August 1997

NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE (*Eubalaena glacialis*): Western North Atlantic Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

Individuals of this population range from wintering and calving grounds in coastal waters of the southeastern United States to summer feeding, nursery, and mating grounds in New England waters and northward to the Bay of Fundy and the Scotian Shelf. Knowlton *et al*. (1992) reported several long-distance movements as far north as Newfoundland, the Labrador Basin, and southeast of Greenland, suggesting an extended range for at least some individuals and perhaps habitat areas not presently well described. Likewise, a calving and wintering ground has been described for coastal waters of the southeastern U.S., but the range may be somewhat more extensive because sightings have been reported from the Gulf of Mexico (Moore and Clark 1963; Schmidly *et al*. 1972) and 85% of the population is unaccounted for during this season. A small offshore survey effort in February 1996 reported three sightings in waters east of northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia: a mother/calf pair, a single individual, and a group of four juveniles. These sightings suggest a distribution further offshore than previously reported.

Research results to date suggest five major habitats or congregation areas (southeastern United States coastal waters, Great South Channel, Cape Cod Bay, Bay of Fundy, and Scotian Shelf) for western North Atlantic right whales. However, movements within and between habitats may be more extensive than sometimes thought. Results from a few successfully attached satellite telemetry tags suggest that sightings separated by perhaps two weeks should not be assumed to indicate a stationary or resident animal. Instead, telemetry data have shown rather lengthy and somewhat distant excursions (Mate *et al*. 1992). These findings cast new light on movements and habitat use, and raise questions about the purpose or strategies for such excursions.

New England waters are a primary feeding habitat for the right whale, which appears to feed primarily on calanoid copepods in this area. Research suggests that right whales must locate and exploit extremely dense patches of zooplankton to feed efficiently. These dense zooplankton patches are likely a primary characteristic of the spring, summer, and fall right whale habitat (Kenney *et al*. 1986). The acceptable surface copepod resource is limited to perhaps 3% of the region during the peak feeding season in Cape Cod and Massachusetts Bays (Mayo and Goldman, pers. comm.). While feeding in the coastal waters off Massachusetts has been better studied, feeding by right whales has been observed elsewhere over Georges Bank, in the Gulf of Maine, in the Bay of Fundy, and over the Scotian Shelf. The characteristics of acceptable prey distribution in these areas are not well known. New England waters also serve as a nursery for calves and, in some cases, for mating.

Genetic analyses of tissue samples is providing insights to stock definition. Schaeff *et al*. (1993) suggested that western North Atlantic right whales probably represent a single breeding population that may be based on three matrilines. To date, skin biopsy sampling has resulted in the compilation of a DNA library of 205 North Atlantic right whales. When work is completed (December 1998) a genetic profile will be established for each individual, and an assessment provided on the level of genetic variation in the population, the number of reproductive individuals, reproductive fitness, the basis for associations and social units in each habitat area, and the mating system. Tissue analysis has also aided in sex identification: the sex ratio of the photo-identified and catalogued population (through December of 1995) is 137 females and 132 males (1.04:1), not significantly different from unity ($P<0.001$) (M.W. Brown, pers. comm.). Analyses based on sighting histories of photographically identified individuals also suggest that, in addition to the Bay of Fundy, there exists an additional and undescribed summer nursery area utilized by approximately one-third of the population. As described above, a related question is where individuals other than calving females and a few juveniles overwinter. One or more major wintering and summering grounds have yet to be described.

POPULATION SIZE

Based on a census of individual whales identified using photo-identification techniques, the western North Atlantic population size was estimated to be 295 individuals in 1992 (Knowlton *et al*. 1994). Because this was a nearly complete census, it is assumed that this represents a minimum population size estimate.

