

## WHITE-BEAKED DOLPHIN (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*): Western North Atlantic Stock

### STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

White-beaked dolphins are the more northerly of the two species of *Lagenorhynchus* in the northwest Atlantic (Leatherwood *et al.* 1976). The species is found in waters from southern New England to southern Greenland and Davis Straits (Leatherwood *et al.* 1976; CETAP 1982), across the Atlantic to the Barents Sea and south to at least Portugal (Reeves *et al.* 1999). Differences in skull features indicate that there are at least two separate stocks, one in the eastern and one in the western North Atlantic (Mikkelsen and Lund 1994). No genetic analyses have been conducted to corroborate this stock structure.

In waters off the northeastern U.S. coast, white-beaked dolphin sightings are concentrated in the western Gulf of Maine and around Cape Cod (CETAP 1982). The limited distribution of this species in U.S. waters has been attributed to opportunistic feeding (CETAP 1982). Prior to the 1970's, white-sided dolphins (*L. acutus*) in U.S. waters were found primarily offshore on the continental slope, while white-beaked dolphins were found on the continental shelf. During the 1970's, there was an apparent switch in habitat use between these two species. This shift may have been a result of the increase in sand lance in the continental shelf waters (Katona *et al.* 1993; Kenney *et al.* 1996).

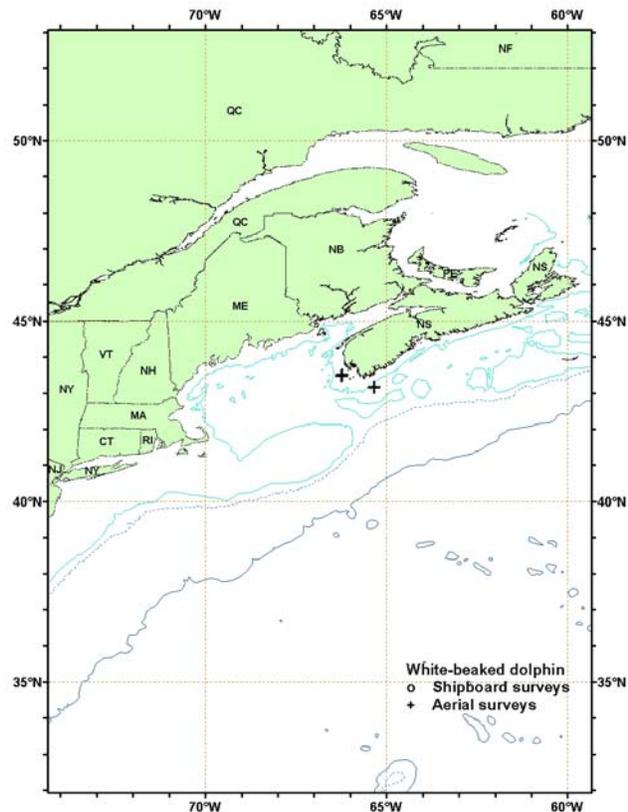
In late March 2001, one group of 18 animals was seen about 60 nautical miles east of Provincetown, MA during a NMFS aerial marine mammal survey (NMFS unpublished data). In addition, during spring 2001 and 2002, white-beaked dolphins stranded on beaches in New York and Massachusetts (see Other Mortality section below).

### POPULATION SIZE

The total number of white-beaked dolphins in U.S. and Canadian waters is unknown, although one old abundance estimate is available for part of the known habitat in U.S. waters, two other estimates are available from Canadian waters, and one estimate is available from August 2006 from waters in the Gulf of Maine and Scotian shelf (Table 1). The best and only recent abundance estimate for the western North Atlantic white-beaked dolphin is 2,003 (CV=0.94), an estimate derived aerial survey data collected in August 2006. It is assumed this estimate is negatively biased because the survey only covered part of the species' habitat.

### Earlier abundance estimates

A population size of 573 white-beaked dolphins (CV=0.69) was estimated from an aerial survey program



**Figure 1.** Distribution of white-beaked dolphin sightings from NEFSC and SEFSC shipboard and aerial surveys during the summers of 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004 and 2006. Isobaths are the 100m, 1000m and 4000m depth contours.

conducted from 1978 to 1982 on the continental shelf and shelf edge waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Nova Scotia (CETAP 1982). The estimate is based on spring data because the greatest proportion of the population off the northeast U.S. coast appeared in the study area during this season, according to the CETAP data. This estimate does not include a correction for dive-time, or to  $g(0)$ , the probability of detecting an animal group on the track line. This estimate may not reflect the current true population size because of its high degree of uncertainty (e.g., large CV), and its dated nature. A population size of 5,500 white-beaked dolphins was estimated based on an aerial survey off eastern Newfoundland and southeastern Labrador (Alling and Whitehead 1987). A population size of 3,486 white-beaked dolphins (95% confidence interval (CI)=2,001-4,971) was estimated from a ship-based survey of a small segment of the Labrador Shelf in August 1982 (Alling and Whitehead 1987). A CV was not given, but assuming a symmetric CI, it would be 0.22. As recommended in the GAMMS Workshop Report (Wade and Angliss 1997), estimates older than eight years are deemed unreliable and should not be used for PBR determinations.

