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Part B: 2003 Results Summary (CRD 07-18b)
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Part E: 2006 Results Summary (CRD 07-18e)

compiled by Misty Niemeyer

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Liz Pomfret, Brenda K. Rone, & Alison Stimpert

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- 07-16 45th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (45th SAW): 45th SAW Assessment Report. September 2007.
- 07-17 Demographic and Economic Trends in the Northeastern United States Lobster (Homarus americanus) Fishery, 1970-2005, by EM Thunberg. October 2007.

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North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2002 Results Summary

by Timothy V.N. Cole, Alison Stimpert, Liz Pomfret, Kelly Houle, and Misty Niemeyer

National Marine Fisheries Serv, Woods Hole Lab, 166 Water St, Woods Hole MA 02543-1026

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A. North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2002 Results Summary

By Timothy V.N. Cole, Alison Stimpert, Liz Pomfret and Kelly Houle

Overview – The North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) is a NOAA Fisheries program which locates and records the seasonal distribution of right whales off the northeastern United States. The Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) is designed to reduce collisions between ships and right whales by alerting mariners to the presence of the right whales via fax, email, the Internet, Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM), NOAA Weather Radio, and the Mandatory Ship Reporting system (MSR). These reports are obtained from a variety of sources including the NARWSS, whale watch vessels, Coast Guard, fishing vessels, commercial ships, and the general public. The results from both the NARWSS and the RWSAS programs in 2002 are summarized in the following tables and figures.

Table 1 – This table provides information on: (a) the total number of the NARWSS flight hours accomplished in each month during 2002; (b) the number of the NARWSS flights conducted in each month, by survey type; and (c) the total number of right whales sighted on all the NARWSS flights during each month in 2002. There were three primary types of surveys flown: (1) broadscale; (2) focused surveys in the Great South Channel (GSC) region; and (3) focused surveys over potential and realized Dynamic Area Management (DAM) closure zones. Broadscale surveys were flown along systematic east-west track lines that covered all Federal waters west of the Hague Line, from south of Long Island, New York, to Eastport, Maine. These surveys were flown to obtain a synoptic view of the distribution of right whales off the northeastern Atlantic coast; a completed series indicates coverage of the entire area. Surveys focused in the GSC served the dual purpose of providing commercial shipping traffic with the current locations of right whale aggregations, and obtaining photographic data of individual right whales for use in vital rate models of the population. DAM confirmation flights included flights made to investigate reported sightings of right whale aggregations outside existing closures, as well as to monitor the duration of residence of aggregations within established DAM zones.

Figure 1 – This figure shows, by season, all the NARWSS survey track lines and right whale sighting locations in 2002. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as heavy bold lines. Closure areas in effect for only a portion of the period are represented by medium bold lines. The duration of each closure area is as follows: Cape Cod Bay: Jan 1 - May 15; Great South Channel: April 1 - June 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) West: March 1 - April 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) East: May 1 - July 31.

Figure 2 – Presents a synopsis of the systematic broadscale surveys conducted during both the spring and fall of 2002. The data were grouped by ten-minute latitude by ten-minute longitude geographic cells. Effort levels within each cell were ranked according to the nautical miles of surveys completed within them, excluding circling. Cells with higher effort levels were shaded more darkly, while areas with no effort were left blank. To make sighting levels between cells with different effort levels comparable, the number of right whales sighted within a cell was divided by the nautical miles of survey completed in the same cell. The resulting Sighting Per Unit Effort (SPUE) within each cell was then ranked, with higher SPUE levels indicated by

darker shading. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as heavy bold lines. Closure areas in effect for only a portion of the period are represented by medium bold lines.

Table 2 – This table lists the number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002, by reporting source, and indicates the number of unconfirmed and late reports by source. Unconfirmed and late reports did not produce an alert. Often sightings were combined into a single alert. A total of 110 alerts were broadcast in 2002.

Figure 3a – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002, by month and source, in the Northeast (*i.e.*, from Maine through New York) and Canada region.

Figure 3b – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002, by month and source, in the Mid-Atlantic region (*i.e.*, from New Jersey through North Carolina).

Figure 4 – This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002 in the Northeast and Canada region (including unconfirmed and late reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. Shipping lanes, the Hague Line and the Cape Cod Bay and Great South Channel Critical Habitat areas are included for reference, as are the 50-fathom and 100-fathom depth contours.

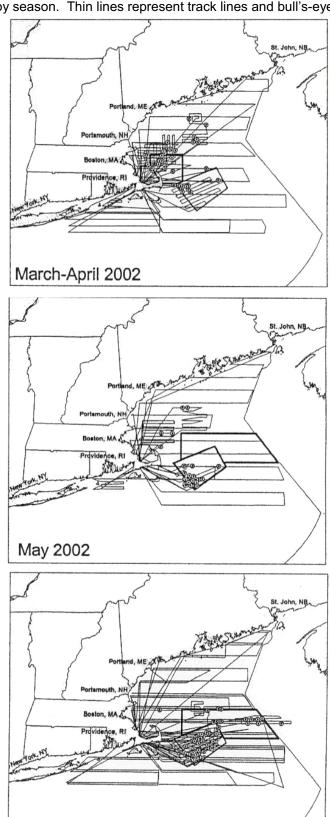
Table 1. Summary of the flight hours and flight types for 2002 NARWSS flights

Month in	Flight	# F	# Flights *		Broadscale	GSC	DAM
2002	hours	broadscale	focused	other	 series completed 	surveys completed	confirmation flights
March	35	2	3	2			1
April	92	10	7		1	1	3
May	89	9	8	1	1	3	3
June	141	15	11	1	2	4	
July	36	4	4			3	1
August	0						
September	47	9			1	,	
October	44	7	. 1		1		
November	25	2	3			1 .	1
December	18	1	3				3
totals	527	59	40	4	6	12	12

^{*} Flights that had both broadscale and focused survey time were counted as broadscale flights.

Of the focused flights, 17 were strictly 'management' flights totaling 82 hours; these included DAM confirmations, disentanglement support, and carcass checks. Other flights included ferrying flights, telemetry testing, and a Congressional review flight.

