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SPERM WHALE (*Physeter macrocephalus*): North Pacific Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The sperm whale is one of the most widely distributed marine mammal species, perhaps exceeded in its global range only by the killer whale (Rice 1989). In the North Pacific Ocean, sperm whales were depleted by extensive commercial whaling over a period of more than a hundred years, and the species was the primary target of illegal Soviet whaling in the second half of the 20th century (Ivashchenko et al. 2013, 2014). Systematic illegal catches were also made on a large scale by Japan in at least the late 1960s (Ivashchenko and Clapham 2015).

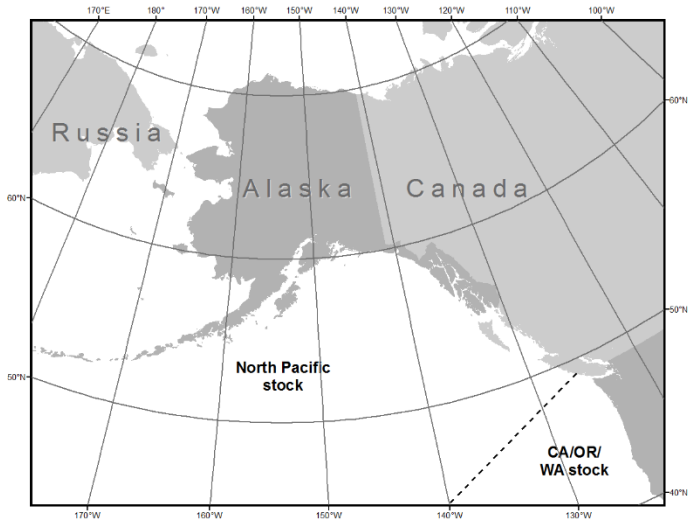

Figure 1. The approximate distribution of sperm whales in the North Pacific includes deep waters south of 62°N to the equator.

Sperm whales feed primarily on medium-sized to large-sized squids but also take substantial quantities of large demersal and mesopelagic sharks, skates, and fishes (Rice 1989). In the North Pacific, sperm whales are distributed widely (Fig. 1), with the northernmost boundary extending from Cape Navarin (62°N) to the Pribilof Islands (Omura 1955). Although females and young sperm whales were thought to remain in tropical and temperate waters year-round, Mizroch and Rice (2006) and Ivashchenko et al. (2014) showed that there were extensive catches of female sperm whales above 50°N, in the western Bering Sea and in the western Aleutian Islands. Mizroch and Rice (2013) also showed female movements into the Gulf of Alaska and western Aleutians. Males are found in the summer in the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and waters around the Aleutian Islands (Kasuya and Miyashita 1988, Mizroch and Rice 2013, Ivashchenko et al. 2014). Sighting surveys conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Marine Mammal Laboratory (MML) in the summer months between 2001 and 2010 have found sperm whales to be the most frequently sighted large cetacean in the coastal waters around the central and western Aleutian Islands (MML, unpubl. data). Acoustic surveys detected the presence of sperm whales year-round in the Gulf of Alaska, although they appear to be more common in summer than in winter (Mellinger et al. 2004). These seasonal detections are consistent with the hypothesis that sperm whales move to higher latitudes in summer and to lower latitudes in winter (Whitehead and Arnbom 1987).

Mizroch and Rice (2013) examined 261 Discovery mark recoveries from the days of commercial whaling and found extensive movements from U.S. and Canadian coastal waters into the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. The U.S. marked 176 sperm whales from 1962 to 1969 off southern California and northern Baja California (Mizroch and Rice 2013). Seven of those marked whales were recovered in locations ranging from offshore California, Oregon, and British Columbia waters to the western Gulf of Alaska. A male whale marked by Canadian researchers moved from near Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to the Aleutian Islands near Adak. A whale marked by Soviet researchers moved from coastal Michoacán, mainland Mexico, to a location about 1,300 km offshore of Washington State. Similar extensive movements have also been demonstrated by recent satellite-tagging studies (Straley et al. 2014). Three adult males satellite-tagged off southeastern Alaska moved far south, one to coastal Baja California, one into the north-central Gulf of California, and the third to a location near the Mexico-Guatemala border (Straley et al. 2014). Marking data show extensive movements throughout the North Pacific and along the U.S. west coast into the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands region.

