Agenda item 6.1
For information

Council

CNL(16)22

Annual Progress Report
on Actions Taken Under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2015

EU - Germany

CNL(16)22

Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2015

The primary purposes of the Annual Progress Reports are to provide details of:

- any changes to the management regime for salmon and consequent changes to the Implementation Plan;
- actions that have been taken under the Implementation Plan in the previous year;
- significant changes to the status of stocks, and a report on catches; and
- actions taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention

These reports will be reviewed by the Council. Please complete this form and return it to the Secretariat **by 1 April 2016**.

Party:	**European Union**
Jurisdiction/Region:	**Germany**

1: Changes to the Implementation Plan

1.1 Describe any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan
(*Where changes are proposed, the revised Implementation Plans should be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 December).*

./.

1.2 Describe any major new initiatives or achievements for salmon conservation and management that you wish to highlight.

Rhine

North Rhine-Westphalia

Function controls of previously installed fish protection devices for downstream migrating smolts and eels on two hydropower plants (Sieg, Wupper) were successfully carried out.

Rhineland-Palatinate

Progeny of salmon strayers from the river Nette, which is an unstocked river, has been genetically analysed by the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute Northern Ireland (AFBINI), Belfast. Most of the analysed individuals genetically matched with British and Irish origins. Two Individuals could be assigned to a Central Norwegian origin. No trace of Swedish and / or French origins were found in the samples.

Baden-Wuerttemberg

The river Alb, a Rhine tributary near Karlsruhe was equipped with a permanent counting station (Vaki-Counter) to learn more about the salmon migration in this river.

Elbe

Brandenburg

Since autumn 2014 an optical video monitoring system is being tested in the rivers Stepenitz and Pulsnitz. First results from the river Stepenitz indicate that 30-50% more salmon were monitored compared to previous methods.

Initial trials with calcein tags for the tagging of juvenile salmon failed due to technical difficulties. Nevertheless by 2016, a modified repeat testing with calcein tags is being planned.

Brandenburg / *Saxony-Anhalt*

A salmon redd mapping conducted by trained anglers is planned for the near future. The aim is to involve the local angling clubs in the salmon and sea trout projects and to create river sponsorships. Furthermore the redd mapping will deliver scientific information about spawning grounds and for habitat rehabilitation.

2: Stock status and catches.

2.1 Provide a description of any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks and, if there has been any significant change in stock status since the development of the Implementation Plan, provide a brief (200 word max) summary of these changes.

Rhine

ICPR

The increasing trend observed in 2014 continued in 2015 (see annex 1). The registered numbers of returning adult salmon increased by two-thirds compared to the previous year and was higher than ever before at the upper Rhine in Iffezheim (228 salmon). The number of registered adult salmon returning from the sea and observations of natural reproduction of salmon in the Rhine tributaries are documented (see graph and statistics attached). Stocking measures in the catchment were only about half as high in 2015 as in the previous year due to problems at different breeding facilities.

North Rhine-Westphalia

Despite unfavourable discharge conditions in 2015: Detection of highest number of returning adult salmon of the last five years. As in the years before, natural reproduction was observed in the Sieg-System.

Baden-Wuerttemberg

Unfortunately there are still efforts to increase the use of hydropower generation in salmon spawning and nursery habitats which is in direct contradiction to a successful reintroduction of salmon. Therefore further efforts to increase the river connectivity and habitat improvement measures and the preservation of existing habitats are considered necessary. Smolt predation by birds is still a significant problem. Competing protection concepts often prevent effective protection measures for salmon.

Elbe

Lower Saxony

There are no significant changes in the status of Lower Saxon salmon stocks (applies to the Elbe, Weser and Ems catchments). Natural reproduction of salmon could not be recorded for Lower Saxony in 2015.

