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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**1316**
0.2.2 Species name	**Myotis capaccinii**
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	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	1985-2012
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; - Davy C. M., Russo D and Fenton M. B.: 2007. Use of native woodlands and traditional olive groves by foraging bats on a Mediterranean island: consequences for conservation. J. Zool. 273, 4: 397–405; - 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; - Ivanova T. 2000: New data on bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) from the Eastern Rhodopes, Greece (Thrace, Evros). Histor. Natur. Bulg. 11: 117–125.; - Papadatou, E., 2006. Ecology and conservation of the long-fingered bat Myotis capacciniiin the National Park of Dadia-Lefkimi Soufli, Greece. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Leeds.; - Paragamian K., Nikoloudakis E., Papadatou E. and Sfakianaki E. 2004. Biological - Environmental Study of Maronia Cave (Rodopi, Greece). Analysis of Current Status - Proposals. Final report (in Greek). Hellenic Intitute of Speleological Research, 176pp; - Rottmann R., Boye P. und Meinig H. 2003. Die Säugetierfauna am Nestos-Delta in Nordost-Griechenland. Institut für Geographie Münster; - Skiba R. 2007: Zum Vorkommen der Fledermause in Kreta (Griechenland). Nyctalus(N. F.) 12(1): 52–60.; - Volleth M. 1987: Differences in the location of nucleolus organizer regions in European vespertilionid bats. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 44: 186–197.

2.3 Range

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2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	114107
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) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method Expert judgement
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 7000 max 10000
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 movements not taken in account. Min value estimated from roost counts, as well as capture and observation data at feeding sites, max from class 7.
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 (km²)	72200
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	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Forages almost exclusively above water surfaces. Water surfaces may be polluted or intensely and uncontrollably irrigated reducing water availability

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	especially during dry seasons. Roosts in caves and mines which are abundant, but threatened.
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)	88775
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
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
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (J02)	high importance (H)	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)
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
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (J02)	high importance (H)	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 egough 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.
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range	assessment	Unknown (XX)
	qualifiers	N/A
2.9.2. Population	assessment	Unknown (XX)
	qualifiers	N/A

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2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	unknown (x)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
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	2000	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 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	medium importance (M)	Inside	Enhance Long term