

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNAL ARTICLES, SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION REPORTS, AND TECHNICAL PAPERS.

Prepared for NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs under Task Order for Technical Support. OAI Task Order IA-T0007.

Author Name	Date	Title	Target Species or product	Gear	Fishing area/FAO Statistical Area	Region	Marine Mammal Species	Key Issues	Nations Discussed:
ACCOBAMS	2008	International workshop on cetacean bycatch within ACCOBAMS area	Various	Driftnet, set gillnet, trammel nets, trawl, longline, others	Area 37	Black Sea, Mediterranean, Atlantic	Fin whale, minke whale, sperm whale, pilot whale, Cuvier's beaked whale, killer whale, false killer whale, Risso's dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, short-beaked common dolphin, striped dolphin, harbour porpoise, rough-toothed dolphin	status overview; protocols; agreement	Individual nation reports available: Italy, Spain, Greece, Morocco, Romania, Montenegro, Israel.
ACCOBAMS	2016	MOP6-Final Report	Not identified	Nets (driftnets? Purse seines?)	Western Mediterranean (Tangier, M'Diq, Nador, AlHoceima)	Mediterranean	bottlenose dolphins, killer whales	Call for more research on deterrents such as acoustic devices	Morocco (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Tunisia and Ukraine)
Allen, Robin	2010	International management of tuna fisheries: arrangements, challenges and a way forward. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper. No. 536. Rome, FAO. 2010. 45p.	yellowfin	Purse seine	IATTC managed area	Eastern Pacific Ocean	Dolphins	Tuna RFMOs. Review of all RFMOs; concludes that no incentive for cooperation between FAD nation coalition and IATTC purse seine/sets on dolphins coalition because gear types don't affect tuna catches of the other type. Benefit of cooperation less than benefit of competition.	Mexico, Venezuela

An, Y-R	2010	Republic of Korea. Progress report on cetacean research, January 2010 to December 2010, with statistical data for the calendar year 2010	various	various	East Sea, Korean Strait, Yellow Sea	Korean fishing	Records 43 bycatch of minke whales and 73 Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins	Tables; no conclusions	Korea
Anderson, R.C.	2014	Cetaceans and Tuna Fisheries in the Western and Central Indian Ocean	Tunas, billfish, seerfish	gillnet, purse seine, longline, handline and troll, pole and line	IOTC managed fisheries	Western and Central Indian Ocean	See tables	Small cetacean bycatch; countries still using large scale gillnets (high seas driftnets) banned by UN convention and IOTC resolution. Longlining dominated by East Asian Nations.	Iran, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Seychelles
ASCOBANS	undated	Statement on bycatch						Calling for EU Commission to address bycatch through Common Fisheries Policy	European countries in the EC
ASCOBANS	2009	Cetacean incidental catches in Fisheries: Report on the implementation of certain provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 and on a scientific assessment of the effects of using in particular gillnets, trammel nets and entangling nets on cetaceans in the Baltic Sea as requested through Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005	various	gillnets, trammel nets, entangling nets; Not enough data presented to determine how any of these nets might be involved in by catch.	Northeast Atlantic, Baltic sea, Irish and North Seas		harbour porpoise; common, striped and bottlenose dolphins	France and U.K. are the only Member States providing information on estimated total annual incidental catches. It has become evident to the Commission that most Member States appear to have difficulties with the implementation of (EC) Regulation 812/2004. The Commission can conclude that the reduction of cetacean-fisheries conflicts is still in an early stage of commitment.	France, United Kingdom

Baird, R.W. et al	2015	Biologically important areas for cetaceans within U.S. waters — Hawai'i region	N/A	N/A	Area 77	Hawai'ian islands region	dwarf sperm whales, Blainville's beaked whales, Cuvier's beaked whales, pygmy killer whales, short-finned pilot whales, melon-headed whales, false killer whales, pantropical spotted dolphins, spinner dolphins, rough-toothed dolphins, and common bottlenose dolphins	Synthesis of data and literature on cetacean occurrence	US
Baker et al.	2006	Incomplete reporting of whale, dolphin and porpoise 'bycatch' revealed by molecular monitoring of Korean markets			North Pacific Korean EEZ	South Korean fisheries by catch South eastern coast of the Korean peninsula North Pacific	by catch as identified in fish markets include: three species of baleen whales (North Pacific minke, common form Bryde's and humpback), three species of beaked whales (Cuvier's, Stejneger's and Blainville's), seven species of dolphins (short-finned pilot, false killer and killer whales; Risso's, bottlenose, common and Pacific white-sided dolphins) and two species of porpoises (harbour and finless).	examination of marine mammals in fish markets provides an estimate of by catch since there is a moritorium of fishing for marine mammals in Korea; One way to stop illegal sale of bycatch is to molecularly register all by catch as it comes off the boat and then sample meat at markets to see if the store is selling only registered meats. Japan and Norway have such registers	Korea
Baker, B., Hamilton, S., McIntosh, R. and Finley, L.	2014	Technical Review: Development and Application of Bycatch Mitigation Devices for Marine Mammals in Mid-Water Trawl Gear. Report prepared for the Department of the Environment (on behalf of the expert panel)	grenadier, pelagics, krill, squid, pilbara, sea bass	trawl, midwater trawl, pair trawl	Global	Australia, New Zealand, Northwest Africa, Antarctica, UK, France	seals, dolphins, sea lions	Marine mammal mitigation for trawl fisheries, including excluder devices, pingers, trawl net opening systems	Australia, Mauritania, Northwest Africa, Netherlands, Ireland, Antarctica, Aukland Islands, UK

Banjamins et al.	2014	Understanding the potential for marine megafauna entanglement risk from renewable marine energy developments.	NA	marine renewable energy	Scottish EEZ	Scotland	all megafauna	A very complete review of entanglements in the fishing and aquaculture industries and their relevance to the moorings that will hold marine renewable energy developments around Scotland. These moorings are not expected to have a major impact on marine megafauna but since these species are protected in the European zone, no entanglement is acceptable. Recommendations are made for planning and inspection of moorings.	Scotland
Bell et al.	2006	Marine mammals and Japanese long-line vessels in Australian waters: operational interactions and sightings	blue fin, yellow fin, big-eye tuna; broadbill swordfish	pelagic long-line	200 nm off coast of Australia and associated islands	Australian fishing zone (AFZ)	killer whales, false killer whales, seals and a few dolphins. Note 50% of interactions involved injury to animals and 50% had an impact on the fisheries (lost catch etc).	number of interactions of mammals with catch; number of mammals caught	Japan
Best, B.D. et al	2012	"Online Cetacean Habitat Modeling System for the U.S. East Coast and Gulf of Mexico." Endangered Species Research 18 (1): 1-15	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Atlantic coast; Gulf of Mexico	Cetaceans	Habitat modeling	US
Briscoe, D.K., S. Hiatt, R. Lewison, E. Hines	2014	Modeling habitat and bycatch risk for dugongs in Sabah, Malaysia	Various	Gillnets, longlines, trawls	Sabah, Malaysian coast	Malaysia	Dugongs	Mapping overlap of dugong habitat and coastal fisheries	Malaysia

Brotans et al.	2008	Do pingers reduce interactions between bottlenose dolphins and nets around the Balearic Islands?	various	artisanal gill net fisheries	Spanish EEZ	Balearic Islands	bottlenose dolphins	1193 fishing interactions were observed. Overall net interaction rates were reduced by 49 % with active pingers, but not all pinger brands were equally effective. Yields, measured as profit per unit effort, were increased by 9 % in the active-pinger condition, but this was not statistically significant ($p = 0.592$). Not enough data yet. Still, these interactions angered the fisherman, even though estimates suggest only 6.5% of catch may be lost.	Spain
Brown S, Reid D, Rogan E	2014	Interactions between Dutch Midwaater Trawl and Atlantic White-Sided Dolphins Southwest of Ireland	Mackerel and horse mackerel	Pelagic trawl	Southwest Ireland	Examination of bycatch records and dolphin stomach content data used to understand seasonal factors that bring mackerel and white-sided dolphins into same area during fishery, dolphins moving onto shelf edge when mackerel schools arrive February-March.	white sided dolphins, short beaked common dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, white beaked dolphin	Demographics and life history characteristics of bycaught species; determination of how depth and time of day affected bycatch; young males dominated catch	Ireland

