

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	1218
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Testudo marginata</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Kraspedohelona

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

Hailey, A., and R. E. Willemsen. 2003. Changes in the status of tortoise populations in Greece 1984–2001. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 12:991-1000.
van Dijk, P.P., Lymberakis, P. & Böhme, W. 2004. *Testudo marginata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 23 October 2014.

Σφενδουράκης Σ. (επιμ.) 2010. Παρακολούθηση ανάκαμψης βιοποικιλότητας σε καμένες δασικές περιοχές από άκαυτες νησίδες. Πρόγραμμα «Το Μέλλον των Δασών», WWF Ελλάς, 37 σελ..

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

53835.73

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 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 15908

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 500000
 c) Maximum 1000000
 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
 b) Operator Approximately equal to (\approx)
 c) Unknown
 d) Method The species is considered to naturally occur in low

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densities. 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 15 ind/ha. The species is generally considered to occur at low densities but its preferred habitat is very hard to penetrate and survey, thus records of low-density occurrence might pertain to marginal habitats. However there are indications of local significant population decline. Finally the 2007 wildfires should be considered. The mean from a number (N=51) 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 10662 km² and its quality is moderate. The area of suitable habitat is 30350 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.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and	M

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burning) (A01)

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 agriculture (A11)	H
Burning for forestry (B13)	H
Fire (natural) (M09)	M

Threat	Ranking
Mowing or cutting of grasslands (A08)	M
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	M
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	H
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

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

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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	4204
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	

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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. The data used for the distribution and range of the species are based on extensive fieldwork and reliable published sources that does not confirm the presence of the species in GR1430001. Possible discrepancies with the SDF will be corrected in the next submission of revised SDF forms.