Agenda item 7.1
For information

Council

CNL(18)24

Annual Progress Report
on Actions Taken Under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2017

EU - Germany

CNL(18)24

Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2017

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 **no later than 29 March 2018**.

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).*

No changes

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

Rhine

The ICPR Master Plan Migratory fish is currently updated and will be published in summer 2018.
In various salmon spawning rivers of the Upper Rhine, projects to increase river connectivity and to improve habitats, started in 2017. It`s expected that the quality of spawning and nursery habitats as well as migration of salmon will positively affected, due to this measures in the next years. Nevertheless, further efforts for improving habitats and river connectivity, along with the preservation of existing habitats will continue to be necessary.

Elbe

Today, 20 years after the first salmon run in tributaries of the Upper Elbe since his extinction hundred years ago, Atlantic salmon is an integral part of the River Elbe fauna and his tributaries, again. Thanks to the current positive development of the salmon stocks, consideration is given to the extension of the salmon re-introduction programme on further tributaries of the Elbe river. Salmon is an important flagship species for the rehabilitation of fish habitats, especially for migratory species in the Elbe basin. Nevertheless, there are still

big efforts necessary to bring the status of the salmon stocks from the "maintained" to the "restored" level.

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

The registered numbers of returning adult salmon increased compared to the previous year. In total 540 salmon were registered in the Rhine catchment in 2017 compared with 414 in the previous year. Difficult monitoring conditions due to high discharge in programme waters could have resulted in lower number of registered returners. 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). With 1.687.190 stocking stages, stocking measures in the catchment were again a bit lower than in the previous year due to problems at different breeding facilities.
Particularly for the Upper Rhine regional experts determine a positive trend in the stock development of Rhine salmon. In 2017, they registered the second-highest salmon numbers ever counted in the counting stations Gambsheim and Iffezheim. In most salmon re-introduction tributaries of the Upper Rhine, local experts observed evidence of adult salmon and spawning activities despite the difficult monitoring conditions. Efforts for the expansion of hydropower and smolt predation by birds remain a problematic issue in some rivers according to the local experts from the Upper Rhine.

Elbe

For the area of the Lower Elbe, the relevant authority reported little evidence of returning salmon to spawning rivers and only few angling catches in 2017.
Fortunately, the reported situation for tributaries in the Middle and Upper Elbe is different compared to the Lower Elbe. The numbers of monitored adult salmon reached a high not seen for years. Excellent results the local experts reported from the Rivers Stepenitz, Nuthe and Lachsbach. Natural reproduction they observed in most salmon rivers. A special highlight was the first evidence of salmon redds in the River Pulsnitz for more than hundred years. To complete the good news, Czech colleagues observed around 20 Salmon in the River Kamenice in the Bohemian Switzerland (Czech Republic).

An investigation carried out in the river Stepenitz from 2014 to 2016, showed that between 50 to 100% more migratory salmonids swim up the river during the spawning run, as with the method normally used (electro fishing) so far could detected.
Particularly, for the rivers Stepenitz and Nuthe local experts complained about massive salmon habitat degradation by the spread of beavers. Further, they pointed out an increased impact on the water quality due to the increasing cultivation of energy plants like maize and rape.
The extension of the Salmon re-introduction programme on the river Bode is currently being reviewed.

Weser

In tributaries of the Weser estuary, members of the relevant fisheries association recorded a reasonably satisfactory adult salmon return. Unfortunately, natural reproduction of salmon is not possible in these rivers, due to siltation of spawning habitats. Salmon stocks of these rivers will depend on enhancement stocking for an indefinite time.

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 2017 (tonnes)	0,15 t catch by recreational fisheries for Lower Saxony			
(b) confirmed nominal catch of salmon for 2016 (tonnes)	0,12 t catch by recreational fisheries for Lower Saxony			
(c) estimated unreported catch for 2017 (tonnes)				
(d) number and percentage of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2017.	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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	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. When questioned about the enforcement concerning illegal salmon fishing, the Dutch authorities informed that reports of salmon illegally offered for sale on markets are being investigated, but that there is no systematic control of the offer at markets.

