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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**1605**
0.2.2 Species name	**Bupleurum capillare**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	N/A

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	2010-2012
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	Γεωργίου Κ., Δεληπέτρου Π., Καρέτσος Γ., Τσαγκάρη Κ., Ιωαννίδου Ε. & Σμυρνή Β. 2004: Παρακολούθηση και καταγραφή των πληθυσμών του φυτικού είδους προτεραιότητας του Παραρτήματος ΙΙ της Οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ Bupleurum capillare Boiss. & Heldr. στις περιοχές «Νοτιοανατολικός Παρνασσός - Εθνικός Δρυμός Παρνασσού - Δάσος Τιθορέας» και «Ορος Γκιώνα» - Προτάσεις Διαχείρισης, 35 σελ. – Τελική Έκθεση, Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, Υ.ΠΕ.ΧΩ.Δ.Ε. Georgiou K., Delipetrou P., Ioannidou G. 2009: Bupleurum capillare Boiss. & Heldr. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis T. & Kamari G. (eds), The Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants of Greece, Vol 1(A-D): 161-162. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek).

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	267	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2002-2012	
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	The Favourable reference range is based on the sum of the historical and current distribution of the species. Two pre-1993 localities which have not been searched in the period 1993-2014 were excluded
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method	

2.4 Population

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2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)			
	min	21848	max	22800	
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A			
	min		max		
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality				
	Conversion method				
	Problems				
2.4.4 Year or period	2009-2012				
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)				
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2002-2012				
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	increase (+)				
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	6	max	6	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	10000			
	operator	N/A			
	unknown	No			
	method	Favourable reference population was set as larger than the theoretically estimated Minimum Viable Population per subpopulation for an annual species at a stageless habitat. This corresponds to 2500 individuals per each of the c. 4 subpopulations of the species and should represent at least one count of that magnitude for each subpopulation in a 6 year period. The population of Bupleurum capillare in 1993 when the Directive came into force is not known. The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area (8714 individuals) and a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042 individuals). Since the species is an annual and may have natural interannual fluctuations the range of which is not known, it is possible but not certain that in 2014 we observed a maximum value. We believe that a minimum count of 10000 individuals is adequate to ensure the viability of the species provided that it maintains its distribution range. FRR is adequate to ensure the viability of the species and larger than the total population (c 6000 individuals) counted in the previous reporting period so as to cover a recently discovered subpopulation.				
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data				

2.5 Habitat for the Species

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2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	0,14
2.5.2 Year or period	2010-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	The habitat of the species includes dry, open stony sites in a variety of circumstances (stablilised scree, stony road banks, stony debris at old mines or quarries, stony stream bed, stony abandoned vineyard, olive groves). The special habitat structures which are important for the plant is the cover of stones and gravel (must be higher than 75%) and the cover of high shrubs-trees (must be lower than 20%). Regarding these structures, the habitat is of excellent value at most of the sites of the species.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2002-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
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	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
disposal of household / recreational facility waste (E03.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
non intensive goat grazing (A04.02.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
dispersed habitation (E01.03)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
dispersed habitation (E01.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
non intensive goat grazing (A04.02.04)	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	
2.8.2 Other relevant Information	Note on 2.4.1. Population counts in the period 2009-2014 were made at 8 out of the 11 known localities of the species (16 out of 20 cells of the species' distribution) and this represent the minimum values of the population recorded. The maximum value reported is based on expert opinion regarding the population at the 3 remaining localities. Note on 2.4.6. The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042

individuals). Population counts on Parnassos indicate a more or less stable population. Population counts at 5 of the localities of Gkiona in 2003-2004 and 2014 indicate a large increase from 3567 individuals to 11254 individuals. Moreover, the population has expanded further to neighbouring sites (another 8714 individuals).

Note on 2.4.14. The population of Bupleurum capillare in 1993 when the Directive came into force is not known. The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area (8714 individuals) and a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042 individuals). Since the species is an annual and may have natural interannual fluctuations the range of which is not known, it is possible but not certain that in 2014 we observed a maximum value. We believe that a minimum count of 10000 individuals is adequate to ensure the viability of the species provided that it maintains its distribution range.

Note on 2.5. Current habitat of the species is estimated as the exact area covered by the population. It is not possible to map the available habitat for the species.

Note on 2.6. Currently there is ample available habitat for the species, moreover because road construction and mine and quarry abandonment create new habitat. However, at some of its localities shrub and tree encroachment have an increasing trend. Vacation housing is a threat only on Parnassos where it may have already caused habitat loss for the species.

2.3.3. the actual period is 2003-2014
2.4.4. the actual period is 2009-2014
2.4.6. the actual period is 2003-2014
2.5.2. the actual period is 2010-2014
2.5.5. the actual period is 2003-2014

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 Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
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)

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 individuals (i)		
	min	10000	max	10000
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	increase (+)			

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 One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Outside	Enhance Long term
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Legal	high importance (H)	Inside	Long term