



Stenella frontalis

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Marine Macaronesian

Stenella frontalis

The Atlantic spotted dolphin, *Stenella frontalis*, inhabits continental and deep oceanic waters of the mid-tropical Atlantic. Its range and abundance are however still unknown. The species is only present in the Marine Macaronesian region.

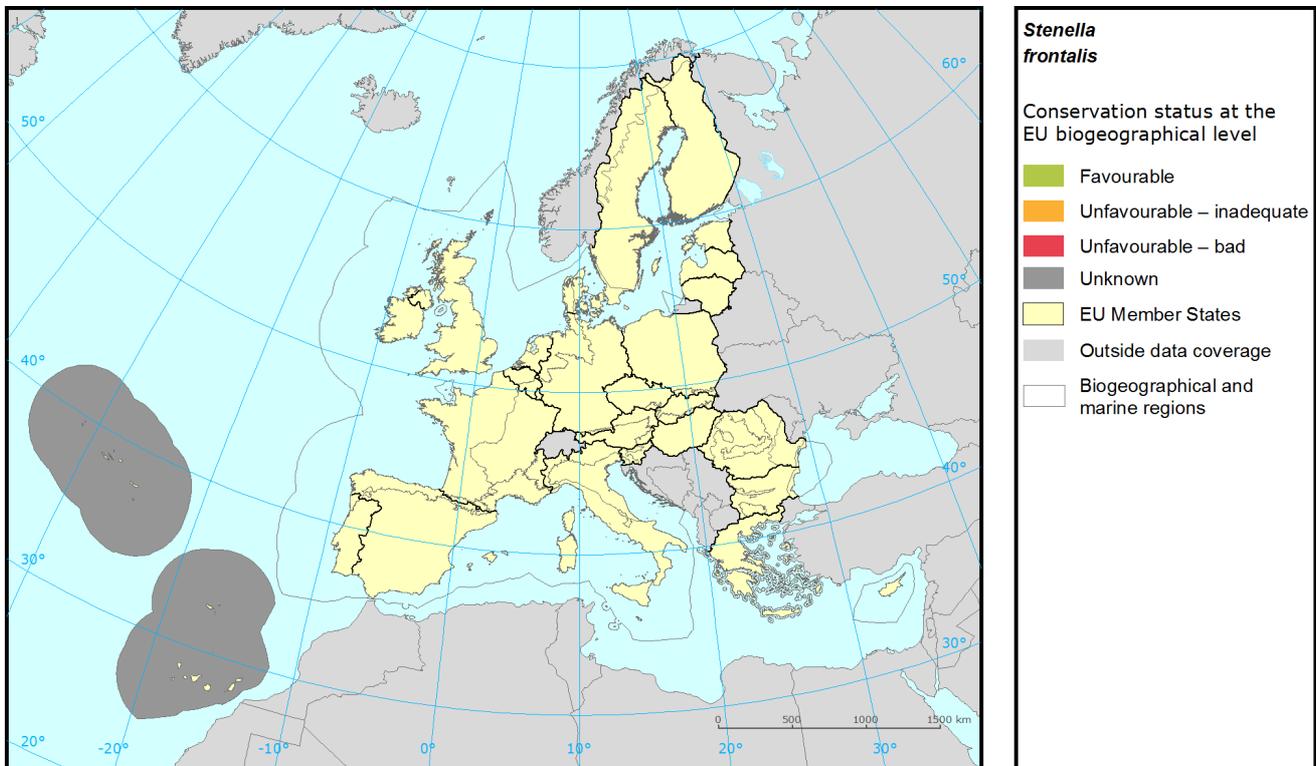
The overall marine Macaronesian region assessment is 'unknown' even though it is considered "common", and there is some sighting frequency data for the island of Madeira that indicates the presence of numerous individuals from Spring-Autumn. The species' knowledge gap on its conservation status reflects its global listing as 'data deficient' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Main pressures and treats reported are; wildlife watching, marine water pollution, non-synthetic compound contamination, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), and reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

Species: *Stenella frontalis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



