



Australian Government
Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Australian Antarctic Division

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Mitigating odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries: physical & psychological deterrence at the hook.



NOAA



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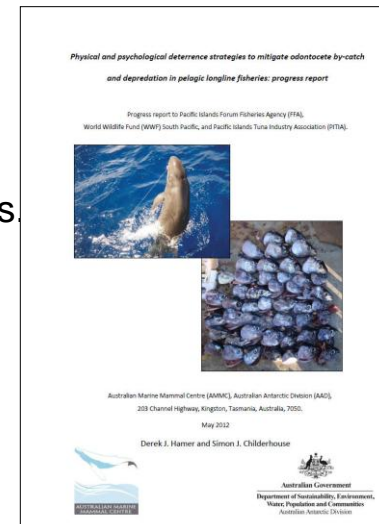


Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



BACKGROUND

- **2002 workshop:** Cetacean interactions with commercial longline fisheries (Donoghue *et al.* 2003).
 - Marked increase in operational interactions over previous 20 years,
 - “*participants emphasised the need for rigorous scientific trials to demonstrate effectiveness before broad-scale adoption of any particular mitigation device or procedure*”.
- **2009 this project commenced**
 - One of only a few extensive and dedicated efforts in this area to date,
 - Publication of a global review of the problem & of potential mitigation measures
 - Hamer *et al.* 2012 : Marine Mammal Science 28(4), E345-E374.
 - Two reports...Hamer and Childerhouse 2012 , 2013.
 - Two manuscripts proposed...publish in 2014?





Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.

NEED

■ Mitigate depredation

- Economic impact.
 - ~US\$300M per annum globally...one Fiji company reported losses of ~\$10M per annum.
- Management problems.
 - Inhibits effective management of fish stocks: depredated fish unaccounted for.

■ Mitigate by-catch

- Conservation impact.
 - Generally unclear; size of whale populations is typically unknown.
- Welfare issue.
 - Injury, infections, drag...inhibit effective foraging.



Deron Verbeck



Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



AIMS

■ Develop devices that physically (& psychologically?) deter depredating odontocetes

- Acoustic deterrence strategies have proven problematic & generally lacking for pelagic gear,
- Several reports of depredating whales avoiding gear tangles,
 - Simulation of gear tangles: device on each line, above hook.

■ Assess effectiveness under rigorous scientific and operational conditions

- Impact on:
 - Fish catch rate,
 - Incidence of depredation,
 - Incidence of by-catch,
 - Several other operational elements of fishing.





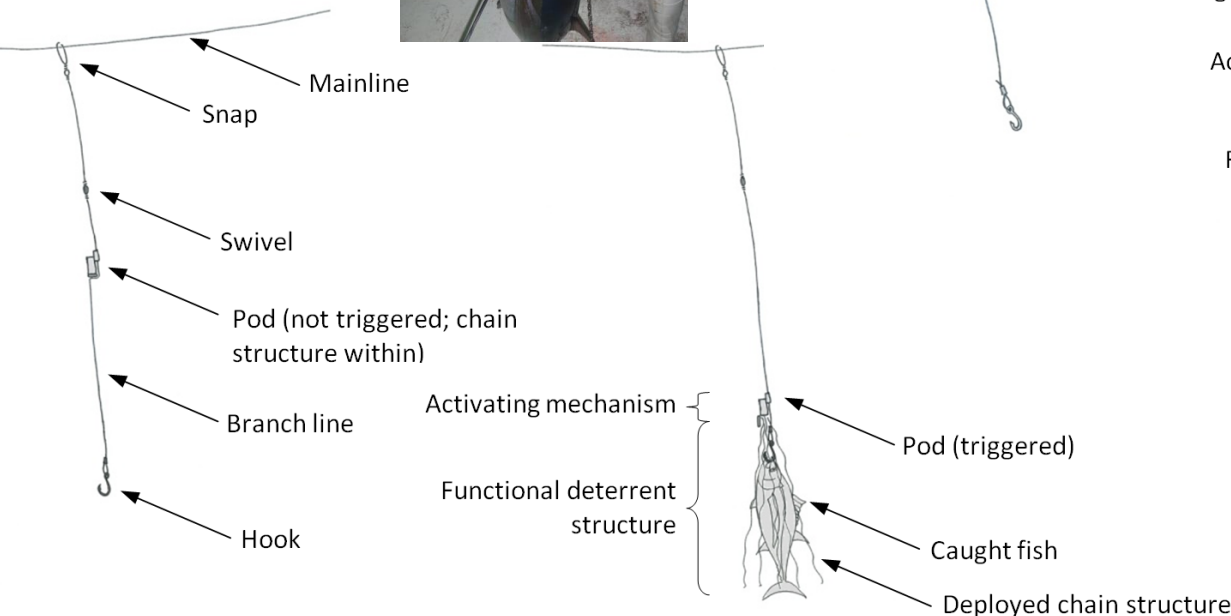
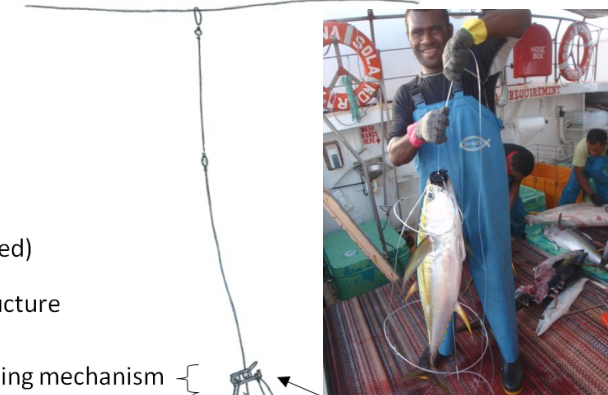
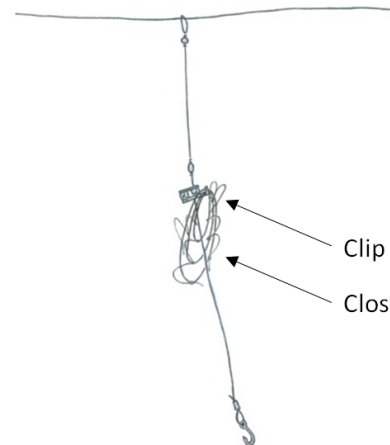
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METHODS... Device development

