

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	5308
0.2.2 Species name	Cobitis ohridana
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Achridovelonitsa

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

Economidis, P.S. and Teodor T. Nalbant, 1996. A study of the loaches of the genera Cobitisans Sabanejewia (Pisces, Cobitidae) of Greece, with description of six new taxa. Trav. Mus Natl. Hist. Nat. 'Grigore Antipa' 36:295-347.

Kottelat, M. and J. Freyhof, 2007. Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Publications Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland. 646 p. IUCN, 2014.

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.1. IUCN 2014. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.. Downloaded in June 2014.

Tachos V., 2003. The Ichthyofauna of the Aaos River Basin. Msc Thesis. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. 2003. 84 pages.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	45
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

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	45	max	45
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		unknown (x)		
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

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	45
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	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	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures based only on expert judgements (1)

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2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	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

1. Found in Greece only in Aaos river drainage, where it is confined to very few sites in the canals and spring-fed wetland areas of the Konitsa Plateau. In terms of its total population and distribution in Greek territory, it is one of the scarcest taxa and its habitats are vulnerable to local anthropogenic degradation.
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).
3. Population assessment took into account, besides Favourable Reference Population (grid), population structure and reproduction trends. In several samplings, in Lake Prespa, no or very few specimens 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
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	unknown (x)

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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	3
	max	3
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	low importance (L)	Inside	Enhance Long term