

LONG-FINNED PILOT WHALE (*Globicephala melas*): Western North Atlantic Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

There are two species of pilot whales in the western Atlantic — the Atlantic or long-finned pilot whale, *Globicephala melas*, and the short-finned pilot whale, *G. macrorhynchus*. These species are difficult to identify at sea; therefore, some of the descriptive material below refers to *Globicephala* sp., and is identified as such. The species is considered to occur from Canada to Cape Hatteras. NMFS is currently conducting research to improve the understanding of species delineation and distribution.

Pilot whales (*Globicephala* sp.) are distributed principally along the continental shelf edge off the northeast U.S. coast in winter and early spring, (CETAP 1982; Payne and Heinemann 1993; Abend and Smith 1999). In late spring, pilot whales move onto Georges Bank and into the Gulf of Maine and more northern waters, and remain in these areas through late autumn (CETAP 1982; Payne and Heinemann 1993). Pilot whales tend to occupy areas of high relief or submerged banks. They are also associated with the Gulf Stream wall and thermal fronts along the continental shelf edge (Waring *et al.* 1992; NMFS unpublished data).

The long-finned pilot whale is distributed from North Carolina to North Africa (and the Mediterranean) and north to Iceland, Greenland and the Barents Sea (Sergeant 1962; Leatherwood *et al.* 1976; Abend 1993; Buckland *et al.* 1993a; Abend and Smith 1999). The stock structure of the North Atlantic population is uncertain (Anonymous 1993; Fullard *et al.* 2000). Recent morphometric (Bloch and Lastein 1993) and genetic (Siemann 1994; Fullard *et al.* 2000) studies have provided little support for stock structure across the Atlantic (Fullard *et al.* 2000). However, Fullard *et al.* (2000) have proposed a stock structure that is related to sea surface temperature: 1) a cold-water population west of the Labrador/North Atlantic current, and 2) a warm-water population that extends across the Atlantic in the Gulf Stream.

POPULATION SIZE

The total number of long-finned pilot whales off the eastern U.S. and Canadian Atlantic coasts is unknown, although several abundance estimates are available from selected regions for select time periods. Sightings have been made almost exclusively in continental shelf edge and continental slope areas (Figure 1). Two estimates were derived from catch data and population models that estimated the abundance of the entire stock. Seasonal estimates are available from selected regions in U.S. waters during spring, summer and autumn 1978-1982, August 1990, June-July 1991, August-September 1991, June-July 1993, July-September 1995, July-August 1998, and June-August 2004. Because long-finned and short-finned pilot whales are difficult to identify at sea, seasonal abundance estimates were reported for *Globicephala* sp., both long-finned and short-finned pilot whales. One estimate is available from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mitchell (1974) used cumulative catch data from the 1951-1961 drive fishery off Newfoundland to estimate the initial population size (ca. 50,000 animals).

Mercer (1975) used population models to estimate a population in the same region of between 43,000 and 96,000 long-finned pilot whales, with a range of 50,000-60,000 being considered the best estimate.

An abundance of 11,120 (CV=0.29) *Globicephala* sp. was estimated from an aerial survey program conducted from 1978 to 1982 in continental shelf and shelf edge waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Nova

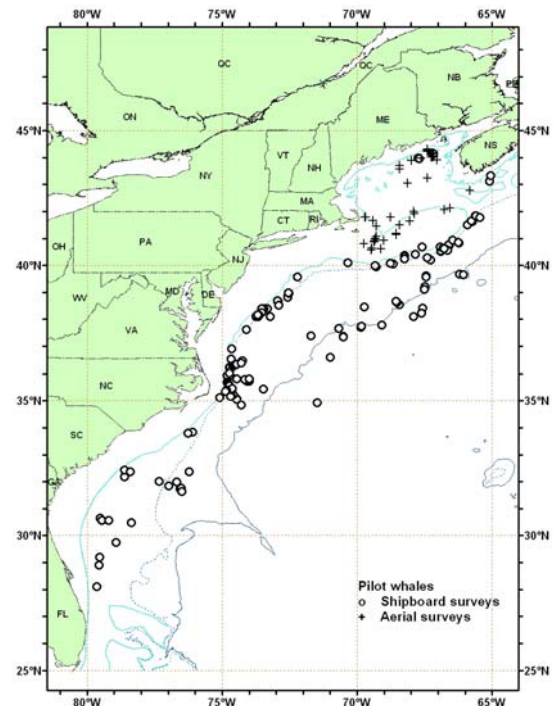


Figure 1. Distribution of pilot whale sightings from NEFSC and SEFSC shipboard and aerial surveys during the summer in 1998, 1999, and 2004. Isobaths are at 100 m, 1,000 m, and 4,000 m.

Scotia (CETAP 1982). An abundance estimate of 3,636 (CV=0.36) *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from a June and July 1991 shipboard line-transect sighting survey conducted primarily between the 200 and 2,000 m isobaths from Cape Hatteras to Georges Bank (Waring *et al.* 1992; Waring 1998). Abundances estimates of 3,368 (CV=0.28) and 5,377 (CV=0.53) *Globicephala* sp. were obtained from line-transect aerial surveys conducted from August to September 1991 using Twin Otter and AT-11 aircraft, respectively (NMFS 1991). As recommended in the GAMMS Workshop Report (Wade and Angliss 1997), estimates older than 8 years are deemed unreliable and should not be used for PBR determinations. Further, due to changes in survey methodology, the earlier data should not be used to make comparisons with more current estimates.

An abundance estimate of 668 (CV=0.55) *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from a June and July 1993 shipboard line-transect sighting survey conducted principally between the 200 and 2,000 m isobaths from the southern edge of Georges Bank, across the Northeast Channel, to the southeastern edge of the Scotian Shelf (NMFS 1993a). Data were collected by two alternating teams that searched with 25x150 binoculars and were analyzed using DISTANCE (Buckland *et al.* 1993b; Laake *et al.* 1993). Estimates include school-size bias, if applicable, but do not include corrections for $g(0)$, the probability of detecting a group on the track line, or for dive-time. Variability was estimated using bootstrap resampling techniques.