Figure 1. Completed track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2002 NARWSS flights separated by season. Thin lines represent track lines and bull's-eyes represent right whale sighting locations.



June-July 2002

Figure 2. Synopsis of the systematic broadscale surveys conducted for the NARWSS in 2002, showing the resulting Sightings Per Unit Effort (SPUE) analysis

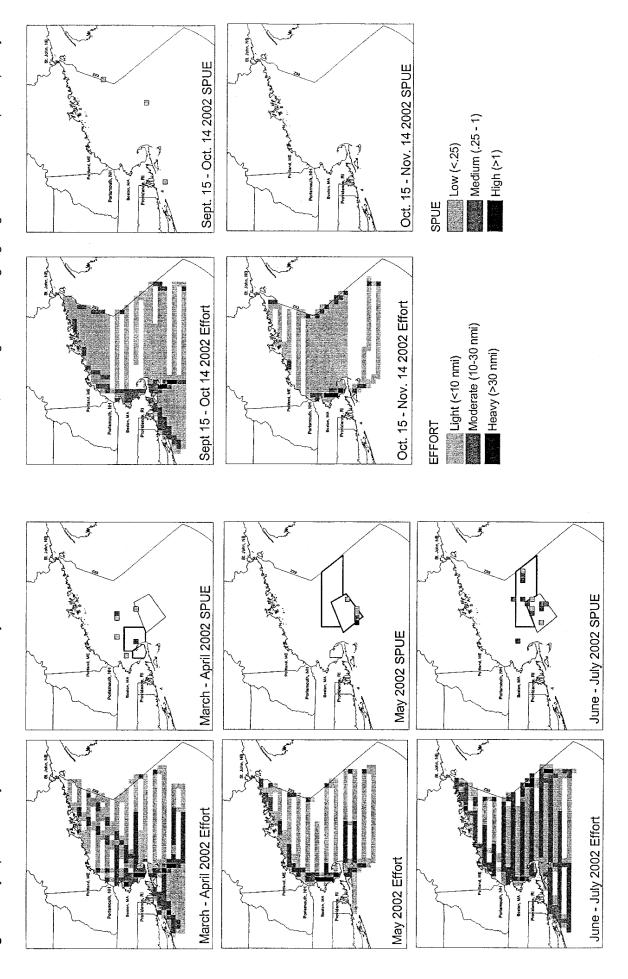
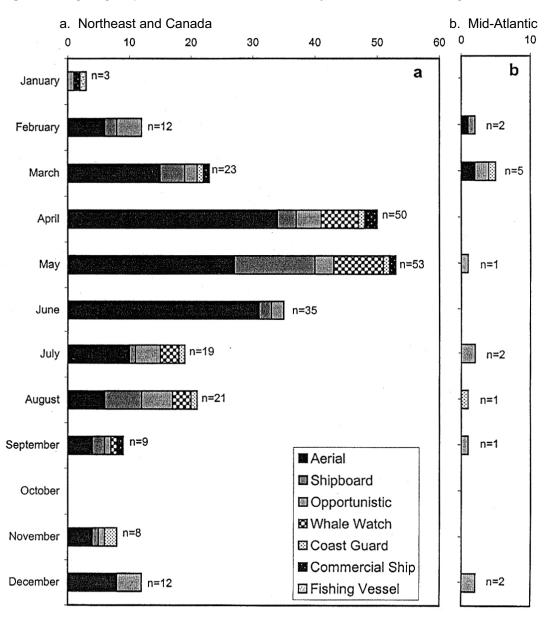


Table 2. Total sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002

Report source	# Reports	Unconfirmed	Late
Aerial survey	145		
Shipboard survey	34		1
Whale Watch	21		2
Opportunistic	31	3	5
Coast Guard	7		
Commercial Ship	6	4	1
Fishing Vessel	1		
totals	245	7	9

Figure 3. Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002 by source, month and region



Opportunistic, Coast Guard, Commercial Ship & Fishing Vessel Shipboard survey 12 - 27 46 - 70 12 - 27 Whale Watch Aerial survey St. John, NB Portland, ME Portsmouth, N Providence, RI Boston, MA,

Figure 4. Map of Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2002 in the Northeast region and Canadian waters

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 07-18b

North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2003 Results Summary

by Brenda K. Rone, Timothy V.N. Cole, Peter Duley, Misty Nelson, & Misty Niemeyer

National Marine Fisheries Serv, Woods Hole Lab, 166 Water St, Woods Hole MA 02543-1026

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B. North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2003 Results Summary

by Brenda K. Rone, Timothy V.N. Cole, Peter Duley and Misty Nelson

Overview – The North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) is a NOAA Fisheries program which locates and records the seasonal distribution of right whales off the northeastern United States. The Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) is designed to reduce collisions between ships and right whales by alerting mariners to the presence of the right whales via fax, email, the Internet, Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM), NOAA Weather Radio, and the Mandatory Ship Reporting system (MSR). These reports are obtained from a variety of sources including the NARWSS, whale watch vessels, Coast Guard, fishing vessels, commercial ships, and the general public. The results from both the NARWSS and the RWSAS programs in 2003 are summarized in the following tables and figures.

Table 1 – This table provides information on: (a) the total number of the NARWSS flight hours accomplished in each month during 2003; (b) the number of the NARWSS flights conducted in each month, by survey type; and (c) the total number of right whales sighted on all the NARWSS flights during each month in 2003. There were three primary types of surveys flown: (1) broadscale; (2) focused surveys in the Great South Channel (GSC) region; and (3) focused surveys over potential and realized Dynamic Area Management (DAM) closure zones. Broadscale surveys were flown along systematic east-west track lines that covered all Federal waters west of the Hague Line, from south of Long Island, New York, to Eastport, Maine. These surveys were flown to obtain a synoptic view of the distribution of right whales off the northeastern Atlantic coast; a completed series indicates coverage of the entire area. Surveys focused in the GSC served the dual purpose of providing commercial shipping traffic with the current locations of right whale aggregations, and obtaining photographic data of individual right whales for use in vital rate models of the population. DAM confirmation flights included flights made to investigate reported sightings of right whale aggregations outside existing closures, as well as to monitor the duration of residence of aggregations within established DAM zones.

