

# 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	1303
0.2.2 Species name	Rhinolophus hipposideros
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Mikrorinolofos

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	Yes
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	1992-2012
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

Benda P., Georgiakakis P., Dietz C., Hanák V., Galanaki K., Markantonatou V., Chudárková A., Hulva P. & Horáček I. 2009. Bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) of the eastern Mediterranean and middle east. Part 7. The bat fauna of Crete, Greece. Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem. 72: 105–190; - Hanak V., Benda P., Ruedi M., Horacek I. & Sofianidou T. S. 2001: Bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) of the Eastern Mediterranean. Part 2. New records and review of distribution of bats in Greece. Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae 65: 279–346.; - Helversen O. v. & Weid R. 1990: Die Verbreitung einiger Fledermausarten in Griechenland. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 41: 9–22.; - Heude S. 2013: Seasonal distribution of cave-dwelling bats and conservation status on the Island of Lesvos, Greece. Internship report. University of Montpellier 2; - Papadatou, E., 2006. Ecology and conservation of the long-fingered bat Myotis capaccini in the National Park of Dadia-Lefkimi Soufli, Greece. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Leeds.; - Paragamian K., I. Nikoloudakis, E. Papadatou & E. Sfakianaki. 2004. Environmental Study Of The Cave Of Maroneia (Rodopi, Greece). Final Report (In Greek). Hellenic Institute Of Speleological Research, 176pp ; - Pieper H. 1977: Fledermäuse aus Schleiereulen-Gewöllen von der Insel Kreta. Ztschr. Säugetierk. 43: 7–12.

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	129239
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 <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method Expert judgement
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

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## 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	3600	max	5000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A		
	min		max	
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems	Many unknown colonies may be present. Seasonal movement not taken in account. Min value from roost counts with extrapolation, max from class 5.		
2.4.4 Year or period	1985-2012			
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	unknown (x)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min		max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Absent data (0)			
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			
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 <sup>2</sup> )	107425		
2.5.2 Year or period	1985-2012		
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	Roosts in buildings, caves and mines which are abundant.		
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 <sup>2</sup> )	110100		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method		

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A
demolishment of buildings & human structures (E06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reconstruction, renovation of buildings (E06.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
speleology (G01.04.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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recreational cave visits (G01.04.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
closures of caves or galleries (G05.08)	medium importance (M)	N/A
underground collapses (L06)	low importance (L)	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)
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A
demolishment of buildings & human structures (E06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reconstruction, renovation of buildings (E06.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
speleology (G01.04.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
recreational cave visits (G01.04.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
closures of caves or galleries (G05.08)	medium importance (M)	N/A
underground collapses (L06)	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

For this species not enough data were collected during the period 2001-2014. Thus, the distribution, range, population size, habitat area and suitable habitat area were calculated or estimated using the most recent qualitative and quantitative data.

The data of the geographical distribution of the species are based on recent bibliographic and field data that have been tested for their accuracy and does not confirm its presence on the site GR3000006. These data will be also used to update Standard Data Forms of Natura 2000 network.

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 Unknown (XX)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

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

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## 3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	2100	max	5000
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A			

### 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
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Long term