An abundance estimate of 8,176 (CV=0.65) *Globicephala* sp. was derived 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 (NMFS unpublished data). Total track line length was 32,600 km. The ships covered waters between the 50 and 1,000 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 1,000 fathom isobath. Data collection and analysis methods used are described in Palka (1996).

Kingsley and Reeves (1998) obtained an abundance estimate of 1,600 long-finned pilot whales (CV=0.65) from a late August and early September aerial survey of cetaceans in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1995 and 1998. Based on an examination of long-finned pilot whale summer distribution patterns and information on stock structure, it was deemed appropriate to combine these estimates with NMFS 1995 summer survey data. The best 1995 abundance estimate for *Globicephala* sp. was 9,776 (CV=0.55), the sum of the estimates from the U.S. and Canadian surveys, where the estimate from the U.S. survey was 8,176 (CV=0.65) and from the Canadian was 1,600 (CV=0.65).

An abundance estimate of 9,800 (CV=0.34) *Globicephala* sp. was estimated from a line-transect sighting survey conducted during 6 July to 6 September 1998 by a ship and plane that surveyed 15,900 km of track line in waters north of Maryland (38°N) (Table 1; Palka 2006). Shipboard data were analyzed using the modified direct duplicate method (Palka 1995) which accounts for school size bias and for $g(0)$, the probability of detecting a group on the track line. Aerial data were not corrected for $g(0)$.

An abundance estimate of 5,109 (CV = 0.41) *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from a shipboard line-transect sighting survey conducted between 8 July and 17 August 1998 that surveyed 4,163 km of track line in waters south of Maryland (38°N) (Table 1; Mullin and Fulling 2003). Abundance was estimated using the program DISTANCE (Buckland *et al.* 1993b; Laake *et al.* 1993) in which school size bias and ship attraction were accounted for.

The best 1998 abundance estimate for *Globicephala* sp. is 14,909 (CV = 0.26), the sum of the estimates from the two U.S. Atlantic surveys. This estimate is a recalculation of the same data reported in previous SARs. This joint estimate (9,800 + 5,109 = 14,909 whales) is considered best because the two surveys together have the most complete coverage of the species' habitat.

An abundance estimate of 15,728 (CV=0.34) for *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from a line-transect sighting survey conducted during 12 June to 4 August 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) (Table 1; Palka 2006). 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 (Palka 2005).

A shipboard survey of the U.S. Atlantic outer continental shelf and continental slope (water depths >50m) between Florida and Maryland (27.5 and 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 accomplished a total of 473 cetacean sightings. Sightings were most frequent in waters north of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina along the shelf break. Data were corrected for visibility bias $g(0)$ and

group-size bias and analyzed using line-transect distance analysis (Palka, 1995; Buckland *et al.* 2001). The resulting abundance estimate for *Globicephala* sp. between Florida and Maryland was 15,411 animals (CV =0.43).

The best abundance estimate for *Globicephala* sp. is the sum of the estimates from the two 2004 U.S. Atlantic surveys. This joint estimate (15,728 + 15,411 = 31,139 whales) is considered best because the two surveys together have the most complete coverage of the species' habitat.

Table 1. Summary of abundance estimates for the western North Atlantic <i>Globicephala</i> sp. by 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	9,800	0.34
Jul-Aug 1998	Florida to Maryland	5,109	0.41
Jul-Sep 1998	Florida to Gulf of St. Lawrence (COMBINED)	14,909	0.40
Jun-Aug 2004	Maryland to the Bay of Fundy	15,728	0.34
Jun-Aug 2004	Florida to Maryland	15,411	0.43
Jun-Aug 2004	Florida to Bay of Fundy (COMBINED)	31,139	0.27

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 *Globicephala* sp. is 31,139 animals (CV = 0.27) derived from the 2004 surveys. The minimum population estimate for *Globicephala* sp. is 24,866.

Current Population Trend

There are insufficient data to determine population trends for *Globicephala* sp.

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

Current and maximum net productivity rates are unknown for this stock. Life history parameters that could be used to estimate net productivity (obtained from animals taken in the Newfoundland drive fishery) includes calving interval 3.3 years; lactation period about 21-22 months; gestation period 12 months; births mainly from June to November; length at birth is 177 cm; mean length at sexual maturity is 490 cm for males and 356 cm for females; age at sexual maturity is 12 years for males and 6 years for females; mean adult length is 557 cm for males and 448 cm for females; and maximum age was 40 for males and 50 for females (Sergeant 1962; Kasuya *et al.* 1988). Analysis of data from animals taken in the Faroe Islands drive fishery produced higher values for all parameters (Bloch *et al.* 1993; Desportes *et al.* 1993; Martin and Rothery 1993). These differences are likely related, at least in part, to larger sample sizes and different analytical techniques.

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 *et al.* 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 *Globicephala* sp. is 24,866. 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 the western North Atlantic *Globicephala* sp. is 249.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY

Fishery Information

Detailed fishery information is reported in Appendix III.

Total fishery-related mortality and serious injury cannot be estimated separately for the two species of pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic EEZ because of the uncertainty in species identification by fishery observers. The Atlantic Scientific Review Group advised adopting the risk-averse strategy of assuming that either species might have been subject to the observed fishery-related mortality and serious injury.

Earlier Interactions

Prior to 1977, there was no documentation of marine mammal bycatch in distant-water fleet (DWF) activities off the northeast coast of the U.S. A fishery observer program, which has collected fishery data and information on incidental bycatch of marine mammals, was established in 1977 with the implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). Foreign fishing operations for squid ceased at the end of the 1986 fishing season and, for mackerel, at the end of the 1991 fishing season.

