



## Grampus griseus

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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

### *Grampus griseus*

The Risso's dolphin, *Grampus griseus*, is a widely-distributed species, which mostly inhabits the deep waters of the continental slope and outer shelf of the marine Atlantic-, Macaronesian- and Mediterranean regions. The Mediterranean population is genetically distinct from the eastern Atlantic population and genetic fragmentation has been observed amongst subgroups within the basin. Risso's dolphins in the Mediterranean have also been observed to manifest a high degree of site fidelity.

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), mainly due to the population and range in Greece that is fragmented. The species overall conclusion for the region was unknown (XX) in 2007.

Whale and Dolphin Conservation suggests that the Current Conservation Status for the United Kingdom should be Unfavourable-Inadequate instead of Unknown if all latest data are used and proposes that noise pollution should be ranked higher under threats and pressures.

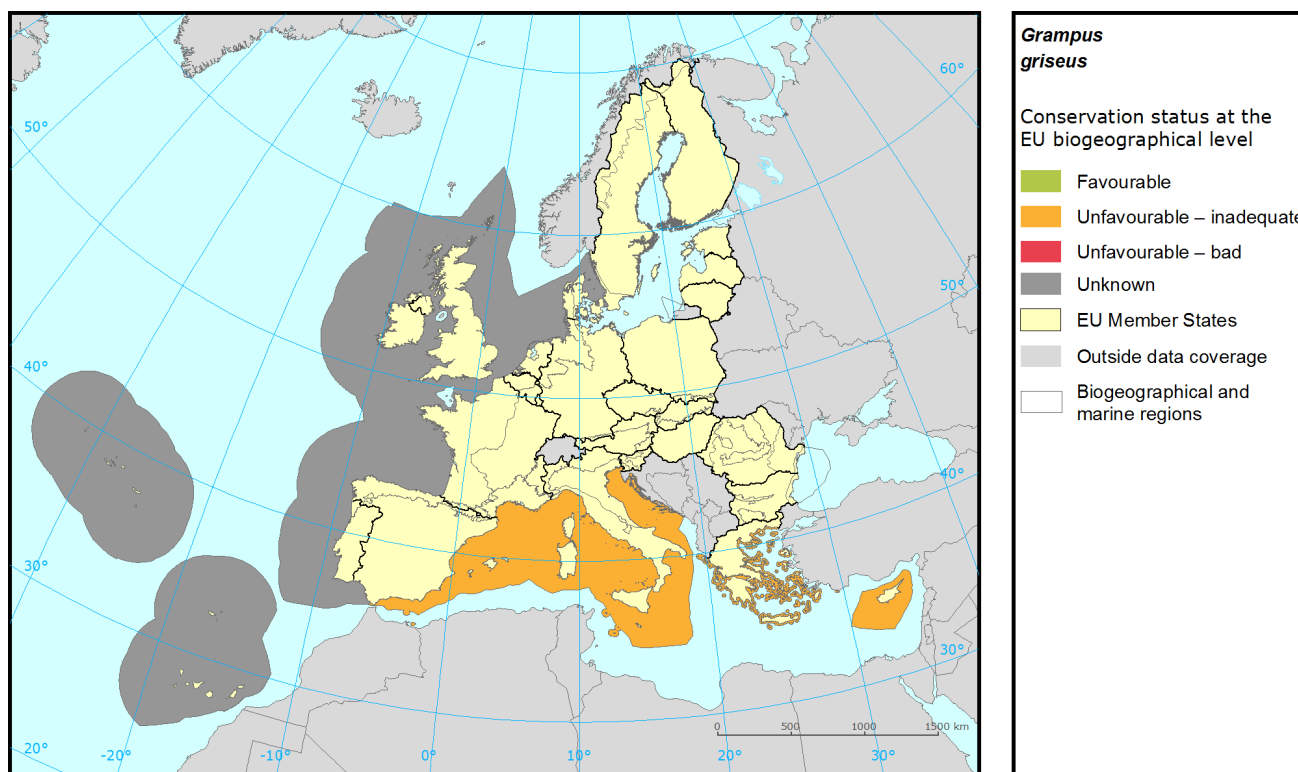
The species is considered as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of the species' large distribution and localised local threats distribution. In the Mediterranean, the species is considered as 'data deficient' (DD) in the IUCN Red List of threatened. Thus, more data is needed for the species.

Main pressures and threats to this species are linked to acoustic disturbance, accidental capture in fishing gear such as long-lines and gillnets, disturbance from recreational and other boating activities, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, and water pollution.

# Species: *Grampus griseus*

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	51	XX	
MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	7	XX	
MMED	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	42	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



### ***Grampus griseus***

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		0.6		
FR MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		63.6	XX	
IE MATL	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		20.4	XX	
NL MATL									
PT MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.4	XX	
UK MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		15.1	XX	
ES MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		45.0	XX	
PT MMAC	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		55.0	XX	
ES MMED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		22.7	XX	
FR MMED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		30.0	XX	
GR MMED	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1		24.7	U1	
IT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		22.7	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
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	100

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	33
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	22
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	11
G04	Military use and civil unrest	11
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11

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=Grampus+griseus>

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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.