		Recommendations aimed at improving legal compliance and reducing by-catches and illegal catches are again part of the new updated Master Plan Migratory Fish Rhine. The ICPR FISH Expert Group will continue to urge on the implementation of these recommendations.
	Current Status of Action	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the Action achieved its objective?	
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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	In a subsystem of the Agger river stocking has been gradually reduced since 2013. Since 2015 stocking was reduced to zero throughout the Agger-System. A three-year monitoring of downstream-migrating smolts started in 2017.
	Current Status of Action	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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	In 2017, the planning of 46 measures, which had been prioritized for the second implementation phase (starting from end 2015), has made good progress. One fish passage was already finished. As scheduled for the year 2017, the plan approval procedure for one measure at the River Moselle, and two measures at the River Neckar were launched in time. Additionally, two measures initiated their plan

		approval procedure, which haven't been scheduled for 2017 (one at Upper Havel Waterway and one at the River Main). Within the last year, the preliminary and strategic planning of an additional number of 7 measures increased the total amount from 21 to 28 measures, whereof all are already in the process of planning. For a total of 5 measures within this planning process, the feasibility of dam removal or crest reduction is evaluated (one at the river Ems and at the Havel-Oder Waterway, three at the River Ilmenau). The initial phase of data collection has been completed for the predominant number of scheduled measures. The monitoring for a total of 12 (established since 2010) fish passes at the Weser, Elbe and Rhine is in progress.
	Current Status of Action	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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	The ICPR project group PG ORS (Oberrhein/Rhin-Supérieur) continued its work 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. Ecological continuity on the main stream of the Rhine was further improved, since the fish passage at the barrage weir in Strasbourg was officially launched in spring 2016. A new fish pass at the barrage in Gerstheim will be opened in autumn 2018. Partial opening of the Haringvliet sluices in the Netherlands will take place on 5 September 2018. A new video monitoring station went into operation on the Ill at the fish pass Erstein (French tributary to Upper Rhine).
	Current Status of Action	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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	In 2017, the planning and implementation of measures, which had been prioritized for the second implementation period (2016-2021) of the International Management Plan for the Elbe River Basin District, has made progress. For example, the recovery of the fish passage at the weir Kroppen in the River Pulsnitz could implemented in 2017. 5 salmons could pass this former insurmountable obstacle during the salmon run in autumn. Further, a couple of measures (e.g. weir dismantling) could realized in the river Nuthe. Many other projects to restore passage for fish are in planning or in implementation within the Elbe catchment area.
	Current Status of Action	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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	The capacity of the gene bank facility at LANUV NRW is found in the long-term mean as yet not sufficiently enough to meet the demand, and achieve complete import independence. Measures to enable an increase of the captive breeding ova production are taken. "Wild Salmon Center Rhine-Sieg" (hatchery) operated very successfully, producing stocking material, using partially ova from returning spawners and partially imported ova.
	Current Status of Action	Ongoing

