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NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**4082**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Crepis pusilla**
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

Bergmeier E., Dimopoulos P., Wolf W., Kienzler P. 2001. Vegetation description and mapping for the NATURA 2000 sites GR4320006, GR4340002, GR4340013. Final Report for “Identification and description of habitat types in sites of interest for nature conservation – Project 3” National & Kapodistrian University of Athens - Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, 1999–2001

Bergmeier E., Jahn R., Jagel A. 1997. Flora and vegetation of Gavdos (Greece), the southernmost European island. I. Vascular flora and chorological relations. Candollea 52:305-358

Egli B.R. 1991. The special flora, ecological and edaphic conditions of dolines in the mountains of Crete. Bot. Chron. 10:325-335

Greuter W. 1973. Additions to the flora of Crete, 1938-1972. Ann.Mus.Goul. 1:15-83

Greuter W. 1979. The flora and phytogeography of Kastellorizo (Dhodekanisos, Greece). 1. An annotated catalogue of the vascular plant taxa. Willdenowia 8:531-611

Kyriakakis S., Kazakis G., Pentarakis C. 2001. Vegetation description and mapping for the NATURA 2000 site GR4340003. Final Report for “Identification and description of habitat types in sites of interest for nature conservation – Project 4” National Agricultural Research Foundation - Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, 1999–2001

Raus Th. 1996. Additions and amendmends to the flora of the Karpathos island group (Dodekanesos, Greece). Bot. Chron. 12:21-53

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

Valianatou I. 2001. Vegetation description and mapping for the NATURA 2000 site GR4210008.Final Report for “Identification and description of habitat types in sites of interest for nature conservation – Project 3” National & Kapodistrian University of Athens - Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, 1999–2001

Yannitsaros A., Koumpli - Sovantzi L. 1991. Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxm. : a probable case of epizoochorous dispersal. Proceedings of "Medecos VI, International Conference on Mediterranean Climate Ecosystems", Maleme (Crete), Greece, September 1991, pp. 294-296

Zaffran J. 1990. Contributions à la flore et la végétation de la Crète. Flore. Publications de l' Université de Provence, Aix en Provence Cedex 1

Zervou S., Raus T., Yannitsaros A. 2009. Additions to the flora of the island of Kalimnos (SE Aegean, Greece). Willdenowia 39:165-177

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	8500	
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
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)	8900
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	The favourable reference range is based on the sum of current and historic distribution of the species. Pre-1993 localities not confirmed since have been excluded.
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
5.12 Additional information		

6. Population

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6.1 Year or period	2015	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	206000
	c) Maximum	4300000
	d) Best single value	
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	79
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	Stable (0)	
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		
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size	
	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (≈)
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	The favourable reference population is defined as the population size counted in 2013-2015 and corresponds to at least 206000 individuals.
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	The species is very small and its habitat is quite widespread in S Greece, so it is easily missed when surveying an area. In some cases populations are small and easy to count. However, population density may occassionaly reach 150-390 individuals per m2 and counting is not cost effective. Moreover, preliminary data indicate large interannual fluctuations in population size.	

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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	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		
7.8 Long-term trend Method used		
7.9 Additional information	The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 8 km2 and its quality is good. The habitat of the species is flat clayey to clayey-loamy sites in dolines, dirt roads, abandoned cultivations and openings in phrygana or other shrub. The special habitat structures important for the species are a) the cover of woody vegetation (excellent=0-5%, good=-25%, bad=>25%) and b) the frequent circulation of sheep and goat herds (which act as dispersal agents and maintain vegetation openings). Regarding shrub cover the habitat quality is excellent at 51 % and good at 28 % of the known localities. Regarding goat and sheep herd circulation the habitat is excellent at 83 % of the known localities.	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M

Threat	Ranking
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	H

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

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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	Good
	c) Habitat of the species	Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Unknown (XX)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
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	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 Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Use of different method

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	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	65
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	
13.3 Other relevant Information	Note on 5.1. The presence of the species was confirmed in 2005-2015 in 34 10x10 cells and is considered certain based on expert opinion in another 7 cells. Note on 5.3. In 2014 the species was not found at 4-5 of the locaties recorded in 1999, but may still be present in the 10x10 cells. Note on 8.1. In general the species is favoured by the presence of grazing animals. However, the establishment of sheep folds close to its localities may cause habitat loss due to the invasion of nitrophilous vegetation. The loss of specific habitat features concerns shrub encroachment at the localities of the species. This may be aggravated by the fact that grazing is in retreat in the area of S Aegean. Note on 11.1. Current range includes all the localities of the species which were confirmed in the period 2005-2015 and is less than 10% smaller than the FRR. However, it is most probable that the species is present at more of the non confirmed localities. Moreover, during the last 3 years the species has been discovered at more than 15 new localities and it is very probable that it is present at still more localities.