# Italy. Progress report on cetacean research, January 2009 to December 2009, with statistical data for the *calendar year* 2008

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#### 1. SPECIES AND STOCKS STUDIED

IWC common name	IWC recommended scientific	Area/stock(s)	Items referred to
Fin Whale	Balaentptera physalus	Mediterranean Sea, Alboran Sea, Corsica Sea, Ligurian Sea, Messina Strait, Pelagie Archipelago, Pelagos Sanctuary, Sardinian Channel, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tuscan Archipelago, Versilia Coastline	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.1, 4.3, 6.3.1, 9, 1, 11.2
Sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Mediterranean Sea, Aeolian archipelago, Alboran Sea, Ligurian Sea, Messina Strait, North-eastern coast of Sardinia, Pelagos Sanctuary, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tuscan Archipelago	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.1, 4.3, 6.3.1, 8, 9, 11, 11.2
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ziphius cavirostris	Alboran Sea, Ligurian Sea, Pelagos Sanctuary, Tyrrhenian Sea	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.3, 8, 9, 11
Pilot whale	Globicephala melas	Alboran Sea, Ligurian Sea, Pelagos Sanctuary, Tyrrhenian Sea	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.1, 9, 11
Risso's Dolphin	Grampus griseus	Alboran Sea, Corsica Sea, Ligurian Sea, Pelagos Sanctuary, Sardinian Channel, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tuscan Archipelago	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 3.2, 4.1, 9, 11, 11.2
Common bottlenose dolphin	ommon bottlenose olphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> <i>Mediterranean Sea, Amvrakikos</i> Gulf, Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece, Gulf of Corinth, Ligurian Sea, Messina Strait, North-Est Sardinia, North-eastern Tyrrhenian Sea, Northern Tunisian Coast, NW Greece, North-west Sardinia, Pelagos Sanctuary, Strait of Sicily, Tuscan Archipelago, Tyrrhenian Sea Versilia coastline		2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.3, 8; 9, 10, 11, 11.1, 11.2
Short-beaked common dolphin	Delphinus delphis	Alboran Sea, Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece, Gulf of Corinth, Ligurian Sea, Messina Strait, Northern Tunisian Coast, Pelagie archipelago, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tuscan Archipelago	2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.1, 9, 11, 11.2
Striped dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	Mediterranean Sea, Aeolian archipelago, Alboran Sea, Corsica Sea, Greece, Gulf of Corinth, Ligurian Sea, Messina, Pelagos Sanctuary, Strait Sardinian Channel, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tuscan Archipelago	2.1, 2.1.1; 2.1.2, 2.2, 3.1.1, 4.1, 4.3, 8, 9, 11, 11.2

#### 2. SIGHTINGS DATA

#### 2.1 Field work

2.1.1 Systematic

Target species	Date	Area	No. of sightings	Contact person/institute and references
Fin whale	15-3/5-11	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	3	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	75	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	3	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	23	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	1	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	1-1/12-31	Versilia coastline	0	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	2004 /in progress	Pelagie archipelago – Messina Strait	53	R. Mangano, Aeolian Dolphin Center/NECTON
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	1	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	10	TRI; Panigada et al. 2005, 2006, 2008; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	24	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	4	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
Sperm whale	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	7	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	1	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	7	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	4	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	5	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	1	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	27	TRI; Engelhaupt et al. 2009; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	1	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
Cuvier's beaked whale	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	1	TRI
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	4	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	1	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	0	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	7	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	4	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	3	TRI; Azzellino et al. 2008b

Target species	Date	Area	No. of sightings	Contact person/institute and references
Long-finned pilot whale	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	1	TRI
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	0	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	0	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	5	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
Risso's dolphin	15-3/5-11	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	4	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	3	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	1	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	0	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	1	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	4	TRI; Azzellino et al. 2008a; Gaspari et al. 2007a
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	4	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	2	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
Common bottlenose dolphin	Jan-Dec 2009	Ligurian Sea	18	G. Gnone, M. Bellingeri, F. Fossa /ADG
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	5	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above		Northern Tyrrhenian sea	11	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	7	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	10	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	1-1/12-31	Versilia coastline	26	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	7	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	From 01/06/2009 to 31/09/2009	Lampedusa Island	51	Gabriella La Manna/CTS
As above	From 01/03/2009 to 31/12/2009	La Maddalena Archipelago	17	Gabriella La Manna/CTS
As above	From 20/12/2009 to 31/12/2009	Asinara Island	1	Gabriella La Manna/CTS
As above	15 July- 15 October 2009	Roman coastal waters (including the AMP "Secche di Tor Paterno")	6	Daniela Silvia Pace/Oceanomare
As above	June - September 2009	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	3	TRI; Bearzi et al. 2005, 2008b, in press
As above	May – October 2009	NW Greece, Amvrakikos Gulf	76	TRI; Bearzi et. al. 2008a
As above	April – September2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	25	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy (coastal & pelagic waters, mostly pelagic)	0	TRI

Target species	Date	Area	No. of sightings	Contact person/institute and references
Common bottlenose dolphin	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	7	TRI
As above	January 2009 – November 2009	North-eastern coast of Sardinia (Tyrrhenian Sea)	192 Sightings / 118 days at sea	Bruno Diaz Lopez/BDRI
As above	January 2009 – September 2009	North-western coast of Sardinia (Gulf of Alghero)	24 Sightings / 69 days at sea	Bruno Diaz Lopez & Alberto Addis/BDRI
As above	01/01/09- 31/12/09	Northestern Saridinia	24	fra.magnone@crimm.org/CRiMM onlus a.fozzi@crimm.org/CRiMM onlus
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea adn Thyrennian Sea	6	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	1	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	8	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009
Short-beaked common dolphin	April – September2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	10 (in association with striped dolphin groups)	TRI
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	0	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	1	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	0	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	2	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	June - September 2009	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece (coastal waters of the Inner Ionian Sea archipelago, where the species was once abundant)	0	TRI; Bearzi et. al. 2005, 2008b; in press
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	1	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
Striped dolphin	15-3/5-11	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	11	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
As above	29/05 - 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	28	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	9	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	93	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	117	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	7	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Jan-Dec 2009	Ligurian Sea	6	G. Gnone, M. Bellingeri, F. Fossa/ADG
As above	April – September2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	33	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	175	TRI; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b; Gaspari et al. 2007b
As above	21/07-2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	280	G. Lauriano/ ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Lauriano. 2009.
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	121	A.Moulins/CIMA RF; P.Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and N. Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	114	TRI

**ADG:** Delfini Metropolitani research project. Boat-based random surveys. The study area is located along the Eastern Ligurian coast, between Genoa and La Spezia. The research platforms are two 5,10m long inflatable. Research activity is conducted during the all year, according to weather conditions. In 2009, 50 daily surveys were conducted for a total of 2850 km.

**Battibaleno:** The association Battibaleno has effected  $n^{\circ}$  31 sea expedition for the observation of the present cetacean in the marine protected area of the Pelagos Sanctuary for Mediterranean Marine Mammals , in the

period between 15 March / 5 November 2009. The boat used by Battibaleno is Physalie, a sail boat of 42 feet, especially equipped for the realization of photos, and video recordings. To our recognitions have participated doctors in scientist and researchers, but also students, journalists and impassioned.

**BDRI:** Using study techniques that neither harm nor seriously disturb the animals, BDRI researchers are engaged in the study of bottlenose dolphins, as well as collecting detailed information about their environment. Randomization of the surveys was attempted in order to cover the total study areas although the geographic distribution of effort varied depending on weather conditions. The main objective of these surveys was to continue to study the behaviour, use of habitat and distribution of bottlenose dolphins and correlate their presence, behavioural changes and social organization to the different levels of human activities (gillnet fisheries, trawlers, aquaculture and tourism).

- North-eastern coast of Sardinia (Tyrrhenian Sea): This research project is part of a long term study about the socioecology and behaviour of a Mediterranean resident bottlenose dolphin population since 1991. Data were collected by scientists and volunteers onboard a 5.3m motor-craft and an 11 meters wooden vessel from January to November 2009.
- North-western coast of Sardinia (Gulf of Alghero): This is a new BDRI's research project focuses on photo-identification and population analysis. Data were collected by scientists and volunteers onboard a 6m motor-craft from January to September 2009.

**CE.TU.S.:** the center works all year round (generally February-November) in the water the North Tuscany and during the summer season (June-September) it conducts at the same time studies on all the cetacean species in the Tuscan Archipelago waters. Boat surveys have been taken on calm sea days following standard routes (Beaufort scale 3 or less; constant velocity, n° of observers and weather conditions) and in respect of the terms to minimize the disturbances to the animals.

Versilia Area: During the 2009 Cetus has effected n° 26 sightings of *Tursiops truncatus* for a total of n° 351 sighted animals and an effort of 1476,39 Km.

Tuscan Archipelago Area: Cetus has effected n° 18 sightings for a total of n° 670 animals of six different species with an effort of 742 Km.

**CIMA RF DIBIO Ge:** From January the 29<sup>th</sup> to December the 10<sup>th</sup>, 31 one-day surveys were conducted in Ligurian Sea, aboard a 11m semi-rigid vessel, with an eye height of 4 m above sea level. Transect lines were not determined randomly but according to depths, searching mainly beyond the 1000m isobaths (where Cuvier's beaked whales and fin whale are more likely to be found). Ships' GPS positions were continuously recorded. At least four trained observers participated in the surveys. Most surveys were conducted following an acoustic grid planned to study sperm whale distribution.

