Figure 1. Map showing the location of the study area, the boundaries of the cMPA, and the tracks of systematic and opportunistic surveys conducted from 1999 to 2004. Inset shows the location of the three Sites of Community Importance (SCI) designated in 2001 within the framework of European Union’s (EU) Habitats Directive.

Figure 2. Examples of ‘Good’ (A), ‘Fair’ (B) and ‘Poor’ (C) quality photographs of dolphin Tr79. Only photographs graded as ‘Good’ were used in this study.

Figure 3. Distribution of survey effort per grid cell and location of sightings of bottlenose dolphins (black dots). Effort and sighting data of grids B2 and B3 were pooled into a single grid (B2+3) with approximately the same surface area as the other grids, after subtracting the cMPA (inset area).
Figure 4. Mean ratio of observed to expected sighting frequencies in each grid cell within the study area. Ratios were calculated separately for each year. Effort and sighting data of grid cells B2 and B3 were pooled into a single grid cell (B2+3) with approximately the same surface area as the other grid cells, after subtracting the cMPA. Vertical bars represent mean standard deviation.
Figure 5. Known range (95% UD in dark grey) and core area (50% UD in white) of the resident group, estimated by the fixed kernel method. The rectangles represent the limits of the cMPA, and of the two alternative designs proposed – Scenario A (accepted) and Scenario B (rejected) – to expand the cMPA.

Figure 6. Annual variation in the known range (95% UD) and core area (50% UD) of the resident group and percentage overlap with the cMPA.
Figure 7. Seasonal variation in the known range (95% UD) and core area (50% UD) of the resident group and percentage overlap with the cMPA.