

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

Tursiops truncatus

1. National level

Biogeographical regions and/or marine regions concerned within the Member State: **MATL MMAC MMED**

map-distribution



2. Biogeographical or marine level

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: **ATLANTIC OCEAN**

2.2 Published sources and/or websites:

Ruano, A. et al. (2007). Cetáceos en el litoral asturiano: áreas de interés para la conservación. Consejería de Medio Ambiente Ordenación del Territorio e Infraestructuras del Principado de Asturias

Nores, C. & P. García-Rovés (Coord.) (2007). Libro Rojo de la fauna del Principado de Asturias. Consejería de Medio Ambiente Ordenación del Territorio e Infraestructuras del Principado de Asturias.

Carril, R; Martinez Cedeira, J; Caldas, M; López, A; Llavona, A; Hernández, G. 2003. Estudio y monitorización de las poblaciones de cetáceos en la plataforma de Galiica (NW Spain). 17th conference of the European Cetacean Society. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. 9-13 marzo 2003

López, A., G. Pierce, Valeiras, X., M.B. Santos, J. Gracia, A. Guerra. 2004. Distribution patterns of small cetaceans in Galician waters. J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K., 84, 4216/1-13

2.3 Range of the species type in the biogeographic region or marine region

- 2.3.1 Surface area of species range in km2: 20468,33
- 2.3.2 Date of range determination: 2007
- 2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range: Good e.g based on extensive surveys
- 2.3.4 Range trend: Stable (=)
- 2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km2 (optional):
- 2.3.6 Range trend period: 1995-2007
- 2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend:
and/or specify

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Population size estimation:

Population size estimation (minimum)	Population size estimation (maximum)	Population units
204	0	Number of localities

2.4.2 Date of population estimation: 2004-2007

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2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation:	From comprehensive inventory Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling
2.4.4 Quality of data on area:	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.4.5 Population trend:	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (km2):	
2.4.7 Population trend period:	1995-2007
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend:	
and/or specify:	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional):	
2.4.10 Main pressures:	210 Professional fishing 213 - drift-net fishing 520 Shipping 700 Pollution 701 - water pollution
2.4.11 Threats	210 Professional fishing 213 - drift-net fishing 520 Shipping 700 Pollution 701 - water pollution

2,5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species:	Bancos de arena cubiertos permanentemente por agua marina. Nat-2000 1110
2.5.2 Area estimation (km2):	1257,2
2.5.3 Date of estimation:	2007
2.5.4 Quality of the data:	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat:	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period:	
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend:	
Other (specify):	

2.6 Future prospects for the species:	Good prospects - species expected to survive and prosper
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2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2):	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population:	
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2):	
2.7.4 Other relevant information (optional):	

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
Conclusions: (2.3) Range:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.4) Population:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.5) Habitat for the species:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.6) Future prospects:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: Overall assessment:	Unknown (XX)	

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: **MACARONESIAN/ATLANTIC OCEAN**

Tursiops truncatus

2.2 Published sources and/or websites:

Gobierno de Canarias (2004): Evaluación de especies amenazadas de Canarias. Tursiops truncatus. Expte: Turtru 11/2004. Informe interno inédito

2.3 Range of the species type in the biogeographic region or marine region

- 2.3.1 Surface area of species range in km2: 0
- 2.3.2 Date of range determination:
- 2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range:
- 2.3.4 Range trend: Stable (=)
- 2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km2 (optional):
- 2.3.6 Range trend period: 1980-2004
- 2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend: Not applicable
and/or specify

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

- 2.4.1 Population size estimation:

Population size estimation (minimum)	Population size estimation (maximum)	Population units
500	0	Number of individuals
- 2.4.2 Date of population estimation: 2002
- 2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation: Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling
- 2.4.4 Quality of data on area: Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
- 2.4.5 Population trend: Stable (=)
- 2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (km2):
- 2.4.7 Population trend period: 1980-2002
- 2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend: Natural processes
and/or specify:
- 2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional):
- 2.4.10 Main pressures:
- 2.4.11 Threats

2,5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

- 2.5.1 Habitats for the species:
- 2.5.2 Area estimation (km2):
- 2.5.3 Date of estimation:
- 2.5.4 Quality of the data:
- 2.5.5 Trend of the habitat: Stable (=)
- 2.5.6 Trend period: 1990-2004
- 2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend: NaturalProcesses
Other (specify):

2.6 Future prospects for the species:

Good prospects - species expected to survive and prosper

2.7 Complementary information

- 2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2):
- 2.7.2 Favourable reference population: 250
- 2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2):

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2.7.4 Other relevant information (optional):	Favourable reference population: 250 individuals/population	
Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
Conclusions: (2.3) Range:	Inadequate but improving (U1+)	
Conclusions: (2.4) Population:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.5) Habitat for the species:	Inadequate but improving (U1+)	
Conclusions: (2.6) Future prospects:	Inadequate but improving (U1+)	
Conclusions: Overall assessment:	Inadequate but improving (U1+)	

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

2.2 Published sources and/or websites:

Raga, J. A. y Pantoja, J., eds. 2004. Proyecto Mediterráneo. Zonas de especial interés para la conservación de los cetáceos en el Mediterráneo español. Dirección General para la Biodiversidad. Organismo Autónomo de Parques Nacionales. Madrid. 217 pp.

