Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Globicephala macrorhynchus

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Mammals

Regions Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

Globicephala macrorhynchus

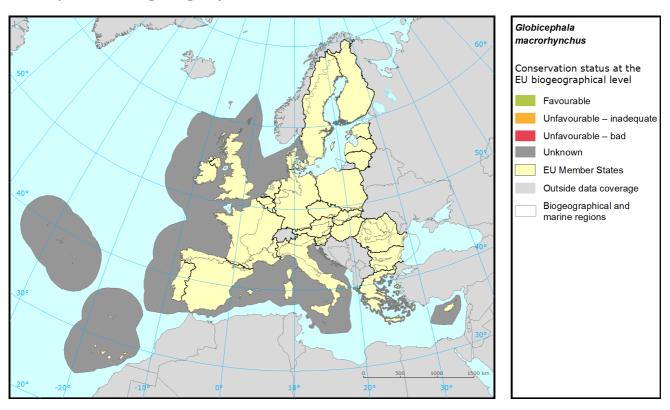
The short-finned pilot whale, *Globicephala macrorhynchus*, is distributed in the warm temperate waters of the marine Macaronesian region where it generally inhabits the deep offshore areas, ranging between 1000-2500 meters in depth, surrounding the islands of Madeira and the Canaries.

In the Marine Mediterranean- and Marine Atlantic region, the species is only present in United Kingdom and Spain, respectively, and is reported as occasional, vagrant or marginal. The overall assessment is 'unknown' (XX) for all region, same as in 2001-2007. This conservation status is in line with its IUCN listing as 'data deficient' in the Red List of threatened species.

Main pressure and treats reported are; shipping lanes, wildlife watching, military manoeuvres, noise nuisance noise pollution, renewable abiotic energy use, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, marine water pollution, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

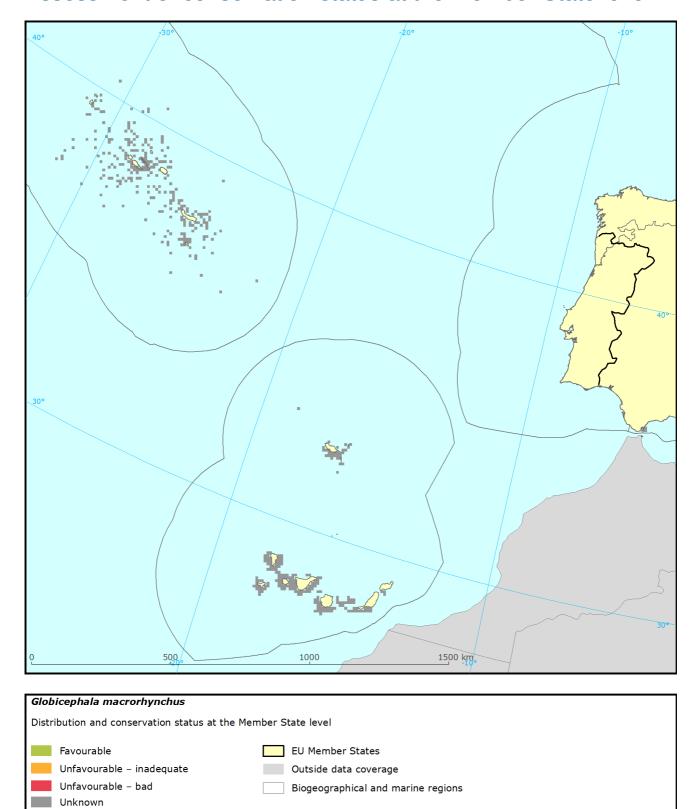


Region	Conser	vation status	(CS) of p	arameters	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	Х		XX	
MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	99	XX	
MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	х	0.88	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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_	Cons	ervation statu	ameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for	
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ES MATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX				
ES MMAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX			FV	Changed method
PT MMAC	XX	FV	XX	FV	XX		100.0	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
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=Globicephala+macrorhynchus

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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.