




PROJECT:

EastMed Pipeline Project



Document Title:	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
Document Subtitle	Annex 8G-Baseline Study on Fauna
Project Document No:	PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G

	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G
			REV. : 00
			PAGE : 2 OF 94

Document details	
Document title	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
Document subtitle	Annex 8G-Baseline Study on Fauna
Company	IGI Poseidon
Author	Ecomed
Project	EastMed Pipeline Project
Project Document No.	PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G
Date	03/06/2022
Version	00

Document history					
Revision	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date	Status
00	ASPROFOS	ERM	IGI POSEIDON	03/06/2022	For submission to Authorities







 IGI Poseidon	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT	 	
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOCNo: PERM-GREE-ESIA- A08_0012_0_Annex8G	REV. : PAGE :

Table of Contents

ANNEX 8 G	Baseline Study on Fauna	5
8 G.1.	Methodology for the Tables of Species	6
8 G.1.1.	Fauna (Mammal, Amphibian and Reptile Species)	6
8 G.1.2.	Fish Fauna	6
8 G.1.3.	Invertebrates	7
8 G.2.	Results	8




List of Tables

Table G-1	Mammal, Amphibian and Reptile Species Present and Expected in the Study Area	9
Table G-2	Freshwater Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected In The Study Area	44
Table G-3	Marine Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected in the Study Area	49
Table G-4	Invertebrates Present and Expected in the Study Area	87




	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G
			REV. : 00
			PAGE : 4 OF 94

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DMS	Detail Marine Survey
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMODnet	European Marine Observation and Data Network
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GG	Greek Gazette
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LF	LandFall
PD	Presidential Decree
RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas

	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0 Annex8G
			REV. : 00
			PAGE : 5 OF 94

ANNEX 8 G BASELINE STUDY ON FAUNA

	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G
			REV. : 00
		PAGE :	6 OF 94

8 G.1. METHODOLOGY FOR THE TABLES OF SPECIES

8 G.1.1. Fauna (Mammal, Amphibian and Reptile Species)

Catalogue of species:

The following databases and reports were used:

- 4th National Reporting on the conservation status and trends for all Greek habitat types and species listed in the Annexes (I, II, IV, V) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF);
- Appropriate Assessments;
- Eionet Central Data Repository; and
- Resources from RAC/SPA, IUCN, MAVA.

Protection Status:




For the protection and threat status delineation, the provision of national and EU legislation will be followed. All species will be categorized under protection categories based on their inclusion in: (a) Directive 92/43/EEC Annexes, (b) IUCN Red List of Threatened species, (c) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, (d) Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (e) Presidential Decree 67/1981 and (f) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

8 G.1.2. Fish Fauna

Catalogue of species:

The following databases and reports were used:

- 4th National Reporting on the conservation status and trends for all Greek habitat types and species listed in the Annexes (I, II, IV, V) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF);
- Appropriate Assessments;
- Eionet Central Data Repository;
- Resources from RAC/SPA, IUCN, MAVA;
- European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) initiative database of Seabed Habitats, funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund; and

	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G
			REV. : 00
		PAGE :	7 OF 94

- Reports produced for the Project:
 - Study of the marine biodiversity and the conservation status of the seagrass meadows for the development of the EASTMED pipeline at the offshore section and the onshore landing sites.

Protection Status:

For the protection and threat status delineation, the provision of national and EU legislation will be followed. All species will be categorized under protection categories based on their inclusion in: (a) Directive 92/43/EEC Annexes, (b) IUCN Red List of Threatened species, (c) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, (d) Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (e) Presidential Decree 67/1981 and (f) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

8 G.1.3. Invertebrates




Catalogue of species:

The following databases and reports were used:

- 4th National Reporting on the conservation status and trends for all Greek habitat types and species listed in the Annexes (I, II, IV, V) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF);
- Appropriate Assessments;
- Eionet Central Data Repository; and
- Resources from RAC/SPA, IUCN, MAVA.

Protection Status:

For the protection and threat status delineation, the provision of national and EU legislation will be followed. All species will be categorized under protection categories based on their inclusion in: (a) Directive 92/43/EEC Annexes, (b) IUCN Red List of Threatened species, (c) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, (d) Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (e) Presidential Decree 67/1981 and (f) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

 IGI Poseidon	EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT		 	
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment		DOCNo: PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0012_0_Annex8G	
			REV. :	00
			PAGE :	8 OF 94

8 G.2. RESULTS

The following tables include the fauna species present and expected in the study area. Specifically:

- Table G-1 Mammal, Amphibian and Reptile Species Present and Expected in the Study Area;
- Table G-2 Freshwater Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected In The Study Area;
- Table G-3 Marine Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected in the Study Area; and
- Table G-4 Invertebrates Present and Expected in the Study Area.

Table G-1 Mammal, Amphibian and Reptile Species Present and Expected in the Study Area

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									Amphibia											
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	Green Toad		II			V	LC/LC		Bufotes viridis is one of the most polytopic amphibians of the Palearctic. It lives in the zones of forests, forest steppes, steppes, semi-deserts and deserts. It is more tolerant to dry conditions than many other amphibians. It inhabits both wet swampy areas as well as dry deserts of different types. In the forest zone, the species tends to live in open areas and bushlands, often far away from water bodies, whereas in the southern dry parts of the range it primarily inhabits moist sites such as oases, the shores of irrigation ditches and lakes.	Widely distributed among habitats, mainly in openings and near water	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*			
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	European Tree Frog		II			IV	LC/LC		refers humid areas with dense vegetation. Can be found from sea level up to high altitudes. Mainly nocturnal but it can also be found active by day sometimes. It mates early in spring and sometimes females lay more than 1500 eggs in total, in many clutches.	Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mixed forests, Floodplain forests, Agroforestry areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*			

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
<i>Pelobates syriacus</i>	Syrian Spadefoot		II			IV	LC/NE		It prefers, damp, open habitats, such as cultivated areas, coastal areas with dunes, seasonal lakes, etc, usually from sea level up to 2000 m. a.s.l. (in Middle East). This toad is nocturnal and burrows deep into soft soil up to a metre below the surface where it hides during the daytime. Mates in spring and females can lay up to 4000 eggs in total.	Lakes, Agricultural areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*				
<i>Pelophylax kurtmuelleri</i>	Balkan Water Frog					V	LC/LC		A shy frog that usually basks out of water. It will jump into the water when it feels threatened. It feeds mainly on invertebrates. It mates in spring and females lay in the water more than 10.000 eggs in total in clusters of a few hundred.	Lakes, Agroforestry areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*				
<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	Agile frog	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/NE		It prefers humid deciduous forest and usually near water at altitudes up to 1700m above sea level. A very agile frog with long hind legs which help it make really big leaps. It mates in early spring or late winter and females lay in the water several thousands of eggs in total in clusters of a few hundreds.	Floodplain forests	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
<i>Rana graeca</i>	Greek stream frog	-	III	-	-	IV	LC/NE		It prefers mountainous, forested and relatively cool regions with permanently flowing water where it will jump into when it feels threatened. It can be found at altitudes starting from 200m up to 2000m. Can be active both day and night. Females lay their eggs in the water in clusters of a few hundreds.	Floodplain forests Mediterranean deciduous forests Mediterranean coniferous forests Mixed Forests Agroforestry areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*				
									Mammalia												
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Western Barbastelle	-	I, II	II	-	II, IV	NT/EN		Barbastelles roost in splits or behind loose bark of trees all year, generally in mature deciduous forests, as well as rock crevices and within human buildings.	Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mixed forests, Settlements, Sparsely vegetated areas.	Breeding	*					*				
<i>Canis aureus</i>	Golden Jackal	-	-	-	-	V	LC/EN	III	Golden jackals are found in valleys, beside rivers and their tributaries, canals, and lakes.	Floodplaid forests, Rivers, Lakes, Agroforestry areas.	Breeding	*									
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	YES	II	I, II	II	II, IV	LC/EN	II	The species occurs in the inner Ionian Sea, Gulf of Corinth, Thracian Sea, North Sporades, Northeast Aegean (between Greek islands and Turkish coasts), Thermaikos Gulf, Gulf of Euboea, Pagasitikos Gulf, Saronic Gulf, Dodecanese and	The species is very rare or absent south of the 36° parallel: despite intensive searching effort in north-east Crete, south-west Crete and around the island of Karpathos.	Breeding period during Spring (March till May) and Fall (September till November).		*		*			*			

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									Cyclades Islands. Is found mainly in areas up to 200 meters deep and near the shore.											
<i>Dryomys nitedula</i>	Forest dormouse	-	III	-	-	IV	-	-	Forest dormice are found in dense forests, usually deciduous and mixed forests, as well as thickets at elevations up to the limits of forest zone. Forest dormice utilize cultivated areas such as gardens and also rocky meadows. They choose dense shrubbery or lower branches of trees in which to make a nest.	Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mediterranean coniferous forests, Mixed Forests	Breeding	*			*					
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	-	II	II	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Found in forest limits, wtlands, and main roads, at distance of ca. 12 Km away from their shellters, Lives in trees, rock crevices, houses, bridges etc.	Widely distributed among habitat types	Breeding	*			*					
<i>Erinaceus roumanicus</i>	Northern White-breasted Hedgehog	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	A common species throughout Europe, which is rarely active in winter. Common diet items include insects, small vertebrates, fruits and nuts. When disturbed, it rolls into a tight ball, causing all of the spines to point outwards.	Widely distributed, mainly outside forests.	Breeding	*								
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Wild Cat	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/NE	II	Wild cats are found primarily in deciduous forests. They are also known from coniferous forests,	Mediterranean deciduous forests, Floodplain forests, Agroforestry areas	Breeding				*					

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									but these may be marginal habitats. They are restricted in their northern distribution by snow depth and are typically found in areas of low human populations. European wild cats cannot persist in areas where snow depth in the winter is more than 20 cm deep for more than 100 days. They are known from human dominated landscapes where grazing is the dominant form of agriculture and, therefore, land use is not intensive. They are also known from scrublands, riparian habitats, and coastal areas.											
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's Dolphin	-	II	I, II	II	IV	LC/VU	I, II	It occurs on all Greek seas (in depths of 200-1,700 m and at a distance of 1-32 km from the coast).	Nearshore zone of LF3 site. The species may be present in all geographical areas of deepwater or steep underwater relief along the pipeline route but sighting frequencies may be low. Potentially present in the Study Area throughout the year.	Seasonal migrations between summering (June-August) and wintering (December-February) grounds.		*				*		*	
<i>Hypsugo savii</i>	Savi's Pipistrelle	-	-	II	-	-	LC/LC	-	A species of vesper bat found across North West Africa, the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. It feeds at night on	Agroforestry areas. Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Sparsely vegetated areas, Sclerophyllous vegetation,	Breeding	*					*	*		

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									flying insects. In the summer it roosts under bark, in holes in trees, in old buildings and in rock crevices but in winter it prefers roosts where the temperature is more even such as caves, underground vaults and deep rock cracks.	Floodplain forests (Riparian forest/Fluvial forest), Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mediterranean coniferous forests, Mixed Forests										
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian otter	YES	I, II	-	-	II, IV	NT/EN	I	Found at unpolluted bodies of fresh water such as lakes, streams, rivers, canals and ponds, as long as the food supply is adequate.	Floodplaid forests, Rivers, Lakes.	Breeding	*					*			
<i>Martes foina</i>	Beech Marten		III				LC/NE		The beech marten is mainly a crepuscular and nocturnal animal, though to a much lesser extent than the European polecat. It is especially active during moonlit nights. Being a more terrestrial animal than the pine marten, the beech marten is less arboreal in its habits, though it can be a skilled climber in heavily forested areas. It is a skilled swimmer, and may occasionally be active during daytime hours, particularly in the summer, when nights are short. It typically hunts on the ground.	Widely distributed	Breeding	*								

