

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	5090
0.2.2 Species name	Barbus graecus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Luciobarbus graecus
0.2.4 Common name	Skarouni

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

Mediterranean (MED)

2.2 Published sources

Kottelat M. & Freyhof J. (2007). Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Publications Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland.

Economidis, P.S. & Chrysopolitou V. (2009). Luciobarbus graecus. In Red Data Book of threatened Animals of Greece. Legakis A. & Maragou P. (eds). Hellenic Zoological Society, Athens.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	1750
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 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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5) min 70 max 70
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method

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	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 individuals or classes 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)	1750
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	Moderate
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

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
sand and gravel quarries (C01.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	high importance (H)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	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)	low importance (L)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	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)
sand and gravel quarries (C01.01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	high importance (H)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	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
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	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. Endemic to Lakes Yliki and Paralimni in the Beotian Kifissos basin and Sperchios River. Recently introduced to Lake Beletsi (a small pond on Mt. Parnitha) and Lake Marathon in Attica; these transplanted populations are within the wider ecoregional potential range of the species and may be considered naturalized (HCMR data). It inhabits water bodies in lowland plains, lakes, rivers and larger streams. Some of these habitats are severely degraded such as the artificially intermittent upstream reaches of the main stem of the Sperchios.
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
2.9.2. Population	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)

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2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Unknown (XX) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable (=)

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	N/A	
	min		max
3.1.2 Method used	N/A		
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A		

3.2 Conversation Measures