Figure 1 – This figure shows, by season, all the NARWSS survey track lines and right whale sighting locations in 2003. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as bold lines. The duration of each closure area is as follows: Cape Cod Bay: Jan 1 - May 15; Great South Channel: April 1 - June 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) West: March 1 - April 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) East: May 1 - July 31.

Table 2 – This table lists the number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003, by reporting source, and indicates the number of unconfirmed and late reports by source. Unconfirmed reports did not produce an alert. Late reports generated an alert when it was likely that the reported location would continue to be occupied by right whales. Often sightings were combined into a single alert. A total of 134 alerts were broadcast to mariners in 2003.

Figure 2a – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003, by month and source, in the Northeast (*i.e.*, from Maine through New York) and Canada region.

Figure 2b – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003, by month and source, in the Mid-Atlantic region (*i.e.*, from New Jersey through North Carolina).

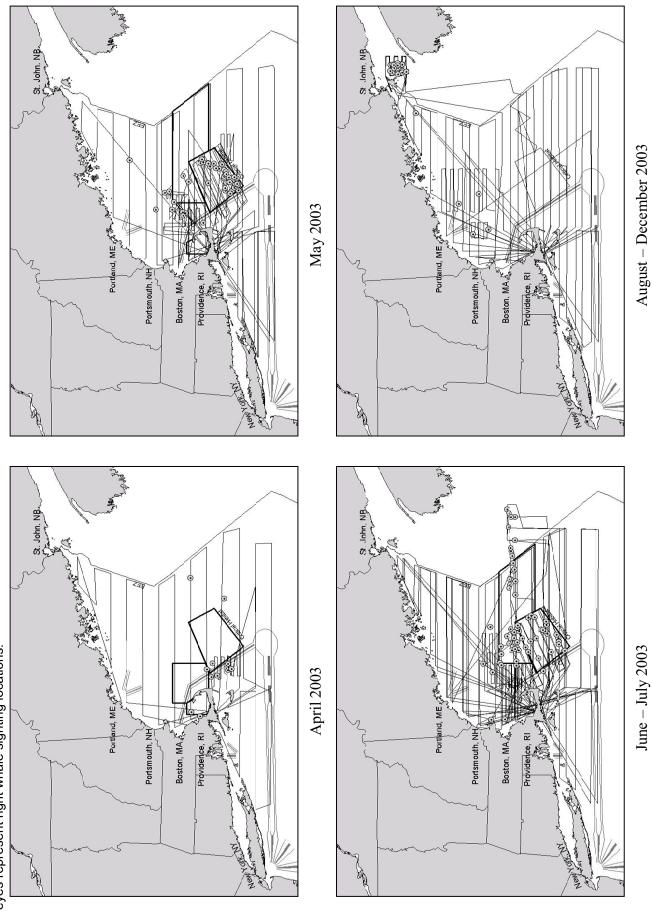
Figure 3 – This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003 in the Northeast and Canada region (excluding unconfirmed reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. Shipping lanes, the Hague Line and the Cape Cod Bay and Great South Channel Critical Habitat areas are included for reference.

Table 1. Summary of the flight hours and flight types for 2003 NARWSS flights

Month in 2003	Flight hours		# Flights*		Broadscale series completed	GSC surveys completed	DAM confirmation flights
		broadscale	focused	other			
April	43	7	2	1	1	1	0
May	111	15	6	1	1	4	1
June	118	17	6	0	1	4	2
July	59	7	5	0	1	0	3
August	42	0	10	0	0	0	0
September	26	5	1	0	0	0	0
October	59	11	0	1	1	0	0
November	24	2	3	0	1	0	0
December	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	485	64	34	3	6	9	7

^{*}Flights that had both broadscale and focused survey time were counted as broadscale flights. Of the focused flights, 13 were strictly 'management' flights totaling 45 hours; these included DAM confirmations, disentanglement support, and carcass checks. Other flights included salmon pen photography, an oil spill flight, and a seal survey. The month of August was a dedicated photogrammetry project in the Bay of Fundy.

Figure 1. Completed track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2003 NARWSS flights, separated by season. Thin lines represent track lines and bull's eyes represent right whale sighting locations.

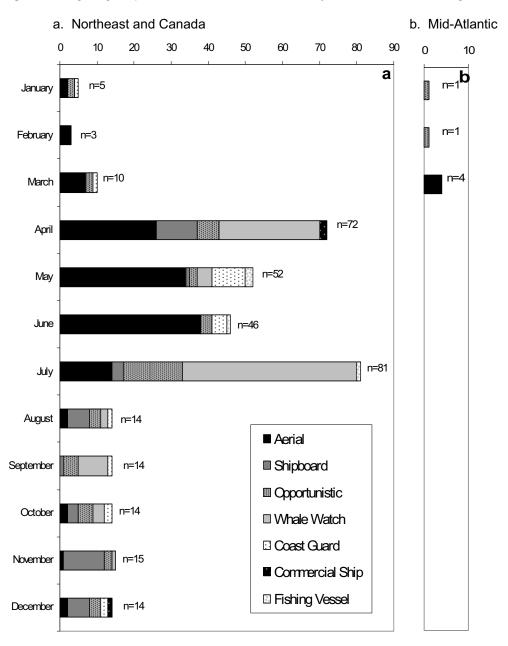


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Table 2. Total sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003

Source	# of Reports	Unconfirmed	Late
Aerial Survey	131	0	1
Shipboard Survey	42	0	6
Whale Watch	91	0	4
Opportunistic	52	7	7
Coast Guard	22	2	3
Commercial Ship	3	0	0
Fishing Vessel	4	1	3
Totals	345	10	24

Figure 2. Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003 by source, month and region



Opportunistic, Coast Guard, Commercial Ship & Fishing Vessel 1-4
 5-11
 12-27
 28-45 Whale Watch Shipboard Aerial St. John, NB, $\triangle_{o_{0}} \bigcirc$ 00 Q 00 0 Portland, ME 💥 🖑 Portsmouth, NH Providence, RI Boston, MA 🐇

Figure 3. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2003 in the Northeast region and Canadian waters

