

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	GR
1.2 Species code	5309
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Cobitis vardarensis</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Makedoniki Velonitsa

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	Yes

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Mediterranean (MED)

4.2 Sources of information

Economidis, P.S., Vogiatzis, V.P. & Bobori, D. (1996). Freshwater fishes. In: NATURA 2000, pp. 604-635. Directive 92/43/EEC "The Greek Habitat Project NATURA 2000: An overview". The Goulandris Natural History Museum - Greek Biotope Wetland Center. 917 p. Thessaloniki 1996.

Economidis, P.S. & Nalbant, T.T. (1996). A study of the loaches of the genera *Cobitis* and *Sabanejewia* (Pisces, Cobitidae) of Greece, with description of six new taxa. *Trav. Mus. Natl. Hist. nat. "Grigore Antipa"*, 36, 295-347.

Bobori, DC., Economidis, PS. & Maurakis, EG. (2001). Freshwater Fish Habitat Science and Management in Greece. *Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management*, 4 (4) : 381-391.

Gretes, W.C. (2001). Longitudinal distributions of fishes in river drainages of Greece, with comments on assessing fish biodiversity in the southern Balkan Peninsula. *BIOS (Macedonia, Greece)*, 6: 91-108.

Bobori, D.C. & Economidis, P.S. (2003). Fish biodiversity in the main Greek rivers and lakes. In review.

Kottelat, M. and J. Freyhof, 2007. Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Publications Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland. 646 p.

Οδηγία Πλαίσιο περί Υδάτων 2000/60/ΕΕ - Ανάπτυξη δικτύων και παρακολούθηση ποιότητας των επιφανειακών, εσωτερικών, μεταβατικών και

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6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.11 Long-term trend Period		
6.12 Long-term trend Direction		
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.14 Long-term trend Method used		
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method	Approximately equal to (≈) Basic assumption. Favourable Reference Population = value extracted from Range Map
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change The change is mainly due to:	
6.17 Additional information	Most data are described as semi-quantitative or qualitative. Few quantitative data. Too much variability between existing samples, especially between different river basins, making it difficult to extrapolate a number or a class for reporting population unit.	

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?	Yes
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
7.6 Long-term trend Period		
7.7 Long-term trend Direction		
7.8 Long-term trend Method used		
7.9 Additional information	The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 13800 km ² and its quality is good.	

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8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	H
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M
Irrigation of agricultural land (A18)	M
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure (D02)	M
Threat	Ranking
Physical alteration of water bodies (K05)	M
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	H
Irrigation of agricultural land (A18)	M
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure (D02)	M
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Mainly based on expert judgement and other data.
THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

- a) Are measures needed? No
- b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

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9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

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10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Population	Unknown
	c) Habitat of the species	Unknown

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Favourable (FV)
11.4. Future prospects	Unknown (XX)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable (=)
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of conservation status No change The change is mainly due to: b) Overall trend in conservation status No change The change is mainly due to:
11.8 Additional information	

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	61
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Unknown (x)	
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
12.6 Additional information	The change in 12.1 (in comparison to the previous report) is mainly due to the recent update of the Greek Natura 2000 Database (extended areas of current Natura 2000 sites and newly proposed SCIs) and also (in cases of absent data or mandatory population unit 1x1 grid) to a different approach/method used for the calculation of the population size in GIS.	

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13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

The % threshold could not be used for the assessment since: a) a different method for assessing range was employed, compared to the 2nd Reporting Period or b) no data were reported in the 2nd Reporting Period.

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

1. A widespread loach found in Thessalian Pinios, Mavroneri, Aliakmon, Axios, Loudias and Gallikos river basins (Greece and FYROM). It inhabits still or slow flowing waters with muddy or silty substrates.
2. Basic Assumptions:
 - i) "Surface Area Range" (field 5.1) = value extracted from "Range Map" (field 2.5).
 - ii) "Favourable Reference Range" (field 5.10a) = a) "Surface Area Range" (field 5.1) OR b) value extracted from "Additional Reference Range Map" (provided). Depends on whether the Favourable range is equal or larger than actual species range.
 - iii) "Population Size" (field 6.2 or 6.4) = value extracted from "Distribution Map" (field 2.3) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 2.5) (when provided).
 - iv) "Favourable Reference Population" (field 6.15a) = a) "Population Size" (field 6.2 or 6.4) OR b) value extracted from "Additional Reference Range Map" (provided). Depends on whether the Favourable population is equal or larger than actual species population.
 - v) Habitat "Area Estimation" (field 7.9) = "Distribution Map" (field 2.3) or "Additional Distribution Map" (field 2.5) (when provided).