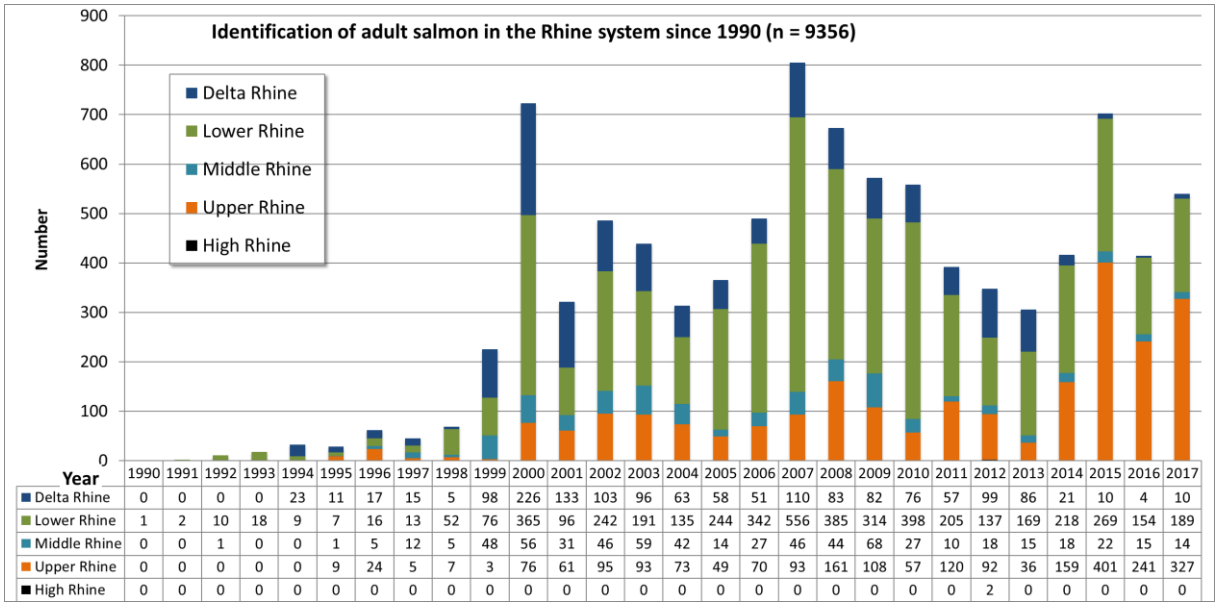
	If Completed, has the Action achieved its objective?	
Action A2:	Description of Action (*as submitted in the IP*)	Experts annually exchange information within the ICPR expert group FISH about the possibilities of genetic monitoring of salmon in the Rhine catchment. The different initiatives in the Rhine 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 *(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated.)*	In the winter season 2017/2018, a protocol for sampling salmon parent animals for a coordinated genetic monitoring in the Rhine catchment was discussed and procedures were tested in almost all hatcheries providing salmon for stocking. The aim is to sample all parent animals in all hatcheries according to a uniform protocol from 2018/2019.
	Current Status of Action	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.
	./.
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.
	./.
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.
	./.

CNL(18)24
Annexes EU-Germany

Annex 1: Registered salmon in the Rhine since 1990



Year	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	2016	2017
Delta Rhine	0	0	0	0	23	11	17	15	5	98	226	133	103	96	63	58	51	110	83	82	76	57	99	86	21	10	4	10
Lower Rhine	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	154	189
Middle Rhine	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	12	5	48	56	31	46	59	42	14	27	46	44	68	27	10	18	15	18	22	15	14
Upper Rhine	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	5	7	3	76	61	95	93	73	49	70	93	161	108	57	120	92	36	159	401	241	327
High Rhine	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	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	2016	2017
D	Wupper-Dhünn	Wupper		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(X)	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Dhünn	1993	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Eifgenbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
D	Sieg	Sieg NRW	Salmon stocking measures in the Sieg river system since 1988, since 1998 in addition to classical umb and barbel regions also in selected smaller and medium sized brooks	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	XX	/	XX	0	0	0
		Agger (lower 30 km)		X	/	/	/	/	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	/	/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX
		Naafbach		/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	/	/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX
		Pleisbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	X	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Hanfbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Bröl		X	/	/	X	/	XX	XXX	/	XXX	/	/	/	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX
		Homburger Bröl		/	/	/	/	/	XX	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	XX	XX	0
		Waldbröl		/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XXX	/	0	/	/	/	/	XXX	0	0	0
		Derenbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Steinchesbach		/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Krabach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Gierzhagener Bach		/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Irsenbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
		Sülz		/	/	/	/	/	XX	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	/	XXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX
		Schlingenbach		/	/	/	/	/	/	X	XXXX	XXX	/	/	XXX	0	0	0	0	0
		middle Sieg RLP	1994	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	XXXX	X	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?
		Nister system	1991	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XX	XXXX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Wisserbach	1991	/	/	/	/	/	XXX	XX	XXXX	0	X	0	0	0	0	XX	0	0
		Elbbach	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	XX	XX	0	0	0	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Heller-Daade	1998	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Asdorf	1997	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	0
D	Ahr	Ahr	1995	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	?	0	XX	XX	0	XX	XX	XXX	X	XXX
D	Nette	Nette *	-	/	/	/	/	/	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	XX	XX	0	XX
D	Saynbach	Saynbach	1994	/	/	/	/	/	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	XX	XXX	X	X	XX	XX	XX	0
		Brexbach	1994	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	XXX	XX	XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Moselle	Elzbach	2005	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	XX	XX
		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	0	0
D	Wisper	Wisper	1999	/	/	/	/	/	0	XX	XXXX	0	X	XX	0	0	XX	0	XXX	0
D	Main	Schwarzbach	2009	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
		Kinzig system (Hesse)	2001	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	0	/	/	/
D	Alb	Alb	2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	/
D	Speyerbach	Speyerbach/Rehbach	2013	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	XX
D/F	(Wies)Lauter	(Wies)Lauter	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D	Murg	Murg	2001	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	/	/	/	X	X	X	/	/	/	/
F / D	Rhine	Rhine downstream Iffezhei	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D	Rench	Rench	2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
F	Ill	Ill	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	0	0	/	X	X
		Bruche	1991	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
		Giessen	1992	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	/	0	/	X	0
		Liépvrette	1995	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	/	/	/	/	0
		Fecht	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0
		Weiss	1991	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0	0	/	0	0	/	0
		Doller	1993	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D	Kinzig	Kinzig (Baden-Württ.)	2001	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	/	X	X	X	X
D	Elz-Dreisam	Elz	2005	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/
		Dreisam	2008	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
F/D	Rhein	Restrhein (Altrhein)	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	2016	2017

