

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	1748
0.2.2 Species name	<i>Asyneuma giganteum</i>
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	Yes
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	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

Snogerup S. 1995. *Asyneuma giganteum* (Boiss.) Bornm. – Pp. 76-77. In: Phitos D., Strid A., Snogerup S. & Greuter W. (eds), The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece. – Athens: World Wide Fund for Nature

Delipetrou P. & Georgiou K. 2009: *Asyneuma giganteum* (Boiss.) Bornm. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis Th. & Kamari G. (eds), The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, 2(E-Z): 326-327. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek)

Strid A. 1988-2014. Flora Hellenica Database. Copenhagen

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	100
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2000-2012
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 (≈) unkown No method Favourable reference range was based on the sum of the historic and current distribution of the species.
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)
	min	346 max 346

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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A
	min	max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality	
	Conversion method	
	Problems	The species is a chasmophyte and part of its population grows at inaccessible rocks where it cannot be counted, even with the help of telescopic lenses. So it is not possible to be certain on the total population size. The value reported in 2.4.1 represents the total population counted at all the known localities of the species (with the help of telescopic lenses), but it may be an underestimation of the population size. By expert opinion, the total population must not be greater than 700 individuals, however it may also be true that the population size is not greater than the one reported in 2.4.1.
2.4.4 Year or period	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	decrease (-)	
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	approximately equal to (≈)
	unknown	No
	method	The favourable reference population was defined as the total number of individuals counted in 2014. This is a very rare species and lack knowledge on its biology and autecology does not allow the determination of a minimum viable population.
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	Use of different method
2.5 Habitat for the Species		
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	0,02	
2.5.2 Year or period	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 is steep limestone or conglomerate rocks, usually of NW to NE exposition or ravines. This habitat (Natura 2000 code 8210) is mostly inaccessible and remote in the species' distribution area (Rodos, Karpathos and Chalki islands) and retains its special functions. The plant community composition and structure are excellent to good at all of the localities of the plant where typical species are abundant.	
2.5.5 Short term trend period	1999-2012	
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)	

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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)	3,2
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
non intensive grazing (A04.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
hand collection (F04.02.02)	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 other

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
non intensive grazing (A04.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
hand collection (F04.02.02)	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. *Asyneuma giganteum* is a monocarpic perennial (reportedly even biennial, but longevity is actually unknown) relic species. At any moment the population includes both flowering individuals (mature plants) and rosettes (young plants, which will flower the next year or later). The population size reported in 2.4.1 is the total of mature and young plants and corresponds to 71 mature plants and 275 young plants.

Note on 2.4.7: There had been no data on population numbers until 2004, when population size was estimated as 81 individuals at 5 out of its 10 localities on Rodos. In 2014 population size at the same 5 localities was 39 individuals. In 2014 there were no plants of the species at one of the localities on Profitis Ilias and only one plant at another. Both of these localities are quite accessible and under medium to heavy grazing.

2.3.3. the actual short term trend period is until 2014

2.4.4. the actual year is 2014

2.4.6. the actual short term trend period is 2004-2014

2.5.2. the actual year is 2014

2.5.6. the actual short term trend period is 1999-2014

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 Inadequate (U1)

qualifiers declining (-)

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Favourable (FV)

qualifiers N/A

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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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)
	min	76 max 76
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)	
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
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Enhance Long term
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Legal	high importance (H)	Inside	Long term
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Enhance Long term