# SPAIN. PROGRESS REPORT ON CETACEAN RESEARCH, MAY 2005 TO APRIL 2006, WITH STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 2005

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This report summarises information obtained from:

- ALNITAK (Marine Environment Research and Education Centre).
- AMBAR (Society for the Study and Conservation of Marine Fauna).
- CREMA (Aula del Mar de Málaga).
- CIRCÉ (Conservation, Information and Research on Cetaceans)
- DELPHIS (Ecologistas en Acción).
- DGP-BALEARS (Fisheries Department, Government of the Balearic Islands).
- EIBE (Euskal Izurde eta Balezaleen Elkartea- Asociación Vasca de Amigos de Delfines y Ballenas)
- GRAMPUS (Colectivo para el Estudio y Conservación del Medio Marino).
- GRUMM-University of Barcelona (Group of Study and Conservation of Marine Mammals).
- PROMAR (Programa de Recuperación de Fauna Marina de Almería).
- RUANO, A. (Asturias)
- SEC (Spanish Cetacean Society).
- SECAC (Sociedad para el Estudio de Cetáceos en el Archipiélago Canario).
- SECEM (Sociedad Española para el Estudio y a Conservación de los Mamíferos).
- TC (Tenerife Conservación).
- ULL (University of La Laguna, Tenerife. Department of Animal Biology of the Faculty of Biology), in collaboration with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.
- ULPGC (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Department of Anatomic Pathology of the Faculty of Veterinary).
- UV (University of Valencia, Department of Animal Biology & Cavanilles Institute of Biodiversity).

Common name	IWC recommended scientific name	Area/stock(s)	Items referred to
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, Atlantic, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 3.1.3; 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 6; 6.2.1; 6.3
Sei whale	Balaenoptera borealis	Canary Islands, North Spain - Bay of Biscay,	2.1.1; 2.1.2
Minke whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, North Spain - Bay of Biscay	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 4.3; 6.2; 6.3
Bryde's whale	Balaenoptera edeni	Canary Islands	2.1.1; 6.3.
Humpback whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Spanish Mediterranean, Canary Islands	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 6.3
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, Atlantic, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 5; 6; 6.2.1; 6.2.2; 6.3
Dwarf sperm whale	Kogia simus	Canary Islands	4.2
Pygmy sperm whale	Kogia breviceps	Canary Islands	2.1.1; 4.2; 4.3; 5; 6.6
Killer whale	Orcinus orca	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, North Spain - Bay of Biscay,	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.3; 6.2; 6.3
False killer whale	Pseudorca crassidens	Canary Islands	2.1.1
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ziphius cavirostris	Spanish Mediterranean, Canary Islands, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 3.2; 4.3; 6.2; 6.3
Blainville's beaked whale	Mesoplodon densirotris	Canary Islands	2.1; 2.2; 3.1.1; 3.1.3; 3.2; 4.3; 5; 6.3

#### **1.** Species and stocks studied

Gervais' beaked whale	Mesoplodon europaeus	Canary Islands	2.1; 4.3; 5; 6.3
Short-finned pilot whale	Globicephala macrorhyncus	Canary Islands, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.2; 3.1.1; 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 4; 4.3; 6.2.2; 7.2.1
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melas	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 3.1.1; 4.2; 4.3; 6.2; 7.3.3
Risso's dolphin	Grampus griseus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, North Spain,	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.1; 4.3; 6.2
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, Atlantic, North Spain, Sarasota,	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5; 6.2; 6.2.3; 7.3.3; 9.
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, Atlantic, North Spain	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5; 6.2; 7.2; 9.
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits, Canary Islands, North Spain,	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2; 3.1.1; 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 5; 6.2; 7.3.3
Spotted dolphin	Stenella frontalis	Canary Islands	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 3.1.1; 4.3; 7.3.3
Rough-toothed dolphin	Steno bredanensis	Canary Islands	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 4.3.
Fraser's dolphin	Lagenodelphis hosei	Canary Islands	4.3
Harbour porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	Gibraltar Straits, North Spain - Bay of Biscay, Bay of Fundy	2.1.1; 2.1.2; 4.3; 6.2; 5; 7.3.3

## 2. Sightings data

2.1 Field work

#### 2.1.1 SYSTEMATIC SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**ALNITAK:** Dedicated shipboard surveys are being carried out since 1992 in the Alboran Sea region and contiguous waters of south-eastern Spain. Data on acoustics, behaviour and photo-identification are also collected. Target species are *Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis, Stenella coeruleoalba, Globicephala melas, Grampus griseus, Physeter macrocephalus, Balaenoptera physalus* and beaked whales. Data on sea turtles, marine birds, fishing activities, maritime traffic, debris pollution and meteorological and oceanographic variables are also collected in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution and habitat preference modelling. Model-based abundance estimates are being carried out also for several species. Opportunistic sightings were done as well in 1990 and 1991.

**CIRCE:** Dedicated shipboard surveys are being carried out since 2000 in the Strait of Gibraltar and Gulf of Cadiz, as well as the south coast of Portugal. Data on acoustics, behaviour and photo-identification, skin samples for genetic, pollutant and diet analysis are also collected. Target species are *Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis, Stenella coeruleoalba, Globicephala melas, Orcinus orca, Physeter macrocephalus, Phocoena phocoena and Balaenoptera physalus.* Data on sea turtles, marine birds, fishing activities, maritime traffic, debris pollution and meteorological and oceanographic variables are also collected in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution and habitat preference modelling. Opportunistic sightings were done as well between 1997 and 2000.

