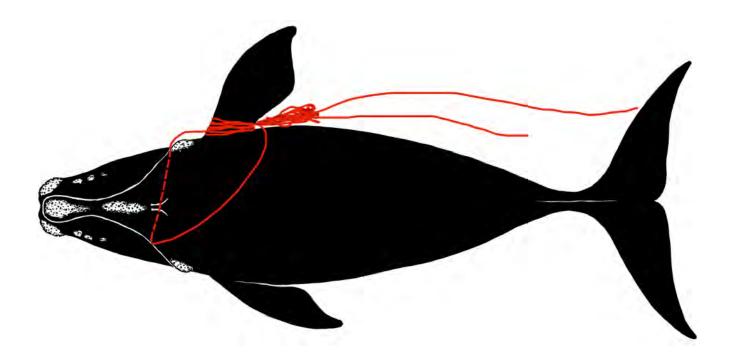
Specie	es Right Whale	Whale II	D Eg #2366					
Date first obser	ved entangled 23 De	c 1993			Occasional and a log	PCCS	NMFS	GEAR ID
	r without gear) (22 A				Case study ID			J071795 a-d
Sex Male	Birth year 1993	Age	e at entanglement	0	Gear sample collected?	Yes	Gear type	



Reproductive prior to/after entanglement detection?					
	Severe				
Entanglement configuration ri			High		
14/ 1 1	Mouth	Head/ Rostrum	Flippers	Body	Flukes
Wound severity	Low	Low	High	Low	None
Duration of time	Minimum 573 days, maximum 693 days				
	No				
	Dead 17 Jul 1995				
Number of prior entangleme	0				

Entanglement configuration	Whale free-swimming; line through mouth leading to many tight wraps of the right flipper					
Anchoring point(s)	Mouthline, flip	Mouthline, flipper				
Gear configuration confidence	Moderate					
Remaining questions	Length of trailing line unknown					
Comments		alive but full ex od; gear was r				
Polymer Type	PP	PP	PP	Polypro/PET		
Gear Component						
Rope Diameter (inches)	3/8 (0.366)	3/8 (0.354)	3/8 (0.358)	1/4 (0.283)		

1 215

2 430

Breaking

Strength (lbs)

Tested

New

974

2 4 3 0

1 538

2 4 3 0

983

1 200





17 Jul 1995 NEA

26 Sep 1994 NEA



17 Jul 1995 NEA



17 Jul 1995 NEA

This case study was developed under NOAA Award # NA09NMF4520413 to the Consortium for Wildlife Bycatch Reduction, administered at the New England Aquarium, Boston, MA, USA (available at www.bycatch.org). See: Knowlton, A.R., J. Robbins, S. Landry, H.A. McKenna, S.D. Kraus, T. B. Werner. 2015. Effects of fishing rope strength on the severity of large whale entanglements. Conservation Biology DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12590

DATA SHEET

FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF ROPES WHALE ENTANGLEMENT PROJECT

SPECIMEN ID NO.

NMFS NO.

J071795

E (no analysis)

Gear Description:

Black (a), green (b) and blue (c) are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch PP mono and there were long lengths of each. Specimen (d) was $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black PP laid in parallel with PET and had a wooden handle in an eye on one end.





This case study was developed under NOAA Award # NA09NMF4520413 to the Consortium for Wildlife Bycatch Reduction, administered at the New England Aquarium, Boston, MA, USA (available at www.bycatch.org). See: Knowlton, A.R., J. Robbins, S. Landry, H.A. McKenna, S.D. Kraus, T. B. Werner. 2015. Effects of fishing rope strength on the severity of large whale entanglements. Conservation Biology DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12590

Rope description:

Black (a), green (b) and blue (c) lines are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch PP mono. The blue specimen has a red (faded) marker yarn in one strand. All show signs of use, faded colors and some surface abrasion. The black specimen (a) is severely and permanently kinked, and there is a cut strand which is visible bottom center in the photo. All have 4 rope yarns per strand.

A		
Tested (T) or adjusted (A)	Typical new strength	Rope condition
strength		
1,215 lbs (T)	2,430 lbs	Fair



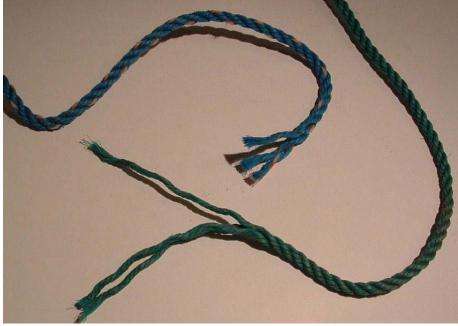
J071795-a Note kinks and cut at bottom of photo.

В

Tested (T) or adjusted (A) strength	Typical new strength	Rope condition
974 lbs (T)	2,430 lbs	Poor

С

Tested (T) or adjusted (A) strength	Typical new strength	Rope condition
1,538 lbs (T)	2,430 lbs	Fair



J071795-b-c

Specimen (d) is 1/4 black PP laid in parallel with PET. The line displays moderate surface abrasion. It is severely and permanently kinked. The cut strand is visible in the photo.

Tested (T) or adjusted (A)	Typical new strength	Rope condition
strength		
983 lbs (T)	1,900 lbs	Poor

