

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	6293
0.2.2 Species name	Knipowitchia milleri
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Acheronogovios

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.

Economidis, P.S. & Chrysopolitou V. (2009). Knipowitschia milleri. In Red Data Book of threatened Animals of Greece. Legakis A. & Maragou P. (eds). Hellenic Zoological Society, Athens.

Zogaris,S., Konstantinis, A. & Giakoumi,S. (2011). Wetland drainage at Acheron Delta: Its not only the Acheron Goby that is threatened. I Physi (Bulletin of the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature)(134):17-20 .

Vanhove M.P.M., Economou A.N., Zogaris S., Larmuseau M.H.D., Giakoumi S., Kalogianni E., Volckaert F.A.M. & Huyse T. (2012). Phylogenetics and biogeography of the Balkan ‘sand gobies’ (Teleostei: Gobiidae): vulnerable species in need of taxonomic revision. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, Vol. 105: 73–91.

Geiger M.F., Herder F., Monaghan M.T., Almada V., Barbieri R., Bariche M., Berrebi P., Bohlen J., Casal-Lopez M., Delmastro G.B., Denys G.P.J., Dettai A., Doadrio I., Kalogianni E., Kärst H., Kottelat M., Kovačić M., Laporte M., Lorenzoni M., Marčić M., Özuluğ M., Perdices A., Perea S., Persat H., Porcelotti S., Puzzi C., Robalo J., Šanda R., Schneider M., Šlechtová V., Stoumboudi M., Walter S. & Freyhof J. (2014). Spatial heterogeneity in the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot affects barcoding accuracy of its freshwater fishes. Molecular Ecology Resources 2014.

Economidis P.S., Vogiatzis V.P., Bobori D.C. (1996). Freshwater Fishes. In: S. Dafis, E. Papastergiadou, K. Georgiou, D. Babalonas, T. Georgiadis, M. Papageorgiou, Th. Lazaridou, V. Tsiaoussi (Eds), Directive 92/43/EEC, The Greek “Habitat” Project NATURA 2000: An overview, pp. 604-635. Life Contract B4-3200/94/756 Commission of the European Communities DG XI, The Goulandris Natural History Museum - Greek Biotope/Wetland Center.

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2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	128
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 (≈) unknown 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 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) min 128 max 128
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	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 Additional Range Map
2.4.15 Reason for change	

2.5 Habitat for the Species

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2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	128
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.
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)
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes (J02.10)	medium importance (M)	N/A
dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems (J02.12.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	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)
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Discharges (E03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	N/A
modifying structures of inland water courses (J02.05.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes (J02.10)	medium importance (M)	N/A
dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems (J02.12.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
large scale water deviation (J02.03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

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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. Known to be endemic to the Acheron river drainage. Other Knipowitschia gobies of the Ionian ecoregion are genetically and morphologically very similar to this species and this has promoted an unofficial 'lumping' of formerly unnamed or erroneously named fishes into a provisional Knipowitschia cf. milleri species complex (Vanhove et al. 2012). The genetic similarity between Acheron and Trichonis fishes was also confirmed in Geiger et al. (2014). Here we treat Knipowitschia from the Acheron as distinct until further taxonomic work clarifies and confirms these assumptions. These dwarf gobies inhabit lowland lotic and lentic waters with abundant submerged vegetation on sandy to muddy substrates; often also found in slightly brackish waters in coastal lagoons and salt marshes.

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. The two Greek Knipowitschia gobies (*K. goerneri* and *K. milleri*) are rather recently described and poorly studied species that are related to the Pomatoschistus sand gobies (Vanhove et al. 2012). Due to these relationships Economidis et al. (1996) placed them under the Pomatoschistus canestrini species name and we insist that this was a proper course of action; since so little was known at the time about species systematics among these poorly studied species.

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 Bad (U2) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers unknown (x)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
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	N/A	
	min		max
3.1.2 Method used	N/A		
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A		

3.2 Conversation Measures