

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	7002
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Ophrys argolica subsp. argolica</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	<i>Ophrys argolica</i> H. Fleischmann subsp. <i>Argolica</i>
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Ofrys tis Argolidas

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

Thiele, G. & Thiele, W., 2010. Unsere Orchideen-Fundorte in Europa. Jour. Eur. Orch. 42(2):333-411. Delforge, P. 2005c. Contribution à la connaissance du groupe d'Ophrys tenthredinifera dans le bassin méditerranéen oriental. Natural. belges 86 (Orchid. 18): 95-140.

Gölz, P., Ott, H. & Ott, M., 1995. Die Orchideen der Insel Kithira. Ein Beitrag zum OPTIMA-Projekt „Kartierung der mediterranen Orchideen“. Jour. Eur. Orch. 27(4):622-658.

Willing, B. & Willing, E., 1983. Beitrag zur Verbreitung der Orchideen Ätoliens und Arkananiens sowie der Insel Lefkas (NW-Griechenland). Mitt. Bl. Arbeitskr. Heim. Orch. Baden-Württ. 15(3):351-413.

Bayer, M., Künkele, S. & Willing, E., 1978. Interimskarten zur Verbreitung der südgriechischen Orchideen. Mitt. Bl. Arbeitskr. Heim. Orch. Baden-Württ. 10(3/4):114-216.

Künkele, S. & Paysan, K., 1981. Die Orchideenflora von Euböa (Griechenland). - Beih. Veroff. Naturschutz Landschaftsfl. Baden-Württ., 23:1-138. Karlsruhe.

Vöth, W., 1981. Fundorte griechischer Orchideen. Mitt. Bl. Arbeitskr. Heim. Orch. Baden-Württ. 13(1): 1-89.

Hölzinger, J., Künkele, A. & Künkele, S., 1985. Die Verbreitung der Gattung Ophrys L. auf dem griechischen Festland. Mitt. Bl. Arbeitskr. Heim. Orch. Baden-

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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 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 9500 with unit number of individuals (i) b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method Present data as well as all the historical distribution data were taken into account to define the FRP, which would be better defined as 6000-9000.
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)? 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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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 2000 km ² and its quality is good. The species grows at a variety of scrub habitats which are abundant in its distribution area and at a generally good conservation status. It also grows at forest openings. Moreover, a lot of subpopulations were detected in olive groves. If these olive groves will be intensively cultivated the species under concern will be destroyed.

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8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10)	H
Suppression of fire for agriculture (A12)	H
Suppression of fire for forestry (B14)	M
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H

Threat	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	H
Use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (A21)	H
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based mainly on expert judgement 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

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

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11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
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 to 6.2: Population size was estimated based on 2014 counts at several locations. The range of values was calculated as +- 20% of the mean number of individuals counted. The final minimum and maximum values were calculated

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based on the assumption that the mean number in the counted cells also applies in the non-counted cells of the species' distribution.

Note to 11.2: The population size is strongly affected by the combination of the threats referred above. In areas where natural vegetation dominates, *Ophrys argolica* is threatened either by the intensive grazing or by the natural vegetation succession as a result of the lack of forest fires and in some places the total lack of grazing. On the other hand, traditionally cultivated olive groves host a significant number of individuals. Intensification of the cultivation will harm the subpopulations of *O. argolica*

Note to 11.3: The habitats in their present form are apparently suitable for the long term survival of the species

Note to 11.4: The future prospects will be strongly influenced by the factors that threaten the taxon under concern.