

## PYGMY KILLER WHALE (*Feresa attenuata*): Northern Gulf of Mexico Stock

### STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The pygmy killer whale is distributed worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters (Ross and Leatherwood 1994). Sightings of these animals in the northern Gulf of Mexico occur in oceanic waters (Mullin and Fulling, in review). Sightings of pygmy killer whales were documented in all seasons during GulfCet aerial surveys of the northern Gulf of Mexico between 1992 and 1998 (Hansen *et al.* 1996; Mullin and Hoggard 2000).

The Gulf of Mexico population is provisionally being considered a separate stock for management purposes, although there is currently no information to differentiate this stock from the Atlantic stock(s). Additional morphological, genetic and/or behavioral data are needed to provide further information on stock delineation.

### POPULATION SIZE

Estimates of abundance were derived through the application of distance sampling analysis (Buckland *et al.* 2001) and the computer program DISTANCE (Thomas *et al.* 1998) to sighting data. From 1991 through 1994, line-transect vessel surveys were conducted during spring in the northern Gulf of Mexico from the 200 m isobath to the seaward extent of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Hansen *et al.* 1995). Survey effort-weighted estimated average abundance of pygmy killer whales for all surveys combined was 518 (CV=0.81) (Hansen *et al.* 1995). As recommended in the GAMMS Workshop Report (Wade and Angliss 1997), estimates older than eight years are deemed unreliable, and therefore should not be used for PBR determinations.

Similar surveys were conducted during April/May from 1996 to 2001 (excluding 1998) in oceanic waters of the northern Gulf of Mexico, using NOAA ships *Oregon II* (1996, 1997, 1999) and *Gordon Gunter* (2000, 2001). Estimates for all oceanic strata were summed, as survey effort was not uniformly distributed, to calculate a total estimate for the entire northern Gulf of Mexico oceanic waters (Fig. 1; Mullin and Fulling, in review). Due to limited survey effort in any given year, survey effort was pooled across all years to develop an average abundance estimate.

The estimate of abundance for pygmy killer whales in oceanic waters, pooled from 1996 to 2001, is 408 (CV=0.60) (Mullin and Fulling, in review), which is the best available abundance estimate for this species in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

### Minimum Population Estimate

The minimum population estimate is the lower limit of the two-tailed 60% confidence interval of the log-normal distributed abundance estimate. This is equivalent to the 20th percentile of the log-normal distributed abundance estimate as specified by Wade and Angliss (1997). The best estimate of abundance for pygmy killer whales is 408 (CV=0.60). The minimum population estimate for the northern Gulf of Mexico is 256 pygmy killer whales.

### Current Population Trend

There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this species.

### CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

Current and maximum net productivity rates are unknown for this stock. 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

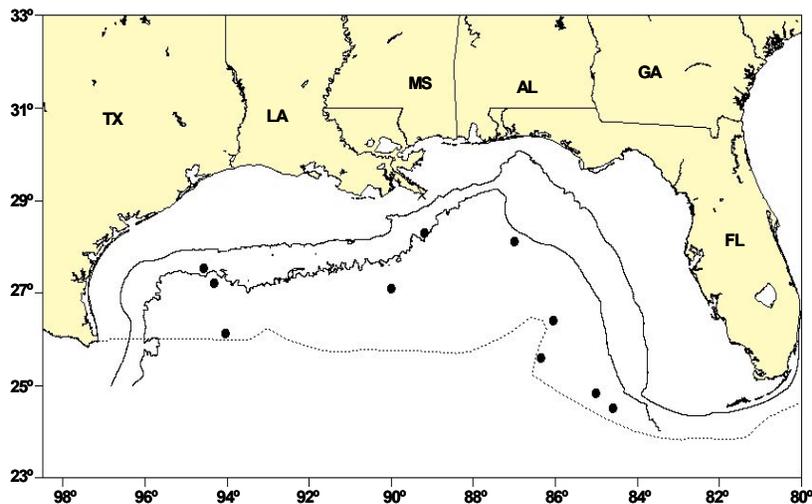


Figure 1. Distribution of pygmy killer whale sightings from SEFSC spring vessel surveys during 1996-2001. All the on-effort sightings are shown, though not all were used to estimate abundance. Solid lines indicate the 100 m and 1000 m isobaths and the dotted line indicates the offshore extent of the U.S. EEZ.

cetacean populations may not grow at rates much greater than 4% given the constraints of their reproductive history (Barlow *et al.* 1995).

#### **POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL**

Potential biological removal level (PBR) is the product of the minimum population size, one half the maximum net productivity rate, and a recovery factor (MMPA Sec. 3.16 U.S.C. 1362; Wade and Angliss 1997). The minimum population size is 256 (CV=0.60). 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. PBR for the northern Gulf of Mexico pygmy killer whale is 2.6.

#### **ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY**

There has been no reported fishing-related mortality of a pygmy killer whale between 1997 and 2001 (Yeung 1999; Yeung 2001). Observed fishery-related mortality and serious injury for pygmy killer whales is less than 10% of PBR and can be considered insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate for this stock.

#### **Fisheries Information**

The level of past or current, direct, human-caused mortality of pygmy killer whales in the northern Gulf of Mexico is unknown. There has historically been some take of this species in small cetacean fisheries in the Caribbean (Caldwell and Caldwell 1971). Pelagic swordfish, tunas, and billfish are the targets of the longline fishery operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. There were no reports of mortality or serious injury to pygmy killer whales by this fishery.

#### **Other Mortality**

There were two reported strandings of pygmy killer whales in the Gulf of Mexico during 1997-2002. There was no evidence of human interactions for these stranded animals. Stranding data probably underestimate the extent of fishery-related mortality and serious injury because not all of the marine mammals which die or are seriously injured in fishery interactions wash ashore, not all that wash ashore are discovered, reported or investigated, 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 interactions.

#### **STATUS OF STOCK**

The status of pygmy killer whales in the northern Gulf of Mexico, relative to OSP, is unknown. The species is not listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this species. The total fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock is unknown, but assumed to be less than 10% of the calculated PBR and can be considered to be insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate. This is not a strategic stock because average annual fishery-related mortality and serious injury has not exceeded PBR for the last two years.

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