Cage device

Chain device



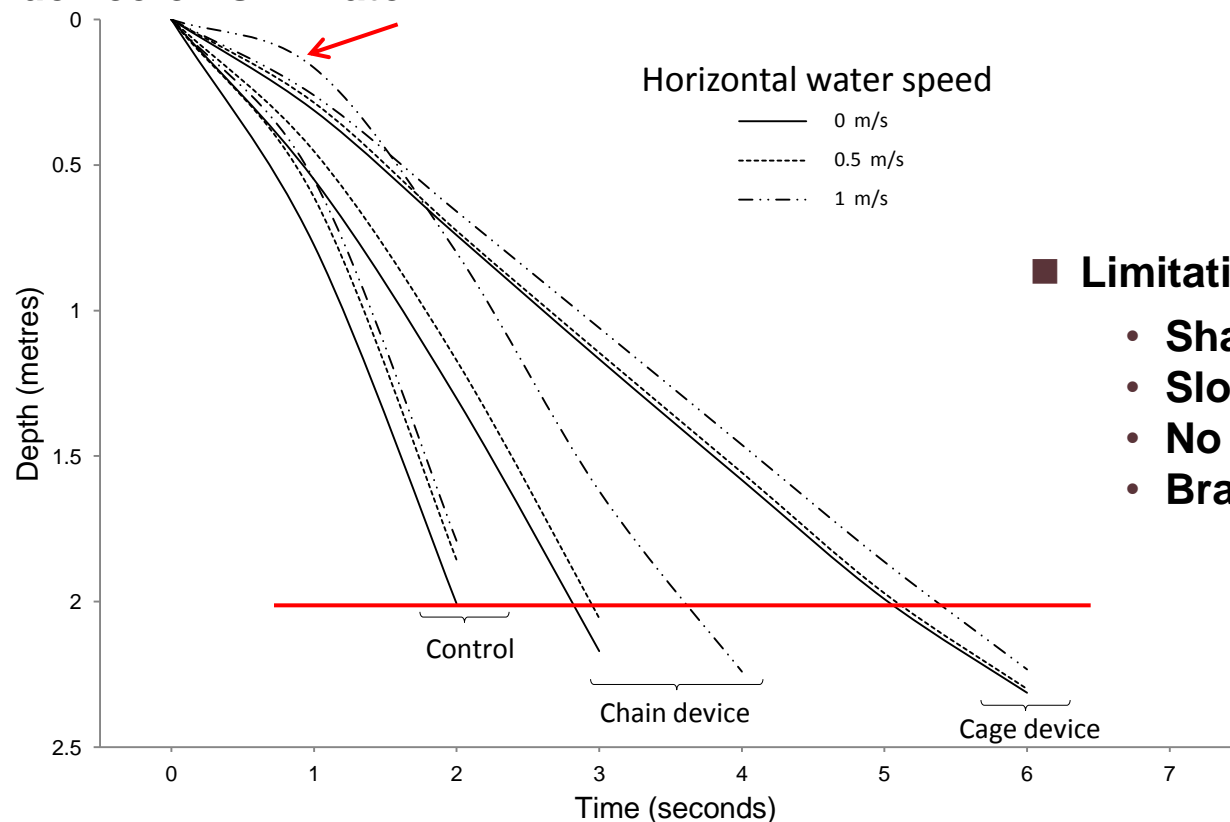


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METHODS... Device development