Brandenburg/Saxony-Anhalt / Saxony

Even more than in previous years the salmon run and spawning season was negatively affected by extreme weather conditions. Since spring 2015 there was a permanently continuing low water situation in the Elbe and its tributaries up to the middle of November. The main salmon run time was also impacted by extreme high temperatures. Therefore in most Elbe tributaries the figures of monitored adult salmon were lower than expected.

Saxony-Anhalt

Through the dismantling and modification of three barrages by the State Agency for Flood Defence and Water Management of Saxony-Anhalt the connectivity of the river Nuthe is recovered on a length of 23 kilometres**.**

Brandenburg/Saxony-Anhalt

The planned deepening of the River Elbe in the Lower Elbe is seen as very problematic especially for migratory fish species. The fear is inter alia that the recurrent oxygen deficits during the summertime may get worse in the Lower Elbe**.**

2.2 Provide the following information on catches:*(nominal catch equals reported quantity of salmon caught and retained in tonnes 'round fresh weight' (i.e. weight of whole, ungutted, unfrozen fish) or 'round fresh weight equivalent').*

	In-river	Estuarine	Coastal	Total
(a) provisional nominal catch (which may be subject to revision) for 2015 (tonnes)	0,3t catch by recreational fisheries for Lower Saxony	**./.**	**./.**	**./.**
(b) confirmed nominal catch of salmon for 2014 (tonnes)	0,3t catch by recreational fisheries for Lower Saxony	**./.**	**./.**	**./.**
(c) estimated unreported catch for 2015 (tonnes)	**./.**	**./.**	**./.**	**./.**
(d) number and percentage of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2015.	Fisheries on salmon is prohibited in the entire Rhine catchment. In the other river catchments no catch and release is practiced.			

3: Implementation Plan Actions.

3.1 Provide an update on progress against actions relating to the Management of Salmon Fisheries (Section 2.8 of the Implementation Plan).

Note: *The reports under 'Progress on Action to Date' should provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress made. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*

Action F1:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	The ICPR has drafted recommendations aimed at improving legal compliance and thus reducing by-catches and illegal catches of salmon by professional and recreational fishing (see "Master Plan Migratory Fish Rhine").
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Diminish the pressure due to fishery.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	Experts annually exchange information within the ICPR on the implementation of these recommendations in the Rhine bordering countries and report on their effectiveness in practice. The Dutch delegation has drafted a report about their examination of the fishing activities at the coast which had been induced by the ICPR expert group FISH to ensure that more salmon reach the spawning grounds in the German and French tributaries to the River Rhine [results see below].
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	Information exchange ongoing Fisheries report of Netherlands completed.
	If 'Completed', has the Action achieved its objective?	The Dutch study showed that only a limited no. of fisheries´ permits is actually used. Most salmonids are caught near the Haringvliet sluices. Probability for by-catches is highest when gillnets are used close to the shore. The obligation to use mesh nets for shrimp catching as well as the introduction of a closed season for eel fishing led to a reduced probability for catches of salmonids.
Action F2:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	Developing of a self-sustaining salmon population in the Agger river without stocking.
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Verification if the salmon population in this river is restored successfully.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	In a subsystem of the Agger river stocking has been gradually reduced since 2013. In 2015 stocking was reduced to zero throughout the Agger-System
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the Action achieved its objective?	

