



## Delphinus delphis

---

<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Marine Atlantic, Marine Black Sea, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

### *Delphinus delphis*

The short-beaked common dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, is widely distributed in the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean regions where it inhabits deep water habits. It is numerous in the north-east Atlantic and the Azores whereas its abundance and occurrence has declined in the south-east Atlantic and in numerous areas of the Adriatic and central-western and Mediterranean Sea as well as in the Black Sea.

The overall assessment for the Marine Atlantic-, and Marine Black Sea region is unfavorable-inadequate (U1) due to inadequate populations habitat, and future prospects. Note that there was a problem assessing this species in the Black Sea region since no population data is provided by Bulgaria. Still the region was assessed as unfavorable- inadequate due to the assessment from Romania, known pressures and threats and the vulnerable status given by IUCN regional Red list for the Black Sea Short-beaked Common Dolphin subspecies, *D. d. ponticus*. See data sheet information and audit trail for the Black Sea region. More data is urgently needed from Bulgaria on this vulnerable species to confirm this assessment, and so that appropriate conservation measures can be taken towards the known pressures and threats towards the species. Main pressures and threats involve direct killings, and habitat deterioration (overfishing, pollution, invasive species).

In the Marine Mediterranean region, overall conclusion is unfavorable- bad (U2) due to unfavorable populations and future prospects. This is in agreement with the IUCN Red List of threatened species, that lists short-beaked common dolphin as 'endangered' in the IUCN regional Red list for the Mediterranean sea.

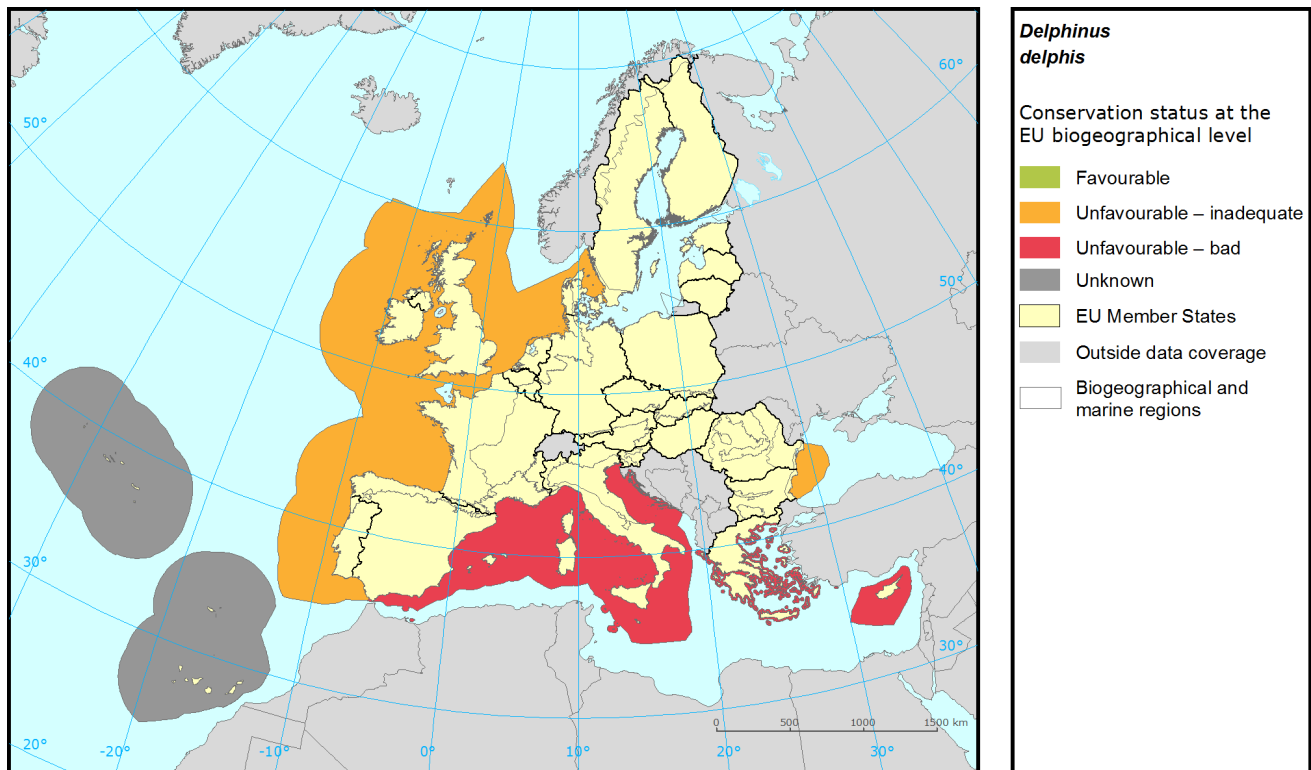
In the Marine Macaronesian region overall conclusions are unknown (XX). The overall IUCN status is as "least concern", and the species is considered abundant in this region. Even so, actions should be taken to collect data in this region.

Many countries note that the threats to this species are mostly linked to interaction with fishing gears (trawling, netting) and epipelagic fish stock depletion by overfishing, but also direct killing, pollution and transport activities.

