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	**1218**
0.2.2 Species name	**Testudo marginata**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Kraspedohelona

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	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	Hailey, A., and R. E. Willemsen. 2003. Changes in the status of tortoise populations in Greece 1984–2001. Biodiversity and Conservation 12:991-1000. van Dijk, P.P., Lymberakis, P. & Böhme, W. 2004. Testudo marginata. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 23 October 2014. Σφενδουράκης Σ. (επιμ.) 2010. Παρακολούθηση ανάκαμψης βιοποικιλότητας σε καμένες δασικές περιοχές από άκαυτες νησίδες. Πρόγραμμα «Το Μέλλον των Δασών», WWF Ελλάς, 37 σελ..

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	47840,14	
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	A wide ranging species. None of the known populations became extinct since 1994. FRV is the total of the range which excludes the unfavorable altitude areas.
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	500000	max	1000000

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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A	
	min		max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality		
	Conversion method	References and measurements regarding the population densities vary from less than 1 ind/ha to up to 15 ind/ha.The species is generally considered to occur at low densities but its preferred habitat is very hard to penetrate and survey, thus records of low-density occurrence might pertain to marginal habitats. However there are indications of local significant population decline. Finally the 2007 wildfires should be considered. The mean from a number (N=23) of population density measurements was extrapolated to the total area of distribution.	
	Problems	The statistical power of the approach used was low for a widely distributed species. Expressing the results as a class was a safer option.	

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	2001-2012		
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 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	The species is considered to naturally occur in low densities. The population is viable if it remain in the current population class.	
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	6457
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	A widely distributed generalist species. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas. Wildfires, expansion of habitation and agriculture expansion pose a continuous and important pressure to the quality of available habitats.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
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)	26502
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

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2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Cultivation (A01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A
Fertilisation (A08)	low importance (L)	N/A
Irrigation (A09)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forest replanting (B02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
motorised vehicles (G01.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
garbage and solid waste (H05.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
fire (natural) (L09)	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)
Cultivation (A01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
mowing / cutting of grassland (A03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) (F03.02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
fire (natural) (L09)	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: The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.

The data used for the distribution and range of the species are based on extensive fieldwork and reliable published sources that does not confirm the presence of the species in GR1430001 and GR1430002. Possible discrepancies with the SDF will be corrected in the next submission of revised SDF forms.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment:

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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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	N/A
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	declining (-)	

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	120000	max	180000
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
Measures needed, but not implemented (1.2)	Contractual Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Both	
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	low importance (L)	Inside	Unknown
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	No effect