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	**5088**
0.2.2 Species name	**Barbus cyclolepis**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Thrakiki Briana

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	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	**Mediterranean (MED)**
2.2 Published sources	Economidis, P.S. & Bogutskaya, N.G. (2003). Barbus cyclolepis (Heckel, 1837). In: The Freshwater Fishes of Europe, Vol. 5/II: Cyprinidae 2, Part II: Barbus, (Banarescu, P. & Bogutskaya, N. eds.). Wiebelsheim: Aula-Verlag GmbH, pp. 181-199. Berrebi, P. & Tsigenopoulos, C.S. (2003). Phylogenetic organization of the genus Barbus sensu stricto: A review based on data using molecular markers. "The Freshwater Fishes of Europe. Vol. 5/II: Cyprinidae, Part II: Barbus ", pp. 11-22, P. Banarescu and N. G. Bogutskaya Eds., AULA- Verlag 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. and D.C. Bobori, 2003. Barbus thessalus Stephanidis, 1971. p.421-426. In P.M. Banarescu and N.G. Bogutskaya (eds.)Cyprinidae 2. Part II: Barbus. Vol. 5/II. Aula-Verlag, Wiebelsheim.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	9800	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Range = Surface Area Range (current range)
2.3.10 Reason for change		

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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 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)		
	min	98	max	98
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 Range Map		
2.4.15 Reason for change				

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	9800
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 (km²)	0
2.5.10 Reason for change	

2.6 Main Pressures

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Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
canalisation (J02.03.02)	low importance (L)	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)

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
canalisation (J02.03.02)	low importance (L)	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: The % threshold could not be used for the assessment since: a) a different method for assessing range was employed, compared to the 2nd Reporting

2.8.2 Other relevant Information:

1. The species is abundant throughout its geographical distribution and the presence of specimen of all length classes indicates the good status of the species population. However, locally the species faces environmental pressures like loss of habitats and reduction both in quality and quantity of water.
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: Favourable (FV)
qualifiers: N/A

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2.9.2. Population	assessment	Favourable (FV)
	qualifiers	N/A
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Favourable (FV)
	qualifiers	N/A
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 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)		
	min	45	max	45
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	low importance (L)	Inside	Maintain Long term