

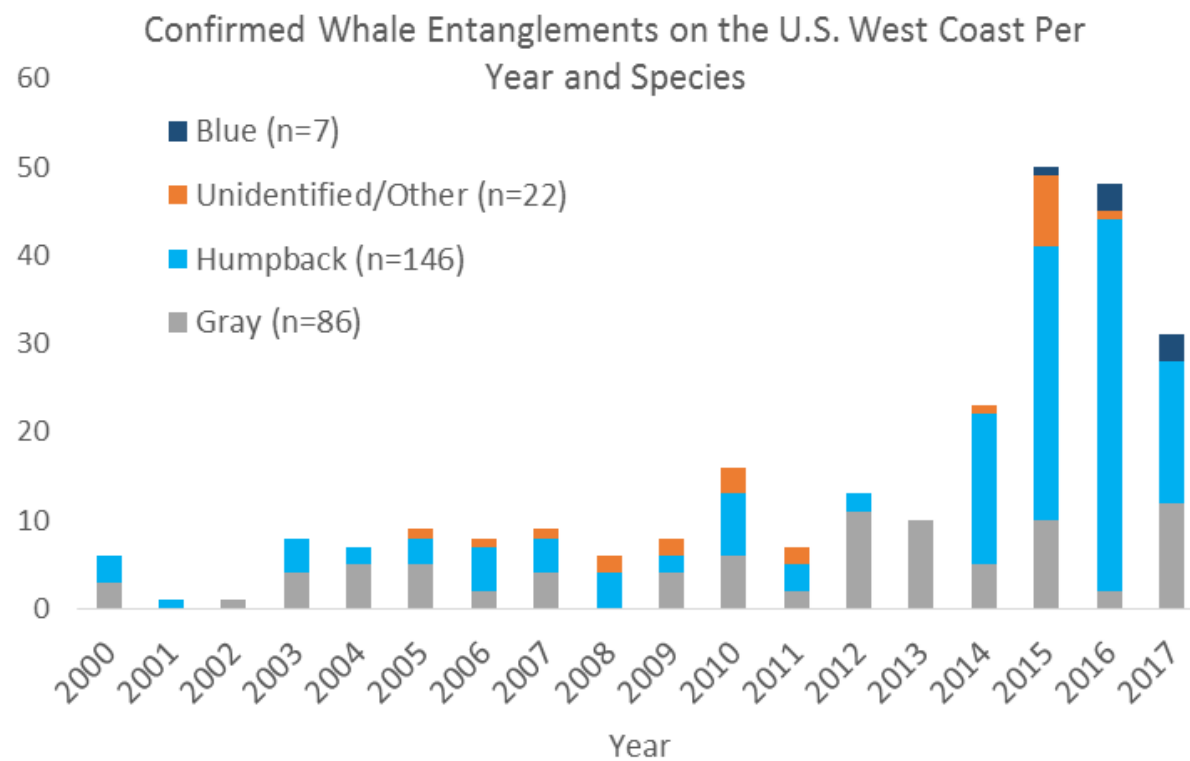
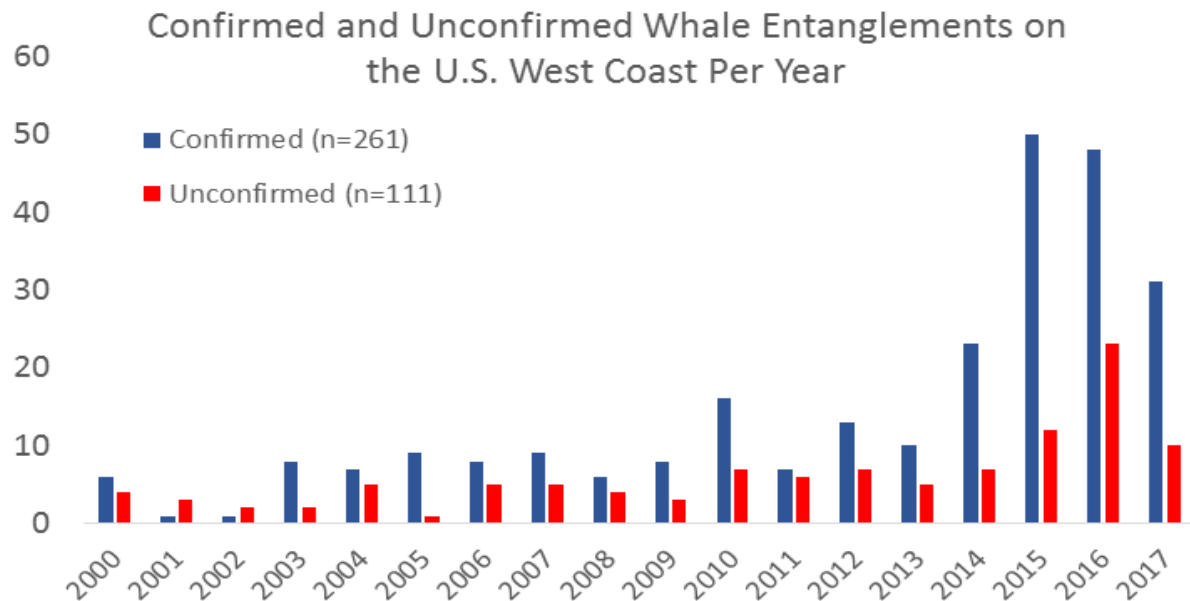
Entanglements of Large Whales Along the U.S. West Coast

