NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE (*Eubalaena glacialis*): Eastern North Pacific Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

Whaling records indicate that right whales in the North Pacific range across the entire North Pacific north of 35/N and occasionally occur as far south as 20/N (Fig. 35). Before right whales in the North Pacific were heavily exploited by commercial whalers, concentrations were found in the Gulf of Alaska, eastern Aleutian Islands, southcentral Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, and Sea of Japan (Braham and Rice 1984). During 1958-82, there were only 32-36 sightings of right whales in the central North Pacific and Bering Sea (Braham 1986). In the eastern North Pacific, south of 50/N, only 29 reliable sightings were recorded between 1900 and 1994 (Scarff 1986, Scarff 1991, Carretta et al. 1994), and one in 1996 off the tip of Baja, California (Gendron et al. 1999). Sightings have been reported as far south as central Baja California in the eastern North Pacific, as far south as Hawaii in the central North Pacific, and as far north as the sub-Arctic waters of the Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk in the summer (Herman et al. 1980, Berzin and Doroshenko 1982, NMFS 1991).

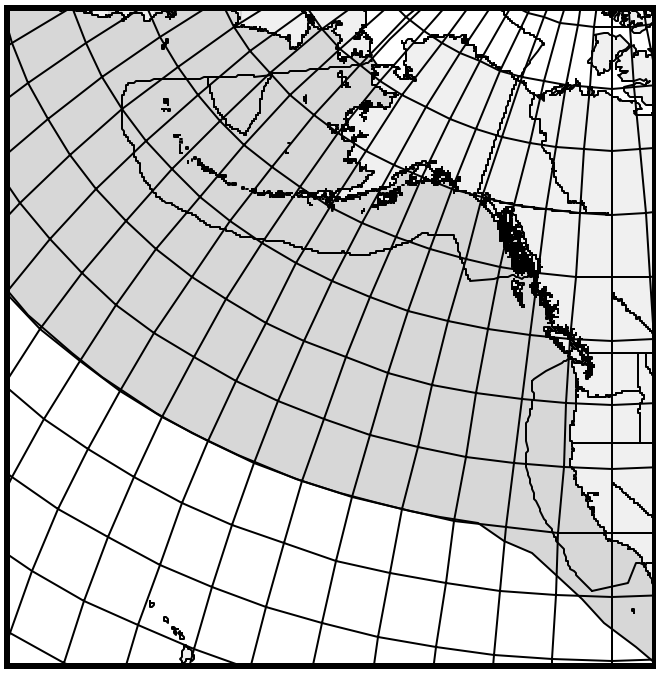

Figure 35. Approximate historical distribution of right whales in the eastern North Pacific (shaded area).

Right whales calve in coastal waters during the winter months. However, in the eastern North Pacific no such calving grounds were ever found (Scarff 1986). Migratory patterns of the North Pacific stock are unknown, although it is thought the whales spend the summer on high-latitude feeding grounds and migrate to more temperate waters during the winter (Braham and Rice 1984).

The following information was considered in classifying stock structure according to the Dizon et al. (1992) phylogeographic approach: 1) Distributional data: geographic distribution continuous; 2) Population response data: unknown; 3) Phenotypic data: unknown; and 4) Genotypic data: unknown. Based on this limited information, two stocks of northern right whales are currently recognized: a North Atlantic stock and a North Pacific Stock (Scarff 1986, Schevill 1986).

POPULATION SIZE

The pre-exploitation size of this stock exceeded 11,000 animals (NMFS 1991). Based on sighting data, Wada (1973) estimated a total population of 100-200 in the North Pacific. Rice (1974) stated that only a few individuals remained in the eastern North Pacific stock, and that for all practical purposes was extinct because no sightings of a cow with calf have been confirmed since 1900 (D. Rice, pers. comm., National Marine Mammal Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115). A reliable estimate of abundance for the North Pacific right whale stock is currently not available.