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Figure 3. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004 in the Northeast region	and
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C. North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2004 Results Summary

by Brenda K. Rone, Timothy V.N. Cole, Peter Duley, Misty Nelson, and Misty Niemeyer

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Table 1 – This table provides information on: (a) the total number of the NARWSS flight hours accomplished in each month during 2004; (b) the number of the NARWSS flights conducted in each month by survey type; and (c) the total number of right whales sighted on all the NARWSS flights during each month in 2004. There were four primary types of surveys flown: (1) broadscale; (2) focused surveys in the Great South Channel (GSC) Critical Habitat; (3) focused surveys over potential and realized Dynamic Area Management (DAM) closure zones; and (4) focused surveys in a designated Navy bombing range referred to as W-104B. Broadscale surveys were flown along systematic east-west track lines that covered all Federal waters west of the Hague Line from south of Long Island, New York, to Eastport, Maine. These surveys were flown to provide a synoptic view of the distribution of right whales off the northeastern Atlantic coast; a completed series indicates coverage of the entire area. Surveys focused in the GSC served the dual purpose of providing commercial shipping traffic with the current locations of right whale aggregations, and obtaining photographic data of individual right whales for use in vital rate models of the population. DAM confirmation flights included flights made to investigate reported sightings of right whale aggregations outside existing closures, as well as monitor the duration of residence of aggregations within established DAM zones. Focused surveys in W-104B were conducted by the NARWSS in cooperation with the Navy prior to scheduled bombing exercises to determine the presence or absence of marine mammals and sea turtles. Additional focused flights not categorized in the table were flights to relocate reported whale carcasses or to confirm reported right whale sightings in Nantucket Sound and New York Harbor.

Figure 1 – This figure shows, by season, all the NARWSS survey track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2004. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as bold lines. The duration for each closure area is as follows: Cape Cod Bay: Jan 1 - May 15; Great South Channel: April 1 - June 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) West: March 1 - April 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) East: May 1 - July 31.

Table 2 – This table lists the number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004, by reporting source, and indicates the number of unconfirmed and late reports by source.

Unconfirmed reports did not produce an alert. Late reports generated an alert if it was likely the location would continue to be occupied by right whales. Often sightings were combined into a single alert. A total of 113 alerts were broadcast in 2004.

Figure 2a – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004, by month and source, in the Northeast (i.e., from Maine through New York) and Canada region.

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Figure 3 — This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004 in the Northeast and Canada region (excluding unconfirmed reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. Shipping lanes, the Hague Line and the Cape Cod Bay and Great South Channel Critical Habitat areas are included for reference.

Table 1. Summary of the flight hours, flight types, and number of right whales seen during 2004 NARWSS flights

Month in 2004	Flight Hours	Systematic Broadscale Flights *	Systematic Broadscale Series Completed	Critical Habitat Surveys	DAM Surveys	Bombing Range Surveys	# of Right Whales Sighted **
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	2	0	0	0	1	0	7
March	27	2	0	1	2	1	20
April	71	9	1	1	2	2	69
May	57	11	1	1	1	0	94
June	84	17	2	0	0	1	73
July	13	1	1	1	0	0	6
August	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
September	29	0	0	0	5	2	4
October	34	5	0	0	2	2	1
November	47	8	1	0	0	0	5
December	30	3	1	0	0	0	13
Totals	397	56	7	4	14	8	294

^{*} Flights that included both systematic broadscale and management survey time were counted as broadscale flights.

^{**}The number of right whales sighted is a tally of estimated group sizes, not the number of unique individuals identified from photographs.

Figure 1. Completed track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2004 NARWSS flights, separated by season. Thin lines represent track lines and bull's eyes represent right whale sighting locations.

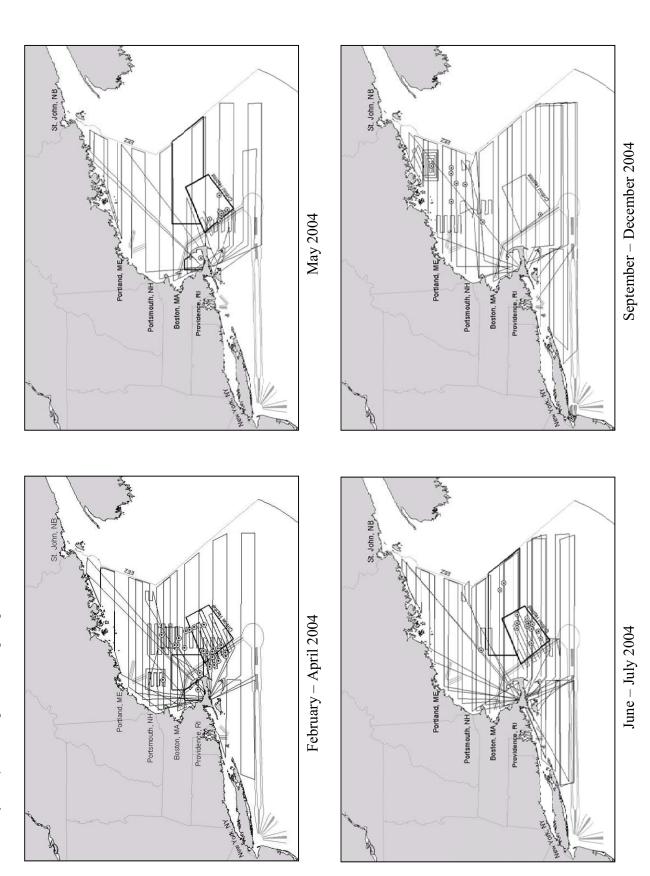
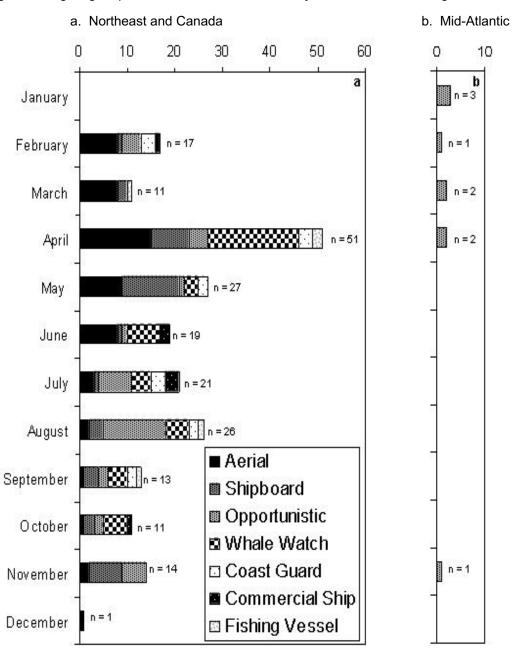