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									During heavy snowfalls, the beech marten moves through paths made by hares or skis.											
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	-	III	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Found in deciduous and mixed woodlands, clearings, spinneys, pastureland and scrub, including Mediterranean maquis shrubland. It has adapted to life in suburban areas and urban parks, although not to the extent of red foxes. In mountainous areas it occurs up to an altitude of 2,000 metres. They are highly adaptable and opportunistic omnivores, whose diet encompasses a wide range of animals and plants.	Complex cultivation patterns, Agroforestry areas, Floodplain forests, (Riparian forest/Fluvial forest), Mixed Forests, Transitional woodland-shrub, Sclerophyllous vegetation	Breeding	*								
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean Monk Seal	YES	II	I,II	II	II*, IV	EN/CR	I	The species is widely distributed throughout coastal and insular Greece	Potentially present in the Study Area throughout the year. [Field Recording] <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two caves potentially suitable for resting by the species have been located within the Study Area north of Monemvasia and the other south of the LF3.Resting marine cave complex 1,300m east of the Atherinolakkos landfall site	Breeding season in the autumn September-November. Potentially present in the area throughout the year.		*		*		*	*	*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
										1 resting cave complex @ Crete: (X: 35.00838,Y: 26.14397 1 pupping cave @ Koufonisi: (X:34.93262, Y: 26.12606 1 resting cave @Koufonisi: (X:34.93250, Y: 26.12535. Potentially present in the Study Area throughout the year.										
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel dormouse	-	III	-	-	IV	LC/DD	-	Hazel dormice are particularly associated with deciduous woodland, but also inhabit hedgerows and scrub.	Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mixed forests, Agroforestry areas.	Breeding	*				*				
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	-	III	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	It can be found in fields, open woodland, bushy or rocky areas, parks and gardens, and at all altitudes. The least weasel feeds predominantly on mouse-like rodents, including mice, hamsters, gerbils and others. It usually does not attack adult hamsters and rats. Frogs, fish, small birds and bird eggs are rarely eaten.	Arable land, Permanent crops, Vineyards, Fruit trees and berry plantations, Olive groves, Complex cultivation patterns, Agroforestry areas, Grasslands Transitional woodland-shrub, Sparsely vegetated areas	Breeding	*				*				
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Coypu	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NA	-	Myocastor coypus, was introduced to Europe from subtropical South America for its fur. It is adapted to a semi-	Lakes	Breeding					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									aquatic way of life and lives in complex burrows, which it digs in the banks of lakes and rivers.												
<i>Myotis aurascens</i>	Steppe Whiskered Bat	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/DD	-	Found in Floodplain landscapes and steppe-like open land areas, up to 2000m. Mixed nursery colonies with Balkan Whiskered bats. In the beginning of June the females are pregnant. Births take place from the middle to the end of June.	Grasslands, Floodplain forests	Breeding	*			*	*					
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Myotis	-	I, II	II	-	II, IV	NT/NT	-	Tree holes, typically woodpecker holes, are used for roosting. Bechstein's bat is also recorded to enter artificial nest boxes, but rarely roosts in human buildings. Over the winter, Bechstein's bats hibernate underground and in tree holes. Mating happens in autumn and spring, and delayed fertilization means that young (one per female) are born early in the following summer.	Forests, groforestry areas.	Hibernation, Breeding	*			*						
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	Giant Noctule	-	-	II	-	IV	VU/VU	-	The greater noctule bat is a tree-dwelling bat that roosts in trees all year round. It is found throughout the deciduous forests of Europe from the	Forests, Agroforestry areas.	Hibernation, Breeding	*			*						

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									Iberian Peninsula to the Bosphorus region of Turkey											
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Lesser Noctule	-	-	II	-	IV	LC/LC	-	It is typically found in forests, both coniferous and deciduous, but has also adapted to parkland and urban areas and frequently roosts in buildings. The bats emerge soon after sunset to feed on flying insects such as moths and beetles. They fly straight and fast with shallow dives, often at treetop level. They sometimes feed around streetlights, catching the insects attracted to them.	Mediterranean deciduous forests Mediterranean coniferous forests Mixed Forests, Low density built-up areas / Settlements	Breeding	*					*			
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule	-	-	II	-	IV	LC/DD	-	The common noctule is a migrating species with female bias, meaning that the females migrate but the males do not. ating season is in late summer in the wintering areas, and the females store the sperm in the uterus during hibernation until fertilization in spring.	Transitional woodland-shrub Sclerophyllous vegetation	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*			
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale		II	I,II	II	IV	VU/EN	I	The species occurs along the Hellenic Trench (from the western Ionian islands and the Peloponnese to the south of Crete and southeast of Rhodes Island), in Myrtoon Sea and in	Potentially present along in Patraikos Gulf, in South Aegean Sea and Nearshore zones of LF3 and LF4 sites. Regarding South Cretan Sea is potentially present within the	Breeding season and births in spring (March-May) and fall (September-		*		*		*		*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									areas in the Aegean with steep slopes and great depths – especially in the area between the Northern Sporades islands and Chalkidiki Peninsula.	whole pipeline route, though sightings are unlikely in this area, being more common along the Hellenic Trench, to the west.	November) respectively.									
<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	Kuhl's Pipistrelle		II	II		IV	LC/LC		<p>Kuhl's pipistrelle is a rather small bat with a fur colour varying from pale beige to ochre. In addition to its reddish-brown ears, this species usually exhibits a white edge of variable width at the free edge of the wing and tail membrane. The species dentition is particularly helpful in distinguishing it from other pipistrelles.</p> <p>Abundant in the Mediterranean basin, Kuhl's pipistrelle is comfortable in both agricultural and urban habitats. It is often associated with human settlements and roosts in tree/cliff crevices and in building gaps and cellars. This is a very agile species, which can feed on mayflies, mosquitoes, moths and other insects while in flight. Kuhl's</p>	Agroforestry areas, Low density built-up areas / Settlements	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*	*		

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									pipistrelles can become rather sedentary.											
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius' Pipistrelle		II	II		IV	LC/DD		<p>Nathusius' pipistrelle is small (wingspan of 220-250mm) and usually uniformly coloured brown bat with dark snout, ears and wings. It is quite similar to other Pipistrelle species with the exception of its 5th finger which tends to be longer (e.g. than 43 mm).</p> <p>Although slower than P. pipistrellus, P. nathusius still enjoys a rapid flight, which is helpful while foraging. This species' diet consists mainly of flying insects, such as non-biting midges, mosquitoes and black flies.</p> <p>It favours habitats of riparian forests, mixed woodlands and often close to waterbodies. During summer P. nathusius roost in tree holes, buildings and bat boxes, while in winter it prefers to hibernate in crevices in cliffs and cave entrances.</p>	Floodplain forests, (Riparian forest/Fluvial forest), Mixed Forests	Hibernation, Breeding	*				*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									The Nathusius' pipistrelle undertakes a seasonal long-distance migration, usually from northeast to southwest Europe, along the coast or river valleys.											
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle		III	II		IV	LC/DD		The Common pipistrelle is a small, dark brown bat with no fur on its tail membrane and a wingspan of 180-240mm. It has an agile and erratic flight and uses a hawking technique to prey on small insects. This species forages in a wide range of habitats, such as open woodlands, over wetlands, farmland, semi-deserts and urban areas. P. pipistrellus frequently roost in crevices in buildings and trees but can also hibernate in underground sites during severe winters. P. pipistrellus is a rather sedentary species, with summer and winter roosts often only 20km apart. However, long distance migrations have also been recorded.	Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Agroforestry areas, Transitional woodland-shrub, Lakes		*					*			
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle		II	II		IV	LC/DD		The Soprano pipistrelle is slightly smaller than P. pipistrellus and with a wingspan	Floodplain forests, Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Agroforestry areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*			

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas												
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea			
									<p>of 190 - 230 mm. Its dorsal fur is reddish brown, while its snout and ears are short and pale. Another characteristic is its strongly curved forehead.</p> <p>This is a species strongly dependent on lowlands and riparian forests. Most of its nursery roosts can be found in wall cavities or wall claddings of houses, as well as tree holes. Not much is know about its winter roosts, though it is believed that tree cavities are used.</p> <p>The agile flight of P. pygmaeus can be observed over water surfaces or around small forest glades. Similarly to P. pipistrellus, its diet comprises of aquatic midges, larvae and mayflies.</p>															
<i>Plecotus kolombatovici</i>	Mediterranean Long-eared Bat					IV	LC/DD		Recently established as a full species, P. kolombatovici is considered to be the smallest Plecotus species in Europe. It has a fully furred face and chin, and brown dorsal fur.	Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Agroforestry areas, Sparsely vegetated land	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*	*						

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									<p>The species can be found in karst areas along the eastern Mediterranean coast. It also inhabits agricultural landscapes and roosts in caves, wall cracks and rock crevices.</p> <p>The bat's flight is agile and it can manoeuver in confined spaces to catch its prey (e.g. moths).</p>												
<i>Plecotus macrobullaris</i>	Mountain Long-eared Bat					IV	LC/VU		It mostly inhabits steep mountainous terrain, up to a maximum of 2,800 metres, but is known to reach sea level in some localities.	Sparsely vegetated areas, Grasslands	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*				
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped Dolphin		II	II	II	IV	LC/VU	II	The species is likely to inhabit at least all available waters above 450-500 m depth. One of the most common cetaceans of the Greek seas. It occurs in all pelagic waters but also in coastal areas with deep waters or a steep slope.	Potentially present within the whole pipeline route, though more likely in offshore areas.	Breeding period during fall (September-November) in the Mediterranean.		*		*		*		*		
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar						LC/NE		Wild boars can be found in a variety of habitats. They may inhabit grassy savanna areas, wooded forests, agricultural areas, shrublands and marshy swamplands. They require a	Widely distributed	Breeding	*					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									nearby water source and shelter (dense vegetation) to protect and conceal them from predation. They thrive in an assortment of climates, but generally avoid extreme heat or cold. In places that may experience harsh winter temperatures and increased snowfall, the population density may be limited by food sources. Deeper snows and frozen ground inhibit their ability to forage for roots and foliage.											
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	European Free-tailed Bat	-	-	II	-	IV	LC/LC	-	<p>The European Free-tailed bat is a large, robust bat with a wingspan of 400-450 mm, long broad ears and velvety black-grey fur. Another characteristic is its tail, which extends beyond the membrane and has a sensory function.</p> <p>This species occurs in mountainous regions and urban areas and is known to forage fast while in flight. Its diet comprises of flying insects: moths, hawk moths, seasonal Diptera, lacewings and beetles.</p>	Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Sparsely vegetated areas	Hibernation, Breeding	*					*	*		

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									T. teniotis is known to be sedentary and to dwell in rock crevices in cliffs, caves and bridges during both summer and winter.											
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Common bottlenose dolphin	YES	II	II	II	II, IV	LC/VU	II	The species occurs in all coastal areas, straits and gulfs of Greece, as well as around and between islands in the Ionian Sea and from the Thracian to the Libyan Sea. An isolated population exists in the Amvrakikos Gulf.	Potentially present within the whole pipeline route, though more likely in coastal areas.	Breeding season mainly in spring (March-May).		*		*		*		*	
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	Particoloured Bat	-	II	II	-	IV	LC/DD	-	<p>The Particoloured bat is a medium-sized (wingspan 270-310 mm), robust bat with dark brown snout and membrane, and short broad ears. Its long fur is unmistakably bicoloured: a dark brown base and silver white tips, lending this species a permanently 'frosted' look.</p> <p>This species can be found in both urban, mountainous and agricultural areas. It is known to roost in crevices of buildings and trees during the summer; during winter, crevices in</p>	Widely distributed	Hibernation, Breeding					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas							
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea
									<p>buildings are preferred to underground sites.</p> <p>With a rapid and agile flight reminiscent of Nyctalus species, V. murinus usually hunts swarming midges and other small insects. This species prefers to forage over open spaces and using aerial hawking techniques.</p> <p>This is a migratory species with a recorded distance of 1 780 km.</p>										
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<p>The red fox is a widespread, omnivorous mammal that lives in a wide range of habitats. Though they are native to the old growth forests of Europe, red foxes are now found in most habitat types, including significantly human-modified landscapes.</p> <p>In fact, red foxes are capable of dwelling in almost any setting with adequate food resources. This advantage has allowed for long range expansions.</p>	Widespread	Breeding	*					*		

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's Beaked Whale	-	II	I, II	II	IV	LC/DD	II	The species is known to frequent eastern Mediterranean and is known to dive down to 1950 m, thus is an extreme deepwater forager. It is speculated that this predator may be responsible for gouge marks observed on mud volcanoes south of the Hellenic Trench south of Crete. If this proves to be correct, the species is likely to be a regular deepwater forager in mud volcanoes all around the eastern Mediterranean.	Potentially present along all OSS4 section in Patraikos Gulf. Species is less probable of being encountered within the study area of OSS3/OSS3N and OSS2/OSS2N. Potentially present in Nearshore zone of LF4 site. Species is less probable of being encountered within the Nearshore zone of LF3 site.	Breeding season all year round.		*	*	*			*	*	
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale	-	II	-	II	IV	NT/NE	II	False killer whales are common in tropical areas however also in temperate seas as they have also been spotted in the Mediterranean. They visit coastal waters but prefer to remain in deeper waters. They are known to dive as deep as 2000 meters.	Species is less probable of being encountered within the Study Area	Breeding season all year round with peaks in early winter (November-December) and early spring (March-April).		*		*			*	*	
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Northern minke whale	YES	II	-	II	IV	LC/NE	I	Minke whales have a worldwide distribution, appearing in all oceans and some adjoining seas. Cooler regions seem to be preferred over tropical regions. Although not considered	Species less probable of being encountered within the Study Area.	The breeding period is long, from December to May to all year round in more		*		*			*	*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas							
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea
									"coastal", these baleen whales rarely venture farther than 169 km from land. They also commonly enter estuaries, bays, fjords, and lagoons. They are also know to move farther into polar ice fields than other rorqual species.		temperate areas. Peak months for births are December and June.								
									Reptilia										
<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>	Juniper Skink	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	A. kitaibelii is a shy species, which lives under stones and leaves in dry places, such as south slopes, fields, and meadows. It is active during twilight, and hunts for insects and small snails. It is a typical ground dweller, and dislikes climbing.	Sparsely vegetated areas, Grasslands	Hibernation	*					*		
<i>Algyroides moreoticus</i>	Greek algyroides	YES	II	-	-	IV	NT/NT	-	Algyroides moreoticus is an endemic species of Peloponnese and the mentioned Ionian Islands. It lives in rather humid and shady habitats and can be often observed basking on wood or tree trunks in the late afternoon. During summer, this species may be very secretive.	Sparsely vegetated areas, Transitional woodland-shrub, Sclerophyllous vegetation	Hibernation	*							

