

## PANTROPICAL SPOTTED DOLPHIN (*Stenella attenuata*): Western North Atlantic Stock

### STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

There are two species of spotted dolphin in the Atlantic Ocean, the Atlantic spotted dolphin, *Stenella frontalis*, formerly *S. plagiodon*, and the pantropical spotted dolphin, *S. attenuata* (Perrin *et al.* 1987). The Atlantic spotted dolphin occurs in two forms which may be distinct sub-species (Perrin *et al.* 1987, 1994; Rice 1998): the large, heavily spotted form which inhabits the continental shelf and is usually found inside or near the 200m isobath; and the smaller, less spotted island and offshore form which occurs in the Atlantic Ocean but is not known to occur in the Gulf of Mexico (Fulling *et al.* 2003; Mullin and Fulling 2003; Mullin and Fulling 2004). Where they co-occur, the offshore form of the Atlantic spotted dolphin and the pantropical spotted dolphin can be difficult to differentiate at sea

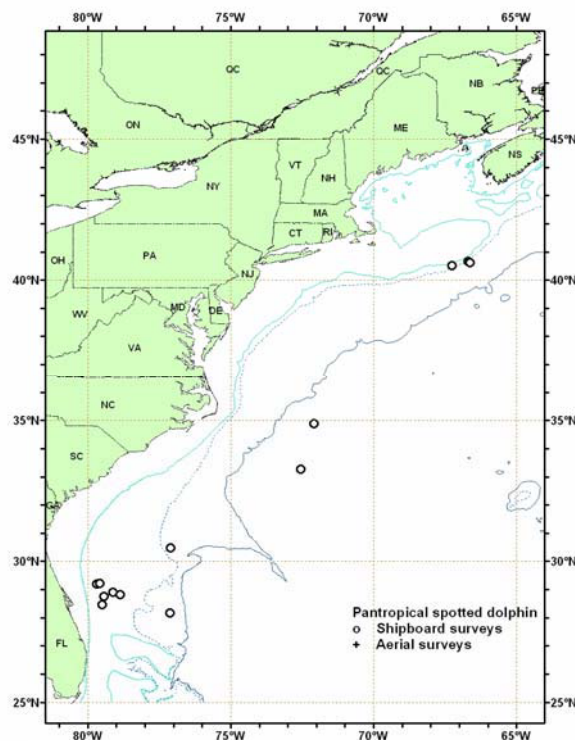
The pantropical spotted dolphin is distributed worldwide in tropical and some sub-tropical oceans (Perrin 1987; Perrin and Hohn 1994). Sightings of this species in the northern Gulf of Mexico occur over the deeper waters, and rarely over the continental shelf or continental shelf edge (Mullin *et al.* 1991; SEFSC, unpublished data). Pantropical spotted dolphins were seen in all seasons during recent seasonal aerial surveys of the northern Gulf of Mexico, and during recent winter aerial surveys offshore of the southeastern U.S. Atlantic coast (SEFSC unpublished data). Some of the Pacific populations have been divided into different geographic stocks based on morphological characteristics (Perrin 1987; Perrin and Hohn 1994); however, there is no information on stock differentiation in the Atlantic population.

### POPULATION SIZE

Total numbers of pantropical spotted dolphins off the U.S. or Canadian Atlantic coast are unknown, although estimates from selected regions of the habitat do exist for select time periods. Because *S. frontalis* and *S. attenuata* are difficult to differentiate at sea, the reported abundance estimates, prior to 1998, are for both species of spotted dolphins combined. Sightings were concentrated in the southeastern edge of Georges Bank, along the Florida shelf and to a more limited degree the Florida slope waters, and offshore in Gulf Stream waters southeast of Cape Hatteras (Fig. 1).

An abundance of 6,107 undifferentiated spotted dolphins ( $CV=0.27$ ) was estimated from an aerial survey program conducted from 1978 to 1982 on the continental, shelf and shelf edge waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Nova Scotia (CETAP 1982). As recommended in the GAMS Workshop Report (Wade and Angliss 1997), estimates older than eight years are deemed unreliable, therefore should not be used for PBR determinations. Further, due to changes in survey methodology these data should not be used to make comparisons to more current estimates.

An abundance of 4,772 ( $CV=1.27$ ) undifferentiated spotted dolphins was estimated from a July to September 1995 sighting survey conducted by two ships and an airplane that covered waters from Virginia to the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Table 1; Palka *et al.* Unpubl. Ms.). Total trackline length was 32,600km. The ships covered waters between the 50 and 1000 fathom depth contour lines, the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and the northern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy region. The airplane covered waters in the Mid-Atlantic from the coastline to the 50 fathom depth contour line, the southern Gulf of Maine, and shelf waters off Nova Scotia from the coastline to the 1000 fathom depth contour line. Data collection and analysis methods used were described in Palka (1996).