From August the 8<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>, 20 one-day survey were conducted in the western Corsica sea, aboard a sailing boat with the collaboration of a French Associaton. This campain has been conducted following the sampling protocol planned for sperm whale (coupling visual survey with acoustic grid ). Ships' GPS positions were continuously recorded. At least four trained observers participated in the surveys.

**ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15:** An aerial survey has been conducted within the borders of the Pelagos Sanctuary in summer 2009; the aim of the study was to provide robust estimates on the cetacean abundances and density for management and conservation requirements.

**ISPRA, NAT-BIO; ALev; DIBIO Ge; UniPi DIBIO; CIMA RF:** Synoptic and systematic surveys from platform of opportunity (ferry) have been held weekly from June to September across all different ecosystems from coastline to deep sea. Dedicated observers followed the distance sampling protocol to collect data along the following 4 trans-regional fixed line transects in Tyrrenian and Ligurian sea: Civitavecchia-G.Aranci (4.266 NM travelled on effort); Livorno-Bastia (1.742 NM travelled on effort); Savona-Bastia (3.893 NM travelled on effort); Nizza-Calvì (2.940 NM travelled on effort). The monitoring programme along these transects started in 2007 recording sightings, environmental parameters and data on nautical traffic.

**OCEANOMARE** - A pilot study on the presence of common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) was conducted in summer 2008-2009 around the "Secche di Tor Paterno" marine protected area (Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy). The MPA "Secche di Tor Paterno" is located about 10 miles south of the habour of Ostia (20 km from Rome) and close to the delta of the Tiber river. In the protected area, heavy impact fisheries, as trawling, are forbidden, but small scale, traditional fisheries are allowed. However, trawling occurs just out of the four yellow buoys that mark the boundary of the protected area. Our preliminary investigations indicate that interactions between trawling boats and common bottlenose dolphins occur in the area. A more systematic study will be initiated in 2010 summer in order to: a) extend the knowledge of the population of common bottlenose dolphin around the "Secche di Tor Paterno", b) develop a regular monitoring systems, c) investigate the animals' status trend in the region and d) assess the impact of human activities on the population.

#### 2.1.2 Opportunistic, platforms of opportunity

Primary species	Area	Data type/method	Collected by	Platform	Location of archive (if applicable)	Contact person/institute and refs
Fin whale	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	Sail boat Visual survey 31 transect line campaigns photo identification	Crew	Sail boat Visual survey transect line campaigns photo identification	Battibaleno	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
As above	Versilia Coastline, Tuscan Archipelago	Distance sampling, Photo-ID, sighting data, behaviour, survey effort	crew	Whalewatching/Resea rch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Pelagos Sanctuary	sightings Distance sampling	R. Canneri; M. M. Zeichen	Research vessel	ISPRA	G. Lauriano/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Canneri et al. 2010
As above	Tuscany area (Ligurian sea)	Random lines coastal line transects	Crew	motor boat Poseidon, sail boat, ferries Olbia- Livorno	ARPAT-Area Mare Livorno	C. Mancusi/ARPAT
As above	Lampedusa island	Survey effort, Photo-ID, Behaviour	Researcher	Research boat	NECTON	A.Celona/NECTON R.Mangano/NECTON F.Macaluso/NECTON
Sperm whale	Tuscan Archipelago	Distance sampling, sighting data, behaviour, survey effort, acoustic records.	Crew	Whalewatching/Resea rch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Pelagos Sanctuary	sightings Distance sampling	R. Canneri	Research vessel	ISPRA	G. Lauriano/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15
As above	Messina Strait, Eolian Archipelago	Line transect/Dista nce sampling Photo-ID	R.Mangano	Research boat	NECTON	A.Celona/NECTON
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
Long Finned Pilot whale	Pelagos Sanctuary	sightings Distance sampling	R. Canneri	Research vessel	ISPRA	G. Lauriano/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15
Risso's dolphin	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Tuscan Archipelago	Distance sampling, Photo-ID, sighting data, behaviour, survey effort, acoustic records.	Crew	Whalewatching/Resea rch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	Sail boat Visual survey 31 transect line campaigns photo identification	Crew	Sail boat Visual survey transect line campaigns photo identification	Battibaleno	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
Common bottlenose dolphin	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Northern Tunisian coast	Random lines	Fishermen	Fisheries boat	FSB	M. AISSI, FSB
As above	northern Adriatic Sea	Sightings	Researcher	Fishing boats with independent observers	ISPRA, CoNISMa	C. Fortuna/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15

Primary species	Area	Data type/method	Collected by	Platform	Location of archive (if applicable)	Contact person/institute and refs
Common bottlenose dolphin	Pelagos Sanctuary	sightings Distance sampling	R. Canneri	Research vessel	ISPRA	G. Lauriano/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15
As above	Versilia Coastline, Tuscan Archipelago	Photo-ID, sighting data, behaviour, acoustic records, survey effort, environmental data	crew	Whalewatching/Resear ch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Tuscany area (south Ligurian sea)	Random lines (bottom trawl hauls); coastal line transects	Crew	Bottom trawler; motor boat Poseidon, sail boat	ARPAT-Area Mare Livorno	C. Mancusi/ARPAT
As above	Lampedusa island Messina Strait Eolian Archipelago	Photo-ID, sighting data, behaviour	Researcher	Research boat	Necton Aeolian Dolphin Center	R. Mangano/AEOLIAN DOLPHIN CENTER A.Celona/ NECTON
Short- beaked common dolphin	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Tuscan Archipelago	Distance sampling, sighting data, behaviour, survey effort, acoustic records.	Crew	Whalewatching/Resear ch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Northern Tunisian coast	Random lines	Fishermen	Fisheries boat	FSB	M. AISSI, FSB
Striped dolphin	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	Sail boat Visual survey 31 transect line campaigns photo identification	Crew	Sail boat Visual survey transect line campaigns photo identification	Battibaleno	Alberto Marco Gattoni/BB
As above	Ligurian Sea	Survey effort; sightings;	Researcher	Whale watching vessel	Acquario di Genova	Guido Gnone/ADG
As above	Tuscan Archipelago	Distance sampling, sighting data, behaviour, survey effort, acoustic records.	Crew	Whalewatching/Resear ch Catamaran	Cetus HQ	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi/Cetus
As above	Pelagos Sanctuary	sightings Distance sampling	R. Canneri; M. M. Zeichen	Research vessel	ISPRA	G. Lauriano/ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; Canneri et al. 2010
As above	Tuscany area (south Ligurian sea)	Random lines (bottom trawl hauls)	Crew	Bottom trawler	ARPAT-Area Mare Livorno	C. Mancusi/ARPAT
As above	Eolian Archipelago	Distance sampling, Behaviour.	Crew	Research boat	Necton	A. Celona/NECTON

**ADG:** Opportunistic observations were collected from motor boat (whalewatching boats) in the Ligurian Sea (Genoa) from 20/02/2009 to 04/09/2009. 39 daily surveys were conducted for a total of about 3400 km.

**ARPAT**: the Marine Sector of ARPAT, thanks to its projects (Marine Costal Monitoring, Monitoring of Large Elasmobranchs Monitoring, Biodiversity Monitoring, Marine Vertabrate Monitoring, Demersal Resorces Monitoring) carried on all over the year, collects opportunistics informations about cetaceans in the Tuscany area. During 2009 sightings data were collected directly by ARPAT researchers that were involved in bottom trawl surveys (MEDITS, CAMPBIOL, DISCARD, etc) or by other colleagues that were working onboard different motor boats (fishing boats, oceanographic vessel of ARPAT "Poseidon", "Blue Dream" of Geopolaris,

etc.). We collected 17 sightings for a total of 66 animals: 4 stripped dolphins, 53 bottlenose dolphins, 5 fin whales, 4 not identified dolphins. Data will be soon shared in the Tuscany Regional Observatory for Cetaceans (ORTC) database. The ORTC project was approvated by Tuscany Region Council the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2007 (AA.VV:, 2997). The Cetacean Observatory represents the contribution of Tuscany Regional Council to a wider international initiative with the contribution of Italy, France and Principality of Monaco: the formerly known "Cetacean Sanctuary". The Tuscany Region is planning a network system among the departments of Universities, the Regional Environmental Protection Agency (ARPAT) and the other institutions or associations in order to coordinate all the activities, both on the coast and in the sea, directed to the study and the observation of marine mammals. In order to constitute a working group with the involvement of all the technical and scientific contributions, a first preliminary meeting was carried the 17<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in Capoliveri (Elba Island) where several institutions gave their contributions. The aim of the meeting was to define the Observatory proposal and its opening to all the public and private bodies involved with biodiversity, sea waters protection and environmental indexes application, through the monitoring of marine mammals: this especially directed to their routes in the Mediterranean Sea, Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas and along the coasts of Tuscany, Sardinia and southern France. First report of the activity of the ORTC (April 2007-May 2008) was published by Tuscany Region Council in May 2008 (AA.VV, 2008). For more detail on the ORTC see the site http://www.regione.toscana.it/ambienteeterritorio/biodiversita/osservatorio/index.html. This activity of ARPAT and the opportunistics infomations collected on cetaceans are also part of the GIONHA (Governance and Integrated Observation of marine Natural Habitat) project. The aim of the project, co-financed by European founds, is to promote of marine natural habitats of the Pelagos Sanctuary protected area, important marine ecosystem caracterized by the presence of cetaceans and to spread environmental sensibility through a partecipant management. See more on the site http://www.arpat.toscana.it/gionha/gionha.

