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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**1335**
0.2.2 Species name	**Spermophilus citellus**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Spermofilos/Lagogyros

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	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

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Niethammer J (1974). Zur verbeitung und taxonomie greichischer saugertiere. Bonn Zoologische Beitrung 25: 28-55

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Vohralik V. Sofianidou T (1987). Small mammals (Insectivora, Rodentia) of Macedonia, Greece. Acta Universitatis Carolinae-Biologica 1985: 319-354

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Κανέλλης Α, Χατζησαράντος Χ (1963). Τα Θηλαστικά της Ελλάδος. Το Βουνό, 230: 6-21.Οντριας ΙΧ (1966). Συστηματική μελέτη και γεγραφική εξάπλωση των οικογενειών Sciuridae, Muscardininae, Spalacidae και Cricetidae (Τρωκτικά) εν Ελλάδι. Διατριβή, ΕΚΠΑ.

Φραγγεδάκη-Τσώλη Σ (1977). Συστηματική και Αντιγονική Μελέτη Πληθυσμών τ

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Χατζησαράντος ΧΗ, Νικολόπουλος ΧΝ, Σάντας ΛΑ (1962). Τα τρωκτικά και εντομοφάγα της Ελλάδος. ΑΓΣΑ.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	9072,546		
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	2002-2012		
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	decrease (-)		
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	more than (>)	
	unkown	No	
	method		
2.3.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data		

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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)		
	min	174	max	231
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems			
2.4.4 Year or period	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	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	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	more than (>)		
	unknown	No		
	method			
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

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2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	3287,04
2.5.2 Year or period	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	heavy anthropogenic impact and fragmentation
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2002-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	9150
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	high importance (H)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
dispersed habitation (E01.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
abandonment / lack of mowing (A03.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
dispersed habitation (E01.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
modification of cultivation practices (A02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	medium importance (M)	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	The data of the geographical distribution and range 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 sites GR1110003 and GR1120003. 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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.2. Population	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)

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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 map 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)		
	min	58	max	93
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