Age of sexual and physical maturity	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Age at sexual maturity (50% ind. are mature) is 7.3 years old in female common dolphins (Rouby et al. 2025) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Inter-birth intervals	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: In female common dolphins, Rouby et al. (2025) estimated age-specific pregnancy rates that varied across five age classes: 0% for ages 0–3, 12.5% for ages 4–8, 40% for ages 9–12, 35% for ages 13–17, and 30% for ages 18 and older Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Calf and adult mortality rates	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Estimated population growth rate exhibited a consistent decline of approximately 0.3% annually over the 22-year study period. Between 1997 and 2019, the cumulative reduction in growth rate reached 2.4%, attributable exclusively to diminishing survivorship, as all other demographic parameters were held constant in the analysis of Rouby et al. (2025). Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Potential reproductive span/capacity	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Longevity	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Estimated common dolphin female lifespan decreased from 24 (l24 =0.00 0.010.04; 95 95% credible intervals are reported as lower mean upper; 25) to 17 (l17 =0.00 96 0.010.04) years old between 1997 and 2019 (Rouby et al. 2025) Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Diet	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Using stomach content analysis, Faure et al. (2025) investigated temporal changes in the occurrence, abundance, and importance by mass of prey between 1999 and 2019. Faure et al. (2025) found no difference in overall diet over time, still composed of pelagic energy-rich prey (pilchards *Sardina pilchardus*; horse mackerel *Trachurus spp.* and anchovy *Engraulis encrasicolus*). However, Faure et al. (2025) observed a significant decrease in the importance by mass of horse mackerel and an increase in anchovy, as well as a decrease in the average size of major species, mainly related to environmental variations in abundance and size distribution of the small pelagic fish. Faure et al. (2025) also identified a shift in minor species from upper slope habitats (e.g., blue whiting *Micromesistius poutassou*) to species inhabiting coastal waters (e.g., sprat *Sprattus sprattus*), reflecting changes in the distribution of common dolphins within the Bay of Biscay. Finally, Faure et al. (2025) highlighted the consistency over time in the prevalence of fresh pilchards and anchovies in the dolphin stomachs, suggesting they are more likely to feed specifically on these species when bycatch occurs. The risk of bycatch may therefore be increased by dolphins targeting pilchards and anchovies in more coastal waters. Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Age and sex structure	☐ **No** ☒ **Yes** Please describe: Estimated population growth rate exhibited a consistent decline of approximately 0.3% annually over the 22-year study period. Between 1997 and 2019, the cumulative reduction in growth rate reached 2.4%, attributable exclusively to diminishing survivorship, as all other demographic parameters were held constant in the analysis of Rouby et al. (2025). Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin
Other relevant factors	☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** Please describe: Species: CD Short-beaked Common dolphinCD Short-beaked Common dolphin