C Erbe and C McPherson	2012	Acoustic characterisation of bycatch mitigation pingers on shark control nets in Queensland, Australia	sharks	shark nets to protect beaches in Australia	Australian EEZ	Australia	(humpback whales, dugongs, dolphins)	This paper determined that current pingers can be heard sufficiently far from the nets that marine mammals will be dissuaded even swimming at full speed	Australia
CA Moreno et al	2008	Significant Conservation Benefits Obtained from the use of a New Fishing Gear in the Chilean Patagonian Toothfish Fishery	Chilean toothfish	longline	South Georgia, Falkland/Malvinas Islands; Cape Horn	Cape Horn	killer whales	Net sleeve eliminates predation by killer whales. Using seabird mitigation technology to deter predation by killer whales	Chile
Carlstrom et al.	2002	A field experiment using acoustic alarms (pingers) to reduce harbour porpoise by-catch in bottom-set gillnets	cod, pollack	bottom set gill-net fisheries	Swedish EEZ	Swedish Skagerrak Sea	Harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena L.) NOTE: in previous years observer reports show that more than 2% of the population is caught as by-catch, which is considered unsustainable for the population. No by-catch in the current study appears to be an anomaly.	There was no bycatch in either the experimental or control nets. Unclear why this was. Pingers had no effect on total catch of cod so pingers do not affect catch of fish.	Sweden
Chuenpagdee	2003	Shifting gears: assessing collateral impacts of fishing methods in U.S. waters. Front Ecol Environ 2003; 1(10): 517–524	Various	Various	US EEZ	US	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	Bycatch/gear	US

Clarke et al.	2014	BYCATCH IN LONGLINE FISHERIES FOR TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES: A GLOBAL REVIEW OF STATUS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	tuna	large-scale pelagic long line	Global	global	Atlantic (fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>), long-finned pilot whale, Risso's dolphin, striped dolphin, bottlenose dolphin and goosebeaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>), Eastern Pacific Few recorded mammal interactions. Most seem to occur in the purse seine fisheries. Hawaii: bottlenose dolphin, short-finned pilot whale and false killer whale. New Zealand: fur seal Indian Ocean: mostly depredation false killer and short-finned pilot whales, and less frequently, the killer whale	Technical report; Global assessment; By-catch mitigation; General conclusion: although interaction of marine mammals with longline fisheries is likely to be underreported, it nevertheless appears that hooking, entanglement, boat strikes are modest. Identifies marine mammal interactions reported in North Atlantic/Spain-based longlines; Western Mediterranean; swordfish longline; Japan fishing in New Zealand for southern bluefin longline (NZ Fur seal); identifies mitigation methods in Australia, New Zealand; deterrents to reduce depredation/interaction.	Spain, Japan, Australia
---------------	------	---	------	-------------------------------	--------	--------	--	--	-------------------------

CMS	2011	Assessment of bycatch in gillnet fisheries (prepared by Sextant Technology Ltd. For CMS)UNEP/CMS/Inf.10 .30 5 October 2011	gillnet fisheries various species	Gillnets	Global	Global	Finless porpoise, irrawaddy dolphin, dugong, North Pacific right whale, Atlantic hump-backed dolphin, Northern right whale, bottlenose dolphin, heaviside's dolphin, fin whale, sei whale, Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin, blue whale, Burmeister porpoise, Baird's beaked whale, Omura whale, Mediterranean monk seal, marine otter, southern river otter	Global assessment	Global. Myanmar, Vietnam, Peru, India, Russia (Pacific), Chile, South Africa, China Namibia, Greece, Galapagos, Bangladesh, Japan (main islands), Indonesia, Norway, Mauritania, United Kingdom, Algeria, Morocco. (EEZs of top 20 nations in which greatest exposure to fishing risk occurs for CMS listed species/IUCN ranking)
CMS	2015	Report of the Third Southeast Asian Marine Mammal Symposium	No informtion on fisheries. Info on directed whale fishing.	No information	No information	Japanese EEZ	Sei, Bryde's, Common minke, Sperm, Fin whales	Reports on marine mammals in Japanese waters, status, distribution. No information on fishery bycatch except old data.	Japan
Couperus, A.S.	1997	Characteristics of Fishing Operations, Environment and Life History Contributing to Small Cetacean Bycatch in the Northeast Atlantic	Albacore tuna	surface drift gillnet	Off Irish coast: Bay of Biscay and Celtic Sea	North East Atlantic	common dolphins, striped dolphins, other total 242 cetaceans	Use of observer data to understand conditions under which bycatch occurs, as well as document mortality. Driftnets are no longer deployed to target albacore tuna in the northeast Atlantic, striped and common dolphin bycatch persists in fisheries deploying other gears including pair trawls, otter trawls and set gillnets.	Ireland

Cruz et al.	2014	Risso's dolphin depredation in the Azorean hand-jig squid fishery: assessing the impacts and evaluating effectiveness of acoustic deterrents	squid	hand jig	Atlantic Ocean/Azores	The archipelago of the Azores (Portugal) is a group of nine volcanic islands located between 378 and 418N and 258 and 318W in the Atlantic Ocean (Santos et al., 1995). This study was conducted in the islands of S. Miguel, Faial, Pico, S. Jorge, Graciosa, and Terceira	Risso's dolphins were reported to be responsible for 92% of depredation events and bottlenose dolphins for 6%. There was no difference in the mean weight of squid landed in trips with (57.0 + 48.5 kg) and without dolphin depredation (56.8 + 42.6 kg; t ¼ 0.037, d.f. ¼ 353, p ¼ 0.971).	Found that pingers had no effect on depredation of squid by Risso's dolphins.	Portugal
Cunha HA, Medeiros BV, Barbosa LA, Cremer MJ, Marigo J, et al.	2014	Population Structure of the Endangered Franciscana Dolphin (Pontoporia blainvillei): Reassessing Management Units.			Management areas Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay	Brazil	Franciscana dolphin	Endangered species frequent mortality from bycatch; protection areas	Brazil
Dawson, S et al	2013	To ping or not to ping: the use of active acoustic devices in mitigating interactions between small cetaceans and gillnet fisheries	Various	Gillnets		Gulf of Maine, Danish North Sea, Bay of Fundy, Celtic Sea, Skagerrak Sea, Black Sea, Argentina, Ligurian Sea, Peru, Australia	Small cetaceans including harbor porpoise, dolphins, Franciscana, striped dolphins, common, bottlenose dolphins	review of studies to determine effectiveness of pingers on gillnets	Global. US, Denmark, Canada, Ireland, Argentina, Peru, Australia, Scotland, Spain, Greece