Mizroch and Rice (2013) also analyzed whaling data and found that males and females concentrated seasonally along oceanic frontal zones, for example, in the subtropical frontal zone (ca. 28-34°N) and the subarctic frontal zones (ca. 40-43°N). Males also concentrated seasonally near the Aleutian Islands and along the Bering Sea shelf edge. Their analyses of marking and whaling data indicate that there are no apparent divisions between

separate demes or stocks within the North Pacific. Analysis of Soviet catch data by Ivashchenko et al. (2014) showed broad agreement with these results, although a sharp division was evident at Amchitka Pass in the Aleutians, with mature males to the east and males and family groups to the west, including in the Commander Islands. There were four main areas of concentration in the Soviet catches: a large pelagic area (30-50°N) in the eastern North Pacific, including the Gulf of Alaska and western coast of North America; the northeastern and southwestern central North Pacific; and the southern Kuril Islands. Some of the catch distribution was similar to that of 19th-century Yankee whaling catches plotted by Townsend (1935), notably in the "Japan Ground" (in the pelagic western Pacific) and the "Coast of Japan Ground." Many females were caught in Olyutorsky Bay (western Bering Sea) and around the Commander Islands.

The following information was considered in classifying stock structure based on the Dizon et al. (1992) phylogeographic approach: 1) Distributional data: no apparent discontinuities based on whale marking data; 2) Population response data: unknown; 3) Phenotypic data: unknown; and 4) Genotypic data: genetic studies indicate the possibility of a "somewhat" discrete U.S. coastal stock (Mesnick et al. 2011). For management purposes, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) recognizes two management units of sperm whales in the North Pacific (eastern and western). However, the IWC has not reviewed its sperm whale stock boundaries in recent years (Donovan 1991). For management purposes, three stocks of sperm whales are currently recognized in U.S. waters: 1) Alaska (North Pacific stock), 2) California/Washington/Oregon, and 3) Hawaii. Information from Mizroch and Rice (2013) suggests that this structure should be reviewed and updated to reflect current data. The California/Oregon/Washington and Hawaii sperm whale stocks are reported separately in the Stock Assessment Reports for the U.S. Pacific Region.

POPULATION SIZE

Current and historical estimates of the abundance of sperm whales in the North Pacific are considered unreliable, and caution should be exercised in interpreting published estimates. The abundance of sperm whales in the North Pacific was reported to be 1,260,000 prior to exploitation, which by the late 1970s was estimated to have been reduced to 930,000 whales (Rice 1989). Confidence intervals for these estimates were not provided. These estimates include whales from the California/Oregon/Washington stock, for which a separate abundance estimate is currently available (see the Stock Assessment Reports for the U.S. Pacific Region). Estimates for a large area of the eastern temperate North Pacific were produced from line-transect and acoustic survey data by Barlow and Taylor (2005), but no recent estimate exists for other areas, including for the central or western North Pacific.

Although Kato and Miyashita (1998) believe their estimate to be positively biased, their analysis suggested 102,112 (CV = 0.155) sperm whales in the western North Pacific. The number of sperm whales occurring within Alaska waters is unknown.

As the data used in estimating the abundance of sperm whales in the entire North Pacific are more than 8 years old, and there are no available estimates for numbers of sperm whales in Alaska waters, a reliable estimate of abundance for the North Pacific stock is not available.

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

No current estimate of abundance exists for this stock; therefore, reliable information on trends in abundance for this stock is currently not available (Braham 1992).

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

A reliable estimate of the maximum net productivity rate is not currently available for the North Pacific stock of sperm whales. Hence, until additional data become available, it is recommended that the cetacean maximum net productivity rate (R_{MAX}) of 4% be employed for this stock at this time (Wade and Angliss 1997).

POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL

Under the 1994 reauthorized Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the potential biological removal (PBR) is defined as the product of the minimum population estimate (N_{MIN}), 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 classified as endangered (Wade and Angliss 1997). However, because a reliable estimate of N_{MIN} is currently not available, the PBR for this stock is unknown.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY

Fisheries Information

Detailed information (including observer programs, observer coverage, and observed incidental takes of marine mammals) for federally-managed and state-managed U.S. commercial fisheries in Alaska waters is presented in Appendices 3-6 of the Alaska Stock Assessment Reports.

In 2010-2014, there were five serious injuries of sperm whales observed in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish longline fishery (two each in 2012 and 2013 and one in 2014). Each of these injuries was prorated at a value of 0.75, resulting in a minimum average annual estimated mortality and serious injury rate of 2.2 sperm whales in U.S. commercial fisheries in 2010-2014 (Table 1; Breiwick 2013; MML, unpubl. data).

Table 1. Summary of incidental mortality and serious injury of North Pacific sperm whales due to U.S. commercial fisheries in 2010-2014 and calculation of the mean annual mortality and serious injury rate (Breiwick 2013; MML, unpubl. data). Methods for calculating percent observer coverage are described in Appendix 6 of the Alaska Stock Assessment Reports.

Fishery name	Years	Data type	Percent observer coverage	Observed mortality	Estimated mortality	Mean estimated annual mortality
Gulf of Alaska sablefish longline	2010	obs data	15	0	0	1.9 (+0.3)[e] (CV = 0.63)
	2011		14	0	0	
	2012		14	1.5	3.4	
	2013		14	0.75 (+0.75)[a]	6.2 (+0.75)[b]	
	2014		19	0 (+0.75)[c]	0 (+0.75)[d]	
Minimum total estimated annual mortality						2.2 (CV = 0.63)

[a]Total mortality and serious injury observed in 2013: 0.75 whales in sampled hauls + 0.75 whales in an unsampled haul.
[b]Total estimate of mortality and serious injury in 2013: 6.2 whales (extrapolated estimate from 0.75 whales observed in sampled hauls) + 0.75 whales (0.75 whales observed in an unsampled haul).
[c]Total mortality and serious injury observed in 2014: 0 whales in sampled hauls + 0.75 whales in an unsampled haul.
[d]Total estimate of mortality and serious injury in 2014: 0 whales (extrapolated estimate from 0 whales observed in sampled hauls) + 0.75 whales (0.75 whales observed in an unsampled haul).
[e]Mean annual mortality and serious injury for fishery: 1.9 whales (mean of extrapolated estimates from sampled hauls) + 0.3 whales (mean of number observed in unsampled hauls).

Alaska Native Subsistence/Harvest Information

Sperm whales have never been reported to be taken by subsistence hunters (Rice 1989).

Other Mortality

Sperm whales were the dominant species killed by the commercial whaling industry as it developed in the North Pacific in the years after World War II (Mizroch and Rice 2006, Ivashchenko et al. 2014). Between 1946 and 1967, most of the sperm whales were caught in waters near Japan and in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) region. The BSAI catches were dominated by males. After 1967, whalers moved out of the BSAI region and began to catch even larger numbers of sperm whales further south in the North Pacific between 30° and 50°N (Mizroch and Rice 2006: Figs. 7-9). The reported catch of sperm whales taken by commercial whalers operating in the North Pacific between 1912 and 2006 was 261,148 sperm whales, of which, 259,120 were taken between 1946 and 1987 (IWC, Bureau of International Whaling Statistics (BIWS) catch data, February 2008 version, unpubl.). This value underestimates the actual kill in the North Pacific as a result of under-reporting by U.S.S.R. and Japanese pelagic whaling operations. Berzin (2008) described extreme under-reporting and misreporting of Soviet sperm whale catches from the mid-1960s into the early 1970s, including enormous (and under-reported) whaling pressure on

