

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	2016
1.3 Species scientific name	Pipistrellus kuhlii
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

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.

Davy C. M., Russo D and Fenton M. B.: 2007. Use of native woodlands and traditional olive groves by foraging bats on a Mediterranean island: consequences for conservation. J. Zool. 273, 4: 397–405; - 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.; - Helversen O. v. 1998: Eptesicus bottae (Mammalia, Chiroptera) auf der Insel Rhodos. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 48: 113–121.

Iliopoulou-Georgudaki J. 1977: Systematiki meleti kai geografiki exaploxis ton heiropteron tis Ellados [Systematical study and geographic distribution of Chiroptera of Greece]. PhD. Thesis, Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, University of Patras, 173 pp (in Greek, unpublished).

Iliopoulou-Georgudaki J. 1985: New records of the occurrence of the genus Pipistrellus (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) in Greece. Mammalia 49: 131–133.

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.

Pieper H. 1977: Fledermäuse aus Schleiereulen-Gewöllen von der Insel Kreta. Ztschr. Säugetierk. 43: 7–12.; - Pieper H. 1978: Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Population size b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method 	Approximately equal to (≈)
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	<p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p>	
6.17 Additional information	<p>Method used for population estimates in 5X5 grid cells from ecological niche modelling: all 5X5 grid cells inside current species distribution were selected with probability of occurrence greater than 0,3 ($p > 0,3$) for minimum population estimate and greater than 0,2 ($p > 0,2$) for maximum population estimate. 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).</p>	

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)? 	Yes
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		

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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 107150 km², the area of suitable habitat is 110175 km² and its quality is good.
Generalist species.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
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No pressures (Xxp)

Threat	Ranking
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No threats (Xxt)

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures and threats act on the specific species and this is the reason why they are not included in 8.1, above.

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	Good
c) Habitat of the species	Good

10.2 Additional information

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)

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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

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.