De Oliveira Santos, MC, et al	2009	Sightings of Franciscana dolphins: the discover of a population in the Paranagua estuarine complex, southern Brazil; before this research cruise, animals only seen after stranding or incidental mortality in fishing ops	NA	NA	Estuarine waters of Brazil	Brazil	Franciscana dolphin	New sightings of endangered species	Brazil
Dede and Tonay	2010	cetacean sightings in the western black sea in autumn 2007	NA	NA		Black Sea	In 33 hours of observations, the Common dolphin was the most often observed species (50%), followed by the bottlenose dolphin (44%), and harbour porpoise (6%).	Observations of cetaceans in the Black Sea. The aim of this preliminary study is to understand the number and distribution of the dolphin population in the western Black Sea.	Turkey, Romania
DuFresne, S.P. et al	2007	Factors affecting bycatch in New Zealand trawl fishery	jack mackerel	midwater trawlers	Area 81	West coast New Zealand	common dolphins	bycatch	New Zealand
Erbe, C & McPherson C	2012	Acoustic characterisation of bycatch mitigation pingers on shark control nets in Queensland, Australia. Endang Species Res 19:109-121, 2012. doi:10.3354/esr00467	N/A	N/A	Australian EEZ	Queensland	humpback whales, dugongs, dolphins	migrating marine mammals get entangled in shark control nets; test pingers to deter	Australia
Escalle, L. et al	2015	Cetaceans and tuna purse seine fisheries in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans: interactions but few mortalities	yellowfin, skip jack	purse seine	Eastern tropical Atlantic; western tropical Indian	Atlantic, Indian oceans	baleen whales, delphinids, sperm whales	bycatch in purse seine operations	France, Spain

European Commission	2017	Bilateral agreements with countries outside the EU.	Tuna	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line fisheries	South Pacific, Indian Ocean	Global		Fisheries access agreements	Philippines, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Sao Tome, Principe, Gabon, Greenland.
FAO	2010	Kobe II Bycatch Workshop Background Paper Marine Mammals. IOTC-2010-WPEB-Inf13	all tuna	longline, purse seine, drift gillnet	RFMO areas:CCSBT, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC	global	Co-occurrence with world tuna fisheries, but little known status, bycatch.	marine mammal bycatch in tuna fisheries: Progress in quantifying tuna RFMO fishery impacts on marine mammal populations and related progress in mitigating or reducing the mortality has been slow, sporadic, and limited to a few specific fisheries or circumstances. Exception IATTC.	Global
FAO	2007	Factsheet Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles. NATIONAL FISHERY SECTOR OVERVIEW: THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. FID/CP/RUS November 2007	Alaska pollock, Herring, Blue whiting, Cod, Pink Salmon, Plaice, Saury, Mackerel, Horse mackerel, Squid, Red fish, Crabs, Baltic sprat, Chum salmon, Halibuts, Caspian and anchovy sprat, Shrimps	Trawl, drift nets, pound nets, dredges	EEZ- Russian	Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Caspian Sea	Not specified	Fishing overview	Russia

FAO	2017	Landings from distant water fisheries. Accessed 13 July 2017 at http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/W3244E/w3244e09.htm	Tuna	Purse seine, longline	Global		Tuna landings; value	Global
FAO	2017	Tuna: A global perspective. Accessed 13 July 2017. http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap939e/ap939e.pdf	Tuna	Various	Global		Emerging issues and actions	Global
FAO	2017	Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction. Accessed 13 July 2017.	Tuna	Various	Global		Tuna fishery managemnet	Global
FAO Fisheries Dept.	2017	Review of the state of world marine fishery resources 2009. World Global Tuna Fisheries. FIRMS Reports. In: <i>Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)</i> [online]. Rome. Updated 18 February 2013. Accessed 13 July 2017: http://firms.fao.org/firms/fishery/459/en	Tuna	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line tuna fisheries	Global	Global	Information on world tuna fleet	Global

FLF	2009	Bycatch Successes and Challenges across the Regional Fishery Management Councils	Tu,Sh, Sw	Pelagic Longline	Hawai'ian & PIR	Western Pacific		Mitigation	US
Forney, K.A. et al	2011	What's the catch? Patterns of cetacean bycatch and deprecation in Hawaii-based pelagic longline fisheries	tuna, swordfish,	Pelagic Longline	Area 77	Hawai'ian islands region	false killer whales	predation, bycatch	US
Gandini, P et al	1999	Interaction between Magellanic penguins and shrimp fisheries in Patagonia, Argentina. The Condor 101:783-789 1999	shrimp	Double-beam trawlers	Golfo San Jorge	Atlantic Ocean-Golfo San Jorge	penguins	shrimp fishery effect on penguin	Argentina
Gasco et al	2016	Whale deprecation data collection guidelines	toothfish	demersal longline	Southern Ocean high latitudes		killer whales, sperm whales	First workshop compilation of knowledge; potentially applicable to COLTO member fisheries	Global

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	2008	REPORT OF THE TRANSVERSAL WORKING GROUP ON BYCATCH/INCIDENTAL CATCHES	many	many In the questionnaire summarized in column J, Fishing gear involved were trammel nets (25% of all cases), gillnets (25%), purse-seines (21%), trawlers (17%), driftnets (10%) and longlines (10%).	Area 37	Mediterranean and Black seas	A questionnaire on bycatch was sent to all fisheries around the Area. A total of 24 responses were received from 13 countries. Twelve tables included cetacean species, five of which based on studies (Delphinus delphis, 27%;Tursiops truncatus, 100%; Stenella coeruleoalba, 64%; Balaenoptera physalus, 27%; Physeter macrocephalus, 9%; other cetaceans, 36%).	Broad ranging discussion of by catch and depredation of turtles, birds,elasmobrachs and cetaceans; fishery mitigation;better data collection. Although the information presented on bycatch events of different taxa (elasmobranchs, marine turtles and cetaceans) was interesting and valuable, the lack of standardisation in data collection and analysis makes it difficult to translate it into management advice.	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain,Syria and Tunisia
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	2008	Seals-fisheries interactions in the Mediterranean monk seal (Monachus monachus): related mortality, mitigating measures and comparison to dolphin-fisheries interactions	trammel nets	trammel nets	Area 37	island of Zakynthos, located in the south Ionian Sea, Greece.	Monk seals; dolphins There are only 300 seals at most in this area and they are near extinction. Most loss of seals is due to fisherman killing them rather than entanglement in the nets	Dolphins and monk seals inflict about the same percentage of depredation but the dolphins are much more damaging to the nets. There was very little interaction with the nets as long as the nets were at least 5 nm from the coast. Since the monk seals are nearly extinct it makes sense to restruct fishing to areas further from the coast.	Greece

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	2008b	REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ByCBAMS PROJECT (JOINTLY BETWEEN ACCOBAMS AND SCMEE): INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CETACEAN BYCATCH WITHIN THE ACCOBAMS AREA		Black sea large mesh set nets catch most harbour propoise and also some pelagic trawl;		Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic (ACCOBAMS) area	common, striped and bottlenose dolphins in the Mediterranean; harbour porpoise in the Black sea	Quantitative estimates of cetacean bycatch are lacking in much of the ACCOBAMS area, yet bycatches are widely reported anecdotally or through more or less systematic strandings surveys or interviews with fishermen in some countries. Few monitoring programs have been implemented. Serious need recognized for standardized collection of data.	Algeria, Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine
Gillett, R.	2011	Fisheries of the Pacific Islands: Regional and national information. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand. RAP Publication 2011/03, 279 pages.	Various	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line fisheries	Pacific Islands			Resource and fishery description	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Gillett, R.	2016	Fisheries in the economies of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories. 2 nd edition. Pacific Community (SPC). New Caledonia. 688 pages.	Tuna	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line tuna fisheries	South Pacific			Fisheries financial agreements; access agreements	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Gilman and Lundin	2008 Minimizing Bycatch of Sensitive Species Groups in Marine Capture Fisheries: Lessons from Tuna Fisheries	tuna	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line fisheries	Tuna RFMO Areas in Pacific, Indian and Southern Oceans	World wide tuna fisheries	dolphins, other cetaceans	While RFMOs have made recent progress in addressing bycatch, through the adoption of legally binding conservation measures, for some fishing gear types and some bycatch species groups, compliance by many member states is likely low, where observer programs and national management frameworks are weak or nonexistent, preventing definitive assessments. Where intergovernmental organization and fishing industry initiatives have generally been ineffective; exception IATTC/dolphin measures	Global. More than 100 nations fish for tuna.
-------------------	--	------	---	--	---------------------------	---------------------------	---	--

