

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	1849
1.3 Species scientific name	Ruscus aculeatus
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	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

Böhling von N. 1997. Ergänzungen und Anmerkungen zur Flora der Insel Naxos (Kykladen, Griechenland): Zur botanischen Besonderheit und pflanzengeographischen Bedeutung des Engares-Tales. Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk. Ser. A, Nr. 560:1-25

Boratyński A., Browicz K. 1994. Trees and shrubs of Ithaki (Ionian Islands, Greece). Arbor. Kornickie 39:9-306

Boratyński A., Browicz K., Zielvnski J. 1987. Woody flora of Chios. Arbor. Kornickie 32:37-92

Georgiadis Th. 1983. Contribution à l' étude de la flore et de la végétation de l' île d' Othoni. Candollea 38:509-539

Hartley A., Mottram L., Schofield G. 2002. Ecological habitat survey within the boundaries of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos Island, Greece. Research survey. National Marine Park of Zakynthos, Zakynthos, 112 p. +Appendices

Yannitsaros A., Vallianatou I., Bazos I., Constantinidis Th. 1995. Flora and vegetation of Strofades Islands (Ionian Sea, Greece). Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature - WWF - EU Commission DG XI. B.2., Athens

Κωνσταντινίδης Θ. 1997. Η χλωρίδα και η βλάστηση των ορέων Γεράνεια, Πατέρας και Κιθαιρών. Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, Αθήνα.

Παυλίδης, Γ. Α. 1985. Γεωβοτανική Μελέτη του Εθνικού Δρυμού των Πρεσπών

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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	Approximately equal to (≈) The favourable reference population is defined as the population size recorded in 1999-2014
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change The change is mainly due to:	
6.17 Additional information	<p>Ruscus aculeatus is a typical species of various types of medium and tall thick shrub and forest throughout Greece. It is possible that the current distribution underestimates the complete distribution of the species. For this reason population size of 288 10x10 grid cells is considered the minimum value of the population. It must be noted that it is extremely costly and of doubtful usefulness to record the complete distribution.</p> <p>The population size in 6.2.d has been calculated in GIS using spatial information from the distribution data (10x10 km or smaller grids if additional data were available). Following the conversion of the available data in 1x1 km grid unit, marine or terrestrial grid cells have been deleted and thus excluded from the calculation, depending on the biogeographical region where the species occurs (MED or MMED, respectively).</p>	

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)?	Yes
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	Stable (0)	
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		

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7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 12280 km² and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 29100 km². The species occurs at a variety of shrub and forest habitats (mainly habitat types 2250, 2270, 5330, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 92C0, 9320, 9340, 9350, 9530, 9540 and also *Quercus coccifera* forest and shrub and *Abies cephalonca* forest) at altitudes 0-1000 (1600). At most of these habitats it is considered a typical species. The quality of the habitat was assessed as the quality of the habitat types (species composition, habitat structures) at the distribution area of the species.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
No pressures (Xxp)	
Threat	Ranking
No threats (Xxt)	

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures and threats act on the specific species and this is the reason why they are not included in 8.1, above.

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	Good
	c) Habitat of the species	Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
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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	
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, 6.2. *Ruscus aculeatus* is a typical species of various types of medium and tall thick shrub and forest throughout Greece. It is possible that the current distribution underestimates the complete distribution of the species. For this reason population size of 288 10x10 grid cells is considered the minimum value of the population. It must be noted that it is extremely costly and of doubtful usefulness to record the complete distribution.

Note on 5.3, 6.8. The assessment of the short term trend of the range and the

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population of the species (presence in 10x10 cells) is based on 41 10x10 cells throughout Greece where vegetation samplings were made in 1999-2000 and repeated in 2014. This is the method selected for monitoring the species.

Note on surface area of the habitat: Current habitat area was estimated using the corine landcover 2000 maps as the area of suitable habitat (corine codes 311, 312, 313, 323, 324) in the distribution grid cells. Similarly, the area of suitable habitat was estimated using the range grid cells. This will tend to overestimate the area of the habitat in both cases since the corine landcover codes are quite general and may include non-suitable habitats.