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
<i>Algyroides nigropunctatus</i>	blue-throated keeled lizard, Dalmatian algyroides	YES	II			IV	LC/LC		It owes its common name to the bright blue throat of the males in the mating season. Sometimes also females get a blue throat that is less bright. The remainder of the body is light brown to rusty brown, the belly is white to yellowish. he natural habitats of A. nigropunctatus are Mediterranean-type shrubby vegetation, rocky areas, arable land, pastureland, plantations, rural gardens, and urban areas. The food consists of insects, worms, and other small invertebrates. The blue-throated keeled lizard likes to climb.	Sparsely vegetated areas, Transitional woodland-shrub, Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Complex cultivation patterns, Agroforestry areas	Hibernation						*				
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	YES	I, II	I, II	II	II,IV	VU/EN	I	Migratory species. It goes through two ecological phases, the "oceanic", in which it lives on the high seas and feeds on pelagics organisms, and "neritic", in which it frequents coastal waters and feeds on benthic organisms.	Potentially present all long the study area. However, existing data reveal that loggerhead turtles seem to be more abundant in the following marine areas: Ionian Sea, Zakynthos Island and western Peloponnese, Amvrakikos Bay, Messiniakos Bay, Argolikos Bay, Lakonikos Bay, Saronikos Bay, Island of Crete, south-eastern	Nesting & Hatching Seasons (May – September)		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
										Aegean Sea, northern Aegean Sea (Margaritoulis et Panagopoulou, “Sea Turtles in the Mediterranean: Distribution, Threats and Conservation Priorities, 2010”). Nesting sites at beaches 50m and 450-500m distance from LF3										
<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>	Chalcides ocellatus	-	II	-	-	IV	-	-	Very agile and are often found in arid areas. Females of the species give birth to 2-6 live young through viviparity. Chalcides ocellatus is considered to be a generalist species and can be found in a wide variety of environments, such as farmland and gravel deserts around the Mediterranean coast. Its main escape tactic from predators is to run behind vegetation, most likely because it is not suited to run very fast.Ocellated skinks are primarily insectivorous. In the wild they have been recorded to eat a wide variety of insects, including locusts, crickets, ants, beetles, isopods, spiders, centipedes, and insect	Arable land, Permanent crops, Complex cultivation patterns, Agroforestry areas, Sparsely vegetated areas	Hibernation	*			*					

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									larvae. However, they are also known to occasionally eat small lizards, including their own young, and the tails of young lizards are a regular finding in the stomach contents of Chalcides ocellatus.											
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	YES	I, II	I, II	II	II, IV	EN/EN	I	Intensely migratory species, with great connection both for the area nest as well as for the feeding area, to which it goes following the same route.	Potentially present within the Study Area, albeit at a much lower density than loggerhead turtles. A foraging area (developmental habitat) for small juveniles, feeding on sea grasses, has been recorded in southern Peloponnesus (Lakonikos Bay). Moreover, stranding data indicate more frequent presence of adult green turtles in south-eastern Aegean especially the waters around Rhodes Island (Margaritoulis et Panagopoulou, “Sea Turtles in the Mediterranean: Distribution, Threats and Conservation Priorities, 2010”).	Breeding season May – August.		*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Coronella austriaca	Smooth Snake	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Diurnal, shy and secretive snake that avoids high temperatures. Sometimes, if temperatures are high, may be seen active at	Widely distributued	Hibernation	*								

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									night. It occurs at altitudes starting usually from 200m, up to more than 2500m. Moves mainly on the ground but will also climb up on bushes and short trees. Feeds largely on lizards, but also on small mammals, small snakes, reptile eggs and nestlings. Breeds usually in April and females give birth to 2-19 offspring. It will bite if caught and produce smelly secretion from anal glands, as a defence. A harmless snake.											
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	YES	II	I, II	II	IV	VU/CR	I	It doesn't reproduce in the Mediterranean, and therefore it is considered a "visitor species" from the Atlantic.	Probable presence in the study area. As a visitor species in the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, it is also found in Greek seas but not often. No specific marine areas are known beyond 11 specimens that were recorded in the Aegean Sea including Pagasitikos Bay and Bay of Corinth , all northwards of 38o N Margaritoulis, 1986	Breeding season May – August.	*		*		*		*	*	*
<i>Dolichophis caspius</i>	Large Whip Snake	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	A common species of whipsnake found in the Balkans and parts of Eastern Europe. A	Widely distributed	Hibernation					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									generalist predator and feeds on various vertebrates. Its diet may include small mammals, lizards, birds, and other snakes. Though not venomous, the Caspian whipsnake is considered "ferocious" and bites quickly and without warning. Due to its ability to consume rodents which may harm crops, it is valued as natural pest control.												
<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	Four-lined Snake	YES	I, II	-	-	II, IV	NT/LC	-	found Found in habitats featuring vegetation, stone walls, sparse woodland, forest margins and deserted buildings In the winter, individuals spend their time in deserted rodent burrows in groups of four to seven.Their behaviour is generally calmer than that of other snakes (seldom hissing or striking) and they are usually active in the morning and late afternoon. Excellent climbers, they can often be found in the tops of trees	Wide-range	Hibernation	*					*				
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European Pond Turtle	YES	II	-	-	II, IV	NT/NT	-	E. orbicularis prefers to live in wetlands surrounded by a large proportion of natural, wooded,	Lakes, Floodplain forests, Inland marshes	Breeding	*					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									landscape. It also feeds in upland environments. It is usually considered semi-aquatic, as its terrestrial movements can span 1 km (0.62 mi), and it is occasionally found travelling up to 4 km (2.5 mi), away from the water.											
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Javelin Sand Boa	-	III	-	-	IV	LC/LC	II	Mainly nocturnal snake. It can also be seen at daytime in spring and autumn. It has characteristic blunt tail. It seeks for its prey in rodent galleries, also it ambushes under sand or loose soil where it can be buried capably. Feeds mainly on rodents, but also lizards, nestlings, and sometimes on big invertebrates. It breeds from April to May and females give birth to 5-20 offspring about 12-15cm long. It is the only boid snake in Europe. A harmless snake.	Sparsely vegetated land, Arable land	Hibernation	*			*					
<i>Hellenolacerta graeca</i>	Greek Rock Lizard	YES	II	-	-	IV	NT/VU	-	The Greek rock lizard is endemic to southern Greece where it is found only in the Peloponnese region, at altitudes of up to 1,600 metres above sea level but usually within the range 300	Floodplain forests, Rivers, Lakes, Sparsely vegetated areas, Transitional woodland-shrub	Hibernation	*								

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									to 700 metres. It is typically found near streams and pools, in light woodland, at the edge of fields bordering woodland and in shady areas of rock or scree.(rocky habitats with sufficient humidity). The Greek rock lizard is an agile species and climbs on rocks, walls, parapets and tree trunks but avoids prolonged periods in the full sun. Although it is mainly a climber, it does sometimes forage on the ground. The female lays a single clutch of up to six eggs, in a crevice or concealed place, and the eggs take about six weeks to hatch. When the lizard gets angry, it will in some cases spit acid at other animals that annoy it.											
<i>Hierophis gemonensis</i>	Balkan whip snake	YES	III	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Non-venomous. Total length up to 100cm, usually less and rarely up to 130cm. It occurs in varied habitats at altitudes from the sea level up to 1400m. Diurnal, fast and very active snake. It hunts usually on the ground but it also climbs on bushes and small trees. Feeds	Widely distributed	Hibernation	*			*					

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									on small rodents, reptiles, small birds and big invertebrates. It breeds in spring and females give birth to 3-10 eggs. It may bite if caught. Harmless snake.											
<i>Lacerta trilineata</i>	Balkan Green Lizard	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Lacerta trilineata is the biggest Green Lizard. Lacerta trilineata lives in areas with dense vegetation from sea level to the mountains up to at least 1500 meters. Juveniles of Lacerta trilineata frequently show light dorsolateral lines and a light vertebral line. In contrast to this, Lacerta viridis has no vertebral line. The light vertebral line also distinguishes juveniles of Lacerta trilineata from other small Lacertids (e.g. Podarcis species).	Sclerophyllous vegetation, Agroforestry areas, Floodplain forests (Riparian forest/Fluvial forest), Mediterranean deciduous forests, Mediterranean coniferous forests, Mixed Forests	Hibernation	*					*			
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	European green lizard	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Often seen sunning on rocks or lawns, or sheltering amongst bushes. It is known from elevations up to 2,200 m (7,218 ft) above sea level and its typical habitat is dense bushy vegetation in open woodland, hedgerows, field margins, embankments and bramble thickets. In the northern part of	Widely distributed in dense bushy vegetation	Hibernation						*			

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									its range it may be found on bushy heathland and in the southern part it prefers damp locations.												
<i>Mauremys rivulata</i>	Western Caspian Turtle	YES	III	-	-	II, IV	LC/LC	-	Mauremys rivulata occurs in large numbers in almost any permanent freshwater body within its range. It also lives in irrigation canals and is quite tolerant of brackish water	Lakes, Rivers, Agricultural areas, Inland marshes	Breeding	*					*				
<i>Mediodactylus kotschy</i>	Kotschy's Gecko	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Found in dry and stony areas (often at buildings). Daily reptile during periods of relatively low temperatures, but nocturnal during high summer temperatures.	Widely distributed thus probable within Study Area.	Hibernation	*					*	*		*	
<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	Dice Snake	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	It lives only in wetlands and rivers, spending most of the day in the water, hunting. Occurs up to altitudes of 2200m, but usually lower than 1000m. It is mostly diurnal, although it is sometimes active at night during the summer. Quite variable in colours and patternings. Swims very skillfully and fast. It feeds exclusively on fish and amphibians. Mates in the spring and in the summer females lay 5-25 eggs.If caught	Rivers, Lakes	Hibernation	*					*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									and feels threatened, it secretes a very smelly liquid and hisses. Often pretends to be dead by turning upside down, with an open mouth and a protruding tongue. Extremely rarely bites if handled. A completely harmless snake.												
<i>Ophiomorus punctatissimus</i>	Limbless Skink		II			IV	LC/LC		A limbless lizard with total length (including the tail) up to 18cm. Avoids high temperatures and usually moves under rocks, stones and logs where it hunts for small invertebrates. It prefers habitats with short vegetation, up to 900 m. a.s.l. Females lay 2-4 eggs.	Sparsely vegetated areas, Grasslands, Agroforestry areas	Hibernation	*									
<i>Platycephalus najadum</i>	Slender Whip Snake		III			IV	LC/LC		Occurs in dry and xeric environments in a wide range of habitats: in rocky land, in forests, woodland scrub, and agricultural land from sea level to 2,000 m altitude. It is commonly found in fields, and seen crushed on roads.	Widely distributed	Hibernation	*				*					
<i>Podarcis cretensis</i>	Squamata	YES	II			IV	EN/VU		Found in a wide range of habitat types, up to 1000m. Mostly on the ground.	Widely distributed thus probable within Study Area.	Hibernation						*		*		

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
<i>Podarcis erhardii</i>	Erhard's wall lizard		II			IV	LC/LC		Erhard's wall lizard lives in dry or rocky places with dense, low bushes. It climbs very well. It eats arthropods, especially insects. Mates in spring, and lays eggs at the beginning of the summer. The young lizards hatch in September, then measuring 3 cm.	Transitional woodland-shrub, Sclerophyllous vegetation	Hibernation	*					*				
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	Common Wall Lizard		II			IV	LC/LC		Prefers rocky environments, including urban settings, where it can scurry between rock, rubble, debris and buildings. In the southern part of its range it tends to occur in humid or semi-humid habitats, compared to drier habitats in the north.	Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Sparsely vegetated areas	Hibernation	*					*				
<i>Podarcis peloponnesiaca</i>	Peloponnesse wall lizard		II			IV	LC/LC		The Peloponnesse wall lizard largely replaces the Greek rock lizard in the Peloponnesse region. It is an agile species and climbs on rocks, walls and tree trunks. It often perches in an elevated position and can make long jumps between rocks. It often forages on the ground. The males are territorial during the breeding season and are very aggressive at this time. Females usually lay two clutches	Low density built-up areas / Settlements, Fruit trees and berry plantations, Olive groves, Complex cultivation patterns, Agroforestry areas, Sparsely vegetated land	Hibernation	*									

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas									
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea
									of up to six eggs, in crevices or concealed places, and the eggs take about six weeks to hatch, the newly hatched juveniles being about 3.5 cm (1.4 in) long.												
<i>Podarcis taurica</i>	Balkan wall lizard		II			IV	LC/LC		Occurs in variety of habitats but it seems to prefer open, sunny areas usually up to 800m a.s.l., although it can be found up to 2350m. Mostly ground-dwelling lizard that rarely climbs. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 2-10 eggs usually twice a year.	Widely distributed, mainly open areas of habitats	Hibernation	*			*						
<i>Pseudopus apodus</i>	Sheltopusik		II			IV	LC/LC		P. apodus inhabits open country, such as short grassland or sparsely wooded hills. It consumes arthropods and small mammals. Snails and slugs appear to be its favorite prey, which may explain why it is particularly active in wet weather, although it prefers a dry habitat.	Arable land, Agroforestry areas, Grasslands, Transitional woodland-shrub	Hibernation	*			*						
<i>Telescopus fallax</i>	European cat snake	YES	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Found in Forest, Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial	Widely distributed thus probable within Study Area.	Hibernation	*			*	*					
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Common Tortoise	YES	II	-	-	II,IV	VU/LC	II	Found in a variety of habitats. The Greek tortoise is a very	Wide-range	Hibernation, Breeding	*									