Gilman, E.L.	2011	Bycatch governance and best practice mitigation technology in global tuna fisheries	Tuna	Purse seine, pelagic longline and pole-and-line fisheries are the primary commercial fishing methods for catching tunas	Tuna RFMO Areas in Pacific, Indian and Southern Oceans	World wide tuna fisheries	Long-line: Cetaceans are occasionally entangled and hooked, which can injure and kill cetaceans [11,75,92,93]. Fishers may harass and kill cetaceans to try to avoid future depredation (removal of hooked fish and bait) and gear damage. Relative degree of risk is likely low [94]. Isolated (e.g., island-associated) cetacean populations may be most at risk. Purse seine: increased risk but most mitigation factors are working.	Review; best practices to avoid bycatch; poor adoption of conservation measures and poor compliance (see table 2) "While recognizing that their long-term viability relies on the availability of tuna resources, voluntary action by the tuna fishing industry to reverse and prevent further overexploitation of tuna stocks and to address bycatch issues has been limited."	Global. More than 100 nations fish for tuna.
Gonzalez, A; R Vega & E Yanez	2015	Operational interactions between the South American sea lion Otaria flavescens and purse seine fishing activities in northern Chile	jack mackerel, anchovy	Purse seine	Chilean Admin Region Fishing Unites XV, I and II.	Northern Chilean waters	South American sea lions (Otaria flavescens)	Fishing operations variables that contribute to number of sea lion interactions; modeling based on temporal, spatial, environmental, other variables.	Chile
Hall, M. & Roman, M.	2013	Bycatch and non-tuna catch in the tropical tuna purse seine fisheries of the world. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 568. Rome, FAO. 249 pp.	Tuna	purse seine		Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans			Global

Hamer et al.	2015	Two devices for mitigating odontocete bycatch and depredation at the hook in tropical pelagic longline fisheries	albacore, yellowfin, bigeye, mahi mahi, and wahoo	pelagic longline	Australian EEZ; Fijian EEZ	Australian (Coral Sea) and Fijian (south and east of Viti Levu and to the north of Vanua Levu) waters	odontocetes:Four odontocetes were bycaught and released alive during the study, with three being false killer whales (two in Australia and one in Fiji) and one being a melon-headed whale (Peponocephala electra; in Fiji Note lots of sharks were also caught but these were not the subject of the study	experimental tests of two devices to reduce odontocete predation and bycatch	Australia, Fiji
Hamer et al.	2012	Odontocete bycatch and depredation in longline fisheries: A review of available literature and of potential solutions	Various	Longline	Review covers fisheries in all regions	World wide longline fisheries	killer whales (Orcinus orca) and sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus) appear to be the main species involved with demersal longline fisheries at higher latitudes, while false killer whales (Pseudorca crassidens) and pilot whales (Globicephala spp.) appear to be the main species involved with pelagic longline fisheries at lower latitudes.	Review article. Stresses need for better strategies to prevent depredation. Points out that this needs to be solved soon since only a few individuals can make the difference between success and extinction of a population.	Global. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Crozet, Italy, Korea, South Georgia, U.S. (Hawai'i, North Pacific, and North Atlantic), New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Central Mediterranean, France

Heinrich, S.	2012	Pinger response trials with Chilean dolphins in southern Chile		aquaculture? Mostly a behavioral study		southern Chile: Canal Coldita and Canal San Pedro	Chilean dolphin	Grant proposal for a pinger trial; the proposed trials aim to investigate the effect of pingers on initial sighting rate of dolphins; dolphin group size; dolphin echolocation rate; effects on dolphin movements. This is a behavioral trial.	Chile
Helsinki Commission	2010	Avoiding bycatch of mammals and birds. HELCOM FISH/ENV FORUM 4/2010 Baltic Fisheries/Environmental Forum for implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan Fish/Fisheries related items Fourth Meeting Gothenburg, Sweden, 30 March 2010	Non-commercial fish species, cod, small fish	gillnet	Baltic Sea	Baltic Sea	Seals, sea birds, mammals	Mitigation, alternative fishing gear: seal-safe fish traps or pots	Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark
Hernandez-Milian et al.	2008	Results of a short study of interactions of cetaceans and longline fisheries in Atlantic waters: environmental correlates of catches and depredation events	tuna, shark, swordfish, billfish	Longline	Azores	Atlantic fishing grounds for longliners are located in the South Central tropical area and NW-W Azores waters	killer whales and false killer whales but by catch was very low	Almost no cetaceans as by catch; less than 1% depredation per trip but when depredation did occur there could be up to 100% fish lost.	Spain

How, J; D Coughran, J Smith, M Double, J Harrison, J McMath, B Hebiton, A Denham	2015	Effectiveness of mitigation measures to reduce interactions between commercial fishing gear and whales	Lobster, octopus	Pots	West Coast Australia	Western Australia	Humpback whales,	Examine overlap of migrating whales with commercial fishing gear; effectiveness of gear modifications in mitigation. Using predictive spatial habitat modeling; gear modification workshop	Australia
Hu" cksta"dt, L. A., and Antezana, T.	2003	Behaviour of the southern sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>) and consumption of the catch during purse-seining for jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>) off central Chile	jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>)	purse-seine	Chilean EEZ	Central chilean coast t (35o 359S–38o 389S)	southern sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>)	Observations from one boat for one month, 42 sets. Only 20 seals caught in nets and one died. Probably an underestimate. Minimal effect of sea lions on total catch (.3%) of the dolphin population in the western Black Sea.	Chile

Huang et al.	2011	Bycatch of high sea longline fisheries and measures taken by Taiwan: Actions and challenges	albacore, yellowfin, bigeye tuna	Long line	in the Pacific Ocean, the major albacore fishing grounds are 1551E–1201W/101S–401S and 1601E–1501W/101N–401N. Bigeye and yellowfin tunas are in the tropical region, mainly 1601E–1151W/151N–251S. In the Indian Ocean, the major albacore fishing grounds are 151S–401S, especially south of 251S. Bigeye and yellowfin tunas are targeted between 151N and 151S. In the Atlantic Ocean, albacores are targeted in the area south of 151S and north of 151N, and bigeye and yellowfin tunas are fished mainly between 201N and 201S [53].	Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Does not include coastal Taiwan	Cetaceans were observed frequently in the tropical regions. At least three species were recorded in the tropical and temperate waters of the Pacific Ocean [78]. Eight cetaceans were recorded in the Atlantic Ocean, of which the pan-tropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>) and bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) were seen most frequently [73]. Seven species were recorded in the Indian Ocean, where the bigeye tuna fleet experienced depredation rate of up to 12.3%, which led to higher bigeye tuna discard rate [72]. Cetacean bycatch was rare. There was one bycatch in the Atlantic Ocean in 2007 [79].	Review article. Indicates bycatch of cetaceans is not a big problem although Taiwan has many conservation measures in place. Birds and sharks are a bigger bycatch issue	Taiwan
ICCAT	2011	News Release 22nd regular meeting of ICCAT, 19 Nov 2011	Tuna, Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Billfish, Swordfish,	Not specified	Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea	Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea	Shark — NA	New management measures, Bycatch, mitigation	NA

ICES Advice	2010	EC request on cetacean bycatch Regulation 812/2004, Item 4	Not identified	static nets; pelagic trawls	EC waters	harbour porpoise; common, striped and bottlenose dolphins	Advice on the usefulness of acoustic devices. Appear useful for harbour porpoises but little evidence they are useful for anything else	European countries in the EC
ICES Advice	2010	EC request on cetacean bycatch Regulation 812/2004, Item 3	Many	focuses on static nets and pelagic trawls, the two fishing methods believed to have the greatest risk of cetacean bycatch.	EC waters	The ICES advice relates primarily to the commonest cetacean species in EU waters: harbour porpoise, common, striped and bottlenose dolphins. The harbor porpoise in Baltic and bottlenose dolphins in the Mediterranean are targeted as far exceeding the 1.7% target.	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) advice to the EC on bycatch of cetaceans. Advice on best mitigation of cetacean bycatch. Cease fishing; change gear; use pingers;seasonal changes. See report for specific recommendations and rationale; documents where data are lacking.	European countries in the EC

