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	**1217**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Testudo hermanni**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	Eurotestudo hermanni
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Mesogeiaki helona

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

Bertolero, A.; Cheylan, M.; Hailey, A.; Livoreil, B & Willemsen, R. 2011. Testudo hermanni (Gmelin 1789) – Hermann's tortoise. Στο: Rhodin, A.G.J.; Pritchard, P.C.H.; van Dijk, P.P.; Saumure, R.A.; Buhlmann, K.A. & Iverson, J.B. (Eds.). Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises: A Compilation Project of the IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group. Chelonian Research Monographs No. 5.

Hailey, A., and R. E. Willemsen. 2003. Changes in the status of tortoise populations in Greece 1984–2001. Biodiversity and Conservation 12:991-1000. Φουφόπουλος, Γ. 2008. Eurotestudo hermanni. Αξιολόγηση είδους για το Κόκκινο Βιβλίο των απειλούμενων ειδών ζώων της Ελλάδας. Ελληνική Ζωολογική Εταιρεια, Αθήνα.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area: 90928.84

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	A wide ranging species. None of the known populations became extinct since 1994. FRV is the total of the range which excludes the unfavorable altitude areas.
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	28090
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	1000000
	c) Maximum	5000000
	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		

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6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size	
	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (≈)
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	There is a negative trend documented in the literature but the population is viable if it remain in the current population class.
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change	
	The change is mainly due to:	
6.17 Additional information	References and measurements regarding the population densities vary from less than 1 ind/ha to up to 55 ind/ha. However there are indications and reports of local significant population decline. Additionally there are reported incidents of illegal trade concerning this species. Finally the 2007 wildfires should be considered. The mean from a number (N=63) of population density measurements was extrapolated to the total area of distribution. The statistical power of the approach used was low for a widely distributed species. Expressing the results as a class was a safer option. 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)?	No
	b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?	Unknown
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	Decreasing (-)	
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 23599 km2 and its quality is moderate. The area of suitable habitat is 68085 km2. A widely distributed generalist species. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas. Wildfires, expansion of habitation and agriculture expansion pose a continuous and important pressure to the quality of available habitats.	

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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
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	M
Conversion to other types of forests including monocultures (B02)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M
Burning for forestry (B13)	H
Burning for agriculture (A11)	H
Fire (natural) (M09)	M

Threat	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	M
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	M
Harvesting or collecting of other wild plants and animals (excluding hunting and leisure fishing) (G09)	M
Burning for agriculture (A11)	H
Burning for forestry (B13)	H
Fire (natural) (M09)	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 identified, but none yet taken

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

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9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Restore habitats following geological and natural catastrophes (CL03)

Minimise/prevent impacts of geological and natural catastrophes (CL02)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Population	Poor
	c) Habitat of the species	Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.4. Future prospects	Unknown (XX)
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

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	8211
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	The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.