**Figure 1.** Distribution of pantropical spotted dolphin sightings from NEFSC and SEFSC shipboard and aerial surveys during the summer in 1998 and 2004. Isobaths are at 100 m, 1,000 m, and 4,000 m isobaths.

An abundance of 343 (CV=1.03) for pantropical spotted dolphins was estimated from a line transect sighting survey conducted during July 6 to September 6, 1998 by a ship and plane that surveyed 15,900km of track line in waters north of Maryland (38° N) (Figure 1; Palka *et al.* Unpubl. Ms.). Shipboard data were analyzed using the modified direct duplicate method (Palka 1995) that accounts for school size bias and  $g(0)$ , the probability of detecting a group on the track line. Aerial data were not corrected for  $g(0)$ .

An abundance of 12, 747 (CV=0.56) for pantropical spotted dolphins was estimated from a shipboard line transect sighting survey conducted between 8 July and 17 August 1998 that surveyed 4,163km of track line in waters south of Maryland (38°N) (Figure 1; Mullin and Fulling 2003). This estimate is a recalculation of the same data reported in previous SARs. For more details see Mullin and Fulling (2003). Abundance estimates were made using the program DISTANCE (Buckland *et al.* 2003 ) where school size bias and ship attraction were accounted for.

An abundance of zero for pantropical spotted dolphins was estimated from a line transect sighting survey conducted during June 12 to August 4, 2004 by a ship and plane that surveyed 10,761 km of track line in waters north of Maryland (38° N) to the Bay of Fundy (45° N) (Figure 1; Palka unpubl.), as no dolphins of this species were observed). Shipboard data were collected using the two independent team line transect method and analyzed using the modified direct duplicate method (Palka 1995) accounting for biases due to school size and other potential covariates, reactive movements (Palka and Hammond 2001), and  $g(0)$ , the probability of detecting a group on the track line. Aerial data were collected using the Hiby circle-back line transect method (Hiby 1999) and analyzed accounting for  $g(0)$  and biases due to school size and other potential covariates (Figure 1; Palka unpubl.).

A survey of the U.S. Atlantic outer continental shelf and continental slope (water depths = 50m) between 27.5 – 38 °N latitude was conducted during June-August, 2004. The survey employed two independent visual teams searching with 50x bigeye binoculars. Survey effort was stratified to include increased effort along the continental shelf break and Gulf Stream front in the Mid-Atlantic. The survey included 5,659 km of trackline, and there were a total of 473 cetacean sightings. Sightings were most frequent in waters North of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina along the shelf break. Data were analyzed to correct for visibility bias ( $g(0)$ ) and group-size bias employing line transect distance analysis and the direct duplicate estimator (Palka 1995; Buckland *et al.*, 2001). The resulting abundance estimate for pantropical spotted dolphins between Florida and Maryland was 4,439 (CV=0.49).

At their November 1999 meeting, the Atlantic SRG recommended that, without a genetic determination of stock structure, the abundance estimates for the coastal and offshore forms should be combined. There remains debate over how distinguishable both species are at sea, though in the waters south of Cape Hatteras identification to species is made with very high certainty. This does not, however, account for the potential for a mixed species herd, as has been recorded for several dolphin assemblages. Pending further genetic studies for clarification of this problem, a single species abundance estimate will be used as the best estimate of abundance, combining species specific data from the northern as well as southern portions of the species' ranges. This joint estimate is considered best because together these two surveys have the most complete coverage of the species' habitat. The best 2004 abundance estimate for pantropical spotted dolphins is the sum of the estimates from the two 2004 western U.S. Atlantic surveys, 4,439 (CV=0.49), where the estimate from the northern U.S. Atlantic is 0, and from the southern U.S. Atlantic is 4,439 (CV=0.49).

Table 1. Summary of abundance estimates for pantropical spotted dolphins . Month, year, and area covered during each abundance survey, and resulting abundance estimate ( $N_{best}$ ) and coefficient of variation (CV).

Month/Year	Area	$N_{best}$	CV
Jul-Sep 1998	Maryland to Gulf of St. Lawrence	343 <sup>a</sup>	1.03
Jul-Aug 1998	Florida to Maryland	12,747 <sup>a</sup>	0.56
Jul-Aug 1998	Florida to Gulf of St. Lawrence (COMBINED)	13,090	0.55
Jun-Aug 2004	Maryland to Bay of Fundy	0	0
Jun-Aug 2004	Florida to Maryland	4,439	0.49
Jun-Aug 2004	Florida to Bay of Fundy (COMBINED)	4,439	0.49

<sup>a</sup> This represents the first estimates for pantropical spotted dolphin.

