

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	1849
0.2.2 Species name	Ruscus aculeatus
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	1999-2012
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

Böhling von N. 1997. Ergänzungen und Anmerkungen zur Flora der Insel Naxos (Kykladen, Griechenland): Zur botanischen Besonderheit und pflanzengeographischen Bedeutung des Engares-Tales. Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk. Ser. A, Nr. 560:1-25

Boratyński A., Browicz K. 1994. Trees and shrubs of Ithaki (Ionian Islands, Greece). Arbor. Kornickie 39:9-306

Boratyński A., Browicz K., Zielvnski J. 1987. Woody flora of Chios. Arbor. Kornickie 32:37-92

Georgiadis Th. 1983. Contribution à l' étude de la flore et de la végétation de l' île d' Othoni. Candollea 38:509-539

Hartley A., Mottram L., Schofield G. 2002. Ecological habitat survey within the boundaries of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos Island, Greece. Research survey. National Marine Park of Zakynthos, Zakynthos, 112 p. +Appendices

Yannitsaros A., Vallianatou I., Bazos I., Constantinidis Th. 1995. Flora and vegetation of Strofades Islands (Ionian Sea, Greece). Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature - WWF - EU Commission DG XI. B.2., Athens

Κωνσταντινίδης Θ. 1997. Η χλωρίδα και η βλάστηση των ορέων Γεράνεια, Πατέρας και Κιθαιρών. Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, Αθήνα

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	76200
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	1999-2012
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 The favourable reference range is based on the sum of the

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historic (1993-2007) and current (2007-2014) distribution of the species.

2.3.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

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 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
min 280 max 280

2.4.3 Additional information
Definition of locality
Conversion method
Problems Ruscus aculeatus is a typical species of various types of medium and tall thick shrub and forest throughout Greece. It is possible that the current distribution underestimates the complete distribution of the species. For this reason population size of 280 10x10 grid cells is considered the minimum value of the population. It must be noted that it is extremely costly and of doubtful usefulness to record the complete distribution.

2.4.4 Year or period 1999-2012

2.4.5 Method – population size Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2.4.6 Short-term trend period 1999-2012

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 The favourable reference population is defined as the population size recorded in 1999-2014

2.4.15 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²) 12280

2.5.2 Year or period 1999-2012

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 Good

2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method The species occurs at a variety of shrub and forest habitats (mainly habitat types 2250, 2270, 5330, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 92C0, 9320, 9340, 9350, 9530, 9540 and also Quercus coccifera forest and shrub and Abies cephalonca forest) at altitudes 0-1000 (1600). At most of these habitats it is considered a typical species. The quality of the habitat was assessed as the quality of the habitat types (species composition, habitat structures) at the distribution area of the species

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2.5.5 Short term trend period	1999-2012
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 (km ²)	29100
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.) (F04.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
fire (natural) (L09)	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)
collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.) (F04.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
fire (natural) (L09)	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 2.3.1, 2.4.1. *Ruscus aculeatus* is a typical species of various types of medium and tall thick shrub and forest throughout Greece. It is possible that the current distribution underestimates the complete distribution of the species. For this reason population size of 280 10x10 grid cells is considered the minimum value of the population. It must be noted that it is extremely costly and of doubtful usefulness to record the complete distribution.

Note on 2.3.4., 2.4.7. The assessment of the short term trend of the range and the population of the species (presence in 10x10 cells) is based on 41 10x10 cells throughout Greece where vegetation samplings were made in 1999-2000 and repeated in 2014. This is the method selected for monitoring the species.

Note on 2.5.1. Current habitat area was estimated using the corine landcover 2000 maps as the area of suitable habitat (corine codes 311, 312, 313, 323, 324) in the distribution grid cells. Similarly, the area of suitable habitat was estimated using the range grid cells. This will tend to overestimate the area of the habitat in both cases since the corine landcover codes are quite general and may include non-suitable habitats.

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

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2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	N/A

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