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	**1834**
0.2.2 Species name	**Fritillaria conica**
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	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	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	**Mediterranean (MED)**
2.2 Published sources	Kamari G. & Phitos D. 2009: Fritillaria conica Boiss. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis T. & Kamari G. (eds),The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, vol 2(E-Z): 30-33. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek). Kamari G. & Phitos D. 2013. Fritillaria conica. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Tan K., Vold G. & Sfikas G. 2006: Reports 88-95 in: Vladimirov V., Feruzan D., Matevski V., Stevanovic V. & Tan K. (eds), New floristic records in the Balkans: 2. – Phytologia Balcanica 12: 279-301.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	1000	
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	unknown (x)	
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)	1000
	operator	N/A
	unkown	No
	method	Favourable reference range is defined as the sum of the current and historic distribution of the species. Sites where hybrid populations are formed were not taken into account.
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	1000	max	5000

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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 population encounters at least 1000 individuals. The maximum population size is unknown, so we use class 5 for reporting population.	
2.4.4 Year or period	2003-2012		
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)		
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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)		
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	more than (>)	
	unknown	No	
	method		
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	
2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	The species grows on rocky, calcareous hills by the sea covered with shrubs. Within the area of occurrence of the species, this habitat is degraded due to various pressures (overgrazing, construction works, fire).
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)
non intensive grazing (A04.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Roads, paths and railroads (D01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
fire and fire suppression (J01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
non intensive grazing (A04.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Roads, paths and railroads (D01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
fire and fire suppression (J01)	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 size estimations are based on the Red Data Book assessment (Kamari & Phitos 2009): the population between Methoni Pylos is the largest (c. 1000 individuals), the population on Mt Kalathi counts c. 160 individuals, and the population on Sapienza islans is c. 50 individuals. A very rough estimation of the size of the new population at Maleas peninsula (Velanidia), based on expert opinion and on a out of season field visit in 2014, could be be 100-1000 individuals. It must be noted that the above estimations are based on observations and not on systematic population counts. 2.4.4. the actual period is 2003-2014 2.4.6. the actual period is 1991-2014
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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	unknown (x)
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	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