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

Annex 3: Stocking measures with migratory salmonids in the Rhine system 2017

Stocking measures with big salmonids in the Rhine system 2017					
Country/Water body	**Stocking**				
	Kind and stage	Number	Origin	Marking	smolt equivalent
Switzerland					
Wiese	Lp	3500	Petite Camargue B1K3	genetics	
Rhine					
Riehenteich	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue K1K2K4K4a	genetics	
Birs	Lp	4.000	Petite Camargue K1K2K4K4a	genetics	
Arisdörferbach	Lp	1.500	Petite Camargue F1 Wild	genetics	
Hintere Frenke	Lp	2.500	Petite Camargue K1K2K4K4a	genetics	
Ergolz	Lp	3.500	Petite Camargue K7C1	genetics	
Fluebach Harbotswil	Lp	1.300	Petite Camargue K7C1	genetics	
Magdenerbach	Lp	3.900	Petite Camargue K5	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Bachtele, Mö	Lp	600	Petite Camargue B7B8	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Möhlin / Zeini	Lp	2.000	Petite Camargue B7B8	genetics	
Möhlinbach (Zuzgen, Hellik	Lp	3.500	Petite Camargue B7B8	genetics	
Etzgerbach	Lp	4.500	Petite Camargue K5	genetics	
Rhine	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Old Rhine	Lp	2.500	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Bachtalbach	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Inland canal Klingnau	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Surb	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Bünz	Lp	1.000	Petite Camargue B2K6	genetics	
Sum		**39.300**			
France					
Rhein (Alt-/Restrhein)	L0	269.147	Allier		13457
	L0	142.000	Rhine		7100
	La	31.500	Rhine		3150
Doller	L0	5.000	Rhine		250
	La	21.900	Rhine		2190
Thur	L0	2.500	Rhine		125
	La	12.000	Rhine		1200
Lauch	L0	2.500	Rhine		125
	La	5.000	Rhine		500
Fecht und Zuflüsse	L0	10.000	Rhine		500
	La	39.000	Rhine		3900
Ill	L0	4.200	Rhine		210
	La	17.500	Rhine		1750
Giessen und Zuflüsse	L0	10.000	Rhine		500
	La	28.472	Rhine		2847
Bruche	L0	10.500	Rhine		525
	La	32.000	Rhine		3200
	La	25.000	Rhine, wild (F1)		2500
Mosel	Le	2.100	Allier		76
	L0	3.500	Allier		175
	La	3.580	Allier		358
Blies	La	3.150	Rhine		315
Saar (Moselsystem)	La	2.550	Rhine		255
Sum		**683.099**			**45.208**

