

## SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*): Western North Atlantic Stock

### STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The short-finned pilot whale is distributed worldwide in tropical to warm temperate waters (Leatherwood and Reeves 1983). There are two species of pilot whales in the western North Atlantic - the Atlantic or long-finned pilot whale, *Globicephala melas*, and the short-finned pilot whale, *G. macrorhynchus*. These species are difficult to differentiate at sea; therefore, much of the descriptive material below refers to *Globicephala* sp. and is identified as such. Sightings of these animals in the U.S. Atlantic EEZ occur in oceanic waters (Mullin and Fulling 2003) and along the continental shelf and continental slope in the northern Gulf of Mexico (Hansen *et al.* 1996; Mullin and Hoggard 2000; Mullin and Fulling 2003). Information on stock differentiation for the Atlantic population based on morphological, genetic, and/or behavioral data is in progress. Pending these results, the western North Atlantic *Globicephala* sp. population(s) is provisionally being considered a separate stock from the northern Gulf of Mexico stock(s).

### POPULATION SIZE

The total number of short-finned pilot whales off the eastern U.S. and Canadian Atlantic coast is unknown, although several abundance estimates are available from selected regions for select time periods. Sightings were almost exclusively in the continental shelf edge and continental slope areas (Figure 1). Because long-finned and short-finned pilot whales are difficult to identify at sea, seasonal abundance estimates are reported for *Globicephala* sp., both long-finned and short-finned pilot whales. 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 these two surveys together have the most complete coverage of the species' habitat.

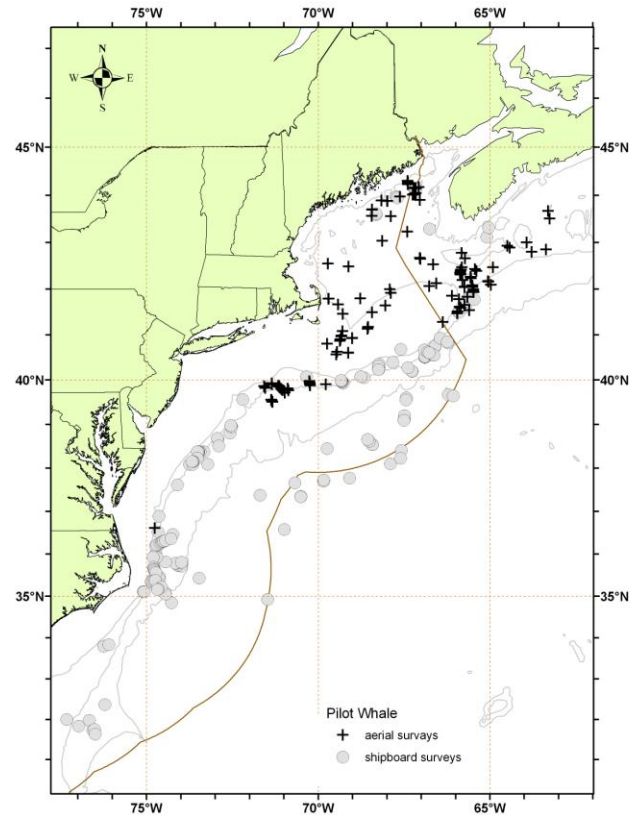
### Earlier Estimates

Please see appendix IV for earlier estimates and descriptions of abundance surveys. 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.

### Recent surveys and abundance estimates

An abundance estimate of 5,408 (CV=0.56) *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from an aerial survey conducted in July and August 2002 which covered 7,465 km of trackline over waters from the 1,000 m depth contour on the southern edge of Georges Bank to Maine (Table 1; Palka 2006). The value of  $g(0)$ , the probability of detecting a group on the track line, used for this estimation was derived from the pooled data of the 2002, 2004 and 2006 aerial surveys.

An abundance estimate of 15,728 (CV=0.34) *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



**Figure 1.** Distribution of pilot whale sightings from NEFSC and SEFSC vessel and aerial summer surveys during 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2007. Isobaths are at the 100-m, 1,000-m, and 4,000-m depth contours.