female sperm whales in the latter years of whaling. More recently, Ivashchenko et al. (2013, 2014) estimate that 157,680 sperm whales were killed by the U.S.S.R. in the North Pacific between 1948 and 1979, of which 25,175 were unreported; the Soviets also extensively misreported the sex and length of catches. In addition, it is known that Japanese land-based whaling operations also misreported the number and sex of sperm whale catches during the post-World War II era (Kasuya 1999), and other studies indicate that falsifications also occurred on a large scale in the Japanese pelagic fishery (Cooke et al. 1983, Ivashchenko and Clapham 2015). The last year that the U.S.S.R. reported catches of sperm whales was in 1979 and the last year that Japan reported substantial catches was in 1987, but Japanese whalers reported catches of 48 sperm whales between 2000 and 2009 (IWC, BIWS catch data, October 2010 version, unpubl.). Although the Soviet data on catches of this species in the North Pacific have now been largely corrected (Ivashchenko et al. 2013), the North Pacific sperm whale data in the IWC's Catch Database (Allison 2012) are known to be unreliable because of falsified catch information from both the Japanese coastal and pelagic fisheries (Kasuya 1999, Ivashchenko and Clapham 2015).

From 2010 to 2014, one suspected human-related sperm whale mortality was reported to the NMFS Alaska Region stranding network (Helker et al. 2016). A beachcast sperm whale was found in 2012 on a beach near Yakutat with a net from an unknown fishery wrapped around its lower jaw. However, due to the advanced decomposition of this whale, the cause of death could not be determined.

Other Issues

NMFS observers aboard longline vessels targeting both sablefish and halibut have documented sperm whales feeding off longline gear in the Gulf of Alaska (Hill and Mitchell 1998, Hill et al. 1999, Perez 2006, Sigler et al. 2008). Fishery observers recorded several instances during 1995-1997 in which sperm whales were deterred by fishermen (i.e., yelling at the whales or throwing seal bombs in the water).

Annual longline surveys have been recording sperm whale predation on catch since 1998 (Hanselman et al. 2008). Sperm whale depredation in the sablefish longline fishery is widespread in the central and eastern Gulf of Alaska but rarely observed in the Bering Sea; the majority of interactions occur in the West Yakutat and East Yakutat/Southeast Alaska areas (Perez 2006, Hanselman et al. 2008). Sigler et al. (2008) analyzed catch data from 1998 to 2004 and found that catch rates were about 2% less at locations where depredation occurred, but the effect was not significant ($p = 0.34$). Hill et al. (1999) analyzed data collected by fisheries observers in Alaska waters and also found no significant effect on catch. A small, significant effect on catch rates was found in a study using data collected in Southeast Alaska, in which longline fishery catches in sets with sperm whales present were compared to catches in sets with sperm whales absent (3% reduction, t-test, 95% CI of 0.4-5.5%, $p = 0.02$: Straley et al. 2005). Undamaged catches may also occur when sperm whales are present; in these cases, sperm whales apparently feed off the discard.

STATUS OF STOCK

Sperm whales are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and therefore designated as depleted under the MMPA. As a result, this stock is classified as a strategic stock. However, on the basis of total abundance, current distribution, and regulatory measures that are currently in place, it is unlikely that this stock is in danger of extinction (Braham 1992). Reliable estimates of the minimum population, population trends, PBR, and status of the stock relative to its Optimum Sustainable Population are currently not available. A minimum estimate of the total annual level of human-caused mortality and serious injury is 2.2 whales. Because the PBR is unknown, it is not known if the minimum estimate of the mean annual U.S. commercial fishery-related mortality and serious injury rate (2.2 whales) can be considered insignificant and approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate.

HABITAT CONCERNS

Potential habitat concerns for this stock include elevated levels of sound from anthropogenic sources (e.g., shipping, military exercises), possible changes in prey distribution and quality with climate change, entanglement in fishing gear, ship strikes due to increased vessel traffic (e.g., from increased shipping in higher latitudes), and oil and gas activities.

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