ICES c	2014	Bycatch of small cetaceans and other marine animals – Review of national reports under Council Regulation (EC) No. 812/2004 and other published documents	anchovy, sea bass, bream, monkfish, groundfish, mackerel	gillnet, demersal net, trammelnet, bottom otter trawl, midwater trawl, midwater pair trawl	Baltic Sea, Northeast Atlantic, Mediterranean	EU Waters	harbor porpoise, common dolphin, long-finned pilot whale, bottlenose dolphin, striped dolphin	Review of submitted national reports	Denmark, France, Ireland, Netherlands, UK, Italy, Portugal
ICES(a)	2010	1.5.1.2 Special request advice, May 2010; New information regarding small cetaceans, marine mammals, seabirds, and sensitive habitats and impact of fisheries	Herring, anchovy, sardines, monkfish, turbot, pollack, bass, albacore, sole, meagre, hake, cod, gadoids	gillnets, longline, trawls	Celtic Sea/Bay, Mediterranean and Black Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea, Adriatic, Channel and Celtic Sea, Biscay, Cantabrian Sea	UK, Italy, France, Spain, Denmark, Netherlands	Northern fulmars, black-legged kittiwakes, Small cetacean, Mediterranean monk seal, harbour porpoises, common dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, long finned pilot whales, striped dolphins, Saimaa ringed seal	Bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds	UK, Italy, France, Spain, Denmark, Netherlands
ICES(b)	2013	Request from EU concerning monitoring of bycatch of cetaceans and other protected species	various	gillnet	EU Waters	EU Waters	harbor porpoise and others	monitoring bycatch	European countries in the EC
ICES(d)	2015	Mitigating bycatch and depredation of marine mammals in longline fisheries						depredation; deterrance	European countries in the EC
ICES(e)	2015	Bycatch of small cetaceans and other marine animals – Review of national reports under Council Regulation (EC) No. 812/2004 and other published documents				Celtic and Irish Seas; North Sea; Kattegat and Belt Seas	38 cetaceans in 2013; other estimates 281 common dolphins in seine net fishery; 94 bottlenose dolphins in net fishery; 41 bottlenose dolphins in midwater trawl in Mediterranean. Also grey and harbour seals.	Review of reports by EU member states on bycatch of marine mammals; levels below unsustainable, but lack of reporting makes estimation difficult	UK, Poland, France, Portugal, Belgium, Spain

Int'l Bank for Reconstruction & Development	2014	Trade in Fishing Services: Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements. World Bank Report Number 92622-GLB. December 2014. Washington, D.C. 174 pages.	Tuna	Various	Global	Global		Case studies of financial access arrangements, bilaterals, joint ventures, partnerships	China, Pacific Island Nations, EU
IOTC	2007	Workshop on the depredation in the tuna longline fisheries in the Indian Ocean	Tuna	longline	Indian Ocean and EEZs of nations	High Seas and within EEZs of member nations	false killer whales, short-finned pilot whales, other cetaceans	Variable quality of data from nation reports; presentations on mitigation techniques	Australia, China, France, India, Japan, Kenya, Seychelles, South Africa, Russia, Spain, Sri Lanka
ISSF		ISSF GUIDEFOR non-entangling FADs	Skipjack tuna	purse-seine using fish aggregating devices (FADs)	Pacific	Pacific Ocean	silky and white-tip sharks and turtles are commonly caught in the vertical below-surface nets or in the nets that cover the rafts.	This document presents recommendations on FAD designs and selection of materials that can help reduce unwanted bycatch.	Ecuador, Spain
ISSF	2014	Multi-stakeholder collaboration to monitor and reduce bycatch	Tuna	purse seine		Global		PPT presentation MMC workshop	Panama, Ecuador, Spain, Ghana, Seychelles, Samoa, Majuro Pohnpei
IUCN	2015	Interview with Maurice Brownjon, Commercial Advisor to the parties of the Nauru Agreement. June 2, 2015 https://www.iucn.org/content/parties-nauru-agreement-pna-interview-maurice-brownjon	Tuna	Various	DWF in Pacific Island region	South Pacific		DWF fleet nations include US, EU, Taiwan, Korea, China, Japan, Philippines	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Iudicello, S. & Bricklemyer, E.C.	2017	Background memorandum on tuna RFMO measures for NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs. March 20, 2017.	Tuna	Various	Global				
IWC	2016	J. Cetacean Res. Manage. 17(Suppl.), 2016; (SC/66/)			Various	Global		Report on small cetaceans; new information on Bycatch initiative proposal	Australia, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, US
IWC	2003	J. Cetacean Res. Manage. 5(Suppl.), 2003; (SC/54/SM32)	cod	Gillnet	Danish sea	Denmark	Harbor porpoise	Harbor porpoise bycatch; Danish North Sea; bottom set gillnets; pingers.	Denmark
IWC	2016	Scientific Comm							Global
IWC	2016	Scientific Comm Tasks						Includes call for report on mitigation schemes	Global
IWC	2016	Report to Scientific Committee; Annex L						New Zealand Maui Dolphin; report on status; action plan including bycatch assessment	New Zealand
IWC	2016	Report of the Scientific Committee			South Korean waters	IWC/ASCOBANS	finless porpoise	Includes report on takes of small cetaceans	Korea
IWC	2004	Report of SubCommittee on Estimation of Bycatch and Other Human Induced Mortality. J. CETACEAN RES. MANAGE. 7 (SUPPL.)	Various	Gillnet, pound net, trawl, pot lines and gear	Global	Global	large and small cetaceans	Discussion of work needed to collect bycatch information including terminology, modeling, better data collection.	Japan, Korea

Jaaman, S., Lah-Anyi, Y., & Pierce, G.	2009	The magnitude and sustainability of marine mammal by-catch in fisheries in East Malaysia. <i>Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom</i> , 89(5), 907-920. doi:10.1017/S002531540800249X		Gillnet, mixed gear, trawl, longline	Sabah	Northern Malaysia	dugong	Use modeling to identify seagrass areas, identified as high risk for dugongs, to improve data collection	Malaysia
Jaiteh et al.	2014	Combining in-trawl video with observer coverage improves understanding of protected and vulnerable species by-catch in trawl fisheries	snapper and emperor species (<i>Lutjanus</i> spp. and <i>Lethrinus</i> spp.) and Rankin cod (<i>Epinephelus multinotatus</i>)	trawl fisheries		north-western Australia	Australian marine mammals, sawfish, turtles, sea snakes, sygnathids (seahorses, pipefish and sea dragons) and some sharks and rays NOTE in 44 observed trawls 3 dolphins were caught in the nets but two escaped through BRDs and one was landed.	Using video cameras in nets that had BRDs (by-catch reduction devices) plus monitors on board to record landings, it was determined that 33% of total by-catch escaped through BRDs but it was not clear whether the escapees were alive. Conclusion was that in a fishing season over 8000 endangered species are caught and die in Pilara trawl fisheries. Note scaling up, 300 dolphins would be predicted to be bycatch.	Australia

