

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	1016
1.3 Species scientific name	Vertigo moulinsiana
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

Combination of sampling data (2014) with data reported in Fowles 2002 and Welter-Schultes 2012.

Fowles AP. 2002. *Vertigo angustior* Jeffreys, 1830 and *Vertigo moulinsiana* (Dupuy, 1849), new to Greece, on the Aegean island of Thasos. *Journal of Conchology* 37: 683-684.

Welter-Schultes, F. W. 2012. *European non-marine molluscs, a guide for species identification*. Planet Poster Editions, Göttingen.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

49

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)

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	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (\approx)
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	Expert opinion-No extinction is officially reported for the species at 10km grid scale. Therefore the FVR is considered to be similar with the current range

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 number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
b) Minimum
c) Maximum
d) Best single value 61

6.3 Type of estimate

Best estimate

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

a) Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
b) Minimum
c) Maximum
d) Best single value 1

6.5 Type of estimate

Best 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

6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)

a) Population size 1 with unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
b) Operator
c) Unknown
d) Method Expert opinion-Favourable Reference Population

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equals to the estimated maximum population size (the number of grid cells 10x10km resulting from its range) and is greater than the actual size documented by sampling during 2014-2015 and reliable historical records (using the same unit -10x10 grid cells). Perhaps, that approximation overestimates FRP.

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change
The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

Sampling localities were visited only once in 2014 or 2015. Time series data and exact population data are missing. Therefore, we used grid cell 10x10km as the population unit as a safe alternative. Minimum population size equals the number of grid cells resulting from its distribution, while the maximum population size equals the number of grid cells resulting from its range. 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).

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)? **Unknown**
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

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

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters (B23)	H

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Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H
Drainage (K02)	H
Threat	Ranking
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters (B23)	H
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H
Drainage (K02)	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 |

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 | Unknown |

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

Favourable (FV)

11.2. Population

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.3. Habitat for the species

Unknown (XX)

11.4. Future prospects

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

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11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Deteriorating (-)
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	<p>a) Overall assessment of conservation status</p> <p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p> <p>b) Overall trend in conservation status</p> <p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p>
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)	<p>a) Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)</p> <p>b) Minimum</p> <p>c) Maximum</p> <p>d) Best single value 20</p>
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	<p>Species for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their populations.</p> <p>The change in 12.1 (in comparison to the previous report) is mainly due to the recent update of the Greek Natura 2000 Database (extended areas of current Natura 2000 sites and newly proposed SCIs) and also (in cases of absent data or mandatory population unit 1x1 grid) to a different approach/method used for the calculation of the population size in GIS.</p>

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	Based on the most recent bibliographic references and field data, the species no longer occurs within the established SCI or SPASCI sites of the country, but rather within the SPA site GR1150012. Thus, we will consider changing the designation type of the site GR1150012 from SPA to SPASCI.

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