Common name	Scientific name	Area	Sightings in 2005	Source
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits	2/5	ALNITAK/ CIRCE
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Gibraltar Straits,	28	CIRCE
Killer whale	Orcinus orca	Gibraltar Straits, Gulf of Cadiz	15/3	CIRCE
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Spanish Mediterranean Gibraltar Straits, Gulf of Cadiz	60/20/5	ALNITAK/ CIRCE
Risso's dolphin	Grampus griseus	Spanish Mediterranean, Gulf of Cadiz	1/2	ALNITAK/ CIRCE
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Spanish Mediterranean, Gibraltar Straits,	57/36	ALNITAK/ CIRCE
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melaena	Gibraltar Straits,	52	CIRCE

Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Spanish Mediterranean Gibraltar Straits, Gulf of Cadiz	27/40	ALNITAK/ CIRCE
Harbour porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	Gulf of Cadiz	3	CIRCE

**SMRU/ALNITAK:** Dedicated shipboard surveys have been carried out in July-August 2003 to 2005 in a project targeting sperm whales around the Balearic Islands.

**UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA:** Shipboard surveys are being carried out since 2003 in the coast of Alicante, Valencia slope and around Columbretes Archipelago Marine Reserve (Castellon) to collect data on distribution, behaviour and photo-identification of *Tursiops truncatus, Stenella coeruleoalba* and *Grampus griseus* 

Sightings recorded between 2005 and 2006.

Common name	Scientific name	Area	Sightings 2005-2006	Source
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Spanish Mediterranean	2	UV
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Spanish Mediterranean	2	UV
Risso's dolphin	Grampus griseus	Spanish Mediterranean	8	UV
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Spanish Mediterranean	27	UV
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Spanish Mediterranean	27	UV
Beaked whale	Ziphius sp	Spanish Mediterranean	1	UV

**DGP-BALEARS:** Dedicated shipboard surveys are being carried out since 2003 in the SW of Majorca Island and 2005 in adjacent Majorca and Minorca waters. Data on behaviour and photo-identifications are also collected. Target species are Tursiops truncatus. Data on marine birds, fishing activities, maritime traffic, debris pollution, and meteorological and oceanographic variables are also collected in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution and habitat preference modelling.

# NORTHERN SPAIN AND BAY OF BISCAY

**AMBAR:** Land based sightings project: a total of 84 hours of observation in Matxitxako Cape (Basque Country) during which 80 sightings of 6 different species were recorded.

Common name	Scientific name	Area*	Sightings 2005-2006	Source
Unidentified dolphin		South-eastern Bay of Biscay	15	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Risso´s dolphin	Grampus griseus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	3	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	17	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	42	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melas	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	1	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Minke whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	1	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	1	J.A.Vazquez - M.Olondo/AMBAR

Five shipboard sightings surveys, distributed along the year, were carried out by AMBAR in the southern part of Bay of Biscay. During the 20 days study period, a total of 1012 nm were sailed. A total of 73 sightings of 7 different species were recorded in the area; 56 sightings corresponding to small cetaceans, 15 to mid-size cetaceans, and 2 to big size cetaceans.

Common name	Scientific name	Area*	N° sightings 2005-2006	Source
Unidentified dolphin		South-eastern Bay of Biscay	7	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR

Risso´s dolphin	Grampus griseus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	1	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	15	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	6	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	27	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melas	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	1	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ziphius cavirostris	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	8	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Unidentified ziphidae		South-eastern Bay of Biscay	6	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR
Fin whale	Balaenoptera phisalus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	2	J.A.Vazquez /AMBAR

**EIBE:** Shipboard surveys have been conducted since 2003 in the adjacent waters of the Basque Country and the Bay of Biscay. Data on behaviour and photo-identification are also collected. Target species are *Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis, Stenella coeruleoalba, Globicephala melas, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata Pseudorca crassidens, , Phocoena phocoena, Orcinus orca, Physeter macrocephalus, Balaenoptera physalus , Ziphius cavirostris, Hiperoodon ampullatus and Mesoplodon sp. Data on marine birds, fishing activities, maritime traffic, debris pollution and meteorological and oceanographic variables are also collected in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution and habitat use modelling. Opportunistic sightings were done as well in 2003.* 

Common name	Scientific name	Area* N° sightings 2005		Source
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	South-eastern Bay of Biscay/ Bay of Biscay	35/9	EIBE
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	South-eastern Bay of Biscay/ Bay of Biscay	9/19	EIBE
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	South-eastern Bay of Biscay/ Bay Biscay-Grand Sole	26/35	EIBE
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melas	South-eastern Bay of Biscay/ Bay of Biscay-Grand Sole	22/16	EIBE
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ziphius cavirostris	South-eastern Bay of Biscay/ Bay Biscay-Grand Sole	6/32	EIBE
Harbour porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	South-eastern Bay of Biscay	2	EIBE
Killer whale	Orcinus orca	Bay of Biscay	6	EIBE
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Bay of Biscay	1	EIBE
Sei whale	Balaenoptera borealis	Bay of Biscay	1	EIBE
Minke whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Bay of Biscay	3	EIBE
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Bay of Biscay-Grand Sole	34	EIBE

**RUANO A.** (ASTURIAS): Shipboard surveys were conducted during 2005 in oriental Asturias waters (Cantabrian Sea). A total of 1.620 Km. were shipped covering 3.116 Km2. During the study period a total of 39 sightings of 3 different species were recorded. All sightings corresponding to small cetaceans (*Tursiops truncatus* 17, *Delphinus delphis* 19, *Stenella coeruleoalba* 3). Data on marine birds, were also collected in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution. Opportunistic sightings have been compiled since 1991.

