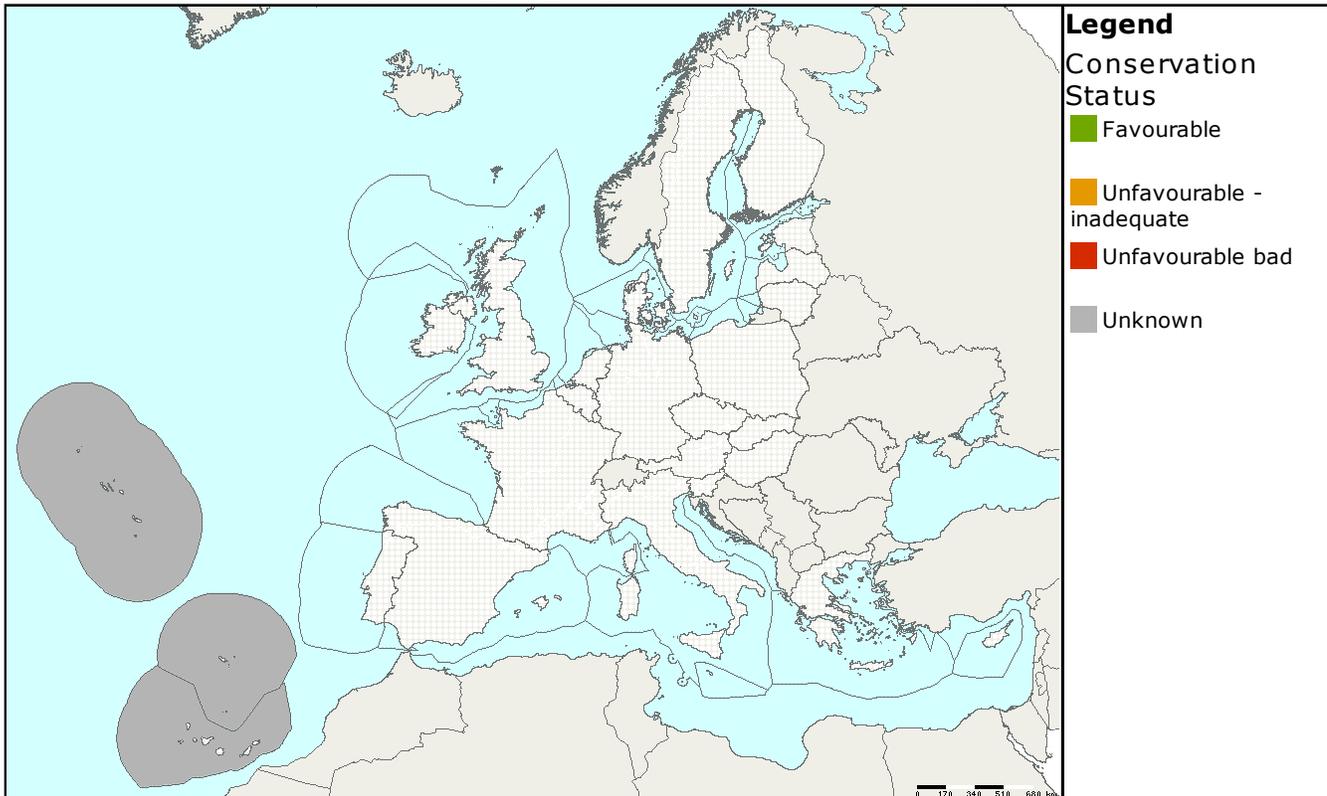




Species name: **Eubalaena glacialis**
Annex: **IV**

Species group: **Mammals**
Regions: **MATL MMAC**

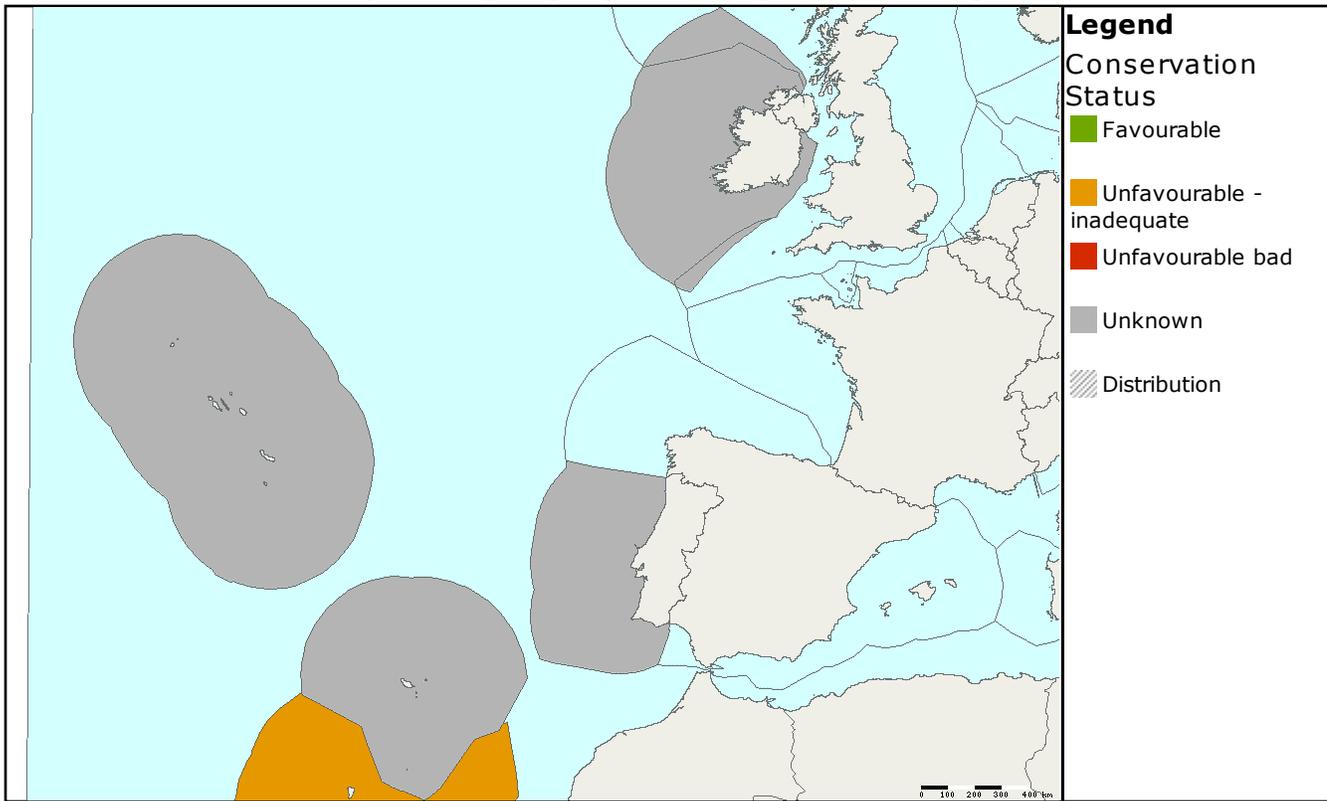
Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	MMAC							

The North Atlantic Right whale used to inhabit the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions from the North Sea to the western British Isles, southwards to the Bay of Biscay, and the Azores. Given its population depletion in the last decades it is unclear whether the eastern North Atlantic population is extinct and if the animals that are occasionally observed originate from the western Atlantic population. The species is threatened by different forms of fishing gear entanglement, as well as vessel collision and disturbance. No assessment was made in the marine Atlantic region since both Ireland and Portugal declared this species as an 'occasional' species. The overall marine Macaronesian region assessment is 'unknown' based on the Portuguese report and due to the lack of data on the eastern North Atlantic population. The North Atlantic Right whale is listed as Endangered by the IUCN Red List of threatened species but if the eastern North Atlantic subpopulation were to be considered as a separate stock it would be listed as Critically Endangered, Possibly Extinct.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
IE	MATL						N/A x	N/A	
PT	MATL						N/A x	X	
ES	MMAC						N/A x	-	
PT	MMAC						N/A x	X	

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>