

Speeding ships killing endangered N. Atlantic right whales: study

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A North Atlantic right whale swims in the waters of Cape Cod Bay near Provincetown, Massachusetts.

Most vessels are exceeding speed limits in areas designated to protect critically endangered North Atlantic right whales, of which only around 360 remain, a report said Wednesday.

The non-profit organization Oceana analyzed ship and boat speeds from 2017 to 2020 in speed zones established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) along the US Atlantic coast.

Non-compliance was as high as almost 90 percent in mandatory speed zones, while non-cooperation was as high as almost 85 percent in the voluntary areas, the study found.

Collisions with vessels are one of two leading causes of injury and death for North Atlantic right whales, with research showing that slowing vessel speeds to 10 knots (11.5 mph, 18.5 kph) reduces the risk of death by 80 to 90 percent.

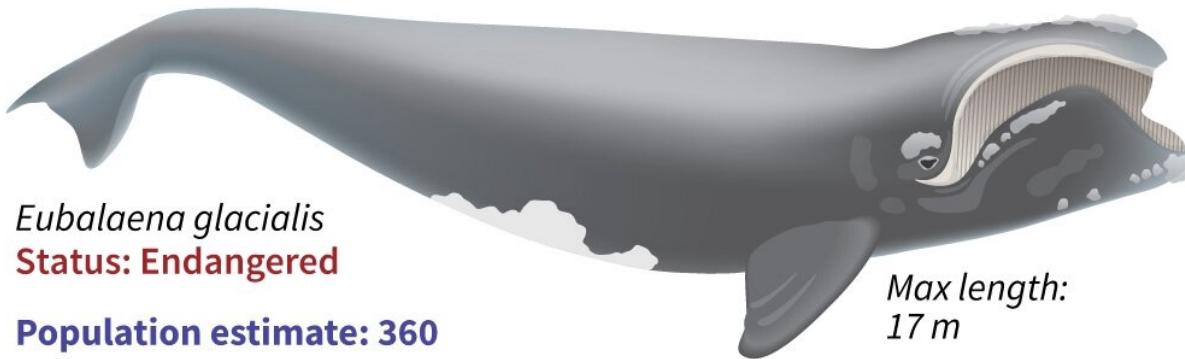
"Vessels are speeding, North Atlantic right whales are dying, and there's not enough accountability," said Whitney Webber, campaign director at Oceana.

NOAA has created two types of zones to protect the endangered species: permanent Seasonal Management Area (SMA) speed zones in places where whales are expected to be, and temporary voluntary Dynamic Management Area (DMA) speed zones when a whale is spotted.

SMAs mandate a 10 knot limit while DMAs suggest the same.

The North Atlantic right whale

Once numbered in the hundreds of thousands, slow-moving right whales -- migrating along coastlines -- were both easy and preferred prey for whalers well into the 20th century



Mostly found along the Atlantic coast of North America close to the continental shelf. Possibly extinct on the European side of the Atlantic

Collisions with vessels are one of two leading causes of injury and death for North Atlantic right whales, according to research
Entanglement in the fishing gear used to catch crab and fish is the other leading cause of death

Source: IUCN/WWF/NOAA/Royal Society Open Science

AFP

Factfile on the endangered North Atlantic right whale.

The analysis was based on speed and location data collected by Global Fishing Watch, an international nonprofit organization founded by Oceana in partnership with Google and SkyTruth.

It found that the highest compliance level involved just two-thirds of vessels in a mandatory zone near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The zone with the highest levels of non-compliance of 90 percent was located in a corridor between North Carolina and Georgia.

The ports of New York and New Jersey had 70 percent non-compliance rates.

Two-thirds of vessels exceeding the limits operated under foreign flags, and cargo vessels were the leading offenders.

The study focused on vessels 65 feet (19.8 meters) and larger, because they are required to continuously broadcast their signals—however, smaller vessels can be lethal, too.



An endangered North Atlantic right whale is entangled in heavy plastic fishing line off Cape Cod, Mass.

In February, NOAA reported a calf died from propeller wounds, broken ribs, and a fractured skull from a collision with a 54-foot (16.4 meter) recreational fishing vessel.

"Killing even one is a problem, as scientists estimate that even a single human-caused North Atlantic right whale death a year threatens the species' chances of recovery," said Webber.

North Atlantic right whales were named for being the "right" kind of whale to hunt— because they were found close to shore, swim slowly and float when dead.

They once numbered up to 21,000 but were hunted close to extinction in the early 20th century, with only around 100 remaining by the 1920s.

Whaling North Atlantic right whales was banned in 1935, leading their numbers to bounce back to as many as 483, but the progress has since been reversed.

Entanglement in fishing gear used to catch crab and fish is the other leading cause of North Atlantic right whale death.

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