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	**5194**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Elaphe sauromates**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Lafiatis tis Anatolis

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

Bedriaga J.V. (1882) Die Amphibien und Reptilien Griechenlands. Moscow, 195 pp.

Chondropoulos, B.P. (1989) A checklist of Greek reptiles. II. The snakes.- Liste der Reptilien Griechenlands. II.

Schlangen. HERPETOZOA 2 (1/2): 3-36

Clark, R.J. (1967) Comments on the Subspecies of the Snake Elaphe quatuorlineata in Greece. Copeia 4:868-871

Clark, R. (1993) The Herpetofauna of the Greek Island of Thassos. Herptile 18(4): 183-187

Clark, R. (1999) Herpetofauna of Thassos, North Aegean Sea, Greece. Bitish HerpetoloSical Sociery Bulletin 66: 14-18

PETROV B. (2004) The herpetofauna (Amphibia and Reptilia) of the Eastern Rhodopes (Bulgaria and Greece). In: Beron P., Popov A. (eds). Biodiversity of Bulgaria. 2. Biodiversity of Eastern Rhodopes (Bulgaria and Greece). Pensoft & Nat. Mus. Natur. Hist., Sofia, 863-879.

Petrov, P., Tzankov, N., Strijbosch, H., Popgeorgiev, G. & Beshkov, V. (2006) The herpetofauna of the Western Rhodopes mountain (Bulgaria & Greece). In Beron P. (ed.). Biodiversity of Bulgaria. 3. Biodiversity of Western Rhodopes (Bulgaria

and Greece) I. Pensoft & Nat. Mus. Natur. Hist., Sofia: 863 - 912

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	6637,34	
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	No change	
	The change is mainly due to:	
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	1217
	c) Maximum	1809
	d) Best single value	
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	
6.5 Type of estimate		
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
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 c) Unknown d) Method	 Approximately equal to (≈) There are no indications or reports of population decline or abnormal population structure. FRV has been set at the current population level.
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	There are no adequate references or measurements regarding the population size or the population densities. Based on the available data an estimation of the population using as unit the number of individuals doesn't seem feasible at this stage.	

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)? 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 expert opinion with very limited 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 expert opinion with very limited 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 1809 km2 and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 3217 km2. A widely distributed generalist species. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.	

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8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M

Threat	Ranking
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based mainly 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)

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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 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	688
12.2 Type of estimate	Minimum	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited 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 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	The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.