Reducing entanglement rates of humpback whales off Western Australia using spatio-temporal specific gear modifications

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FISHERIES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The WRL Fishery

1st MSC Fishery
Worth ~ \$400 million
Transition to quota 2010
Increase in season length
Beach price \$20 - \$100+
Winter fishing ~\$100 million

West Australian Humpbacks

- Largest pop'n of humpbacks in S^{thn} Hemisphere
- 20,000 50,000
- Migrate May to November



NS STATE





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The Response

Federal Government

- Remove from LENS; Grant WTO
- Condition relating to whale entanglements
- -2 years
- State Government
 - Require action or possible closure without approved gear modifications

The Social Aspect

CUT FREE

Baby whale rescue

becomes a video hit

NEWS

KENNEDY'S

ELEVEN

NEWS



Doug Coughran is nothing if not self-deprecating. Just two months after a neardeath experience in which he was almost speared through the eve while trying to free a tangled whale, the wildlife veteran offers a wry observation when describing the incident. "Put it this way, I knew what was ugly was going to be uglier." Mr Coughran said, referring to his face and the injuries he sustained in the freakish incident. One of Australia's foremost whale experts, Mr Coughran, a senior wildlife officer with the Department of Parks and Wild-, was almost killed during the incident in July that has until now been largely a secret. The 62-year-old, who in 2010 was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for his contribution to conservation, was off Busselton to free a 40-tonne



Near-fatal encounter: Department of Parks and Wildlife senior officer



The Research

- Aims:
 - What modifications reduce entanglements
 - Examine gear
 - Trial options
 - Where and when modifications used
 - Whale movement data
 - Inter-annual migration timing

Identify and assess gear modifications

- Industry workshop 23 options
- Seven gear modifications
 - Remote release (anode / acoustic)
 - Reduce slack rope (sectional ropes)
 - Fewer larger floats
 - Weak links
 - Negatively buoyant rope
 - Biodegradable rope
 - Acoustic Pingers (whale trial)
- Trailed in <u>ABSENCE</u> of whales

Identify and assess gear modifications

Gear Modification	Cost	Practicality	Final Score
Acoustic Release	1	1	2
Anode Release	2	1	3
Biodegradable Rope	7	3	10
Negatively Buoyant Rope	6	4	10
Neg. Buoy. Single large Float	5	5	10
Future Ocean Whale Pinger	3	7	10
Banana Whale Pinger	4	7	11









The Regulations



Deeper Water (>20 m)

- Rope (bridal-float) < 2x water depth
- No surface rope [negatively buoyant rope (top third)]
- Max float rig 5 fth (inc. tail)
- Max. 2 floats (<30 fathoms) Max. 3 floats (>30 fathoms)
- Pots pulled once every 7 days



Regulation Changes

Spatial Changes ("shallow water")

- 2014 15 fathoms total unweighted
- 2015 18 fathoms total unweighted inside (whale zone)
- 2016 18 fathoms total unweighted

Temporal Changes

- 2014 Jun/Jul 14 Nov
- 2015 1 May 14 Nov
- 2016 1 May 31 Oct



Entanglements per season



Assessment of Regulation Changes

Assess

- 1. Gear modification effectiveness
- 2. Likely months associated with entanglements
- 3. Likely depths associated with entanglement
- Compare between years
 - Before and after mods
 - Account for / sensitivity analysis number of factors

An Entanglement



- Reporting Rate (0 10% p.a.)
 - 1/2 offshore
- Lag (0, 1, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 35 days)

Change in Fishing Effort

Overall



h 0.9 ×4000 20-29 30-39 8 3000 40ag 2000

Overall by depth (May-Nov)

Overall by depth



Gear Modification Model



Year

Gear Modification Sensitivity



On-going Spatial Work









Department of Fisheries Department of Parks and Wildlife



Whale Sightings WA



Entanglement Tracking



On-going Other Work











