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	**1834**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Fritillaria conica**
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 extrapolation from a limited amount of 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

Kamari G. & Phitos D. 2009: Fritillaria conica Boiss. In: Phitos D., Constantinidis T. & Kamari G. (eds),The Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece, vol 2(E-Z): 30-33. – Patras: Hellenic Botanical Society (in Greek).

Kamari G. & Phitos D. 2013. Fritillaria conica. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>.

Tan K., Vold G. & Sfikas G. 2006: Reports 88-95 in: Vladimirov V., Feruzan D., Matevski V.,
Stevanovic V. & Tan K. (eds), New floristic records in the Balkans: 2. – Phytologia Balcanica 12: 279-301.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area: 1000

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: Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

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	Approximately equal to (≈)
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	Favourable reference range is defined as the sum of the current and historic distribution of the species. Sites where hybrid populations are formed were not taken into account.
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change	
	The change is mainly due to:	
5.12 Additional information	Favourable reference range is defined as the sum of the current and historic distribution of the species. Sites where hybrid populations are formed were not taken into account.	

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2015	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	750
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	Decreasing (-)	
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		

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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	More than (>)
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)?	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	Insufficient or no data available	
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
7.6 Long-term trend Period		
7.7 Long-term trend Direction		
7.8 Long-term trend Method used		
7.9 Additional information	The quality of the habitat is moderate. The species grows only on rocky, calcareous hills by the sea covered by shrubs. Within the area of occurrence of the species, this habitat is degraded due to various pressures (overgrazing, construction, works, fire).	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	H
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	M
Burning for forestry (B13)	M
Suppression of fire for forestry (B14)	M

Threat	Ranking
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	H
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	M

8.2 Sources of information	PRESSURES: Mainly based on expert judgment and other data.

THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

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 Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

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: Unknown (x)

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

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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 b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
12.2 Type of estimate	
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	Note on 6.2: Population size estimations based on the Red Data Book assessment (Kamari & Phitos 2009) are the following: the population on Mt Kalathi counts c. 160 individuals, and the population on Sapienza islans is c. 50 individuals. A very rough estimation of the size of the new population at Maleas peninsula (Velanidia), based on expert opinion and on a out of season field visit in 2014, could be be 100-1000 individuals. It must be noted that the above estimations are based on observations and not on systematic population counts. A 2015 count of the population between Methoni Pylos (which according to Kamari & Phitos is the largest with c. 1000 individuals) resulted in an estimation of c 500 individuals. However, it is possible that this survey did not include the whole area of the population.