# **CANARY ISLANDS**

ULL: Monthly surveys were carried out including a combination of land and boat based observation platforms.

**SECAC:** Different surveys along the coast of the Canary Archipelago have been regularly carried out since 1999, with long term studies mainly focused on the western islands waters (Life-Nature project, 1999-2001, and a project for the Regional Government 2002-2003): Gran Canaria (on going project on *Grampus griseus*,), and La Gomera (since 2004, LIFE project LIFE03NAT/E/000062). Moreover, SECAC conducted a study in Fuerteventura and Lanzarote (study for the Regional Government focused on beaked whales, since 2003) and an

Interreg IIIB project, MACETUS (2004, 2005), in collaboration with Madeira and Azores, along the coast of the Canary Islands, focusing on distribution, movement and use of habitat of *Tursiops truncatus, Stenella frontalis, Globicephala macrorhynchus, Physeter macrocephalus*. Dedicated sailing and motor boats and rubber dinghy have been used to carry out studies mainly on the following species: *Tursiops truncatus, Mesoplodon densirostris, Mesoplodon europaeus, Ziphius cavirostris, Globicephala macrorhynchus, Grampus griseus, Steno bredanensis, Stenella frontalis, Physeter macrocephalus, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera edeni. Data on distribution, photo-identification, surface and diving behaviour with TDR's (Time and Dive Recorder device) and biopsy samples for genetic analysis have been collected, together with data on sea turtles, marine birds, fishing activities, maritime traffic, and meteorological and oceanographic variables in order to complement the analysis of cetacean distribution and habitat use.* 

#### 2.1.2 OPPORTUNISTIC, PLATFORMS OF OPPORTUNITY SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**ALNITAK, CIRCE and SEC:** Data on opportunistic sightings made by skippers of collaborating vessels, fishing ships, maritime authorities, whale-watching boats and coastal observations by volunteers and organisations are being collected in the Alboran Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar. The opportunistic sightings data set compiled in this area includes more than 4000 sightings.

**UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA:** Data on opportunistic sightings from tourism ships, fishing ships, maritime authorities and on coastal observations made by rangers of the principal islands were collected.

Common name	Scientific name	Area	N° sightings 2005-2006	Source
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Spanish Mediterranean	8	2 Island Rangers 1 Pilots 2 Civil Guards 3 Particular
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Spanish Mediterranean	1	1 Sailor
Risso's dolphin	Grampus griseus	Spanish Mediterranean	1	1 Civil Guard & University of Valencia
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Spanish Mediterranean	14	14 Civil Guard & University of Valencia
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Spanish Mediterranean	23	2 Civil Guards 20 Island Rangers 1 Divers

# NORTHERN SPAIN AND BAY OF BISCAY

**AMBAR:** Since 2000 a monitoring survey program in collaboration with BDRP (Biscay Dolphin Research Program), has been carried out in the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, onboard the ferry "Pride of Bilbao". In 2005, 174 sightings during 8 dedicated surveys have been collected (April to November):

Common name	Scientific name	Area*	N° sightings 2005	Source
Unidentified dolphin		Bay of Biscay	14	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Risso´s dolphin	Grampus griseus	Bay of Biscay	1	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	Bay of Biscay	13	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Bay of Biscay	15	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Bay of Biscay	55	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Long-finned pilot whale	Globicephala melas	Bay of Biscay	4	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ziphius cavirostris	Bay of Biscay	9	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Unidentified Ziphidae		Bay of Biscay	6	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Harbour porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	Bay of Biscay	10	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Bay of Biscay	9	P. Cermeño /AMBAR

Minke whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Bay of Biscay	2	P. Cermeño /AMBAR
Fin whale	Balaenoptera physalus	Bay of Biscay	42	P. Cermeño /AMBAR

**EIBE**: In 2003 started an opportunistic research program to obtain information about cetacean species in the Gulf of Biscay and Grand Sole area onboard red tuna (*Thunus thynus*) fishing boats of the Basque Country. Six boats between 30 and 35 meters long and 10 meters high were used as sighting platforms. In 6 of these boats, the fishermen were formed to collect information on cetacean sightings. 107 opportunistic sightings were obtained in 2005 identifying 6 species: fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) 15, (*Balaenoptera sp.*) 20, striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) 18, common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) 30, long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*) 10, bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) 5, killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) 9.

## CANARY ISLANDS

**SECAC:** Data on opportunistic sightings registered by skippers of fishing ships, and whale-watching boats have being collected in La Gomera Island since the end of 2004, using a specifically design sighting sheet.

## 2.2 Analyses/development of techniques

## SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**ALNITAK:** Model-based abundance estimates for bottlenose and common dolphins were obtained in the Alborán Sea and adjacent Gulf of Vera, using spatial analysis. Photo-identification is also used as a means of tracking groups and individuals, both spatially and temporally, of the most common species. Data on oceanographic variables, skin samples for genetics and acoustic recordings are also collected.

**CIRCE:** Mark and recapture models based on photo-identification have been carried out for the different species present in the Strait of Gibraltar and Gulf of Cadiz.

**UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA:** Shipboard surveys were conducted to collect data on diving behaviour in order to correct the absolute abundance estimations made for this area in previous years. On the other hand, photo-identification techniques are also conducted for bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin and common dolphin in order to track groups and individuals spatially.

