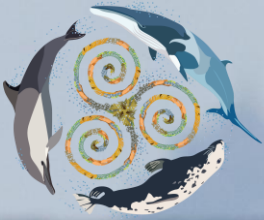
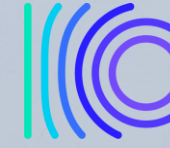


ECS-ASCOBANS Workshop:

Towards Meaningful Conservation
Action for Risso's Dolphins in the
North Atlantic



ECS 2026
**BASICS TO
BENEFITS**
DUNDEE & SCOTLAND



EU CONEXUS
European University for Smart
Urban Coastal Sustainability



Towards an assessment of Risso's Dolphins in the NE Atlantic

First estimates of demographic parameters from a long-term photo-mark recapture study



Long-term photo-ID data

From individuals to population parameters

Two sites :

NEFB: Northeast French Brittany
Association AL LARK (2007–2023)
NWFB: Northwest French Brittany
PNMI (2015–2024)

Different recaptures patterns :

- Recaptured individuals (≥ 2 times) :

NEFB: 51%

NWFB: 14%

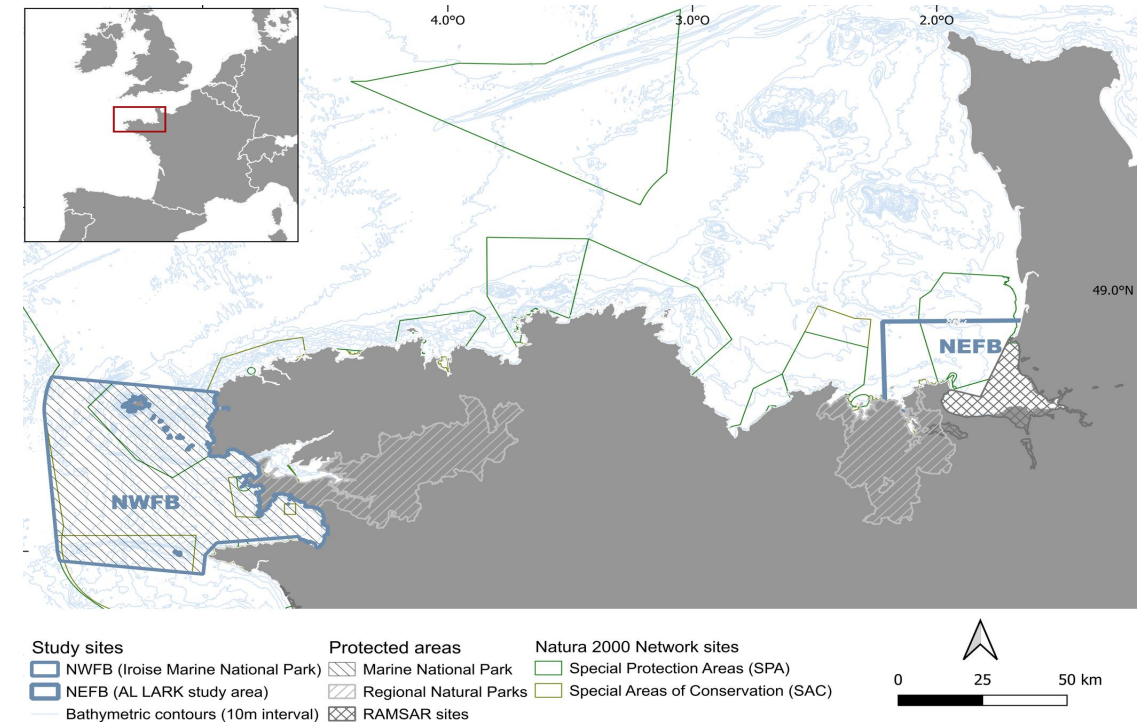
Mostly summer recaptures.

Some individuals observed 8–9 years apart.

Suggests long-term seasonal site fidelity, particularly in NEFB.

- NEFB: Small groups with calves/juveniles → possible nursery area?
- NWFB: Large mixed-age groups, few recaptures → transit area?