**CE.TU.S**: The research vessel used by CETUS is the "Krill", a 40ft equipped sailing catamaran. The routes are managed with transects in respect of constant values of length, velocity and efforts or with random routes. The boat routes and animal sightings are continuously recorded by GPS disposals. All activities are settled to minimize the disturbance to animals.

**CRiMM:** Boat surveys have been taken on calm sea days following standard routes (Beaufort scale 3 or less). Survey routes are recorded with a GPS and each outing lasted between 3 and 6 hours. Composition of groups is determined by standard photo identification technique. In order to minimize the disturbances, dolphins has never been approached closer than 20-50 metres and females with calves have never been followed longer than 30 minutes.

**FSB-CIMA RF**: During two consecutive years (2008 and 2009), we collected data about cetacean sighting positions from fishing boats. Questionnaires focused primordially cetacean sighting positions and biodiversity characteristics of the area. 20 fishing boats were considered in this investigation according to two main variables: educational profile of fishermen and experience level in identifying cetacean species. Sighting is validated only if the visual detection of a group of cetaceans was recorded at least by two different fishing boats. We collected 24 sightings in 2008 and 30 sightings.

**ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; CoNISMa; CNR-ISMAR, Ancona**: within the BYCATCH III monitoring programme, a total of 196 encounters of bottlenose dolphins were recorded in the northern Adriatic Sea, during opportunistic observations by fishery independent observers on board of pelagic/mid-water pair trawlers.

Target species	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors measured	Contact person/institute; refs
Fin whale	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	Line transect survey or random routes, Distance sampling	Distribution; sighting frequency; Abundance; Habitat use.	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	1-1/12-31	Versilia coastline	Line transect survey or random routes, Distance sampling	Distribution; sighting frequency; Abundance; Habitat use.	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	10/01/09- 15/12/09	Pelagie archipelago – Messina Strait	Line transect survey	Distribution; sighting frequency	A. Celona / NECTON
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Panigada et al. 2005, 2006, 2008; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	Line transect survey	Spatio-temporal distribution; Habitat	A. Moulins, CIMA RF
As above	21/07- 2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	Line transect survey/8846 km	Abundance and density estimates	G. Lauriano, ISPRA;

#### 2.2 Analyses/development of techniques

Target species	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors measured	Contact person/institute; refs
Fin whale	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	Line transect, aerial surveys (8144 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance	TRI
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 – 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
Sperm whale	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	PhotoID, Line transect survey, acoustics	Habitat	P. Tepsich CIMA RF
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	Line transect survey or random routes, Distance sampling	Distribution; sighting frequency; Abundance; Habitat use.	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Engelhaupt et al. 2009; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	Line transect, aerial surveys (8144 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance	TRI
As above	Gen-Dec 2009	Eolian archipelago Messina strait	Photo-ID Line transect survey	Habitat Distribution	A. Celona / NECTON
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 – 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
Cuvier's beaked whale	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	Line transect, aerial surveys (8144 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Azzellino et al. 2008b
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	PhotoID, Line transect survey	Population estimates, Spatio-temporal distribution; Habitat	M. Rosso, CIMA RF
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 – 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
Long-finned pilot whale	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance, behaviour, ecology	TRI

Target	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors	Contact
species	Duit	liitu	ivicinious, chieft	measured	person/institute; refs
Long-finned	29/05 -	Central Tyrrhenian	Fixed line transect; distance	Distribution; relative	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA,
phot whate	27/09	sea	protocols/weekly	with nautical traffic	Marini/AL ev
As above	/			Distribution: relative	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA.
	20/05 -	Northern Tyrrhenian	Fixed line transect; distance	abundance; interaction	NAT-BIO; A.
	23/10	sea	protocols/weekly	with nautical traffic	Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above				Distribution: relative	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA,
	30/05 -	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance	abundance: interaction	NAT-BIO; M.
	27/09		protocols/weekly	with nautical traffic	Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P.
As above					A Arcangeli /ISPRA
As above	6/06 -	Weastern Ligurian	Fixed line transect: distance	Distribution; relative	NAT-BIO <sup>•</sup> M
	13/09	sea	protocols/weekly	abundance; interaction	Wurtz/DIBIO Ge: P.
			Freedown	with nautical traffic	Tepsich/CIMA RF
	May -		Boat surveys photo-	Encounter rate,	TRI: Azzellino et al
Risso's	October	Ligurian Sea. Italy	identification, behavioural	distribution, habitat use,	2008a: Gaspari et al.
dolphin	2009		sampling (4258 km)	abundance, behaviour,	2007a
				Distribution: sighting	
				frequency (820 miles	
		Ligurian e	Sail boat	crossed)	
As above	15-3/5-11	Tyrrhenian Sea,	Line transect survey	Distribution-Sighting	Alberto Marco
		Corsican Sea	photo identification	frequency - behaviour-	Gationi, / BB
		Saruhhan Channer		Presence absence	
				(820 miles crossed)	
As above	( 10/0 0	T 4 1 1	Line transect survey or	Distribution; sighting	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi /
110 00070	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	random routes, Distance	Habitat use	Cetus
	20/01/00		sampning, M-K	Habitat use.	
As above	29/01/09-	Ligurian Sea	PhotoID	Population estimates	M. Rosso, CIMA RF
As above	10/12/07			Distribution: relative	A Arcangeli/ISPR A
As above	29/05 -	Central Tyrrhenian	Fixed line transect; distance	abundance: interaction	NAT-BIO <sup>•</sup> L
	27/09	sea	protocols/weekly	with nautical traffic	Marini/ALev
As above	20/05	Northarn Turrhanian	Fixed line transact: distance	Distribution; relative	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA,
	$\frac{20}{03} = \frac{23}{10}$	sea	protocols/weekly	abundance; interaction	NAT-BIO; A.
	20/10		protocold, weenly	with nautical traffic	Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	20/05		Fixed line transact: distance	Distribution; relative	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA,
	27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	protocols/weekly	abundance; interaction	Wurtz/DIBIO Ge <sup>•</sup> P
	21105		protocols, weekly	with nautical traffic	Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above				Distributions relative	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA,
	6/06 -	Weastern Ligurian	Fixed line transect; distance	abundance: interaction	NAT-BIO; M.
	13/09	sea	protocols/weekly	with nautical traffic	Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P.
				Questie 4-1000 - 10-1	Tepsich/CIMA RF
Common				distribution: sighting	G. Gnone, M.
bottlenose	Jan-Dec	Ligurian Sea	Boat-based random survey;	frequency: encounter	Bellingeri, F. Fossa /
dolphin	2009	8	photo-ID	rates; habitat use;	ADG
-				abundance; home range	
As above			Line transect survey or	Distribution; sighting	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi /
As above	1-1/12-31	Versilia coastline	random routes, M-R.	frequency; Abundance;	Cetus
				Habitat use.	
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archinelago	Line transect survey or	frequency: Abundance:	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi /
	0 10/9 9	ruseun ritempetugo	random routes, M-R.	Habitat use.	Cetus
	01/06/20			Distribution: sighting	
As above	09 -	Lampedusa Island	Sea survey: 58.82 hours	frequency encounter	Gabriella La Manna /
	31/09/20	Lumpedusa Island	Sea survey. 50.02 hours	rate, habitat use.	CTS
	09			,	
A	01/03/20	La Maddalena		Distribution; sighting	Gabriella I a Manna /
As above	31/12/20	Archipelago	Sea survey: 113.31 hours	frequency, encounter	CTS
	09	1 0		rate, habitat use.	
	20/12/20			Distribution: sighting	
As above	09 -	Asinara Island	Sea survey: 10 hours	frequency. encounter	Gabriella La Manna /
	31/12/20		J	rate, habitat use.	CIS
}	09			Distribution: sighting	
As above	Feb-Mar	Lampedusa island	Survey, Photo-ID	frequency encounter	A Celona/ NECTON
	2009	Lumpeausa isiana	Survey, 1 1000 112	rate, habitat use	
			Line transact survey	Distribution; sighting	A. Celona/Necton
As above	Ag-Ott	Eolian Island	random routes Photo_ID	frequency, encounter	R. Mangano/ Aeolian
				rate, habitat use	Dolphin Center