Effect of device on sink rate

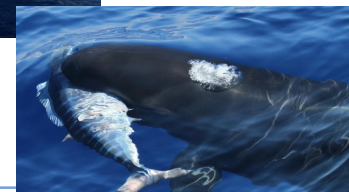
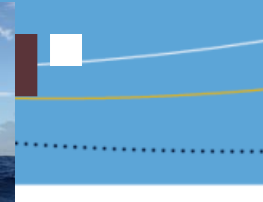


Limitations

- Shallow tank
- Slow speed
- No turbulence
- Branchline only



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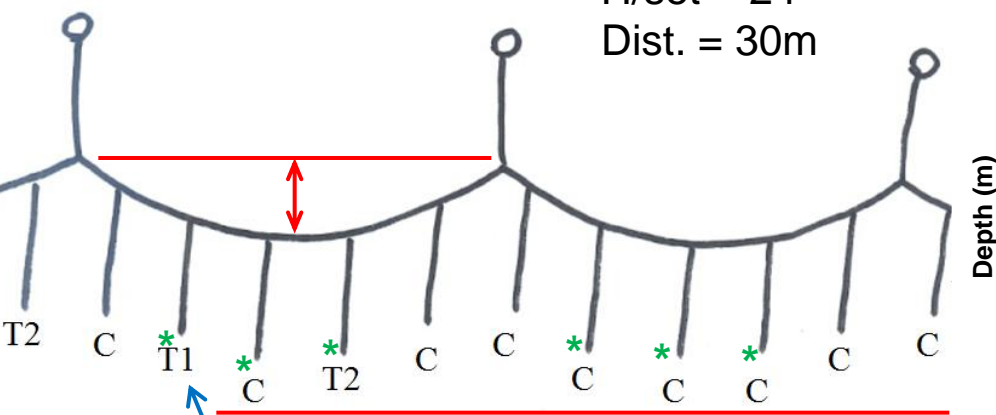


METHODS... Device development

■ Effect of device on maximum depth

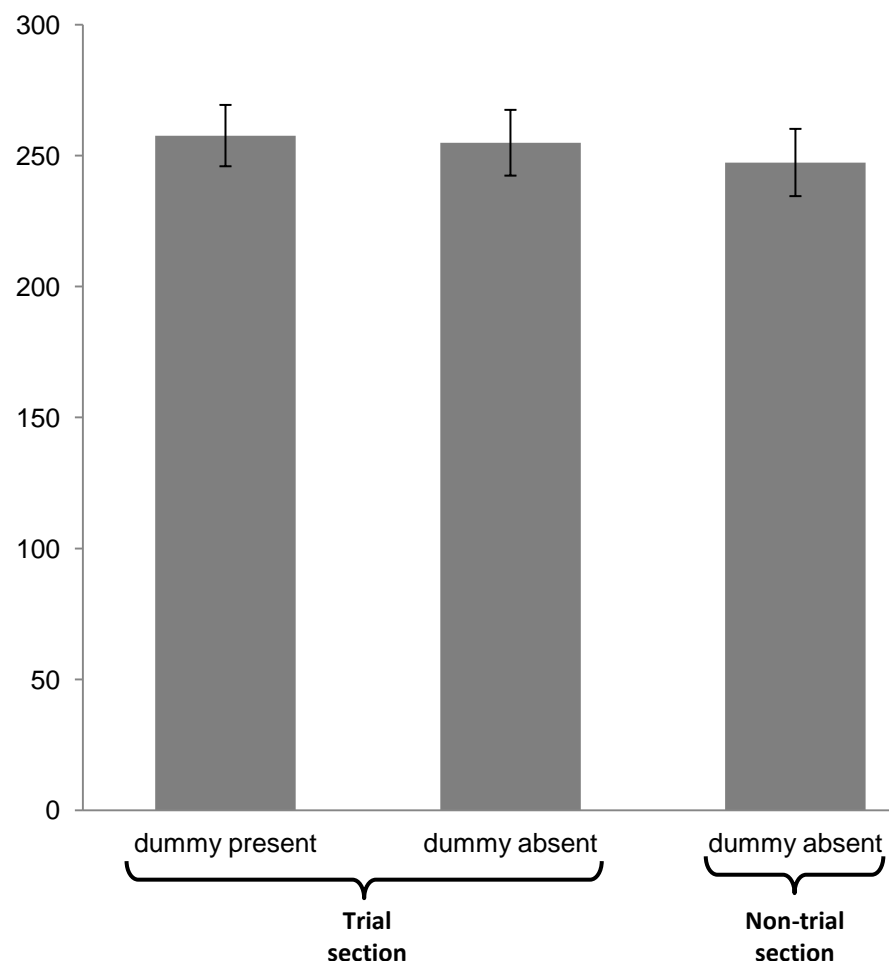
• Exploratory trip

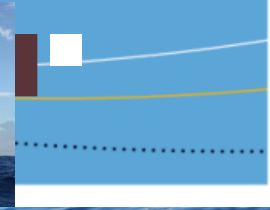
Depth = 30-280m
H/set = 24
Dist. = 30m



Dummy = device
(~100g)