Supports the hypothesis of functional differentiation between sites

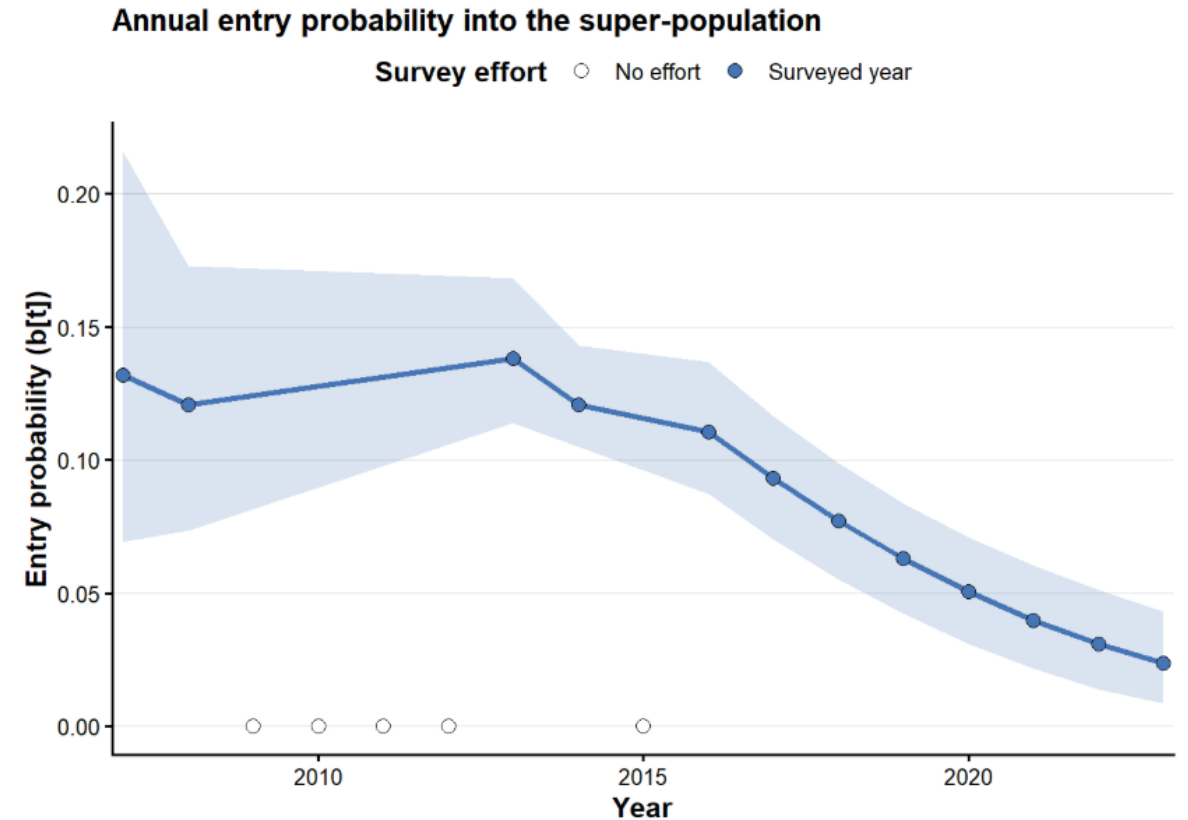
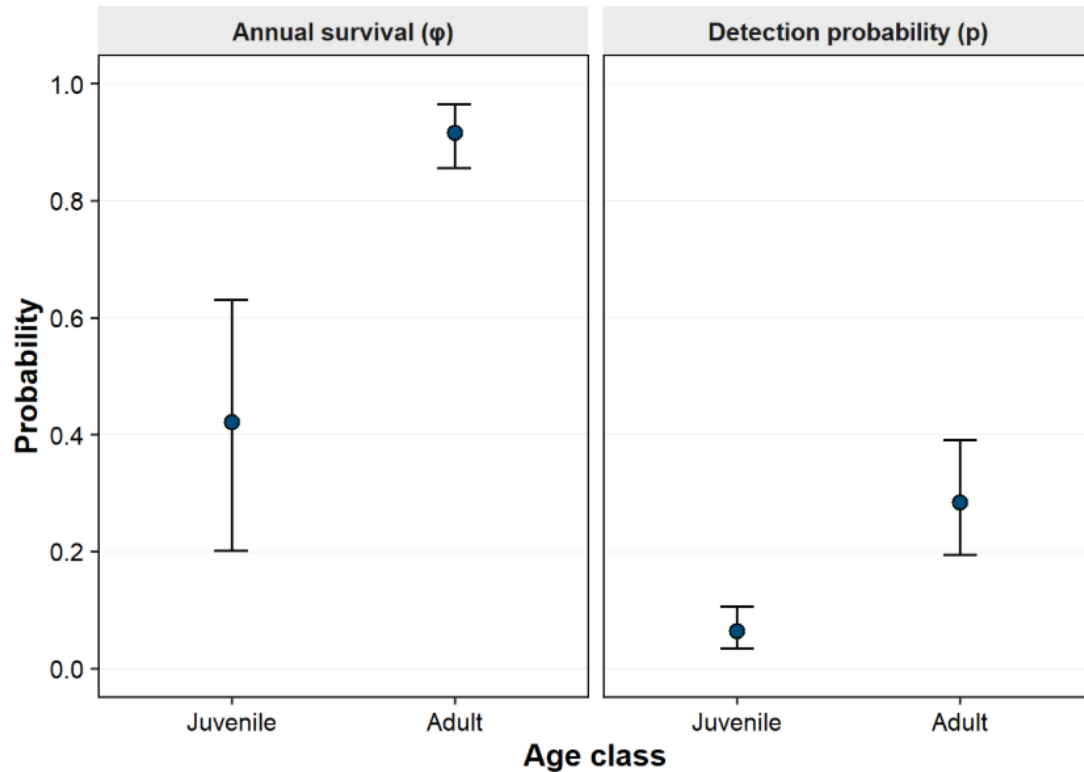