During 1977-1991, observers in this program recorded 436 pilot whale mortalities in foreign-fishing activities (Waring *et al.* 1990; Waring 1995). A total of 391 pilot whales (90%) was taken in the mackerel fishery, and 41 (9%) occurred during *Loligo* and *Illex* squid-fishing operations. This total includes 48 documented takes by U.S. vessels involved in joint-venture fishing operations in which U.S. captains transfer their catches to foreign processing vessels. Due to temporal fishing restrictions, the bycatch occurred during winter/spring (December to May) in continental shelf and continental shelf edge waters (Fairfield *et al.* 1993; Waring 1995); however, the majority of the takes occurred in late spring along the 100m isobath. Two animals were also caught in both the hake and tuna longline fisheries (Waring *et al.* 1990).

Between 1989 and 1998, 87 mortalities were observed in the large pelagic drift gillnet fishery. The annual fishery-related mortality (CV in parentheses) was 77 in 1989 (0.24), 132 in 1990 (0.24), 30 in 1991 (0.26), 33 in 1992 (0.16), 31 in 1993 (0.19), 20 in 1994 (0.06), 9.1 in 1995 (0), 11 in 1996 (0.17), no fishery in 1997 and 12 in 1998 (0).

Five pilot whale (*Globicephala* sp.) mortalities were reported in the self-reported fisheries information for the Atlantic tuna pair trawl in 1993. In 1994 and 1995 observers reported 1 and 12 mortalities, respectively. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic attributable to this fishery in 1994 was 2.0 (CV=0.49) and 22 (CV=0.33) in 1995.

Two interactions with pilot whales in the Atlantic tuna purse seine fishery were observed in 1996. In one interaction, the net was actually pursed around one pilot whale, the rings were released and the animal escaped alive, condition unknown. This set occurred east of the Great South Channel and just north of the Cultivator Shoals region on Georges Bank. In a second interaction, 5 pilot whales were encircled in a set. The net was opened prior to pursing to let the whales swim free, apparently uninjured. This set occurred on the Cultivator Shoals region on Georges Bank. No trips were observed during 1997 through 1999. Four trips were observed in September 2001. No marine mammals were observed taken during these trips.

No pilot whales were taken in observed mid-Atlantic Coastal Gillnet trips during 1993-1997. One pilot whale was observed taken in 1998, 0 during 1999-2003. Observed effort was scattered between New York and North Carolina from 1 to 50 miles off the beach. All bycatches were documented during January to April. Using the observed takes, the estimated annual mortality (CV in parentheses) attributed to this fishery was 7 in 1998 (1.10).

One pilot whale take was observed in the *Illex* squid portion of the Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Squid, Mackerel, Butterfish Trawl fisheries in 1996 and 1 in 1998. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic attributable to this fishery was 45 in 1996 (CV=1.27), 0 in 1997, 85 in 1998 (CV=0.65) and 0 in 1999. However, these estimates should be viewed with caution due to the extremely low (<1%) observer coverage. After 1999 this fishery is included as a component of the mid-Atlantic bottom trawl fishery.

One pilot whale take was observed in the *Loligo* squid portion of the Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Squid, Mackerel, Butterfish Trawl fisheries in 1999. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic attributable to this fishery was 0 between 1996 and 1998 and 49 in 1999 (CV=.97). However, these estimates should be viewed with caution due to the extremely low (<1%) observer coverage. After 1999 this fishery is included as a component of the mid-Atlantic bottom trawl fishery.

There was one observed take in the Southern New England/mid-Atlantic Bottom Trawl fishery reported in 1999. The estimated fishery-related mortality for pilot whales attributable to this fishery was 0 in 1996-1998, and 228 (CV= 1.03) in 1999. After 1999 this fishery is included as a component of the mid-Atlantic bottom fishery.

Pelagic Longline

Most of the estimated marine mammal bycatch is from U.S. Atlantic EEZ waters between South Carolina and Cape Cod (Johnson *et al.* 1999; Garrison 2005). Pilot whales are frequently observed to feed on hooked fish, particularly big-eye tuna (NMFS unpublished data). Between 1992 and 2004 68 pilot whales (including 2 identified as short-finned pilot whales) were released alive, including 38 that were considered seriously injured (of which 1 was identified as a short-finned pilot whale), and 3 mortalities were observed. January-March bycatch was concentrated on the continental shelf edge northeast of Cape Hatteras. Bycatch was recorded in this area during April-June, and takes also occurred north of Hydrographer Canyon off the continental shelf in water over 1,000 fathoms during April-June. During the July-September period, takes occurred on the continental shelf edge east of Cape Charles, Virginia, and on Block Canyon slope in over 1,000 fathoms of water. October-December bycatch occurred between the 20 and 50 fathom isobaths between Barnegat Bay and Cape Hatteras. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic (excluding the Gulf of Mexico) attributable to this fishery was: 127 in 1992 (CV=1.00), 0 from 1993-1998, 93 in 1999 (CV=1.00), 24 in 2000 (CV=1.0), 20 (CV = 1.0) in 2001, 2 (CV =1.0) in 2002, 0 in 2003-2004. The estimated serious injuries were 40 (CV=0.71) in 1992, 19 (CV=1.00) in 1993, 232 (CV=0.53) in 1994, 345 (CV= 0.51) in 1995, (includes 37 estimated short-finned pilot whales in 1995 (CV=1.00), 0 from 1996 to 1998, 288 (CV=0.74) in 1999, 109 (CV=1.00) in 2000, 50 in 2001 (CV = 0.58), 51 in 2002 (CV = 0.48), 21 in 2003 (CV = 0.78), and 74 in 2004 (CV=0.42). The average 'combined' annual mortality in 2000-2004 was 70 pilot whales (CV=0.37) (Table 2).

Mid-Atlantic Bottom Trawl

Two pilot whales were taken in the Gulf of Maine in 2000.