Kaschner, K.R. et al	2006	Mapping worldwide distributions of marine mammals using a Relative Environmental Suitability (RES) model. Marine Ecology Progress Series 316:285-310.	N/A	N/A	Global	off-shore sea mounts	115 marine mammals	Global map of biodiversity patterns that show co-occurrence of marine mammal species richness and off-shore seamounts	Global
Kiszka, J. et al	2008	Marine mammal bycatch in the Southwest Indian Ocean: Review and need for a comprehensive status assessment	various	Gillnets, beach seines, fishtraps, lines (coastal/local) but area may include DWF licenses for purse seines	Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Seychelles, Comoros, Mayotte, Madagascar, Reunion Island, Mauritius	Southwest Indian Ocean	varies by country/fishery but includes dolphins, whales, dugongs	bycatch, coastal fisheries	Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Seychelles, Comoros, Mayotte, Madagascar, Reunion Island, Mauritius
Komoroske, L.M. and R.L. Lewison	2015	Addressing fisheries bycatch in a changing world	Various	Various	Global	Global	Various	Review current state of global bycatch science, rate estimation; identify gaps; consider challenges	Global
Larsen, F	2002	Cited in Reeves et al; 1997 date of experiment; date of publication 2002	cod	bottom set gill-net fisheries		Danish North sea 55N30'-57N30' and 2E-6E	7000 harbor porpoises are caught in gill nets in the Danish North Sea Annually, as assessed in 1992. Pingers reduced this dramatically. Not clear what the current by-catch rate is or whether pingers are used routinely now. Alos not known if this is a sustainable loss.	Pingers were highly effective in deterring porpoise interaction with nets	Denmark
Leeney, R.H. et al	2015	Food, Pharmacy, Friend? Bycatch, Direct Take and Consumption of Dolphins in West Africa	various	gillnet	Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau coastal	West Afrcia	dolphins	bycatch in artisanal fisheries	Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia

Lewison, R.L. et al	2014	Global patterns of marine mammal, seabird, and sea turtle bycatch reveal tax-specific and cumulative megafauna hotspots	Various	Trawl, longline, gillnet	Northeast Pacific; southeast Pacific; eastern Tropical Pacific; northwest Atlantic/Caribbean ; northeast Atlantic; southwest Atlantic; eastern Atlantic; Mediterranean; western Indian Ocean; eastern Indian Ocean; northwest Pacific; southwest Pacific; southern Ocean/Antarctica.	Global	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	Cumulative effects; bycatch hotspots	Global
Lobao-Tello, Pablo Ricardo & Hucke-Gaete, Rodrigo & Torres-Florez, Juan	2013	First observations of operational interactions between bottom-trawling fisheries and South American sea lion, <i>Otaria flavescens</i> in south-central Chile. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK. 93. . 10.1017/S0025315412001282.	Industrial hake	Bottom trawl	Chile, Pacific coast, Area 87	South-central Chile	South American sea lion	Observations of fleet operations; 82 animals caught; 83% mortality during nocturnal trawls. Authors acknowledge not enough data. Note observations made in 2004 but published in 2012.	Chile
Lopez, D M et al	2012	Marine mammal bycatch in Spanish Mediterranean large pelagic longline fisheries, with a focus on Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	swordfish, bluefin, albacore	drift longline	Sub-area 37.1	Mediterranean	Risso's dolphin (among others)	bycatch in longline fisheries	Spain

M. Sepu' lveda et al.	2006	Operational interaction between South American sea lions <i>Otaria flavescens</i> and artisanal (small-scale) fishing in Chile: Results from interview surveys and on-board observations	various fish (see table 1 for complete list)	artisanal (small scale); mostly gill nets, long lines, hand lines	FAO Area 78	Chilean coast	South American dolphin	While fisherman claim a large number of interactions and loss of catch, observers found that there was actually modest interaction and no significant difference in catch from days with no interaction and days with interactions. Nevertheless fisherman were adamant that killing of the sea lions was the only solution.	Chile
Machado, R.	2015	Incidental catch of South American sea lion in a pair trawl off southern Bra	(hake? Fish target not noted)	Trawl	Off coast of Brazil	Brazil	Sea lion	Pinnipeds, <i>Otaria flavescens</i> , human impact, human-carnivore conflicts, fishery interactions.	Brazil
Mallory, T.G.	2014	Chinese Distant Water Fishing Activities. Appendix G. <i>in</i> Trade in Fishing Services: Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements. World Bank Report Number 92622-GLB. December 2014. Washington, D.C. 174 pages.	Tuna, squid	Longline, driftnet	Global	Global		Description of Chinese arrangements to provide for DWF	China
Marigo, J and B.dB. Giffoni	2010	Sightings and bycatch of small pelagic cetaceans, New information registered by volunteer fishermen off Sao Paulo, Brazil	sharks, billfish	driftnets, bottom nets	Western atlantic, Santos Sub-area 41.2.1	Brazil	dolphins	update prior bycatch information	Brazil

Marinao, CJ et al	2011	Fishery discards and incidental mortality of seabirds attending coastal shrimp trawlers at Isla Escondida, Patagonia, Argentina	Argentine Red Shrimp, Argentine Hake	Trawl	Isla Escondia fishing area	Argentina	Kelp Gull, Black-browed Albatross, Magellanic Penguins, Imperial Shag	seabird attendance and incidental mortality	Argentina
Matsuda, H. et al	2015	Beyond dichotomy in the protection and management of marine mammals in Japan	cetaceans	Various	Japanese coastal waters	Japanese EEZ	Steller sea lions, harbor seals, dugong and cetaceans	Examination of policy change over time related to marine mammals as target species, pest, natural resource, conservation. Adaptive management	Japan
McLellan et al.	2015	Longline hook testing in the mouths of pelagic odontocetes	Swordfish, tuna	Five hooks (Mustad-16/0, Mustad-18/0, Mustad J-9/0, Korean 16, and Korean 18) were tested on three species of odontocetes		Atlantic	short-finned pilot whales (Globicephala macrorhynchus), Risso's dolphins (Grampus griseus), and false killer whales (Pseudorca crassidens) most commonly interact with hooks in the Atlantic longline fisheries	Different hook shapes and sizes can reduce hooking of odontocetes	US
McPherson, G	2011	Acoustic methods to mitigate bycatch and depredation by marine mammals on commercial fishing operations in Australian waters: Fishermens options.	Various	Gillnets, trawl	Australian EEZ	Australia	humpback whales, dugongs, dolphins	Mitigation techniques	Australia

Mei et al.	2014	The Yangtze finless porpoise: On an accelerating path to extinction?	NA	NA		middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River	Population study of the finless porpoise; continued decline owing to degradation of environment and not just fishing	Baseline population levels are determined for the Yangtze finless dolphin for conservation purposes. Paper emphasizes that conservation efforts in China are hampered by almost no population studies of endangered species	China
Moir Clark et al	2010	Estimating the impact of depredation by killer whales and sperm whales on longline fishing for toothfish around South Georgia	Toothfish	demersal longline	Subarea 48.3	South Georgia EEZ	killer whales, sperm whales	Estimation of toothfish losses attributed to cetacean depredation	South Georgia
Moore and van der Hoop	2012	Review Article The Painful Side of Trap and Fixed Net Fisheries: Chronic Entanglement of Large Whales	entanglement of large cetaceans, especially whales	NA		North Atlantic	North Atlantic right whale	Summary of long-term trauma of large cetaceans when entangled in fishing gear. The authors point to the humanitarian issues that are ignored in these long-term deaths. Death by drowning, emaciation, exhaustion, infection.	US
Moore et al	2009	A review of marine mammal, sea turtle and seabird bycatch in USA fisheries and the role of policy in shaping management Marine Policy 33 (2009) 435–451	groundfish, halibut, hake	gillnet, trawl, longline	EEZ	Global	marine mammal, sea turtle, sea birds	bycatch	US