Dan Lawson

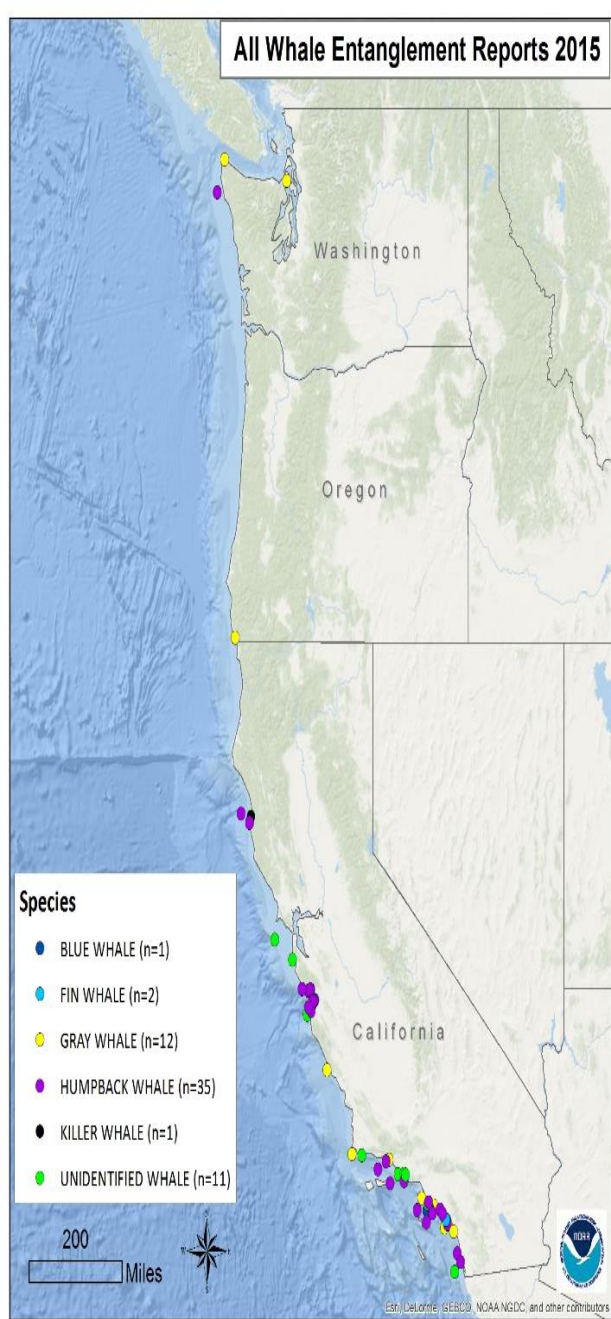
NMFS West Coast Region
Protected Resources Division

