

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	1103
0.2.2 Species name	Alosa fallax
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Sardelomana

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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	Yes
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Mediterranean (MED)

2.2 Published sources

Bobori D.C., E.T. Koutrakis & P.S. Economidis. 2001. Shad species in Greek waters - an historical overview and recent status. Bull. Fr. Pêche Piscic. 362/363: 1101-1108.

Economidis, P. S., 1991. Check list of freshwater fishes of Greece (recent status of threats and protection). Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature, Special publication 48 pp.

Kottelat, M. & J. Freyhof, 2007. Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Edition by M. Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland and J. Freyhof, Berlin Germany. 646 p.

Economidis P.S., Koutrakis M., Apostolou A., Vassilev M. & Pehlivanov L., 2009. Atlas of River Nestos fish fauna. Prefectural Authority of Drama-Kavala-Xanthi, NAGREF-Fisheries Research Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 181 pp.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	4775
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	unknown (x)
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 ²) operator N/A unkown Yes method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

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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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)		
	min	191	max	191
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Very few samples (basically expert judgment), making it difficult to extrapolate a number or a class for reporting population unit.		
2.4.4 Year or period	2006-2012			
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	unknown (x)			
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	N/A		
	unknown	Yes		
	method			
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	Use of different method		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	4775		
2.5.2 Year or period	2006-2012		
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)		
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Bad		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Based on expert judgment		
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012		
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)		
2.5.7 Long-term trend period			
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	0		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	Use of different method	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	low importance (L)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	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)
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	low importance (L)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	medium importance (M)	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 % threshold could not be used for the assessment since: a) a different method for assessing range was employed, compared to the 2nd Reporting 1. The species is appearing along the coastal zones of Greece, usually near the rivers' mouths in which the species enters for spawning purposes. According to Economidis (1991), Bobori et al. (2001), Kottelat & Freyhof (2007) and Economidis et al. (2009), there is evidence of the species presence in the estuaries of river Evros and in its tributary Ardas, in the estuaries of the lagoon Vistonis and of the river Nestos (Thrace), Strymon, Axios, Loudias and Aliakmon (Macedonia), of Pineios (Thessaly), Acheloos, Louros and Arachthos in the Amvrakikos gulf and of Kalamas (western Greece). The species, according to the above mentioned authors, migrates to the river for spawning, which nowadays is prohibited due to the presence of barriers in the rivers, such as weirs, dams, but also by the small amount of water in the rivers due to the large scale water abstraction for irrigation and hydropower production and the change or loss of habitats.

2. Basic Assumptions:

i) "Surface Area Range" (field 2.3.1) = value extracted from "Range Map" (field 1.1.5).

ii) "Favourable Reference Range" (field 2.3.9a) = a) "Surface Area Range" (field 2.3.1) OR b) value extracted from "Additional Reference Range Map" (provided). Depends on whether the Favourable range is equal or larger than actual species range.

iii) "Population Size" (field 2.4.2) = value extracted from "Distribution Map" (field 1.1.1) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 1.1.4) (when provided).

iv) "Favourable Reference Population" (field 2.4.14) = a) "Population Size" (field 2.4.2) OR b) value extracted from "Additional Reference Range Map" (provided). Depends on whether the Favourable population is equal or larger than actual species population.

v) Habitat "Area Estimation" (field 2.5.1) = "Distribution Map" (field 1.1.1) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 1.1.4) (when provided).

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

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

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Bad (U2)
qualifiers unknown (x)

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2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)
	min	91
	max	91
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	unknown (x)	

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 Administrative One-off	medium importance (M)	Inside	Enhance Long term