Target species	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors measured	Contact person/institute; refs
Common bottlenose dolphin	10/1/09- 15/12/09	Messina Strait	Boat-based random survey; photo-ID	Distribution; sighting frequency, encounter rate, habitat use	A. Celona/Necton
As above	15 July- 15 October 2009	Tyrrhenian Sea	Random survey	Distribution; sighting frequency; behaviour; interaction with fishery	Daniela Silvia Pace / OCEANOMARE
As above	May - October 2009	NW Greece, Amvrakikos Gulf	Boat surveys, photo- identification (1310 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Bearzi et al. 2008a
As above	June - Septembe r 2009	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (951 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology, interactions with fisheries	TRI; Bearzi et al. 2005, 2008b, in press
As above	April – Septembe r 2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4223 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance, behaviour, ecology	TRI
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	Line transect, aerial surveys, distance sampling (8144 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance	TRI
As above	January 2009 – Novembe r 2009	North-eastern coast of Sardinia (Tyrrhenian Sea)	124 boat surveys and 192 sightings, behavioural sampling and foraging studies, photo-identification and social structure studies, bioacoustics, interaction with human activities, allomaternal cares and mother-infant separations	<ul> <li>Encounter rates, population trends</li> <li>GIS - Distribution, habitat use, site – fidelity and preferences</li> <li>Population estimate (Photo-ID)</li> <li>Association index (HWI, networks)</li> <li>Respiratory patterns and feeding behaviour</li> <li>Individual behaviour</li> <li>Respiratory patterns</li> <li>Underwater behaviour</li> <li>Bycatch and incidental captures</li> <li>Communication</li> <li>Trophic levels</li> <li>Mass balance models</li> </ul>	Diaz Lopez, B./BDRI; Díaz López B., 2009, Díaz López B. & Shirai, J.A.B., 2010, Díaz López B., <i>in</i> <i>press</i> .
As above	January 2009 – Septembe r 2009	North-western coast of Sardinia	69 boat surveys and 24 sightings, distribution and habitat use, photo- identification and social structure studies, site- fidelity	<ul> <li>Encounter rates</li> <li>GIS - Distribution, habitat use, site – fidelity and preferences</li> <li>Population estimate (Photo-ID)</li> <li>Association index (HWI)</li> </ul>	Diaz Lopez, B & Addis, A/BDRI;
As above	01/01/09- 31/12/09	Northestern Saridinia	Line transect survey	Distribution; sighting frequency; groups composition, behaviour	fra.magnone@crimm. org/CRiMM onlus a.fozzi@crimm.org/C RiMM onlus
As above	01/01/09- 28/02/09	Northern Tunisian coast: inshore waters of Bizerte	Random lines	Spatio-temporal distribution, habitat description	M. AISSI, FSB
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 – 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO

Target species	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors measured	Contact person/institute; refs
Common bottlenose dolphin	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
Short-beaked common dolphins	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	Line transect survey or random routes, Distance sampling, M-R	Distribution; sighting frequency; Abundance; Habitat use.	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	10/01/09 15/12/09	Messina Strait – Pelagie archipelago	Line transect survey	Distribution, sighting frequency	A. Celona / NECTON
As above	June - Septembe r 2009	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (951 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Bearzi et. al2005, 2008a, in press
As above	April – Septembe r 2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4223 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 - 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO
As above	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
Striped dolphin	Jan-Dec 2009	Ligurian Sea	Boat-based random survey; photo-ID	Spatio-temporal distribution; sighting frequency; habitat use	G. Gnone, M. Bellingeri, F. Fossa / ADG
As above	15-3/5-11	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	Sail boat Line transect survey photo identification	Distribution; sighting frequency (820 miles crossed) Distribution-Sighting frequency - behaviour- Presence absence (820 miles crossed)	
As above	6-10/9-9	Tuscan Archipelago	Line transect survey or random routes, Distance sampling	Distribution; sighting frequency; Abundance; Habitat use.	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus
As above	10/01/09 15/12/09	Aeolian Archipelago – Messina Strait	Line transect survey	Distribution, sighting frequency	A. Celona / NECTON
As above	April – Septembe r 2009	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4223 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, abundance, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI
As above	May - October 2009	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Boat surveys, photo- identification, behavioural sampling (4258 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, behaviour, ecology	TRI; Azzellino et al. 2008a,b; Gaspari et al. 2007b
As above	January - February 2009	Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy	Line transect, aerial surveys (8144 km)	Encounter rate, distribution, habitat use, abundance	TRI
As above	29/01/09- 10/12/09	Ligurian Sea	Line transect survey	Spatio-temporal distribution; Habitat	A. Moulins, CIMA RF
As above	21/07- 2/08/09	Pelagos Sanctuary	Line transect survey/8846 km	Abundance and density estimates	G. Lauriano, ISPRA;
As above	29/05 – 27/09	Central Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; L. Marini/ALev
As above	20/05 – 23/10	Northern Tyrrhenian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli/ISPRA, NAT-BIO; A. Castelli/UniPi DIBIO

Target species	Date	Area	Methods/effort	Parameters/ factors measured	Contact person/institute; refs
Striped dolphin	30/05 - 27/09	Eastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF
As above	6/06 - 13/09	Weastern Ligurian sea	Fixed line transect; distance protocols/weekly	Distribution; relative abundance; interaction with nautical traffic	A. Arcangeli /ISPRA, NAT-BIO; M. Wurtz/DIBIO Ge; P. Tepsich/CIMA RF

**ADG:** Delfini Metropolitani is a research project mainly focused on the bottlenose dolphin habits: habitat use, home range analysis, abundance estimate, interactions with human activity (fishing, trawling, sea traffic). We use photo-ID technique for abundance estimate, home range analysis and social structure analysis. We use ArcGIS 9.3 as a software tool for spatial analysis.

BDRI: -Mark-recapture techniques: photo-identification catalogue (NE coast Sardinia since 1999, NW coast Sardinia since 2008) and population estimates, Mantel test and network diagrams to study social structure and sex ratio.

-Geographical Information System: spatial analyses, use of habitat and site fidelity

-Use and development of Open source software in dolphins research (Photo-ID and bioacoustical analyses) -Bioacoustics: Acoustical repertorie and communication use, noise pollution analyses

-Use of GLMM (General linear mixed models) as a method to analyse dolphins behaviour and mass-balance models to explain dolphins presence and distribution

#### **CETUS:**

- Mark-recapture techniques: photo-id catalogues (since 1999) and population estimates (abundance, • density, frequency, social structures). Ecological Index (ER, RAI, Natality, Recruitments, etc). Distance Sampling.
- Geographical Information System: spatial analyses and site fidelity. CMP.
- Study of the environmental variables to understand the distribution and presence of the animals (statistical tests, GLM, etc).
- Behavior analyses. Bioacoustics recordings.

CIMA RF, DIBIO Ge: All data collected by the CIMA RF and DIBIOGE were used for the analysis. Environmental parameters are correlated to define the physical oceanographic indicators that may indicate the cetacean habitats. Results are used to construct an multivariate predictive model of distribution.

FSB- CIMA RF: Due to the lack of accurate scientific information about cetacean distribution in this area, this work gives a preliminary idea about common bottlenose dolphin in this area. In 2008, from September to November, we collected 12 sightings of bottlenose dolphins. Data were analyzed in order to describe group size and group composition, habitat and distribution.

ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15: Analysis of the summer aerial survey have been performed by the software Distance 5 using both conventional (CDS) and multi covariate distance sampling methods (MCDS); Akaike's information criteria was then used to choose amongst the detection function models.

ISPRA, NAT-BIO; ALev; DIBIO Ge; UniPi DIBIO; CIMA RF: Data on relative abundance are analysed using a single transect as a statistical unit; after testing for independency of the dataset, ER is measured as number of sightings per hour and per Nautical Mile on effort in good weather condition, data are compared with parametric and non-parametric tests; geographical data are analysed with GIS program performing the non parametric Kernel analysis, after testing for independency of the dataset, to map preferential areas of species presence. To verify potential relationship with naval traffic (ship >5m), a preliminary study on ship amount, in presence and in absence of cetacean, is also undertaken. Trends, occupancy, correlation with environmental parameters and modelling are performed.

TRI: Analysis of the winter aerial survey have been performed by the software Distance 5.0 using both conventional (CDS) and multi covariate distance sampling methods (MCDS); Akaike's information criteria was then used to choose amongst the detection function models. Estimates for striped dolphins only were provided.

#### **3. MARKING DATA**

#### 3.1 Field work

3.1.1 Natural marking data

Species	Feature	Area/stock	No. photo- id'd	Catalogue (Y/N)	Catalogue total	Contact person/institute; refs	
Fin whale	Permanent mark dorsal fin	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	5	Y	15	Alberto Marco Gattoni, / BB	
As above	Dorsal fin, blaze/chevr on, scars	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Analysis in progress	Y	431	TRI	
Sperm whale	Flukes	Ligurian Sea, Italy	43	Y	85	TRI	
As above	Flanks and Fluke	Ligurian Sea	Na	Y	na	M. Rosso, CIMA RF	
Cuvier's beaked whale	Flanks	Ligurian Sea	Na	Y	115	M. Rosso, CIMA RF	
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	4	Y	46	TRI	
Long-finned pilot whale	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	Analysis in progress	Y	Analysis in progress	TRI	
Risso's dolphin	Dorsal fin, body scars	Ligurian Sea, Italy	42	Y	347	TRI	
As above	Permanent mark Dorsal fin	Ligurian e Tyrrhenian Sea, Corsican Sea Sardinian Channel	9	Y	53	Alberto Marco Gattoni, / BB	
As above	Dorsal fin	Tuscan Archipelago.	5	Y	26	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus	
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea	na	Y	85	M. Rosso, CIMA RF	
Common bottlenose dolphin	Dorsal fin	Tyrrhenian Sea	12	Y	12	Daniela Silvia Pace / OCEANOMARE	
As above	Dorsal fin	Versilia coastline.	16	Y	152	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus	
As above	Dorsal fin	Tuscan Archipelago.	6	Y	49	S. Nuti, D. Bedocchi / Cetus	
As above	Dorsal fin	Strait of Sicily(Lampedusa Island)	51	Y	224	Gabriella La Manna / CTS	
As above	Dorsal fin	Archipelago of La Maddalena (Sardinia)	10	Y	10	Gabriella La Manna / CTS	
As above	Dorsal fin	Asinara Island (Sardinia)	0	Y	0	Gabriella La Manna / CTS	
As above	Dorsal fin	Messina strait	48	Y	300	R. Mangano / NECTON	
As above	Dorsal fin	Cape Milazzo Eolian archipelago	31	Y	85	R.Mangano/Aeolian Dolphin Center	
As above	Dorsal fin	Lampedusa Island	123	Y	164	A. Celona / NECTON	
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea	20	Y	244	G. Gnone, M. Bellingeri, F. Fossa / ADG	
As above	Dorsal fin	NW Greece, Amvrakikos Gulf	69	Y	140	TRI; Bearzi et. al. 205, 2008a, in press	
As above	Dorsal fin	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	26	Y	101	TRI; Bearzi et al. 2005, 2008b, in press	
As above	Dorsal fin	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	25	Y	25	TRI	
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	0	Y	68	TRI	
As above	Dorsal fin and body marks	North-eastern coast of Sardinia (Tyrrhenian Sea)	65	Y	69	Díaz López, B./BDRI	
As above	Dorsal fin and body marks	North-western coast of Sardinia (Gulf of Alghero)	22	Y	22	Diaz Lopez B. & Addis, A. / bruno@thebdri.com	

