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(5) Abstract title:	PRESENT STATE OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE CETACEAN
	FAUNA OF THE CROATIAN ADRIATIC SEA
(6) Abstract:	Records of cetaceans in the Croatian Adriatic sea date back to the
	mid 1800's. Since then numerous species have been identified,
	described and published in different scientific literature. However a
	recent review of the species, taken from published literature,
	stranded carcasses and confirmed reports from this period reveal
	that only nine cetacean species have been recorded in the Croatian
	Adriatic Sea. These include; the fin whale, Balaenoptera physalus;
	sperm whale, Physeter catodon; Cuvier's beaked whale, Ziphius
	cavirostris; false killer whale, Pseudorca crassidens; long-finned
	pilot whale, Globicephala melas; Risso's dolphin, Grampus griseus;
	bottlenose dolphin, Tursiops truncatus; common dolphin, Delphinus
	delphis; and striped dolphin, Stenella coeruleoalba. All these
	species are known to be regularly present in the Mediterranean, so
	their appearance in the Croatian Adriatic sea is no surprise. All of
	these species, with the exception of the common and the bottlenose
	dolphin - species regularly present in the entire Adriatic during
	historic times, are very rare visitors, believed to have strayed from
	the Mediterranean. Current knowledge suggests that only bottlenose
	dolphins are distributed throughout the entire Adriatic sea. The
	common dolphin, once the most abundant cetacean species in the
	Adriatic sea, is now considered regionally extinct from northern
	section, and the status of the population in southern part is largely
	unknown. Regular sightings of the striped dolphin in the northern
	section during the past decade also suggest that this species is
	extending its range. The possible changes in range of the common
	and striped dolphins, together with the new findings of Grampus
	griseus, Balaenoptera physalus and Ziphius cavirostris
	(misidentified as Hyperoodon ampullatus) are presented and
	discussed.
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