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									long-lived animal, achieving a lifespan upwards of 125 years, with some unverified reports up to 200 years											
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	Hermann's tortoise	YES	I, II	-	-	II, IV	NT/VU	II	Early in the morning, the animals leave their nightly shelters, which are usually hollows protected by thick bushes or hedges, to bask in the sun and warm their bodies. They then roam about the Mediterranean meadows of their habitat in search of food. They determine which plants to eat by the sense of smell. In captivity, they eat a variety of wildflowers, however care must be taken regarding which are made available, as some flowers such as buttercups are toxic to them.	Agroforestry areas, Arable land, Agricultural areas, Grasslands, Transitional woodland-shrub	Hibernation, Breeding	*				*				
<i>Testudo marginata</i>	Marginated tortoise	YES	I, II	-	-	II, IV	LC/LC	II	The natural range of the marginated tortoise is southern Greece, from the Peloponnesus to Mount Olympus. They are also found in isolated zones of the Balkans and Italy, and northeastern Sardinia.	Agroforestry areas, Arable land, Grassland, Transitional woodland-shrub	Hibernation, Breeding	*				*				

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas										
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	
<i>Triturus macedonicus</i>	Macedonian Crested Newt	-	I, II	-	-	II, IV	-/-	-	Mainly nocturnal. Spends about 1/3 of the year (during the Spring) in water, where it reproduces. During this time females lay about 250 eggs.	Lakes	Hibernation						*					
<i>Vipera ammodytes</i>	Vipera ammodytes	-	II	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Venomous. Active at day, but nocturnal when temperatures are high. Occurs at variable habitats but seems to prefer sunny, dry and rocky slopes with some vegetation. Often climbs on bushes and dry-stone walls. It breeds at the end of May and females give birth to 4-20 offspring, at the end of August. Hibernation starts in October and ends in February-March. Feeds mainly on small mammals, but also on small birds, amphibians and lizards. Hisses loud and curls up into defensive position if threatened. It will bite if handled or stepped on. Its bite can be fatal to human if not treated.	Widely distributed. Prefers open and rocky places.	Hibernation	*						*				
<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	Aesculapian Ratsnake	YES	III	-	-	IV	LC/LC	-	Diurnal snake that often climbs on bushes and trees with skill. It feeds mainly on rodents, but also on small birds and lizards.	Transitional woodland-shrub, Floodplain forests (Riparian forest/Fluvial forest) Mediterranean deciduous	Hibernation	*					*					

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's areas								
Scientific name	Common Name	Presidential Decree 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (onshore zone)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (nearshore zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (nearshore zone & LF5)	West Continental Greece (onshore zone)	Crete (onshore zone)	South Aegean Sea	Crete (nearshore zone & LF2)
									Mates late in the spring and females lay 2-18 eggs that hatch about 2 months later. It may bite if caught. A harmless snake.	forests Mediterranean coniferous forests Mixed Forests, Agroforestry areas										
<i>Zamenis situla</i>	European ratsnake or leopard snake	YES	III	-	-	II, IV	LC/LC	-	Natural habitats of the European ratsnake are Mediterranean-type shrubby vegetation, pastureland, plantations, and rural gardens	Agroforestry areas, Arable land, Grasslands, Transitional woodland-shrub, Settlements	Hibernation	*			*					

Table G-2 Freshwater Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected In The Study Area

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Project's Area		
Scientific name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite Shad	-	III	-	III	II, IV	LC/DD	-	It is an anadromous fish which lives in the sea migrating into fresh water to spawn. It is found in Acheloos delta and the lagoons around Messolongi, in the outlets of the rivers Strymon, Nestos, Evros and in the lakes of Thrace. Also in the rivers of Epirus.	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing		*	
<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>	Mediterranean killifish	-	III	-	-	II	LC/NE	-	Its natural habitats are saline lakes, saline marshes, and coastal saline lagoons. In Greece it is found in the lagoons of Mesolongi, Porto Lagos, the outlets of the rivers Evros, Acheloos, Axios, Nestos, Kalamas etc	Lakes	Spawing	*	*	
<i>Barbus peloponnesius</i>	Western Balkan Barbel	-	-	-	-	II,V	LC/LC	-	Occurs in lakes and in water bodies on low-lying plains, with little current and stone bottom. Endemic to the western Greece in Rivers like Kalamas, Acheron, Mornos, Ladon Pamissos. Also in Mesolongi lagoon and in Ambracian gulf.	Rivers	Spawing	*	*	
<i>Cobitis arachthosensis</i>	Arachthos spined loach	-	-	-	-	II	EN/EN	-	Endemic to the lower Arachthos River It inhabits richly vegetated river and canal habitats with still to moderate flow, and sandy to silty substrates It reaches 11 cm TL	Rivers	Spawing		*	
<i>Cobitis hellenica</i>	Louros spined loach	-	-	-	-	II	EN/VU	-	Endemic to Louros and Kalamas river basins; introduced to lake Pamvotis (Leonardos et al., 2008) It prefers habitats with sandy to muddy substrate with vegetation; present from still waters to moderate flow conditions It may reach 11 cm TL	Rivers	Spawing		*	
<i>Cobitis trichonica</i>	Trichonis spined loach	-	I, III	-	-	II	EN/LC	-	A localized endemic species, restricted to lakes Trichonis, Lysimachia, Amvrakia and Ozeros; also in the lower Acheloos River, and associated canals and wetlands It inhabits slow-flowing waters, with sandy or silty substrate It reaches 11 cm TL	Lakes	Spawing		*	
<i>Economidichthys trichonis</i>	Trichonis dwarf goby	-	-	-	-	II	EN/LC	-	Endemic to lakes Trichonis and Lysimachia of the Acheloos drainage It inhabits mainly the sublittoral zone and lives in the water column, feeding chiefly on planktonic prey It is locally abundant in areas with dense submerged aquatic vegetation forming tight shoals congregating near the bottom It is a sexually dimorphic species and exhibits parental care behaviour, with the male constructing nests in the cavities of reeds, guarding the eggs until they hatch It has an annual life cycle and reaches a maximum of about 3 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing		*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Project's Area		
Scientific name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnese (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
<i>Economidichthys pygmaeus</i>	Western Greece goby	-	-	-	-	II	LC/LC	-	Endemic to western Greece Found in Kalamas, Louros, Arachthos and Acheloos rivers, as well as in lakes Pamvotis, Trichonis, Lysimachia, Ziros and Ozeros, in springs Vlychos and Chiliadou and in the Mornos delta Recently introduced to the Beotian Kifssos, Lake Yliki and Lake Taka in the Peloponnese (HCMR data) It is a predominantly demersal species, inhabiting both flowing and stagnant shallow waters with abundant vegetation and feeds chiefly on benthic invertebrates and crustaceans In Lake Trichonis, the species has an annual life cycle with a single spawning period in spring, and dies shortly after reproduction In other aquatic systems (rivers Louros and the Aghios Dimitrios springs in the Acheloos Delta), some individuals attain up to two years of age and some reproductive activity is observed in autumn It reaches up to 6 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawning		*	
<i>Knipowitschia milleri</i>	Acheron spring goby	-	-	-	-	II	CR/CR	-	Only in Greece in the delta of the river Acheron. A population has been reported in Zakynthos island which could belong to a new, different species. It can be found in nearly stagnant, clear, fresh to very slightly brackish waters with abundant weed growth.	Rivers, Lakes	Spawning		*	
<i>Caspiomyzon hellenicus</i> (<i>Eudontomyzon hellenicus</i>)	Epirus brook lamprey	-	I, III	-	-	II	CR/CR	-	It is endemic to Greece. It lives only in the Strymon and Louros river basins. Found at depths of 25-75 cm, in mud, especially among the roots of aquatic vegetation.	Rivers	Spawning		*	
<i>Pelasgus thesproticus</i>	Epiros Minnow	-	-	-	-	II	NT/NT	-	Its range extends from Kalamas to Arachthos river basin, including Corfu and Lefas Island Also present in southern Albania It inhabits springs, streams, and various ponds; usually found in shallow water with slow flow and dense vegetation It reaches 6 cm TL	Rivers	Spawning		*	
<i>Rutilus panosi</i>	Acheloos roach	-	-	-	-	II	VU/LC	-	A lacustrine species endemic to Acheloos river drainage, abundant in Trichonis, Amvrakia, Lysimachia and Ozeros lakes Previous records of occurrence in Louros drainage remain unconfirmed Introduced to Lakes Pamvotis (Ipeiros) and Taka (Peloponnese, HCMR data) It reaches 26 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawning		*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Project's Area		
Scientific name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnese (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
<i>Pelasgus laconicus</i>	Evrotas minnow	-	-	-	-	II	CR/CR	-	A range-restricted species, endemic to the Evrotas river basin and a section of the upper Alfos river basin It inhabits springs and spring-fed streams, preferring shallow areas close to the shore, with slowto-no flow and dense vegetation It can reach 6 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing	*		
<i>Pelasgus stymphalicus</i>	Stymphalia minnow	-	-	-	-	II	LC/LC	-	An endemic of the Peloponnese and western Greece Populations exist in Lake Stymphalia, lower Alfos, Pamissos and Pinios rivers (as well as smaller systems of Western Peloponnese and the Argolic Gulf); also, in lower Acheloos, Evinos and Mornos basins Introduced to Lake Tsivlos (Krathis River) and recently discovered in the Peloponnesian Assopos River (close to Nemea village, HCMR data) It inhabits lakes, spring-fed ponds, rivers and streams with slow current and wetland vegetation It reaches 7 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing	*		
<i>Silurus aristotelis</i>	Aristotle's catfsh	-	I, III	-	-	II, V	DD/LC	-	A species endemic to the lower Acheloos River (mainly in the lakes of the drainage) Also translocated to Lakes Pamvotis and Volvi, and recently to Lake Yliki (Beotian Kifssos) It inhabits slow-flowing rivers, streams, canals, and well-vegetated, nutrient-rich lakes with muddy substrate It reaches 46 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing		*	
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea Lamprey	-	III	-	III	II	LC/NE	-	Anadromous, living offshore and migrating into rivers to spawn A very rare species in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, its presence in Greece is poorly documented Ichthyological surveys very seldom target this species Te only records of occurrence in Greek waters concern two individuals caught in the Tracian Sea (Economidis et al., 1999) and an individual in marine waters of Kefalonia, in the Ionian (Karachle & Machias, 2014). Recent anecdotal sightings from local fshermen indicate its probable spawning in the Louros River.	Doubtfully present	Spawing	*	*	
<i>Telestes pleurobipunctatus</i>	Epiros rife dace	-	-	-	-	II	LC/LC	-	A rheophilic cyprinid inhabiting many rivers and streams of western Greece (including Corfu Island) and northwestern Peloponnese Also present in Lake Butrint basin (southern Albania) It inhabits streams with moderate to swif current and has been recorded ofen in upland areas (up to 1000 m elevation, as in Acheloos River) It is also locally abundant in lowland cold-water spring-fed streams In late winter, it undertakes migrations upstream to spawn in cool water streams (ofen near springs, Barbieri et al., 2007) It reaches 22 cm TL	Rivers	Spawing	*	*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Project's Area		
Scientific name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
<i>Tropidophoxinellus hellenicus</i>	Hellenic minnowroach	-	-	-	-	II	LC/LC	-	Endemic to Pinios (Peloponnese) and Acheloos river basins (common also in the lakes of Acheloos basin); recently found also in Vergas river (Kotychi basin, Peloponnese, HCMR data) It inhabits lakes, reservoirs and lowland waters with low current, forming schools in open water It reaches 12 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing	*	*	
<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	Zournas, Greek valencia	-	I, II	-	II	II,IV	CR/CR	-	Endemic to the west coast of Greece and the adjacent Lake Butrint basin in southern Albania. The species has a fragmented and highly localized distribution, with some historically known populations being extirpated Extant but vulnerable populations in microhabitats of Kalamas, Acheron, Louros and Arachthos river basins, as well as in the Vlychos springs Recently rediscovered in Corfu Island (Melissoudi stream), but extirpated from Lefas Island Te status of the populations in the following river basins probably refers to the newly described Valencia robertae: Astakos, Agios Dimitrios, Acheloos and Evinos It inhabits spring-fed lowland wetlands and rivers, with slow running and clear water and rich aquatic vegetation; rarely found in the brackish edges of well-vegetated coastal lagoons It is threatened by habitat degradation and competition with the introduced Gambusia holbrooki (Kalogianni et al., 2012, 2014) It spawns in late spring, with a second peak possibly in autumn It reaches 7 cm TL	Rivers, Lakes	Spawing		*	
<i>Squalius keadicus</i>	Evrotas chub	YES	-	-	-	II	EN/EN	-	A species endemic to the Evrotas river drainage, including the adjacent Vassilopotamos stream in the Evrotas Delta One of the most ancient components of the European cyprinid ichthyofauna Due to its confinement to a single river basin and the fact that the Evrotas River dries out almost completely in hydrologically adverse years, the species should be considered as endangered It is strongly rheophilic, usually found in open sites of the river, with stony bottoms and relatively cool waters It reaches 25 cm TL	Rivers	Spawing	*		
<i>Barbus albanicus</i>	Albanian barbel	-	-	-	-	V	LC/LC	-	Endemic to western Greece, from Kalamas to Mornos (except Acheron) and Pinios (of Peloponnese) drainages (Peloponnese), including Lakes Trichonis, Amvrakia and Pamvotis. Despite its scientific name,	Rivers	Spawing	*	*	
<i>Salaria fluviatilis</i>	Freshwater Blenny	-	II	-	-	-	LC/LC	-	Occur in rivers and brooks, in relatively shallow water as well as in low altitude lakes, on stone bottom, in countries around the Mediterranean. In Greece it is found in Mesolongi, Volvi lake,	Lakes, Rivers	Spawing		*	