3.2 Provide an update on progress against actions relating to Habitat Protection and Restoration (Section 3.4 of the Implementation Plan). ***Note:*** *The reports under 'Progress on Action to Date' should provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress made. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*		
Action H1:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	The German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development launched the program "*Durchgängigkeit Bundeswasserstraßen*" (Patency Federal Waterways) in 2012. Its objective is to preserve and restore the ecological passability at about 250 barrages in German federal waterways to improve fish migration. Many of the proposed measures in the catchments of Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe are located in the migration routes to current or potential salmon reintroduction rivers. Hence these activities have a high priority for reintroduction of salmon in Germany.
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Increased accessibility of spawning and juvenile habitats.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	At the end of 2015, the German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure updated its strategy for the implementation of measures. Of the total of 46 originally scheduled measures for the first implementation phase, only 3 measures have been built so far, of which two measures are situated at the Müritz-Elde-Waterway and one at the Saale. The second implementation phase that started in the beginning of 2016 includes a total of 77 measures, of which 52 measures at the Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe are already in the process of planning. The monitoring for a total of 12 (established since 2010) fishpasses at the Weser, Elbe and Rhine is in progress.
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	Ongoing
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	
Action H2:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	Restoration of up- and downstream river continuity and development of the quantitative and qualitative aspects of spawning and juvenile habitats in the entire Rhine catchment. The specific measures planned for anadromous migratory fish in the different sections of the Rhine are listed in the "Master Plan Migratory Fish Rhine".
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Increased quality and quantity of spawning and juvenile habitats and decreased mortality due to barrages and hydropower plants.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	The second River Basin Management Plan "Rhine" (available in German, French and Dutch; English version will be available in March 2016) according to the European Water Framework Directive was

		published in December 2015 and contains a description of measures for migrating fish (chapter 7.1.1) and a list of obstacles that will be modified until 2021). A new ICPR project group PG ORS (Oberrhein/Rhin-Supérieur) was launched which aims at supporting the implementation planning of an efficient fish passage system at the three barrages in Rhinau, Marckolsheim and Vogelgrün in the Upper Rhine. An ICPR workshop on downstream fish migration will be held in Maastricht from 6 to 7 October 2016. Innovative solutions for fish protection and downstream fish passage will be presented. The german federal programme "Blaues Band" was launched in September 2015 and provides funding from 2016 to 2018 for the ecological restoration of former federal waterways which will also promote habitat restoration in the Rhine catchment. The first integrated LIFE project in Germany "Living Lahn" was launched in January 2016. The project, which runs for 10 years, aims to contribute to the implementation of the Water Framework Directive in order to achieve "good ecological status" for surface waters in the catchment area of the Lahn River, an eastern tributary of the Rhine. Restoration of near-natural conditions will improve the Lahn's ecological status and biodiversity.
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	Ongoing
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	
Action H3:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	Reestablishing continuity of the Elbe river and its primary tributaries from estuary to the springs. The action includes 34 weirs in Brandenburg, 6 in Hamburg, 3 in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, potentially 1 in Lower Saxony, 9 in Saxony-Anhalt, 1 in Schleswig-Holstein, 23 in Thuringia, 54 in Saxony and 3 under responsibility of the Federal Government.
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Improved access to spawning grounds and decreased mortality due to barrages and hydropower plants.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	Many of the targets set for 2015 to improve river connectivity in the first international management plan for the Elbe river basin (2010-2015) could be fully implemented or they are at least already initiated. However, the experience gained in the implementation of the first management plan showed that many of the goals were difficult to achieve. For example it revealed planning delays due to new knowledge from feasibility studies and due to administrative difficulties. Therefore a realignment of the implementation strategies was

		necessary in some cases. Much of this difficulty must be solved in the second management period until 2021. Apart from the operation objectives mentioned in the first management plan, there were a number of other measures added and already implemented. In Annex 4 the status and the operation targets for river connectivity at barrages in the Elbe river basin district are presented on a map until 2021.
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	Ongoing
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	

3.3 Provide an update on progress against actions relating to Aquaculture, Introductions and Transfers and Transgenics (Section 4.8 of the Implementation Plan). ***Note:*** *The reports under 'Progress on Action to Date' should provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress made. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*		
Action A1:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	Stocking material is completely attained from material gained from returning spawners, from reconditioned kelts and captive breeding in North Rhine Westphalia Rhine tributaries.
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	No further use of ova from foreign origin. Establish a separate locally adapted indigenous salmon population in North Rhine Westphalia Rhine tributaries.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	As well as in 2014, the "Wild Salmon Center Rhine-Sieg" (hatchery) operated very successfully in 2015. The implementation of action A1 depends strongly on the continued successful operation of the "Wild Salmon Center Rhine-Sieg" At the hatchery of LANUV NRW, reconditioning of kelts has been found comparably ineffective over the last few years. For this reason, and for reasons of animal welfare, it was abandoned in 2015 in favour of an extension of the local captive broodstock (genebank).
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	ongoing
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	

