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	**5355**
0.2.2 Species name	**Salmo peristericus**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Pestropha Prespon

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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

Crivelli, A.J & J. Freyhof.2004. Salmo peristericus- IUCN Red listing factsheet.

Crivelli, A.J., Koutseri, I. & Petkovski, S. 2010. Salmo peristericus: Species Action Plan. Society for the Protection of Prespa.

Snoj, A., Maric, S., Berrebi, P., Crivelli, A.J., Shumka, S. & Susnik, S. 2009. Genetic architecture of trout from Albania as revealed by mtDNA control region variation. Genetics Selection Evolution, 41:22

Berrebi, P., Tougard, C., Dubois, S., Shao, Z. Koutseri, I. Petkovski, S. A. J. Crivelli. 2013. Genetic Diversity and Conservation of the Prespa Trout in the Balkans. International Journal of Molecular Sciences. Vol.14(12)

Perennou, C., Gletsos, M., Chauvelon, P., Crivelli, A., DeCoursey, M., Dokulil, M., Grillas, P., Grovel, R. and A. Sandoz. 2009. Development of a Transboundary Monitoring System for the Prespa Park Area, Aghios Germanos, Greece, November 2009, 381pp.

Vrahnakis M.S. and G. Fotiadis. 2009. Inventory and Assessment of Riparian Forest Vegetation of the Prespa Area of Greece and FYROM with the use of the (i) QBR (Qualitat del Bosc de Ribera / Riparian Forest Quality) Index, and (ii) Riparian Macrophyte Protocol (RMP). Final Report. Department of Forestry and Management of Natural Environment of the Technological Education Institute of Larissa, Society for the Protection of Prespa, Greece, 84p. (+ ANNEXES).

2.3 Range

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	0,7
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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
2.3.10 Reason for change	

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 3000 max 6500
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems Large fluctuations of the population are observed among sampling years, rendering it hard to provide reference values. In the long-term, population appears stable (after a potentially large historical decline due to alteration in habitat and water management methods after 1960).
2.4.4 Year or period	2004
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
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 much more than (>>) unknown No method
2.4.15 Reason for change	

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	0,5
2.5.2 Year or period	2005-2011
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

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	The quality of the habitat has been estimated based on an assessment and inventory of the riparian forest vegetation based on riparian forest quality ((QBR) and riparian macrophyte protocol (RMP) carried out in 2009, as well as other data and observations on water abstraction, habitat fragmentation and grazing pressure.
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 (km²)	0
2.5.10 Reason for change	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive cattle grazing (A04.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fertilisation (A08)	low importance (L)	N/A
Irrigation (A09)	high importance (H)	N/A
poaching (F05.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters (H01.08)	medium importance (M)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
groundwater abstractions for agriculture (J02.07.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
groundwater abstractions for public water supply (J02.07.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
Erosion (K01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Silting up (K01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Drying out (K01.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in plants (incl. endogamy) (K05.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	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)
intensive cattle grazing (A04.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fertilisation (A08)	low importance (L)	N/A
Irrigation (A09)	high importance (H)	N/A
poaching (F05.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters (H01.08)	medium importance (M)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
groundwater abstractions for agriculture (J02.07.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

groundwater abstractions for public water supply (J02.07.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
Erosion (K01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Silting up (K01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Drying out (K01.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in plants (incl. endogamy) (K05.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
droughts and less precipitations (M01.02)	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

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

Isolated sub-populations have been found in different tributaries (“Siroka” and “ Gaiduritsa” tributaries. These have been identified as separate management units (MUs) and the populations differ significantly. The Siroka population has been defined as “low” (<200/and the viability of this population in questionable. In general, observed densities are low in comparison with Atlantic Brown trout ones (>5000 ind./ha), but they are similar to those observed in Slovenia for Marble trout.

Standard electrofishing methods used. Several 100m station have been sampled throughout the application of research and monitoring and values of individuals have been calculated by combining river morphology data, such as length and width per stream sector and the monitoring data from sampling stations.

A research project carried out by the Society for the Protection of Prespa and BIOECO (FYROM), has revealed that isolated populations of Prespa Trout are found in three more streams (two streams and one tributary) in the FYROM side of the Prespa basin.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

A joint assessment of fish species in Greece and the FYROM (only Greece is a member-state) has shown that Salmo peristericus range and distribution extends also in three stream/tributaries in the FYROM, totaling in 4 isolated populations with limited inter-connection. Additionally, the in-stream populations are further are further divided into distinct sub-populations and have been defined as different Management Units (MUs) for conservation purposed. Several sub-populations exhibit very low numbers of individuals, rendering the viability of these populations uncertain.

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: Bad (U2)
- qualifiers: stable (=)

2.9.3. Habitat
- assessment: Inadequate (U1)
- qualifiers: unknown (x)

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 (-)

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	3000	max	6500
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
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
Restoring/improving water quality (4.1)	Recurrent	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
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance Long term