Libro Rojo de los Vertebrados de la Región de Murcia (2006). Dirección General del Medio Natural. Consejería de Industria y Medio Ambiente. Región de Murcia, 358 pp.

AGUILAR, A & GRAU, E. 1987 Els cetacis . En: GOSABLEZ, J.(ed.) 1987 Història Natural dels Països Catalans: Amfibis,rèptils i mamífers. Ed. Enciclopedia Catalana. Barcelona.

CRAM 2003. Activitats d’atenció, recuperació, reintroducció i registre d’avaraments, de les diferents espècies de mamífers, rèptils marins, esquals i altres animals de la fauna marina protegida al litoral català.CRAM- Departament de Medi Ambient i Habitatge.

CRAM 2007 Serveis d’assistència veterinària i recollida d’animals marins embarrancats al litoral català.Memòria de justificació 2006. CRAM- Departament de Medi Ambient i Habitatge.

RUIZ-OLMO,J. & AGUILAR, A. 1995 Els grans mamífers de Catalunya i Andorra. Lynx Eds. Barcelona

Gomez de Segura A, Crespo EA, Pedraza SN, Hammond PS, Raga JA (2006). Abundance of small cetaceans in the waters of the central Spanish Mediterranean. Marine Biology, 150: 149-160.

Blanco C, Salomón O, Raga JA (2001). Diet of the bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) in the Western Mediterranean Sea. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 81: 1053-1058.

Raga, J.A.y Pantoja, J. 2004. Proyecto Mediterráneo. Zonas de especial interés para la conservación de los cetáceos en el Mediterráneo español. Naturaleza y parques nacionales. Serie técnica. Ministerio de Medio Ambiente. Dirección General para la Biodiversidad. 219 pp.

Forcada J., Gazo M., Aguilar A., Gonzalvo J., Fernandez-Contreras M. 2004. Bottlenose dolphin abundance in the NW Mediterranean: Addressing heterogeneity in distribution. Marine Ecology Progress Series 275:275-287.

<http://www.accobams.org>

<http://medaces.uv.es>

2.3 Range of the species type in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area of species range in km2:	35276,39
2.3.2 Date of range determination:	2001-2007
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range:	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.3.4 Range trend:	Unknown (X)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km2 (optional):	
2.3.6 Range trend period:	
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend:	Unknown
and/or specify	

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2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Population size estimation:

Population size estimation (minimum)	Population size estimation (maximum)	Population units
350	0	Number of localities

2.4.2 Date of population estimation:

1995-2006

2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation:

From comprehensive inventory
Based on expert opinion
Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling

2.4.4 Quality of data on area:

Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement

2.4.5 Population trend:

Stable (=)

2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (km2):

2.4.7 Population trend period:

1995-2007

2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend:

Unknown

and/or specify:

2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional):

2.4.10 Main pressures:

200 Fish and Shellfish Aquaculture
210 Professional fishing
212 - trawling
213 - drift-net fishing
400 Urbanised areas, human habitation
420 Discharges
509 - other communication networks
520 Shipping
621 - nautical sports
690 Other leisure and tourism impacts not referred to above
700 Pollution
701 - water pollution
710 Noise nuisance
963 - introduction of disease

2.4.11 Threats

210 Professional fishing
520 Shipping
701 - water pollution
710 Noise nuisance
940 Natural catastrophes
963 - introduction of disease

2,5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species:

Especie de distribución mayoritariamente costera, encontrándose preferentemen

2.5.2 Area estimation (km2):

2.5.3 Date of estimation:

2.5.4 Quality of the data:

2.5.5 Trend of the habitat:

2.5.6 Trend period:

2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend:

Other (specify):

2.6 Future prospects for the species:

2.7 Complementary information

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- 2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2):
- 2.7.2 Favourable reference population:
- 2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2):
- 2.7.4 Other relevant information (optional):

No se tienen suficientes datos del uso de hábitat, ni de la biología para poder eva

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
Conclusions: (2.3) Range:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.4) Population:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.5) Habitat for the species:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: (2.6) Future prospects:	Unknown (XX)	
Conclusions: Overall assessment:	Unknown (XX)	