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  $g(0)$ . Aerial data were collected using the Hiby circle-back line transects 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°N and 38°N latitude) was conducted during June-August 2004. The survey employed two independent visual teams searching with 25× 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 collected 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).

An abundance estimate of 26,535 (CV=0.35) *Globicephala* sp. was obtained from an aerial survey conducted in August 2006 which covered 10,676 km of trackline in the region from the 2,000 m depth contour on the southern edge of Georges Bank to the upper Bay of Fundy and to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Table 1; Palka pers. comm.).

An abundance estimate of 6,134 (95%CI=2,774-10,573) pilot whales was generated from the Canadian Trans North Atlantic Sighting Survey (TNASS) in July-August 2007. This aerial survey covered area from northern Labrador to the Scotian Shelf, providing full coverage of the Atlantic Canadian coast. Estimates from this survey have not yet been corrected for availability and perception biases (Lawson and Gosselin 2009).

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
Aug 2002	S. Gulf of Maine to Maine	5,408	0.56
Jun-Aug 2004	Maryland to 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
Aug 2006	S. Gulf of Maine to upper Bay of Fundy to Gulf of St. Lawrence	26,535	0.35
July-Aug 2007	N. Labrador to Scotian Shelf	6,134	

### 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 long-finned pilot whales taken in the Newfoundland drive fishery include: calving interval 3.3 years; lactation period about 21-22 months; gestation period 12 months; births mainly from June to November; length at birth of 177 cm; mean length at sexual maturity of 490 cm for males and 356 cm for females; age at sexual maturity of 12 years for males and 6 years for females; mean adult length of 557 cm for males and 448 cm for females; and maximum age of 40 for males and 50 for females (Serjeant 1962; Kasuya *et al.*

1988). Analysis of data from animals taken in the Faroe Islands drive fishery for long-finned pilot whales 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 the CV of the average mortality estimate is less than 0.3 (Wade and Angliss 1997). PBR for the western North Atlantic *Globicephala* sp. is 249. It is not possible to determine the PBR for only short-finned pilot whales.

## **ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY**

Total annual estimated average fishery-related mortality or serious injury to this stock during 2003-2007 was 166 pilot whales (CV=0.14; Table 2).

### **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 Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (FCMA).

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%) were 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. 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 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 with 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, and none were observed taken from 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 attributed to this fishery was 7 in 1998 (CV=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, and 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). These estimates should, however, be viewed with caution due to the extremely low (<1%) observer coverage. After 1999 this fishery has been 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 from 1996-1998, and 228 (CV=1.03) in 1999. After 1999 this fishery has been included as a component of the mid-Atlantic bottom fishery.

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).

For more details on the earlier fishery interactions see Waring *et al.* (2007).

### **Pelagic Longline**

Most of the estimated marine mammal bycatch was from U.S. Atlantic EEZ waters between South Carolina and Cape Cod (Johnson *et al.* 1999; Yeung 2001; Garrison 2003; Garrison and Richards 2004; Garrison 2005; Fairfield Walsh and Garrison 2006; Fairfield Walsh and Garrison 2007; Fairfield and Garrison 2008). Pilot whales are frequently observed to feed on hooked fish, particularly big-eye tuna (NMFS unpublished data). Between 1992 and 2006, 128 pilot whales were released alive, including 73 that were considered seriously injured, and 5 mortalities were observed (Johnson *et al.* 1999; Yeung 2001; Garrison 2003; Garrison and Richards 2004; Garrison 2005; Fairfield Walsh and Garrison 2006; Fairfield Walsh and Garrison 2007; Fairfield and Garrison 2008). 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=1.00), 20 (CV=1.00) in 2001, 2 (CV=1.00) in 2002, 0 in 2003-2005, 16 (CV = 1.00) in 2006, and 0 in 2007. 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), 74 in 2004 (CV=0.42), 212 in 2005 (CV=0.21), 169 in 2006 (CV = 0.31), and 57 (CV=0.47) in 2007. The average 'combined' annual mortality in 2003-2007 was 110 pilot whales (CV=0.20;Table 2).