GOM/GB Herring Mid-Water Trawl JV and TALFF

There were no marine mammal takes observed from the domestic mid-water trawl fishing trips between 2000 and 2004.

A U.S. joint venture (JV) mid-water (pelagic) trawl fishery was conducted on Georges Bank from August to December 2001. Eight pilot whales were incidentally captured in a single mid-water trawl during JV fishing operations. Three pilot whales were incidentally captured in a single mid-water trawl during foreign fishing operations (TALFF) (Table 2). The 2000-2004 average mortality attributed to the Atlantic herring mid-water trawl fishery was 11 animals (Table 2).

Northeast Bottom Trawl

The fishery is active in New England waters in all seasons. Two pilot whales were taken in the Gulf of Maine in 2004.

Northeast Mid-Water Trawl – Including Pair Trawl

The two most commonly targeted fish in this fishery are herring (94% of VTR records) and mackerel (0.4%). Thus, the observer coverage and bycatch estimates are only for these two sub-fisheries. The observer coverage in this fishery was highest during 2003 and 2004, though a few trips in earlier years were observed (Table 2). A pilot whale was observed taken in the single trawl fishery on the northern edge of Georges Bank (off of Massachusetts) in a haul that was targeting (and primarily caught) herring. Due to small sample sizes, the bycatch rate model used all observed mid-water trawl data, including paired and single, and Northeast and mid-Atlantic mid-water trawls, that targeted either herring or mackerel and were observed between 1999 and 2004 (NMFS unpublished data). The model that best fit these data was a binomial logistic regression model that included target species and bottom slope as significant explanatory variables, and soak duration as the unit of effort. Estimated annual fishery-related mortalities (CV in parentheses) were: 4.6 (0.74) in 2000, 11 (0.74) in 2001, 8.9 (0.74) in 2002, 14 (0.74) in 2003, and 5.8 (0.74) in 2004 (Table 2; NMFS unpublished data). The average annual estimated fishery-related mortality during 2002-2004 was 8.9 (0.35).

CANADA

An unknown number of pilot whales have also been taken in Newfoundland, Labrador, and Bay of Fundy groundfish gillnets; Atlantic Canada and Greenland salmon gillnets; and Atlantic Canada cod traps (Read 1994).

Between January 1993 and December 1994, 36 Spanish deep-water trawlers, covering 74 fishing trips (4,726 fishing days and 14,211 sets), were observed in NAFO Fishing Area 3 (off the Grand Banks) (Lens 1997). A total of 47 incidental catches were recorded, which included 1 long-finned pilot whale. The incidental mortality rate for pilot whales was 0.007/set.

In Canada, the fisheries observer program places observers on all foreign fishing vessels, on between 25% and 40% of large Canadian vessels (greater than 100ft), and on approximately 5% of small vessels (Hooker *et al.* 1997). Fishery observer effort off the coast of Nova Scotia during 1991-1996 varied on a seasonal and annual basis, reflecting changes in fishing effort (see Figure 3, Hooker *et al.* 1997). During the 1991-1996 period, long-finned pilot whales were bycaught (number of animals in parentheses) in bottom trawl (65); midwater trawl (6); and longline (1) gear. Recorded bycatches by year were: 16 in 1991, 21 in 1992, 14 in 1993, 3 in 1994, 9 in 1995 and 6 in 1996. Pilot whale bycatches occurred in all months except January-March and September (Hooker *et al.* 1997).

Table 2. Summary of the incidental mortality and serious injury of pilot whales (*Globicephala sp.*) by commercial fishery including the years sampled (Years), the number of vessels active within the fishery (Vessels), the type of data used (Data Type), the annual observer coverage (Observer Coverage), the observed mortalities and serious injuries recorded by on-board observers, the estimated annual mortality and serious injury, the combined annual estimates of mortality and serious injury (Estimated Combined Mortality), the estimated CV of the combined estimates (Estimated CVs) and the mean of the combined estimates (CV in parentheses).

Fishery	Years	Vessels ^a	Data Type ^b	Observer Coverage ^c	Observed Serious Injury	Observed Mortality	Estimated Serious Injury	Estimated Mortality ^d	Estimated Combined Mortality	Estimated CVs	Mean Annual Mortality
Mid-Atlantic Bottom Trawl ^d	00-04	unk	Obs. Data Dealer	.01, .01, .01, .01, .03	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	2, 0, 0, 0, 0	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Northeast Bottom Trawl ^d	00-04	unk	Obs. Data Dealer Data VTR Data	.01, .01, .03, .04, .05	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0, 0, 2	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
GOM/GB Herring Mid-Water Trawl JV and TALFF ^c	2001	10 ^f	Obs. Data	1 ^g	0	11	0	11	11	na	11 (na)
Northeast Mid-Water Trawl - Including Pair Trawl (Herring and Mackerel ⁱ only)	00-04	unk	Obs. Data Dealer Data VTR Data	.005, .001, 0, .03, .14	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0, 0, 1	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	4.6, 11, 8.9, 14, 5.8	4.6, 11, 8.9, 14, 5.8	.74, .74, .74, .74, .74	8.9 (.35)
Pelagic Longline (excluding NED-E) ^{h, i}	00-04	116, 98, 87, 63, 58	Obs. Data Logbook	.04, .04, .05, .09, .09	4, 4, 4, 2, 6	1, 1, 0, 0, 0	109, 50, 52, 21, 74	24, 20, 2, 0, 0	133, 70, 54, 21, 74	.88, .50, .46, .77, .42	70 (.37)
Pelagic Longline - NED-E ⁱ area only	01-03	9, 14, 11	Obs. Data Logbook	1, 1, 1	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0
TOTAL											unk

^a Number of vessels in the fishery is based on vessels reporting effort to the pelagic longline logbook.