Moore, JE et al.	2013	Evaluating sustainability of fisheries bycatch mortality for marine megafauna: a review of conservation reference points for data-limited populations	Various	All gears	Global	Review article on how to quantify reference points for fisheries management related to mortality protected species	PBR as means to incorporate risk management into estimates	Quantifying the impacts of fishing on non-target species in order to change fishing practices; what are the limit reference points below which a species will decline. References MMPA PBR.	US
Morizur et al.	1999	Incidental catches of marine-mammals in pelagic trawl fisheries of the northeast Atlantic	anchovy, hake, tuna, black bream, sea bass, labrax, pilchard, mackerel, herring, horse mackerel	trawl	Northeast Atlantic	Bay of Biscay (43°36/N, 1°44/), north to southwest Ireland and in the western approaches to the English Channel(4 °/N, 1 °1/)	Total bycatch in this study of 374 tows in 377 days of fishing: 12 common dolphins, five white-sided dolphins, and four grey seals	Very few marine mammals were caught in this study but given the size of the european fleet the number caught may be significant	France, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom
MRAG, Americas	2009	Synthesis: International bycatch. Report to NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs	Various	Various	Global	Global		Analysis and mapping of fisheries interactions with protected living marine resources	Global

Mustika, PL, FS Purnomo, S Northridge	2014	A pilot study to identify the extent of small cetacean bycatch in Indonesia using fisher interview and stranding data as proxies	Tuna, shrimp, reef fish	Gillnets, shrimp nets, purse seines, drift nets, hook and line (handline and long line)Paloh: gillnets Adonara: purse seines	Coastal: Paloh (West Kalimantan) and at Adonara (East Nusa Tenggara)	Indonesia	Finless porpoises (Neophocaena phocaenoides - Vulnerable) and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins (Sousa chinensis – Near Threatened) are often accidentally caught in Paloh (West Kalimantan), whereas spinner dolphins (Stenella longirostris) and bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops sp.) are most often accidentally caught in Adonara BUT fisherman report that over their fishing lifetimes they have only caught 1.2-2.6 dolphin	Artisanal fishery bycatch	Indonesia
NEFC, SEFC	2010	A Comprehensive Assessment of Marine Mammal, Marine Turtle, and Seabird Abundance and Spatial Distribution in US Waters of the western North Atlantic Ocean	N/A	N/A	US EEZ	US waters North Atlantic	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	Marine mammal distribution	US
Nelson, ML	1997	INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SEALS AND ATLANTIC SALMON: Masters thesis AQUACULTURE IN MAINE	Atlantic salmon	aquaculture		Gulf of Maine	harbor seals	Harbor seal predation of salmon pens causes significant loss of fish in Maine. Escape of genetically different slamon is considered a major ecological problem. The thesis discovered that the predation is reduced if faciilities are built as far as possible from seal haulouts.	US (Maine)

NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center	2008	Submission of 2005-2007 U.S. Fishery Statistics for the Western and Central Pacific Ocean to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	Yellow fin and bigeye Tuna, Billfish, dolphin fish, albacore, blue and striped marlin, swordfish	Troll, handline, longline, pole-and-line	American Samoa, Hawaii, and California Fleets	Western and Central Pacific Ocean	Risso's dolphins, false killer whales	Annual Fishery Statistics, Bycatch	US
NMFS(a)	2008	Report of the U.S. Longline Bycatch Reduction Assessment and Planning Workshop. U.S. Dep. Commerce, NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-OPR- 41, 42 p.	Tuna, Shark, Swordfish, Halibut, Sablefish	Longline	US EEZ	Atlantic, Alaska, Western Pacific	Orca whales, false killer whales, melon-headedwhales, pygmy killer whales, longfin or shortfin pilot whales, Risso's dolphins.	Mitigation, Gear, Best Practices	US
NMFS(b)	2011	U.S. National Bycatch Reduction Engineering	Various	Various	US EEZ	Global	Various	Mitigation, Engineering, US Gear	US
NMFS c	2011	High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act; Identification and Certification Procedures To Address Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities and Bycatch of Protected Living Marine Resources. ACTION: Final rule.Federal Register /Vol. 76, No. 8 /Wednesday, January 12, 2011 /Rules and Regulations	Various	Various	High Seas	High Seas, shared LMRs	PLMR	Identify nations with PLMR bycatch (seabirds); import restrictions possible	Global

NMFS(d)	2011	US National Bycatch Report: [W. A. Karp, L. Desfosse, S. G. Brooke, Editors]. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-F/SPO-117C, 508 p.	See Appendix E list of fisheries evaluated for bycatch	"Key" fisheries identified by risk assessment/probability of bycatch	US EEZ	All US regions	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	Bycatch	US
NOAA	2015	Biennial report to Congress: Improving international fisheries management		Various	Various	Global	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	IUU and PLMR fisheries	Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Portugal
NOAA	2013	Biennial report to Congress: Improving international fisheries management		Various	Various	Global	Protected species: turtles, birds, marine mammals, sharks	IUU and PLMR fisheries	Colombia, Ecuador, Italy, Panama, Portugal, Venezuela
NOAA	2011	Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Report for Atlantic Highly Migratory Species	Tu, Sw, Sh	PLL/BLL, purse seine, harpoon	US EEZ	Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico	dolphins, pilot and sperm whales	Bycatch	US
NOAA	2011	Pacific Islands Regional Office. Regulation Summary, Hawai'i Pelagic Longline Fishery	tuna, swordfish,	Longline	Hawaii waters	Pacific Ocean	dolphins, whales	Mitigation, predation deterrence	US
Northridge S, A Kingston, A Mackay, M Lonergan	2011	Bycatch of vulnerable species: understanding the process and mitigating the Impacts. Final report to Defra Marine and Fisheries Science Unit.	sea bass, groundfish, monkfish, herring, hake	Pair trawl, drift net, trammel net, and gillnet	ICES Subareas IV, VI, VII, VIII	Atlantic/EU	porpoises, common dolphins, seals	Trawl fisheries, cetacean bycatch, pingers.	UK

NWFSC	2008	Report on the Bycatch of Marine Mammals and Seabirds by the US West Coast Groundfish Fleet Northwest Fisheries Science Center At-sea Hake Observer Program West Coast Groundfish Observer Program 2008	See Table 2 (Pg. 13-14): Hake, Groundfish, Sablefish, Halibut	Trawl, longline, pot, hook and line gear	U.S. West Coast	U.S. West Coast	sea lions, brown pelican, marine mammals, northern elephant seal, california sea lion, stellar sea lion, harbor seal	Bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds	US
Palacios et al	2012	Cetacean distribution and relative abundance in Colombia's Pacific EEZ from survey cruises and platforms of opportunity	N/A (Study to determine cetacean distribution and abundance used platforms of opportunity including sport fishing vessels, but no commercial fishing vessels)	N/A	Colombian Pacific EEZ	Continental shelf; contiguous slope; Malpelo Ridge; area between Golfo de Cupica and Panama border.	19 species	Abundance and distribution study; no reference to bycatch.	Colombia

Peltier, H, Authier M, Deaville R, Dabin W, Jepson P, van Canneyt O, Daniel P, Ridoux V	2016	Small cetacean bycatch as estimated from stranding schemes: The common dolphin case in the northeast Atlantic	Sea bass, albacore	Pelagic trawls, bottom-set gillnets, driftnets, midwater trawls	Western Channel, Bay of Biscay bordering France and Great Britain	Northeast Atlantic; Bay of Biscay and Celtic Sea	Estimates for common dolphins approximately 550/year under observer programs; approximately 3600-4700/year using stranding data	Compare estimates provided by observer programs in France and UK, stranding reports, responding to EC 812/2004 regulation on bycatch monitoring. Diverging estimates between observer programs and stranding interpretation can set very different management consequences: observer programs suggest a sustainable situation for common dolphins, whereas estimates based on strandings highlight a very worrying and unsustainable process. Predict reduction mm's thru bycatch, intentional killing to reduce predation; use as meat	France, UK
Perry, S. et al	2001	Predation and competition; the impact of fisheries on marine mammal populations over the next 100 years	Various	Various	Global	Global	Various		NA
Prajith et al	2014	Dolphin Wall Net (DWN) An innovative management measure devised by ring seine fishermen of Kerala-India to reducing or eliminating marine mammalefishery interactions	oil sardine (54%), mackerel (13%), carangids (9%), anchovies (6%), tunas (5%), ribbonfish (4%), seer fishes and lesser sardines (2% each).	ring seines (minipurse seines)		Kerala Coast of India	dolphins (species not specified)	local fisherman have developed a wall net to prevent attack and capture of dolphins	India