* = CEFAS G5 TDRs

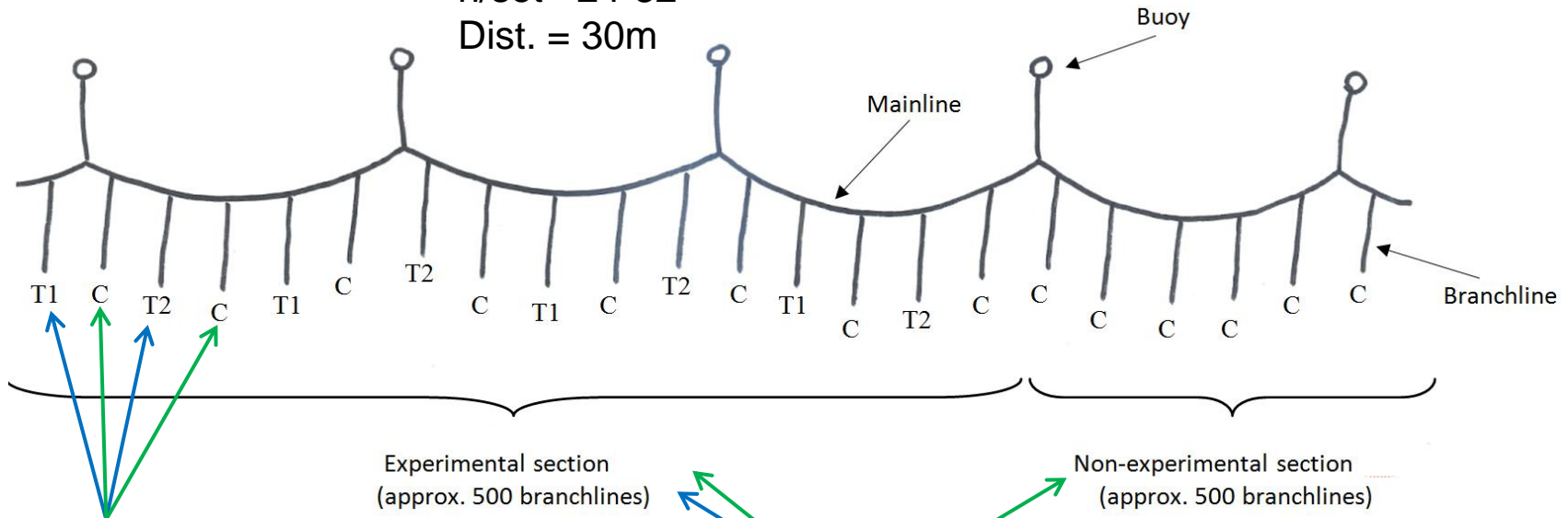




Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.

METHODS... Experimental design (the real thing!)

- Treatment & Control**
- Depth = 30-340m
 - h/set= 24-32
 - Dist. = 30m



T1 & T2 = devices...fish protected

C = controls...fish unprotected

Feeding choice?

Edge effects?



Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



METHODS... **Assessment**

■ Setting the gear

(see accompanying
video file)





Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



METHODS... **Assessment**

Hauling the gear (see accompanying video file)