Table 2. Total sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004

Source	# Of Reports	Unconfirmed	Late
Aerial Survey	60	0	0
Shipboard	39	0	0
Opportunistic	48	5	4
Whale Watch	47	0	3
Coast Guard	15	0	3
Commercial Ship	6	2	1
Fishing Vessel	4	1	0
Totals	219	8	11

Figure 2. Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004 by source, month and region



Coast Guard, Commercial Ship & Fishing Vessel 0 1-2 3-10 11-20 26-35 Opportunistic, Aerial \odot \odot 4 St. John, NB 800 ô &° Portsmouth, NF Boston, MA Providence, RI

Figure 3. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2004 in the Northeast region and Canadian waters

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 07-18d

North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2005 Results Summary

by Misty Niemeyer, Timothy V.N. Cole, Cynthia L. Christman, Peter Duley, Misty Nelson, and Brenda Rone

National Marine Fisheries Serv, Woods Hole Lab, 166 Water St, Woods Hole MA 02543-1026

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This volume is part of a larger document containing five separate results summaries for five separate years. There is no analysis across the years included in this volume. This is the first publication of the collected data; future reports will be published annually in separate volumes.

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D. North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2005 Results Summary

by Misty Niemeyer, Timothy V.N. Cole, Cynthia L. Christman, Peter Duley, and Misty Nelson

Overview – The North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) is a NOAA Fisheries program which locates and records the seasonal distribution of right whales off the northeastern United States. The Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) is designed to reduce collisions between ships and right whales by alerting mariners to the presence of the right whales via fax, email, the Internet, Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM), NOAA Weather Radio, and the Mandatory Ship Reporting system (MSR). These reports are obtained from a variety of sources including the NARWSS, whale watch vessels, Coast Guard, fishing vessels, commercial ships, and the general public. The results from both the NARWSS and the RWSAS programs in 2005 are summarized in the following tables and figures.

Table 1 – This table provides information on: (a) the total number of the NARWSS flight hours accomplished in each month during 2005; (b) the number of the NARWSS flights conducted in each month by survey type; and (c) the total number of right whales sighted on all the NARWSS flights during each month in 2005. There were four primary types of surveys flown: (1) broadscale; (2) focused surveys in the Great South Channel (GSC) Critical Habitat; (3) focused surveys over potential and realized Dynamic Area Management (DAM) closure zones; and (4) focused surveys in a designated Navy bombing range referred to as W-104B. Broadscale surveys were flown along systematic east-west track lines that covered all Federal waters west of the Hague Line from south of Long Island, New York, to Eastport, Maine. These surveys were flown to provide a synoptic view of the distribution of right whales off the northeastern Atlantic coast; a completed series indicates coverage of the entire area. Surveys focused in the GSC served the dual purpose of providing commercial shipping traffic with the current locations of right whale aggregations, and obtaining photographic data of individual right whales for use in vital rate models of the population. DAM confirmation flights included flights made to investigate reported sightings of right whale aggregations outside existing closures, as well as monitor the duration of residence of aggregations within established DAM zones. Focused surveys in W-104B were conducted by the NARWSS in cooperation with the Navy prior to scheduled bombing exercises to determine the presence or absence of marine mammals and sea turtles. Additional focused flights not categorized in the table were flights to relocate reported whale carcasses or to confirm reported right whale sightings in Nantucket Sound and New York Harbor.

Figure 1 – This figure shows, by season, all the NARWSS survey track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2005. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as bold lines. The duration for each closure area is as follows: Cape Cod Bay: Jan 1 - May 15; Great South Channel: April 1 - June 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) West: March 1 - April 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) East: May 1 - July 31.

Table 2 – This table lists the number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005, by reporting source, and indicates the number of unconfirmed and late reports by source.

Unconfirmed reports did not produce an alert. Reports of 1-2 right whales were not broadcast if the report was received more than one day after the sighting. Late reports of greater than 2 whales did generate an alert since it was likely the location would continue to be occupied by right whales. Often sightings were combined into a single alert. A total of 107 alerts were broadcast in 2005.

Figure 2a – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005, by month and source, in the Northeast (i.e., from Maine through New York) and Canada region.

Figure 2b – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005, by month and source, in the Mid-Atlantic region (i.e., from New Jersey through North Carolina).

Figure 3 — This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005 in the Northeast and Canada region (excluding unconfirmed reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. Shipping lanes, the Hague Line and the Cape Cod Bay and Great South Channel Critical Habitat areas are included for reference.

Table 1. Summary of flight hours, flight types and number of right whales seen during 2005 NARWSS flights

Month in 2005	Flight hours	Systematic broadscale flights *	Systematic broadscale series completed	Critical Habitat surveys	DAM surveys	Cashes Ledge (W-104B)	# Right whales sighted **
January	57	8	0	0	2	0	45
February	35	11	1	0	1	1	0
March	50	14	1	0	0	1	15
April	73	17	2	1	0	0	144
May	77	12	1	1	2	0	200
June	56	6	1	1	0	1	146
July	76	11	1	1	0	0	242
August	39	5	1	1	2	0	0
September	47	9	2	0	0	0	2
October	26	6	1	0	0	0	3
November	36	7	0	0	0	0	2
December	45	8	2	0	0	0	32
Totals	617	114	13	5	7	3	831

^{*} Flights that included both systematic broadscale and management survey time were counted as broadscale flights.

^{**} The number of right whales sighted is a tally of estimated group sizes, not the number of unique individuals identified from photographs.

Figure 1. Completed track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2005 NARWSS flights, separated by season. Thin lines represent track lines and bull's eyes represent right whale sighting locations.