**DGP-BALEARS:** Photo-identification is used to estimate abundance and social structure of bottlenose dolphin. Data on oceanographic and fishing variables, skin and bubbler sample for genetics and isotopes analysis, and acoustic recording (POD) were also registered.

# NORTHERN SPAIN AND BAY OF BISCAY

**EIBE**: Since 2004, in the coast of Gipuzkoa, the south eastern part of the Bay of Biscay, scientific studies on cetaceans have been developed to evaluate the interest of the area for the different cetacean species. As a first step a research was made to define the spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the area. A total of 1766,34 miles have been sailed with correct effort conditions between April 2004 and October 2005. All these transects were made on board of a 12 metres long boat, covering 1.524,45 Km<sup>2</sup> Seven different species were encountered with a total of 100 sightings. The distribution of the species with respect to depth was examined. Further work is being carried out, through photo-identification, to apply mark-recapture models and to analyse the social structure. Habitat use and spatial-temporal analysis regarding distribution of the animals are also being analysed.

A study was developed to determine the populations in the Bay of Biscay and south of Grand Sole. In 2003 started a research program (summers 2003-2005) to evaluate the use of the Basque Country fishing boats to identify hot spots of cetaceans in these waters. 8269,43 nautical miles were sailed with adequate sighting effort, (5303 nautical miles in 2005) covering an area of 44.240,227 square nautical miles. A total of 280 sightings identifying 12 species were made (95 sightings in 2005). Habitat use and spatial-temporal analysis regarding distribution of the animals are also being analysed.

**RUANO A. (ASTURIAS):** A two stages project is being carried out. The first stage was developed during 2004, has been designed and implemented through a research campaign in the Central and West area of Asturias Region, using a motor sailing vessel on a set of transects. Studies have been carried out in the continental shelf, within a distance of 12 nm, enlarged to the Avilés Canyon. A collection of reference sources on strandings and occasional sightings along the coast since 1985 were also made. In the second stage (2005) samples have been collected in the East area of Asturias Region. The same methodology as in 2004, was used, covering the continental shelf, within a distance of 12 nm, and also to the Lastres and Ribadesella Canyons. The total estimated covered area in the project is  $3.387 \text{ km}^2$ .

## **CANARY ISLANDS**

ULL: An analysis was made of the relative abundance of sightings from a land station.

**SECAC:** Photo-identification is used to estimate the relative abundance, movement and social structure of different species: *Tursiops truncatus, Globicephala macrorhynchus, Grampus griseus, Steno bredanensis, Physeter macrocephalus, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera edeni* and Ziphiidae family. Habitat use and spatial-temporal analysis regarding distribution of the animals, surface and diving behaviour (TDR's) have also been carried out. Data on oceanographic variables and skin samples for genetics are also collected.

#### 3. Marking data

#### 3.1 Field work 3.1.1 NATURAL MARKING DATA

Species	Feature	Area/stock	Calendar year/season/ no. photographed	Catalogued (Y/N)	Catalogue total	Contact person/insititute
		Alboran Sea	2005/+2000	Ν		A. Cañadas/ALNITAK
		Bay of Biscay	2003-2005 /all season	Ν	150	J. Salazar/EIBE
Common dolphin	Dorsal fin	Asturias	2005/ summer/143	Y		A. Ruano
Short-finned	Dorsal fin	Bay of Biscay	2005 /summer/	Y	10	J. Salazar/EIBE
pilot whale	Dorour mi	Canary Islands	1999-2006 / 10,100	Y	854	V. Martín/SECAC
		Gibraltar Straits	1998-2006/+25,000	Y	251	Ph. Verborgh/CIRCE
Long-finned pilot whale	Dorsal fin	Alboran Sea	2005/+800	Ν		A. Cañadas/ALNITAK
		Bay of Biscay	2005 /all season	Y	100+	J. Salazar/EIBE
		Bay of Biscay	2005/all seasons/177	Y	46	J. A. Vázquez/AMBAR
Northern bottlenose whale	Dorsal fin	Bay of Biscay	2005/all season	N	2	J. Salazar/EIBE
		Gibraltar Straits	1998-2006/+2,000	Y	21	R. de Stephanis/CIRCE
Sperm whale	Flukes	Balearic Islands	2005/+100	Ν		L. Rendell/SMRU
		Bay of Biscay	2005 /summer	Y	2	E. Marcos/EIBE
Striped dolphin	Dorsal fin	Bay of Biscay	2005 /all season	Ν	75+	J. Salazar/EIBE
		Asturias	2005/summer/3	Y		A. Ruano
		Valencia	2005-2006/ all seasons	Y		J. A. Raga/UV
	Dorsal fin	Alboran Sea	2005/+1,500	Ν		A.Cañadas/ALNITAK
		Gulf of Cadiz	2001-2006/3674	Y	70	S. Perez/CIRCE
		Gibraltar Straits	1998-2006/+10,000	Y	267	S. Perez/CIRCE
		Bay of Biscay	2005/all seasons/1,376	Y	225	J.A. Vázquez/AMBAR
		Bay of Biscay	2005 /all season	Y	180	E. Marcos/EIBE
Bottlenose dolphin		Balearic Islands	2003-2005/all season/ 118	Y	165	T. Brotons/DGP- BALEARS
		Asturias	2005/summer/200	Y		A. Ruano
		Canary Islands	2004-2006/968	Y	300	V. Marín/SECAC
Risso's dolphin	Dorsal fin/body	Canary Islands	1999-2005	Y	90	V. Martin/SECAC
Rough-toothed dolphin	Dorsal Fin	Canary Islands	1999-2006	Y	300	V. Martin/SECAC
Killer Whales	Dorsal fin and saddle patch	Gibraltar Straits	1998-2006/+8,000	Y	32	R. de Stephanis/CIRCE
		Bay of Biscay	2005 /all season	Ν	8	J. Salazar/EIBE
		Bay of Biscay	2005/all season /181	Ν	34	J.A. Vázquez/AMBAR
Cuvier's beaked		Bay of Biscay	2005/summer/	Y	3	J. Salazar/EIBE
whale	Dorsal fin/body	Valencia	2005/all seasons	Ν		J. A. Raga/UV
		Canary Islands	2003-2006	Y	40	ULL
Blainville´s	Dorsal fin/hody	Canary Islands	2003-2006	Y	55	ULL
beaked whale			2004-2005/74	Y	15	V. Martín/SECAC
Fin whale	Dorsal fin/body	Bay of Biscay	2005/summer	Y	3	J. Salazar/EIBE