### Minimum Population Estimate

The minimum population estimate is the lower limit of the two-tailed 60% confidence interval of the log- normally distributed best abundance estimate. This is equivalent to the 20th percentile of the log-normal distribution as specified by Wade and Angliss (1997). The best estimate of abundance for pantropical spotted dolphins is 4,439 (CV=0.49) The minimum population estimate for pantropical spotted dolphins is 3,010.

### **Current Population Trend**

There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this species, because prior to 1998 spotted dolphins (*Stenella* sp.) were not differentiated during surveys.

### **CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES**

Current and maximum net productivity rates are unknown for this stock. For purposes of this assessment, the maximum net productivity rate was assumed to be 0.04. This value is based on theoretical modeling showing that cetacean populations may not grow at rates much greater than 4% given the constraints of their reproductive life history (Barlow 1995).

### **POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL**

Potential Biological Removal (PBR) is the product of minimum population size, one-half the maximum productivity rate, and a “recovery” factor (MMPA Sec. 3. 16 U.S.C. 1362; Wade and Angliss 1997). The minimum population size for pantropical spotted dolphins is 3,010. The maximum productivity rate is 0.04, the default value for cetaceans. The “recovery” factor, which accounts for endangered, depleted, threatened stocks, or stocks of unknown status relative to optimum sustainable population (OSP) is assumed to be 0.5 because this stock is of unknown status. PBR for pantropical spotted dolphins is 30.

### **ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY**

#### **Fishery Information**

Detailed fishery information is reported in Appendix III. Total annual estimated average fishery-related mortality or serious injury to this stock during 1999-2003 was zero pantropical spotted dolphins, as there were no reports of mortality or serious injury to pantropical spotted dolphins (Yeung 2001; Garrison 2003; Garrison and Richards, 2004).

#### **Earlier Interactions**

No spotted dolphin mortalities were observed in 1977-1991 foreign fishing activities. Bycatch has been observed by NMFS Sea Samplers in the pelagic drift gillnet and pelagic longline fisheries, but no mortalities or serious injuries have been documented in the pelagic pair trawl, Northeast sink gillnet, Mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet, and North Atlantic bottom trawl fisheries; and no takes have been documented in a review of Canadian gillnet and trap fisheries (Read 1994).

Forty-nine undifferentiated spotted dolphin mortalities were observed in the drift gillnet fishery between 1989 and 1998 and occurred northeast of Cape Hatteras within the 183m isobath in February-April, and near Lydonia Canyon in October. Six whole animal carcasses that were sent to the Smithsonian were identified as pantropical spotted dolphins (*S. attenuata*). The remaining animals were not identified to species. Estimated annual mortality and serious injury attributable to this fishery (CV in parentheses) was 25 in 1989 (.65), 51 in 1990 (.49), 11 in 1991 (.41), 20 in 1992 (0.18), 8.4 in 1993 (0.40), 29 in 1994 (0.01), 0 in 1995, 2 in 1996 (0.06), no fishery in 1997 and 0 in 1998.

The pelagic longline fishery operates in the U.S. Atlantic (including Caribbean) and Gulf of Mexico EEZ (SEFSC unpublished data). Interactions between the pelagic longline fishery and spotted dolphins have been reported; however, a vessel may fish in more than one statistical reporting area and it is not possible to separate estimates of fishing effort other than to subtract Gulf of Mexico effort from Atlantic fishing effort, which includes the Caribbean Sea. Excluding the Gulf of Mexico where 1 animal was hooked and released alive, no pantropical spotted dolphin bycatches were observed during 1999-2003.

#### **Other Mortality**

From 1999-2003, 6 pantropical spotted dolphins were stranded between North Carolina and Puerto Rico (NMFS unpublished data). The 6 mortalities includes the 4 animals stranded in Florida in 1999, 1 animal stranded in North Carolina and 1 in Florida in both 2002 and 2003. There were no documented signs of human interactions in any of these strandings.

Stranding data probably underestimate the extent of fishery-related mortality and serious injury because all of the marine mammals that die or are seriously injured may not wash ashore, nor will all of those that do wash ashore necessarily show signs of entanglement or other fishery-interaction. Finally, the level of technical expertise among stranding network personnel varies widely as does the ability to recognize signs of fishery interaction.

STATE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTALS
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	0	1	1	0	6
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	0	1	1	0	6

### STATUS OF STOCK

The status of pantropical spotted dolphins, relative to OSP in the western U.S. Atlantic EEZ is unknown. The species is not listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this species. Total fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock is less than 10% of the calculated PBR and, therefore, can be considered to be insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate. Average annual fishery-related mortality and serious injury does not exceed the PBR; therefore, this is not a strategic stock

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