

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	1353
0.2.2 Species name	Canis aureus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Tsakali

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	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	The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Giorgos Giannatos, Giannatos G. 2004. Conservation Action Plan for the golden jackal <i>Canis aureus</i> L. in Greece. WWF Greece . 47 pp ↗ Giannatos G, Marinos G, Maragou P, Katsadorakis G. 2005. Status of the Golden Jackal in Greece. Belg. J. of Zool. 134: 37-42

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	30049
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	1991-2012
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	increase (+)
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 Expert judgement
2.3.10 Reason for change	Genuine

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 breeding females (bfemales) min 19 max 19
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method A territorial group responded (breeding female), corresponds to 6 - 8 individual adult and subadult animals

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Problems	
2.4.4 Year or period	2001-2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	1991-2012
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	increase (+)
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 N/A unknown Yes method Expert judgement
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 ²)	11525
2.5.2 Year or period	2001-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert based
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
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)	17625
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	medium importance (M)	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)
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats modelling (2)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Populations look stable in Peloponnese, Samos and Fokida. In Peloponnese there is a trend for moving in highland areas in the late spring and summer. Rapid range expansion detected in northeastern Greece during the past 5-7 years. There seems to occur transboundary movements of a large scale in N - NE Greece in Bulgarian and Turkish borders. Less so movements have been detected recently

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in extreme NW borders with Albania. The disperser individuals seems that come from the Bulgarian population which is the largest in Europe. Common management plan of the species recommended.

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 Inadequate (U1) qualifiers stable (=)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Unknown (XX) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	stable (=)

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