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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**6193**
0.2.2 Species name	**Leuciscus keadicus**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Squalius keadicus
0.2.4 Common name	Kaiadiki Menida

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. Economou A.N., Giakoumi S., Vardakas L., Barbieri R., Stoumboudi M. & Zogaris S. (2007). The freshwater ichthyofauna of Greece - an update based on a hydrographic basin survey. Mediterranean Marine Science, Vol. 8(1): 91-166. Economidis, P.S. & Chrysopolitou V. (2009). Squalius keadicus. In Red Data Book of threatened Animals of Greeece. Legakis A. & Maragou P. (eds). Hellenic Zoological Society, Athens.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	501	
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

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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit: number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) min: 501 max: 501
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 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	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 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 (km²)	501
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	decrease (-)
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)
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	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)	medium importance (M)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems (J02.12.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	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)
Discharges (E03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
small hydropower projects, weirs (J02.05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction in migration/ migration barriers (J03.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems (J02.12.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	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 species endemic to the Evrotas river drainage, including the adjacent Vassilopotamos channalized stream in the Evrotas Delta. Due to its confinement to a single river basin and the fact that the Evrotas River dries out almost completely in hydrologically adverse drought years, the species should be considered as very vulnerable to extirpation in parts of its range. It is a rheophilic species, usually found in open sites of the river, with stony bottoms and relatively cool waters; it is much scarcer in the Delta of the Evrotas. 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

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	1.1.1) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 1.1.4) (when provided). 3. Population assessment and relative short-term trend took into account, besides Favourable Reference Population, population structure and reproduction trends. In several samplings since 2006 (LIFE project, WFD project), numbers are declining in many areas of Evrotas basin.
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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status		Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status		declining (-)

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	29	max	29
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	Enhance
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative One-off	low importance (L)	Inside	Enhance Long term