

# 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	1436
1.3 Species scientific name	Zelkova abelicea
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	abelitsia

### 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

Egli B. 1995. *Zelkova abelicea* (Lam.) Boiss. In: Phitos D. et al. (Eds.), The Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants of Greece, pp. 526-527. WWF, Athens.

Egli B. 1997. A project for the preservation of *Zelkova abelicea* (Lam.) Boiss., a threatened endemic tree species from the mountains of Crete. *Bocconea* 5, 506-510.

Fournaraki C., Thanos C.A. 2006. *Zelkova abelicea*, the unique endemic tree of Crete and its conservation. *ENSCONEWS* 1: 14-16. Kozłowski G., Frey D., Fazan L., Egli B., Pirintsos S. 2012. *Zelkova abelicea*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>.

Kozłowski G., Frey D., Fazan L., Egli B., Bétrisey S., Gratzfeld J., Garfi G., Pirintsos S. 2014. The Tertiary relict tree *Zelkova abelicea* (Ulmaceae): distribution, population structure and conservation status on Crete. *Oryx* 48, 80-87.

Søndergaard P., Egli B.R. 2006. *Zelkova abelicea* (Ulmaceae) in Crete: floristics, ecology, propagation and threats. *Willdenowia* 36, 317-322.

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

1100

5.2 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)

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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 (km <sup>2</sup> ) b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method	Approximately equal to (≈)
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	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	18000
	c) Maximum	25000
	d) Best single value	
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
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	

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## 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 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

## 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 8 km<sup>2</sup> and its quality is moderate. The species grows mainly in mixed forests with Cupressus sempervirens, Acer sempervirens and Quercus coccifera, which are degraded mostly due to overgrazing and erosion.

## 8. Main pressures and threats

### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	H
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	H
Burning for agriculture (A11)	M
Suppression of fire for agriculture (A12)	M
Harvesting or collecting of other wild plants and animals (excluding hunting and leisure fishing) (G09)	M
Threat	Ranking
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	H

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Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01) H

Burning for agriculture (A11) M

Suppression of fire for agriculture (A12) M

Agriculture activities not referred to above (A36) M

Reduced fecundity / genetic depression (e.g. inbreeding or endogamy) (L05) M

Avalanche (snow) (M04) M

## 8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other data sources.

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 needed but cannot be identified

## 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 Poor

c) Habitat of the species Poor

## 10.2 Additional information

# 11. Conclusions

## 11.1. Range

Favourable (FV)

## 11.2. Population

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

## 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)

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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

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 individuals (i) |
| b) Minimum           | 18000                     |
| c) Maximum           | 25000                     |
| d) Best single value |                           |

### 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

## 13. Complementary information

### 13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

### 13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

### 13.3 Other relevant Information

The majority of *Zelkova abelicea* plants growing in Crete have a shrubby form, are severely browsed and do not produce fruit (and thereafter are not considered mature). Their number is estimated between 300000 and 500000 (due to their pronounced vegetative propagation in many cases it is difficult to discriminate between ramets and genets).