Historical Population Estimate

An estimate of pre-exploitation population size is not available. Basque whalers may have taken as many as 200 right whales a year at times during the 1500s in the Strait of Belle Isle region, and the stock of right whales may have already

been substantially reduced by the time whaling was begun by colonists in the Plymouth area in the 1600s (Reeves and Mitchell 1987). A modest but persistent whaling effort along the eastern U.S. lasted three centuries, and the records include one report of 29 whales killed in Cape Cod Bay in a single day during January 1700. Based on incomplete historical whaling data, these authors could only conclude that there were at least some hundreds of right whales present in the western North Atlantic during the late 1600s. In a later study (Reeves *et al*. 1992), a series of population trajectories using historical data and an estimated present population size of 350 were plotted. The results suggest that there may have been at least 1,000 right whales in this population during the early to mid-1600s, with the greatest population decline occurring in the early 1700s. The authors cautioned, however, that the record of removals is incomplete, the results are preliminary, and refinements are required. Based on back calculations using the present population size and growth rate, the population may have numbered fewer than 100 individuals by the time that international protection for right whales came into effect in 1935 (Hain 1975; Reeves *et al*. 1992; Kenney *et al*. 1995).

Minimum Population Estimate

The western North Atlantic population size was estimated to be 295 individuals in 1992 (Knowlton *et al*. 1994), based on a census of individual whales identified using photo-identification techniques. A bias that might result from including catalogued whales that had not been seen for an extended period of time and therefore might be dead, was addressed by assuming that an individual whale not sighted for five years was dead (Knowlton *et al*. 1994). It is assumed that the census of identified and presumed living whales represents a minimum population size estimate. The true population size in 1992 may have been higher if: 1) there were animals not photographed and identified, and/or 2) some animals presumed dead were not.

Current Population Trend

The current population growth rate reported by Knowlton *et al*. (1994) of 2.5% (CV = 0.12) suggests that the stock is showing signs of slow recovery.

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

During 1980-1992, 145 calves were born to 65 identified cows. The number of calves born annually ranged from five 5 to 17, with a mean of 11.2 (SE = 0.90). There was no detectable trend in the number of calves produced per year. The reproductively active female pool was static at approximately 51 individuals during 1987-1992. Mean calving interval, based on 86 records, was 3.67 years. There was an indication that calving intervals may be increasing over time, although the trend was not statistically significant (P = 0.083) (Knowlton *et al*. 1994). Since that report, total reported calf production in 92/93 was 6; 93/94, 8; 94/95, 7; and 95/96, 22. (The total calf production was reduced by reported calf mortalities: 2 in 1993, and 3 in 1996. Of the three calf mortalities in 1996, available data suggested one was not included in the reported 21 mother/calf pairs, resulting in a total of 22 calves born.) Of the 46 adult females considered to be available for calving in the 95/96 season, only 10 were documented to calve. The remaining 11 mothers were first observed with calves this year. Three of these were 10 years old or younger, two were 9 years old, and six were of unknown age. In 95/96, more mothers gave birth after a 5-year interval than in previous years, suggesting that the calving interval was increasing (L. Conger, pers. comm.). An updated analysis of calving interval through the 95/96 season suggests that calving interval is increasing (P<0.001) (R. Kenney and A. Knowlton, pers. comm.).

The current annual population growth rate during 1986-1992 was estimated to be 2.5% (CV = 0.12) using photo-identification techniques (Knowlton *et al*. 1994). A population increase rate of 3.8% was estimated from the annual increase in aerial sighting rates in the Great South Channel, 1979-1989 (Kenney *et al*. 1995). The current estimated population growth rate of the western North Atlantic stock is lower than that of the four stocks of southern-hemisphere right whales for which data are available: western Australia, 12.7%; Argentina, 7.3%; east and west Africa, 6.8% (Best 1993). This difference could be attributable in part to reproductive females in the population--only 38% of the females in the North Atlantic population are known to have given birth compared with 54% in the western South Atlantic population (Brown *et al*. 1994).

The relatively low population size suggests that this stock is well below its optimum sustainable population (OSP); therefore, the current population growth rate should reflect the maximum net reproductivity rate for this stock. The current population growth rate reported by Knowlton *et al*. (1994) of 2.5% (CV = 0.12) was assumed to reflect the maximum net reproductivity rate for this stock for purposes of this assessment.

POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL

Potential biological removal (PBR) was specified as the product of minimum population size, one-half the maximum net productivity rate (1/2 of 2.5%), and a "recovery" factor for endangered, depleted, threatened stocks, or stocks of unknown status relative to OSP (Wade and Angliss 1997). The recovery factor was 0.10 because this species is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). PBR for the northern right whale is 0.4 whales.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED SERIOUS INJURY AND MORTALITY

For the period 1991 through September 1996, the total estimated human-caused mortality and serious injury to right whales is estimated as 2.5 per year. This is derived from three components: 1) the observed fishery, 0.4; 2) additional fishery impact records, 0.7; and 3) ship strike records, 1.4.

Background

Approximately one-third of all right whale mortality is caused by human activities (Kraus 1990). Further, the small population size and low annual reproductive rate suggest that human sources of mortality may have a greater effect relative to population growth rates than for other whales. The principal factors believed to be retarding growth, and perhaps recovery, of the population, are ship strikes and entanglement with fishing gear. An updated summary of right whale mortalities reports a total of 30 mortalities (29 if one eliminates a record with some doubt about species identification) for the period 1970 to early 1993 (Kenney and Kraus 1993). Eight (27%) were due to ship collisions, and two (7%) were due to entanglement with fishing gear. (Note that this report corrects one of the published records from the Kraus 1990 report, where a fishing vessel caught an already-dead carcass, making the actual cause of death unknown and possibly unrelated to fishing activity. Further, there was uncertainty about the species identification.) Both entanglements involved fixed fishing gear, and there was no evidence for right whale mortality from encounters with mobile fishing gear. The total of ten confirmed anthropogenic mortalities is one-third of all known mortalities for the period addressed. Young animals, ages 0-4 years, are apparently the most impacted portion of the population (Kraus 1990). Finally, entanglement or minor vessel collisions may not kill an animal directly, but may weaken or otherwise affect it so that it is more likely to become vulnerable. Such was apparently the case with the two-year old right whale killed by a ship off Amelia Island, Florida, in March 1991 after having carried gillnet gear wrapped around its tail region since the previous summer (Kenney and Kraus 1993).

For one area of concern, the coastal waters of the southeastern U.S., an awareness and mitigation program, involving ten agencies and organizations, began in 1992, and has been upgraded and expanded annually. Other areas may be included in the future. For waters of the northeastern U.S., a present concern, not yet completely defined, is the possibility of habitat degradation in Massachusetts and Cape Cod bays due to a Boston sewage outfall now under construction. Timetables for levels of treatment are under discussion.

Fishery-Related Serious Injury and Mortality

Total estimated average annual fishery-related mortality and serious injury in fisheries monitored by NMFS during 1991-1995 was 0.4 right whales annually (CV=0.33) (Table 1). This estimate is based on the entanglement and serious injury of a 1½ year-old female in a pelagic drift gillnet on southern Georges Bank in July 1993.

Additional reports of mortality and serious injury relevant to calculation of PBR as well as total human impacts are contained in records maintained by the New England Aquarium and the Northeast Regional Office/NMFS (Table 2). The examination of the large whale entanglement records from sources other than the observer program show that during 1991-96 (1996 incomplete), 6 of 13 records of mortality or serious injury likely to result in mortality included entanglement or fishery interaction effects. The reports often do not contain the detail necessary to assign the entanglements to a particular fishery or location. On the other hand, a 2 year-old dead male right whale with lobster line through the mouth and deeply embedded at the base of the right flipper beached in Rhode Island in July 1995. This individual had been sighted previously, entangled, east of Georgia in December 1993, and again in August 1994 in Cape Cod Bay. In this case, the entanglement became a serious injury, and perhaps directly or indirectly, the cause of the mortality. Lobster gear was also reported to be present in the July 1993 pelagic drift gillnet entanglement described above. While entanglement may be a contributing rather than a principal impact in some cases, these events (records from other than the observed fishery) increase the number of right whales per year with a serious fishery interaction, and result in a larger number than the 0.4 estimated mortality or serious injury take from the observed fishery. From Table 2, the 4 records where entanglement or fishery interaction was a primary cause result in an estimate of an additional 0.7 mortalities or serious injuries to right whales per year (based on 4 records in 5.8 years).