WCR Whale Entanglements

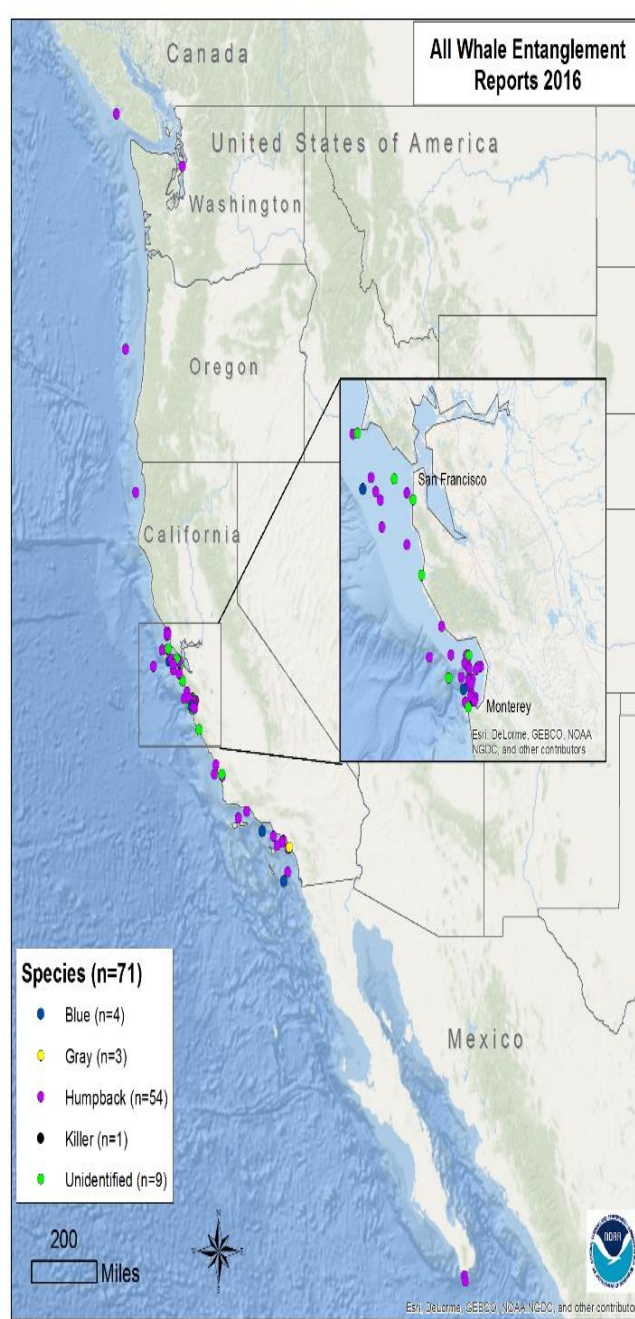
- Dramatic increase in reports since 2014
- Driven by humpback whales, but now including blue whales
- High demand for updates and evaluation of incoming data
- Quality of reporting improving



