

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	5355
1.3 Species scientific name	Salmo peristericus
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Pestrofa Prespon

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	Yes
2.2 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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 & J. Freyhof.2004. *Salmo peristericus*- IUCN Red listing factsheet.

Crivelli, A.J., Koutseri, I. & Petkovski, S. 2010. *Salmo peristericus*: Species Action Plan. Society for the Protection of Prespa.

Snoj, A., Maric, S., Berrebi, P., Crivelli, A.J., Shumka, S. & Susnik, S. 2009. Genetic architecture of trout from Albania as revealed by mtDNA control region variation. *Genetics Selection Evolution*, 41:22.

Berrebi, P., Tougard, C., Dubois, S., Shao, Z. Koutseri, I. Petkovski, S. A. J. Crivelli. 2013. Genetic Diversity and Conservation of the Prespa Trout in the Balkans. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. Vol.14(12).

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.

Vrahnakis M.S. and G. Fotiadis. 2009. Inventory and Assessment of Riparian Forest Vegetation of the Prespa Area of Greece and FYROM with the use of the (i) QBR (Qualitat del Bosc de Ribera / Riparian Forest Quality) Index, and (ii) Riparian Macrophyte Protocol (RMP). Final Report. Department of Forestry and Management of Natural Environment of the Technological Education Institute of Larissa, Society for the Protection of Prespa, Greece, 84p. (+ ANNEXES).

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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 Much more than (>>)
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change
The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

Large fluctuations of the population are observed among sampling years, rendering it hard to provide reference values. In the long-term, population appears stable (after a potentially large historical decline due to alteration in habitat and water management methods after 1960).

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)? Unknown

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 0.5 km² and its quality is moderate.
The quality of the habitat has been estimated based on an assessment and inventory of the riparian forest vegetation based on riparian forest quality (QBR) and riparian macrophyte protocol (RMP) carried out in 2009, as well as other data and observations on water abstraction, habitat fragmentation and grazing pressure.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
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Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	M
Waste management practices in agriculture (A24)	H
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure (D02)	M
Illegal harvesting, collecting and taking (G11)	H
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	H
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	M
Reduced fecundity / genetic depression (e.g. inbreeding or endogamy) (L05)	M
Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory (Xe)	H
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H

Threat	Ranking
Waste management practices in agriculture (A24)	H
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure (D02)	M
Illegal harvesting, collecting and taking (G11)	H
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	H
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	M
Reduced fecundity / genetic depression (e.g. inbreeding or endogamy) (L05)	M
Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory (Xe)	H
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	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)

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9.5 List of main conservation measures

Reduce impact of transport operation and infrastructure (CE01)
Reduce impact of hydropower operation and infrastructure (CC04)
Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting (CG04)
Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes (CJ02)
Support conservation measures in countries outside the EU (CX02)
Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)
Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes (CJ03)
Improvement of habitat of species from the directives (CS03)
Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (CA05)
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	Poor
	b) Population	Bad
	c) Habitat of the species	Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.2. Population	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
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 Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Use of different method

11.8 Additional information

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

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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 individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	3000
	c) Maximum	6500
	d) Best single value	
12.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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 and the FYROM (only Greece is a member-state) has shown that *Salmo peristericus* range and distribution extends also in three stream/tributaries in the FYROM, totaling in 4 isolated populations with limited inter-connection. Additionally, the in-stream populations are further divided into distinct sub-populations and have been defined as different Management Units (MUs) for conservation purposes. Several sub-populations exhibit very low numbers of individuals, rendering the viability of these populations uncertain.

13.3 Other relevant Information

Isolated sub-populations have been found in different tributaries (“Siroka” and “Gaiduritsa” tributaries). These have been identified as separate management units (MUs) and the populations differ significantly. The Siroka population has been defined as “low” (<200/and the viability of this population is questionable. In general, observed densities are low in comparison with Atlantic Brown trout ones (>5000 ind./ha), but they are similar to those observed in Slovenia for Marble trout.

Standard electrofishing methods used. Several 100m station have been sampled throughout the application of research and monitoring and values of individuals have been calculated by combining river morphology data, such as length and width per stream sector and the monitoring data from sampling stations.

A research project carried out by the Society for the Protection of Prespa and BIOECO (FYROM), has revealed that isolated populations of Prespa Trout are found in three more streams (two streams and one tributary) in the FYROM side of the Prespa basin.

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