In January 1997 (62 FR 33, Jan. 2, 1997), NMFS changed the classification of the Gulf of Maine and U.S. Mid-Atlantic lobster pot fisheries from Category III to Category I based on examination of stranding and entanglement records

of large whales from 1990 to 1994 (including two right whale records: the 9 July 1993 record shown in Table 1, and the 17 July 1995 record shown in Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of the incidental mortality of North Atlantic right whales (*Eubalaena glacialis*) 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 mortalities recorded by on-board observers (Observed Mortality), the estimated annual mortality (Estimated Mortality), the estimated CV of the annual mortality (Estimated CVs) and the mean annual mortality (CV in parentheses).

Fishery	Years	Vessels [1]	Data Type [2]	Observer Coverage [3]	Observed Mortality	Estimated Mortality [4]	Estimated CVs [4]	Mean Annual Mortality
Pelagic Drift Gillnet	91-95	1994=12 1995=11	Obs. Data Logbook	.20, .40, .42, .87, .99	0, 0, 1[5], 0, 0	0.5, 0.4, 1.3, 0, 0	1.00, 1.00, .25, 0, 0	0.4 (.33)
TOTAL								0.4 (.33)

[1] 1994 and 1995 shown, other years not available on an annual basis.

[2] Observer data (Obs. Data) are used to measure bycatch rates, and the data are collected within the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) Sea Sampling Program. Logbook (Logbook) data are used to measure total effort, and the data are collected at the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC).

[3] The observer coverage and unit of effort for the pelagic drift gillnet is a set.

[4] For 1991-1993, pooled bycatch rates were used to estimate bycatch in months that had fishing effort but did not have observer coverage. This method is described in Northridge (1996). In 1994 and 1995, observer coverage increased substantially, and bycatch rates were not pooled for this period (Bisack, in prep.).

[5] Animal was released alive and injured. A mortality estimate was made given the poor condition of the animal during two re-sightings in 1993, and the absence of sightings since. Note that other line, identified as lobster gear, was present prior to the pelagic drift gillnet entanglement.

Fishery Information

Data on current incidental takes in U.S. fisheries are available from several sources. In 1986, NMFS established a mandatory self-reported fisheries information system for large pelagic fisheries. Data files are maintained at the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC). The Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) Sea Sampling Observer Program was initiated in 1989, and since that year, several fisheries have been covered by the program. In late 1992 and in 1993, the SEFSC provided of pelagic longline vessels fishing off the Grand Banks (Tail of the Banks) and provides observer coverage of vessels fishing south of Cape Hatteras. By-catch has been observed by NMFS Sea Samplers in the pelagic drift gillnet fishery, but no mortalities or serious injuries have been documented in either the pelagic longline, pelagic pair trawl, or other fisheries monitored by NMFS.

The estimated total number of hauls in the Atlantic pelagic drift gillnet fishery increased from 714 in 1989 to 1144 in 1990; thereafter, with the introduction of quotas, effort was severely reduced. The estimated number of hauls in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 was 233, 243, and 232, 197, and 164 respectively. Fifty-nine vessels participated in this fishery between 1989 and 1993. In 1994 and 1995 there were 12 and 11 vessels, respectively, in the fishery. Observer coverage, expressed as percent of sets observed, was 8% in 1989, 6% in 1990, 20% in 1991, 40% in 1992, 42% in 1993, 87% in 1994, and 99% in 1995 (Table 1). The greatest concentrations of effort were located along the southern edge of Georges Bank and off Cape Hatteras. Examination of the species composition of the catch and locations of the fishery throughout the year, suggested that the drift gillnet fishery be stratified into two strata, a southern or winter stratum, and a northern or summer stratum. Estimates of the total by-catch, from 1989 to 1993, were obtained using the aggregated catch rates, by strata (Northridge 1996). In July of 1993, a 1½ year-old female was released from a pelagic drift gillnet along the southern edge of Georges Bank. The wounding to the animal, including the tail region, suggested a high likelihood of reduced viability. Under the assumption that this animal eventually died, the total estimated annual fishery-related mortalities (CV in parentheses) were 2.2 in 1989 (1.00), 3.4 in 1990 (1.00), 0.5 (1.00) in 1991, 0.4 in 1992 (1.00), 1.3 in 1993 (0.25), 0 in 1994 (0), and 0 in 1995 (0). Total estimated average annual fishery-related mortality and serious injury in fisheries monitored by NMFS during 1991-1995 was 0.4 right whales annually (CV=0.33) (Table 1).

