Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Habitat code	**1240 - Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic Limoniu**

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.4 Additional maps	Yes

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	**Mediterranean (MED)**
3.2 Sources of information	Dimopoulos P., Xystrakis F. and Tsiripidis I. 2014. Deliverable A1. Final Catalogue of Habitat Types – 1st edition. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, OIKOM Ltd - E. Alexandropoulou - A. Glavas, Athens, pages 54. Dimopoulos P., Fotiadis G., Tsiripidis I., Panitsa M. and Karadimou E. 2014. Deliverable A2. Report and Literature Database on Habitat Types of Greece – 1st edition. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, OIKOM Ltd - E. Alexandropoulou - A. Glavas, Athens, pages 210. Tsiripidis I., Xystrakis F., Kasampalis D., Mastrogianni A., Strid A. and Dimopoulos P., 2014. Deliverable A4. Potential Distribution Maps of Habitat Types – 1st edition. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, OIKOM Ltd - E. Alexandropoulou - A. Glavas, Athens, Athens, pages 176. Dimopoulos P., Tsiripidis I., Xystrakis F., Panitsa M., Fotiadis G., Kallimanis A.S. and Kazoglou I. 2014. Deliverable A6. Explanatory Implementation Manual for the Conservation Degree Assessment of Habitat Types – 1st edition. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, OIKOM Ltd - E. Alexandropoulou - A. Glavas, Athens, pages 35. (with Annexes: I. Habitat types protocols, pages 600; II. Explanatory notes on the habitat types protocols selection, pages 4; III. Correspondence of Habitat types protocols with the clusters of vegetation relevés (excel file). Dimopoulos P., Tsiripidis I., Xystrakis F., Kallimanis A.S and Panitsa M. 2014. Deliverable A7. Preliminary Analysis of the Field Data for the Habitat Types – 1st edition. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, OIKOM Ltd - E. Alexandropoulou - A. Glavas, Athens, pages 16. Babalonas D., Sýkora K.V. & Papastergiadou E. 1995. Review of plant communities from Greek dunes and salt marshes. A preliminary summarizing list. Ann. Bot. (Roma) 53: 107-117. Βαλλιανάτου Ε. 2005. Γεωβοτανική Έρευνα της Σαλαμίνας, Αίγινας και μερικών άλλων Νησιών του Σαρωνικού Κόλπου. Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, σελ. 558. Γεωργιάδης Θ., Δημόπουλος Π., Πανίτσα Μ. & Δημητρέλλος Γ. 1996. Τα φυσικά οικοσυστήματα της Πελοποννήσου με βάση την ποικιλότητα σε τύπους οικοτόπων και τα σημαντικά τους είδη. Πρακτικά 6ου Επιστημονικού Συνεδρίου της Ελληνικής Βοτανικής Εταιρίας και της Βιολογικής Εταιρείας Κύπρου, Παραλίμνι Κύπρου, 6-11 Απριλίου 1996: 68-73. Dimopoulos P., Raus T., Mucina

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Gehu J.M., Apostolides N., Gehu-Franck J. & Arnold K. 1989. Premieres donees sur la vegetation littorale des iles de Rhodos et de Karpathos (Grece). Colloques phytosociologiques XIX: 545-582
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Georgiadis Th., Dimopoulos P. & Dimitrellos G. 1997. The flora and vegetation of the Acheron Delta (W Greece) aiming at nature conservation. Phyton 37: 31-60.
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Μπαζός Ι. & Γιαννίτσαρος Α. 2005. Χλωρίδα και βλάστηση της Λέσβου: γενική επισκόπηση. Πρακτικά του 10ου Πανελλήνιου Επιστημονικού Συνεδρίου της Ελληνικής Βοτανικής Εταιρίας, Ιωάννινα, 5-8 Μαίου 2005, σελ. 8 (σε CD).
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4. Range

4.1 Surface area	305,75
4.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
4.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum
4.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.6 Long-term trend Period	
4.7 Long-term trend Direction	
4.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) MInimum b) Maximum
4.9 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) b) Operator Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown Yes d) Method

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4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:
4.12 Additional information	

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	2015-015-			
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value	305,75
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate			
5.4 Surface area Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data			
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018			
5.6 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)			
5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval	
5.8 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data			
5.9 Long-term trend Period				
5.10 Long-term trend Direction				
5.11 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval	
5.12 Long-term trend Method used				
5.13 Favourable reference area	a) Area (km²) b) Operator: Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown: Yes d) Method			
5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:			
5.15 Additional information				

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km²)	Minimum	275,18	Maximum	275,18
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum	0	Maximum	0
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum	30,57	Maximum	30,57
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate				
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period	20072018				
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	Stable (0)				
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate				
6.6 Typical species	Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period?		No		
6.7 Typical species Method used	Typical species were determined on the basis of a vegetation database, comprised of about 22000 sampling plots. First, a list of possible typical species				

was determined per habitat type, selecting the ones presenting a high fidelity value to the habitat types according the algorithm of Tsiripidis et al. (2009) and the phi coefficient value (Chytrý et al. 2002). Then typical species per habitat type were selected from the above-mentioned lists by expert judgment and using as criteria species niche breadth, their ability to comprise indicators of habitat types' conservation status and their function as keystone species. The nomenclature of the typical species follows Dimopoulos et al. (2013). References Chytrý , M., Tichý , L., Holt, J. & Botta-Duká t, J. 2002. Determination of diagnostic species with statistical fidelity measures. Journal of Vegetation Science 13: 79–90. Dimopoulos, P., Raus, Th., Bergmeier, E., Constantinidis, Th., Iatrou, G., Kokkini, S., Strid, A. & Tzanoudakis, D. 2013: Vascular plants of Greece: an annotated checklist. – Berlin: Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, Freie Universität Berlin; Athens: Hellenic Botanical Society. Englera 31: 1-367. Tsiripidis, I., Bergmeier, E., Fotiadis, G. & Dimopoulos, P. 2009. A new algorithm for the determination of differential taxa. Journal of Vegetation Science 20: 233-240.

6.8 Additional information

Assumption: 90% of habitat area is estimated to be in good condition.

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Burning for forestry (B13)	M
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	M
Harvesting or collecting of other wild plants and animals (excluding hunting and leisure fishing) (G09)	H
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	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
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Burning for forestry (B13)	M
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	M

7.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based mainly on expert judgement and other data.
THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

7.3 Additional information

8. Conservation measures

8.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

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8.3 Location of the measures taken	
8.4 Response to the measures	
8.5 List of main conservation measures	

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8.6 Additional information	

9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Good
	c) Structure and functions	Poor
9.2 Additional information		

10. Conclusions

10.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2. Area	Favourable (FV)
10.3. Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Favourable (FV)
10.4. Future prospects	Favourable (FV)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable (=)
10.7 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:
10.8 Additional information	

11. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex I habitat types

11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (in km² in biogeographical/ marine region)	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Best single value	57,63
11.2 Type of estimate		Minimum
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used		Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction		Stable (0)

11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.6 Additional information	The change in 11.1 (in comparison to the previous report) is due to the updated mapping datasets on terrestrial habitat types within the Natura 2000 network (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs), based on the most recent national project (results became available in 2018). As this project did not include the extended areas of the Natura 2000 sites, nor the newly proposed SCIs, the surface area reported is the minimum.

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
12.2 Other relevant information	