**Recent surveys and abundance estimates**

An estimate of abundance from an August 2006 survey was 2,003 white-beaked dolphins (CV=0.94). Three aerial line transect abundance surveys were conducted in the summers of 2002, 2004 and 2006 on the NOAA Twin Otter using the circle-back data collection methods, which allow the estimation of  $g(0)$  (Palka 2005). The estimate of  $g(0)$  was derived from the pooled data from all three years, while the density estimates were year-specific. The 2006 survey covered the largest portion of the habitat (10,676 km of trackline), from the 2000 m depth contour on the southern Georges Bank to the upper Bay of Fundy and to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The 2002 survey covered 7,465 km of trackline waters from the 1000m depth contour on the southern Georges Bank to Maine; while the Bay of Fundy and Scotian shelf south of Nova Scotia was not surveyed. The 2004 survey covered the smallest portion of the habitat (6,180 km of trackline), from the 100m depth contour on the southern Georges Bank to the lower Bay of Fundy; while the Scotian shelf south of Nova Scotia was not surveyed. No white-beaked dolphins were observed in the 2002 and 2004 abundance surveys.

Table 1. Summary of abundance estimates for western North Atlantic white-beaked dolphins. 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 2006	S. Gulf of Maine to upper Bay of Fundy to Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,003	0.94

**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 the western North Atlantic stock of white-beaked dolphins is 2,003 (CV=0.94). The minimum population estimate for these white-beaked dolphins is 1,023.

**Current Population Trend**

There are insufficient data to determine 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 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 (Wade and Angliss 1997). The minimum population size of white-beaked dolphins is 1,023. 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 this stock is of unknown status. PBR for the western North Atlantic white-beaked dolphin is 10.

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

White-beaked dolphins have been incidentally captured in cod traps and in the Canadian groundfish gillnet fisheries off Newfoundland and Labrador and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Alling and Whitehead 1987; Read 1994; Hai *et al.*1996). However, the total number of animals taken is not known. Of three bycaught white-beaked dolphins reported off Newfoundland during 1987-1988, 1 died in a groundfish gillnet, 1 in a herring gillnet, and 1 in a cod trap (Reeves *et al.*1999).

There are no documented reports of fishery-related mortality or serious injury to this stock in the U.S. EEZ. A white-beaked dolphin was captured by a Northeast bottom trawl in March 2003. However, since the animal was moderately decomposed and the trawl duration was short, the animal could not have died in this trawl.

## **Fishery Information**

Because of the absence of observed fishery-related mortality and serious injury to this stock in the U.S. and Canadian waters, no fishery information is provided.

## **Other Mortality**

White-beaked dolphins were hunted for food by residents in Newfoundland and Labrador (Alling and Whitehead 1987). These authors, based on interview data, estimated that 366 white-beaked dolphins were taken each year. The same authors reported that 25-50% of the killed dolphins were lost. Hunting that now occurs in Canadian waters is believed to be opportunistic and in remote regions of Labrador where enforcement of regulations is minimal (Lien *et al.*2001).

White-beaked dolphins regularly become caught in ice off the coast of Newfoundland during years of heavy pack ice. A total of 21 ice entrapments involving approximately 350 animals were reported in Newfoundland from 1979 to 1990; known mortality as a result of entrapment was about 55% (Lien *et al.*2001).

Mass strandings of white-beaked dolphins are less common than for white-sided dolphins. White-beaked dolphins more commonly strand as individuals or in small groups (Reeves *et al.*1999). In Newfoundland, 5 strandings of white-beaked dolphins occurred between 1979 and 1990 involving groups of 2 to 7 animals. On three occasions live dolphins came ashore, including groups of 3 and 4 (Reeves *et al.*1999).

White-beaked dolphin stranding records from 1997 onward that are part of the US NE Regional Office/NMFS strandings and entanglement database include six records that clearly identify the species to be the white-beaked dolphin (Table 2). Three of these strandings were collected from Cape Cod, Massachusetts beaches, where 1 animal stranded during May 1997, and 2 animals stranded during March 2001. A white-beaked dolphin also stranded in New York in February 2002. No white-beaked dolphins stranded during 2003. One white-beaked dolphin stranded in Maine during May 2004 and another stranded in Maine in June of 2005. It was not possible to determine the cause of death for any of the stranded animals.

Whales and dolphins stranded between 1997 and 2005 on the coast of Nova Scotia as recorded by the Marine Animal Response Society (MARS) and the Nova Scotia Stranding Network are as follows: 1 white-beaked dolphin stranded in May 1997, 0 documented strandings in 1998 to 2001, 2 in 2002 (1 in July (released alive) and 1 in August), and 0 in 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of number of stranded white-beaked dolphins during January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2005, by year and area within U.S. and Canada.

Area	Year					Total
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Maine				1	1	2
Massachusetts	2					2
New York		1				1
<b>TOTAL US</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Nova Scotia <sup>a</sup>		2				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

a. One animal that stranded in July 2002 was released alive.

### STATUS OF STOCK

The status of white-beaked dolphins, relative to OSP, in U.S. Atlantic coast waters is unknown. The species is not listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. There are insufficient data to determine population trends for this species. The total documented U.S. fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock (0) is less than 10% of the calculated PBR (10.0) and, therefore, is considered to be insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate. This is a non-strategic stock because the 2001-2005 estimated average annual human related mortality does not exceed PBR.

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