

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 | 1350 |
| 1.3 Species scientific name | Delphinus delphis |
| 1.4 Alternative species scientific name | |
| 1.5 Common name (in national language) | Koino delfini |

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 |

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

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, 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., Notarartolo 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.

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

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 750 c) Maximum 4200 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 | Decreasing (-) |
| 6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude | a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval |
| 6.10 Short-term trend Method used | Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data |
| 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 Much more than (>>) c) Unknown d) 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. |
| 6.16 Change and reason for change in population size | No change The change is mainly due to: |
| 6.17 Additional information | |

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

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 | 2007-2018 | |
| 7.4 Short-term trend Direction | Decreasing (-) | |
| 7.5 Short-term trend Method used | Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data | |
| 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 88385 km ² (equal to range) and its quality is bad. | |

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

| Pressure | Ranking |
|--|---------|
| Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12) | M |
| Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species (G01) | H |
| 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 |
| Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12) | M |
| Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species (G01) | H |
| 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

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

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

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)

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 Poor
- b) Population Bad
- c) Habitat of the species Bad

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

11.2. Population

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

11.3. Habitat for the species

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

11.4. Future prospects

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status

Deteriorating (-)

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

No change

The change is mainly due to:

11.8 Additional information

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

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

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
- b) Minimum
- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

12.2 Type of estimate

12.3 Population size inside the network Method used

12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 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

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

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.