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	**1219**
0.2.2 Species name	**Testudo graeca**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Grekohelona

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	Cox N.A. & Temple H.J. 2009. European Red List of Reptiles. Luxemburg: Office for Official Publication of the European Communities. Hailey, A., and R. E. Willemsen. 2003. Changes in the status of tortoise populations in Greece 1984–2001. Biodiversity and Conservation 12:991-1000.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	20263,8	
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
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 0.3 ind/ha to up to 10		

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		ind/ha. However there are indications and reports of local significant population decline.
	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	There is a negative trend documented in the literature but 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)	7484
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	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)	15538
2.5.10 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Cultivation (A01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A
Fertilisation (A08)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of hedges and copses or scrub (A10.01)	low importance (L)	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)	low importance (L)	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 GR1120003 and GR1140002. Possible discrepancies with the SDF will be corrected in the next submission of revised SDF forms.

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: Inadequate (U1)
- qualifiers: N/A

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 (-)

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	185000	max	210000
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	medium importance (M)	Inside	Unknown
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	No effect