

# 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	1481
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Paeonia clusii</i> subsp. <i>rhodia</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	

### 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

Carlström A. 1987. A survey of the flora and phytogeography of Rodhos, Simi, Tilos and the Marmaris peninsula (SE Greece, SW Turkey). Ph.D. Thesis, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

Phitos, D. 1995: *Paeonia clusii* F.C. Stearn subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoud. (Paeoniaceae). In Phitos, D., Strid, A., Snogerup, S., Greuter, W. (eds): The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, 400-401. – WWF, Athens

Strid A. 1988-2014. Flora Hellenica Database. Copenhagen

Τζανουδάκης Δ. 1977. Κυτταροταξινομική μελέτη του γένους *Paeonia* L. εν Ελλάδι. Διδακτορική Διατριβή, Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Πάτρα

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

328

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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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 (km<sup>2</sup>)
- b) Operator
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

Approximately equal to (≈)

Favourable reference range was based on the sum of the historic and current distribution of the species. A 1995 record from the area of Lindos needs confirmation and was excluded.

## 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 tufts (tufts)
- b) Minimum 1000
- c) Maximum 5000
- 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

### 6.14 Long-term trend Method used

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6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)

a) Population size 1370 with unit number of tufts (tufts)  
 b) Operator  
 c) Unknown  
 d) Method The favourable reference population was set as the number of individuals counted throughout the distribution of the plant in 2014. It would be better expressed as larger than 1370.

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change  
 The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

The species is a rhizomatous perennial which forms stands of sizes 0.5 – 3 m<sup>2</sup> with 1 – 12 flowering shoots. It is impossible to distinguish individuals since the stands may or may not be connected underground. The number of separate tufts (stands) at a distance of 10 cm was used as a substitute for the number of individuals.

## 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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

7.3 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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 0.06 km<sup>2</sup> and its quality is moderate. The area of the suitable habitat is 300 km<sup>2</sup>. The main habitat of the species is cypress (habitat type 9290) and pine forest (habitat type 9540) but it can also be found in medium to tall Mediterranean shrub at altitudes 80 – 700 m. The habitat is of good quality regarding species composition and structure in the area of Mt Profitis Ilias. At other areas the habitat is degraded either due to large scale infection by the scale insect *Marshallina hellenica* or due to forest fires and subsequent lack of regeneration or slow regeneration.

## 8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Burning for forestry (B13)	H
Fire (natural) (M09)	M

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Plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests (I05)	M
Threat	Ranking
Burning for forestry (B13)	H
Fire (natural) (M09)	M
Plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests (I05)	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	Good
c) Habitat of the species	Poor

**10.2 Additional information**

## 11. Conclusions

<b>11.1. Range</b>	Favourable (FV)
<b>11.2. Population</b>	Favourable (FV)
<b>11.3. Habitat for the species</b>	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
<b>11.4. Future prospects</b>	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
<b>11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status</b>	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
<b>11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status</b>	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 tufts (tufts) |
| b) Minimum           | 500                     |
| c) Maximum           | 5000                    |
| 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

Note on 6.2. Population counts were made in 2014 and 1370 tufts were counted. This number corresponds to 285 flowering plants (1 – 12 shoots each) and 1086 plants in the vegetative phase (either young or adult but not flowering at the year of estimation). The tuft sizes were a) adult 38 % 0.5 m<sup>2</sup>, 56 % 0.5 – 1 m<sup>2</sup>, and 6 % 1 – 3 m<sup>2</sup>; b) vegetative 78 % 0.5 m<sup>2</sup>, 22 % 0.5 – 1 m<sup>2</sup>. Population counts were made at all the 2x2 cells of the species' distribution but it is certain that at least in the 9 cells corresponding to the area of Mt Profitis Ilias to Kolympia where 1294 plants were counted the population size is larger, maybe double.

Note on 8.1. Reduction or loss of specific habitat features refers to the infection by the scale insect *Marshallina hellenica*. Introduction of disease refers to pathogens causing curling of the leaves and destruction of seeds (5 % of the total population).

Note on 12.1. Within the borders of the Natura 2000 sites of Rodos, 895 tufts were counted in 2014, but the total population may be much larger, especially in the area of Profitis Ilias Mt.

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