Several notable sightings of right whales in the North Pacific have recently occurred. On April 2, 1996 a right whale was sighted off of Maui (D. Salden, pers. comm., Hawaii Whale Research Foundation, P. O. Box 1296, Lahaina, HI 96767). This was the first documented sighting of a right whale in Hawaiian waters since 1979 (Herman et al. 1980, Rowntree et al. 1980). More importantly, a group of 3-4 right whales was sighted in western Bristol Bay, southeastern

Bering Sea (July 30, 1996) which appears to have included a juvenile animal (Goddard and Rugh 1998). During July 1997, a group of 4-5 individuals was encountered one evening in Bristol Bay, followed by a second sighting of 4-5 whales the following morning in approximately the same location (C. Tynan, pers. comm., National Marine Mammal Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115). During July 1998 and July 1999, six and five right whales, respectively, were again found in the same general region of the southeastern Bering Sea (Perryman et al. 1999 and W. Perryman. pers. comm., Southwest Fisheries Science Center, P.O. Box 271, La Jolla, CA 92038)

Minimum Population Estimate

At this time, it is not possible to produce a reliable estimate of minimum abundance for this stock, as a current estimate of abundance is not available.

Current Population Trend

A reliable estimate of trend in abundance is currently not available.

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

Due to insufficient information, it is recommended that the default cetacean maximum net productivity rate (R_{MAX}) of 4% be employed for this stock (Wade and Angliss 1997). However, this default rate is likely an underestimate based on the work reported by Best (1993).

POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL

Under the 1994 re-authorized Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the potential biological removal (PBR) is defined as the product of the minimum population estimate, one-half the maximum theoretical net productivity rate, and a recovery factor: $PBR = N_{MIN} \times 0.5R_{MAX} \times F_R$. The recovery factor ($F_R$) for this stock is 0.1, the value for cetacean stocks which are listed as endangered (Wade and Angliss 1997). However, because a reliable estimate of minimum abundance is currently not available, the PBR for this stock is unknown.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY

Fisheries Information

Gillnets were implicated in the death of a right whale off the Kamchatka Peninsula (Russia) in October of 1989 (Kornev 1994). No other incidental takes of right whales are known to have occurred in the North Pacific. Any mortality incidental to commercial fisheries would be considered significant.

Based on the lack of reported mortalities, the estimated annual mortality rate incidental to commercial fisheries is zero whales per year from this stock. Therefore, the annual human-caused mortality level is considered to be insignificant and approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate.

Subsistence/Native Harvest Information

Subsistence hunters in Alaska and Russia are not reported to take animals from this stock.

Other Mortality

Right whales are large, slow-swimming, tend to congregate in coastal areas, and have a thick layer of blubber which enables them to float when killed. These attributes made them an easy and profitable species for early (pre-modern) whalers. By the time the modern (harpoon cannons and steam powered catcher boats) whale fishery began in the late 1800s, right whales were rarely encountered (Braham and Rice 1984). Between 1835 and 1909, an estimated 15,374 right whales were taken from the North Pacific by American-registered whaling vessels, with a vast majority of those animals taken prior to 1875 (Best 1987, IWC 1986). In addition, 28 right whales were killed between 1914 and 1951 in Alaskan and British Columbian waters (Reeves et al. 1985). The estimated mortality likely underestimates the actual kill as a result of under-reporting of the Soviet catches (Yablokov 1994).

Ship strikes are a significant source of mortality for the North Atlantic stock of right whales, and it is possible that right whales in the North Pacific are also vulnerable to ship strikes. However, due to the rare occurrence and

scattered distribution it is impossible to assess the threat of ship strikes to the North Pacific stock of right whales at this time.

STATUS OF STOCK

The right whale is listed as "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and therefore designated as "depleted" under the MMPA. As a result, the stock is classified as a strategic stock. Reliable estimates of the minimum population size, population trends, and PBR are currently not available. Though reliable numbers are not known, the abundance of this stock is considered to represent only a small fraction of its precommercial whaling abundance (i.e., the stock is well below its Optimum Sustainable Population size). The estimated annual rate of human-caused mortality and serious injury seems minimal for this stock. The reason(s) for the apparent lack of recovery for this stock is(are) unknown. There are no known habitat issues that are of particular concern for this stock.

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