



## Globicephala melas

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

### *Globicephala melas*

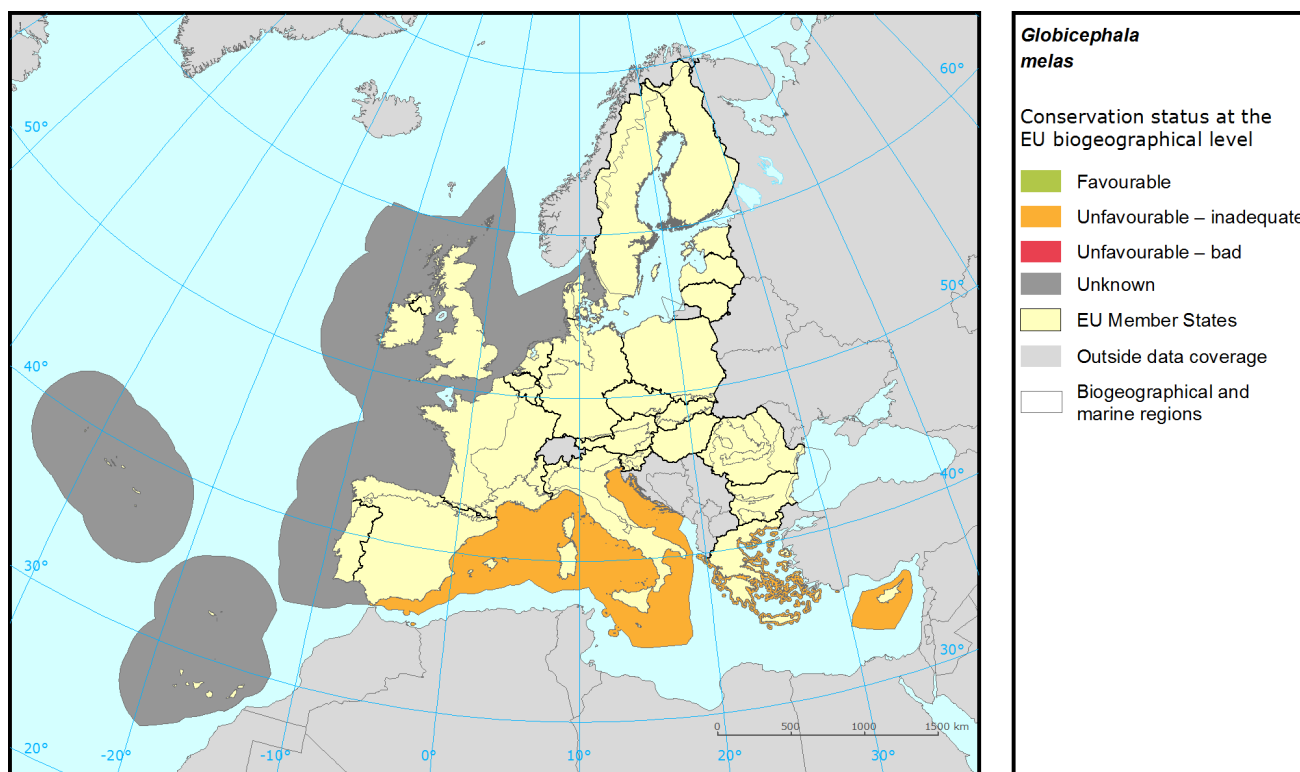
The long-finned pilot whale, *Globicephala melas*, inhabits the temperate and subarctic deep water habitat, ranging between 200-3,000 meters, of the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian, and Marine Mediterranean regions.

The overall assessment in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Macaronesian region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007. The overall assessment in the Marine Mediterranean region is unfavorable- inadequate (U1). In 2007 the overall conclusion for the region was unknown (XX). IUCN list the species as 'data deficient' in the Red List of threatened species. More data is needed for the species.

Main pressures listed are; various boating activities, various water pollution including noise, introduction of disease (microbial pathogens), temperature changes, changes in biotic conditions, reduction and loss of specific habitat features, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, and reduction of prey availability (including carcasses).