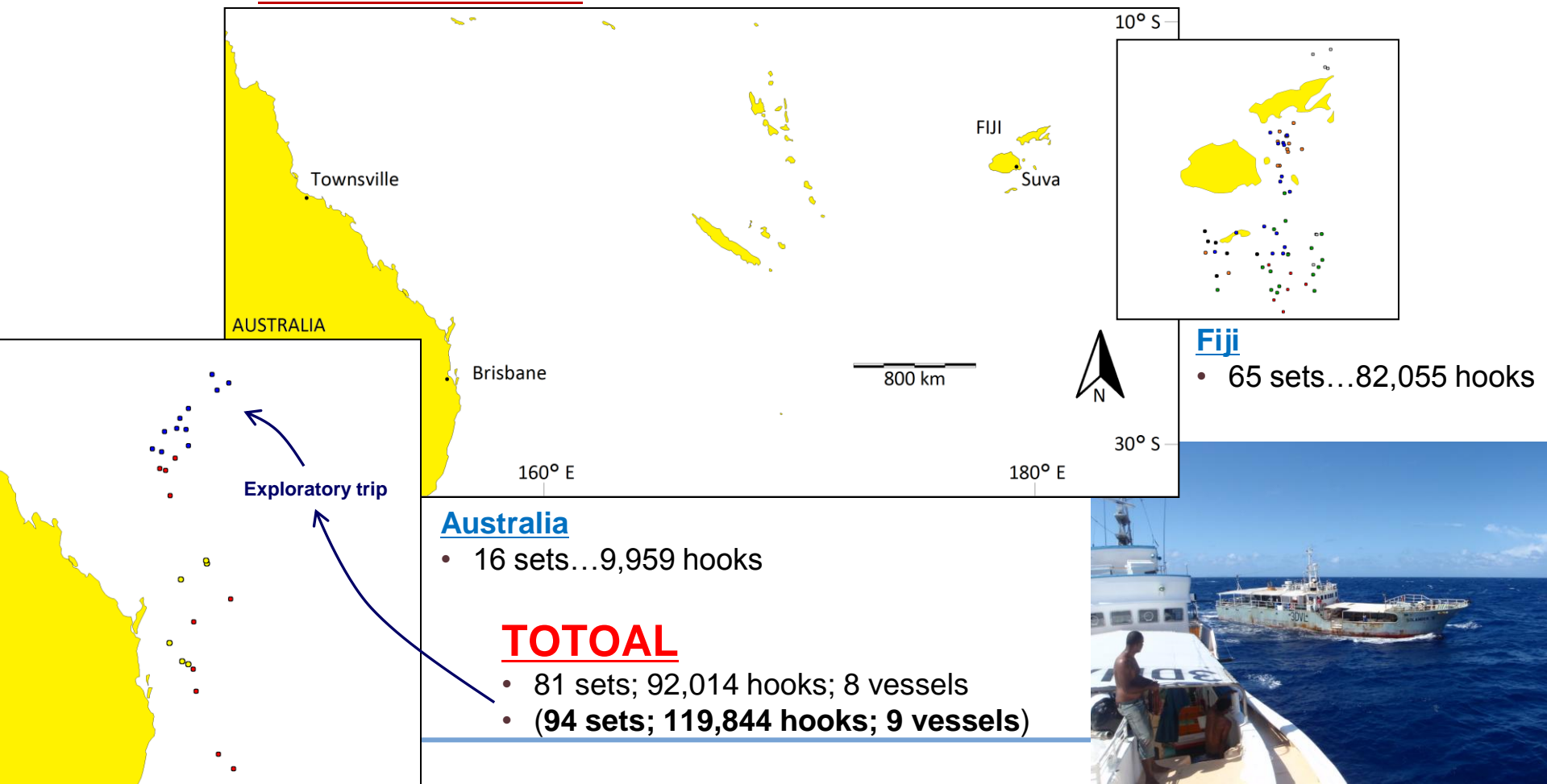




Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



RESULTS... Effort & distribution

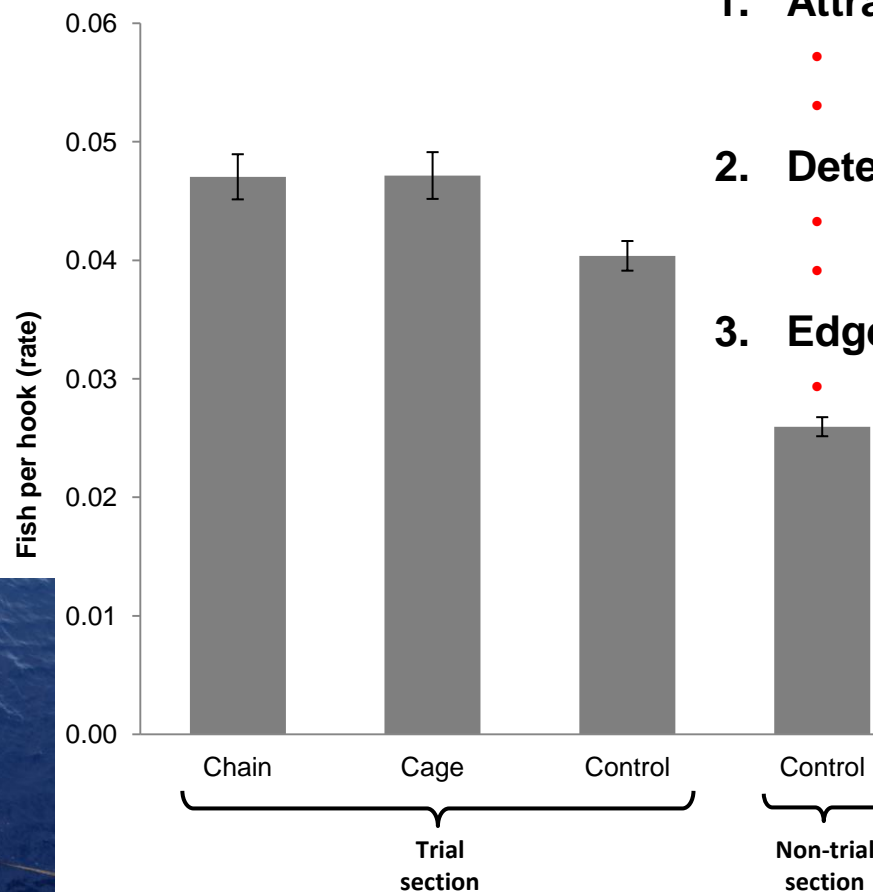




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RESULTS... Fish catch rate



1. Attract more fish?

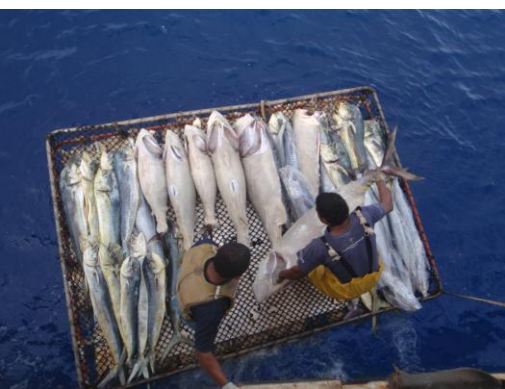
- Improves catch
- Fishery enhancement

2. Deter predators?

- Unobserved (sharks also)
- Better reflection of exploitation

3. Edge effect?

- Deterrence beyond the device





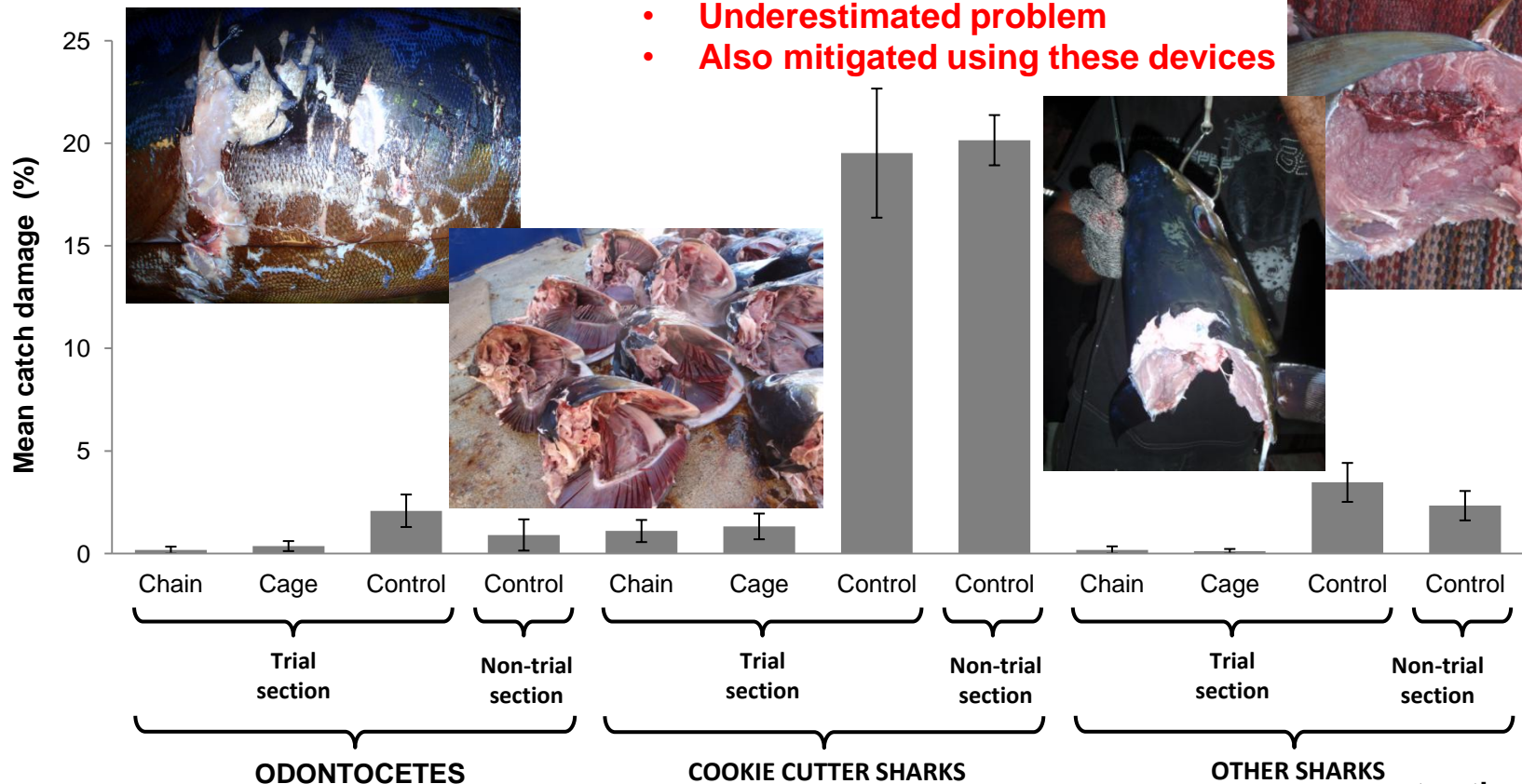
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RESULTS... Depredation generally

■ Sharks also significant depredators

- Underestimated problem
- Also mitigated using these devices





Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



RESULTS... Depredation by odontocetes



■ 27 events (i.e. individually damaged/depredated fish)

- 24 on control hooks
- 3 on treatment hooks
- 2 on cage device
- 1 on chain device

Structures failed to deploy

- Behaved like controls
- Fish unprotected

■ Feeding choice

- 7 events
 - where two fish caught consecutively
 - unprotected fish depredated



- Unable to conduct robust statistics
- However, indicates devices are a deterrent
- May reduce level of whale depredation
 - although more data needed



Daniel Webster



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Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.

