



Kogia breviceps

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian

Kogia breviceps

The pygmy sperm whale, *Kogia breviceps*, inhabits the temperate deep waters overlying the outer continental shelf and the pelagic waters of the Atlantic ocean. Observations capable of defining the species range and abundance are scarce and may be due the discreet nature of the species. The limited sighting and stranding data indicates that the species is present in the marine Atlantic region from the North Sea until the Netherlands as well as from the western coast of Ireland and southwards to the Bay of Biscay to the coasts of Portugal and further south into the marine Macaronesian region.

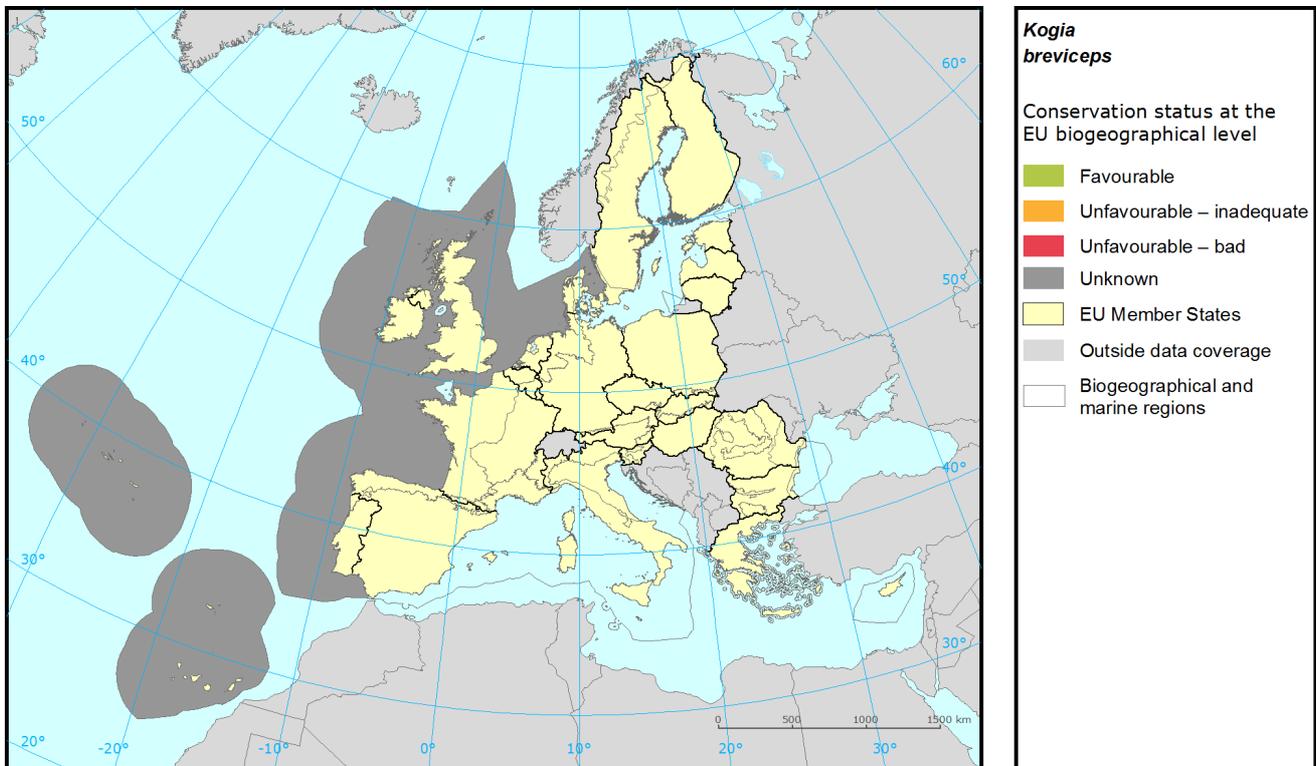
The species is present in the Marine Atlantic- and the Marine Macaronesian region. Conclusion for both regions is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. Conclusion unknown is in line with the IUCN's classification of this species as 'data deficient' in the Red List of threatened species.

