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NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**2030**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Grampus griseus**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Stahtodelfino

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., Reeves R.R., Remonato E., Pierantonio N., Airoldi S. 2011. Risso's dolphin Grampus griseus in the Mediterranean Sea. Mammalian Biology 76:385–400.
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., 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.
Gaspari S., Natoli A. 2006. Risso's dolphin Grampus griseus (Mediterranean subpopulation). Pp. 29-33 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.
Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute. Unpublished data from strandings (1993-2007) and surveys (1998-2007) along the Hellenic Trench and the Aegean Sea.
Frantzis A. 2009. Cetaceans in Greece: Present status of knowledge. Initiative for the Conservation of Cetaceans in Greece, Athens, Greece, 94 pp.
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.,

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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	122904	
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: 100 c) Maximum: 600 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 d) Method	 x
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	2007-2018	
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 122904km2 (equal to range).	

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Geotechnical surveying (C09)	H

Decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change (N07)	M
Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12)	M
Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, Styrofoam) (F22)	H
Land, water and air transport activities generating noise, light and other forms of pollution (E08)	M
Military, paramilitary or police exercises and operations in the freshwater and marine environment (H02)	M

Threat	Ranking
Geotechnical surveying (C09)	H
Decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change (N07)	M
Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (C03)	M
Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities) (G12)	M
Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, Styrofoam) (F22)	H
Land, water and air transport activities generating noise, light and other forms of pollution (E08)	M
Military, paramilitary or police exercises and operations in the freshwater and marine environment (H02)	M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Mainly ased only 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 needed but cannot be identified

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

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9.6 Additional information

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10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Poor
	b) Population	Unknown
	c) Habitat of the species	Poor
10.2 Additional information		

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
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 No change The change is mainly due to:
11.8 Additional information	

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

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13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

The species inhabits deep waters, almost always above the continental slope or submarine canyons at depths usually between 300 and 1000 meters. The quality of data for this species is moderate or poor depending on the fields, mainly because of its relative scarcity. Although it can be predictably found in very few sea areas of Greece, sighting and stranding data indicate that it may be found opportunistically in most areas. This is why the reported distribution may include some areas where the species may be relatively rare or not include other areas where it should be present (according to stranding data only), but was never observed despite repeated dedicated surveys. Only two individuals were present in the Gulf of Corinth where first studied in 1997. One of them was last seen in 2001 and then disappeared, and the second still survives (in 2013). The species will likely disappear from the Gulf of Corinth, which has been excluded from the distribution map. Another area where several observations were made before the year 2000 is the SW Crete. The absence of sightings despite a lot of effort during dedicate surveys indicate that there, as well, the range of the species has likely decreased. The population estimation represents rather a guess based on expert opinion than a real estimation; nevertheless, it seems not reasonable to assume a population out of the given range, since many surveys during the last years resulted in extremely few observations in the Greek Seas. The Risso's dolphin is a relatively rare species, although with a resident population in the Greek Seas.