

# 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	2034
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Zonodelfino

### 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

- Aguilar A., 2006. Striped dolphin *Stenella coeruleoalba* (Mediterranean subpopulation). Pp. 57-63 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., Bonizzoni S., Agazzi S., Gonzalvo J., 2011. Striped dolphins and short-beaked common dolphins in the Gulf of Corinth, Greece: Abundance estimates from dorsal fin photographs. *Marine Mammal Science* 27(3):165-184.
- 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.
- Forcada J, Hammond P.S., 1998. Geographical variation in abundance of striped and common dolphins of the western Mediterranean. *J Sea Res* 39: 313–325.
- 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.
- Gomez de Segura A., Crespo E.A., Pedraza S.N., Hammond P.S., Raga J.A., 2006 Abundance of small cetaceans in waters of the central Spanish Mediterranean. *Mar. Biol.* 150:149–160.
- 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.



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

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)? **Unknown**  
b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used

Insufficient or no data available

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 486266 km<sup>2</sup> (equal to range).

## 8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure Ranking

Unknown pressure (Xu)

Threat Ranking

No information on threats (Xt)

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures and threats act on the specific species and this is the reason why they are not included in 8.1, above.

# 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? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

### 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

()

### 9.6 Additional information

## 10. Future prospects

### 10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range Unknown

b) Population Unknown

c) Habitat of the species Unknown

### 10.2 Additional information

## 11. Conclusions

### 11.1. Range

Unknown (XX)

### 11.2. Population

Unknown (XX)

### 11.3. Habitat for the species

Unknown (XX)

### 11.4. Future prospects

Unknown (XX)

### 11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

Unknown (XX)

### 11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status

### 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

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

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

Usually the minimum depth for this species is about 450-500, but occasionally - especially in steep coasts- it can be found at minimum depths of 300 or 200 m. The species is likely to inhabit at least all the available waters above 450-500 m depth. There are no abundance estimations for any part of the territory. A small population of striped dolphins inhabits the inner part of the semi-enclosed Gulf of Corinth. This population is completely isolated from all others found many miles away after large areas of depths and the general habitat conditions that do not allow the presence of the species. This is the unique closed population of striped dolphins known so far all around the world. Because of its small size and its isolation it is extremely fragile and should be treated as equivalent to a subspecies, independently of genetic studies that are still pending.