Entanglements of Large Whales Along the U.S. West Coast

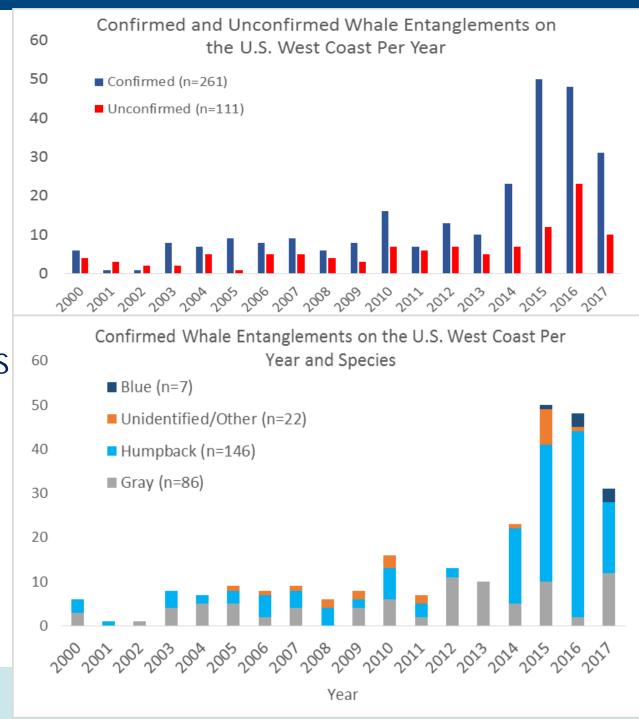
Dan Lawson

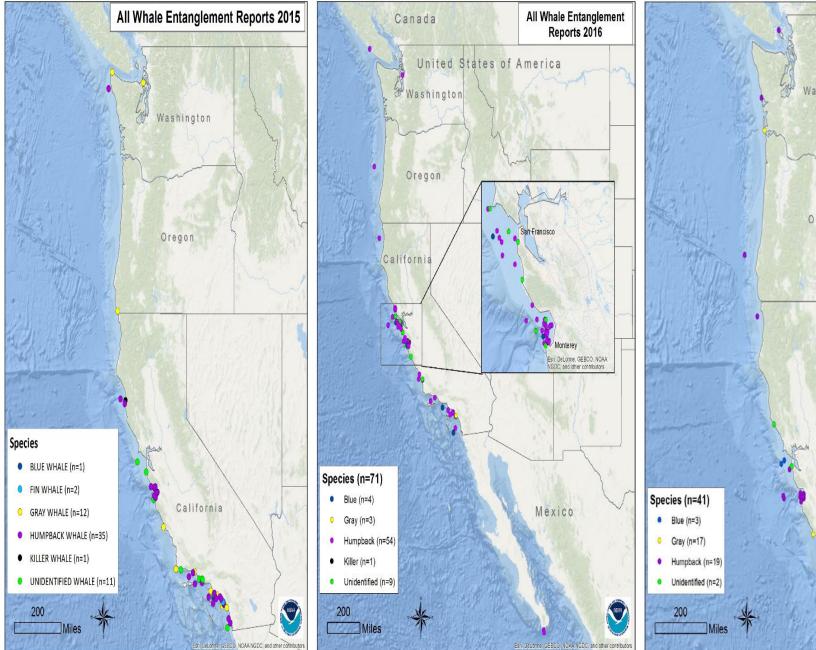
NMFS West Coast Region
Protected Resources Division

WCR Whale **Entanglements**

- Dramatic increase in reports since 2014
- Driven by humpback whales, but now including blue whales
- High demand for updates and evaluation of incoming data
- Quality of reporting improving