^b Observer data (Obs. Data) are used to measure bycatch rates, and the data are collected within the Northeast Fisheries Observer Program. Mandatory logbook data were used to measure total effort for the longline fishery. These data are collected at the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC).

^c Observer coverage of the Mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery is measured in tons of fish landed. Observer coverage for the longline fishery is in terms of sets. The trawl fisheries are measured in trips.

^d A new method was used to develop preliminary estimates of mortality for the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast bottom trawl fisheries during 2000-2004.

They are a product of bycatch rates predicted by covariates in a model framework and effort reported by commercial fishermen on mandatory vessel logbooks. This method differs from the previous method used to estimate mortality in these fisheries prior to 2000. Therefore, the estimates reported prior to 2000 can not be compared to estimates during 2000-2004. In addition, the fisheries listed in Table 2 reflect new definitions defined by the proposed List of Fisheries for 2005 (FR Vol. 69, No. 231, 2004). The 'North Atlantic bottom trawl' fishery is now referred to as the 'Northeast bottom trawl. The Illex, Loligo and Mackerel fisheries are now part of the 'Mid-Atlantic bottom trawl fishery.

^e NA=No joint venture or TALFF fishing effort for Atlantic herring.

^f Three foreign vessels and seven American vessels.

^g During joint venture fishing operations, nets that are transferred from the domestic vessel to the foreign vessels for processing are observed on board the foreign vessel. There may be nets fished by domestic vessels that do not get transferred to a foreign vessel for processing and therefore would not be observed. During TALFF fishing operations all nets fished by the foreign vessel are observed.

^h 2000 mortality estimates were taken from Yeung (2001), 2001 and 2002 from Garrison (2003), 2003 from Garrison and Richards (2004) and 2004 from Garrison (2005).

ⁱ An experimental program to test effects of gear characteristics, environmental factors, and fishing practices on marine turtle bycatch rates in the Northeast Distant (NED-E) water component of the fishery was conducted from June 1, 2001-December 31, 2003. Observer coverage was 100% during this experimental fishery. Summaries are provided for the pelagic longline EXCLUDING the NED-E area in one row and for ONLY the NED in the second row. No mortalities or serious injuries were observed for pilot whales in the NED-E, though 1 pilot whale was caught alive and released without injury (Garrison, 2003; Garrison and Richards, 2004).

Other Mortality

Pilot whales have a propensity to mass strand throughout their range, but the role of human activity in these events is unknown. Between 2 and 168 pilot whales have stranded annually, either individually or in groups, along the eastern U.S. seaboard since 1980 (NMFS 1993b, stranding databases maintained by NMFS NER, NEFSC and SEFSC). From 2000-2004, 42 short-finned pilot whales, 117 long-finned pilot whales, and 7 pilot whales not specified to the species level were reported stranded between Maine and Florida, including Puerto Rico and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Table 3). This includes several mass strandings as follows: 11 long-finned pilot whales mass stranded in Nantucket, MA in 2000 and 57 in 2002 in Dennis, MA; and 28 short-finned pilot whales stranded in Content Passage, Monroe County, FL (ocean side) on April 18, 2003. Two juvenile animals that live stranded in Chatham, Massachusetts in 1999 were rehabilitated, satellite tagged and released (Nawojchik *et al.* 2003). Both animals were released off eastern Long Island, New York and tracked for four months in the Gulf of Maine. Four of 6 animals from one live stranding event in Massachusetts in 2000 were rehabilitated and released. However, certain studies have shown that frequently, animals that are returned to the water swim away and strand someplace else (Fehring and Wells 1976; Irvine *et al.* 1979; Odell *et al.* 1980). The fate of the animals is footnoted in Table 3, when recorded.

An Unusual Mortality Event (UME) occurred along the coast of Virginia from May to July 2004, when 66 small cetaceans stranded mostly along the outer (eastern) coast of Virginia's barrier islands. Species included: 52 bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus* - stock undetermined to date), 4 harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), 4 common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*), 4 Atlantic white-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*), 1 Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*), and 1 pilot whale (*Globicephala* sp.). Additional strandings occurring from August through December were found to be at similar rates to previous years, and were not included in this UME. Human interactions were implicated in 17 of the strandings (1 common and 16 bottlenose dolphins), other causes were implicated in 14 strandings (1 Atlantic white-sided dolphin, 2 harbor porpoises and 11 bottlenose dolphins), and the no cause could be determined for the remaining strandings, including the pilot whale. Five bottlenose dolphins and 1 common dolphin were entangled in pound nets when they stranded, 1 bottlenose dolphins was entangled in pot gear, and 3 bottlenose dolphins were entangled in unidentified netting or lines, and 2 bottlenose dolphins were found with cinder blocks tied to their flukes (one on Cedar Island in June, and one on the Chincoteague National Wildlife refuge in July), and a third had a frayed line tied to its flukes and was found in Wallops Island in July 2004.

Another UME was declared when 36 small cetaceans stranded from Maryland to Georgia between 3 July and 2 December 2004. The species involved, which are generally found offshore and are not expected to strand along the coast, include: 15 pygmy sperm whales (*Kogia breviceps*), 1 dwarf sperm whale (*K. sima*), 8 offshore bottlenose dolphins, 3 common dolphins, 3 Risso's dolphins, 1 Clymene dolphin (*Stenella clymene*), 1 pantropical spotted dolphin (*S. attenuata*), 1 short-finned pilot whale, 1 unidentified pilot whale, 1 Sowerby's beaked whale (*Mesoplodon bidens*), and 1 unidentified small cetacean that was pushed off the beach alive. Preliminary necropsy results indicate that several bottlenose dolphins and the Clymene dolphin that stranded in NC exhibited inflammation in the spinal chord and brain, though necropsy analyses are still underway and no final determination on this UME has been made.