## 3.1.2. ARTIFICIAL MARKING DATA CANARY ISLANDS

ULL: We use archival DTags that store data, which are downloaded once the instrument is recovered.

Species	Tag type	No. successfully deployed	Maximum time transmitting	Contact person/institute
Blainville's beaked whale	DTag	4	17.4	ULL: Natacha Aguilar WHOI: Mark Johnson

3.2 Analyses/development of techniques

# CANARY ISLANDS

ULL: Capture-recapture analysis of photo-ID data have been carried out. An analysis of deep diving behaviour of Cuvier's, Blainville's beaked whales and short finned pilot whales based on DTAG data from Ligurian Sea, collected in a collaborative effort in 2003, has been made. Also with this technique the impact of shipping noise on Cuvier's beaked whales was investigated. An analysis of deep diving and foraging strategies in beaked whales and a comparison on the use of deep water habitat with the short finned pilot whale was carried out. Analysis of the use of biosonar by Blainville's beaked whales and studies of the field metabolic rate of four species of deep diving cetacean were also made.

# 4. Tissue/biological samples collected

4.1 Biopsy samples

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season no. collected	Archived (Y/N)	No. analysed	Total holdings	Contact person/institute
	Gibraltar Straits	2005-2006/3	Y	3	3	R. de Stephanis
Sperm whale	Canary Islands	2005 /1	Y	1		V. Martin/SECAC
	Spanish Mediterranean	10 (skin swabbing)	Y			A. Cañadas/Alnitak
Common dolphin	Canary Islands	2005 /1	Y		1	V. Martin/SECAC
	Spanish Mediterranean	2005/16	Y	16		S. García/SEC
Bottlenose	Balearic Islands	2005/1	Y	1		T. Brotons/DGP-BALEARS
dolphin	Gibraltar Straits	2005-2006/40	Y	40	40	R. de Stephanis
	Canary Islands	2005 /9	Y	9		V. Martín/SECAC
Long-finned pilot whales	Gibraltar Straits	2005-2006/6	Y	6	6	R. de Stephanis
Short-finned pilot whale	Canary Islands	2005 /14	Y		14	V. Martin/SECAC
Risso's dolphin	Canary Islands	2005 /1	Y		1	V. Martin / SECAC
Rough-toothed dolphin	Canary Islands	2005 /5	Y		5	V. Martin/SECAC
Atlantic spotted dolphin	Canary Islands	2005 /17	Y	17		V. Martin/SECAC
Striped dolphin	Canary Islands	2005 /1	Y		1	V. Martin/SECAC

## Previous years

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season no. collected	Archived (Y/N)	No. analysed	Total holdings	Contact person/institute
Bottlenose dolphin	Canary Islands	2004 /11	Y	11		S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
	Canary Islands	1999 -2003 /48	Y	38		S. Hildebrandt/SECAC

Short-finned pilot	Canary Islands	1999-2000 /29	Y	29	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
whale	Canary Islands	2004/20	Y	20	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Risso's dolphin	Canary Islands	20004 /1	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
		1999-2000/5	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Blainville's beaked whale	Canary Islands	2004/1	Y	1	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Atlantic spotted dolphin	Canary Islands	2004/7	Y	5	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Rough-toothed dolphin	Canary Islands	2004/4	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
	Canary Islands	1999-2000/9	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Bryde's whale	Canary Islands	1999/8	Y	8	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Common dolphin	Canary Islands	1999-2003/43	Y	20	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Sperm whale	Canary Islands	2000/2	Y	2	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Striped dolphin	Canary Islands	1999-2000/23	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Gervais' beaked whale	Canary Islands	1999/1	Y	1	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
False killer whale	Canary Islands	1999/3	Y	0	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC
Atlantic spotted dolphin	Canary Islands	1999-2003/188	Y	26	S. Hildebrandt/SECAC

# 4.2 Samples from directed catches or bycatches

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season total	Archived (Y/N)	Tissue type(s)*	Contact person/institute
Bottlenose dolphin	Balearic Islands	2005/2	Y	Skin, blubber	Txema Brotons/DGP- BALEARS
Long-finned pilot whale	N Atlantic	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle	S. Lens/IEO

