

# 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	1605
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Bupleurum capillare</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	

### 2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
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

Γεωργίου Κ., Δελιπέτρου Π., Καρέτσος Γ., Τσαγκάρη Κ., Ιωαννίδου Ε. & Σμυρνή Β. 2004: Παρακολούθηση και καταγραφή των πληθυσμών του φυτικού είδους προτεραιότητας του Παραρτήματος II της Οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ *Bupleurum capillare* Boiss. & Heldr. στις περιοχές «Νοτιοανατολικός Παρνασσός - Εθνικός Δρυμός Παρνασσού - Δάσος Τιθορέας» και «Όρος Γκιώνα» - Προτάσεις Διαχείρισης, 35 σελ. – Τελική Έκθεση, Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, Υ.ΠΕ.ΧΩ.Δ.Ε.

Georgiou K., Delipetrou P., Ioannidou G. 2009: *Bupleurum capillare* Boiss. & Heldr. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis T. & Kamari G. (eds), *The Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants of Greece, Vol 1(A-D): 161-162.* – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek).

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

267

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 (≈)

The Favourable reference range is based on the sum of the historical and current distribution of the species. Two pre-1993 localities which have not been searched in the period 1993-2014 were 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 individuals (i)
- b) Minimum 21848
- c) Maximum 22800
- 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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

### 6.7 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

### 6.8 Short-term trend Direction

Increasing (+)

### 6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum 6
- b) Maximum 6
- 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

### 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
- b) Operator
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

10000 with unit number of individuals (i)

Favourable reference population was set as larger than the theoretically estimated Minimum Viable Population per subpopulation for an annual species at a stageless habitat. This corresponds to 2500 individuals per each of the c. 4 subpopulations of the species and should represent at least one count of that magnitude for each subpopulation in a 6 year period. The population of *Bupleurum capillare* in 1993 when the Directive came into force is not known. The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area (8714 individuals) and a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042 individuals). Since the species is an annual and may have natural interannual fluctuations the range of which is not known, it is possible but not certain that in 2014 we observed a maximum value. We believe that a minimum count of 10000 individuals is adequate to ensure the viability of the species provided that it maintains its distribution range. FRR is adequate to ensure the viability of the species and larger than the total population (c 6000 individuals) counted in the previous reporting period so as to cover a recently discovered subpopulation.

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)? 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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

7.3 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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## 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 estimates at 0.14 km<sup>2</sup> and its quality is good. The habitat of the species incldes dry, open stony sites in a variety of ciscumstances (stabilised scree, stony road banks, stony debris at old mines or quarries, stony stream bed, stony abandoned vineyard, olive groves). The special habitat structures which are important for the plant is the cover of stones and gravel (must be higher than 75%) and the cover of high shrubs-trees (must be lower than 20%). Regarding these structures, the habitat is of excellent value at most of the sites of the species.

## 8. Main pressures and threats

### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
No pressures (Xxp)	
Threat	Ranking
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M

### 8.2 Sources of information

THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

### 8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures 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? 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

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10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Population	Good
	c) Habitat of the species	Poor

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	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
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
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	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	10000
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	Increasing (+)	
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

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## 13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

## 13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

## 13.3 Other relevant Information

Note on 6.2: Population counts in the period 2009-2014 were made at 8 out of the 11 known localities of the species (16 out of 20 cells of the species' distribution) and this represent the minimum values of the population recorded. The maximum value reported is based on expert opinion regarding the population at the 3 remaining localities.

Note on 6.7: The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042 individuals). Population counts on Parnassos indicate a more or less stable population. Population counts at 5 of the localities of Gkiona in 2003-2004 and 2014 indicate a large increase from 3567 individuals to 11254 individuals. Moreover, the population has expanded further to neighbouring sites (another 8714 individuals).

Note on 6.15: The population of *Bupleurum capillare* in 1993 when the Directive came into force is not known. The total population of the species in the reporting cycle 2001-2006 was c 6000 individuals (estimated in 2003-2004 but the information was missed out in the Article 17 report for this period). In the same localities, total population in the reporting period 2007-2014 (counted in 2009-2014) was c 13000 individuals. Also, at one the the localities the species had expanded to a larger area (8714 individuals) and a new hitherto unknown subpopulation was discovered (1042 individuals). Since the species is an annual and may have natural interannual fluctuations the range of which is not known, it is possible but not certain that in 2014 we observed a maximum value. We believe that a minimum count of 10000 individuals is adequate to ensure the viability of the species provided that it maintains its distribution range.

Note on 7.1: Current habitat of the species is estimated as the exact area covered by the population. It is not possible to map the available habitat for the species.

Note on 8.1. Currently there is ample available habitat for the species, moreover because road construction and mine and quarry abandonment create new habitat. However, at some of its localities shrub and tree encroachment have an increasing trend. Vacation housing is a threat only on Parnassos where it may have already caused habitat loss for the species.