

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	5310
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Cobitis meridionalis</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Vrygovelonitsa

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

Crivelli, A.J. 2010. Pilot Application of the Transboundary Monitoring System for the Prespa Park: Fish and Fisheries Monitoring, Final Report, Society for the Protection of Prespa – Tour du Valata, Agios Germanos.

Koutseri, I. 2012. Saving Gish Biodiversity in the Prespa Basin. Society for the Protection of Prespa. LIFE09 INF/GR/319, e-publication.

Perennou, C., Gletsos, M., Chauvelon, P., Crivelli, A., DeCoursey, M., Dokulil, M., Grillas, P., Grovel, R. and A. Sandoz. 2009. Development of a Transboundary Monitoring System for the Prespa Park Area, Aghios Germanos, Greece, November 2009, 381pp.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

81

5.2 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)

5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum b) Maximum

5.5 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.6 Long-term trend Period

5.7 Long-term trend Direction

5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum b) Maximum

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5.9 Long-term trend Method used

5.10 Favourable reference range

a) Area (km²)

b) Operator

Approximately equal to (≈)

c) Unknown

d) Method

Value equal to the surface area of the Greek part of the two Lakes (Mikri and Megali Prespa) = 81km²

5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

No change

The change is mainly due to:

5.12 Additional information

6. Population

6.1 Year or period

2015

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

a) Unit

area covered by population in m² (area)

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value 81000000

6.3 Type of estimate

Best estimate

6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

a) Unit

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value

6.5 Type of estimate

6.6 Population size Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited 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 expert opinion with very limited 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

Approximately equal to (≈)

c) Unknown

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d) Method

Value equal to the surface area of the Greek part of the two Lakes (Mikri and Megali Prespa) = 81km²

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change

The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

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)?

No

b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?

No

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

Unknown (x)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Insufficient or no data available

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 81 km² and its quality is moderate.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land (A19)	M
Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land (A20)	M
Irrigation of agricultural land (A18)	M
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	H
Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory (Xe)	M
Threat	Ranking
Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land (A19)	M
Application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land (A20)	H

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Irrigation of agricultural land (A18)	M
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	H
Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory (Xe)	M
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	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?	Yes
	b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species	
9.3 Location of the measures taken	Only inside Natura 2000	
9.4 Response to the measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)	
9.5 List of main conservation measures		

Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production (CA09)

Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land (CA01)

Reduce diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters from agricultural activities (CA11)

Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species (CI03)

Adopt climate change mitigation measures (CN01)

Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)

Support conservation measures in countries outside the EU (CX02)

Improvement of habitat of species from the directives (CS03)

Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture (CA15)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

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

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

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11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Unknown (x)
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 area covered by population in m2 (area) b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value 81000000
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Stable (0)
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.6 Additional information	

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	A joint assessment of fish species in Greece, Albania and the FYROM (only Greece is a member-state) did not manage to verify the presence of <i>Cobitis meridionalis</i> in all littoral countries. The assessment was carried out by calculating CPUEs, following the application of the fish monitoring methods

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described in the “Transboundary Monitoring System of the Prespa Park”. In Greece, *Cobitis meridionalis*, appears an endemic and rare species with low populations.

13.3 Other relevant Information

Endemic and rare species. Changes in trophic status of the lake, combined with extensive droughts may exert pressure to the population of the species. Already, its spawning grounds (lithophilous: clean gravel areas) are threatened by the development of vegetation in littoral areas.

The species is also found within both lakes in the other two littoral countries – Albania & FYROM, so the full range of the species extends in 307 m².