Abundant supply of insect prey both from the river and from surrounding terrestrial habitats. Unimpeded access to and from the sea.</p> <p>Marine: Nutrient-rich, cold water habitat supporting abundant plankton, especially krill, squid and small fish (e.g. sandeels, sprats, anchovies). Most UK fish feed off Greenland.</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)	165049
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	741000
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	

(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(U1) - Inadequate
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.6) Future prospects	(U1) - Inadequate
Overall assessment	(U1) - Inadequate