ITALY. PROGRESS REPORT ON CETACEAN RESEARCH, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002.

Compiled by

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This report summarises the activities carried out by: Central Institute for Applied Marine Research (ICRAM), University of Siena, Riserva Naturale Marina di Miramare (RNMM) and University of Siena (US) and other information have been reported as known to be carried out by Centro Studi Cetacei (CSC) and Italian Tissue Bank (BIT).

1. Species and stocks studied

Common name	Scientific name	Area/stock(s)	Items referred to
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Asinara National Park - Sardinia	2.1.1,3.1.1,9
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Aeolian Island, Sicily	2.1.1,3.1.1,9
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Northern Adriatic sea	2.1.1,9
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Aeolian Island, Sicily	2.1.1
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeroleoalba	Aeolian Island, Sicily	2.1.1,5
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Ligurian Sea	3.1.3
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeroleoalba	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2
Risso's dolphin	Grampus griseus	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2
Sperm whale	Physeter catodon	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2
Fin whale	Balaenoplera physalus	Messina Strait, Sicily	2.1.2

- 2. Sightings data
- 2.1 Field work

2.1.1 SYSTEMATIC

ICRAM. Data of Cetacean species collected in Ligurian sea and Aeolian Archipelago, are stored into a GIS and linked with oceanographic features. During the year 2002, three seasonal transect line survey were conducted around the Aeolian Islands.

2.1.2 OPPORTUNISTIC, PLATFORMS OF OPPORTUNITY

ICRAM. During the Summer 2002, we then assessed the possibility to conduct a study on presence and distribution of Cetaceans from very particular platform of opportunity. Surveys were conducted from a feluca which is a swordfish fishing boat characterised by a sighting platform (antenna), 25 m above the sea level.

RNMM. Cetacean sightings are carried out and reported from opportunistic survey conducted in north Adriatic Sea in order to study marine birds.

- 3. Marking data
- 3.1 Field work
- 3.1.1 NATURAL MARKING DATA

Species	Feature	Area/stock	Calendar year/season/	Catalogued	Catalogue	Contact
			no. photographed	(Y/N)	total	person/insititute
Bottlenose dolphin	Dorsal fin	Corsican sea, Asinara National Park - Sardinia	9	Y	39	1CRAM
Bottlenose dolphin	Dorsal fin		2	Υ	II	ICRAM

3.1.3 TELEMETRY DATA

ICRAM. During summer 2001 ICRAM started a pilot project aimed at studying habitat use and migration patterns of the Mediterranean Fin whale. This study was carried out by using a Argos satellite tags coupled with VHF radio transmitters attached by means of an 8 cm stainless steel dart. The fm whale was tagged on July 7.4th in the Ligurian Sea. Active acoustic data were also collected in the 0-250 meter depth range to verify the presence of potential prey items, by using a scientific echosounder (Sirnrad EY500) equipped with a 120 KHz transducer split-beam ES 120-7G.

5. Pollution studies

US. In this study, a non-lethal approach (skin biopsy) was applied to investigate bioaccumulation of OCs, including polichlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polichlorodibenzo-furans (PCDFs) and trace elements (Hg, Cd, Pb) and mixed function oxidase activity (BPMO). Ten striped dolphins were sampled with a biopsy pole during a survey of the Aeolian archipelago during the summer 2002. Correlations were investigated between BPMO activities and OC, concentrations in the different Mediterranean groups.

8. Stranding

CSC. A network to monitor cetacean stranding along the Italian coasts has been operating since 1986 by CSC, resulting in annual stranding reports as well as scientific output. 2002 stranding report is still in preparation.

BIT. An Italian Tissue Bank (BIT) containing organ samples from stranded cetaceans was set up by the Department of Experimental Veterinary Sciences of the University of Padova, in collaboration with ICRAM. The bank was formally established in January 2002 although it alrejidy contains samples from cetaceans stranded and sampled before the date of establishment.

9. Other studies and analyses

ICRAM. In 2001, ICRAM started a montoring survey on dolphin fishery interaction on trammels net in North Adriatic and in South Tyrrhenian Sea. Catch analyses were conducted in order to estimate level of interaction, fish species involved and the consequent economic loss due to the catch reduction and to fishing gear damages. Work is in progress and will terminate this year.

11. Publications

11.1 Published or 'In Press' papers only

Lauriano G., Fortuna C.M., Moltedo G., Mackelworth, P. Notarbartolo di Sciara G. (In press). Presenza e Distribuzione dei Cetacei nell'area del Parco Nazionale dell' Asinara. *Biol. Mar. Medit.*

Lauriano G., Mackelworth P., Fortuna C.M., Moltedo G., Notarbartolo Di Sciara G. (In press). Bottlenose dolphin (*tursiops truncatus*) density and abundance in the Asinara national park, Sardinia. Biol. *Mar. Medit.*

11.2 Unpublished literature

Canese, S., Giusti, M., Cardinali, A., Greco, S., Borsani, J.F. 2002. Behaviour of a fin whale in relation to prey availability. ICRAM Technical Report (Italian).

Fossi, M.C., Marsili, L., Lauriano, G., Fortuna, C., Canese, S., Neri, G., Ancora, S., Leonzio, C., Romeo, T., Jimenez, B. 2003. Preliminary assessment of ecotoxicological status of a SW Mediterranean segment population of striped dolphin *(Stenella coeruleoalba)* using skin biopsy. PRIMO (Pollution Responses In Marine Organisms) 12, Florida, 2-12 May 2003.

Mackelworth, P., G. Lauriano, Fortuna C.M. Abundance Estimation of Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) Frequenting The Asinara National Park, Sardinia. 16th European Cetacean Society Conference, Liege. Belgium 2002

Pascucci, D., Lauriano G. and Fortuna C. M. Incidental Dolphin-Fishery Interaction Along Italian Coasts: Data Review Through Reports On Stranding. Does This Problem Exist? 16th European Cetacean Society Conference, Liege, Belgium 2002