Species		Protection status							Ecology	Presence within the Study area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Project's Area		
Scientific name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES				Peloponnese (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
									Doīrani lake, Axios delta, Kalamas river, Vistonida lake, Kalamas and in many streams and lakes in Peloponnese					
<i>Squalius pamvoticus</i>	Pamvotis Chub	-	-	-	-	-	LC/LC	-	Endemic to Pamvotis Lake, as well as Kalamas, Acheron, Louros and Arachthos River drainages. It inhabits streams with flowing, clear waters. In Pamvotida VU	Lakes, Rivers	Spawning		*	
<i>Tropidophoxinellus spartiaticus</i>	Bafa	YES	-	-	-	II	VU/VU	-	Endemic to southern Peloponnese; its range extends from Neda to Evrotas river basins It inhabits lowland rivers, streams and canals with moderate to low current. Some populations are threatened by lowland wetland drainage and water abstraction	Rivers	Spawning	*		
<i>Squalius peloponensis</i>	Peloponnese chub	-	-	-	-	-	LC/LC	-	Endemic to Greece, western and northern Peloponnese. It is not found in Evrotas and Stymfalia where the congener Squalius moreoticus lives.	Rivers	Spawning		*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A: Non-applicable, non-available information.• PD 67/1981: Presidential Decree on the protection of native Greek Flora as well as Greek Wild Fauna.• Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats: Annex I – Strictly protected flora species Annex II – Strictly protected fauna species Annex III – Protected fauna species.• Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: Appendix I – Endangered migratory species Appendix II – Migratory species conserved through Agreements.• Barcelona Convention: The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the area of the Mediterranean Sea as delimited in Article 1 of the Convention. Among others the convention aims to (a) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; (b) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and faunaCITES – Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: Appendix I – All species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances Appendix II – (a) All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so, unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control Appendix III – All species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.• Directive 92/43/EEC: Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: Annex I – Habitat Types of Community Interest / (*) Priority habitats Annex II – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose Conservation requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation / (*) Priority species Annex IV – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest in need of Strict Protection Annex V – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.• IUCN/Red Data Book: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species / The Red Data Book of Threatened Animals of Greece (2009): CR: Critically endangered EN: Endangered VU: Vulnerable NT: Near Threatened LR: Lower Risk LC: Least Concerned DD: Data Deficient NE: Not Estimated.														

Table G-3 Marine Fish Fauna Species Present and Expected in the Study Area

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Abudefduf vaigiensis</i>	Indo-Pacific sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	LC/-	-	<u>Alien Species</u> Adults inhabit upper edge of outer reef slopes and inshore rocky reefs. Juveniles associated with drifting seaweed. Benthopelagic. Depth range 1 – 15 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnesse LF3	No data.				r			
<i>Aidablennius sphynx</i>	sphinx blenny	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in very shallow, rocky, littoral zone, exposed to sunlight and surf; on horizontal, algae-covered terraces.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data.	-	r	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Thresher Shark	-	-	I	III	-	VU/VU	II	<u>Native species</u> Cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas found in depths from 0 to 650 m usually 0 – 200 m. (Moreno et al. 1989, Compagno 2001).	[Literature/Databases]: South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366 km. South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70 km.	This species has some important parturition and nursery areas in the Mediterranean (Adriatic and Alboran Seas), which may be threatened by fishing.	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite Shad	-	I, III	-	III	II,V	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> It is found in the eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea and is an anadromous fish which lives in the sea migrating into fresh water to spawn. depth range 10 – 400 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: May-June	-	R	r	c	r	r	r
<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	European eel	-	-	II	III	-	CR/NT	II	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits all types of benthic habitats from streams to shores of large rivers and lakes.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: May-June	r	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									Naturally found only in water bodies connected to the sea. Depth range 0 - 700 m									
<i>Arctozenus risso</i>	Spotted barracudina or Ribbon barracudina	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: mesopelagic, some pseudoceanic, mainly at 200-1,000 m, singly or in small schools of a few hundred individuals. Depth range 0 - 2200 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawn in continental slopes and in oceanic banks from northern through tropical to southern temperate waters during the whole year	r	R	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Apogon imberbis</i>	Cardinal fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Lives in a coastal lagoon. Inhabits muddy or rocky bottoms and caves. Depth range 10 - 200 m	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3	Spawning period: in summer (June-September) in Mediterranean; internal fertilization, oral incubation by males.	r	R	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Ariosoma balearicum</i>	Balearic conger	-	-			-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: benthic, on the shelf, littoral, burrowing in galleries on sandy mud bottoms at 20-100 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: warm hydrological season; larval life of about 20-22 months	r	r	r	c	-	-	-
<i>Argentina sphyraena</i>	Argentine	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: winter to spring (Mediterranean)	r	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									Relatively common on the continental shelf and upper slope, probably schools near the bottom. Depth range from 50-500 m									
<i>Argyropelecus hemigymnus</i>	-	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Oceanic, mesopelagic at 50-800 m, precise depth range dependent upon developmental stage, time, latitude, season.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: throughout the year	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Atherina sp.</i>	-	-	-	-		-	LC/LC	-	<u>Native species</u> Pelagic littoral, often near shore. Behaviour. gregarious, sometimes in marine lagoons (France) and estuaries (Portugal).	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3	Spawning period: December- May	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Atherina boyeri</i>	Boyer's sand smelt	-	-	-		-	LC/LC	-	<u>Native species</u> They are found in lower parts of rivers, estuaries, coastal lakes and sea.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: April-July in brackish (2ä) and hyperhaline (42ä) waters	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Atherina hepsetus</i>	Mediterranean sand smelt	-	-	-		-	NE/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Littoral, often near shore. Gregarious, sometimes occurs in marine lagoons (France) and estuaries (Portugal). Feed on pelagic copepods and benthic crustaceans	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17 23 km	Spawning period: January to April (France). No data for East Mediterranean	-	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i>	Mediterranean scaldfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Lives on mixed or muddy bottoms. Depth range 10 - 200 m, , usually 10 - 100 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17 23 km	Spawning period: April to August	-	r	r	r	c	c	c
<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	Grey triggerfish	-	-	-	-	-	VU/-	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits bays, harbors, lagoons, and seaward reefs May drift with young at surface among Sargassum. Depth range 0 - 100 m, usually 0 - 55 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17 23 km	Spawning period: No data for Eastern Mediterranean	-	r	-	c	r	r	r
<i>Bathypterois dubius</i>	Spider fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Benthic on continental slope and rise at 750-1,950 m. one record from the Mediterranean	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: No data for Eastern Mediterranean	c	-	r	-	-	r	-
<i>Belone belone</i>	Garfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Epipelagic, neritic species	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: in coastal waters from May to June in the British Isles, February—May in Algeria, April-September in Black Sea;	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Bellottia apoda</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Depth range from 30-500 m and from 460-569 m in the eastern Ionian Sea. The food of	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: Throughout the year	-	-	c	-	-	c	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									<i>Bellottia apoda</i> appears to be a mixture of planktonic and benthic prey									
<i>Beryx decadactylus</i>	Alfonsino	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Bathydemersal; depth range 110 - 1000 m. Usually 200-400m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: No data for Eastern Mediterranean	-	-	-	r	-	-	-
<i>Benthoosema glaciale</i>	Glacier Lantern Fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, mesopelagic at depths between 375 – 800 m during daytime and 12 – 200 m during night. Depth range from 0-850 m and from 541 – 1085 m in the eastern Ionian Sea	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea:Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning peak (Mediterranean) in late spring-summer	r	r	r	c	r	r	r
<i>Boops boops</i>	Bogue	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on the shelf or coastal pelagic on various bottoms (sand, mud, rocks and seaweeds). Gregarious, ascending to the surface mainly at night. depth range 0 - 350 m, usually 0 - 100 m	[Field Recordings] Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.4km @ station 374m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: February-April	-	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Bothus podas</i>	Wide-eyed flounder	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in shallow waters, over sandy and muddy bottoms of the continental plateau. Reproduction occurs between May and August. Small individuals adapt well in aquariums but require sufficient bottom areas	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs):0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: May to August.	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Callionymus maculatus</i>	Spotted Dragonet	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Benthic on sandy bottoms. Feeds on small bottom invertebrates mainly worms, snails and crustaceans. Depth range 45 - 650 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Caranx crysos</i>	Blue runner	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Common on shallow flats, but large fish may occur offshore to depths of 350 m; occurs in moderate to large schools, often found in brackish water and occasionally ascends rivers	[Field Recordings]: South Cretan Sea: Route KPs:0.472 km from LF2 [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: Summer	-	r	-	c	c	c	c
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Sand Tiger Shark	-	-	-	II	-	CR/CR	-	<u>Native species</u> A common littoral shark found inshore from the surf zone and in shallow bays to at least 191 m on the outer continental shelves. Often on or near the bottom but also occurs in midwater or at the surface. Found singly or in small to large schools. Depth range 1 - 191 m, usually 15 – 25 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366 km It has been caught by fishing vessels in Ionian Sea, central Aegean Sea and Saronic Gulf.	The sand tiger shark has one of the lowest reproductive rates known amongst chondrichthyans. Estimated generation period is about 17 years. The species is migratory in parts of its	-	r	-	r	r	r	r

