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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**5256**
0.2.2 Species name	**Barbus sperchiensis**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Briana Spercheiou

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

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	16900	
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		

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	169	max	169
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		

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	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 Range Map	
2.4.15 Reason for change			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	16900
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

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
sand and gravel quarries (C01.01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	low importance (L)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

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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)	medium importance (M)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	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: 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. A fairly widespread small barbel in parts of Eastern Central Greece (particularly the Pinios, Cholorema, Sperchios drainages and localized in two or three drainages on Evia island). A rheophilic species, it inhabits small rivers and streams with gravel and rocky substrates. It is resistant to low flow conditions, however in some smaller streams and tributaries, populations have suffered from water abstraction and anthropogenic barriers to migration. Some more isolated populations are very vulnerable to extirpation and the species has probably become exteripated from several small catchmens on Evia island and the small intermittent and artificially intermittend river basins on the adjacent eastern coast of mainland Greece.
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: 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 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)		
	min	110	max	110
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
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative One-off	low importance (L)	Inside	Maintain Long term