Species: *Globicephala melas*  
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

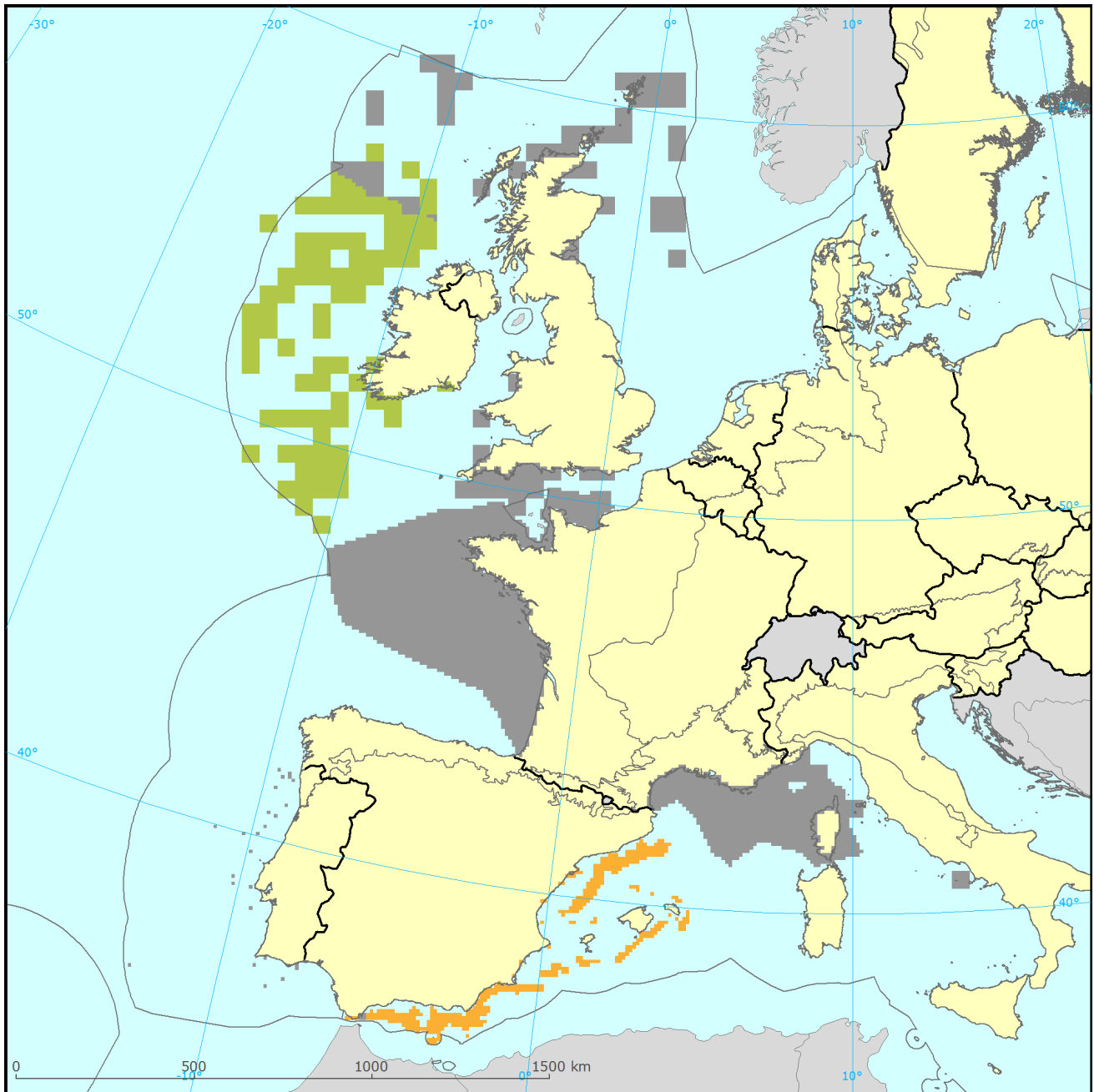


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	79	XX	
MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x		XX	
MMED	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	21	XX	Not genuine

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








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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



***Globicephala melas***

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.

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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	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX		
FR MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	43.1	XX		
IE MATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	33.1	XX	Better data	
NL MATL									
PT MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	0.4	XX		
UK MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	23.4	XX		
ES MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX		
PT MMAC									
ES MMED	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	x	XX	Changed method	
FR MMED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	63.0	XX		
IT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	7.7	XX		
MT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX		
UK MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				

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.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
H03	Pollution to marine waters	20
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	20
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	20
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	20
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	20

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**Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	25
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	13
G04	Military use and civil unrest	13
H03	Pollution to marine waters	13
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	13
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	13
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	13

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=Globicephala+melas>

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**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.