As described, in this stock, 57% of living right whales bore evidence of entanglements with fishing gear (Kraus 1990). Entanglement records maintained by NMFS Northeast Regional Office (NMFS, unpublished data) from 1970-1996, included 42 right whale entanglements or possible entanglements, including right whales in weirs, entangled in gillnets, and trailing line and buoys. An additional record (M. J. Harris, pers. comm.) reported a 9.1-10.6 m right whale entangled and released south of Ft. Pierce, Florida, in March 1982 (this event occurred in the course of a sampling program and was not related to a commercial fishery). Incidents of entanglements in groundfish gillnet gear, cod traps, and herring weirs in waters of Atlantic Canada and the U.S. east coast were summarized by Read (1994). In six records of right whales becoming entangled in groundfish gillnet gear in the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine between 1975 and 1990, the right whales were either released or escaped on their own, although several whales have been observed carrying net or line fragments. A right whale mother and calf were released alive from a herring weir in the Bay of Fundy in 1976. For all areas, specific details of right whale entanglement in fishing gear are often lacking. When direct or indirect mortality occurs, some carcasses come ashore and are subsequently examined, or are reported as "floaters" at sea; however, the number of unreported and unexamined carcasses is unknown, but may be significant in the case of floaters. More information is needed about fisheries interactions and where they occur.

Other Mortality

Ship strikes are a major cause of mortality and injury to right whales (Kraus 1990). Records from 1991 through 1996 have been summarized in Table 2, yielding a human-induced, non-fishery-related mortality rate of between 1 and 3 right whales a year.

In the period January to March 1996, an 'unusual mortality event' was declared for right whales in southeastern U.S. waters. Five mortalities were reported, however, in only one case was an anthropogenic factor ascribed as the proximate cause of the mortality (the 2/1/96 report in Table 2). In addition to the report included in Table 2, a calf beached on January 2, a floating 35 ft female carcass was reported on February 7 (no necropsy), a female calf on 19 February was recovered and necropsied, and a male calf was recovered from offshore Georgia on 22 February. In three of these mortality events, human impacts were not indicated, and/or the cause of death was reported as unknown. However, the lack of a recovered carcass and subsequent necropsy in the 2/7 event introduces uncertainty as to the cause of death. While the 1996 mortalities were the highest recorded to date, on the other hand, the increased 1996 mortality may have been, at least in part, an apparent increase, because: 1) 4 of the 5 were reported from areas offshore of those normally surveyed, and 2) a larger-than-usual number of right whales were documented in the southeastern U.S. habitat in the 95/96 season.

Table 2. Summarized records of mortality and serious injury likely to result in mortality, North Atlantic right whales, January 1991-September 1996. This listing includes only records related to U.S. commercial fisheries and/or U.S. waters. Cause of mortality or injury, assigned as primary or secondary, based on records maintained by NMFS/NER.