Action A2:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*):	Experts annually exchange information within the ICPR expert group FISH about the possibilities of genetic monitoring of salmon in the Rhine catchment. The different initiatives in the Rhine catchment now aim at harmonizing their genetic monitoring.
	Expected Outcome (*as submitted in the IP*):	Genetic monitoring will allow assessing 1. the efficiency of o stocking measures performed; o different strains that are stocked; o different stocking strategies (age, parents used, the origin of broodstock etc.) 2. the relative importance for stocking of the different streams of the Rhine catchment.
	Progress on Action to Date (*see note above*):	Results of different genetic monitoring campaigns in the Rhine catchment have been documented. The genetic experts of EG FISH agreed upon a harmonized genetic monitoring whose implementation has to be finalized, e.g. clarification of funding and storage of samples.
	Current Status of Action (e.g. '*Not started'; 'Ongoing'; 'Completed'*):	Ongoing
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	

4: Additional information required under the Convention

4.1 Details of any laws, regulations and programmes that have been adopted or repealed since the last notification.

North Rhine-Westphalia

The Migratory Fish Program of North Rhine-Westphalia (2011-215) will be continued. The objectives of the new program 2016-2020 result from the findings of former activities, and of the recent developments in the implementation of European Water Framework Directive.

4.2 Details of any new commitments concerning the adoption or maintenance in force for specified periods of time of conservation, restoration and other management measures.

Rhine

North Rhine-Westphalia

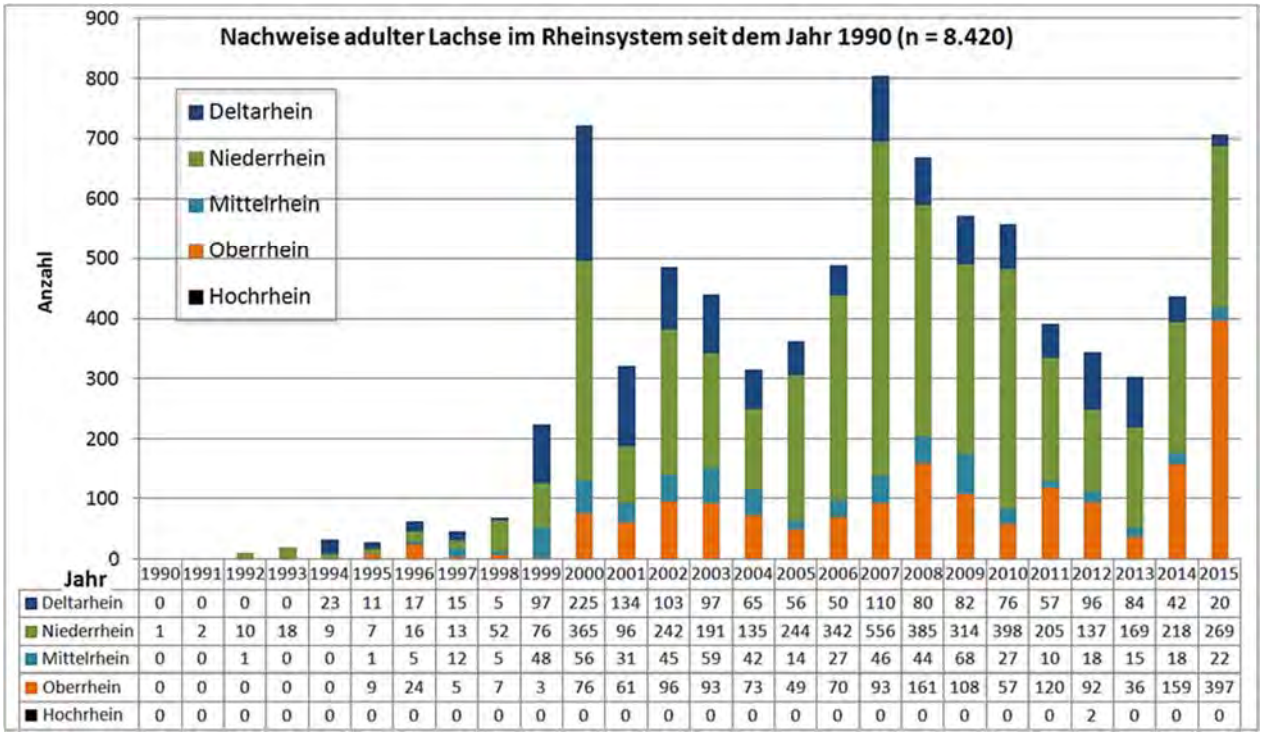
As part of the Migratory Fish Program of North Rhine-Westphalia, the activities for protection and restoration of the salmon stocks will be continued (see 4.1).