Species	Feature	Area/stock	No. photo- id'd	Catalogue (Y/N)	Catalogue total	Contact person/institute; refs
Common bottlenose dolphin	Dorsal fin	N.E. Saridinia	149	Y		F. Magnone e A. Fozzi/CRiMM onlus
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea,	Na	Y	149	M. Rosso, CIMA RF
Short-beaked common dolphin	Dorsal fin	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	34	Y	165	TRI; Bearzi et. al. 2005, 2008b, in press
As above	Dorsal fin	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	7	Y	7	TRI
As above	Dorsal fin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	0	Y	3	TRI
Striped dolphin	Dorsal fin	Greece, Gulf of Corinth	226	Y	226	TRI

*3.1.2. Artificial marking data* NA.

*3.1.3 Telemetry data* NA.

#### 3.2 Analyses/development of techniques

**ADG:** We use photo-ID technique for abundance estimate, home range analysis and social structure analysis. We keep a bottlenose dolphin photo-ID catalogue in the eastern Ligurian Sea since 2001. Since 2006 we started to match our catalogue with research groups operating in contiguous areas (Tuscany, Corsica, Western Ligurian Sea), in order to describe the spatial behaviour of the bottlenose dolphin on a larger scale. The MCP (Minimum Convex Polygon) technique is also used for home range analysis (Mohr, 1947).

**CETUS:** Times/distances to resightings, abundance and density applying Photo-Id and M-R; behavioral patterns and opportunistic strategy studies; space/time distribution with environmental data matching; social structures and site fidelity; mother-calf associations; duration, characteristics and evolution of the natural marks.

**CIMA RF DIBIO Ge:** All sighted animals have been analyzed photographically using the matrix-photo identification and population size were estimated using the program CAPTURE. Bottlenose dolphin dorsal fin were characterized using EUROFLUKES.

**CTS:** The photo-identification data are used primarily to estimate the population size using mark-recapture models. At the moment, the analysis of 10 years of data collected in Lampedusa from 1996 to 2006 are in progress; the first aim is to provide a long term estimate of the population size for the study area. The resulting estimate will be used to evaluate the efficiency of the action inserted in the Action Plan for Tursiops truncatus in Lampedusa Island, adopted by the Marine Protected Area of Pelagie Islands. The analysis are carried out thanks to the synergic effort of people coming from different institutions: Gabriella La Manna (CTS), Daniela Pace (Oceano Mare) and Marina Pulcini. The photo-identification data will be used also: 1) to investigate the presence of identified animals in the study area over time (temporal site-fidelity); 2) to verify if individual dolphins show a fidelity towards specific area inside the study area, by means of the standard distance deviation (spatial site fidelity); 3) to measure the amount of time each animal reside inside the study area (residence times). The same objectives are carried out in the two other study areas: Archipelago of La Maddalena and Asinara Island, where the study is just started.

#### 4. TISSUE/BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES COLLECTED

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season - no. collected	Archive d (Y/N)	No. analysed	Total holdings	Contact person/institute
Fin whale	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 0	Y	Analysis in progress	193	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Martine Berubé, University of Stockholm
As above	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 4	Y	4	4	LB-DSA-US, UNIFI, ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15 (Lauriano)

#### 4.1 Biopsy samples (summary only)

Species	Area/stock	Calendar year/ season - no. collected	Archive d (Y/N)	No. analysed	Total holdings	Contact person/institute
Sperm whale	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer - 0	Y	3	3	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Daniel Engelhaupt, University of Durham
As above	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 2	Y	2	2	LB-DSA-US, UNIFI ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15 (Lauriano)
Long-finned pilot whale	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 0	Y	Analysis in progress	39	TRI
Risso's dolphin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 0	Y	28	28	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Stefania Gaspari/LEM-UNIFI
Common bottlenose dolphin	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	2009/summer – 0	Y	-	10	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Ada Natoli, University of Durham
As above	Adriatic Sea	2009/summer – 6	Y	Analysis in progress	52	LB-DSA-US, UNIFI, ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15 (Fortuna)
As above	NW Greece, Amvrakiko	2009/ summer – 0	Y	-	20	TRI ; Karine Viaud-Martinez and Andrew J. Bohonak – San Diego State University
As above	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 0	Y	Analysis in progress	1	TRI
Short-beaked common dolphin	Eastern Ionian Sea, Greece	2009/summer – 0	Y	-	15	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Ada Natoli, University of Durham
Striped dolphin	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 0	Y	Analysis in progress	243	TRI; LB-DSA-US; Stefania Gaspari/LEM-UNIFI
As above	Ligurian Sea, Italy	2009/summer – 9	Y	9	314	LB-DSA-US, UNIFI, ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15 (Lauriano)

## **4.2** Samples from directed catches (commercial, aboriginal and scientific permits) or bycatches NA.

4.5 Samples from stranded animal	4.3	Samples	from	stranded	animals
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Species	Area/stock	Tissue type(s)*	No. collected	Archived (Y/N)	No. analysed	Contact person/institute	
Sperm Whale	Adriatic Sea	Ι	7	Y	3	M. Giurisato/UNIPD - SperiVET	
As above	Adriatic Sea	Ι	7	Y	7	LB-DSA-US	
Sperm whale	Adriatic Sea	II	3	Y	3	GDG/UT-FVM-DCBS	
Cuvier's beaked whale	Ligurian Sea	III	19	Y	NA	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE	
Common bottlenose dolphin	NW Greece, Amvrakikos Gulf	IV	1	Y	0	TRI; Karine Viaud-Martinez and Andrew J. Bohonak/San Diego State University	
As above	Tyrrhenian Sea	V	2	Y	1	LB-DSA-US	
As above.	Ligurian Sea	VI	27	Y	NA	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE	
As above.	Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea	VII	3	Y	3	GDG/UT-FVM-DCBS	
As above.	Adriatic Sea, Ligurian Sea	Ι	6	Y	5	M. Giurisato / UNIPD - SperiVET	
Striped Dolphin	Ligurian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea	I	5	Y	3	M. Giurisato / UNIPD - SperiVET	
As above	Tyrrhenian Sea	V	3	Y	3	LB-DSA-US, ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15 (Lauriano)	
As above.	Ionian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea	VIII	7	Y	7	GDG/UT-FVM-DCBS	
As above.	Ligurian Sea	Skull	1	Y	0	Michela Podestà, MSNM	
As above.	Ligurian Sea	IX	15	Y	NA	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE	
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I= Skin, blubber, muscles and main internal organs (several); II= Blubber, lung, heart, stomach, intestine, liver, kidney, pancreas, testicle, mesentery, mesenteric lymph node, prescapular lymph node, tracheo-bronchial lymph node, pulmonary lymph node; III=Skin+blubber, Stomach, Melon, Brain, muscle; IV= Tooth, skin, blubber, V=Skin, blubber, liver, muscle, brain, genital apparatus, kidney; VI= Skin+blubber, Pancreas, Liver, Lung, Kidney, Ovary, Stomach, Spleen, Heart, Melon, Brain, Pelvic bones, Uterus, Urinary bladder; VII= Skeletal muscle, lung, heart, intestine, kidney, urinary bladder, pancreas, adrenal glands, spleen, lymph node, brain; VIII= Skin, mammary gland, skeletal muscle, soft palate, salivary glands, lung, heart, intestine, liver, kidney, pancreas, adrenal glands, testicle, ovary, spleen, prescapular lymph nodes, tracheo-bronchial lymph nodes, thymus, brain; IX= Skin+blubber, Pancreas, Liver, Lung, Kidney, Ovary, Stomach, Spleen, Heart, Melon, Brain, Pelvic bones, Uterus, Urinary bladder, ovary, spleen, prescapular lymph nodes, the store of the store of

#### 4.4 Analyses/development of techniques

**UNIPD:** Samples from skin and from internal organs have been analysed with histological techniques and immunohistochemestry. When the body conditions of the stranded animal were optimal, biopsies were taken, preserved in a cryopreservation medium for primary epidermal cells cultures. Where nercopsies had been performed, samples were examined by histopathological, microbiological, molecular, genetical, biological assays and toxicological techniques in order to understand the cause of death/stranding of animals.

**UT-FVM-DCBS:** Detailed immunohistochemical (IHC) and biomolecular (RT-PCR) investigations against *Morbillivirus* were carried out from the lung, brain (whenever available), lymph node and spleen tissues from all stranded striped dolphins, bottlenose dolphins and sperm whales under study. This was done in tight accordance with the objectives of a National Research Project funded by *Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare* (Italian Ministry for the Environment), the Scientific Coordinator of which is Prof. Giovanni Di Guardo. As a matter of fact, the main aim of this Project is to monitor the presence/circulation of morbilliviruses throughout years among wild cetaceans found stranded along the Italian coastline. In this respect, all the aforementioned IHC and RT-PCR investigations yielded negative results, similarly to all microbiological and serological examinations against *Brucella* spp., which were also performed on the same animals.

