

# 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	5353
0.2.2 Species name	Salmo macedonicus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Pestropha Nestou

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	Yes
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	<b>Mediterranean (MED)</b>
2.2 Published sources	Kottelat, M. and J. Freyhof, 2007. Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Publications Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland. 646 p.

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	400
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	decrease (-)
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 <sup>2</sup> ) 450 operator N/A unkown No method Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Range = Historic Range = value extracted from Additional Reference Range Map
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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5) min 16 max 16
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

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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	decrease (-)		
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	18	
	operator	N/A	
	unknown	No	
	method	Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Population = value extracted from Additional Reference Range Map	
2.4.15 Reason for change			

## 2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	400
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	Bad
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Based on partial data with some extrapolation and expert judgment. Habitat specialist species. Pressures and Threats on its habitat are present.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	0
2.5.10 Reason for change	

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	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)
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction in genetic exchange (J03.02.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	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 Nestos, and localized areas of the Strymon River. Possibly also present in the upper Evros/Maritsa in Bulgaria, but not recorded in its Greek section. Some populations have declined or vanished, due to overfishing or hydrological changes (e.g. the demise of the Angistro stream population in the Strymon). Locally, populations in Nestos have hybridized to some extent with translocated *Salmo fariodes*. It is a typical cold-water species with specialized requirements as all native trout.
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 Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.2. Population	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

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

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## 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size      Unit      number of map 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)  
 min      2                      max      2

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      decrease (-)

## 3.2 Conservation 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	medium importance (M)	Inside	Enhance Long term
Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems (7.2)	Legal Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Enhance Long term