Rhineland-Palatinate

The existing year-round catch ban continues to apply for salmon and sea trout. The year-round total fishing ban continues to apply for the fish protection areas at the mouths of some Rhine tributaries (Mosel/Rhein, Nette/Rhein, Ahr/Rhein, Saynbach/Rhein) as well as the temporary fishing ban (01 September to 31 December) between km 600.5 and 602.15 (Middle Rhine near Engers / Urmitzer Werth) aiming at protecting salmon returning into the Saynbach system from illegal fishery.

4.3 Details of any new actions to prohibit fishing for salmon beyond 12 nautical miles.
./.
4.4 Details of any new actions to invite the attention of States not Party to the Convention to matters relating to the activities of its vessels which could adversely affect salmon stocks subject to the Convention.
./.
4.5 Details of any actions taken to implement regulatory measures under Article 13 of the Convention including imposition of adequate penalties for violations.
./.

Annex 1: Registered salmon in the Rhine since 1990



Jahr	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Deltarhein	0	0	0	0	23	11	17	15	5	97	225	134	103	97	65	56	50	110	80	82	76	57	96	84	42	20
Niederrhein	1	2	10	18	9	7	16	13	52	76	365	96	242	191	135	244	342	556	385	314	398	205	137	169	218	269
Mittelrhein	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	12	5	48	56	31	45	59	42	14	27	46	44	68	27	10	18	15	18	22
Oberrhein	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	5	7	3	76	61	96	93	73	49	70	93	161	108	57	120	92	36	159	397
Hochrhein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Annex 2: Proof of reproduction of salmon returned to the Rhine system