# 4.3 Samples from stranded animals

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season total	Archived (Y/N)	Tissue type(s)*	Contact person/institute
	Valencia	2005/12	Y		J. A. Raga/UV
	Basque Country	2005/1	Ν		P. Cermeño/AMBAR
Unidentified dolphin	Almería	2005/13	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle, teeth	PROMAR
	Canary Islands	2005/2	Y	Skin, blubber and muscle	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Fin whale	Valencia	2005/1	Y		J. A. Raga/ UV
	Basque Country	2005/1	Ν		P. Cermeño / AMBAR
		2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Short-finned pilot	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Skin, skeleton	M. Carrillo/TC
whate		2005/1	Y	Skin	M. Carrillo/TC
		2005/1	Y	Skin	M. Carrillo/TC
Long-finned pilot whale	Almería	2005/2	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle	PROMAR
Unidentified pilot whale	Almería	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle	PROMAR
Risso's dolphin	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Skin, muscle, lung, liver, kidney	A. Fernández/ULPGC
		2005/1	Y	Stomach, Skin	M. Carrillo/TC

	Valencia	2005/1	Y		L A Raga/UV
		2005/1	1		DDOL(1D
	Almería	2005/1			PROMAR
Pygmy sperm whale	Basque Country	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy, skin and skull	P. Cermeño / AMBAR
	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Fraser's dolphin	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Blainville's beaked whale	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Sperm whale	Canary Island	2005/1	Y	Stomach, Skeen	M. Carrillo/TC
Sperin whate		2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
	Almería	2005/1			PROMAR
	Canary Islands	2005/6	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
		2005/1	Y	Stomach	M. Carrillo/TC
Striped dolphin	Valencia	2005/7	Y	Complete necropsy, measurements, skin, teeth	J. A. Raga/ UV
	South Spain	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	J. L. Mons/ CREMA
	Basque Country	2005/2	Y/N	Complete necropsy	P. Cermeño / AMBAR
	Almería	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle, teeth	PROMAR
Success distants	Canary Islands	2005/3	Y Complete necropsy		A. Fernández/ULPGC
Spotted dolphin		2005/1	Y	Stomach	M. Carrillo/TC
	Canary Islands	2005/1	Y	Skin	M. Carrillo/TC
	Canary Islands	2005/5	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
		2005/1	Y	Skin	M. Carrillo/TC
Bottlenose dolphin	Valencia	2005/5	Y	Complete necropsy	J. A. Raga/ UV
	Basque Country	2005/3	Y	Complete necropsy, skin	P. Cermeño / AMBAR
	Almería	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle	PROMAR
	Almería	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle,	PROMAR
Common dolphin	South Spain	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	J. L. Mons/ CREMA
Common dolphin	Galicia	2005/2	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle, teeth	S. Lens/IEO
	Basque Country	2005/1	Y	Complete necropsy	P. Cermeño / AMBAR
	Canary Islands	2005/2	Y	Complete necropsy	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Cuvier's beaked whale	Valencia	2005/1	Y	Parasites, skin, muscle	J. A. Raga/UV
	Almería	2005/1	Y	Skin, blubber, muscle	F. Toledano/PROMAR

**UV:** Data on parasites and causes of death have been collected for all the species listed in the table as 'Complete necropsy'. Teeth and gonads were also collected to estimate the age and reproductive status using standard techniques. Stomach contents have been analysed for the analysis of the diet. Other samples are taken and conserved in biological bank of samples for later studies. Animals with no samples collected have been removed by the beach cleaner service due to their high degree of decomposition.

#### 4.4 Analyses/development of techniques

# SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**ALNITAK/SEC**: Biopsy samples from bottlenose dolphins have been collected in 2005 in order to perform stable isotopes and genetic analysis. The study on stable isotopes is being carried out in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Madrid, and the study on genetics with the University of Durham (UK).

**DGP-BALEARS**: Biopsy sample from *Tursiops truncatus* have been collected in 2005 in order to perform stable isotopes and genetic analysis. This study is being carried out in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Madrid.

# **CANARY ISLANDS**

**TC:** Stomach contents have been taken for diet studies. This study is being carried out in collaboration with the Aberdeen University. Osteology studies in Canary cetaceans to describe variations among different species in cranial morphology and measurements are carried out to study subspecfic differences in the skull, analysis of teeth (in collaboration with the University of Aberdeen) and bone densitometry (TAC in humerus in collaboration with the ULPGC and the Negrín Hospital).

**ULPGC:** The Unit of Histology and Pathology, Institute for Animal Health, School of Veterinary carry out a systematic study to determine the pathology and the possible cause/s of the stranding and death of the stranded cetaceans in the Canary Islands. Histopathological, immunohistochemical, microbiological, parasitological and toxicological studies are performed. Special emphasis is focused on anthropogenic effects on the lesions found in stranded animals (collisions, fishing interaction, military naval exercises and anthropogenic contaminants.).

**SECAC:** Genetic analysis has been carried out from biopsy samples of different cetacean species. The samples from *Tursiops truncatus, Globicephala macrorhynchus, Physeter macrocephalus,* and *Stenella frontalis,* have been used also for comparison with cetacean populations from Archipelago of Azores and Madeira (Interreg IIIB project, MACETUS, 2003-2005). Stomach contents have been collected from stranded animals. Diet analysis includes identification of fish and cephalopod remains, count and measurement of "hard parts" (fish otoliths and cephalopod mandibles), and estimation of original prey size using published regressions.

## **NORTHERN SPAIN AND BAY OF BISCAY**

**AMBAR**: Stomach contents have been preserved in order to analyze diets from the different species: Common dolphins (1), pygmy sperm whale (1), bottlenose dolphins (2), and striped dolphins (1). Teeth will be analyzed to estimate the age, using standard techniques. Skin samples have been collected for bottlenose dolphin (3), common dolphin (1), pygmy sperm whale (1) for future genetic analysis. Standard procedures (histology) for identifying possible pathology have been applied to organ samples. Also pollution samples were taken: pygmy sperm whale (1), bottlenose dolphin (2), common dolphin (1), striped dolphin (1).