As far as concerns the "development of techniques", it should be also emphasized that, in consideration of the fact that the preservation degree of stranded cetacean carcasses often appears to be seriously compromised (with the validity of sero-epidemiological investigations being adversely affected by such condition), we overtook a preliminary study in this direction. More in detail, the above study was aimed at evaluating the decrease kinetics (fluctuations) of anti-*Morbillivirus* neutralizing antibodies in blood serum samples collected from stranded striped dolphins, following their exposure to different temperatures for different time intervals, in an attempt of "mimicking" as reliably as possible the corresponding "field" (summer and winter) conditions. The relevance of our work appears to be markedly enhanced by the lack of any previously published report addressing this important issue.

LB-DSA-US. In the free-ranging cetacean biopsies were valuated the Benzo(a)pyrene monooxigenase (CYP1A1-BPMO) activity and the residue levels: chlorinated hydrocarbons (HCB, DDTs and PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), flame retardants (BFRs) and trace elements. In the biological material of stranded specimens were valuated only residue levels: chlorinated hydrocarbons (HCB, DDTs and PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), flame retardants (BFRs) and trace elements. MFO activity (CYP1A1-BPMO) has been assayed in skin biopsy samples by Fossi et al. (1992). BPMO activity was detected in the whole tissue. BPMO activity was assessed using the incubation mixture proposed by Kurelek et al. (1977) incubating each sample (plus the blanks) in a shaking bath for 2 h at 37°C. The activity was expressed in arbitrary units of fluorescence (AUF/h/g tissue). For analysis of HCB, DDTs and PCBs, the samples were freeze-dried and extracted with n-hexane in a Soxhlet apparatus followed by sulphuric acid clean-up and Florisil chromatography (Marsili & Focardi, 1996). The analytical method used was high resolution capillary gas chromatography with a 63Ni electron capture detector and an SBP-5 bonded phase capillary column (30 m long, 0.2 mm i.d.). The carrier gas was N<sub>2</sub> or He with a head pressure of 15.5 psi (splitting ratio 50/1). The scavenger gas was argon/methane (95/5) at 40 ml/min. Oven temperature was 100°C for the first 10 min, after which it was increased to 280°C at 5C°/min. Injector and detector temperatures were 200°C and 280°C respectively. A mixture of specific isomers was used to calibrate the system, evaluate recovery and confirm the results, which were expressed in ng/g or  $\mu$ g/g dry weight (d.w.). Recoveries were calculated by adding known quantities of standard to homogeneous replicates of the same sample. PAHs were analysed by HPLC/Fluorescence system. Extraction was according to Griest & Caton (1983) and Holoubek et al. (1990), with several modifications developed in our lab Marsili et al., 1997). The organic fraction, concentrated to 1 ml in acetonitrile, was analysed by HPLC with fluorescence detection. A reversed-phase column (Supelcosil LC-18, 25 cm x 4.6 mm i.d., 0.5 µm particle size) was used with an acetonitrile/water gradient. The initial concentration of the gradient was 60% acetonitrile, increasing over 20 min to 100% acetonitrile, and then remaining stable for 10 min. The flow rate was 1 ml/min. Quantification was carried out using an external standard consisting of 16 PAHs from Supelco (EPA 610 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon mixture). To detect Flame Retardants (PBDE), after extraction of samples, the extracts were analyzed on a GC/MS system (HP 6890 gas chromatograph coupled to an HP 5973 low-resolution mass spectrometer) using both EI and negative-chemical ionization (NCI) on an HP-5MS (5% phenyl methyl siloxane) capillary column, according to Pettersson et al. (2004). For the trace elements analysis, lyophilised and homogenised samples were acid-digested and analysed for trace elements using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) and Emission Spectrometry (AES). Particularly FIMS-AAS (Flow Injection Mercury System) for determining Hg, THGF-AAS (Transversely Heated Graphite Furnace) and ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma). Cell cultures - An epidermal/dermal layer including a portion of the underlying blubber tissue was used to prepare culture fibroblasts. It is hoped to obtain genetic, biochemical and toxicological information from cultures of fibroblast cells grown from skin biopsy specimens and skin of stranded specimens dead from less than 12h. This data will be valuable for long-term field study of free-ranging cetaceans and for "in vitro" toxicological experiments. In particular the tissue culture system will allow the study

of relationships between contamination and biochemical responses. One of the planned applications of this developed in vitro system will be the assessment of interspecies differences in the mixed function oxidase activity (CYP1A1, CYP2B) induced by in vitro treatment of various contaminants (DDTs, PCBs, PAHs, etc.) added at different concentrations. The skin sample was stored in sterile medium MEM Eagle Earle's salts w/Lglutamine and Sodium Bicarbonate (Gibco, Milan, Italy) + 10% gamma irradiated fetal calf serum (Gibco) + 1% MEM Not Essential Aminoacids (NEAA) solution 100X (Gibco) + 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin 100X (Gibco) + 0.1% Amphotericin B 100X (Gibco) at ambient temperature, and was processed within 24 h of collection. In the laboratory, each sample was washed with Earle's balanced salt solution (EBSS) (Gibco) containing antibiotic (Penicillin/Streptomycin 100X (Gibco) and antimycotic (Amphotericin B 100X (Gibco)) solutions. All specimens were handled using sterile techniques. First, the collected tissue was cut into small pieces with curved surgical scissors, placed in 30 mm Petri dishes and incubated with Trypsin-EDTA solution 1X (Gibco) for 15 min at 37°C. The biopsy fragments were washed again and then placed in Falcon 25 flasks, moistened with medium. After 24 h at 37°C in an incubator with 5% CO2, the cultures were covered with 1 ml of medium. Half of the culture medium was replaced every 48 h with fresh medium. Successful cell cultures were obtained from: striped dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, common dolphin, risso's dolphin and fin whale. The first fibroblasts were observed after 7-21 days (Fig. 1). Cultures reached 90% confluence in 15-20 days, then were trypsinized, washed and placed in Falcon 50 and 125 flaskes, after two and three trypsinizations respectively. The samples grew for over 4 months, however, there were signs of senescence and increased resistance to trypsin treatment. Contamination by microrganisms is one of the main causes of limited cell viability or slow cell growth. Rapid proliferation of bacteria, yeasts and fungal spores produces an unfavourable environment for the growth of the mammalian cells both by depletion of the available nutrients or for the changes in the pH. The contamination may be introduced into a culture from several routes but principally it is a dormant infection in the sampled specimens. In fact, the most persistent infection was an environmental Candida spp. The antimycotic (Amphotericin B 100X) in the medium was inactive against the fungus. Various unsuccessful attempts were made to stop the infection. The antimycotic Canesten 1% (Bayer) was also tried but the infection proliferated. Against bacterial infection, the cells were washed with Penicillin/Streptomycin 100X, and surprisingly, the fibroblasts continued to grow and the confluent layer did not seem to be damaged. We tested also Gentamicina but we notice that this antibiotic damaged the confluent layer.

**LB-DSA-US. IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE**. The fibroblast cell cultures represent a "in vitro" surrogate of the whole animal that will be used for many purposes, including genetic and toxicological studies. In particular, fibroblasts can be used to test the vulnerability of cetaceans to different environmental contaminants such as organochlorine compounds, heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The immunofluorescence technique uses antibodies, that conjugates at fluorescent tracings, able to bind cellular structures in highly specific way, allow the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the target structures. Fibroblast cell cultures (third generation) of different species were exposed for 48 h to mixture of Arochlor 1260, pp'DDT e pp'DDE solubylised in DMSO (0,05%) added at three different doses:  $1\mu g/ml$ ,  $5\mu g/ml$  and  $25\mu g/ml$ . After, a first reaction with the primary antibodies for cytochromes 1A1-1A2 and 2B4 and for human estrogen receptor (hER) were applied, then were treated with the rispective secondary antibodies marked with a fluorochrome. The main results were the presence of the cytochromes 1A1-1A2 and 2B4 and of the estrogen receptor in the fibroblast cells revealed from the crossreaction of the antibody used and from the presence of fluorescence in function of the treatment doses of contaminants.

**LB-DSA-US. WESTERN BLOT.** For western blot analysis, fibroblast extracts were separated by SDS-PAGE (10% polyacrylamide gels) and blotted onto nitrocellulose sheets for 1 hour at a constant voltage of 100 V. The membranes were saturated by incubating with blocking solution (2% BSA in TTBS) for 1 hour at room temperature. Primary polyclonal goat IgG anti rabbit P450 2B4 antibody was purchased from Oxford Biomedical Research (Michigan, USA). P450 2B4 diluted 1:1000 in TTBS-1% BSA, was allowed to incubate for 15 h at 4°C. Incubation with the BioRad anti-goat HRP labelled secondary antibody (1:3000 final dilution) was performed for 1 hour at room temperature and detection was carried out as outlined in the Amersham ECL kit booklet. Semi-quantitative analysis was performed with Quantity One software (Bio-Rad). Results were expressed as Relative Volume Intensity mm2 (INT\*mm2). Data were analyzed using non-parametric statistic of Kolmogorov-Smirnov.