An experimental fishery was conducted on six vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico and off the U.S. east coast in 2005, with 100% observer coverage achieved during this experimental fishery. During this experiment, different hook baiting techniques standardized gangion and float line lengths were used, and hook timers and time-depth recorders were attached to the gear. The fishing techniques and gear employed during this experimental fishery do not represent those used during "normal" sighting efforts, and are thus presented separately in Table 2. Three pilot whales were released alive during this experimental fishery, including one which was seriously injured (Fairfield Walsh and Garrison 2006).

### **Mid-Atlantic Bottom Trawl**

Two pilot whales were observed taken in the Mid-Atlantic bottom trawl in 2000, four in 2005, one in 2006, and zero in 2007. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic attributable to this fishery was: 47 (CV=0.32) in 2000, 39 (CV=0.31) in 2001, 38 (CV=0.36) in 2002, 31 (CV=0.31) in 2003, 35 (CV=0.33) in 2004, 31 (CV=0.31) in 2005, 37 (CV=0.34) in 2006, and 37 (CV=0.38) in 2007. The 2003-2007 average mortality

attributed to the Mid-Atlantic bottom trawl was 34 animals (CV=0.15).

### **Northeast Bottom Trawl**

Two pilot whales were observed taken in the Northeast bottom trawl in 2004, four in 2005, one in 2006, and four in 2007. The estimated fishery-related mortality to pilot whales in the U.S. Atlantic attributable to this fishery was: 18 (CV=0.29) in 2000, 30 (CV=0.27) in 2001, 22 (CV=0.26) in 2002, 20 (CV=0.26) in 2003, 15 (CV=0.29) in 2004, 15 (0.30) in 2005, 14 (0.28) in 2006, and 12 (CV=0.35) in 2007. The 2003-2007 average mortality attributed to the northeast bottom trawl was 15 animals (CV=0.13).

### **Northeast Mid-Water Trawl – Including Pair Trawl**

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 in 2004. Due to small sample sizes, the bycatch rate model used the 2003 to September 2007 observed mid-water trawl data, including paired and single, and Northeast and Mid-Atlantic mid-water trawls (Palka, pers. comm.). The model that best fit these data was a Poisson logistic regression model that included latitude and bottom depth as significant explanatory variables, where soak duration was the unit of effort. Estimated annual fishery-related mortalities were: unknown in 2001-2002, 1.9 (CV=0.56) in 2003, 1.4 (CV=0.58) in 2004, 1.1 (CV=.68) in 2005, 0 in 2006, and 0 in 2007. (Table 2; Palka pers. comm.). The average annual estimated fishery-related mortality during 2003-2007 was 1 (CV=0.35).

### **Mid-Atlantic Mid-Water Trawl Fishery (Including Pair Trawl)**

No pilot whales were observed bycaught in this fishery between 2002 and 2006, though because of data pooling, estimates were still generated. Due to small sample sizes, the bycatch rate model used the 2003 to September 2007 observed mid-water trawl data, including paired and single, and Northeast and mid-Atlantic mid-water trawls (Palka, pers. com.). The model that best fit these data was a Poisson logistic regression model that included latitude and bottom depth as significant explanatory variables, where soak duration was the unit of effort. Estimated annual fishery-related mortalities were unknown in 2001-2002, 3.9 (CV=0.46) in 2003, 8.1 (CV=0.38) in 2004, 7.5 (CV=.76) in 2005, 0 in 2006, and 4.9 (CV=0.70) in 2007 (Table 2; Palka pers. com.). The average annual estimated fishery-related mortality during 2003-2007 was 5 (CV=0.31).

## **CANADA**

An unknown number of pilot whales have also been taken in Newfoundland and 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 100 ft), 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 (Hooker *et al.* 1997). During the 1991-1996 periods, 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).

