

**European Community Directive  
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats  
and of Wild Fauna and Flora  
(92/43/EEC)**

Third Report by the United Kingdom under  
Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive  
from January 2007 to December 2012  
Conservation status assessment for

Species:

S5033 - Northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*)

**Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species**

<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
<b>0.2 Species</b>	<b>0.2.1 Species code</b>	<b>S5033</b>
	<b>0.2.2 Species scientific name</b>	<b><i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i></b>
	<b>0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name</b> Optional	
	<b>0.2.4 Common name</b> Optional	

<b>1.1 Maps</b>			
<b>1.1.1 Distribution map</b>	<b>False</b>	<b>Sensitive</b>	<b>False</b>

<b>1.1.2 Method used - map</b>	<b>Absent data</b>
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<b>1.1.3 Year or period</b>	
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<b>1.1.4 Additional distribution map</b>  Optional	<p><b>Additional Map 1</b></p> <p>● Northern Bottlenose whale strandings 2007 - 2011</p>
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	<p>A map of northern bottlenose whale distribution is given in Reid et al. (2003). All sightings are offshore, in deep waters to the west and north of the UK. This species is thought to migrate north in spring, returning south in autumn and most sightings in UK waters have been during the summer months. However, in Faroese waters, where peak sightings and catches also occur in late summer, the species is known to be present throughout the year (Reid et al., 2003).</p> <p>The stranding rate in the UK declined from the first half of the 20th century to the second half, but in the last few years has been similar to the earlier period. Between 1993 and 2004, there have been 14 reported strandings (Jepson, 2006). During 2005-2010, a total of 22 stranded northern bottlenose whales were reported from around the UK coastline, the majority from Scotland (Deaville et al 2011). A further stranding of this species was recorded in Scotland during 2012. The distribution of strandings within the current reporting period is given in Additional Map 1.</p>
<b>1.1.5 Range map</b>	<b>False</b>

<b>2.1 Biogeographical region &amp; marine regions</b>	<b>MATL</b>
<b>2.2 Published sources</b>	<p><b>Deaville, R. And Jepson, P. D. (Eds). 2011. Final Report for the period 1st January 2005 – 31st December 2010. Cetacean Stranding Investigation Programme CSIP, Defra contracts CR0346 and CR0364.</b></p> <p><b>Jepson, P. D. (Ed) 2006. Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and cetacean and marine turtle post-mortem investigations, 2000 to 2004 inclusive. Defra Contract CRO 238.</b></p> <p><b>MacLeod, 2005. Niche Partitioning, Distribution And Competition In North Atlantic Beaked Whales. PhD Thesis, University of Aberdeen.</b></p> <p><b>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. and Northridge, S.P., 2003. Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</b></p> <p><b>Stone, C. J., 2003. The effects of seismic activity on marine mammals in UK waters, 1998-2000. JNCC Report No. 323.</b></p> <p><b>Stone, C.J. in prep. Marine mammal observations during seismic surveys from 1995-2010. JNCC Report.</b></p> <p><b>Weir, C. R., Pollack, C. Cronin, C. and Taylor, S. 2001. Cetaceans of the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland. Continental Shelf Science, 21, 1047-1071</b></p>

<b>2.3 Range</b>		
<b>2.3.1 Surface area Range</b>		
<b>2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range</b>	<b>Absent data</b>	
<b>2.3.3 Short-term trend Period</b>	<b>2001-2012</b>	
<b>2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude</b> Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.3.6 Long-term trend Period</b> Optional	<b>1988-2012</b>	
<b>2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction</b> Optional	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude</b> Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.3.9 Favourable reference range</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>b) Operator for FRR</b>	
	<b>c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")</b>	<b>True</b>
	<b>d) Method used to set FRR</b>	

<b>2.3.10 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	False
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	False
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	False