RESULTS... By-catch of odontocetes

False killer whale



■ 4 events

- All on control hooks
- 3 *false killer whales* and 1 *melon-headed whale*
- All released alive
 - Cutting the line, leaving hook lodged
 - Fate unknown

Melon-headed whale



- Again, sample size miniscule...stats not possible
- Devices are a deterrent?
- Reduce level of whale by-catch?
- More data needed



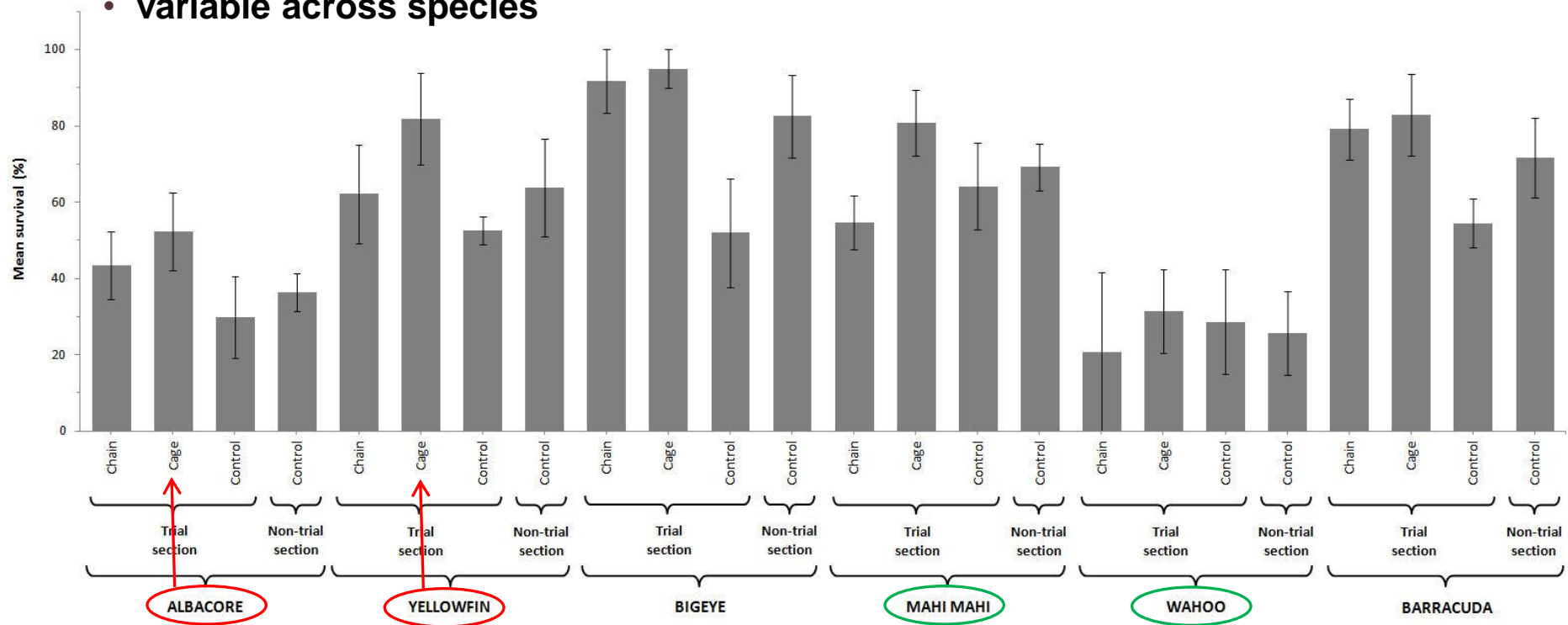
Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



