

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	2490
0.2.2 Species name	<i>Alosa macedonica</i>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Liparia

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	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	Yes
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Mediterranean (MED)

Οικονομίδης, 1974. Μορφολογική συστηματική και ζωογεωγραφική μελέτη των ιχθύων των γλυκέων υδάτων της Α. Μακεδονίας και Δ. Θράκης. Διδακτορική διατριβή, σελ 179.

Σίνης, 1981. Η αυτοοικολογία του ενδημικού είδους *Alosa (caspiatosa) macedonica* (Vinciguerra) (Pisces: Clupeidae), της λίμνης Βόλβης (διδακτορική διατριβή, σελ 198).

Kalfa-Papaioannou, A-M. & Sinis, A.I. (1985). Metacercariae of *Diplostomum spathaceum* in freshwater fish of the lake system Koronia and Volvi (Macedonia, Greece). Zentral- blatt fiir Veteringirmedizin Reihe B, 32, 65-70.

Kleanthidis P.K., Sinis A.I. & Stergiou K.I. (1999). Length-weight relationships of freshwater fishes in Greece, Nada, The ICLAM Quartely (Vol 22, No 4).

Αυτζή, 2010. Εφαρμογή της προτεινόμενης από την Οδηγία 2000/60/ΕΚ μεθοδολογίας για την εκτίμηση της ιχθυοπανίδας στη λίμνη Βόλβη (Υδατικό διαμέρισμα Κεντρικής Μακεδονίας), Μεταπτυχιακή Διπλωματική Εργασία, ΑΠΘ. σελ 97.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	99
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 ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Range = Surface

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Area Range (current range)

2.3.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

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	99	max	99
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Most data are described as semi-quantitative or qualitative. Few quantitative data. Too much variability between existing samples, especially between different river basins, 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 partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012			
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
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)	99
2.5.2 Year or period	2006-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Based on partial data with some extrapolation and expert judgment.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
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

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Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	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)
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	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

- 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.
- Alosa macedonica is a range restricted lacustrine fish that does not normally enter small streams; its presence in the Richios (GR1220003) is confined to the streams confluence with Lake Volvi and it is not present, nor was ever, in the lotic sections of Richios. Furthermore, during the previous National Report (2nd) the species distribution and range maps marginally included, probably due to practical tolerances (as the grid size was 10x10 km), the particular site. Therefore, the species range and distribution do not include the site mentioned.
- "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).

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 Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A

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2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	N/A

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	99
	max	99
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	stable (0)	

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	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Long term