

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

0.1 Member State	GR
0.2.1 Species code	5359
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Lyciasalamandra helverseni</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Mertensiella luschani helverseni
0.2.4 Common name	Kohylina, kanakara, savra, kourkoutavlos

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2011-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

## 2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	<b>Mediterranean (MED)</b>
2.2 Published sources	Eleftherakos K, Sotiropoulos K, Polymeni R M. 2007. Conservation units in the insular endemic salamander <i>Lyciasalamandra helverseni</i> (Urodela, Salamandridae). Ann. Zool. Fennici 44: 387–399.

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	325,91
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method The species is distributed only in three islands. The entire area of the islands has been set as FRR.
2.3.10 Reason for change	

### 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) min 200 max 260
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems There are little references regarding the population size or population densities. This is a notoriously

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difficult species to sample.

2.4.4 Year or period	2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method There are some indications of local population decline. FRV has been set at the current population level.
2.4.15 Reason for change	Use of different method

## 2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	198
2.5.2 Year or period	2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	An island endemic species, with habitat restricted to limestone outcrops and/or forested distribution areas within the three islands of its distribution. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas. Habitat has been deteriorated mainly due to overgrazing (Kasos island). In Kasos island there are indications of localities where the species may have become extinct.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	198
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
missing or wrongly directed conservation measures (G05.07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
fire (natural) (L09)	medium importance (M)	N/A
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) (F03.02.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)	

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## 2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) (M01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

## 2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

## 2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Unknown (XX)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status declining (-)

## 3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)  
min 174 max 189

3.1.2 Method used Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

### 3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Outside	Enhance