Proof of reproduction of salmon returned to the Rhine system

Country	System	Project water - Selection of the most important tributaries (* no stocking)	First salmon stocking	Year of spawning proof (reproduction during the preceding autumn/winter)														
				1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
D	Wupper-Dhünn	Wupper		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(X)	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Dhünn	1993	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Eifgenbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
D	Sieg	Sieg NRW		X	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	XX	/	XX	0
		Agger (lower 30 km)		X	/	/	/	/	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	/	/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
		Naafbach		/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	/	/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX
		Pleisbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	X	/	/	/	/		/
		Hanfbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Bröl		X	/	/	X	/	XX	XXX	/	XXX	/	/	/	XX	XXX	XXX
		Homburger Bröl		/	/	/	/	/	XX	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	XX
		Waldbröl		/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XXX	/	0	/	/	/	/	XXX	0
		Derenbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Steinchesbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Krabach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Gierzhagener Bach		/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Irsenbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/
		Sülz		/	/	/	/	/	XX	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	/	XXX	XXXX
		Schlingenbach	Salmon stocking measures in the Sieg river system since 1998; since 1998 in addition to classical umber and barbel regions also in selected smaller and medium sized brooks	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	XXXX	XXX	/	/	XXX	0	0	0
		middle Sieg RLP	1994	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	XXXX	X	0	?	?	?	?	?
		Nister system	1991	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XX	XXXX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Wisserbach	1991	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XX	XXXX	0	X	0	0	0	0	XX
		Elbbach	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	XX	XX	0	0	0	/	/	/	/
		Heller-Daade	1998	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Asdorf	1997	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	0	0
D	Ahr	Ahr	1995	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	?	0	XX	XX	0	XX	XX	XXX
D	Nette	Nette *	-	/	/	/	/	/	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	XX	XX
D	Saynbach	Saynbach	1994	/	/	/	/	/	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	XX	XXX	X	X	XX	XX
		Brexbach	1994	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	XXX	XX	XX	0	0	0	0	0
D	Moselle	Elzbach	2005	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
		Kyll	1996	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Prüm system	1996	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lux/D		Sauer	1992	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Our	1992	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D	Lahn	Mühlbach	1994	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Weil	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/
		Dill	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D	Nahe	Nahe	2004 / 2013	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0
D	Wisper	Wisper	1999	/	/	/	/	/	0	XX	XXXX	0	X	XX	0	0	XX	0
D	Main	Schwarzbach	2009	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
		Kinzig system (Hesse)	2001	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	0	/
D	Alb	Alb	2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X
D/F	(Wies)Lauter	(Wies)Lauter	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D	Murg	Murg	2001	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	/	/	/	X	X	X	/	/
F / D	Rhine	Rhine downstream Iffezh	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D	Rench	Rench	2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
F	Ill	Bruche	1991	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX
		Fecht	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	XX	X	XX	0	XX	X
		Upper Ill system	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	0	0	/
		Moder	2005	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0
D	Kinzig		2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	/	/	/
D	Elz + Dreisam	Elz	2005	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Dreisam	2008	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
F / D	Rhine	Old branch of the Rhine	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
CH	Wiese	Wiese	1984	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
CH	Birs	Birs	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
CH	Ergolz	Ergolz	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
				1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

LEGEND

quality proof / individuals detected / samples taken from individual locations	X
qualitative evidence / returnees released upstream of obstacle	(X)
little success of reproduction (1 to ≤ 5 parr/100 m2)	XX
considerable success of reproduction (> 5 - 50 parr/100 m2)	XXX
extremely high rate of success of reproduction (> 50 parr/100 m2)	XXXX
Investigations carried through, no cases detected	0
no investigation	/
Evidence uncertain	?

Spawning grounds (largely) accessible
Spawning grounds partially accessible/accessible to a limited extent
Spawning habitats not accessible/accessible in exceptional cases

Nahe: stocking only once in 2004, resumed in 2013!
Kinzig (Hesse): 2013 evidence uncertain = ? (recorded in table)