Luxemburg					
Sure (Moselle)					
Sum					
Germany, Baden-Württemberg					
Alb	L p	13050	Allier		2.175
Murg	L p	67000	Rhine, Allier		11.167
Oos, Oosbach		0			0
Rench	L e	5000	EFH Rhine		83
Rench	L a	15000	EFH Rhine		750
	L e	10000	EFH Rhine		166
Kinzig mit Zuflüssen	L a	49850	EFH Rhine		1.246
Erlenbach, Gutach, Wolf	L a	59000	EFH Rhine		2.950
	L p	33500	EFH Rhine		5.583
	L ps	4000	EFH Rhine		800
Elz	L 0	7600	Allier		190
Elz	L p	15000	Allier		2.500
Dreisam	L p	10000	Allier		1.667
Wiese	L a	2000	Allier		100
Wiese	L p	11000	Allier		1.833
Sum		**302.000**			**31.210**
Germany, Hesse					
Nidda *	Mf p	4.000	Wupper		**5**
Lahn, Dill, Weil, Elbbach	L p	8.000	EFH		5
Lahn, Dill, Weil, Elbbach	L 1	2.500	EFH		5
Lahnsystem gesamt					
Kinzig (Main)	L p	180	EFH		5
Schwarzbach (Main)	L p	4.400	EFH		5
Weschnitz					
Wisper	L p	6.400	EFH		5
Sum		**25.480**			**30**
Germany, Rhineland Palatinate					
Ahr	La	71.000	EFH		6
Ahr					
Lahn, Mühlbach					
Mosel, Elzbach	L p	10.500	EFH		5
Saynbach		0			
Saynbach		0			
Saynbachsystem gesamt					
Nister, Kleine Nister (Sieg)	L p	2.660	KFS		6
Nister, Kleine Nister (Sieg)					
Nister (Sieg)	L p	18.130	KFS		6
Wisserbach (Sieg)	L p	2.000	EFH		6
Heller (Sieg)					
Siegsystem gesamt					
Nahe	L p	14.500	EFH		6
Guldenbach (Nahe) & Nahe	L p	40.000	EFH		6
Speyerbach	La	30.000	EFH		20
Speyerbach	L s	1.200	EFH	PIT-Tags	4
Wieslauter	La	38.000	EFH		20
Sum		**227.990**			**85**
Germany, North Rhine Westphalia					
Sieg and tributaries	La	257.043	Sieg-Returners / WLZ, EFH Albaum, Ätran-Gudenau-Returners / EFH DCV		43.678
Wupper and small tributaries	La	14.824	Sieg-Returners / EFH Albaum		2.520
	La	3.500	Sieg-Returners / EFH Albaum (Breeding: Hatchery Wupper)		350
	La	89.881	Sieg-Rückkehrer / EFH Albaum / EFH Haspe (Breeding: EFH Haspe)		13.862
Dhünn and small tributaries	La	38.788	Sieg-Returners / EFH Albaum		6.594
	L p	5.285	Sieg-Returners / EFH Albaum		951
Sum		**409.321**			**67.955**
owt = coded wire tags; afc = adipose clipping; EFH = parent fish keeping; DCV = Danish Center for Vildlaks; WLZ= Vildlachszentrum					
KFS = Monitoring and catching station; L e = salmon spawn; L b = Salmon frg; L0 0 unfeeded frg; La = feeded frg;					
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		**1.687.190**			

Annex 4: Returned adults recorded in the Elbe catchment area in 2017

Federal state	Watercourse	Number of adult salmon
Saxony	Lachsbach	41
	Müglitz	5
	Wesenitz	2
	Reported catch by anglers	1
Saxony-Anhalt	Nuthe	12
Brandenburg	Stepenitz	38
Lower Saxony	Elbe (Geestacht)	9
	Oste	14
	Elbe (Weir Geestacht)	9
	Reported catch by anglers	17
	in total	**148**

Annex 5: Returned adults recorded in the Weser catchment area 2017

Federal state	Watercourse	Number of counted adult salmon
Lower saxony	Ochtum/Delme	22
	Hunte	10
	Weser (Weir Langwedel)	37
	in total	**69**