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NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**6963**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Cobitis taenia Complex**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	Cobitis strumicae
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Thrakovelonitsa

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

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

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Μπασδέκη, Ντισλίδου, Παπαχαραλάμπου 2011. Οικολογική ποιότητα υδάτων σε επίπεδο λεκάνης απορροής Περίπτωση λεκάνης στον ποταμό Κοσυνθο

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5. Range

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5.1 Surface area	17300	
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
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) b) Operator: Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown d) Method	
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:	
5.12 Additional information	Basic assumption: Favourable Reference Range = Surface Area Range (current range)	

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2015	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	16766
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	173
6.5 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
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		

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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 (≈)
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 river basins, making it difficult to extrapolate a number or a class for reporting population unit. The population size in 6.2.d has been calculated in GIS using spatial information from the distribution data (10x10 km or smaller grids if additional data were available). Following the conversion of the available data in 1x1 km grid unit, marine or terrestrial grid cells have been deleted and thus excluded from the calculation, depending on the biogeographical region where the species occurs (MED or MMED, respectively).	

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 17300 km2 and its quality is good. Based on partial data with some extrapolation and expert judgment.	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river) including	M

infrastructure (D02)	
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H

Threat	Ranking
Hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure (D02)	M
Active abstractions from groundwater, surface water or mixed water for agriculture (A30)	H
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (C01)	M

8.2 Sources of information	PRESSURES: Based mainly 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		
9.6 Additional information		

10. Future prospects

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 (=)

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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

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 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value: 3097
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	Species for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their populations. 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.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	A rather widespread loach, ranging from Strymon to Evros river basins, including Lake Volvi. A common species, inhabiting various wetlands, lakes, springs and rivers with sandy or silty substrate.