#### 5. POLLUTION STUDIES

**LB-DSA-US.** The department of Environmental Science of the University of Siena has carried out research on the presence of chlorinated hydrocarbons (PCBs, DDTs and HCB), PAHs and trace elements in cetaceans from the Mediterranean Sea since many years. A new research investigates on the levels of flame retardants in cetaceans. See 4.4 Section.

**UNIPD:** Toxicological studies were also associated to the available histochemical, immunohistochemical and microscopic techniques in order to compare microscopic findings with toxicological ones. Samples for heavy metals, PCB, DDT and HPA were routinously sent to University of Siena. Biological assays were also used to assess any nervous impairment and toxicity using cell cultures, mice and Gambusia spp.

#### 6. STATISTICS FOR LARGE CETACEANS

### **6.1** Corrections to earlier years' statistics for large whales NA.

6.2 Direct catches of large whales (commercial, aboriginal and scientific permits) for the calendar year 2008

NA.

#### 6.3 Anthropogenic mortality of large whales for the calendar year 2008

6.3.1 Observed or reported ship strikes of large whales (including non-fatal events)

Whale	Sex	No.	Date	Location	Vessel	Speed	Fate	How	Contact person/institute
species	~				type	~		observed	and refs
Fin whale	U	1	02/07/2 008	Ligurian Sea 43° 08' 588" N 07° 45' 126" E	U	U	X*	Sighted from RV Pelagos	TRI
As above	U	1	12/06/2 009	Ligurian Sea 43° 21' 437" N 07° 56' 179" E	U	U	X*	Sighted from RV Pelagos	TRI
Sperm whale	U	1	12/06/2 008	Ligurian Sea 43° 30' 340" N 07° 35' 120" E	U	U	X*	Sighted from RV Pelagos	TRI
As above	U	1	06/08/2 009	Ligurian Sea 42° 44' 315" N 08° 39' 160" E	U	U	X**	Sighted from RV Pelagos	TRI
As above (newborn)	U	1	30/7/09	Gulf of Olbia, NE coast Sardinia	Ferry	U	D*	Scientist	Díaz López, B./BDRI
*Healed wou	nd, hypo	thesised	collision; *	* Half tail cut off (healed	d), hypoth	esised collis	sion. Fate	e: the whale s	wam away (X), killed (D).

6.3.2 Fishery bycatch of large whales NA.

#### 7. STATISTICS FOR SMALL CETACEANS

**7.1 Corrections to earlier years' statistics for small cetaceans** NA.

**7.2 Direct catches of small cetaceans for the calendar year 2008** NA.

#### 7.3 Anthropogenic mortality of small cetaceans for the calendar year 2008

7.3.1 Observed or reported ship strikes of small cetaceans (including non fatal events) NA.

#### 7.3.2 Fishery bycatch of small cetaceans

Species	Ratio of male to female (if known)	No.	No. extrapolated to fleet total (point estimate)	Range, CI or CV	Date of bycatch	Location (description or lat/long)	FAO statistical area (if known)	FAO area	Fate	Targeted species	Gear	How observed?	Source or contact
Common bottlenos e dolphin	-	0	-	-	-	Adriatic Sea and Sicily Channel	GFCM GSA 16, 17	Mediter ranean		Anchovy	TBN	М	Fortuna/ISPRA DIP III CRA 15; Mazzola/CoNI SMa; Sala/CNR- ISMAR, Ancona
Comments	s: TBN= Pai	r trawl	s										

**ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; CONISMa; CNR-ISMAR, Ancona**: In 2009, ISPRA CRA 15 leaded the coordinated the national monitoring programme of cetacean bycatch in Italian pelagic trawlers (BYCATCH III), funded in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No.812/2004, in cooperation with CoNISMa and CNR-ISMAR, Ancona. Twelve independent observers monitored a total of 907 hauls, in Adriatic and Sicily Channel. No bycatch of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) was observed.

#### 8. Strandings

	No.	No. post		
Species	strandings	mortems	Contact person(s)/ Institute(s)	Contact email address(es)
Sperm whales	7	3	Giovanni Di Guardo/University of Teramo, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences Sandro Mazzariol/SperiVet Michela Podestà/MSNM/BDS	gdiguardo@unite.it http://www.mammiferimarini.sperive t.unipd.it/eng/index.htm http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
Cuvier's beaked whale	2	2	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE A.Moulins – CIMA RF Savona BDS	Wurtz-ge@unige.it aurelie.moulins@cimafoundation.org http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
Common bottlenose dolphins	3	3	Giovanni Di Guardo/University of Teramo, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences	gdiguardo@unite.it
As above	1	1	Cetus BDS	cetus@supereva.it http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
As above	6	5	SperiVet BDS	http://www.mammiferimarini.sperive t.unipd.it/eng/index.htm http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
As above	2	2	Francesca Magnone/ CRiMM onlus Alberto Fozzi/CRiMM onlus	fra.magnone@crimm.org a.fozzi@crimm.org
As above	2	2	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE A.Moulins /CIMA RF	wurtz-ge@unige.it aurelie.moulins@cimafoundation.org
As above	18	9	BDS	http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
Striped dolphins	7	7	Giovanni Di Guardo/University of Teramo, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences	gdiguardo@unite.it
As above	9	3	SperiVet BDS	http://www.mammiferimarini.sperive t.unipd.it/eng/index.htm http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
As above	1	1	Cetus BDS	cetus@supereva.it http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
As above	4	4	Francesca Magnone/ CRiMM onlus Alberto Fozzi/CRiMM onlus	fra.magnone@crimm.org a.fozzi@crimm.org
As above	1	1	M. Wurtz / DIBIOGE A.Moulins /CIMA RF BDS	Wurtz-ge@unige.it aurelie.moulins@cimafoundation.org http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
As above	8	0	BDS	http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it
Undetermined	11	0	BDS	http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it

**ARPAT:** the Marine Sector of ARPAT thanks to its projects (Marine Costal Monitoring, Monitoring of Large Elasmobranchs Monitoring, Biodiversity Monitoring, Marine Vertabrate Monitoring, Demersal Resorces Monitoring) carried on all over the year, collects informations also about cetaceans and takes part directly during the stranding cases along all the tuscany coasts, in some cases coordinating the operation of recovering dead or alive animals. During 2009 we recorded 15 cases of stranding of 15 animals: 10 Striped dolphin, 3 Bottlenose dolphin and 2 indeterminated delphinidae. Among these, 14 were dead and 1 stripped dolphins was alive and was kept alive for four days. All the informations regarding these strandings have been transmitted to the national stranding database (BDS) of University of Pavia.

**BDS**: CIBRA (University of Pavia) and the Museum of Natural History of Milan maintain the official national stranding database granted by the Italian Ministry of the Environment, within the frame of the ACCOBAMS protocol to monitor cetacean populations. It is operative since January 2008 at the web address http://mammiferimarini.unipv.it and it contains stranding data since 1986, including also data published by CSC in years 1986-2005. All stranding data have been geo-referenced and transferred to a relational database. Each record in the database provides information about the date of the event, its location, data of the specimen such as species, sex, length, etc. The records also hold information about toxicological and parasitological investigations, description of samples collected and the institute where the samples are stored. Two types of access are allowed:

- public access to view generic data such as date, species, geographical location on google map and bibliographic reference if available.

- controlled access for registered users that can access all recorded information such as causes of stranding, conditions of stranded animals, catalog of biological material sampled from animals, results of necroscopy, and photographic documents.

The database is linked to the Cetacean Tissue Bank (http://www.mammiferimarini.sperivet.unipd.it) of the University of Padova, where samples collected from the stranded specimens are stored since 2005.

**CE.TU.S.:** the centre collects informations and takes part directly during the stranding cases inside the area of jurisdiction (North Tuscany from the bound with Liguria to Pisa). During the 2009 we recorded 2 cases of stranding of dead dolphins: 1 Striped dolphin and 1 Bottlenose dolphin. All the informations regarding the stranding cases are always transmitted to the national stranding database.

**CRiMM:** In Northeastern Sardinia the CRiMM onlus Foundation's area of jurisdiction for strandings is between Capo Ferro (Northern limit) and Capo Monte Santo (South limit), islands and islets included except those included in the National Park of La Maddalena. During 2009 there were 6 cases of stranding of dead dolphins: 2 Common bottlenose dolphin and 4 Striped dolphin (two of this cases werw about live stranding Striped dolphin, died later).

**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. Activities are in cooperation with other Institutions. In year 2002 CSC turned into an NGO taking the name of CSC Onlus - Italian Association for the study of marine reptiles and mammals. The contact person is Alessandro Bortolotto, president of the CSC <centrostudicetacei@libero.it>. Data in the period 1986-2005 have been given to the Mediterranean stranding database (MEDACES). Data regarding strandings that occurred along the coasts of Italy during the year 2009 received by the network are presently being examined and a .pdf file will be soon available at the Italian National Stranding Network's official web site for free download to the scientific community as agreed within the National Assembly (contact persons: CSC Board).

**UNIPD:** Personnel from the Mediterranean Marine Mammals Tissue Bank and the Necropsy Unit are frequently called to perfom post-mortem examinations on small cetaceans stranded along the Northern coasts of Italy and on many large cetaceans found all over Italy.

