

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	5031
0.2.2 Species name	Physeter catodon
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Physeter macrocephalus
0.2.4 Common name	Capodoglio

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2010-2011
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Marine Mediterranean (MMED)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (ISPRA). Information and data have been extracted from MSFD Supporting document on the Initial Assessment on Cetaceans, including methodology, data used and results (ISPRA,2013).
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2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	255000
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2000-2011
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator N/A unkown Yes method
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 500 max 500
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems It is not possible to convert grids into individuals
2.4.4 Year or period	2010-2011
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

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2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2000-2011		
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	N/A		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Absent data (0)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period			
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number		
	operator	N/A	
	unknown	Yes	
	method		
2.4.15 Reason for change	Use of different method		

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	
2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Unknown
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	expert opinion
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2000-2011
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
pelagic trawling (F02.02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Noise nuisance, noise pollution (H06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Exploration and extraction of oil or gas (C02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Military manoeuvres (G04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
death or injury by collision (G05.11)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
pelagic trawling (F02.02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
Noise nuisance, noise pollution (H06.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Exploration and extraction of oil or gas (C02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Military manoeuvres (G04.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
death or injury by collision (G05.11)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

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2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

The species distribution pattern seems in line with its ecological traits: mainly pelagic species (>600m), with a preference for areas with slope and submarine canyons. Only occasionally present in the southern part of Adriatic sea. There are not sufficient data to infer trends although there is some evidence that the species relative abundance is increasing in a portion of the the Ligurian Sea.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range

assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population

assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat

assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects

assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

Unknown (XX)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status

N/A

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size

Unit N/A
min max

3.1.2 Method used

N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within

N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

Notes

Species name: Physeter catodon (5031) Region code: MMED

Field label	Note	User
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	There are not sufficient data to infer trends.	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.3.4 Range Trend	There are not sufficient data to infer trends.	ISPRA_ AUNA



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