# Species: *Delphinus delphis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



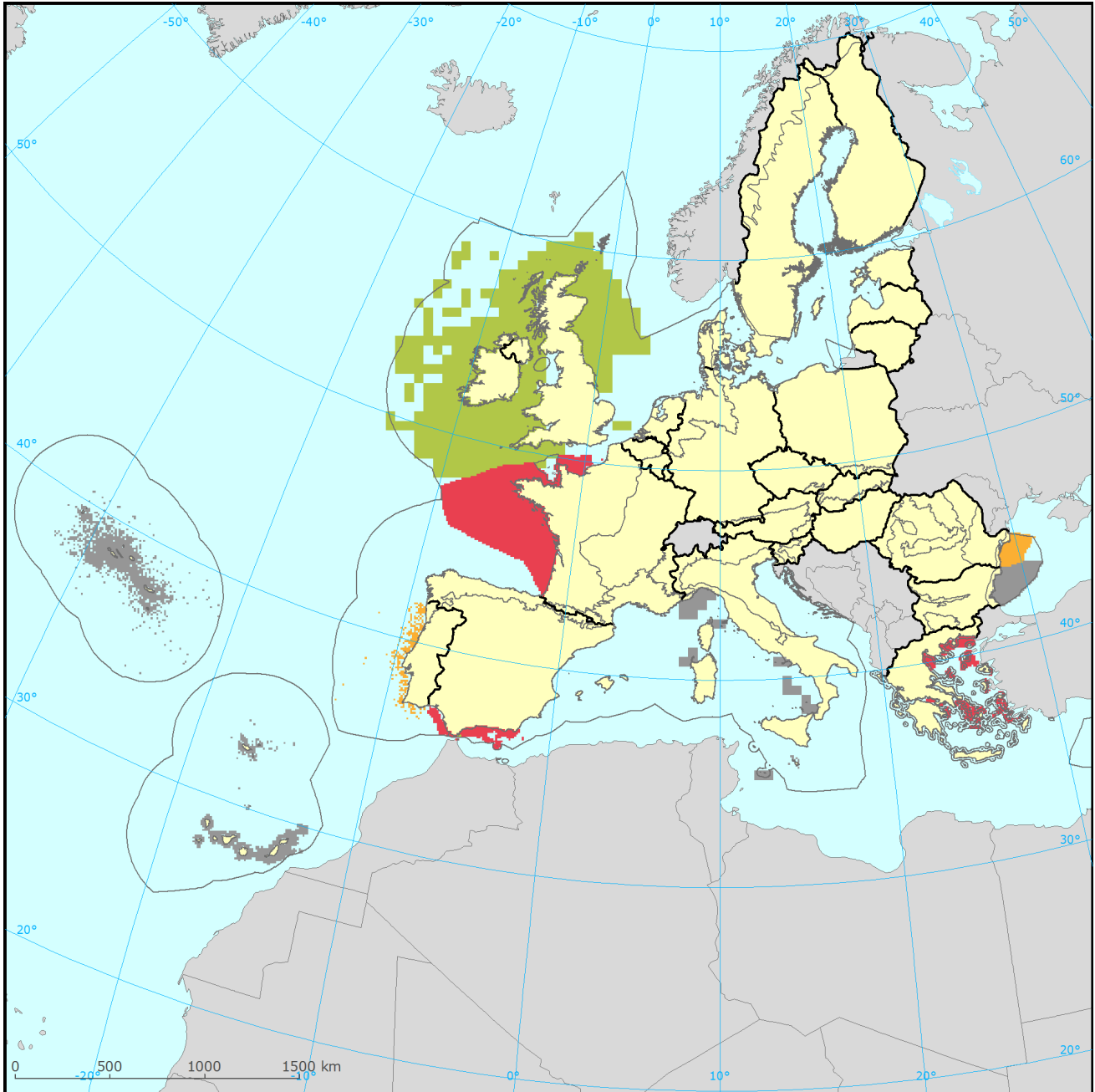
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	77	XX	Not genuine
MBLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4	XX	Not genuine
MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	12	XX	
MMED	XX	U2	XX	U2	U2	x	7	U2	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

# Species: *Delphinus delphis*








Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### ***Delphinus delphis***

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Favourable                |  EU Member States                   |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage              |
|  Unfavourable – bad        |  Biogeographical and marine regions |
|  Unknown                   |  |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

# Species: *Delphinus delphis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ES MATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	0.7	XX	
FR MATL	FV	U2	XX	XX	U2	x	23.1	XX	Better data
IE MATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.2	FV	
NL MATL									
PT MATL	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	2.3	FV	Better data
UK MATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		43.7	XX	Better data
BG MBLS	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		63.6		
RO MBLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	36.4		
ES MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		28.5	U1-	Changed method
PT MMAC	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		71.5	XX	
ES MMED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	19.1	XX	Changed method
FR MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			U2	No data
GR MMED	XX	U2-	U1-	U2	U2		23.6	U2	
IT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		56.0	U2	Changed method
MT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.0	XX	
UK MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.2		

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

## Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

# Species: *Delphinus delphis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	47
H03	Pollution to marine waters	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	7
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	7
H01	Pollution to surface waters	7
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	7

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	38
H03	Pollution to marine waters	15
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	15
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	8
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Delphinus+delphis>

# Species: *Delphinus delphis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

**i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.