Short-finned pilot whales strandings have been reported stranded as far north as Nova Scotia (1990) and Block Island, Rhode Island (2001), though the majority of the strandings occurred from North Carolina southward (Table 3). Long-finned pilot whales have been reported stranded as far south as Florida, when 2 long-finned pilot whales were reported stranded in Florida in November 1998, though their flukes had been apparently cut off, so it is unclear

where these animals actually may have died. One additional long-finned pilot whale stranded in South Carolina in 2003, though the confidence in the species identification was only moderate. Most of the remaining long-finned pilot whale strandings were from North Carolina northward (Table 3).

In eastern Canada, 37 strandings of long-finned pilot whales (173 individuals) were reported on Sable Island, Nova Scotia from 1970 to 1998 (Lucas and Hooker 1997; Lucas and Hooker 2000). This included 130 animals that mass stranded in December 1976, and 2 smaller groups (<10 each) in autumn 1979 and summer 1992. Fourteen strandings were also recorded along Nova Scotia in 1991-1996 (Hooker et al. 1997). Several mass live strandings occurred in Nova Scotia recently - 14 pilot whales live mass stranded in 2000 and 3 in 2001 in Judique, Inverness County and 4 pilot whales live mass stranded at Point Tupper, Inverness County, in 2002, though no specification to species was made.

Table 3. Pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus* (SF), *Globicephala melas* (LF) and *Globicephala* sp. (Sp) strandings along the Atlantic coast, 2000-2004. Strandings which were not reported to species have been reported as *Globicephala* sp. The level of technical expertise among stranding network personnel varies, and given the potential difficulty in correctly identifying stranded pilot whales to species, reports to specific species should be viewed with caution.

STATE	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			TOTALS		
	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp
Nova Scotia ^a	0	0	16 ^{a,b}	0	0	3 ^{a,c}	0	0	7 ^{a,d}	0	0	2 ^a	0	0	3 ^a	0	0	31 ^a
Maine	0	0	0	1	5 ^c	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	12	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	11	2	0	3	0	0	65 ^f	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	87	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 ^g	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1 ^h	0	3	1
North Carolina	0	0	0	1	0	1 ⁱ	0	0	0	2	0	1 ⁱ	1 ^j	1 ^j	1 ^j	4	1	3
South Carolina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^k	0	0	0	0	1	1 ^k	0
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29 ^{l,m}	0	0	4	0	0	33	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EEZ	0	0	1 ⁿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^o	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTALS - U.S., Puerto Rico, & EEZ	1	12	3	5	9	1	0	68	0	31	18	1	5	10	2	42	117	7

- a. Data supplied by Tonya Wimmer, Nova Scotia Marine Animal Response Society (pers. comm.). All Nova Scotia pilot whale strandings reported as pilot whales, so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- b. Includes 14 mass live strandings at Judique, Inverness County on August 6, 2000 - 11 returned to sea. Reported as pilot whales, so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- c. Three mass live stranded animals at Judique, Inverness County on July 19, 2001 - all returned to sea. Reported as pilot whales, so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- d. Includes 4 mass live strandings at Point Tupper, Inverness County on January 11, 2002 - fate unreported. Reported as pilot whales, so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- e. Includes one long finned pilot whale stranded with possible propeller marks in Maine in September 2001.
- f. Includes mass stranding of 57 long-finned pilot whales in Dennis, MA in July 2002 – majority of pod refloated and released, but rebeached 1-2 days later ; ~30 animals euthanized, and ~11 animals died during the strandings.
- g. Two long-finned pilot whales stranded dead separately in April 2003 off New Jersey with rope tied around the flukes.
- h. One pilot whale stranded in Virginia in 2004 during an Unusual Mortality Event but was not identified to species(decomposed and decapitated), so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- i. Reported as pilot whale, so included as *Globicephala* sp.
- j. One short-finned pilot whale (September '04) and one pilot whale (November '04) not identified to species stranded in North Carolina during an Unusual Mortality Event (UME). A long-finned pilot whale also stranded in North Carolina in February, not related to any UME.
- k. Only moderate confidence on species identification as long-finned pilot whale.
- l. Includes mass live stranding of 28 short-finned pilot whales in Content Passage, Monroe County, FL (Ocean side) on April 19, 2003 - 12 animals died or were euthanized at the scene, 9 were returned to sea, 7 were taken into rehabilitation of which 2 subsequently died and 5 were released to sea on August 10, 2003.
- m. Signs of human interaction reported on 1 stranded short-finned pilot whale (not part of the live mass stranding), which stranded in May 2003 in Florida.
- n. One pilot whale floating dead in Great South Channel offshore.
- o. One long-finned pilot whale floating dead on Georges Bank offshore.

Between 2000-2004, human and/or fishery interactions were documented as follows: one long-finned pilot whale stranded with possible propeller marks in Maine in September 2001, two long-finned pilot whales stranded dead separately in April 2003 off New Jersey with rope tied around the flukes, and signs of human interaction were reported (but no specifics recorded in database) on 1 stranded short-finned pilot whale (not part of the live mass stranding), which stranded in May 2003 in Florida.

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.

A potential human-caused source of mortality is from polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and chlorinated pesticides (DDT, DDE, dieldrin, etc.), moderate levels of which have been found in pilot whale blubber (Taruski *et al.* 1975; Muir *et al.* 1988; Weisbrod *et al.* 2000). Weisbrod *et al.* (2000) reported that bioaccumulation levels were more similar in whales from the same stranding group than animals of the same sex or age. Also, high levels of toxic metals (mercury, lead, cadmium) and selenium were measured in pilot whales harvested in the Faroe Island drive fishery (Nielsen *et al.* 2000). Similarly, Dam and Bloch (2000) found very high PCB levels in pilot whales in the Faroes. The population effect of the observed levels of such contaminants is unknown.

STATUS OF STOCK

The status of long-finned pilot whales relative to OSP in U.S. Atlantic EEZ is unknown. There are insufficient data to determine population trends for this species. The species is not listed under the Endangered Species Act. The total U.S. fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock is not less than 10% of the calculated PBR and, therefore, cannot be considered to be insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate. The status of the stock is unknown.