Long-term photo-ID data

Bayesian Jolly-Seber model + data augmentation



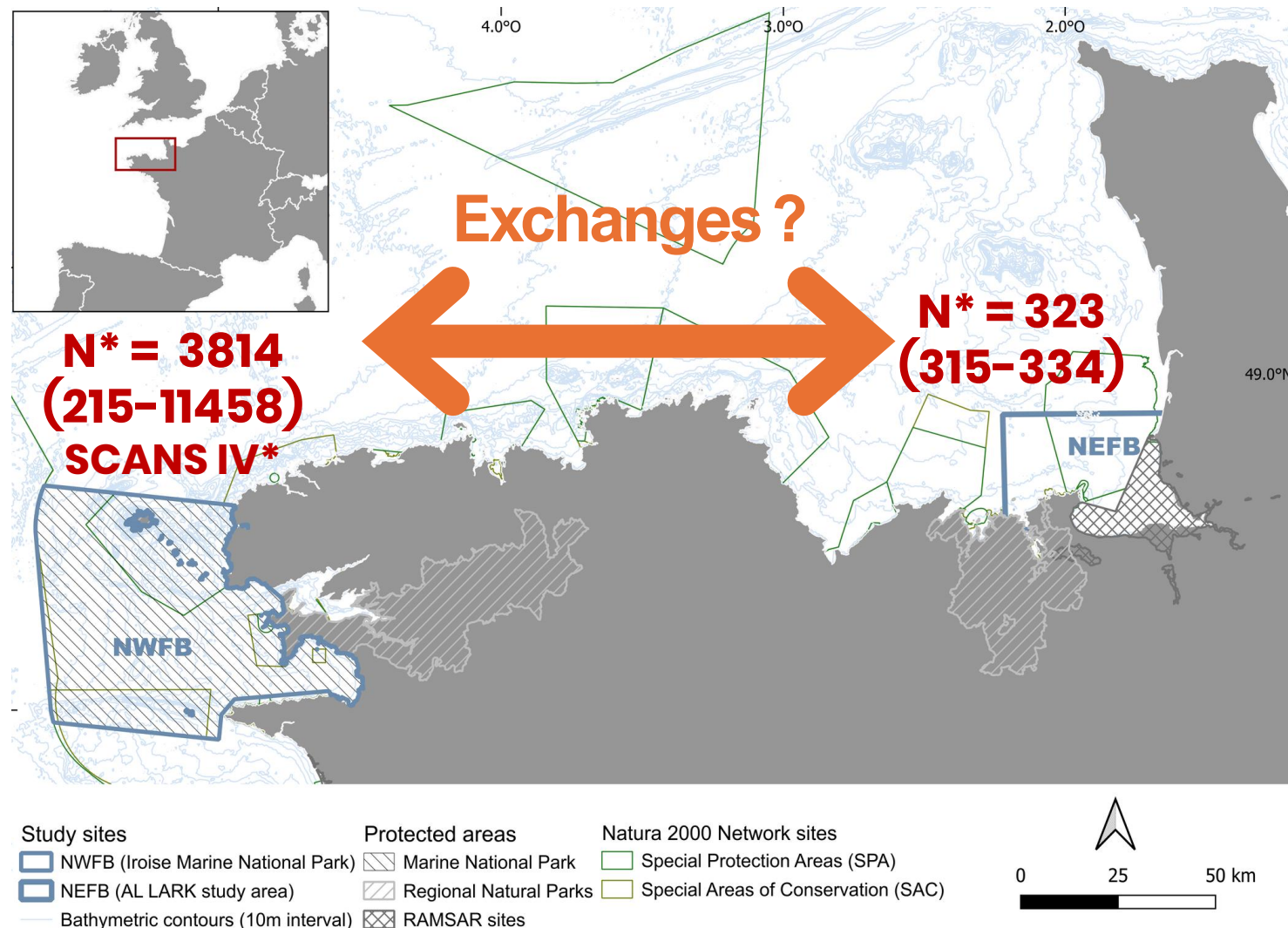
Superpopulation size was estimated
at 323 (315–334)



High adult survival (mean = **0.92** [0.86–0.96])
Lower juvenile survival (mean = **0.42** [0.20–0.63])

Recruitment declines over time

Long-term photo-ID data



4 individuals recaptured on both sites



Next steps :

- Social Network Analysis (stratified community as in Azores ?)
- Trophic tracers analysis (feeding ecology and habitat use)
- Connectivity with other English Channel areas ?