

# 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	8210 - Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

### 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	<b>Mediterranean (MED)</b>
3.2 Sources of information	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tsiripidis I., Xystrakis F., Kasampalis D., Mastroggianni 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Amanatidou D. 2005. Analysis and evaluation of a traditional cultural landscape as a basis for its conservation management. A case study in Vikos-Aoos National Park, Greece. PhD Thesis, University of Freiburg, pg. 196 + 7 Annex.</p> <p>Βαλλιανάτου Ε. 2005. Γεωβοτανική Έρευνα της Σαλαμίνας, Αίγινας και μερικών άλλων Νησιών του Σαρωνικού Κόλπου. Διδακτορική Διατριβή. Εθνικό και</p>

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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.

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Georgiadis Th. & Dimopoulos P. 1993. Etude de la vegetation supraforestiere du Mont Kyllini (Peloponnese-Grece). *Bot. Helv.* 103: 149-175.

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## 4. Range

4.1 Surface area	261,33
4.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
4.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum <span style="float: right;">b) Maximum</span>
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 <span style="float: right;">b) Maximum</span>
4.9 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) b) Operator <span style="float: right;">Approximately equal to (≈)</span> c) Unknown <span style="float: right;">Yes</span> d) Method
4.11 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: <span style="float: right;">Improved knowledge/more accurate data</span>

4.12 Additional information

## 5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	2015-015-
5.2 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	a) Minimum <span style="float: right;">b) Maximum</span> <span style="float: right;">c) Best single value</span> 261,33

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5.3 Type of estimate	Minimum
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 (km <sup>2</sup> ) b) Operator      Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown      Yes d) Method
5.14 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
5.15 Additional information	The surface area of the habitat (5.2) is reported as equal to the area of the habitat within the Natura 2000 network (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) (11.1), because no recent data are available regarding its distribution outside the network.

## 6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition      Minimum 235,2                      Maximum 235,2 (km <sup>2</sup> ) b) Area in not-good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )      Minimum 0                      Maximum 0 c) Area where condition is not known (km <sup>2</sup> )      Minimum 26,13                      Maximum 26,13
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
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.

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## 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
Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels) (E01)	H
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	H
Collapse of terrain, landslide (M05)	H
Dumping/depositing of inert materials from terrestrial extraction (C06)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	H
Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure (D01)	M
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	H

Threat	Ranking
Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure (D01)	M
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization) (L01)	M
Collapse of terrain, landslide (M05)	M
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (C01)	H
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	H

### 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 Good

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 km<sup>2</sup> in biogeographical/marine region)

a) Minimum  
b) Maximum  
c) Best single value 261,33

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)

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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

Habitat type for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their surface area. 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