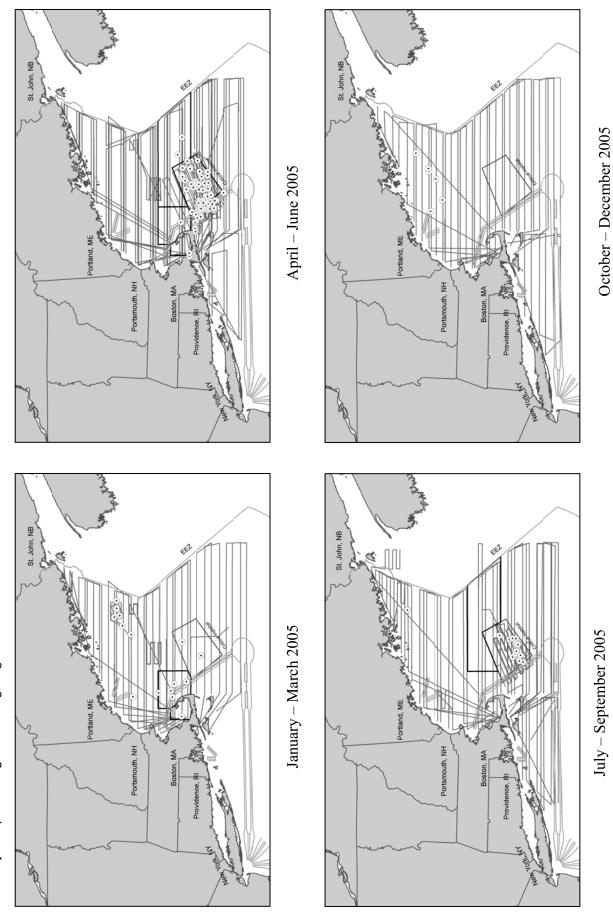


Table 2. Total sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005

Source	# of Reports	Unconfirmed	Late*
Aerial Survey	67	0	0
Shipboard Survey	43	0	7
Opportunistic	49	4	7
Whale Watch	49	0	3
Coast Guard	12	0	3
Commercial Ship	3	1	1
Fishing Vessel	3	0	1
Totals	226	5	22

^{*}Reports of 1-2 right whales were not broadcasted if the report was received more than one day after the sighting.

Figure 2. Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005 by source, month and region

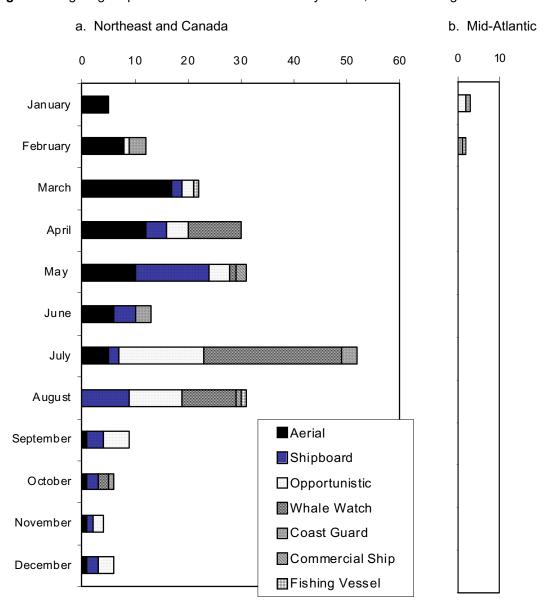
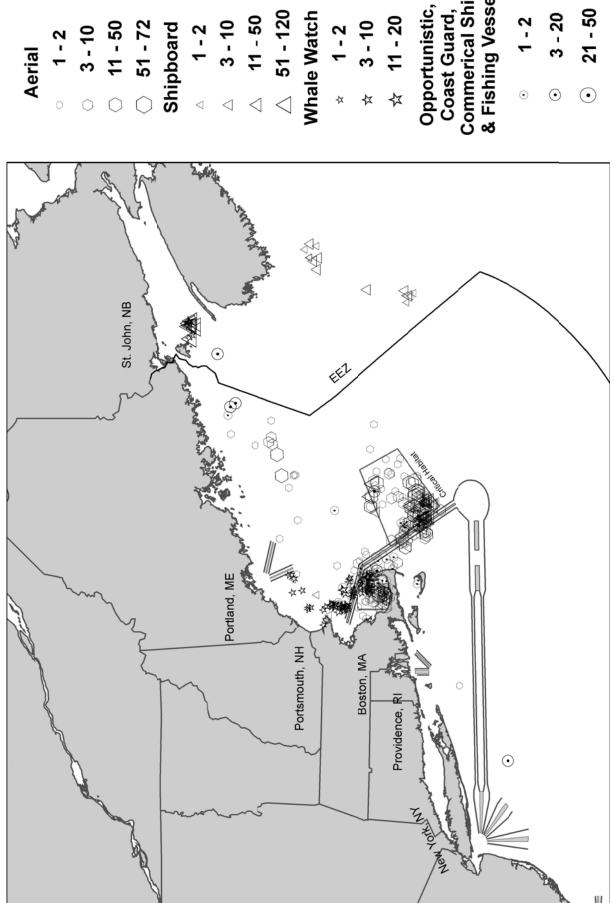


Figure 3. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2005 in the Northeast region and Canadian waters

Aerial



Coast Guard, Commerical Ship & Fishing Vessel Opportunistic,

- \odot
- 21 50 \odot

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 07-18e

North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2006 Results Summary

by Misty Niemeyer, Timothy V.N. Cole, Cynthia L. Christman, Peter Duley, Alison Glass, & Misty Nelson

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This document's publication history is as follows: manuscript submitted for review April 13, 2007; manuscript accepted through technical review September 30, 2007; manuscript accepted through policy review October 10, 2007; and final copy submitted for publication October 10, 2007. This document may be cited as:

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E. North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) and Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) 2006 Results Summary

by Misty Niemeyer, Timothy V.N. Cole, Cynthia L. Christman, Peter Duley, Allison Glass, Misty Nelson

Overview – The North Atlantic Right Whale Sighting Survey (NARWSS) is a NOAA Fisheries program which locates and records the seasonal distribution of right whales off the northeastern United States. The Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (RWSAS) is designed to reduce collisions between ships and right whales by alerting mariners to the presence of the right whales via fax, email, the Internet, Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM), NOAA Weather Radio, and the Mandatory Ship Reporting system (MSR). These reports are obtained from a variety of sources including the NARWSS, whale research organizations, whale watch vessels, Coast Guard, fishing vessels, commercial ships, and the general public. The results from both the NARWSS and the RWSAS programs in 2006 are summarized in the following tables and figures.