There was one record of incidental catch in the offshore Greenland halibut fishery that involved one long-finned pilot whale in 2001 although no expanded bycatch estimate was calculated (Benjamins *et al.* 2007).



- 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 a ratio based on tons of fish landed. Observer coverage for the longline fishery is a ratio based on sets. The trawl fisheries are ratios based on trips.
- d. NE and MA bottom trawl mortality estimates reported for 2007 are a product of GLM estimated bycatch rates (utilizing observer data collected from 2000 to 2005) and 2007 effort. Complete documentation of methods used to estimate cetacean bycatch mortality are described in 'Estimated Bycatch of Cetaceans in Northeast U.S. Bottom Trawl Fishing Gear' but is not available for distribution. The manuscript is expected to be published in early 2009.
- e. The data used to predict bycatch rates to estimate annual mortality were pooled over the years 2003-2006. The data are treated as one data set and assumed to represent average fishing practices during the time period. Regression techniques within a model framework were applied to the pooled data set. Therefore, if there was no observed bycatch reported for any one given year, this does not imply that there was no bycatch during that year. The exception would be if year was selected by the model as an important factor associated with observing bycatch.
- f. 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).
- g. A cooperative research program conducted during quarters 2 and 3 in 2005 (Fairfield-Walsh and Garrison 2006).

### 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 1993, stranding databases maintained by NMFS NER, NEFSC and SEFSC). From 2003-2007, 72 short-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), 78 long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*), and 8 pilot whales not specified to the species level (*Globicephala* sp.) 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: 57 long-finned pilot whales stranded in 2002 in Dennis, Massachusetts; 28 short-finned pilot whales stranded in Content Passage, Monroe County, Florida (Atlantic side) on 18 April 2003; and 18 pilot whales (including one pregnant female) as part of a multi-species mass stranding in Barnstable County, Massachusetts on 10 December 2005. 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, when known, is footnoted in Table 3.

A Virginia Coastal Small Cetacean Unusual Mortality Event (UME) occurred along the coast of Virginia from 1 May to 31 July 2004, when 66 small cetaceans stranded mostly along the outer (eastern) coast of Virginia's barrier islands including 1 pilot whale (*Globicephala* sp.). Human interactions were implicated in 17 of the strandings (1 common and 16 bottlenose dolphins), other potential causes were implicated in 14 strandings (1 Atlantic white-sided dolphin, 2 harbor porpoises and 11 bottlenose dolphins), and no cause could be determined for the remaining strandings, including the pilot whale. A final report on this UME is pending (Barco in prep.).

An Offshore Small Cetacean UME, was declared when 33 small cetaceans stranded from Maryland to Georgia between July and September 2004. The species involved are generally found offshore and are not expected to strand along the coast. One short-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*) was involved in this UME.

A mass stranding of thirty-three short-finned pilot whales, including five pregnant females, occurred near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina from 15-16 January 2005. Gross necropsies were conducted and samples were collected for pathological analyses (Hohn *et al.* 2006), though no single cause for the UME was determined. Evidence is lacking to support a definitive association between this unusual mortality event and naval activity using mid-frequency active sonar in this spatial and temporal vicinity, though this does not preclude the possibility that this mass stranding was a behavioral avoidance to noise exposure associated with the naval activity. The definitive cause of this UME is not known.

Table 3. Pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus* (SF), *Globicephala melas* (LF) and *Globicephala* sp. (Sp) strandings along the Atlantic coast, 2003-2007. 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	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			TOTALS		
	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp	SF	LF	Sp
Nova Scotia <sup>a</sup>	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	12
Maine	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1 <sup>b</sup>	0	0	9	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	22 <sup>m</sup>	0	0	2	0	0	6 <sup>c</sup>	0	0	36	0
Rhode Island	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0
New Jersey	0	6 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2
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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Virginia	0	3	0	0	0	1 <sup>e</sup>	0	4 <sup>n</sup>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
North Carolina	2	0	1	1 <sup>f</sup>	1	1 <sup>f</sup>	35 <sup>k,l</sup>	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	38	2	5
South Carolina	0	1 <sup>g</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 <sup>g</sup>	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	29 <sup>h,i</sup>	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEZ	0	1 <sup>j</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTALS - U.S., Puerto Rico, & EEZ	31	18	1	5	10	2	35	35	4	1	6	1	0	10	0	72	78	8

