

# 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	1432
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Globularia stygia</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Gkloboularia tis Stigias

### 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

Morgan V., Leon C. 1992. Datasheets of flora species for revision of Appendix I of the Bern Convention. Volume IV. Council of Europe Press, Strasbourg/Quézel P. 1964. Vegetatio 12:(Tableaux 1)

Quézel P., Katrabassa M. 1974. Revue de biologie et d'ecologie mediterraneenne 1:11-26

Tan K., Iatrou G. 2001. Endemic Plants of Greece. The Peloponnese. Gads Publishers Ltd., Copenhagen

Δημόπουλος Π. 1993. Χλωριδική και φυτοκοινωνιολογική έρευνα του όρους Κυλλήνη - Οικολογική προσέγγιση. Διδακτορική Διατριβή, Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Τμήμα Β, Πάτρα

Ιατρού Γ. 1986. Συμβολή στη μελέτη του ενδημισμού της χλωρίδας της Πελοποννήσου.. Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Πάτρα

Στρατάκη Φ. 1998. Τα φυτά της Οδηγίας 92/43 ΕΕ για την Ελλάδα. 'Status'- Απειλές-Νομοθεσία Προστασίας τους. Μεταπτυχιακό Δίπλωμα Ειδίκευσης. Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Πάτρα

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

200

5.2 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018



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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 x
- d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change  
The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

The species forms rosettes which are connected by underground rhizomes so that distinguishing individual plants is impossible. So, the number of rosettes (regardless of their size) was counted as a substitute for the number of individuals. Furthermore, individuals occur in abundance but at different densities at each of many plant colonies at different localities. This makes exact estimates of population size very difficult.

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

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 of the habitat area is estimated at 0.12 km<sup>2</sup> and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 0.6 km<sup>2</sup>. The species occurs in ravines, rock crevices, cliff ledges and open scree slopes. The habitat composition consists of the typical species of the habitat type, and it is apparently undisturbed throughout the distribution area. Only near the ski resort the habitat of species has been slightly influenced due to human activities.

## 8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
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No pressures (Xxp)

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Threat	Ranking
No threats (Xxt)	

## 8.2 Sources of information

## 8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures and threats act on the specific species and this is the reason why they are not included in 8.1, above.

## 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

### 10.1 Future prospects of parameters

- a) Range Good
- b) Population Good
- c) Habitat of the species Good

### 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

Favourable (FV)

### 11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

Favourable (FV)

### 11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status

Improving (+)

### 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

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## 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 individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	30000
	c) Maximum	60000
	d) Best single value	
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	Unknown (x)	
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
12.6 Additional information		

## 13. Complementary information

### 13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

### 13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

### 13.3 Other relevant Information

The species is locally abundant, forming populations with thousands of individuals throughout Mt Chelmos, and also on Mt Kyllini and Mt Taygetos. The pressures and threats, despite human activities, do not cause significant disturbance and do not affect significantly the survival of the species. It is only at the locality of the ski resort that the plants are exposed to a more intensive pressure.

Note on habitat: The areas reported as habitat area and as suitable habitat for the species correspond to the minimum value of these parameters. In fact, both the habitat area and the suitable habitat are larger but these values cannot be estimated.