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	**1740**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Jankaea heldreichii**
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	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited 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

Strid. A. 1980: Wild Flowers of Mount Olympus. Goulandris Natural History Museum, Kifissia.

Strid, A. 1995: Jankaea heldreichii (Boiss.) Boiss. (Gesneriaceae). In Phitos, D., Strid, A., Snogerup, S., Greuter, W. (eds): The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, 326-329. – WWF, Athens.

Strid A. 1995. Jankaea heldreichii (Boiss.) Boiss. In: Phitos D. et al. (Eds.), The Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants of Greece, pp. 326-327. WWF-HELLAS.

Vokou D., Petanidou T., Bellos D. 1990. Pollination ecology and reproductive potential of Jankaea heldreichii (Gesneriaceae); a tertiary relict on Mt Olympus, Greece. Biological Conservation 52, 125-133.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area: 160

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
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) 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 b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of individuals (i) 6630 10000
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	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 expert opinion with very limited 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		
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator c) Unknown	Approximately equal to (≈)

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	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)?	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	
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 7.8 km2 and its quality is good. The species grows in damp shaded crevices of limestone rocks, especially near streams, a habitat that is rather safe and undisturbed in Mt. Olympos. The assessment of the quality of the habitat was based on the conversation status of the habitat types where it is present (according to their structure, functions and typical species.).	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M

Threat	Ranking
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M

8.2 Sources of information	PRESSURES: Based only on expert judgements and other data. 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

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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	Stable (=)
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 b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
12.2 Type of estimate	

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12.3 Population size inside the network Method used

12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

This species is a stenoendemic of Mt. Olympos that belongs to the monotypic genus Jankaea of the tropical family Gesneriaceae. It constitutes one of the five representatives of this family in Europe, relicts from warmer periods in the Tertiary. Because it grows at inaccessible, rarely visited areas, it is relatively protected.
Note on 6.2: Population estimations have been made by the Management Body of the National Park of Mt Olympos. In 2013-2014 6630 individuals (both flowering and young plants) were counted and this number is reported as the minimum population value. Based on expert opinion the total population may be up to 10000 individuals and this number is reported as maximum population value.