Annex 3: Stocking measures with migratory salmonids in the Rhine system 2014

Stocking measures with big salmonids in the Rhine system 2015					
Country / Water body	**Stocking**				
	Kind and stage	Number	Origin	Marking	smolt equivalent
Switzerland					
Wiese	La	2600	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 9	genetics	
Rhine		0			
Riehen Tych	La	600	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 8	genetics	
St. Alban-Teich		0			
Birs (lower part)	La	1500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 8	genetics	
Arisdörferbach	La	2500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 7	genetics	
Birs	La	500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 8	genetics	
Ergolz	La	1000	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 8	genetics	
Magdenerbach	La	2000	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Bachtele, Möhlin)	La	500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 6	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Möhlin / Zeiningen)	La	1500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 6	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Zuzgen, Hellikon)	La	2300	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 6	genetics	
Etzgerbach	La	2000	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Rhine	La	1000	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Old Bed of the Rhine	La	1500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Bachtalbach	La	500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Inland canal Klingnau	La	500	Petite Camargue/Rhine group 10	genetics	
Sum		**20500**			
France					
Bruche	La	42120		genetics	4212
Mossig	La	400		genetics	40
Giessen and tributaries	La	8200		genetics	820
Lièpvrette	La	26700		genetics	2670
Ill	La	2320		genetics	232
Fecht	La	26700		genetics	2670
Weiss	La	5800		genetics	580
Béhine	La	1000		genetics	100
Lauch	La	6760		genetics	676
Thur	La	16350		genetics	1635
Doller	La	26750		genetics	2675
Rhine (Old Bed of the Rhine)	L0	145000		genetics	7250
	La	8800		genetics	880
				genetics	
Moselle	Le	2100	Ätran	genetics	
	L0	2550	Ätran	genetics	
Houille		0		genetics	
Blies	La	3000		genetics	300
Saar (Moselle system)					
Sum		**324550**			**24740**
Luxemburg		0			
Sure (Moselle)		0			
Sum		**0**			
Germany, Baden-Württemberg					
Alb					
Murg					
Oos, Oosbach					
Rench					
Kinzig and tributaries Erlenbach, Gutach, Wolf					
Elz					
Elz					
Dreisam					
Wiese					
Wiese					
Sum		**329890**			
Germany, Hesse					
Nidda *	Mf s	2640	Wupper	a/c	
Lahn, Dill, Weil	L s	4385	Ätran (DCV)	a/c	
Lahn, Dill, Weil	L p	6000	Ätran (EFH)		
Kinzig (Main)	L p	2000	Ätran (EFH)		
Schwarzbach (Main)	L p	19300	Ätran (EFH)		
Weschnitz					
Wisper	L p	9000	Ätran (EFH)		
Sum		**43325**			
Germany, Rhineland Palatinate					
Ahr	L p	50000	Ätran (EFH)		
Lahn, Mühlbach		0			
		0			
Moselle, Elzbach					
Moselle, Elzbach	L p	21500	Ätran (EFH)		
Saynbach	L s	1200	Ätran (EFH)	a/c	
Saynbach	L s	4040	Ätran (DCV)	a/c	
Nister, Kleine Nister (Sieg)					
Nister (Sieg)	L s	9100	Ätran (DCV)	a/c	
	L p	28490	Ätran (KFS)		
Nister (Sieg)	L p	48510	Ätran (EFH)		
Wisserbach (Sieg)		0			
		0			
Nahe	L s	8762	Ätran (DCV)	a/c	
Nahe					
Guldenbach (Nahe)	L p	9250	Ätran (EFH)		
Speyerbach	La	30000	Allier		
Wieslauter	La	35000	Allier		
Sum		**245852**			
Germany, North Rhine Westphalia					
Sieg and tributaries	La	85554	Sieg-Rückkehrer		13237
	La	105985	Gundenau-Rückkehrer / EFH		18017
	La	143037	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		23965
	L1p	2950	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		590
	L1 (Smolt)	6880	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		1720
	L2 (Smolt)	67	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH	Heliogenblue / NEDAP	17
Wupper and small tributaries	L2 (Smolt)	567	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH	HDX / NEDAP	142
	L0	45601	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		2280
	La	45000	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		2250
Dhünn and small tributaries	L1p	10000	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH		2000
	L2 (Smolt)	66	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH	NEDAP Transponder	17
Sum		**445707**			**64234**
owt = coded wire tags; a/c = adipose clipping; EFH = parent fish keeping; DCV = Danish Center for Vildlaks					
KFS = Monitoring and catching station; L e = salmon spawn; L b = Salmon fry; L0 0 unfeeded fry; La = feeded fry;					
L p = Salmon parr (= one summer old, half year = 0+); L ps = Salmon pre-smolt; L s = Salmon smolt; L 1 = one year old salmon;					
L 2 = two years old salmon; Mf p = Sea trout parr; k. A. = not specified by deadline					
Sum stocking stages		**1409824**			

Actual data are still not available yet for Baden-Wuerttemberg

Annex 4: Restoration of ecological continuity at barrages in the Elbe river basin district
(red: operation target until 2021, green: measure completed, yellow: restricted passable, black: not passable, grey: status is unclear)