

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	1303
1.3 Species scientific name	Rhinolophus hipposideros
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Mikrorinolofos

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	Yes
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

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

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

Benda P., Georgiakakis P., Dietz C., Hanák V., Galanaki K., Markantonatou V., Chudárková A., Hulva P. & Horáček I. 2009. Bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) of the eastern Mediterranean and middle east. Part 7. The bat fauna of Crete, Greece. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* 72: 105–190.

Hanak V., Benda P., Ruedi M., Horacek I. & Sofianidou T. S. 2001: Bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) of the Eastern Mediterranean. Part 2. New records and review of distribution of bats in Greece. *Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae* 65: 279–346.

Helversen O. v. & Weid R. 1990: Die Verbreitung einiger Fledermausarten in Griechenland. *Bonn. Zool. Beitr.* 41: 9–22.

Heude S. 2013: Seasonal distribution of cave-dwelling bats and conservation status on the Island of Lesbos, Greece. Internship report. University of Montpellier 2.

Papadatou, E., 2006. Ecology and conservation of the long-fingered bat *Myotis capaccinii* in the National Park of Dadia-Lefkimi Soufli, Greece. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Leeds.

Paragamian K., I. Nikoloudakis, E. Papadatou & E. Sfakianaki. 2004. Environmental Study Of The Cave Of Maroneia (Rodopi, Greece). Final Report (In Greek). Hellenic Institute Of Speleological Research, 176pp.

Pieper H. 1977: Fledermäuse aus Schleierteulen-Gewöllen von der Insel Kreta. *Ztschr. Säugetierk.* 43: 7–12.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

129471

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

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 (\approx)
- c) Unknown
- d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

No change
The change is mainly due to:

6.17 Additional information

Many unknown colonies may be present. Seasonal movement not taken in account. Min value from roost counts with extrapolation, max from class 5.

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 107425 km², the area of suitable habitat is 110100 km² and its quality is good.
Roosts in buildings, caves and mines which are abundant.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)	M
Construction or modification of commercial / industrial infrastructure in existing commercial / industrial areas (F04)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M
Closure or restricted access to site/habitat (H06)	M
Threat	Ranking

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

Construction or modification (e.g. of housing and settlements) M
in existing urban or recreational areas (F02)

Construction or modification of commercial / industrial
infrastructure in existing commercial / industrial areas (F04) M

Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07) M

Closure or restricted access to site/habitat (H06) M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Mainly based 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

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9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

- a) Range Good
b) Population Unknown
c) Habitat of the species Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

Favourable (FV)

11.2. Population

Unknown (XX)

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

Unknown (x)

11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

- a) Overall assessment of conservation status
No change

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

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 number of individuals (i)
b) Minimum 2100
c) Maximum 5000
d) Best single value

12.2 Type of estimate

Minimum

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

Species for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their populations. The population size in 12.1 is reported as minimum due to the recent update of the Greek Natura 2000 Database (extended areas of current Natura 2000 sites and newly proposed SCIs). No relevant data exist for the extensions or the new Natura 2000 sites.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

For this species not enough data were collected during the period 2001-2014. Thus, the distribution, range, population size, habitat area and suitable habitat area were calculated or estimated using the most recent qualitative and quantitative data. The data of the geographical distribution of the species are based on recent bibliographic and field data that have been tested for their accuracy.