

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	1366
0.2.2 Species name	Monachus monachus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Foca monaca

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	Yes
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
1.1.3 Year or period	2000-2012
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 the MSFD Supporting document on the Initial Assessment on marine Mammals, including methodology, data used and results (ISPRA, 2013). Experts' judgements have been provided by Giulia Mo, Sabrina Agnesi and Leonadro Tunesi (ISPRA).

Adamantopolou, S., Androukaki, E., Dendrinou, P., Kotomatas, S., Paravas, V., Psaradellis M., Tounta, E., Karamanlidis A., 2011. Movements of Mediterranean monk seals (*Monachus monachus*) in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. *Aquatic Mammals* 37(3):256-261.

Aguilar, A. 1999. Status of Mediterranean monk seal populations. In: Aloès (ed.). RAC-SPA, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)., Tunisia. 60 pp.

Caughley G. 1966. Mortality patterns in mammals. *Ecology* 47:906-918.

Emelen J.M. 1970. Age specificity and ecological theory. *Ecology*, 51, 588-601.

Fortuna, C.M., Filidei, E. jr. 2011. Annual Report on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004 - 2010. Rapporto tecnico preparato per il Ministero delle politiche agricole, alimentari e forestali, 10 pagine.

Gucu A., Ok M., Sakinen S. 2009. A survey of the Critically endangered Mediterranean monk seal, *Monachus monachus* (Hermann, 1779) along the coast of Northern Cyprus. *Israel Journal of Ecology & Evolution*, Vol. 55, 77-82.

Marsili, L. (2000) Lipophilic contaminants in marine mammals: review of the results of ten years' work at the Department of environmental biology, Siena University (Italy). *International Journal of Environmental Pollution* 13:416-452.

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Mo G., Agnesi S., Di Nora T., Tunesi L. 2007. Mediterranean monk seal sightings in Italy through interviews: validating the information (1998-2006). *Comm. Int. Mer Medit.*, 38: 542.

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MAP. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 146/5, Tunis, annex 5, pp:55-57.
 RAC/SPA. 2005. Evaluation of the Mediterranean monk seal status. Meeting of MAP Focal Points, Athens (Greece), 21–24 September 2005. UNEP/MAP, UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/ Inf. 22, 7 pp.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	2200
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	2000-2012
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 much more than (>>) unknown No method Expert opinion
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 9 max 9
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems It is impossible to convert grids into individuals
2.4.4 Year or period	2000-2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2000-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
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 much more than (>>) unknown No method Expert opinion
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

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2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Bad
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	expert based
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2000-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)
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)
shooting (F05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
netting (F02.01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
recreational cave visits (G01.04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
shooting (F05.05)	low importance (L)	N/A
netting (F02.01.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
recreational cave visits (G01.04.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.2. Population	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

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

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3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	N/A
	min	max

3.1.2 Method used	Absent data (0)
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3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A
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3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Not evaluated
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative	high importance (H)	Inside	Not evaluated

Species name: *Monachus monachus* (1366)

Field label	Note	User
1.1.1 Distribution Map	<p>The distribution map is that generated within the framework of the Italian MSFD reporting.</p> <p>ISPRA validated sighting data (1998-2011), together with cave preliminary monitoring data conducted in 2011 in the Egadi islands (ISPRA unpublished data), was used to generate a map of possible current species distribution. Apart from the validated sightings reported by Mo (2011) the validated additional sightings considered were in northwestern Sicily island (ISPRA unpublished data). Coastal locations with more than 4 validated interannual sightings during the past 12 year period were considered as proxy of species actual likelihood of distribution in the wider coastal area (monk seal potential coastal distribution units), on the assumption that repetitive sightings imply recurrent use of the coastal habitat by at least one individual.</p> <p>A grid map based on 10km grid cells was therefore generated to portray monk seal potential current distribution based on areas with highest recurrence of validated sightings.</p> <p>The resulting potential current distribution encompasses two coastal units of northwestern-western Sicily.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA

Species name: *Monachus monachus* (1366) Region code: MMED

Field label	Note	User
2.3.10c Reason for change - different method	<p>The previous reporting round considered all validated sightings as species distribution, whereas the present reporting cycle takes into account locations with higher numbers of validated sightings and interprets them as areas with higher likelihood of species distribution. The range tool gap distance is based on recently published data on the species' measured displacement capacity, hence the resulting range map provides a surface area that is different from that calculated in the previous reporting round.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	<p>The range map was constructed using a gap distance of 110 km based on the evidence provided by Adamantopolou et al. (2011) that juvenile-adult monk seals have been observed to move across straight distances up to 100 km.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA



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