FIN WHALE (*Balaenoptera physalus*): Western North Atlantic Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) has proposed stock boundaries for North Atlantic fin whales. Fin whales off the eastern USA, north to Nova Scotia and on to the southeast coast of Newfoundland are believed to constitute a single stock under the present IWC scheme (Donovan 1991). However, the stock identity of North Atlantic fin whales has received relatively little attention, and whether the current stock boundaries define biologically isolated units has long been uncertain. The existence of a subpopulation structure was suggested by local depletions that resulted from commercial overharvesting (Mizroch *et al*. 1984).

A genetic study conducted by Bérubé *et al*. (1998) using both mitochondrial and nuclear DNA provided strong support for an earlier population model proposed by Kellogg (1929) and others. This postulates the existence of several subpopulations of fin whales in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean, with limited gene flow among them. Bérubé *et al*. (1998) also proposed that the North Atlantic population showed recent divergence due to climatic changes (i.e. postglacial expansion), as well as substructuring over even relatively short distances. The genetic data are consistent with the idea that different subpopulations use the same feeding ground, a hypothesis that was also originally proposed by Kellogg (1929).

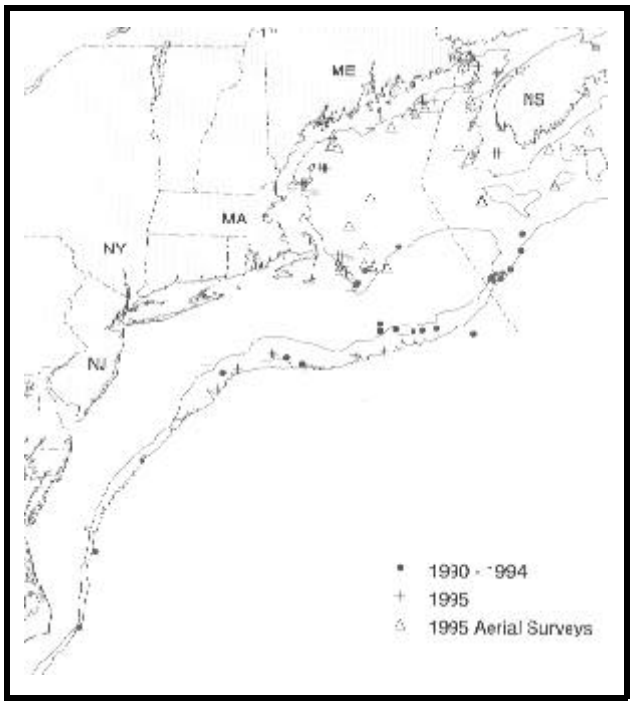

Figure 1. *Distribution of fin whale sightings from NEFSC shipboard and aerial surveys during the summer in 1990-1995. Isobaths are at 100 m and 1,000 m.*

Fin whales are common in waters of the USA Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), principally from Cape Hatteras northward (Figure. 1). Fin whales accounted for 46% of the large whales and 24% of all cetaceans sighted over the continental shelf during aerial surveys (CETAP 1982) between Cape Hatteras and Nova Scotia during 1978-82. While a great deal remains unknown, the magnitude of the ecological role of the fin whale is impressive. In this region fin whales are the dominant large cetacean species in all seasons, with the largest standing stock, the largest food requirements, and therefore the largest impact on the ecosystem of any cetacean species (Hain *et al*. 1992).

There is little doubt that New England waters represent a major feeding ground for the fin whale. There is evidence of site fidelity by females, and perhaps some segregation by sexual, maturational or reproductive class on the feeding range (Agler *et al*. 1993). Seipt *et al*. (1990) reported that 49% of identified fin whales on Massachusetts Bay area feeding grounds were resighted within years, and 45% were resighted in multiple years. While recognizing localized as well as more extensive movements, these authors suggested that fin whales on these grounds exhibited patterns of seasonal occurrence and annual return that are in some respects similar to those shown for humpback whales. This was reinforced by Clapham and Seipt (1991), who showed maternally directed site fidelity by fin whales in the Gulf of Maine. Information on life history and vital rates is also available in data from the Canadian fishery, 1965-1971 (Mitchell 1974). In seven years, 3,528 fin whales were taken at three whaling stations. The station at Blandford, Nova Scotia, took 1,402.