Table 1 – This table provides information on: (a) the total number of the NARWSS flight hours accomplished in each month during 2006; (b) the number of the NARWSS flights conducted in each month by survey type; and (c) the total number of right whales sighted on all the NARWSS flights during each month in 2006. There were four primary types of surveys flown: (1) broadscale; (2) focused surveys in the Great South Channel (GSC) Critical Habitat; (3) focused surveys over potential and realized Dynamic Area Management (DAM) closure zones; and (4) focused surveys in a designated Navy bombing range referred to as W-104B. Broadscale surveys were flown along systematic east-west track lines that covered all Federal waters west of the Hague Line from south of Long Island, New York, to Eastport, Maine. These surveys were flown to provide a synoptic view of the distribution of right whales off the northeastern Atlantic coast; a completed series indicates coverage of the entire area. Surveys focused in the GSC served the dual purpose of providing commercial shipping traffic with the current locations of right whale aggregations, and obtaining photographic data of individual right whales for use in vital rate models of the population. DAM confirmation flights included flights made to investigate reported sightings of right whale aggregations outside existing closures, as well as monitor the duration of residence of aggregations within established DAM zones. Focused surveys in W-104B were conducted by the NARWSS in cooperation with the Navy prior to scheduled bombing exercises to determine the presence or absence of marine mammals and sea turtles. Additional focused flights not categorized in the table were flights to relocate reported whale carcasses or entangled whales as well as provide support for disentanglement efforts.

Figure 1 – This figure shows, by season, all the NARWSS survey track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2006. Seasonal right whale closure areas in effect during each period are shown as bold lines. The duration for each closure area is as follows: Cape Cod Bay: Jan 1 - May 15; Great South Channel: April 1 - June 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) West: March 1 - April 30; Seasonal Area Management (SAM) East: May 1 - July 31.

Table 2 – This table lists the number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006, by reporting source, and indicates the number of unconfirmed and late reports by source.

Unconfirmed reports and duplicate reports did not produce an alert. Reports of 1-2 right whales were not broadcast if the report was received more than one day after the sighting. Late reports of greater than 2 whales did generate an alert since it was likely the location would continue to be occupied by right whales. Often sightings were combined into a single alert. A total of 101 alerts were broadcast in 2006.

Figure 2a – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006, by month and source, in the Northeast region (i.e., from Maine through New York).

Figure 2b – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006, by month and source, in the Mid-Atlantic region (i.e., from New Jersey through North Carolina).

Figure 2c – This figure depicts the total number of right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006, by month and source, in the Canada region.

Figure 3 – This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006 in the Northeast and Canada region (excluding unconfirmed reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. Shipping lanes, the Hague Line and the Cape Cod Bay and Great South Channel Critical Habitat areas are included for reference.

Figure 4 – This figure illustrates the locations of all right whale sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006 in the Mid-Atlantic region (excluding unconfirmed reports). The number of whales reported in each sighting is indicated via graduated symbols for each reporting source. The Hague Line is included for reference.

Table 1. Summary of the flight hours, flight types, and number of right whales seen during 2006 NARWSS flights

Month in 2006	Flight hours	Systematic broadscale flights *	Systematic broadscale series completed	Critical Habitat surveys	DAM surveys	Cashes Ledge (W-104B)	# Right whales sighted **
January	47	6	0	0	2	0	83
February	49	6	1	0	3	0	18
March	54	10	1	0	1	0	28
April	36	6	1	0	1	0	28
May	51	5	1	2	2	0	132
June	32	4	0	2	1	0	17
July	31	3	1	2	0	1	3
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	30	6	0	0	0	1	0
October	39	7	1	0	0	1	0
November	50	6	1	0	2	1	74
December	30	3	1	0	1	1	28
Totals	449	62	8	6	13	5	411

^{*} Flights that included both systematic broadscale and management survey time were counted as broadscale flights.

Figure 1. Completed track lines and right whale sighting locations for 2006 NARWSS flights, separated by season. Thin lines represent track lines and bull's eyes represent right whale sighting locations.

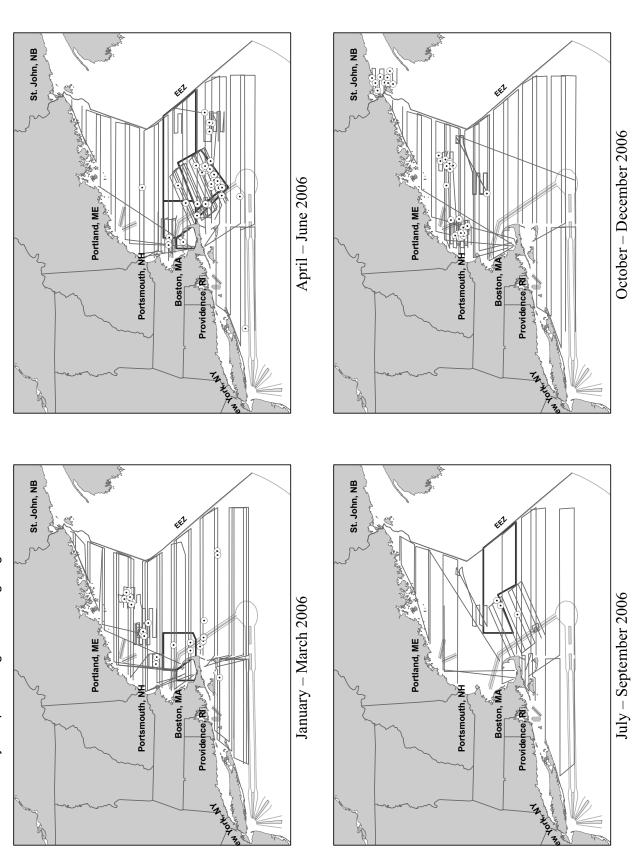
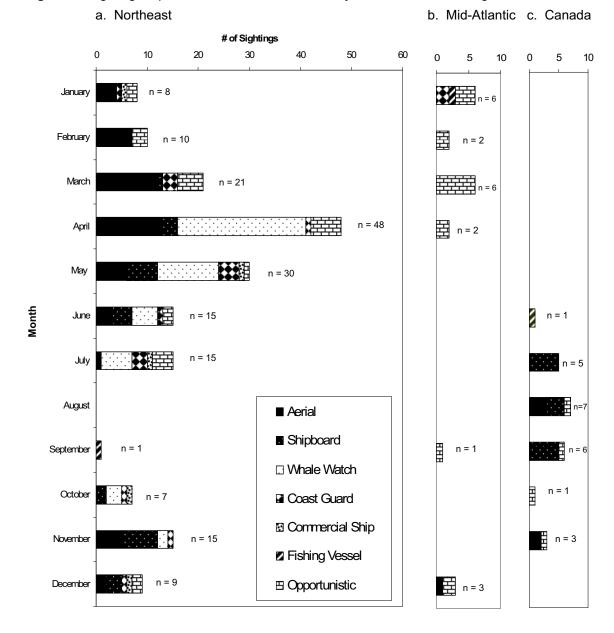