## 5. Pollution studies

## SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**PROMAR:** Analysis are carried out to determine contaminant levels in samples from cetaceans stranded in the coast of Almería in 2005.

## NORTHERN SPAIN AND BAY OF BISCAY

**AMBAR:** Pollution samples were taken in 1 striped dolphin, 1 pygmy sperm whale, 2 bottlenose dolphin, 1 common dolphin during this year. Samples of skin, bubbler, kidneys and liver were frozen.

# MEDITERRANEAN AND N. ATLANTIC

**GRUMM-University of Barcelona**: Studies on pollution monitoring and effects, particularly focusing on organochlorine compounds, were conducted on: I) *Stenella coeruleoalba, Tursiops truncatus* and *Delphinus delphis* from Mediterranean and North Atlantic waters; ii) *Tursiops truncatus* from Sarasota (in collaboration with the Chicago Zoological Society and Alterra-Marine and Coastal Zone Research); iv) *Phocoena phocoena* from SW Greenland (in collaboration with the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources and Age Dynamics); and v) *Phocoena phocoena* from the Bay of Fundy (in collaboration with Duke University and Alterra-Marine and Coastal Zone Research). Special attention has been paid to the validation of the use of retinoids as biomarkers of pollutant exposure in odontocetes. Some of these studies were carried out under the umbrella of the IWC Pollution 2000+ project.

## **CANARY ISLANDS**

**ULPGC**: samples of blubber, muscle, lung, liver, kidney and brain are taken of every stranded animal available, in order to perform analysis of PCBs, organic chlorines and heavy metals.

#### 6. Statistics for large cetaceans

6.1 Direct catches (commercial, aboriginal and scientific permits) for the calendar year 2006. Not applicable.

6.2 Non-natural mortality for the calendar year 2006

Species	Area/stock	Males	Females	Total	Cause	Methodology
Minke whale	South Spain	1	1	4	Fishing interaction	Post mortem
Fin whale	South Spain		1	1	Fishing interaction	Post mortem
Sperm whale	Canary Islands	1		1	Collisions with ships	Post mortem

# 6.2.1 STRANDINGS OR DEAD WHALES ENCOUNTERED AT SEA CANARY ISLANDS

**ULPGC/TC/SECAC**: Two dead and advanced decomposed strandings caused by possible collisions of a juvenile female of fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), a male calf of sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) most probably due to collisions with High Speed Ferry; a moderate decomposed stranding of a juvenile female of sperm whale killed by a collision most probably associated with a Large Cargo.

Whale species	Sex	Location	Cause of death	Det.	Source or contact institution, contact name and telephone and/or e-mail
Fin whale	F	Canary Islands	U	U	
Fin whale	F	Canary Islands	Collision	V	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Sperm whale	М	Tenerife, Canary Island	Collision	V	M. Carrillo/TC
Sperm whale	F	Canary Islands	Collision	N	A. Fernández/ULPGC
Sperm whale	М	Canary Islands	U	U	
Sperm whale	U	Canary Islands	U	U	
Balaenopteridae	U	Canary Islands	U	U	
Fin whale	U	Valencia	U	V*	J. A. Raga/ UV
* Comments: High	degree o	f decomposition. Found in the	port of Valencia.	1	

## 6.3 Earlier years' statistics

**GRUMM**: Logbooks (n=317) from whaling vessels operating in the North Atlantic during the 19<sup>th</sup> century were examined to determine the extent and mode of operation of the fishery in the grounds of the Straits of Gibraltar. At least 40 whaling vessels were identified as having frequented the area. European and American vessels had distinct patterns of operation: the former visited the grounds from 1820 to 1865 and tended to cross them rapidly (mean=5,1 days of permanence), producing negligible catches, while the latter appear to have discovered the grounds by the mid-1800s and frequented them from 1862 to 1889, remaining there for comparatively much longer periods (mean=74,9 days of permanence). In all cases the main target was the sperm whale. After correcting for struck but lost whales, and for "gammed" vessels, total removals from the sperm whale population were estimated at 237 over the period 1862-1889; this figure should be considered a lower bound of true takes and is in fact only a small fraction of the catches on these grounds during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7. Statistics for small cetaceans

7.1 Direct catches (commercial, aboriginal and scientific permits) for the calendar year 2006 Not applicable.

## 7.2 Non-natural mortality for the calendar year 2006

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Species	Sex	Location	Cause of death	Det.	Source or contact institution, contact name and telephone and/or e-mail
Short-finned pilot whale	М	Tenerife, Canary Islands	Collision	V	M. Carrillo/TC

# **7.2.2 OBSERVED OR REPORTED SHIP STRIKES** None

Species	Sex	Date	Location	Fate	Targeted fish species	Gear	How observed?	Source or contact
Striped dolphin (n=1)			Canary Islands	D				
Striped dolphin (n=6)			South Spain	D				
Common dolphin (n=5)			South Spain	D				
Common dolphin (n=3)			ICES area IXa	D	Horse mackerel	Trawl	Onboard observer	S. Lens/IEO
Atlantic Spotted dolphin (n=1)			Canary Islands	D				M. Carrillo/TC
Spotted dolphin (n=1)			Canary Islands	D				
Harbour porpoise (n=2)			South Spain	D				
Bottlenose dolphin (n=2)			Balearic Islands	D		Trammel net		
Bottlenose dolphin (n=1)			South Spain	D				
Bottlenose dolphin (n=2)			ICES area VIIIc	D	Horse mackerel	Trawl	Onboard bserver	S. Lens/IEO
Unidentified dolphin (n=3)			South Spain	D				
Long-finned pilot whale (n=1)			South Spain	D				
Long-finned pilot whale (n=1)			Hatton Bank	D		Trawl	Onboard observer	S. Lens/IEO
Short-finned pilot whale			North Pacific	D		Experim. longline	Onboard observer	S. Lens/IEO

