

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	1845
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Fritillaria gussichiae</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	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. 1991: The genus *Fritillaria* L. in Greece: taxonomy and karyology. – Bot. Chron. 10: 253-270.

Zaharof E. 1988. A phenetic study of *Fritillaria* (Liliaceae) in Greece. – Plant Syst Evol. 161:23-34.

Zaharof-Pourpoutidi E. 1987: Biometric and karyological study of the genus *Fritillaria* L. from Greece [In Greek]. – Thessaloniki: Ph.D. Thesis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 238 pp.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

1500

5.2 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

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)

1650

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

The favourable reference range is based on sum of the species' historical and current distribution.

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

6.3 Type of estimate

6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

- a) Unit number of map 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)
- b) Minimum 7
- c) Maximum 16
- d) Best single value

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

Unknown (x)

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Confidence interval

6.10 Short-term trend Method used

Insufficient or no data available

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 More than (>)
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

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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)? 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

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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 surface area of the habitat is estimated at 3.4 km² and its quality is moderate. The area of suitable habitat is 22 km². The habitat of the species seems undisturbed in 4 of the 5 areas it was found, while one area is characterized by intense grazing. However in 3 of the surveyed areas, where the species had been reported previously and was not found, there was no suitable habitat either.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	H
Threat	Ranking
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	H
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	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

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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 Poor
- b) Population Unknown
- c) Habitat of the species Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.2. Population

Unknown (XX)

11.3. Habitat for the species

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.4. Future prospects

Unknown (XX)

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

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

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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 5.1. The presence of the species was verified in 7 cells (Kerkini, Tzena, Voras, Pisoderi, Vernon, 2009-2014) and it is considered certain by expert's opinion in 8 more cells (Kerkini, Vernon, Tzena-Peteinos forest, Paikon). The species was absent from 2 cells of its previous distribution (Oraiokastro, Chortiatis) in 2014.

Note on 6.4. The minimum population value corresponds to the localities where the presence of the species was verified in the period 2009-2014 and the maximum population value corresponds to all the localities of the current range. Population counts were made in 2013-2014 at 5 localities (corresponding to 5 5x5 cells) where 568 individuals were counted.

Note on the surface area of the habitat and the area of the suitable habitat: The values reported for species' habitat area and suitable habitat area represent the minimum values of these parameters for the species. Both habitat area and suitable habitat area are in fact larger but there is not adequate data for the estimation of these areas.

The favourable reference population cannot be expressed as number of individuals since there is lack of information concerning the species current and historical population size. Moreover the minimum viable population cannot be estimated, as there is no knowledge about its ecology and reproductive biology. The size of most subpopulations are particularly small (only 1-36 individuals), i.e. much less than the number of individuals which are considered by IUCN (50) as critical for the subpopulation viability. Moreover the species' range has declined. Thus it seems that the species' viability is at risk.

Note on 11.1: The difference in current range (1500 km²) and FRR (1700 km²) counted in 10x10 km cells) is only 2 cells (200 km²) close to 10% of FRR (170 km²). Note that 170 km² rounded to the accuracy of the 10x10km grid is 200 km².

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