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

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**1349**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Tursiops truncatus**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Rinodelfino

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	Yes

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Marine Mediterranean (MMED)

4.2 Sources of information

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., Fortuna M. C. 2006. Common bottlenose dolphin Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean subpopulation). Pp. 64-73 in Reeves R., Notarartolo di Sciara G. (compilers and editors). The status and distribution of cetaceans in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea. IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation, Malaga, Spain. 137 pp.
Bearzi G., Agazzi S., Gonzalvo J., Bonizzoni S., Costa M., Azzellino A. 2008. Dolphins in a bottle: abundance, residency patterns and conservation of bottlenose dolphins Tursiops truncatus in the semi-closed eutrophic Amvrakikos Gulf, Greece. Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst. 18: 130–146.
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.
Bearzi G., Bonizzoni S., Gonzalvo J., 2011. Mid-distance movements of common bottlenose dolphins in the coastal waters of Greece. J. Ethol. 29:369–374.
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):

1589-1599.
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.
Giannoulaki M., Markoglou E., Valavanis V.D., Alexiadou P., Cucknell A.C., Frantzis A., 2017. Linking small pelagic fish and cetacean distribution to model suitable habitat for coastal dolphin species, Delphinus delphis and Tursiops truncatus, in the Greek Seas (Eastern Mediterranean). Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 27, 436-451.
Notarartolo di Sciara 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 Mediteranean Sea during summer 2013. Final Report, pp. 56.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	117741	
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.6 Long-term trend Period		
5.7 Long-term trend Direction		
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) b) Operator: Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown d) Method	
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data	
5.12 Additional information		

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2015	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	3800

	c) Maximum	9000
	d) Best single value	
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	
6.5 Type of estimate		
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
6.11 Long-term trend Period		
6.12 Long-term trend Direction		
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
6.14 Long-term trend Method used		
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size	
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	x
	d) Method	
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change	
	The change is mainly due to:	
6.17 Additional information		

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)?	No
	b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?	Unknown
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	

7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available
7.6 Long-term trend Period	
7.7 Long-term trend Direction	
7.8 Long-term trend Method used	
7.9 Additional information	The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 11774 km2 (equal to range) and its quality is moderate. The method for the assessment of the habitat quality is based on the hihg fishing pressure in the habitat of the species.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Geotechnical surveying (C09)	M
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species (G01)	H
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats (G03)	M
Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12)	M
Decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change (N07)	M

Threat	Ranking
Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (C03)	M
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species (G01)	H
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats (G03)	M
Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12)	M
Decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change (N07)	M

8.2 Sources of information	PRESSURES: Mainly based on expert judgement and other data. THREATS: Based on expert opinion.
8.3 Additional information	

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	Yes
	b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified, but none yet taken

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9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Reduce bycatch and incidental killing of non-target species (CG05)
Reduce/eliminate marine contamination with litter (CF08)
Adapt/manage exploitation of energy resources (CC02)
Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)
Management of professional/commercial fishing (including shellfish and seaweed harvesting) (CG01)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range	Unknown
b) Population	Unknown
c) Habitat of the species	Poor

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Unknown (XX)
11.2. Population	Unknown (XX)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.4. Future prospects	Unknown (XX)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Unknown (x)

11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

a) Overall assessment of conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

b) Overall trend in conservation status

Use of different method

The change is mainly due to: Use of different method

11.8 Additional information

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

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12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	50
	c) Maximum	200
	d) Best single value	
12.2 Type of estimate		Minimum
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used		Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction		Unknown (x)
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used		Insufficient or no data available
12.6 Additional information		Species for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their populations. The population size in 12.1 is reported as minimum due to the recent update of the Greek Natura 2000 Database (extended areas of current Natura 2000 sites and newly proposed SCIs). No relevant data exist for the extensions or the new Natura 2000 sites.

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	The species inhabits all the waters of the continental shelf from the shore up to depths of 250 m. Occasionally it can be found also in deep waters. There are no abundance estimations for any other population except those inhabiting the Amvrakikos Gulf and the internal Ionian Sea, where 148 and about 40 individuals have been recorded, respectively (comprehensive inventory). 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. Tursiops truncatus distribution and range does not include SAC GR2210003 because according to recent field data and relative research it is not present there; thus GR2210003 SDF will be corrected.