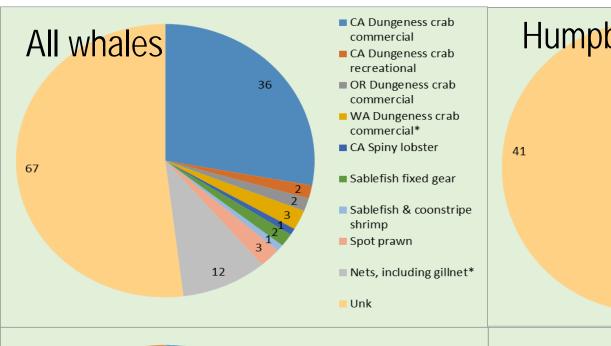


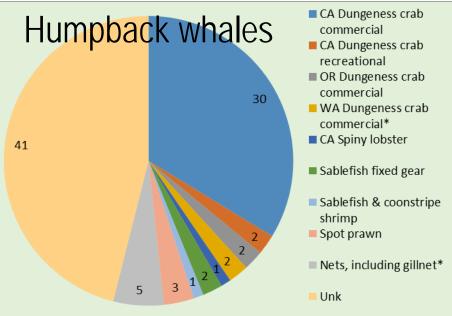


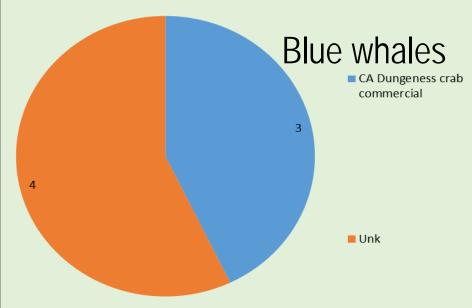


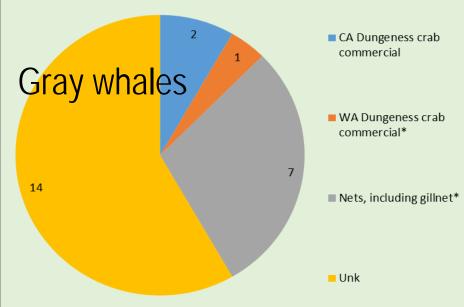
2017 All Whale

Sources of Confirmed Whale Entanglements 2015-2017









2018 summary thus far

considered preliminary, data through 5/29/2018

- 16 confirmed entangled whales, 20 total reports
 - Gray whales: 10 confirmed, 12 total
 - Humpback whales: 5 confirmed, 6 total
 - Fin whales: 1 confirmed, 1 total
 - Unidentified: 0 confirmed, 1 total
- Confirmed fisheries associated with entanglements: 9 reports
 - Commercial Dungeness crab: 6 total
 - 3 WA (2 gray whales, 1 humpback whale)
 - 1 OR (1 gray whale)
 - 1 OR and CA (1 humpback)
 - 1 WA tribal (humpback whale)
 - Gillnet: 3 (gray whales)
- Reporting location
 - California: 10 confirmed reports, 14 unconfirmed
 - Washington: 6 confirmed reports



What we think is going on

- Complex relationship between whale distribution/abundance/behavior, environmental variability/prey distribution, fishing effort distribution, public awareness
- Better documentation and increasing response has increased ability to identify gear (along with trap tags), but still limited
- Trap/pot fisheries identified as the majority entangling gear (when known); Dungeness crab fishery = large co-occurrence
- Whales are getting entangled every way possible, in all types/colors/arrangements of gear – not likely to be easy fix



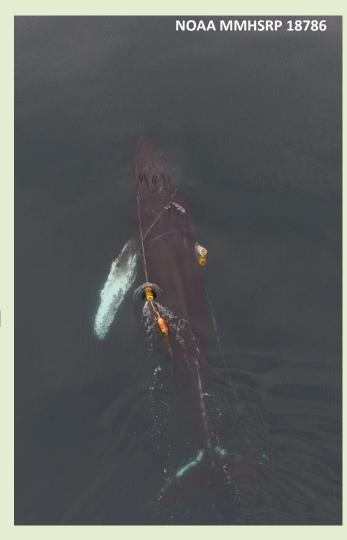




What we don't know (data gaps)

Entanglement Data

- Identifying entanglement origins (when/where to focus research/management)
- Knowing the total # of entanglements that actually occur
- Understanding how whale behavior and gear configuration could make an interaction become an entanglement
- Understanding outcomes of entanglements (long term survival, serious injuries, impacts of reproduction)





Entanglement Mortality and Serious Injury – PRELIMINARY*

 136 humpback whale entanglement records evaluated 2007-2016 (draft); ~94 M/SI = 69% M/SI rate

2017 draft SARs: average M/SI for 2011 - 2015		
DGN	0.02	
CA spot prawn	0.15	
CA Dungeness	0.65	
Sablefish	0.2	
Unk/unidentified	6.6	
total	7.62	

2016 entanglemen (Carretta et al. 2018	•
CA spot prawn	1.75
CA Dungeness	12.5
Sablefish	1.5
Unk/unidentified	19.75
total	35.5*

Average M/SI 2012-2016 entanglements (prelim.)		
CA spot prawn	0.5*	
CA Dungeness	3.15*	
Sablefish	0.5*	
Unk/unidentified	9.75*	
total	13.9*	

- Disentanglement "saved" ~13 humpbacks 2012-2016
- Blue whales: 1 M/SI in 2015; 3.5 in 2016 (draft)



What Other Issues Are Entanglements Creating?

- Management under MMPA Potential Biological Removal for CA/OR/WA humpback whales is 11 seriously injured or killed per year; CA/OR/WA blue whales 2.3 seriously injured or killed per year
- Humpback and blue whales are protected by the ESA
- Public perception of entanglements and associated fisheries is unpopular – market concerns
- Increased pressure on disentanglement response inherently dangerous and not a solution



What Can We Do To Reduce Entanglements?

- Reduce the co-occurrence of whales and fishing gear (and debris)
- Improve the gear to make it less likely to entangle whales (and other things)
- Improve the gear to make entanglements less severe and/or more likely whales can escape from gear
- Deterrence and Avoidance
- Get smarter fill in knowledge gaps (e.g., gear marking)



Ecosystem Approach?

1A: Compile existing NOAA survey data on whale prey and whales (e.g., juvenile rockfish survey data, 2002-2016)

Identify and incorporate other existing whale data into model development and validation, including:

- Photo ID data (\$)
- Satellite tagging (\$)
- Aerial surveys
- Other dataTBD (e.g., whale watching)

3. New whale/fishing effort survey data, 2017/2018 and beyond (\$)

To validate and improve initial models

- 4. Analyze fishing effort data:
- PacFIN, logbook, VMS
- Build vertical line models (\$)

1B: Extract existing oceanographic data and indices to match 1A. 1C: Forecast distributions of krill & forage fish 2: Fine-scale forecast of whale distribution and density 5: Risk Assessment / Management Strategy

Evaluation

Partial progress on steps 1A, 1B, 1C and 2 in CA. These efforts are ongoing but will require some additional support for evaluation and improvement as new data sets become available.

GOAL: Model outputs and forecasting tools for management (e.g., State entanglement working groups, Agencies, NMFS)