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
											range, particularly in its northern and southern extremities, where pronounced poleward migration occurs in the summer and equatorial movements in autumn and winter.							
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Sandbar Shark	-	-	-	III	-	EN/EN	-	<u>Native species</u> Found inshore and offshore, on continental and insular shelves and adjacent deep water. Common at bays, river mouths and in harbors; avoids sandy beaches and the surf zone, coral reefs and rough bottom, and surface waters. Depth range 0 - 500 m, usually 20 – 65 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km The life-history and coastal habitat of C. plumbeus makes it highly vulnerable to depletion. It has been caught by fishing vessels in Ionian sea, Aegean sea and Levantine sea.	It is known to make extended seasonal migrations in some areas of its range.	-	r	r	c	r	r	r
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	-	II	I, II	II	-	VU/EN	II	<u>Native species</u> Its geographical distribution is almost global (Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Indian and Pacific Ocean), mainly in depths of 0-1,280 m. It is found both in coastal and offshore habitats of continental	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	It is a threatened species because it has a very low reproductive potential (late maturity and small litter size) and it	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									and insular shelves, but may also occur off oceanic islands, far from the land. It is also capable of migration across oceanic regions.		is highly vulnerable to fisheries, either as target or as bycatch.							
<i>Cepola macrophthalma</i>	Red bandfish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	Found on sand and mud bottom. Lives in vertical burrows but may be found swimming in midwater. Occurs singly or in groups	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: March to November (Mediterranean)	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Gulper Shark	-	-	-	III	-	EN/VU	-	<u>Native species</u> It is found in the Mediterranean. Among the Mediterranean countries its distribution includes Albania, Algeria, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. A common deepwater dogfish of the outer continental shelves and upper slopes, commonest below 200 m, usually benthic and epibenthic at depths from 50-1440 m with most records from 200-600 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km	No data	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Ceratoscopelus maderensis</i>	Madeira Latern Fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, schooling, found between 650-700 m during the day and between 51-250 m at night with size stratification with depth.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route Sea: (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spring-summer,	r	-	c	-	-	c	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	-	II	I, II	II	-	EN/VU	II	<u>Native species</u> Highly migratory species. It is geographically distributed in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This species has proved to be extremely vulnerable to depletion because of its life-history characteristics. Depth range 0 - 2000	[Literature/Databases]: South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: during early summer; May and July. A one-year resting period between pregnancies is thought to occur, resulting in a 2-4 year interval between litters Only one pregnant female has been observed giving birth to a litter of 6 pups	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Chauliodus sloani</i>	Sloane's viperfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits deep oceanic waters to more than 1,000 m depth; may migrate to near-surface waters at night.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: entire year around, with peak in late winter and early spring.	r	r	c	c	r	r	r
<i>Chelidonichthys cuculus</i>	Red gurnard	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occasionally forms schools. Found over sand and gravel, crag, and rocks in the continental shelf. Depth range 15 - 400 m, usually 30 - 250 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: January to July	-	r	r	r	c	c	c
<i>Chelon labrosus</i>	Thicklip grey mullet	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Literature/Databases]:	Spawning period: February to April	-	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									It is a common fish of shallow, sheltered coasts, estuaries, and around power station and sewer outfalls; it can also enter fresh water areas. It lives in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean from Iceland to Cape Verde, including the Mediterranean Sea and the southwestern Black Sea. This species is partially migratory, heading northwards in summer.	Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km								
<i>Citharus linguatula</i>	Spotted flounder	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults inhabit soft bottoms from the coastline to about 300 m depth, but rarely caught at depths greater than 200 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Chromis chromis</i>	Damsel fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults form small shoals in midwater above or near rocky reefs or above seagrass meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>). They feed on small planktonic or benthic animals. Reproduce in summer. Depth range 2 - 40 m	[Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs: 0.196km from LF2; Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km and 428.4km and 427.9 @ station 85m and 374m and 824 m from LF3; Patraikos Gulf LF4: Route KPs:0.443km, 0.809km and 01.24km from LF4 [Literature/Databases]:	Spawning period: Summer	-	r	-	c	c	-	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
										South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km; South Aegean Route (KPs): 70-366km; Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km								
<i>Coelorinchus caelorhincus</i>	Hollowsnout grenadier	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found commonly in about 200-500 m. Feeds on a variety of benthic organisms, such as polychaetes, gastropods, cephalopods, numerous crustacean groups and fish. depth range 90 - 1485 m, usually 200 - 500 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: January to March in Italy	r	-	r	-	-	r	-
<i>Conger conger</i>	European conger	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on rocky and sandy bottoms. Depth range from 0-500 m, it stays near the coast when young and moves toward deeper waters upon reaching adulthood.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data for Mediterranean Sea	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Coris julis</i>	Mediterranean rainbow wrasse	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in the littoral zone, near rocks and eelgrass beds. Usually found between 1-60 m, but old males stay in deeper water. Feeds on small gastropods, sea urchins, shrimps, worms, isopods and amphipods. Depth range 0 - 120 m, usually 1 - 60 m	[Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs: 0.196km km from LF2 Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 Patraikos Gulf LF4: Route KPs:0.443km, from LF4	Spawning period: April to August	r	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
										[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km								
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults are found in open waters but also near the coast. Depth range 0 - 85 m usually 5 - 10 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	-	c	r	-	r
<i>Coryphaenoides mediterraneus</i>	Mediterranean grenadier	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: benthopelagic at 1,200-3,000 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	r	-	r	-	-	r	-
<i>Cyclothone braueri</i>	Garrick	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: oceanic, mesopelagic; precise depth range dependent upon developmental stage. depth range 10 - 2000 m , usually 200 - 900 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning season mainly April-October	r	r	c	r	r	r	r
<i>Cyclothone pygmaea</i>	-	-	-	-		-	LC/	-	<u>Native species</u> Marine; bathypelagic; depth range 500 - 1400 m. Mediterranean Sea endemic.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning Period: spring to autumn	c	-	c	-	-	-	-
<i>Dasyatis Pastinaca</i>	Common stingray	-	-	-		-	VU/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> A coastal species, which enters coastal lagoons, shallow bays and estuaries. Found	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									over sandy and muddy bottoms, sometimes near rocky reefs. Depth range 5 - 200 m, usually 20 - 35 m.									
<i>Diaphus holti</i>	-	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, found between 225-650 m during the day and between 40-275 m at night	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: spring-summer	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Diaphus rafinesquii</i>	-	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, found between 325-750 m during daytime. At night, a two-layer system occurs, with adults found at 300-600 m and juveniles at 40-200 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning Period: February to April	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	European seabass	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in the littoral zone on various kinds of bottoms on estuaries, lagoons and occasionally rivers. They enter coastal waters and river mouths in summer, but migrate offshore in colder weather and occur in deep water during winter in the northern range. Depth range 10 - 100 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: January to March	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Diplodus annularis</i>	Annular sea bream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabit chiefly Zostera seagrass beds but also found on Posidonia beds and sandy bottoms, rarely on rocky bottoms. Depth range 0 - 90 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Peloponnesse LF3	Spawning Period: February to April	r	c	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
										Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km								
<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>	Sharpsnout sea bream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Benthopelagic marine species. Gregarious species living in coastal waters on rocky or sandy bottoms, up to 1 50 m (only occasionally over 50 m).	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: by the end of the summer and autumn	-	c	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	White sea bream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits coastal rocky reef areas and Posidonia oceanica beds. Depth range 0 - 50 m	[Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs: 0.196km km Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 Patraikos Gulf : Route KPs0.443km from LF4 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: January to March	-	r	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	Common two-banded sea bream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> A euryhaline species inhabiting rocky and sometimes sandy bottoms to depths of 160 m, but more commonly in less than 50 m. The young are sometimes found in seagrass beds.	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]:	Spawning period: December to January	-	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
										South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km								
<i>Echelus myrus</i>	Painted eel	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on mud and sand bottom of estuaries and coastal lagoons. Burrows in sand with only the head protruding .depth range 3 - 550 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: August to September	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Enchelycore anatina</i>	Fangtooth moray	-	-	-		-	LC/-	-	<u>Alien species</u> Occasional among rocks and rubble to depths of at least 10 m. They stay concealed among rocks, waiting for prey to come along. Depth range 3 - 60 m	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3:	No data	-	r	-	r	-	-	-
<i>Electrona risso</i>	Electric Lantern Fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Oceanic, found between 225-750 m during the day and between 90-375 m (juveniles) and 450-550 m (adults) at night. Epipelagic to mesopelagic. Spawn mainly during summer to autumn in the Mediterranean. Depth range 90 - 1485 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: Summer - Autumn.	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Epinephelus alexandrines</i>	Goldblotch grouper	-	-	-		-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on sand, mud or rock bottoms. Depth range 1 - 200 m, usually 4 - 160 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea : Route (KPs): 0-70km	No data	r	r	-	-	-	-	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	European anchovy	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Mainly a coastal marine species. pawns from April to November with peaks usually in the warmest months. Depth range 0 - 400 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: April to August	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Epinephelus costae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on sand, mud and rocky bottoms to about 200 m, usually 4 - 160 m.	[Field Recordings]: South Cretan Sea: LF2: Route KPs: 0.196km, 0.391km from LF2 Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.4km @ station 374m from LF3	No data	r	r	r	r	-	-	-
<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	-	-	III	-	-	-	EN/EN	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults prefer rocky bottoms. Juveniles are found closer to shore in rocky tidal pools. depth range 8 - 300 m, usually up to 50m.	[Field Recordings]: South Cretan Sea: LF2: Route KPs:0.391km and 0.472 km from LF2 Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.4km @ station 374m from LF3	Spawning Period: Summer	r	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Epinephelus sp.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	See above. Synonym of Epinephelus costae	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 Patraikos Gulf LF4: Route KPs:0.443km, from LF4	No data	r	r	r	r	-	-	-
<i>Gadiculus argenteus</i>	Silvery pout	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in large schools over mud, muddy sand, gravel and rock bottoms. Spawns in the	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: January	r	-	-	-	-	-	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									winter in the Mediterranean mainly in western part. Depth range 100 - 1000 m									
<i>Galeus melastomus</i>	Blackmouth catshark	-	-	-		-	LC/NE		<u>Native species</u> Found on the outer continental shelves and upper slopes. Depth range is reported at 55m-1200m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: end of February to September	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Gobius niger</i>	Black goby	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in estuaries, lagoons and inshore waters over sand or mud, in seagrass or on algae. Depth range 1 - 96 m, usually 1 - 50 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	May-July (Plymouth; Connemara)	r	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Gonichthys cocco</i>	Cocco's lanternfish	-		-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Oceanic, found between 425-1,000 m during the day with maximum abundance at 425-650 m Nyctoepipelagic from the surface to 175 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning peak spring early summer	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Gonostoma denudatum</i>	Atlantic Fangjaw	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Mesopelagic, juveniles and adults at 400 – 700 m by day, 100 – 200 m by night.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>	Sharpnose Sevengill Shark	YES	-	-	III	-	NT/VU	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on the outer continental and insular shelves and upper slopes in depths of 100 to 400, also inshore and down to 1,000 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km	No apparent seasonality in its reproduction cycle	r	-	c	-	-	c	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
										South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km								
<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	Long-snouted seahorse	-	II	-	II	-	DD/NE	II	Native species Occurs mostly in shallow inshore waters including littoral lagoons among algae and eel grass (Zostera or Posidonia), or among rocks and in gravel bottoms. Depth range 1 - 20 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data for East Mediterranean Sea	-	r	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Hygophum benoiti</i>	Benoit's lanternfish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	Native species High-oceanic, found below 700 m during the day and above 600 m at night (maximum abundance between 51-100 m and 301-350 m at night)	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning peak in spring-summer, with east-to-west progression (Mediterranean)	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Hygophum hygomii</i>	Bermuda lantern fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	Native species high-oceanic, mesopelagic; Mediterranean: day at 600- 750 m; nyctoepipelagic at surface and down to 235 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning peak in late summer autumn (Mediterranean)	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin Mako	-	III	I, II	III	-	VU/CR	II	Native species The Shortfin Mako is a cosmopolitan species, mainly oceanic, coastal and epipelagic, found between 1 and 500 m. Records show that the Shortfin Mako has declined dramatically in the Mediterranean Sea and as a result the species is assessed as Critically Endangered in the Mediterranean Sea.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	r	r	c	c	r	r	r

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Labrus merula</i>	Brown wrasse	-	-	-	-	-	LC/	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults are found around rocks and seaweeds. Spawn during February to May in Mediterranean. Depth range 1 – 50 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawn during February to May in western Mediterranean. No data for eastern Mediterranean	-	c	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	-	III	II	-	-	VU/CR	II	<u>Native species</u> Occurs inshore to offshore fishing banks and occasionally to open ocean areas. Depth range between 0-750 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23km	No data	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Lampanyctus pusillus</i>	Pygmy lanternfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, found between 425-850 m during the day and between 40-125 m at night	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route Sea: (KPs): 70-366km	Pawning peak late summer-autumn	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	Silver Scabbardfish	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occur on continental shelf, along its edge and upper slope down to 400 m, , usually over sandy and muddy bottoms from 100 to 250 m. Depth range 42 - 620 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: June to August	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i>	Four-spot megrim	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits soft bottoms. Depth range 7 - 800 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Lestidiops sphyrenoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Epi- to mesopelagic, no data on adults, but larval and juvenile stages collected in upper 400 m. Depth range 50 – 600 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Route Sea: (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: throughout year.	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>	Striped sea bream	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> littoral waters on sandy or sand-muddy bottoms, sometimes on Posidonia beds, to 80 m (eastern Mediterranean)	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route Sea: (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: spring and summer	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Lobianchia dofleini</i>	Dofleini's lantern fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, found between 300-750 m during the day and between 20-400 m at night. depth range 0 - 4000 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route Sea: (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: February to June	r	r	c	c	r	r	r
<i>Lobianchia gemellarii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, mesopelagic. found between 300-800 m during the day and between 25-100 m and 200-300 at night.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	r	r	c	c	r	r	r
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	Angler	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs on sandy and muddy bottoms from the coast (below 20 m) down to depths of 1,000 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: February to July	r	r	r	c	r	r	r