Table 2. Total sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006

Source	# of Reports	Unconfirmed*	Late**
Aerial Survey	59	0	4
Shipboard Survey	39	0	18
Whale Watch	53	0	3
Coast Guard	18	2	1
Commercial Ship	5	1	0
Fishing Vessel	3	1	1
General Public	45	7	12
Totals	222	11	39

^{*} Alerts were not generated from unconfirmed reports.

Figure 2. Sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006 by source, month and region



^{**} Reports of 1-2 right whales did not generate alerts if the report was received more than one day after the sighting.

Figure 3. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006 in the Northeast region and Canadian waters

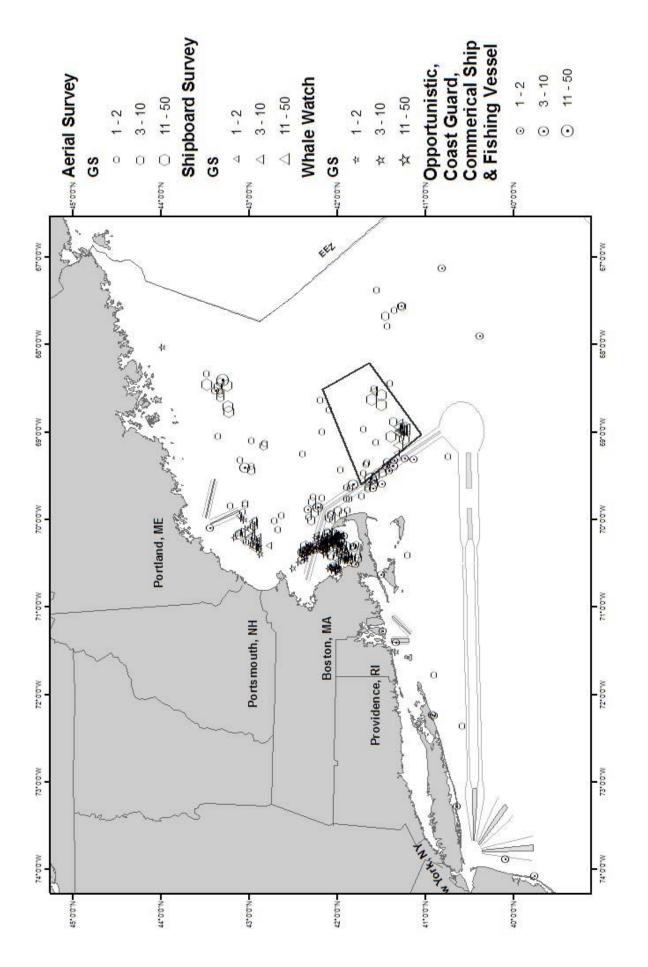
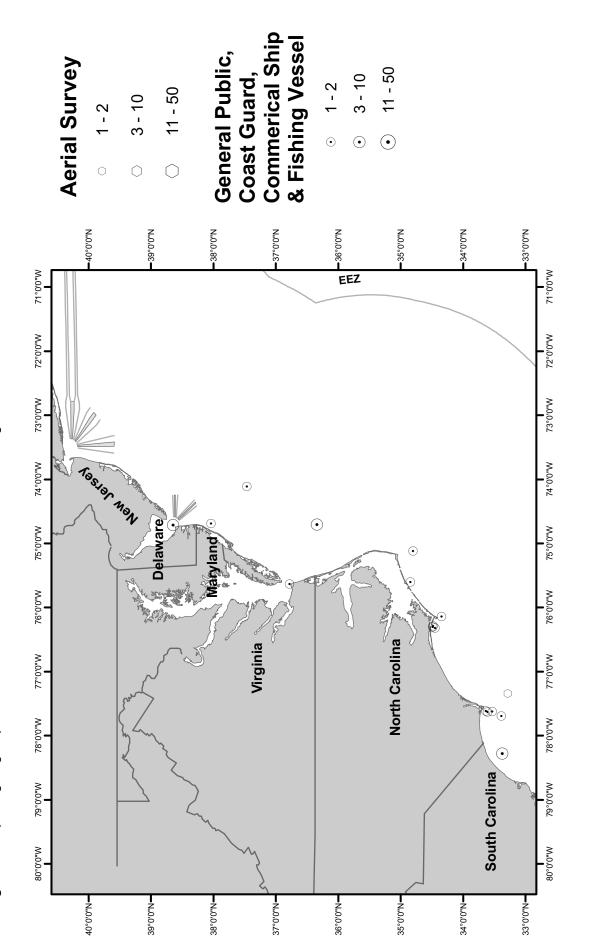


Figure 4. Map of sightings reported to the RWSAS in 2006 in the mid-Atlantic region



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