<b>2.4 Population</b>		
<b>2.4.1 Population size estimation</b> (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	<b>a) Unit</b>	
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.4.2 Population size estimation</b> (using population unit other than individuals) Optional ( <i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i> )	<b>a) Unit</b>	
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion</b> Optional	<b>a) Definition of "locality"</b>	
	<b>b) Method to convert data</b>	
	<b>c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation</b>	
<b>2.4.4 Year or period</b>		
<b>2.4.5 Method used Population size</b>	<b>Absent data</b>	

<b>2.4.6 Short-term trend Period</b>	<b>2001-2012</b>	
<b>2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude</b> Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used</b>	<b>Absent data</b>	
<b>2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period</b> Optional	<b>1988-2012</b>	
<b>2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction</b> Optional	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude</b> Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.13 Long term trend Method used</b> Optional	<b>Absent data</b>	
<b>2.4.14 Favourable reference population</b>	<b>a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units</b>	

	<b>b) Operator</b>	
	<b>c) FRP is unknown (indicated by "true")</b>	True
	<b>d) Method used to set FRP</b>	The population size in the North Atlantic, estimated at around 40,000, was reduced by whaling, which continued up to the 1970s (Reid et al., 2003). Only small numbers of this species were taken by Scottish whalers during the early 20th century, mostly from Shetland (25 from 1903-1928). The deep diving nature and offshore habitat of this species makes estimating abundance reliably difficult.
<b>2.4.15 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	False
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	False
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	False

<b>2.5 Habitat for the species</b>		
<b>2.5.1 Area estimation</b>		
<b>2.5.2 Year or period</b>		
<b>2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species</b>	Absent data	
<b>2.5.4 Quality of the habitat</b>	<b>a) Habitat quality</b>	Unknown
	<b>b) Assessment method</b>	
<b>2.5.5 Short-term trend</b>	2001-2012	

<b>Period</b>		
<b>2.5.6 Short-term trend</b>	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>Trend direction</b>		
<b>2.5.7 Long-term trend</b>	<b>1988-2012</b>	
<b>Period</b>		
Optional		
<b>2.5.8 Long-term trend</b>	<b>unknown</b>	
<b>Trend direction</b>		
Optional		
<b>2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>b) Absence of data indicated as '0'</b>	
<b>2.5.10 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	<b>False</b>

<b>2.6 Main pressures</b>		
<b>a) Pressure</b>	<b>b) Ranking</b>	<b>c) Pollution qualifier</b>
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	

<b>2.6.1 Method used – Pressures</b>	

<b>2.7 Threats</b>		
<b>a) Threat</b>	<b>b) Ranking</b>	<b>c) Pollution qualifier</b>
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance	



	L = low importance	

<b>2.7.1 Method used – Threats</b>	

<b>2.8 Complementary information</b>	
<b>2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends</b>	
<b>2.8.2 Other relevant information</b>	
<b>2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment</b>	

<b>2.9 Conclusions (<i>assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period</i>)</b>		
<b>2.9.1 Range</b>	<b>a) Conclusion</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
	<b>b) Qualifier</b>	
<b>2.9.2 Population</b>	<b>a) Conclusion</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
	<b>b) Qualifier</b>	
<b>2.9.3 Habitat for the species</b>	<b>a) Conclusion</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
	<b>b) Qualifier</b>	
<b>2.9.4 Future prospects</b>	<b>a) Conclusion</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
	<b>b) Qualifier</b>	
<b>2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	

**2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status****3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species**  
*(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)***3.1 Population****3.1.1 Population size**

Estimation of population size included in the SAC network

**a) Unit****b) Minimum****c) Maximum****3.1.2 Method used****3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network**  
(short-term trend)

Optional

**3.2 Conservation measures**

Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.

**3.2.1 Measure****3.2.2 Type****3.2.3 Ranking**H = high importance  
M = medium importance  
L = low importance**3.2.4 Location**

where the measure is PRIMARILY applied

**3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure**

a) Legal/statutory

b) Administrative

c) Contractual

d) Recurrent

e) One-off

a) Inside

b) Outside

c) Both inside &amp; outside

a) Maintain

b) Enhance

c) Long term

d) No effect

e) Unknown

f) Not evaluated

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