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Luvarus imperialis</i>	Luvar	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Oceanic and epipelagic; found near surface or in deep water. Depth range 0 - 200 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: March to August	r	r	c	c	r	r	r
<i>Macroramphosus scolopax</i>	Longspine snipefish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found between the seabed and midwater on the lower continental shelf, over sand. Depth range 25 - 600 m, usually 50 - 350 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Mauroliscus muelleri</i>	Silvery lightfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Oceanic, found to depths of at least 1,524 m. Migrate in the water column at depths of 150-250 m during the day and to about 50 m at night. Abundant near continental shelf-slope breaks and seamounts, rare in the open ocean	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: March – September	r	r	r	r	-	-	-
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	European hake	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found usually between 70 and 370 m depth. Adults live close to the bottom during day-time, but move off-bottom at night. Depth range 30 - 1075 m, usually 70 - 400 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	All year	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found over the continental slope and shelf to more than 1000 m, but more common at 300-400 m. Makes daily vertical migrations: surface waters at night and near the bottom during the day.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Muraena helena</i>	Mediterranean moray	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Reef – associated species, ommonly lurking in holes, and writhing snakelike through crevices, under rocks or corals. Depth range 1 - 801 m, usually 100 - 300 m	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	In warm hydrological season	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Giant Devil Ray	YES	II	I	II	-	EN/EN	II	Predominantly restricted to the Mediterranean Sea. It occurs in offshore, deep waters and, occasionally, in shallow waters throughout the Mediterranean Sea.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs):0-17,23km	No data	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Cosmopolitan in coastal waters of the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones of all seas. Adults are found in coastal waters ften entering estuaries and rivers. They are usually in schools over sand or mud bottom between 0 and 10 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: from May to July	-	r	-	c	r	-	r
<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Red mullet	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Found on gravel, sand and mud bottoms of the continental shelf. Depth range from 10 – 300 m, usually 100 – 300 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3 Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: April to August	c	c	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	Surmullet	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	Adults occur on broken and rough grounds but also found over sand and soft bottoms at depths less than 100 m. Depth range from 5-60 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Peloponnese LF3 Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: from May to July	r	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	Common smooth-hound	-	-	-	-	-	EN/NE	-	Found on the continental shelves and uppermost slopes, from the intertidal region to at least 350 m depth. Depth range 5 – 624 m, usually 5 – 50 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3	No data	r	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Mustelus punctulatus</i>	Blackspotted smooth-hound	-	-	-	-	-	VU/NE	-	An inshore, continental bottom-dwelling shark. Marine; demersal.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	c	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Myctophum punctatum</i>	Spotted lanternfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> High-oceanic, mesopelagic. Mediterranean. Nyctoepipelagic at the surface and down to 125 m and found between 225-750 m during the day. Depth range 0 - 1000 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: in Mediterranean continuing at low level until summer.	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Notoscopelus bolini</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	High-oceanic, mesopelagic species. Probably found deeper than 1,000 m during the day, occurs at 12-200 m at night	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	r	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Oxynotus centrina</i>	Angular Roughshark	-	-	-	II	-	VU/CR	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on the outer continental shelf and upper slope. depth range 40 - 777 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Oblada melanura</i>	Saddled bream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Gregarious, forms aggregations over rocky bottoms or seagrass beds. Depth range up to 30 m.	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: April to June	-	c	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Pagellus acarne</i>	Axillary seabream	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults inhabit various types of bottoms, especially seagrass beds and sand down to 500 m depth, but more common between 40 and 100 m. The young are found nearer to the shore.	Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period:	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	Common pandora	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on inshore waters, on various bottom (rock, gravel, sand and mud) to 200 m	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnesse LF3 Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Possibly two spawning periods in the southern Mediterranean	r	c	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									(Mediterranean) and move to deeper waters during winter.									
<i>Parablennius tentacularis</i>	Tentacled blenny	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults occur over sandy bottoms with boulders and light vegetation. Depth range 3 - 15 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: March-May	-	r	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Paralepis coregonoides</i>	Sharpchin barracudina	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: meso- to bethypelagic over deep waters, juveniles epi- to mesopelagic. Depth range 50 - 1032 m, usually 200 - 600 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: Continuous from March to September in temperate waters.	r	-	r	-	-	-	r
<i>Pegusa impar</i>	Adriatic sole	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Marine, demersal, depth range 5 - 100 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Peristedion cataphractum</i>	African armoured searobin	-	-	-		-	LC/ NE	-	<u>Native species</u> After a pelagic existence, the juveniles live in coastal waters before migrating to deeper waters. Occurs on muddy or rocky bottoms of the shelf. Depth range 50 – 848 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: July to August	r	-	c	-	-	c	-
<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Greater forkbeard	-	-	-		-	NE/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found over sand and mud bottoms. Young more coastal and found on the continental shelf while adults migrate along the slope. Depth range from 10 – 1200 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: January to May	r	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue Shark	-	III	-	III	-	NT/VU	-	<u>Native species</u> Global distribution. It is oceanic, but may be found close inshore. Depth range 1 - 1000 m, usually 1 – 220 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data for specific spawning period are available.	r	r	c	c	r	r	r
<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	Wreckfish	-	-	-	-	-	NT/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults prefer to inhabit caves and shipwrecks. Juveniles congregate below floating objects. Depth range 40 - 600 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: Summer	r	-	r	-	-	r	-
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	Bluefish	-	-	-	-	-	NT/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occur in oceanic and coastal waters. They are most common along surf beaches and rock headlands in clean, high energy waters, although adults can also be found in estuaries and into brackish water. Small fish may be found in shallow coastal waters at least 2 m depth. Depth range 0 - 200 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: March to August	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Pterois miles</i>	Common lionfish/ Devil firefish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Alien species</u> Lives in coastal waters in muddy habitats. Minimum depth of 0m. Depth range 0 - 85 m	[Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs:0.472 km from LF2 [Literature/Databases]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 70-366km	No data	-	r	-	r	-	-	-
<i>Raja clavata</i>	Thornback ray	-	-	-	-	-	NT/NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: February to	-	r	r	c	c	r	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									Inhabits shelf and upper slope waters. Found on mud, sand and gravel bottoms, rarely on rougher bottoms. Depth range 10 – 300 m. Most common in coastal waters between 10-60 m depth		September, peaking in June							
<i>Raja miraletus</i>	Brown ray	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found over soft bottoms of the shelf and the uppermost slope. Depth range 17 – 462 m. Most common in depths between 50 – 150 m depth	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: All year round	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Raja polystigma</i>	Speckled ray	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found mainly on soft bottoms. Depth range 100 – 400 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	Common guitarfish	-	-	-		-	EN/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits sandy and muddy bottoms, from the intertidal zone to about 100 m. Sometimes near rocky reefs. Depth range 0 - 100 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	-	-	r	c	c	c
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	European pilchard	-	-	-		-	NT/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Littoral species, found usually at depths of 25 to 55 or even 100 m by day, rising to 10 to 35 m at night. Breeds at 20 to 25 m, near the shore or as much as 100 km out to sea.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3 Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: September to December/ January to May	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Sardinella aurita</i>	Round sardinella	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found inshore and near surface to edge of shelf and down to 350 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: June to August	r	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	Salema	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found over rocky substrates and sandy area with algal growth. Gregarious, sometimes forming sizeable schools. Depth range 5 - 70 m	[Literature/Databases]: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: two periods (spring and autumn) according to the temperature of water	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>	Black scorpion fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species.</u> Benthic littoral species common among rocks and algae; may be found up to 800 m.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	Red scorpion fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Solitary and sedentary over rocky, sandy or muddy bottoms. Depth range 20 – 500, most common up to 150 m depth.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Scorpaena notata</i>	Small red scorpionfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Common in rocky littoral habitats. Depth range 10 - 700 m	[Literature/Databases] Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: September	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	Brown meagre	-	III	-	-	-	NT/NT	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in shallow coastal waters mainly on rocky and sandy bottoms, often entering estuaries and more active at night. Also inhabits caves and reefs. Depth range 1 - 200 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: March to August	-	c	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	Lesser spotted dogfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Most common catshark in coastal waters of Europe. Inhabits continental shelves and uppermost slopes. Found on sandy, coralline, algal, gravel or muddy bottoms. Occurs up to 400 m depth in the Mediterranean Sea.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	Nursehound	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NT	-	<u>Native species</u> A common inshore and offshore shark found on the continental shelf over rough, even rocky or coralline ground, and algal-covered bottoms. Found at depths of 1 or 2 m to at least 125 m. Depth range 1 - 400 m, usually 20 - 63 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	-	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	Comber	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on the shelf and upper slope on rocks, Posidonia beds, sand and mud bottoms. Depth range 5 - 500 m.	[Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs:0.196 km and 0.472 km from LF2 Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km and 428.4km and 427.9 @ station 85m and 374m and 824 m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: April-July (Mediterranean)	r	c	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Serranus hepatus</i>	Brown comber	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found over seagrass, sand, mud and rocks. Depth range 5 - 100 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: March to August (Mediterranean).	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Serranus scriba</i>	Painted comber	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on rocky bottom and on Posidonia beds. Also found in muddy and algal or seagrass overgrown substrates. Depth range 5 - 150 m, usually up to 30 m.	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km and 428.4km @ station 85m and 374m from LF3 Patraikos Gulf LF4: Route KPs: 0.443km and 0.809km from LF4 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: April to August	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Siganus luridus/rivulatus</i>	Dusky spinefoot	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Alien species</u> Found in small schools in very shallow water close to the bottom. Prefer hard bottoms of compacted sand with rock or coral debris. Depth range 2 - 40 m	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: June to August	-	c	-	r	-	-	-

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Gilt-head	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in seagrass beds and sandy bottoms as well as in the surf zone commonly to depths of about 30 m, but adults may occur to 150 m depth. In spring, they often occur in brackish water coastal lagoons and estuaries.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: October to December	-	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Sphyrna tudes</i>	Smalleye hammerhead	-	-	-	III	-	CR/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> A little-known inshore shark of the continental shelf, found down to at least 12 m depth	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: No data	-	-	-	r	c	-	c
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth Hammerhead	-	-	II	-	-	DD/NE	II	<u>Native species</u> Occurs inshore and well offshore over continental and insular shelves. Coastal, pelagic, and semi-oceanic, but often bottom associated at 1-139 m. Depth range 0 - 200 m, usually up to 20 m depth.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: No data	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Spicara maena</i>	Blotched picarel	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults are found in the neritic zone, commonly over Posidonia beds and on sand, muddy and rock bottoms down to about 100 m. They are distributed at depths of 30m to 90m.	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs: 428.4km @ station 374m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: August to October	-	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Spicara flexuosa</i>	Blotched picarel	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs on sand or muddy bottoms, down to about 130 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning period: August to October	-	-	r	r	-	-	-
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Picked dogfish	-	-	II	III	-	EN/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Possibly the most abundant living shark. A demersal, inshore and offshore dogfish of the continental and insular shelf and upper slopes. Usually near the bottom, but also in midwater and at the surface. Occurs mainly between 10-200 m depth	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnesse LF3: Route KPs:70-366km	Spawning period: Most probably occurs in winter.	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Squalus Blainville</i>	Longnose spurdog	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found on the continental shelves and upper slopes. Depth range from 16-440 m.	Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: throughout the year	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Squalius peloponensis</i>	Peloponnesse chub	-	-	-	-	-	LC/ LC	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabits streams to rivers with moderate to swift current. Feeds on a variety of plant and animal food.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: March to May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Squatina squatina</i>	Angelshark	-	III	-	II	-	CR/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> A benthic species that occurs inshore, on coasts and along the continental shelf; may enter estuarie. Found mainly on sand or mud bottoms. Depth range 5 - 150 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No spawning period recorded for Greece.	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Sparisoma cretensis</i>	Parrotfish	YES	-	-	-	-	LC /NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Field Recordings]:	July to September	-	c	-	c	c	-	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									In shallow water along rocky shores. Breeding occurs from July to September. Depth range 20 - 50 m	Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km and 428.4km @ station 85m and 374m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km								
<i>Sphyraena sphyraena</i>	European barracuda	-	-	-		-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Pelagic-neritic, found in coastal and offshore waters. depth range 0 - 100 m, usually up to 50 m depth.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: No data for Mediterranean Sea	-	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Stephanolepis diaspros</i>	Reticulated leatherjacket	-	-	-		-	LC /NE	-	<u>Alien species</u> Lives in coastal rocky substrate, usually with vegetation. One of the earlier Lessepsian immigrants actually well established in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and it inhabits various substrates and is usually encountered on rocky bottoms with vegetation, sandy and muddy bottoms as well as seagrass meadows. Depth range 20 – 50m.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3	No data	-	r	-	r	r	-	r
<i>Stomias boa</i>	Boa dragonfish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in deep oceanic waters to more than 1,000 m depth, may migrate to near-surface waters at night	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	c	-	r	-	-	r	-
<i>Symbolophorus veranyi</i>	Large-scale lantern fish	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Literature/Databases]:	No data	r	r	c	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnese (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnese (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									High-oceanic species found at 550-700 m during the day and nyctoepipelagic at the surface and down to 800 m. Depth range 0 – 800 m.	South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km								
<i>Symphurus ligulatus</i>	Elongate tonguesole	-	-	-		-	LC/NE		<u>Native species</u> Occurs on mud bottoms of the continental shelf. Depth range 70 - 1480 m.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnese LF3 Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	-	r	-	-	-	r
<i>Symphodus cinereus</i>	Grey wrasse	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Habitat: littoral, in eel-grass beds, sometimes on soft bottoms (1-20 m), often in lagoons and estuaries with plenty of vegetation and detritus.	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	No data	-	r	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Symphodus tinca</i>	Peacock wrasse	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Adults are found near rocks mainly in eel-grass beds, sometimes in salty lagoons. Nest of seaweed built and kept by male with one or more females spawning. Depth range 1 - 50 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning period: March to June (North African coasts)	-	c	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Symphodus sp.</i>	Wrasse	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in the littoral zone, near rocks and eel-grass beds, also in lagoons. Depth range 1 - 30 m	[Field Recordings]: Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3	No data	-	-	-	r	r	-	r
<i>Thalassoma pavo</i>	Ornate wrasse	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u>	[Field Recordings]:	Spawning Period: June to July	r	c	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
									Inhabits coastal waters near rocks and eel-grass beds. Depth range 1 - 150 m, usually 1 - 50 m.	South Crete LF2: Route KPs:0.196km from LF2 Peloponnese LF3: Route KPs: 428.7km @ station 85m from LF3 [Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km								
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Bluefin Tuna	-	-	-		-	LC/EN	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in the Eastern and Central Atlantic and the entire Mediterranean Sea, which constitutes its breeding area. Depth range 0 - 985 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning pick: May to June	r	r	c	r	r	r	r
<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	Marbled electric ray	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Occurs in seagrass areas, rocky reefs, and adjacent soft bottoms. Depth range 2 - 370 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: No data	r	r	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Torpedo nobiliana</i>	Great Torpedo Ray, Electric Ray	-	-	-		-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Juveniles benthic over soft bottoms or near coral reefs from 10-150 m. Adults are semi-pelagic to pelagic, swimming in the water column and have been reported to migrate over long distances. Found on insular slopes to at least 925 m depth	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: Gestation period one year. No specific spawning month	r	r	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	Common Torpedo Ray	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Found on soft bottoms, usually inshore but occasionally deeper. Depth range 2 - 400 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: No data	r	r	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Torquigener flavimaculosus</i>	Yellow spotted puffer	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Alien species</u> Reef – associated species. Depth range 3 - 57 m. A recent emigrant to the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal. Also reported from the Persian Gulf and Seychelles.	[Literature/Databases]: Peloponnesse LF3	No data	-	c	-	c	c	-	c
<i>Trachinus Araneus</i>	Spotted weever	-	-	-	-	-	/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Inhabit shallow waters to about 100 m depth, burrowing in the bottom, eggs and larvae are pelagic	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period:	r	c	r	c	c	c	c
<i>Trachinus draco</i>	Greater weever	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> On sandy, muddy or gravelly bottoms, from a few meters to about 150 m. Rest on the bottom, often buried with eyes and tip of first dorsal fin exposed. Depth range 1 - 150 m, usually 1 - 30 m	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning Period: June and August	-	r	r	c	c	r	c
<i>Trisopterus minutus capellanus</i>	Capelin	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Marine; benthopelagic.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	No data	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Uranoscopus scaber</i>	Atlantic Stargazer	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Usually found buried in the sand or mud. Depth range 15 - 400 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: April to August	r	c	r	c	c	c	c