Main pressures and threats reported are; Noise nuisance noise pollution, military use and civil unrest, exploration and extraction of oil or gas, shipping lanes, death or injury by collision, military manoeuvres, marine water pollution, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Species: *Kogia breviceps*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



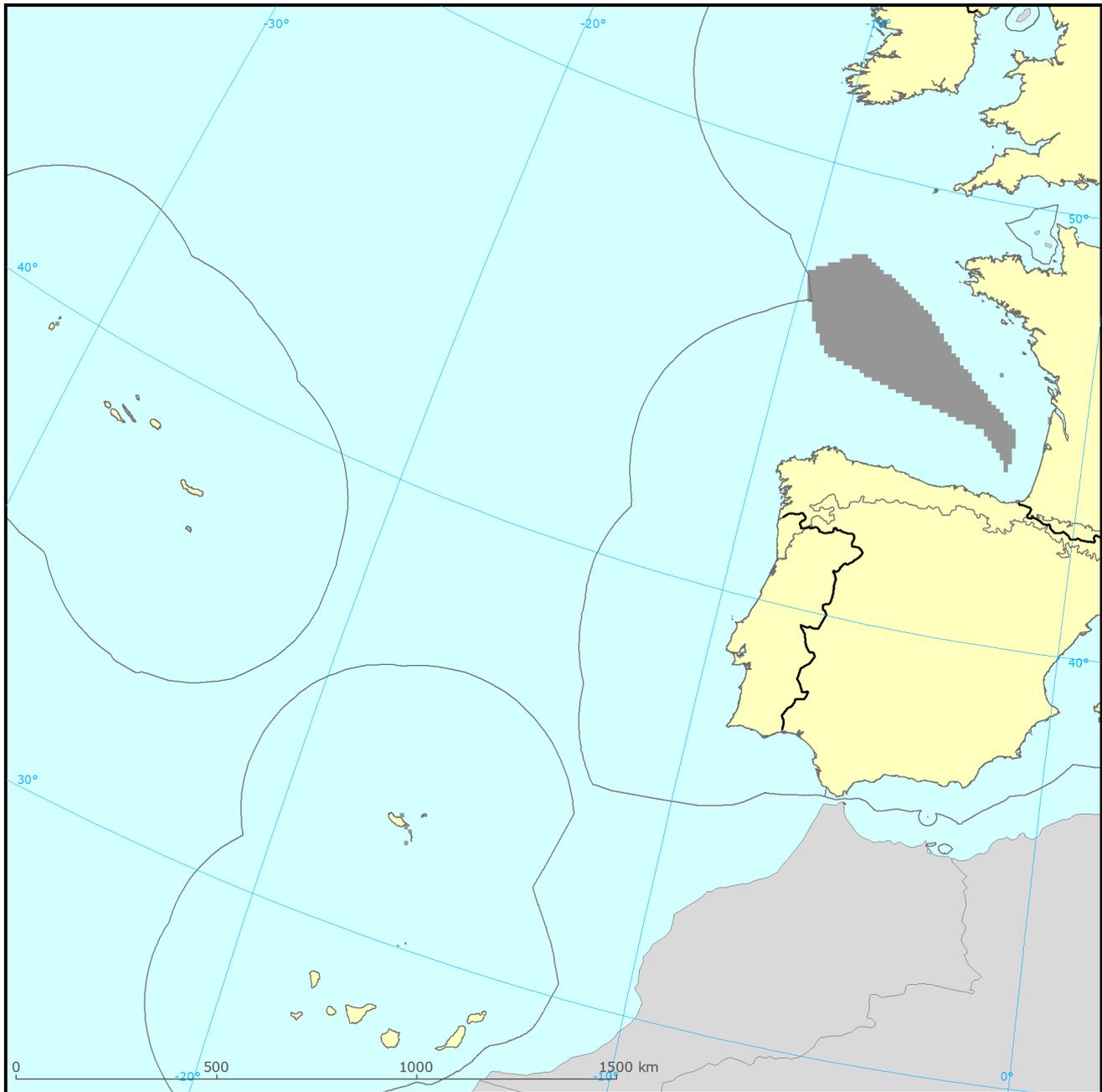
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL					XX	x	100	XX	
MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	0.46	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Kogia breviceps*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Kogia breviceps

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	100.0			
FR MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
IE MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
NL MATL									
PT MATL								XX	
UK MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
ES MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	100.0		XX	
PT MMAC	FV	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
G04	Military use and civil unrest	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G04	Military use and civil unrest	100

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=Kogia+breviceps>

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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.