

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 | 1786 |
| 1.3 Species scientific name | <i>Crepis crocifolia</i> |
| 1.4 Alternative species scientific name | <i>Phitosia crocifolia</i> (Boiss & Heldr.) Kamari & Greuter |
| 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

Kamari G. & Greuter W. 2000: *Phitosia*, a new genus for *Crepis crocifolia* (Compositae, Cichorieae), a local endemic of Mount Taigetos (Greece). – Bot. Chron. 13: 11-36.

Kamari G., Kyriakopoulos Ch. & Kofinas G. 2010: New finding of *Phitosia crocifolia* (Compositae) in E Peloponnisos. – Fl. Medit. 20:235-238.

Kamari G., Kyriakopoulos Ch. & Greuter W. 2009: *Phitosia crocifolia* Kamari & Greuter. – In: Phitos D., Constantinidis Th. & Kamari G. (eds), "The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece", 2(E-Z): 253-255. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society.

Quézel P. 1964. Tableaux appartenantes a Vegetation des hautes montagnes de la Grece meridionale. Vegetatio 12:(Tableaux 1-34)

Tan K., Iatrou G. 2001. Endemic Plants of Greece. The Peloponnese. – Gads Publishers Ltd., Copenhagen.

Ιατρού Γ. 1986. Συμβολή στη μελέτη του ενδημισμού της χλωρίδας της Πελοποννήσου. – Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Πάτρα.

Στρατάκη Φ. 1998. Τα φυτά της Οδηγίας 92/43 ΕΕ για την Ελλάδα. 'Status'-Απειλές-Νομοθεσία Προστασίας τους. – Μεταπτυχιακό Δίπλωμα Ειδίκευσης. Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, Πάτρα.

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| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum b) Maximum 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 | | |
| 6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4) | a) Population size b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method | More than (> The favourable reference population was defined as larger than the current population size estimation since the size of 2 (Xerovouna and Parnonas) out of the 3 subpopulations is too low due to grazing. |
| 6.16 Change and reason for change in population size | Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: | Improved knowledge/more accurate data |
| 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)? b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? | No 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 | Decreasing (-) | |
| 7.5 Short-term trend Method used | Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data | |
| 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 ² and its quality is moderate. The area of suitable habitat is 0.17 km ² . The species coexists with local endemic species which are typical of the habitat type, but intensive grazing and disturbance of the habitat is common at most of the plants' localities. | |

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8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

| Pressure | Ranking |
|---|---------|
| Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08) | H |
| Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09) | H |
| Harvesting or collecting of other wild plants and animals (excluding hunting and leisure fishing) (G09) | M |

| Threat | Ranking |
|---|---------|
| Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09) | M |
| Harvesting or collecting of other wild plants and animals (excluding hunting and leisure fishing) (G09) | M |
| Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08) | 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 identified, but none yet taken

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

Stop mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (CA06)

Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (CA05)

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

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11. Conclusions

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|---|--|
| 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 | Deteriorating (-) |
| 11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend | <p>a) Overall assessment of conservation status</p> <p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p> <p>b) Overall trend in conservation status</p> <p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p> |
| 11.8 Additional information | Note on 11.2. The subpopulation on Taygetos is the largest and at a favourable status but the size of 2 the subpopulations on Xerouvouna and Parnonas is too low due to grazing. The survival of the species is most probably ensured by the Taygetos subpopulation. |

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) | <p>a) Unit number of individuals (i)</p> <p>b) Minimum 1800</p> <p>c) Maximum 2500</p> <p>d) Best single value</p> |
| 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 |

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13.3 Other relevant Information

The high impact of the pressures and threats (8.1) put the survival of the species at risk.

Note on 6.2. The total size of the population on Taygetos is based on rough estimations, c. 1000 individuals at the peak of Mavrovouna and a smaller number 50-100 individuals at other localities. There is a precise population estimation only at the locality of Derneki (2015 count). The population on Parnonas is small and 190 individuals were counted in 2014. The minimum and maximum population size values are based on the combination of rough estimations and precise counts. In reality, it is hard to estimate maximum population size based on the above data, moreover since it is almost certain that the plant occurs at yet more unmapped localities. The estimation of 2300 individuals reported as maximum population value is based on expert opinion but may well be an underestimation of the total population size and should not be considered as a reliable value.

Note on the area of suitable habitat: The value reported corresponds to the minimum value of the suitable habitat for the species which is certainly larger. Note on 11.2. The subpopulation on Taygetos is the largest and at a favourable status but the size of 2 the subpopulations on Xerovouna and Parnonas is too low due to grazing. The survival of the species is most probably ensured by the Taygetos subpopulation.