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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**5365**
0.2.2 Species name	**Hypsugo savii**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Vounonihterida

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	1986-2012
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; - Georgiakakis P., Kret E., Cárcamo B., Doutau B., Kafkaletou-Diez A., Vasilakis D. and Papadatou E. 2012. Bat fatalities at wind farms in north-eastern Greece. Acta Chiropterologica, 14(2): 459–468; - 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.; - Helversen O. v. 1998: Eptesicus bottae (Mammalia, Chiroptera) auf der Insel Rhodos. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 48: 113–121.; - Iliopoulou-Georgudaki J. 1977: Systematiki meleti kai geografiki exaplosis ton heiropteron tis Ellados [Systematical study and geographic distribution of Chiroptera of Greece]. PhD. Thesis, Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, University of Patras, 173 pp (in Greek, unpublished).; - Iliopoulou-Georgudaki J. 1985: New records of the occurrence of the genus Pipistrellus (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) in Greece. Mammalia 49: 131–133.; - Ivanova T. 2000: New data on bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) from the Eastern Rhodopes, Greece (Thrace, Evros). Histor. Natur. Bulg. 11: 117–125.; - Kryštufek B. 1993: Geographic variation in the Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum in south-eastern Europe. Acta Theriol. 38: 67–79.; - 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.; - Pieper H. 1977: Fledermäuse aus Schleiereulen-Gewöllen von der Insel Kreta. Ztschr. Säugetierk. 43: 7–12.; - 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.; - Tsunis G. 1987: Aspetti faunistici del Parco Nazionale di Valia-Calda, Pindo.

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Pp.: 44–47. In: Crucitti P. (ed.): Atti del Convegno sur Tema Zoologica Ellenica. Roma: Soc. Rom. Sci. Natur., 56 pp.; - Volleth M. 1987: Differences in the location of nucleolus organizer regions in European vespertilionid bats. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 44: 186–197.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	128780		
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 (km²)		
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)	
	unkown	No	
	method	Expert judgment	
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	N/A		
	min		max	
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	number of map 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)		
	min	3686	max	4843
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method	Impossible to convert data		
	Problems	Method used for population estimates in 5X5 grid cells from ecological niche modelling: all 5X5 grid cells inside current species distribution were selected with probability of occurrence greater than 0,3 (p>0,3) for minimum population estimate and greater than 0,2 (p>0,2) for maximum population estimate		
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	stable (0)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)			
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			

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2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	121075
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	Generalist species
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 (km²)	124725
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
wind energy production (C03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
demolishment of buildings & human structures (E06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
reconstruction, renovation of buildings (E06.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	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
wind energy production (C03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
demolishment of buildings & human structures (E06.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
reconstruction, renovation of buildings (E06.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	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 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	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