- a. Data supplied by Tonya Wimmer, Nova Scotia Marine Animal Response Society (pers. comm.).
- b. Long-finned pilot whale stranded in Maine in 2007 released alive.
- c. One of the strandings in 2007 classified as human interaction due to attempts to herd the animal to deeper water.
- d. Two long-finned pilot whales stranded dead separately in April 2003 off New Jersey with rope tied around the flukes.
- e. One pilot whale stranded in Virginia in 2004 during an Unusual Mortality Event but was not identified to species (decomposed and decapitated).
- f. One short-finned pilot whale (September) and one pilot whale (November) 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.
- g. Only moderate confidence on species identification as long-finned pilot whale.
- h. Includes mass live stranding of 28 short-finned pilot whales in Content Passage, Monroe County, FL (Ocean side) on 19 April 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 10 August 2003.
- i. 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.
- j. One long-finned pilot whale floating dead on Georges Bank offshore.
- k. Includes Unusual Mortality Event mass stranding of 33 short-finned pilot whales on 15-16 January, 2005, including 5 pregnant females. Six animals had fishery interaction marks, which were healed and not the cause of death.



- l. Signs of fishery interaction observed on a short-finned pilot whale stranded in May in NC.
- m. Includes 18 pilot whales which were part of a multi-species mass stranding in Brewster on 10 December 2005.
- n. Sign of human interaction (a line on the flukes) observed on 2 animals, and one animal was a pregnant female.

Short-finned pilot whales strandings (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*) have been reported 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 (*Globicephala melas*) 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).

Between 2003 and 2007, several human and/or fishery interactions were documented. 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 reported (but no specifics recorded in database) on 1 short-finned pilot whale which stranded in May 2003 in Florida. During a UME in Dare, North Carolina in January 2005, six of the 33 short-finned pilot whales which mass stranded had fishery interaction marks (specifics not given) which were healed and determined not to be the cause of death. A short-finned pilot whale stranded in May 2005 in North Carolina had net marks around the leading edge of the dorsal fin from the top to bottom, and had net marks on both fluke lobes. Two long-finned pilot whales stranded in Virginia in April 2005, one with a line on its flukes and another with human interactions noted but specifics not given. Of the 2006 stranding mortalities, two were reported as exhibiting signs of human interaction, one in Massachusetts and one in Virginia. In 2007, signs of human interaction were reported for one long-finned pilot whale stranded in Massachusetts, after an unsuccessful attempt was made to herd the animal to deeper water.

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 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.

Mass strandings of long-finned pilot whales were more frequent several decades ago in Newfoundland when this species was more abundant (Table 4). With the collapse of the squid stocks on the Grand Banks, pilot whale numbers in the area declined and there have been few or no strandings in recent years (Lawson, DFO, pers. comm.).

Year	Date	Number of Pilot Whales Stranded	Place in Newfoundland
1979	July 14	135	Pt. au Gaul
1980	October 19	70	Pt. Leamington Grand Beach
	October 25	18	
1982	July 27	23	Grand Bank Bonavista
	August 18	3	
1983	early January	10	Piccadilly
1984	July 15	5	Middle Cove
1990	December 14	4	St. Anthony

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 short-finned pilot whales relative to OSP in the 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 *Globicephala* sp. 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. This is not a strategic stock because the 2003-2007 estimated average annual human related mortality does not exceed PBR. However, the continuing inability to distinguish between species of pilot whales, and the fact that PBR and abundance estimates are not available for the individual stocks, raises concerns about the possibility of mortalities of one stock or the other exceeding PBR.

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