Hain *et al*. (1992), based on an analysis of neonate stranding data, suggested that calving takes place during approximately four months from October-January in latitudes of the USA mid-Atlantic region; however, it is unknown where calving, mating, and wintering for most of the population occurs. Preliminary results from the Navy's IUSS program (Clark 1995) indicate a substantial

deep-ocean component to fin whale distribution. It is likely that fin whales occurring in the USA Atlantic EEZ undergo migrations into Canadian waters, open-ocean areas, and perhaps even subtropical or tropical regions.

POPULATION SIZE

Five seasonal abundance estimates for fin whales are available for portions of the western North Atlantic during spring and summer of 1978-82, June-July 1991, August-September 1991, August-September 1991 and 1992, and July-September 1995 (Table 1; Figure 1).

A population size of 4,680 fin whales (CV=0.23) was estimated from an aerial survey program conducted from 1978 to 1982 on the continental shelf and shelf edge waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Nova Scotia (Table 1; CETAP 1982). The estimate is based on an inverse variance weighted pooling of spring and summer data. An average of these seasons was chosen because the greatest proportion of the population off the northeast USA coast appeared in the study area during these seasons. This estimate includes a dive-time scale-up correction of 4.85 but does not correct for g(0), the probability of detecting an animal group on the track line. This estimate may not reflect the current true population size because of its old age and because it was estimated just after cessation of extensive foreign fishing operations in the region.

A population size of 35 (CV=0.56) fin whales was estimated from a June and July 1991 shipboard line transect sighting survey conducted primarily between the 200 and 2,000m isobaths from Cape Hatteras to Georges Bank (Table 1; Waring *et al*. 1992). Data were collected by one team that searched by naked eye and analyzed using DISTANCE (Buckland *et al*. 1993; Laake *et al*. 1993). Estimates include school size-bias, if applicable, but no corrections for g(0) or dive-time. Variability was estimated using bootstrap resampling techniques.

A population size of 194 (CV=0.18) and 529 (CV=0.19) fin whales was estimated from line transect aerial surveys conducted from August to September 1991 using the Twin Otter and AT-11, respectively (Table 1; Anon. 1991). The study area included that covered in the CETAP study plus several additional continental slope survey blocks. Due to weather and logistical constraints, several survey blocks south and east of Georges Bank were not surveyed. The data were analyzed using DISTANCE (Buckland *et al*. 1993; Laake *et al*. 1993), where the CV was estimated using the bootstrap option. The abundance estimates do not include g(0) and were not pooled over platforms because the inter-platform calibration analysis has not been conducted.

A population size of 2,700 (CV=0.59) fin whales was estimated from two shipboard line transect surveys conducted during July to September 1991 and 1992 in the northern Gulf of Maine-lower Bay of Fundy region (Palka and Waring, unpublished data). This population size is a weighted-average of the 1991 and 1992 estimates, where each annual estimate was weighted by the inverse of its variance. The data were collected during surveys designed to estimate abundance of harbor porpoises (Palka 1995). Two independent teams of observers on the same ship surveyed using naked eye in non-closing mode. Using the product integral analytical method (Palka 1995) and DISTANCE (Buckland *et al*. 1993; Laake *et al*. 1993) the abundance includes an estimate of school size-bias, if applicable, and an estimate of g(0)–the probability of detecting a group on the track line–but no correction for dive-time. Variability was estimated using bootstrap resampling techniques.

A population size of 2,200 (CV=0.24) fin whales was estimated from a July to September 1995 sighting survey conducted by two ships and an airplane that covered waters from Virginia to the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Table 1; NMFS/NEFSC unpublished data). Total track line length was 32,600 km (17,600 nmi). The ships covered waters between the 50 and 1000 fathom 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 contour line, the southern Gulf of Maine, and shelf waters off Nova Scotia from the coastline to the 1000 fathom contour line. Shipboard data were collected using a two independent sighting team procedure and were analyzed using the product integral method (Palka 1995) and DISTANCE (Buckland *et al*. 1993). Shipboard estimates were corrected for g(0) and, if applicable, also for school size-bias. Standard aerial sighting procedures with two bubble windows and one belly window observer were used during the aerial survey. An estimate of g(0) was not made for the aerial portion of the survey. Estimates do not include corrections for dive-time or ship avoidance. Variability was estimated using bootstrap re-sampling techniques.