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<i>Vinciguerria attenuata</i>	Slender lightfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Mesopelagic species, found at 250-600 m during the day and 100-500 m at night. Spawns in spring and early summer	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Spawning Period: spring early summer	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Vinciguerria poweriae</i>	Power's deep-water bristle-mouth fish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Epi- and mesopelagic, mostly found at 300-600 m during the day and at 50-350 m at night Spawning takes place throughout the year in Mediterranean	[Literature/Databases]: South Cretan Sea: Route (KPs): 0-70km South Aegean Sea: Route (KPs): 70-366km	Peak spawning: spring-summer	r	-	c	-	-	r	-
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Oceanic but sometimes found in coastal waters. Depth range 0 - 2878 m, usually 0 - 550 m	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: June to September	r	r	c	r	r	c	r
<i>Zeus faber</i>	Atlantic John Dory	-	-	-	-	-	DD/NE	-	<u>Native species</u> Found in areas close to the sea bed. Reproduction takes place at the end of winter and at the start of spring in the northeastern Atlantic, earlier in the Mediterranean. Depth range 5 - 400 m, usually 50-150m.	[Literature/Databases]: Patraikos Gulf: Route (KPs): 0-17,23 km	Spawning Period: Winter – early spring	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

Legend

- N/A: Non-applicable, non-available information.
- PD 67/1981: Presidential Decree on the protection of native Greek Flora as well as Greek Wild Fauna.
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats: **Annex I** – Strictly protected flora species | **Annex II** – Strictly protected fauna species | **Annex III** – Protected fauna species.
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: **Appendix I** – Endangered migratory species | **Appendix II** – Migratory species conserved through Agreements.

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (* Relative Probabilities of Occurrence)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)
<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Barcelona Convention: The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the area of the Mediterranean Sea as delimited in Article 1 of the Convention. Among others the convention aims to (a) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; (b) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and faunaCITES – Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: Appendix I – All species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances Appendix II – (a) All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so, unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control Appendix III – All species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.Directive 92/43/EEC: Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: Annex I – Habitat Types of Community Interest / (*) Priority habitats Annex II – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose Conservation requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation / (*) Priority species Annex IV – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest in need of Strict Protection Annex V – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.IUCN/Red Data Book: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species / The Red Data Book of Threatened Animals of Greece (2009): CR: Critically endangered EN: Endangered VU: Vulnerable NT: Near Threatened LR: Lower Risk LC: Least Concerned DD: Data Deficient NE: Not Estimated.</div> <div>* Relative probabilities of occurrence (0.0 – 1.00) r : rare (< 0.59) c : common (≥ 0.59)</div>																		

Table G-4 Invertebrates Present and Expected in the Study Area

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Acanthephyra pelagica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Bathypelagic; depth range 183 - 2500 m Pelagic, deep-sea species		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Agelas oroides</i>	Orange crater sponge	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment in Adriatic Sea		No data.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Alcyonium sp.</i>		-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Marine Neritic; Found at -9 to -90m depth ; Common on rocky bottoms in shallow waters as well as on coralligenous outcrops in deeper sublittoral waters		No data.						Pr	Pr
<i>Allosergestes sargassi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment in Adriatic Sea. Pelagic; depth range 0 - 2150 m		No data.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Axinella cannabina</i>	Spongia cannabina	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Axinella verrucosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	It was originally described from the Mediterranean, but subsequently reported from Roscoff. Found on cliffs and on pebble bottom, 10-74 m		No data.			Pr				
<i>Bathycuma brevirostre</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Members of the order Cumacea are gonochoric and sexually dimorphic. Spawning is characterized by nocturnal swarming behavior.		No data.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Cacospongia sp.</i>	Gorgeous horny sponge	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	The body of the sponge is made up of pebble needles and spongy fibers, and is able to absorb a lot of water.	[Field Recordings]: Crete: LF2: Route KPs:0.196km and 0.391km from LF2.	No data.		Pr					
<i>Crambe crambe</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Crambe crambe commonly occurs in well-lit waters on hard substrate at depths of 5 to 30 m		No data.			Pr				

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Calocalanus styliremis</i>	Copepod	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Pelagic; depth range 0 - 200 m. Subtropical		No data.	p		Ps				
<i>Clausocalanus mastigophorus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Male Clausocalanus mastigophorus is keyed out together with male Claucocalanus parapergens by the same character.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Conus ventricosus</i>	Mediterranean cone	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	This species is found in shallow waters in many differing habitats including mud, sand, seagrass and rocks between 0.5 and 5 m depth; Marine Neritic; Demersal		No data.					Ps	Ps	
<i>Diadema setosum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Diadema setosum is commonly associated with coral reefs, but is also found on sand flats and in seagrass beds. Along with the other members of the family, D. setosum is a prolific grazer. They are known to feed on a variety of algal species common on tropical coral reefs. The ecological importance of the taxon as a whole has been stressed because of its herbivorous habits	[Field Recordings]: Crete: LF2: Route KPs:0.196km and 0.391km from LF2. Present within Nearshore zone of Crete.	The species has been known to spawn both seasonally and year-round depending on the location of the spawning population.	P	Pr					
<i>Deosergestes henseni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Diastyloides carpinei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Eopaijenborchella malaiensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Eusergestes arcticus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Flexopecten glaber</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment in Amvrakikos Gulf		No data.							Ps
<i>Funchalia villosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Gennadas elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Gracilechinus acutus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Guynia annulata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>	Green Ormer	-	-	-	-	-	VU/-	-	This species settles onto crustose coralline algae (Lithothamnium spp.) as is common with most other haliotids, but here further induced by mucous tracks laid by adults of the species; It prefers cracks and fissures in rocks and the underside of boulders, particularly schist and rocks on sand, where it can hide from predators. Depth range 0 - 200 m.		Spawning occurs from spring to late autumn.					Ps	Ps	Ps
<i>Hemityphis tenuimanus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Zooplankton of the South Atlantic Ocean. Length 5-7 mm. With characters of genus Hemityphis.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Heteroteuthis serventyi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Nematocarcinus exilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Oncaea scottodicarloi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Paracalanus denudatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Zooplankton of the South Atlantic Ocean. Females: P4 Exp2 lacking leaf-like spines		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>	Stony Sea Urchin	-	III	-	III	-	NE/VU	-	<i>P. lividus</i> is found throughout the Mediterranean Sea and in the eastern Atlantic Ocean extending in depths 0-80m. Prefers rocky bottoms and is also found in <i>P. oceanica</i> meadows.		No data.	P	P	Ps	Ps	Ps		
<i>Paracyathus pulchellus</i>	papillose cup coral	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Azooxanthellate, in the outer continental shelf at depths 50 to 200 m Known from circalittoral and bathyal zones.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Parasergestes vigilax</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Pasiphaea multidentata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Pelagic species; down to about 10-2000 m, most frequent from 100-500 m.		Greatest reproductive activity occurs during April-May and August-September	P	P	Ps				
<i>Pasiphaea sivado</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Pelagic; down to about 20-500 m.		Appears to spawn twice a year, in early summer and early winter.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	fan mussel	-	-	-	II	IV	CR/VU	-	This species is a long-lived bivalve which occurs in coastal areas, between c. 0.5 and c. 60 m depth. <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows are described as the main habitat of <i>P. nobilis</i> ; It is generally absent from muddy sediments and in areas of severe sediment disturbance; Marine Neritic		Reproduction has been reported to occur mainly between May and August.	P	P	Ps		Ps	PS	PS

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Length to 20 mm. Pelagic; depth range 0 - 800 m		No data.	P	P	Ps				
<i>Polycheles typhlops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	Benthic; depth range 70 - 2195 m		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Procampylaspis armata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Demersal. Subtropical. Mediterranean Sea.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Procampylaspis bonnieri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Puellina atlantis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	The Puellina flabellifera species complex: a remarkable example of worldwide species radiation in cribrimorph bryozoans		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Pyroteuthis margaritifera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC/NE	-	It is a widely distributed species which occurs throughout the tropical and temperate Atlantic, Indian and South Pacific Oceans but has not been recorded from the eastern Pacific. It was originally described by the German naturalist Eduard Rüppell in 1844 as Enoplateuthis margaritifera from specimens taken in the Mediterranean.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Robustosergia robusta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Pelagic species, down to 4900 m. World distribution: Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.		No data.	P		Ps				
<i>Sabella spallanzani</i>	Mediterranean fan worm	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found at 10-40 m; Marine Neritic; Attaches to a wide variety of hard surfaces including rocks, wood, steel, concrete, shellfish and artificial materials, and is most commonly spread as fouling species on moored vessels. ;		No data.					Pr		Pr




Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf
									A large tube-dwelling bristle worm typically found in estuaries and sheltered sites up to depths of around 30 metres								
<i>Savalia savaglia</i> (<i>Gerardia savaglia</i>)	Gold coral	-	-	II	II	--	NT/	-	Marine Neritic; Depth 15-750m		No data.				Pr	Pr	
<i>Scopelocheirus hopei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Depth range from 20 to 250 metres. North-East Atlantic, Iceland, Europe; very widely recorded from western Norway to the western Mediterranean.		No data.	P		Ps			
<i>Scyphopodium ingolfi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in marine environment of Mediterranean		No data.	P		Ps			
<i>Spongia sp.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Related species: <i>Hippospongia communis</i> (Med.) <i>Spongia agaricina</i> (Med.) <i>Spongia officinalis</i> (Med.) <i>Spongia zimocca</i> (Med)	Field Recordings]: South Crete LF2: Route KPs:0.196km, 0.391km and 0.472 km from LF2. Present within Nearshore zone of Crete.	No data.	P	Pr	Pr			
<i>Triconia elongata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	This marine species occurs in the Indian Ocean off southern Mozambique and north-eastern South Africa.		No data.	P		Ps			
<i>Triconia furcula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Found in the Mediterranean (Strait of Sicily, Ionian Sea, Lebanon Basin);		No data.	P		Ps			

Species		Protection Status							Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Periods	Project's Areas (Presence within the Study Area*)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern Convention	Bonn Convention	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EE	IUCN/Red Data Book	CITES				South Cretan Sea	Crete (Nearshore Zone & Lf2)	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & Lf4)	Patraikos Gulf	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & Lf5)
<i>Vanadis formosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	NE/NE	-	Benthic. Tropical;Found in Indo-Pacific, Western Central Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea.		No data.	P		Pr				

Legend

- N/A: Non-applicable, non-available information.
- PD 67/1981: Presidential Decree on the protection of native Greek Flora as well as Greek Wild Fauna.
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats: **Annex I** – Strictly protected flora species | **Annex II** – Strictly protected fauna species | **Annex III** – Protected fauna species.
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: **Appendix I** – Endangered migratory species | **Appendix II** – Migratory species conserved through Agreements.
- Barcelona Convention: The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the area of the Mediterranean Sea as delimited in Article 1 of the Convention. Among others the convention aims to (a) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; (b) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and faunaCITES – Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: **Appendix I** – All species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances | **Appendix II** – (a) All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so, unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control | Appendix III – All species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.
- **Directive 92/43/EEC**: Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: **Annex I** – Habitat Types of Community Interest / (*) Priority habitats | **Annex II** – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose Conservation requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation / (*) Priority species | **Annex IV** – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest in need of Strict Protection | **Annex V** – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.
- **IUCN/Red Data Book**: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species / The Red Data Book of Threatened Animals of Greece (2009): **CR**: Critically endangered | **EN**: Endangered | **VU**: Vulnerable | **NT**: Near Threatened | **LR**: Lower Risk | **LC**: Least Concerned | **DD**: Data Deficient | **NE**: Not Estimated.

Data from : (Imsiridou, Anastasia & Galinou-Mitsoudi, Sofia, 2013), (THE NOBLE PEN SHELL (Pinna nobilis) NOW CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, n.d.); (IUCN red list of threatened species, 2021)

	<p data-bbox="603 141 970 174">EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</p>	<div data-bbox="1129 103 1412 203">   </div> <div data-bbox="1102 215 1337 275"> DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA- A08_0012_0 Annex8G </div> <div data-bbox="1102 282 1310 311"> REV. : 00 </div> <div data-bbox="1102 318 1382 347"> PAGE : 94 OF 94 </div>	
	<p data-bbox="727 271 844 300">Annex 8 F</p>		