RESULTS... Operational elements

■ Fish survival...across six most caught species

- variable across species





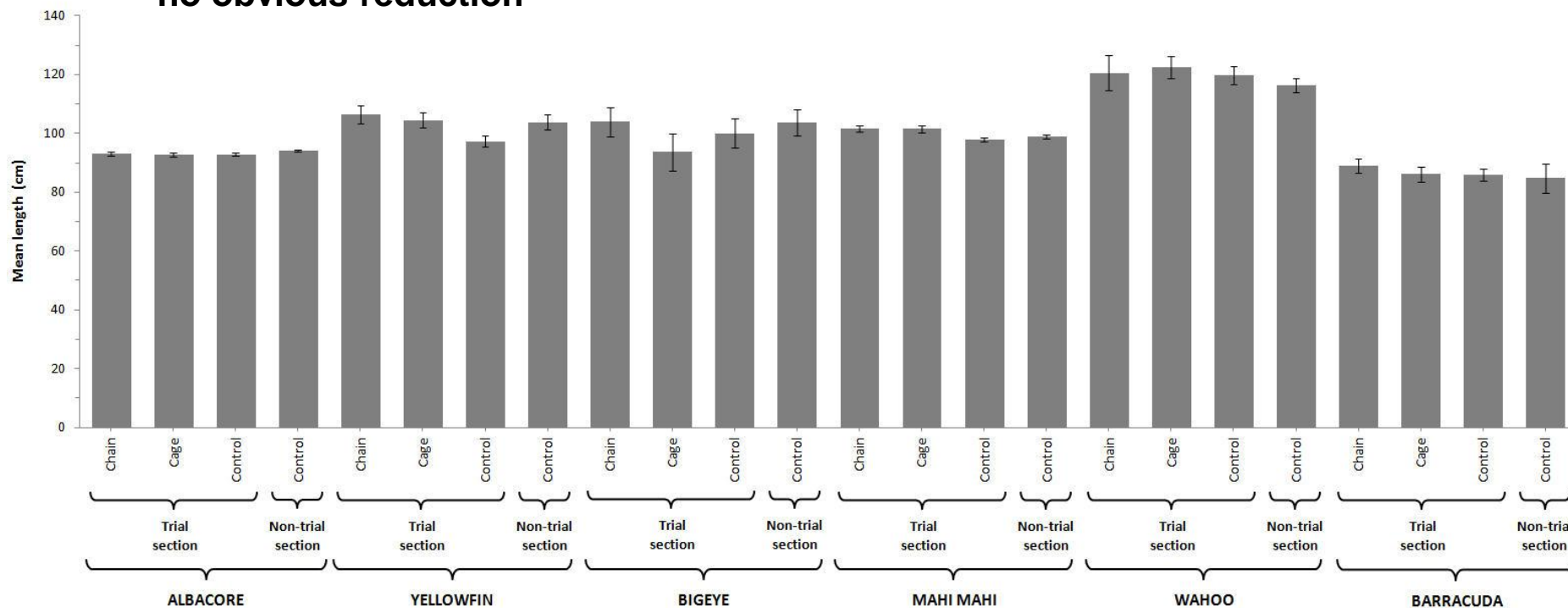
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RESULTS... Operational elements

■ Fish size...across six most caught fish species

- no obvious reduction





Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



RESULTS... Operational elements

■ Speed...

- Setting: no change – constrained to 6 to 8 second ‘beeps’
(one additional person in trial section)
- Hauling:
 - Trial section = 20.57 ± 6.13 (s.d.) seconds (one additional person)
 - Non-trial section = 17.47 ± 5.34 (s.d.) seconds



- Longer hauling time may mean fewer hooks can be set
 - Offset by increased catch & fewer damaged fish?



Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.

RESULTS... Operational elements

■ **Functionality and durability...**

■ **Triggering success when fish caught**

- Chain device = 78.23 ± 12.46 (s.d.) %
- Cage device = 76.70 ± 8.54 (s.d.) %

Reasons for 'retiring' units:

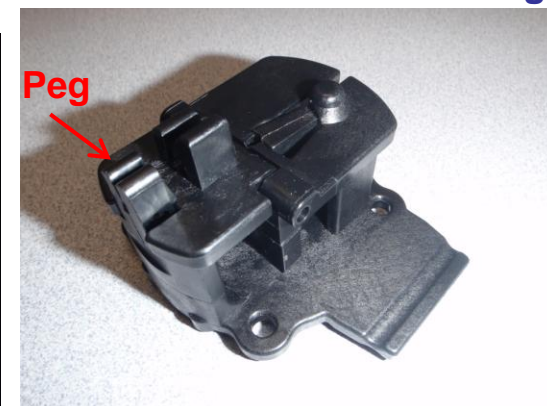
- Damaged by caught fish
- Tension adjustment difficulty

- Increased catch value or reduced operational costs outweighs the negatives
- Could be improved, but 'fit for purpose' in this proof of concept phase



Reasons structures failed to deploy:

- Tangled around mainline
- Poor branchline maintenance
- Fish too small
- Release threshold tension too high





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WHERE TO FROM HERE?

- Further development and implementation
 - Refinement and further sea trials
 - Per unit cost reduction through high volume manufacture
- Hybrid products
 - Trigger and delivery systems developed could be used to carry acoustic deterrents to the hook
- Outreach, reports and publications
 - Good foundation for future activities





Odontocete depredation & by-catch in pelagic longline fisheries.



Thank you...

■ Licence holders, skippers and crews

- Solander Pacific (Charles Hufflett & Tom Mayo)
- Seaquest (Brett Haywood)
- Fiji Fish (Graham Southwick & Russell Dunham)
- DeBrett Seafood (Gary Heilmann)



■ Funders

- FFA (Hugh Walton)
- WWF South Pacific (Seremaia Tuqiri)
- Australian Government (FRDC and NHT)

■ Support

- Fiji Fisheries Dept. (Anare Raiwalui & staff)

■ Product manufacturers

- 3D Systems (Peter Canfield)
- Fishtek (Pete Kibel)

