

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	1748
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Asyneuma giganteum</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

Snogerup S. 1995. *Asyneuma giganteum* (Boiss.) Bornm. – Pp. 76-77. In: Phitos D., Strid A., Snogerup S. & Greuter W. (eds), *The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece*. – Athens: World Wide Fund for Nature

Delipetrou P. & Georgiou K. 2009: *Asyneuma giganteum* (Boiss.) Bornm. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis Th. & Kamari G. (eds), *The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, 2(E-Z): 326-327*. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek)

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

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

100

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

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5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km ²) 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.
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5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:
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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) 346
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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	
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6.5 Type of estimate Best 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 Decreasing (-)

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
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6.10 Short-term trend Method used Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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 c) Unknown d) Method	Approximately equal to (≈) The favourable reference population was defined as the total number of individuals counted in 2014. This is
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a very rare species and lack knowledge on its biology and autecology does not allow the determination of a minimum viable population.

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 chasmophyte and part of its population grows at inaccessible rocks where it cannot be counted, even with the help of telescopic lenses. So it is not possible to be certain on the total population size. The value in 6.2 represents the total population counted at all the known localities of the species (with the help of telescopic lenses), but may be an underestimation of the population size. By expert opinion, the total population must not be greater than 700 individuals, however it may also be true that the population size is not greater than the one reported in 6.2.

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 0.02 km² and its quality is good. The suitable habitat is 3.2 km². The habitat of the species is steep limestone or conglomerate rocks, usually of NW to NE exposition or ravines. This habitat (Natura 2000 code 8210) is mostly inaccessible and remote in the species' distribution area (Rodos, Karpathos and Chalki islands) and retains its special functions. The plant community composition and structure are excellent to good at all of the localities of the plant where typical species are abundant.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure

Ranking

Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)

M

Threat

Ranking

Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)

M

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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 Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

Favourable (FV)

11.2. Population

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

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

Deteriorating (-)

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

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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	76
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	Decreasing (-)	
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

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

Note on 6.2: *Asyneuma giganteum* is a momocarpic paerennial (reportedly even biennial, but longetivity is actualy unknown) relic species. At any moment the population includes both flowering individuals (mature plants) and rosettes (young plants, which will flower the next year or later). The population size reported in 6.2 is the total mature and young plants and corresponds to 71 mature plants and 275 young plants.

Note on 6.8: There had been no data on population number until 2004, when population size was estimated as 81 individuals aout of its 10 localities in Rodos. In 2014 population size at the same 5 localities was 39 individuals. In 2014 there were no plants of these species at one of the localities on Profitis Ilias and only one plant at another. Both of these localities are quite accessible and under medium to heavy grazing.