#### 7.3.3 FISHERY BYCATCH

#### 8. Strandings

Several stranding networks and organizations collect information on strandings along the Spanish coasts: CRAMM in Cataluña (North-East Spain), CREMA in Andalucía (South Spain), GRAMPUS – SECEM and OCEANIDE in the Gulf of Cádiz (South Spain), PROMAR in the coasts of Almería (South Spain), GRAMM in the coast of Melilla (Noth Africa), UV in the coasts of Valencia (eastern Spain), CERCAM in the Balearic Islands (eastern Spain), AMBAR in the Basque Country (North Spain), CEPESMA in the coast of Asturias (North Spain), IEO and CEMMA in Galicia (North Spain), Fundación Marineland (FUN. MAR) in the Balearic Islands and SECAC, TC and ULPGC in the Canary Islands.

#### 9. Other studies and analyses

**IEO:** Incidental catches of cetaceans were monitored with observers onboard in different local and long distance fisheries. The number of sets observed in the different commercial fisheries is: trawl SW Atlantic: 661 hauls, trawl NAFO Area: 1,476 hauls, trawl Svalbard: 128 hauls, trawl Hatton Bank: 388 hauls, trawl Reikjanes: 259 hauls, trawl ICES areas VIIIb and IXa: 12 hauls, trawl ICES areas VI and VII: 120 hauls. Atlantic swordfish longline: 178 sets, Pacific swordfish longline: 90 sets. Observers collected information in several experimental fisheries: Pacific longline: 341 sets, Atlantic longline: 348 sets, South Atlantic traps: 326 sets, Atlantic trawl: 370 hauls.

#### SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN

**GRUMM**: Studies on population genetics were carried on: i) Mediterranean and Atlantic populations of *Tursiops truncatus* (in collaboration with the University of Durham); ii) Mediterranean and Mauritanian population of *Delphinus spp*. (in collaboration with the University of Durham); Mediterranean and Atlantic

populations of *Balaenoptera physalus* (in collaboration with the University of California at Berkeley). Studies on isotopic signature were carried out on: I) Mediterranean and Atlantic populations of *Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis* and *Stenella coeruleoalba*; North Atlantic population of *Physeter macrocephalus* (in collaboration with the Copenhagen Zoologisk Museum and Age Dynamics).

**ALNITAK**: Since July 2002, ALNITAK is participating in a European Commission funded Life project entitled "Conservation of cetaceans and turtles in Murcia and Andalucía" (LIFE02NAT/E/8610), which will run until July 2006. Within this project, ALNITAK co-ordinates the monitoring actions, including model-based abundance estimates for bottlenose dolphins and other cetacean species, and the development of a conservation plan for bottlenose dolphins and a long-term monitoring programme.

**SEC**: The Spanish Cetacean Society initiated a Life Nature project (LIFE02NAT/E/8610: "Conservation of Cetaceans and Turtles in Andalucía and Murcia") in 2002 (finishing in 2006). This project includes the development of a monitoring plan for the species (harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin and loggerhead turtle), the development of management plans for the areas, and public awareness. The monitoring program is carried out in collaboration with ALNITAK, CIRCÉ and ANSE.

## CANARY ISLANDS

**ULPGC:** Department of Anatomic Pathology. This group has been carried out a systematic study with the following aims. To determine the pathology and the possible cause/s of the stranding and death of the stranded cetaceans in the Canary Islands. Around 30-40 necropsies are performed every year and the corresponding pathological, microbiological, parasitological and toxicological, etc. studies are also carried out. Special emphasis is focused on anthropogenic effects on the lesions found in stranded animals (collisions, fishing interaction, acoustic trauma, etc.).

**TC:** Since 2004, a member of Tenerife Conservación (TC) is development a thesis project about the Osteology of cetaceans in Canary Island, with the direction of the Institute of Animal Health, Faculty of Veterinary, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

**ULL:** Interactions of *Tursiops truncatus* with local fisheries; and interactions of *Tursiops truncatus* with fish farming activities.

**SECAC:** Since June 2004, SECAC is conducting a Life project entitled "*Tursiops truncatus* and *Caretta caretta* in La Gomera" (LIFE03NAT/E/000062), which will run until October 2006. SECAC has been conducting a Interreg III-B project in the Archipelagos of Madeira and Azores in order to study the population structure, distribution, movements, and habitat use of sperm whale, short-finned pilot whale, bottlenose dolphin and Atlantic spotted dolphin. This project has been using techniques such as photo-identification, biopsies and VHF/TDR's transmitters as main methodology. SECAC has been conducting studies (CETOC survey) on the possible Canary Islands endemic character of the oceanic form of Atlantic spotted dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, short-finned pilot whales, Risso's dolphin and beaked whales. On April 2005, opened the *Museo de Cetáceos de Canarias (MCC)*, the first museum of cetaceans of the Canary Islands, in Puerto Calero harbour. The entire project and its realization have been conducted by SECAC.

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#### APPENDIX: ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS AND CONTACT DETAILS

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