#### 9. OTHER STUDIES AND ANALYSES

#### **BDRI:**

- *Effects of prey abundance on dolphins behaviour*. This study represents some insights into understanding free ranging wild bottlenose dolphins' feeding behaviour. Dolphins may change hunting tactics as prey abundance change but how rapidly this occurs is unclear. However, they do not appear to concurrently modify their dive duration, and likely the time spent searching for prey. When top predators display behavioural responses to activities not directed at them, the task of studying all possible effects of human activities can become even more challenging. Further work should focus on elucidating how different levels of food intake induce social and behavioural changes in marine top predators (Díaz López B., 2009).

- **Mediterranean Common bottlenose dolphin's repertoire and communication use.** Bottlenose dolphins are an extremely vocal mammalian species and vocal communication plays an important role in mediating social interactions. This studies carried out year round represent the first attempt in the Mediterranean basin to outline the repertoire, production rates of social sounds, and associated behavior of Mediterranean bottlenose dolphins. (Díaz López B. & Shirai, J.A.B., 2010)
- Environmental and biological effects associated with the presence of aquaculture industry (onshore and offshore fish farms). Notable increases in coastal aquaculture make it vital to study the environmental effects associated with their presence. BDRI's researchers have examined the effects of aquaculture on marine fauna in general, and more specifically, the impacts of aquaculture on dolphins in different marine fin fish farms off the coast of Sardinia, Italy.
- **Trial of acoustics deterrents for prevention of dolphin bycatch.** BDRI researchers observed that the use of pingers (acoutics deterrent devices) or AHD (acoustic deterrent devices) have not an effective mitigation in the dolphins mortality due to bycatch on gillnets and aquaculture. The Dinner Bell and Habituation factors must be taken into consideration in these studies.
- **Boat traffic effects on bottlenose dolphin behaviour.** Current BDRI's main study area of Aranci Bay, Sardinia, provides an unique insight into an area where the interactions of bottlenose dolphins and vessels remains largely unchecked. Our studies showed that the dolphins were surfacing less regularly in the presence of vessels and this response was further enhanced during vessel approaches. Moreover, by examining the influence of different types of vessel it was evident that the dolphins elicited a stronger response to tourist than fisheries vessels. The behaviour vessels display around the dolphins as well as speed, engine type and distance of approach were all factors that needed to be taken into consideration when analysing the changes observed.
- Ecosystem models to address the impacts caused by the interaction between bottlenose dolphins and human activities (fisheries & aquaculture). From these models, we study the strengths and weaknesses of using the EwE approach to support the design of policies aimed at implementing marine mammals' conservation.
- Ecosystem effects evaluated through trophic mass-balance models. Marine aquaculture is an important growing worldwide industry. According to FAO (1995), "the achievement of real marine ecosystem-based management of fisheries implies the regulation of the use of the living resources based on the understanding of the structure and dynamics of the ecosystem of which the resource is a part". This premise requires an improvement of our understanding of the structure of marine ecosystems, and the interactions between ecosystem compartments and their changes due to human and environmental factors. (Díaz López B., *in press.*)

**CIBRA:** CIBRA participated to the research cruise MED09 organized by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in cooperation with NATO Undersea Research Center and other institutions. Within the goals of the cruise, CIBRA managed the acoustic survey in the Alboran Sea, Balearic Islands and North Thyrrenian Sea to map the presence of Cuvier's beaked whales, Sperm whales, Pilot whales and to record sounds from Striped, Common and Risso's dolphins. For the purpose, a new instrumentation package based on two parallel wideband towed arrays has been developed to support the tracking of diving beaked whales. The final report of the cruise (D'Amico et al., 2010) is available on the WHOI website <a href="http://www.whoi.edu/page.do?pid=33519">http://www.whoi.edu/page.do?pid=33519</a>. The equipment and data analysis protocols developed to detect beaked whales signals allowed to accurately map the presence of diving beaked whales and to assess the number of animals present in each detection spot (paper in preparation). Other cetacean species have been detected and extensively recorded to support the research on species-specific sound signatures. CIBRA also partecipates to the EEC Project LIDO (Listening Into Deep Ocean) to monitor cetaceans and noise with deep platforms.

In 2009 CIBRA organized the 4th "International Workshop on Detection, Classification and Localization of Marine Mammals Using Passive Acoustics" and the 1st "International Workshop on Density Estimation of Marine Mammals Using Passive Acoustics". Program and abstracts are available on http://www.unipv.it/cibra/DCLWorkshop2009.html.

**CNR-ISMAR, Ancona; ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; CoNISMa:** Concerns about the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean leaded to the development of different types of turtle bycatch reducer devices (TEDs) designed by CNR-ISMAR of Ancona for the Italian demersal trawl fisheries (Lucchetti and Sala, 2009; Sala et al., *submitted*). The experiments were carried out during the TARTANET project which was conducted with the financial supports from the European Commission and Italian Ministry through the LIFE project NATURE (2004-2008). The knowledge achieved by CNR-ISMAR was used to develop during the BYCATCH III project a *Supershooter* TED for the semi-pelagic fisheries (*volante* trawl, in Italian). The Supershooter was arranged on the extension piece of the volante trawl. Sea trials were carried out in the North Adriatic Sea during two cruises. This area for its shallow waters and rich benthic communities is considered as one of the most important feeding habitat for both turtles and dolphins in the whole Mediterranean (Margaritoulis, 1988; Argano et al., 1992; Lazar et al., 2000; Lazar et al. 2004; Lucchetti and Sala, 2009). During the cruises, TED opening was set first at the lower and then at the upper panel of the net. An additional cover was joined under the TED

opening in order to collect the escapees. No change in traditional fishing practices are necessary and no evident increase in drag or chain polish or twisting of the codend was detected in the net fitted with the TEDs. Our results demonstrate that TEDs can function effectively in the Mediterranean Sea, and can be used to selectively target commercial species both in a mixed demersal and pelagic fisheries. Results allowed concluding that TEDs could represent a suitable solution in semi-pelagic trawl fisheries only when properly matched to fishing conditions (i.e. TED angle, construction materials, floatation, position and size of the exit hole, webbing flap etc.). The introduction of Supershooter TED might reduce both turtle mortality by avoiding the multiple submergences of a turtle (Lucchetti and Sala, 2009). TEDs could also reduce the amount of discard in the codend catch leading to an improvement of fish quality and to a reduction of the sorting time. However, there might be a risk in increasing the losses of large commercial species.

**CSC:** During the year 2009, the Decreto Dirigenziale n. 98 dell'11/08/2009 "*Costituzione del Comitato di Coordinamento per L'attuazione del Protocollo di Intesa per gli Interventi in Caso di Cetacei e Tartarughe Spiaggiate*" was approved within the Region Campania. The CSC guidelines for the intervention on stranded animals are therefore approved and applied in this Region. During the year 2009 the CSC cooperated with the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta in the preparation of formation courses to be held in 2010 on the rescueing of stranded cetaceans within the activity of the Italian Ministry of Health. On 29-30 October 2009, the CSC organized at Pescara the 8<sup>th</sup> National Italian Conference on Cetacean and Sea Turtles. Proceedings of the conference are available for download at <a href="http://www.centrostudicetacei.it">http://www.centrostudicetacei.it</a>.

**ISPRA, DIP III CRA 15; LEM-UNIFI**: within the framework of the BYCATCH III programme – national cetacean bycatch programme coordinated by ISPRA (DIP III CRA 15/ Fortuna) - a specific study on the structure of the Adriatic population of bottlenose dolphin was funded. The LEM-UNIFI conducted genetic analyses of skin samples (n=103) collected from 1991 to 2009 in various part of the Adriatic, from alive and stranded specimens. The study aims at defining the population status of *Tursiops truncatus* in the Adriatic Sea, assessing genetic variability and population genetic structure, using nuclear and mitochondrial DNA. The study aims to define whether bottlenose dolphins in the Adriatic Sea belong to a single population or are genetically differentiate as a result of habitat characteristics. This project is carried out in collaboration with several research teams (Mediterranean Marine Mammals Tissue Bank – University of Padova, Italy; Archeturtle – Ferrara, Italy; Blue World Institute (BWI) – Croatia; Tethys Research Institute – Milan, Italy; Fondazione Cetacea – Riccione, Italy; Department of Environmental Sciences - University of Siena, Italy).

**ISPRA-NAT-BIO**; **ALev**; **DIBIO GE**; **UniPi DIBIO**; **CIMA**: Compared to 20 years ago, results in central Tyrrhenian sea showed a remarkable increase in ER of Fin whale (more than 200%, P<0,0001), while ER of the other commonly sighted species (Striped dolphin, Common bottlenose dolphin, Cuvier's beaked whale) showed no statistical significant difference. Moreover, results showed a significant change in Fin whale distribution, more uniform during '90s and with a new hot spot observed in 2009 (as well as in 2007 and 2008) between 20 and 50 NM east of Sardinia. Results of the synoptic monitoring showed a different distribution of species along the areas, with max presence of Striped dolphin in the french part of the Pèlagos Sanctuary, Common bottlenose dolphin in the large continental shelf of Tuscany and two high density areas of Fin whale occurrence in the french part of Pelagos Sanctuary and in central western Tyrrhenian sea. The latter is outside the Pelagos Sanctuary and in an area that lacks of any protection.

**MSNM:** participated to a research cruise "MED09" organized by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (USA), in cooperation with NATO Undersea Research Center and other institutions, in the Alboran and Tyrrhenian Sea. Among the primary objectives were tracking of several cetacean species, monitoring of ambient noise in areas of variable human interaction, and environmental measurements to support habitat modelling. The final report of the cruise (D'Amico et al., 2010) is available on the WHOI website http://www.whoi.edu/page.do?pid=33519.

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