Date	Report Type	Sex, age, ID	Location	Assigned Cause: P=primary, S=secondary			Notes
				Ship strike	Entang./ Fsh.inter	Unknown uncertain	
3/12/91	mortality, beached	2 y.o. female #1907	Amelia I. FL	P	S		fractured skull; net, line, buoys
7/6/91	mortality, offshore	calf	offshore NJ	P			documented vessel strike
1/5/93	mortality, offshore	calf	St. Augustine, FL	P			documented vessel strike
12/12/93	mortality, offshore	female	offshore VA	P		S	photos show gash
2/22/94	serious injury	calf #2404	offshore NE FL		P	S	scars, wounds, flukes limp
11/16/94	serious injury	3 y.o. juv., #2151	nr. Plum I., MA		P		entangled head, 3 tail wraps, unsuccessful disentanglement
7/17/95	mortality, beached	2 y.o. male #2366	Middletown, RI		P		line through mouth, embedded deeply right flipper
8/13/95	serious injury, offshore	adult female, #1045	S. Georges Bank	P		S	large head wound, bone exposed
10/20/95	mortality, beached	adult male, #2250	Long I., N.S.	P		S	wound in back, spine damaged, prob. ship strike
2/1/96	mortality, offshore	adult male, #1623	offshore GA	P		S	trauma event, skull shattered
3/10/96	mortality, beached	adult male #2220	Cape Cod MA	P	S		wounds, slice in back, lobster gear
8/5/96	serious injury	unknown	SE of Gloucester, MA		P		unknown type of gear entangled around head, judged to be a life threatening entanglement

Table notes

1) Assigned cause based on best judgement of available data. Additional information may result in revisions.
2) Entanglements of juvenile whales may become more serious as whale grows.
3) There is no overlap between tables 1 and 2 (the July 1993 record from the observed fishery is not included in Table 2).

Several additional factors are need to be considered when considering mortality and serious injury to right whales: 1) a ship strike or entanglement may occur at some distance from the report location, 2) the mortality or injury may involve multiple factors--struck and entangled whales are not uncommon, 3) in entanglements, several types of gear may be involved, 4) possible human-impacts aside from ship strikes and entanglements have been reported, 5) there are several records where a struck and injured whale is re-sighted later, apparently healthy, or, an entangled or partially disentangled whale is re-sighted later free of gear, and, lastly, 6) the actual vessel or gear type/source is often uncertain.

With these caveats, the average reported mortality and serious injury to right whales due to ship strikes was 1.4 whales per year (8 ship strike events in 5.8 years) during 1991-96. The total estimated annual average human-induced mortality and serious injury (including fishery and non-fishery related causes) was 2.5 right whales per year. As with entanglements, some injury or mortality due to ship strikes, particularly in offshore waters, may go undetected. Decomposed and/or unexamined animals (e.g., carcasses reported but not retrieved or necropsied) represent 'lost data', some of which may relate to human impacts. For these reasons, the 2.5 estimate must be regarded as a minimum estimate. Of the mortality and serious injury in U.S. waters, 56% was attributable to ship strikes, and 44% to entanglement/fishery interaction.

While this assessment relates to U.S. fisheries and U.S. waters, there are, additionally, a number of records from Canadian waters. Three records are noteworthy: 1) the mortality of whale #1223 on 5 September 1992 in the Bay of Fundy was attributed to a probable ship strike, 2) whale #1247 was sighted 21 September 1994 in the Bay of Fundy entangled with line of unknown gear type tightly wrapped and has not been sighted since. This is considered a serious injury (A.R. Knowlton, pers. comm.), and 3) whale #2220, which came ashore on Cape Cod on 10 March 1996, was entangled in Canadian lobster gear set in the Bay of Fundy and noticed missing in mid-December 1995. While the primary cause of death was probably a ship strike, the entanglement may have played some role in the whale's death.

STATUS OF STOCK

The size of this stock is considered to be low relative to OSP in the U.S. Atlantic EEZ, and this species is listed as endangered under the ESA. A Recovery Plan has been published and is in effect (NMFS 1991). Three critical habitats, Cape Cod Bay/Massachusetts Bay, Great South Channel, and the Southeastern U.S., were designated by NMFS (59 FR 28793, June 3, 1994). The NMFS ESA 1996 Northern Right Whale Status Review, now in draft, concludes that the status of the western north Atlantic population of the northern right whale remains endangered. The total level of human-caused mortality and serious injury is unknown, but reported human-caused mortality and serious injury has been a minimum of 2.5 right whales per year since 1991. The total 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 a zero mortality and serious injury rate. This is a strategic stock because the average annual fishery-related mortality and serious injury exceeds PBR, and because the North Atlantic right whale is an endangered species. Relative to other populations of right whales, there are also concerns about growth rate, percentage of reproductive females, and calving intervals in this population.

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