

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	GR
0.2.1 Species code	1350
0.2.2 Species name	Delphinus delphis
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Koino delfini

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Marine Mediterranean (MMED)

Bearzi G., Agazzi S., Gonzalvo J., Bonizzoni S., Costa M. 2007. Ionian Dolphin Project. Kalamos area & Amvrakikos Gulf. Report on the activities conducted between July 1991-September 2007 in the eastern Ionian Sea, Greece. Tethys Research Institute Report. 35 pp.

Bearzi G., Politi E., Agazzi S., Bruno S., Costa M. Bonizzoni S. 2005. Occurrence and present status of coastal dolphins (*Delphinus delphis* and *Tursiops truncatus*) in the eastern Ionian Sea. *Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst.* 15: 243–257.

Bearzi G., Politi E., Agazzi S., Azzellino A. 2006. Prey depletion caused by overfishing and the decline of marine megafauna in eastern Ionian Sea coastal waters (central Mediterranean). *Biological Conservation* 127: 373-382.

Bearzi G., Politi E., Agazzi S., Bruno S., Costa M. Bonizzoni S. 2005. Occurrence and present status of coastal dolphins (*Delphinus delphis* and *Tursiops truncatus*) in the eastern Ionian Sea. *Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst.* 15: 243–257.

Bearzi G. 2006. Short-beaked common dolphin *Delphinus delphis* (Mediterranean subpopulation). 2003 Assessment Pp. 130-136 in Reeves R., Notarbartolo di Sciara G. (compilers and editors). The status and distribution of cetaceans in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

Bearzi G., Agazzi S., Gonzalvo J., Costa M., Bonizzoni S., Politi E., Piroddi C., Reeves R.R, 2008. Overfishing and the disappearance of short-beaked common dolphins from western Greece. *Endang. Species Res.* 5: 1–12.

Bearzi G., Agazzi S., Gonzalvo J., Bonizzoni S., Costa M., Petroselli A. 2010. Biomass removal by dolphins and fisheries in a Mediterranean Sea coastal area: do dolphins have an ecological impact on fisheries? *Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst.* 20: 549–559.

IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation, Malaga, Spain. 137 pp.

Bearzi G., Reeves R., Notarbartolo-di-Sciara G., Politi E., Canadas A., Frantzis A., Mussi B., 2003. Ecology, status and conservation of short-beaked common dolphins *Delphinus delphis* in the Mediterranean Sea. *Mammal Rev.*, 33(3): 224-252.

Boisseau O, Lacey C, Lewis T, Moscrop A, Danbolt M, McLanagan R. 2010. Encounter rates of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 90(8):

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1589-1599. [↗](#)

Frantzis A., Herzing D., 2002. Mixed-species associations of striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), short beaked common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*) and Risso's dolphins (*Grampus griseus*) in the Gulf of Corinth (Greece, Mediterranean Sea). *Aquatic Mammals* 28(2): 188-197. [↗](#)

Frantzis A., Alexiadou P., Paximadis G., Politi E., Gannier A., Corsini-Foka M., 2003. Current knowledge of the cetacean fauna of the Greek Seas. *The Journal of Cetacean Research Management*. 5(3): 219-232. [↗](#)

Frantzis A. 2009. Cetaceans in Greece: Present status of knowledge. Initiative for the Conservation of Cetaceans in Greece, Athens, Greece, 94 pp. [↗](#)

Notarartolo di Sciarra G., Birkun A. Jr., 2010. (compilers and editors). Conserving whales, dolphins and porpoises in the Mediterranean and Black Seas: an ACCOBAMS status report, 2010. ACCOBAMS, Monaco, 211 pp. [↗](#)

Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute. Unpublished data from strandings (1993-2014) and surveys (1998-2014) along the Hellenic Trench and the Aegean Sea. [↗](#)

Ryan, C., Cucknell, A.C., Romagosa, M., Boisseau, O., Moscrop, A., Frantzis, A., McLanaghan, R. 2014. A Visual and Acoustic Survey for Marine Mammals in the Western Mediterranean Sea during summer 2013. Final Report, pp. 56.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	88385
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator more than (>) unknown No method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 750 max 4200
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems
2.4.4 Year or period	1997-2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	

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2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number operator much more than (>>) unknown No method Based on the impact of overfishing on the Ionian population of the species which has declined dramatically. Overfishing is common in all the coastal Greek Seas, which constitute the habitat of the species

2.4.15 Reason for change

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	88385
2.5.2 Year or period	1995-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Bad
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Based on the high fishing pressure in the habitat of the species.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	1998-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	88385
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
marine constructions (D03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
netting (F02.01.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Professional active fishing (F02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
purse seining (F02.02.04)	high importance (H)	N/A
shooting (F05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters (H01.08)	low importance (L)	N/A
Seismic exploration, explosions (H06.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduction of prey availability (including carcasses) (J03.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
marine constructions (D03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
netting (F02.01.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Professional active fishing (F02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
purse seining (F02.02.04)	high importance (H)	N/A
shooting (F05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A

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diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters (H01.08)	low importance (L)	N/A
Seismic exploration, explosions (H06.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduction of prey availability (including carcasses) (J03.01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Two different marine habitats for different populations exist for this species in Greece: a) shallow, often very coastal and sheltered waters, at depths of less than 200 m over the continental shelf for all but one population units, b) usually at depths above 500 m offshore waters for only one and likely isolated population unit (in the Gulf of Corinth). There are no abundance estimations for any other population except the one of the inner Ionian Sea, where 15-25 individuals are left of a population estimated to include about 120 animals in 1995 (comprehensive inventory). There is a rough population estimation for the Gulf of Corinth (10-40 individuals, comprehensive inventory and extrapolation from surveys). For the rest of the territory the method used was based on what should be a reasonable minimum and maximum density based on expert opinion. The densities recorded in the western Mediterranean (0.03-0.15 individuals/km²) seem unrealistic for the oligotrophic eastern Mediterranean and the Greek Seas. Considering that *Delphinus delphis*: a) is much less abundant than *Tursiops truncatus* (the other coastal dolphin species in Greece) in most of the territory if not all (according to relative abundances and guesses of relative abundance based on opportunistic sightings and strandings in each area) and b) occupies less than the 60% of range of *Tursiops truncatus*, a number close to the half the population estimation of *Tursiops truncatus* is proposed as maximum. However, the real figures are likely to be closer to the proposed minimum (750) than this maximum (4200) for the entire territory. The only population that has been studied exhaustively from 1991 to 2007 showed a dramatic decline. It is likely that similar phenomena are occurring to the other Greek populations, although no research has been conducted. The main cause (epipelagic fish stock depletion by overfishing) of population decrease is present in most Greek Seas. Furthermore, during the last decades the species disappeared from most places of the western Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea. The Mediterranean population of short-beaked common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*) has been listed as “Endangered” by IUCN in 2003. The range and the habitat of the species are covered very partially by the only two truly marine Natura 2000 sites: the internal Ionian Sea and the Northern Sporades. It has to be noted that in both these Natura 2000 sites not a single conservation measure has been taken specifically for common bottlenose dolphins and cetaceans in general.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Bad (U2)
qualifiers declining (-)

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2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Bad (U2)	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment	Bad (U2)	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status		Bad (U2)		
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status				declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	N/A		
	min			max
3.1.2 Method used		N/A		
3.1.3 Trend of population size within		N/A		

3.2 Conversation Measures