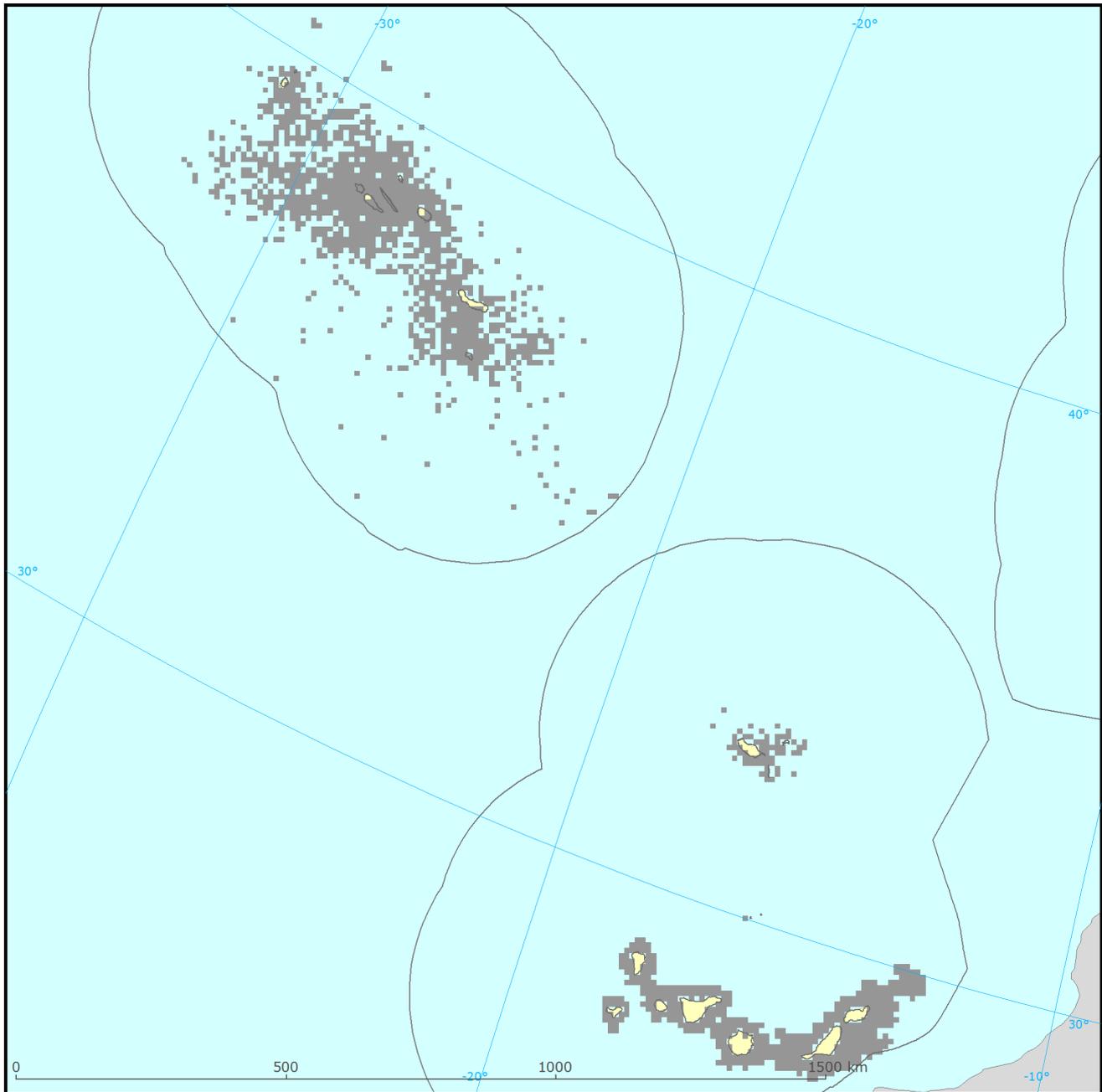
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	100	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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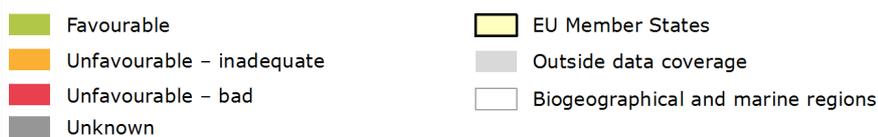
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Stenella frontalis

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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 MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		29.2	XX	
PT MMAC	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		70.8	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
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.		

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
No 'highly important' threats were reported.		

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=Stenella+frontalis>

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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.