REFERENCES CITED

- Abend, A. 1993. Long-finned pilot whale distribution and diet as determined from stable carbon and nitrogen ratio isotope tracers. M.S. Thesis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.
- Abend, A. and T.D. Smith. 1999. Review of the distribution of the long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*) in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. U. S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NE-117, 22 pp.
- Anonymous 1993. Report of the study group on long-finned pilot whales. ICES C.M. 1993/N:5 29 pp.

- Barlow, J., S.L. Swartz, T.C. Eagle, and P.R. Wade. 1995. U.S. Marine Mammal Stock Assessments: Guidelines for Preparation, Background, and a Summary of the 1995 Assessments. U. S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-OPR-6, 73 pp.
- Bloch, D. and L. Lastein. 1993. Morphometric segregation of long-finned pilot whales in eastern and western North Atlantic. *Ophelia* 38:55-68.
- Bloch, D., M. Zachariassen, and P. Zachariassen. 1993. Some external characters of the long-finned pilot whale off Faroe Island and a comparison with the short-finned pilot whale. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14:117-135.
- Buckland, S.T., D.R. Anderson, K.P. Burnham, and S.L. Laake. 1993b. Distance Sampling: Estimating abundance of biological populations. Chapman and Hall, New York, NY, 446 pp.
- Buckland, S.T., D. Bloch, K.L. Cattanach, Th. Gunnlaugsson, K. Hoydal, S. Lens, and J. Sigurjónsson. 1993a. Distribution and abundance of long-finned pilot whales in the North Atlantic, estimated from NASS-87 and NASS-89 data. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14: 33-49.
- Buckland, S. T., D.R. Andersen, K.P. Burnham, J.L. Laake, D.L. Borchers, and L. Thomas. 2001. Introduction to Distance Sampling: Estimating abundance of biological populations. Oxford University Press, New York, 432 pp.
- CETAP. 1982. A characterization of marine mammals and turtles in the mid- and north Atlantic areas of the U.S. outer continental shelf. Cetacean and Turtle Assessment Program, University of Rhode Island. Final Report, Contract AA51-C78-48, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, DC, 538 pp.
- Dam, M. and D. Bloch. 2000. Screening of mercury and persistent organochlorine pollutants in long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*) in the Faroe Islands. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 40:1090-1099.
- Desportes, G., M. Saboureau, and A. Lacroix. 1993. Reproductive maturity and seasonality of male pilot long-finned whales off the Faroe Islands. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14:233-262.
- Fairfield, C.P., G.T. Waring, and M.H. Sano. 1993. Pilot whales incidentally taken during the distant water fleet Atlantic mackerel fishery in the mid-Atlantic Bight, 1984-88. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14:107-116.
- Fehring, W.K. and R.S. Wells. 1976. A series of strandings by a single herd of pilot whales on the west coast of Florida. *J. Mamm.* 57(1):191-194.
- Fullard, K.J., G. Early, M.P. Heide-Jørgensen, D. Bloch, A. Rosing-Asvid, and W. Amos. 2000. Population structure of long-finned pilot whales in the North Atlantic: a correlation with sea surface temperature? *Mol. Ecol.* 9:949-958.
- Garrison, L.P. 2003. Estimated bycatch of marine mammals and turtles in the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet during 2001-2002. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-515, 52 pp. NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Miami, FL.
- Garrison, L.P. and P.M. Richards. 2004. Estimated bycatch of marine mammals and turtles in the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet during 2003. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-527, 57 pp. Available from NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, 75 Virginia Beach Road, Miami, FL 33149.
- Garrison, L.P. 2005. Estimated bycatch of marine mammals and turtles in the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet during 2004. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-531, 52 pp. NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Miami, FL.
- Hiby, L. 1999. The objective identification of duplicate sightings in aerial survey for porpoise. Pages 179-189 *in*: G. W. Garner, S. C. Amstrup, J. L. Laake, B. F. J. Manly, L. L. McDopnald, and D. G. Robertson. (eds). Marine Mammal Survey and Assessment Methods. Balkema, Rotterdam.
- Hooker, S. K., R. W. Baird, and M. A. Showell. 1997. Cetacean Strandings and bycatches in Nova Scotia, Eastern Canada, 1991-1996. Paper SC/49/05 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, September 1997. 11 pp.
- Irvine, A.B., M.D. Scott, R.S. Wells, and J.G. Mead. 1979. Stranding of the pilot whale, *Globicephala macrorhynchus*, in Florida and South Carolina. *Fish. Bull., U.S.* 77 (2):511-513.
- Johnson, D. R., C.A. Brown, and C. Yeung. 1999. Estimates of marine mammal and marine turtle catch by the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet in 1992-1997. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-418. 70 pp. NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Miami, FL.
- Kasuya, T., D.E. Sergeant, and K. Tanaka. 1988. Re-examination of life history parameters of long-finned pilot whales in the Newfoundland waters. *Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst. No.* 39:103-119.
- Kingsley, M.C.S. and R.R. Reeves. 1998. Aerial surveys of cetaceans in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1995 and 1996. *Can. J. Zool.* 76:1529-1550.
- Laake, J.L., S.T. Buckland, D.R. Anderson, and K.P. Burnham. 1993. DISTANCE user's guide, V2.0. Colorado Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO. 72 pp.