The best available current abundance estimate for the western North Atlantic fin whale is 2,200 (CV=0.24) from the 1995 Virginia to Gulf of St Lawrence line transect surveys because it is relatively recent and covers the largest portion of the known habitat. However, this estimate must be considered conservative in view of the known range of the fin whale in the entire western North Atlantic, and uncertainties regarding population structure and exchange between surveyed and unsurveyed areas.

Table 1. Summary of abundance estimates for the western North Atlantic fin whale. 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
spring & summer 1978-1982	Cape Hatteras, NC to Nova Scotia	4,680	0.23
Jun-Jul 1991	Cape Hatteras, NC to Georges Bank, shelf edge only	35	0.56
Aug-Sep 1991	Cape Hatteras, NC to Nova Scotia	194 and 529*	0.18 and 0.19*
Jul-Sep 1991 and 1992	N. Gulf of Maine and Bay of Fundy	2,700	0.59
Jul-Sept 1995	Virginia to the Gulf of St Lawrence	2,200	0.24

* From data collected on the Twin Otter and AT-11, respectively.

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 fin whales is 2,200 (CV=0.24). The minimum population estimate for the western North Atlantic fin whale is 1803.

Current Population Trend

There are insufficient data to determine population trends for this species. Even at a conservatively estimated rate of increase, however, the numbers of fin whales may have increased substantially in recent years (Hain *et al*. 1992).

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

Current and maximum net productivity rates are unknown for this stock. Based on photographically identified fin whales, Agler *et al*. (1993) estimated that the gross annual reproduction rate was at 8%, with a mean calving interval of 2.7 years.

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 is 1803. 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 0.10 because the fin whale is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). PBR for the western North Atlantic fin whale is 3.6.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY

The number of fin whales taken at three whaling stations in Canada from 1965-71 totaled 3,528 whales (Mitchell 1974). Reports of non-directed takes of fin whales are fewer over the last two decades than for other endangered large whales such as right and humpback whales. There was no reported fishery-related mortality or serious injury to fin whales in fisheries observed by NMFS during 1993-97. A review of NER/NMFS anecdotal records from 1993-1997 yielded an average of 0.6 human caused mortalities per year -- 0.2 per year resulting from fishery interactions/entanglements, and 0.4 due to vessel collisions.

Fishery-Related Serious Injury and Mortality

No confirmed fishery-related mortality or serious injury of fin whales was reported in the Sea Sampling by-catch database; therefore, no detailed fishery information is presented here. A review of the records of stranded, floating or injured fin whales for the period 1993-1997 on file at NER/NMFS found four records with evidence of fishery interactions. There was a live fin whale sighted entangled on 6/24/97 with line wrapped over its back. The animal appeared emaciated, but whether this was a result of the entanglement could not be determined. Two stranded fin whales had net or rope marks, but the evidence on hand was not sufficient to confirm entanglement as the cause of death. for these cases. The fourth record involved a whale that was found floating off Lubec, Maine, on 7/31/94. The whale had several wraps of line through the mouth, and about 30 wraps around the tail stock. This single confirmed entanglement mortality suggests an annual mortality of 0.2 fin whales from fishery interactions. While these records are not statistically quantifiable in the same way as the observed fishery records, they give a minimum estimate of the frequency of entanglements for this species.

Other Mortality

After reviewing NER/NMFS records, two were found that had sufficient information to confirm the cause of death as collisions with vessels. On 3/12/94, a 16-meter fin whale was found on Virginia Beach with fresh, deep propeller wounds in the caudal area. The animal's full stomach indicated it had been feeding not long before the collision. On 12/20/96, a fin whale was found floating near the shipping docks in Savannah, Georgia. The necropsy found bruising, coagulated blood, and broken ribs on the right side of the animal. NER/NMFS data holdings include seven additional records of fin whale mortalities that bore evidence of injury from collisions with vessels, but the available supporting documentation was not conclusive as to whether these constituted serious injury or were the proximal cause of the mortality.

STATUS OF STOCK

The status of this stock relative to OSP in the USA Atlantic EEZ is unknown, but the species is listed as endangered under the ESA. There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for fin whales. The total fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock is less than 10% of the calculated PBR and can be considered insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate. Any fishery-related mortality would be illegal because there is no recovery plan currently in place, although a draft plan is currently in review. This is a strategic stock because the fin whale is listed as an endangered species under the ESA.

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