

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	2483
0.2.2 Species name	Eudontomyzon hellenicus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Gkavocheilo

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

Vladykov, V.D., Renaud, C.B., Kott, E. & Economidis, P. (1982). A new nonparasitic species of Holarctic lamprey, genus *Eudontomyzon* Regan 1911 (Petromyzontidae) from Greece. *Can. J. Zool.*, 60: 2897-2915.

Economidis, P.S. (1995). Endangered freshwater fishes of Greece. In: *Endemic Freshwater Fishes of N. Mediterranean region*. *Biol. Conserv.*, 72 (2) : 201-211.

Οικονόμου, Α., Μπαρμπιέρι, Ρ., Νταουλάς, Χ., Ψαρράς, Θ., Στουμπούδη, Μ., Μπερταχάς, Η., Γιακουμή, Σ. & Πατσιάς, Α. (1999). Απειλούμενα ενδημικά είδη ψαριών του γλυκού νερού της Δυτικής Ελλάδας και Πελοποννήσου - κατανομή, αφθονία, κίνδυνοι και μέτρα προστασίας. ΕΚΘΕ (πρόγραμμα ΠΕΝΕΔ), σελ. 341 και 4 Παραρτήματα.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	112
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	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 ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Range = Surface Area Range (current range)
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use 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 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)		
	min	112	max	112
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Few samples, 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	approximately equal to (≈)		
	unknown	No		
	method	Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Population = value extracted from Additional Range Map		
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)	112
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 judgement.
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)
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
canalisation (J02.03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
sand and gravel quarries (C01.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A

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Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01) high importance (H) N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
canalisation (J02.03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
sand and gravel quarries (C01.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	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 % threshold could not be used for the assessment since: a) a different method for assessing range was employed, compared to the 2nd Reporting

- Although specimen were found in several spots, the species was not found in streams and dikes, where it was known to be present in the past. However, these streams and dikes have been heavily modified since then.
- Basic Assumptions:
 - "Surface Area Range" (field 2.3.1) = value extracted from "Range Map" (field 1.1.5).
 - "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.
 - "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).
 - "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.
 - Habitat "Area Estimation" (field 2.5.1) = "Distribution Map" (field 1.1.1) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 1.1.4) (when provided).
- Population assessment took into account, besides Favourable Reference Population (grid), population structure and reproduction trends. In several samplings, in habitat areas favoring the species, only very few specimens (ammocoetes) were sampled.

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

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2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	unknown (x)

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 7 max 7
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
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Enhance