- Leatherwood, S., D.K. Caldwell and H.E. Winn. 1976. Whales, dolphins, and porpoises of the western North Atlantic. A guide to their identification. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS Circ. 396, 176 pp.
- Lens, S. 1997. Interactions between marine mammals and deep water trawlers in the NAFO regulatory area. ICES CM 1997/Q:8. 10 pp.
- Lucas, Z. N. and S. K. Hooker. 1997. Cetacean strandings on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, 1990-1996. Paper SC/49/06 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, September 1997. 10 pp.
- Lucas, Z.N. and S.K. Hooker. 2000. Cetacean strandings on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, 1970-1998. *Can. Field Nat.* 114:45-61.
- Martin, A.R. and P. Rothery. 1993. Reproductive parameters of female long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*) around the Faroe Islands. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14:263-304.
- Mercer, M.C. 1975. Modified Leslie-DeLury population models of the long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melaena*) and annual production of the short-finned squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) based upon their interactions at Newfoundland. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.* 32(7): 1145-54.
- Mitchell, E. 1974. Present status of northwest Atlantic fin and other whale stocks. Pages 108-169 *in*: W. E. Schevill (ed.), *The whale problem: A status report*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 419 pp.
- Muir, D.C.G., R. Wagermann, N.P. Grift, R.J. Norstrom, M. Simon and J. Lien. 1988. Organochlorine chemical and heavy metal contaminants in white-beaked dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*) and pilot whales (*Globicephala melaena*) from the coast of Newfoundland. *Canada. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 17:613-629.
- Mullin, K.D. and G.L. Fulling. 2003. Abundance of cetaceans in the southern U.S. North Atlantic Ocean during summer 1998. *Fish. Bull., U.S.* 101:603-613.
- Nawojchik, R., D.J. St. Aubin, and A. Johnson. 2003. Movements and dive behavior of two stranded, rehabilitated long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*) in the northwest Atlantic. *Mar. Mammal Sci.* 19:232-239.
- Nielsen, J.B., F. Nielsen, P-J. Jørgensen, and P. Grandjean. 2000. Toxic metals and selenium in blood from pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*) and sperm whales (*Physeter catodon*). *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 40:348-351.
- NMFS [National Marine Fisheries Service] 1991. Northeast cetacean aerial survey and interplatform study. NOAA-NMFS-SEFSC and NEFSC. 4 pp. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- NMFS [National Marine Fisheries Service]. 1993a. Cruise results, NOAA ship DELAWARE II, Cruise No. DEL 93-06, Marine mammal Survey. 5 pp. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- NMFS [National Marine Fisheries Service]. 1993b. Status of fishery resources off the northeastern United States for 1993. U. S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo NMFS-F/NEC-101, 140 pp.
- Odell, D. K., E. D. Asper, J. Baucom, and L. H. Cornell. 1980. A recurrent mass stranding of the false killer whale, *Pseudorca crassidens*, in Florida. *Fish. Bull., U.S.* 78(1):171-177.
- Palka, D. 1995. Abundance estimate of the Gulf of Maine harbor porpoise. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 16:27-50.
- Palka, D. 1996. Update on abundance of Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy harbor porpoises. NOAA-NMFS-NEFSC. Ref. Doc. 96-04, 37 pp.
- Palka, D. and Hammond, P.S. 2001. Accounting for responsive movement in line transect estimates of abundance. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 58:777-787.
- Palka, D. 2005. Aerial surveys in the northwest Atlantic: estimation of g(0). In *Proceedings of the workshop on Estimation of g(0) in line-transect surveys of cetaceans*, ed. F. Thomsen, F. Ugarte, and P.G.H. Evans. ECS Newsletter No. 44 – Special Issue. April 2005. Pgs 12-7.
- Palka, D.L. 2006. Summer abundance estimates of cetaceans in US North Atlantic Navy Operating Areas. U.S. Dep. Commer., Northeast Fish. Sci. Cent. Ref. Doc. 06-03, 41 pp.
- Payne, P.M. and D.W. Heinemann. 1993. The distribution of pilot whales (*Globicephala* sp.) in shelf/shelf edge and slope waters of the northeastern United States, 1978-1988. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 14:51-68.
- Read, A.J. 1994. Interactions between cetaceans and gillnet and trap fisheries in the northwest Atlantic. *Rep. int Whal. Commn (Special Issue)* 15:133-147.
- Sergeant D.E. 1962. The biology of the pilot or pothead whale (*Globicephala melaena* (Traill) in Newfoundland waters. *Bull. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.* 132:1-84.

- Siemann, L. 1994. Mitochondrial DNA sequence variation in North Atlantic long-finned pilot whales, *Globicephala melas*. Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology/ Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.
- Taruski, A.G., C.E. Olney and H.E. Winn. 1975. Chlorinated hydrocarbons in cetaceans. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can. 32(11):2205-9.
- Wade, P.R. and R.P. Angliss. 1997. Guidelines for assessing marine mammal stocks: Report of the GAMMS Workshop April 3-5, 1996, Seattle, Washington. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-OPR-12, 93 pp.
- Waring, G.T. 1995. Fishery and ecological interactions for selected cetaceans off the northeast USA. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 260 pp.
- Waring, G.T. 1998. Results of the summer 1991 R/V Chapman marine mammal sighting survey. NOAA-NMFS-NEFSC Lab. Ref. Doc. No. 98-09, 21pp. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543.
- Waring, G.T., P. Gerrior, P.M. Payne, B.L. Parry, and J.R. Nicolas. 1990. Incidental take of marine mammals in foreign fishery activities off the northeast United States, 1977-1988. Fish. Bull., U.S. 88(2):347-360.
- Waring, G.T., C.P. Fairfield, C.M. Ruhsam, and M. Sano. 1992. Cetaceans associated with Gulf Stream features off the northeastern USA shelf. ICES Marine Mammals Comm. CM 1992/N:12, 29 pp.
- Weisbrod, A.V., D. Shea, M.J. Moore, and J.J. Stegeman. 2000. Bioaccumulation patterns of polychlorinated biphenyls and chlorinated pesticides in northwest Atlantic pilot whales. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 19:667-677.
- Yeung, C. 2001. Estimates of marine mammal and marine turtle bycatch by the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet in 1999-2000. U. S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-467, 43 pp. Available from: NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, 75 Virginia Beach Dr., Miami, FL, 33149.