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NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**1043**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Lindenia tetraphylla**
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 (2014-2015) with data reported in (1) Galletti and Pavesi 1983, (2) Kappes and Kappes 1995, (3) van Pelt 1999, (4) Lopau 1999b, (5) Lopau 1999c, (6) Lopau 1999d, (7) Lopau 2000, (8) Lopau 2005, (9) Lopau 2010a, (10) Lopau 2010b, (11) Boudot et al 2009.

Boudot, J-P., Kalkman, V.J., Azpilicueta Amorin, M., Bogdanovic, T., Cordero Rivera, A., Degabriele, G., Dommanget, J-L., Ferreira, S., Garrigos, B., Jovic, M., Kotarac, M., Lopau, W., Marinov, M., Mihokovic, N., Riservato, E., Samraoui, B. & Schneider, W. 2009. Atlas of the Odonata of the Mediterranean and North Africa. Libellula Supplement 9: 1–256.

Galletti PA, Pavesi M. 1983. Su alcuni Odonati di Grecia. Giornale Italiano di Entomologia 1: 247-260.

Kappes E, Kappes W. 1995. Zusammenstellung der Libelle-Beobachtungen in Norden Griechenland. Naturkundliche Reiseberichten 1: 1-126.

Lopau W. 1999b. Bemerkenswerte Libellenfunde aus Griechenland. Libellula Supplement 2: 63-66.

Lopau W. 1999c. Die Libellenfauna der Insel Evvia (Euböa), Griechenland. Libellula Supplement 2: 67-76.

Lopau W. 1999d. Bisher unveröffentlichte Lebellenbeobachtungen aus Griechenland. Libellula Supplement 2: 91-131.

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Lopau W. 2000. Bisher unveröffentlichte Lebellenbeobachtungen aus Griechenland II (Odonata). Libellula Supplement 3: 81-112.

Lopau W. 2005. Bisher unveröffenlichte Libellenbeobachtungen aus Griechenland III (Odonata). Libellula Supplement 6: 49-84.

Lopau W. 2010a Verbreitungsatlas der Libellen in Griechenland. Libellula Supplement 10: 5-153.

Lopau W. 2010b. Bisher unveräffentlichte Libellenbeobachtungen aus Griechenland IV (Odonata). Libellula Supplement 10: 155-160.

Van Pelt G. 1999. On dragonflies from Greece in the RMNH collection, Leiden, The Netherlands. Libellula Supplement 2: 77-90.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	2675	
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)	
	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (≈)
	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	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

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	1948

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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	21
	c) Maximum	33
	d) Best single value	
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	29 with unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	Expert opinion-Favourable Reference Population 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	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
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	The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 269.58 km2, the area of suitable habitat is 299.96 km2 and its quality is unknown.	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Drainage (K02)	H
Abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water (K01)	H
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	M
Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters (B23)	M

Threat	Ranking
Drainage (K02)	H
Abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water (K01)	H
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	M
Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters (B23)	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?	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)
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	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	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	1005
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		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.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	