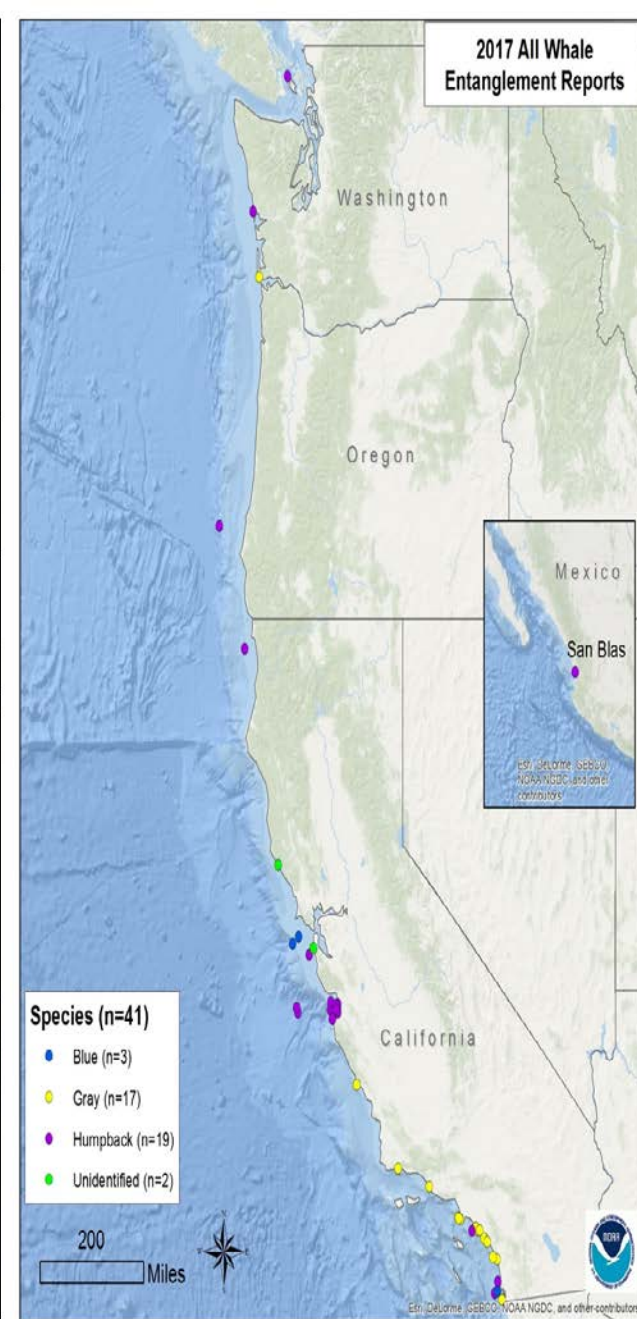
All Whale Entanglement Reports 2015



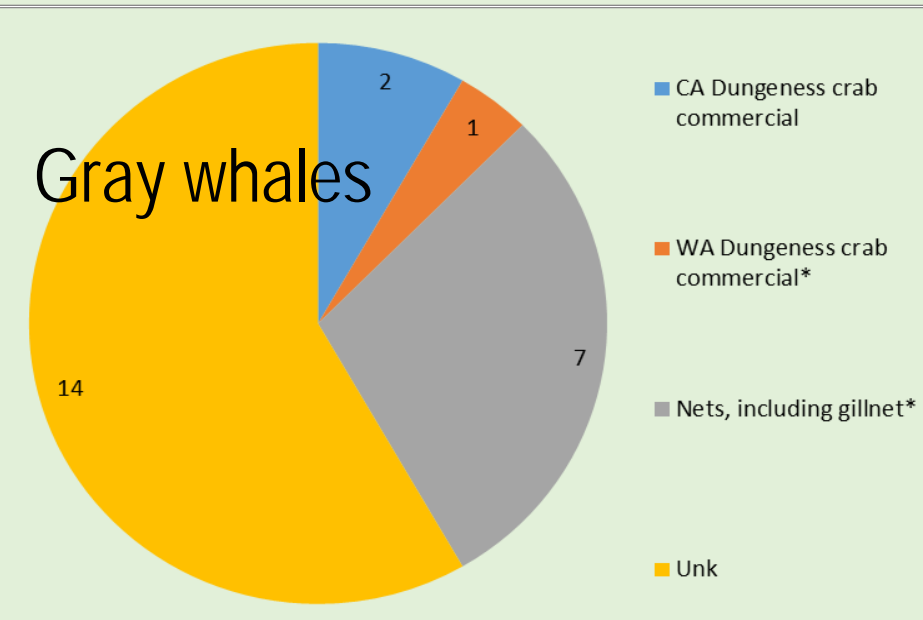
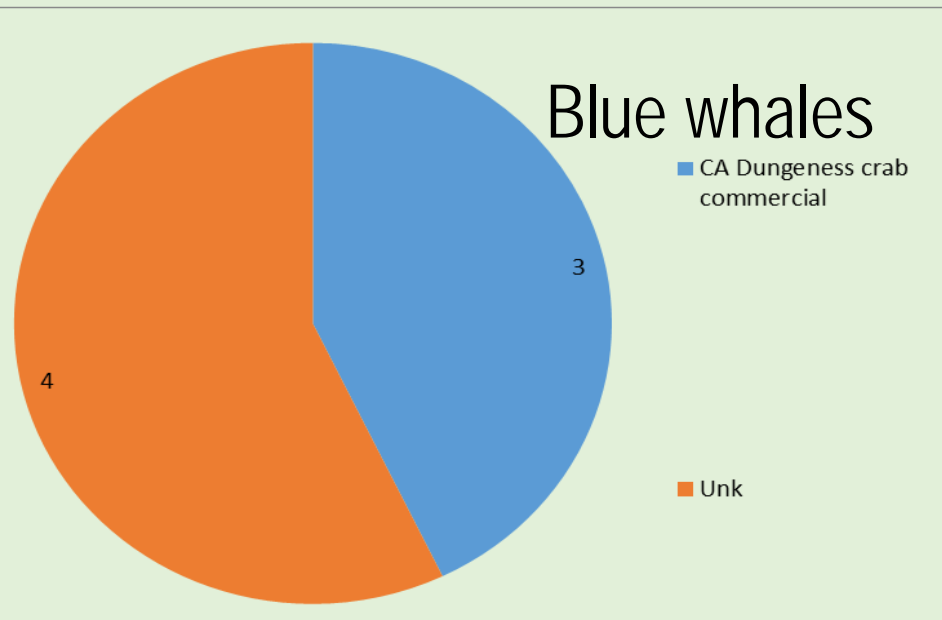
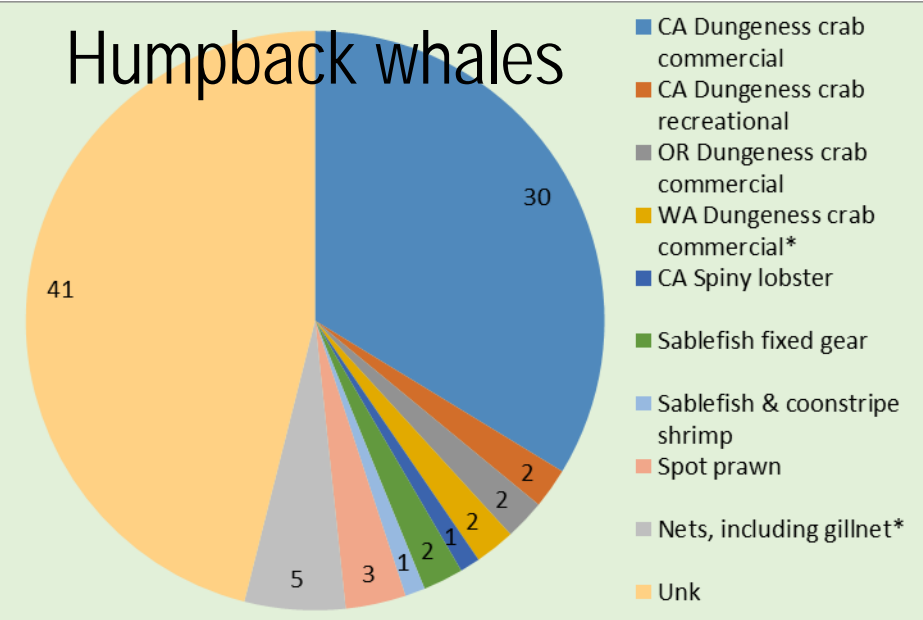
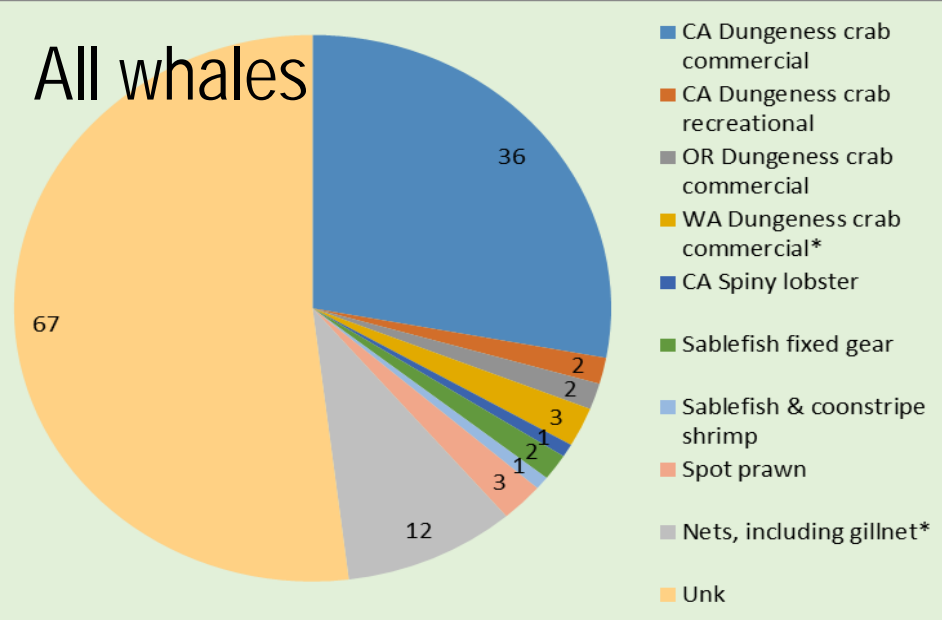
All Whale Entanglement Reports 2016



2017 All Whale Entanglement Reports



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		2016 entanglement M/SI (Carretta et al. 2018 draft)		Average M/SI 2012-2016 entanglements (prelim.)	
DGN	0.02	CA spot prawn	1.75	CA spot prawn	0.5*
CA spot prawn	0.15	CA Dungeness	12.5	CA Dungeness	3.15*
CA Dungeness	0.65	Sablefish	1.5	Sablefish	0.5*
Sablefish	0.2	Unk/unidentified	19.75	Unk/unidentified	9.75*
Unk/unidentified	6.6	total	35.5*	total	13.9*
total	7.62				

- 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?