Pramod et al.	2014	Estimates of illegal and unreported fish in seafood imports to the USA	tuna, crab, pollock and cod are the most consumed wild-caught seafood products. In 2011 roughly 90% of seafood consumed in the United States was imported, The majority of these wild-caught imports to the USA are from 10 countries	Various	Global	Global	Russian pollock and salmon fisheries are known for poor compliance in reporting cetacean by-catch. Most of Chinese imports are caught by Russian fleets.	Summarizes unintended financing of illegal fishing. Illegal catches are estimated to be 20-30% by weight of all catches by weight. This paper focuses on how fish enter the US market.	Global. China, Thailand, Indonesia, Ecuador, Canada, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, Mexico, and Chile.
Proctor, CH et al	2003	A review of Indonesia's Indian Ocean Tuna Fisheries ACIAR Project FIS/2001/079 December 2003	Skipjack tuna, bluefin tuna, frigate tuna, yellowfin tuna, Tuna, shark, billfish	longline, troll-line, purse seine, drift gillnet	EEZ-Indian Ocean, Australia and Indonesia waters	Indian Ocean	Not specified	review of fisheries, monitoring	Indonesia
Read & Halpin	2010	Predictive Spatial Analysis of Marine Mammal Habitats	N/A	N/A	21, 31	North Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico	Baleen whales, humpback whale, right whale, beaked whales, sperm whale, pygmy and dwarf sperm whales, killer whales, pilot whales, Lags, common dolphins, striped dolphin, pantropical spotted dolphin, spotted dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, and harbor porpoise	marine mammal habitat use	US
Read, A.J. et al	2006	Bycatch of marine mammals in U.S. and global fisheries	Various	Gillnet, trawl, other	Global	U.S.; Global	Cetaceans, pinnipeds	Bycatch; critical conservation problems	Global

Reeves, R.R. et al(a)	2004	Global priorities for reduction of cetacean bycatch	Various	Of the 23 fisheries named as priorities, 10 were pelagic or large-scale driftnet fisheries, 9 were coastal and bottom-set gillnet fisheries	Baltic and Black Seas, North Pacific, Mediterranean, Russian EEZ, Japanese EEZ, Gulf of Tonkin, Bay of Bengal	Global	Multiple	cetacean bycatch issue not being addressed; priorities based on problem fisheries or countries	Nations appearing in priority list: China, Russia(far east), Taiwan, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Australia, Philippines, Indonesia, Zanzibar, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka
Reeves, R.R. et al(b)	2013	Marine mammal bycatch in gillnet and other entangling net fisheries, 1990 to 2011	Various	Gillnets	Global	Global	Odontocetes, Mysticetes, Pinnipeds, Sirenians, Mustelids	bycatch in gillnets analyzed by overlay of species distribution (high diversity CMS species) and gillnet fisheries.	Global. 92 nations documented to have at least one confirmed gillnet bycatch: most affected EEZs for cetaceans China, Russia Pacific, India, Myanmar, Vietnam; for seals, Chile and Norway
Scheidat M., A. Gilles, K.H. Kock, and U. Seibert.	2008	Harbour porpoise Phocoena phocoena abundance in the southwestern Baltic Sea. Endangered Species Research 5: 215-223.	??	Gillnet?	Germany, Denmark	Baltic Sea	harbor porpoise	Abundance, bycatch threat, inferred from strandings	Germany, Denmark.
Seafish	2017	Japanese Flying Squid	Flying squid	Jigging	Japanese, Korean and Chinese waters	Japanese, Korean and Chinese waters	None	Claim no bycatch	Japan, Korea, China
SEAMAM III (NOTE: also cited as Reeves, R. (2013) to designate keynote address	2015	Report of the Third Southeast Asian Marine Mammal Symposium (SEAMAM III). 2015. UNEP / CMS Secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 643 pages. CMS Technical Series No. 32	Various	Various	Southeast Asia	Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean	Dugongs, odontocetes, mysticetes, pinnipeds	Workshop on bycatch; country reports; species status. Keynote on bycatch as continuing and worsening	Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Chinese waters, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Seco Pon et al.	2013	Seabird and marine-mammal attendance and by-catch in semi-industrial trawl fisheries in near-shore waters of northern Argentina	silverside, prawnshrimp	mid-water paired trawl net (silverside target species) and bottom otter paired trawl net ('prawn-shrimp' as target species)	Area 41	near-shore waters off the Mar del Plata Harbor, in south-eastern Buenos Aires Province, Argentina	in this region only the South American sea lion was observed. No effects on sea lions were noted. However Magellanic penguins were often found in the nets.	top marine predators are not affected by fishing gear in northern Argentina	Argentina
Soffker et al.	2015	The Impact of Predation by Marine Mammals on Patagonian Toothfish Longline Fisheries	Patagonian toothfish	autoline system and Spanish long line	South Georgia	South Atlantic around South Georgia	Antarctic fur seals (<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>), sperm whales (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>), and orcas (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) frequently feed on fish hooked on longlines around South Georgia. A third of longlines encounter sperm whales, but loss of catch due to sperm whales is insignificant when compared to that due to orcas, which interact with only 5% of longlines but can take more than half of the catch in some cases.	In the case of the South Georgia orcas, the fishery and the orcas interact intensely over a short period of time in a restricted area; therefore, avoiding high-risk areas and times is likely to reduce depredation at least in the short term	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
Song, K-J	2014	Status of marine mammals in Korea					The only five stocks examined were: Minke whale Finless porpoise Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin Western gray whale Spotted seal (not at risk) The rest are at risk because of by catch and habitat degradation	Summary of abundance nad mortality of five marine stocks; statistics shows clear anthropogenic effect on marine mammals using PBR statistical approach	Korea

Stickney, RR & JP McVey, eds.	2002	Marine Mammals and Aquaculture: Conflicts and Potential Resolutions; Wursig & Gailey Chapter in Responsible marine aquaculture	Aquaculture	aquaculture	Southern Australia; Marlborough Sounds, NZ; Vancouver Is, BC	various	mostly pinnipeds but sometimes toothes cetaceans prey on facilities. Shell fish aquaculture can affect dolphin habitat	Extensive raising of shellfish and intensive raising of fin fish cause damage to the environment in which marine mammals, especially pinnipeds, live or cause entaglement in gear. Before new facilities are built government needs to study whether the site is feasible.	Australia, New Zealand, Canada
Straley et al.	2014	Depredating sperm whales in the Gulf of Alaska: local habitat use and long distance movements across putative population boundaries	sable fish	long-line fishing		Gulf of Alaska	sperm whale depredation No mention of whales being killed in this fishery.	10 whales were tagged and their movements monitored for a year. Movements were highly variable, although most stayed along the slope. The goal is to determine whale hot spots so that fisherman can avoid them to prevent depredation	US (Alaska)
Taguchi, M et al	2010	Seasonal distribution of harbour porpoise in Japanese waters inferred from stranding and bycatch records	Target species not identified	Set nets, gillnets	coast of Honshu, Hokkaido	Japanese EEZ	harbor porpoise	Use of stranding and bycatch records to investigate spatial and seasonal distribution of harbor porpoise	Japan
Teh, Louise SL	2015	Contextualising the coupled socio-ecological conditions of marine magafauna bycatch	crab, shrimp, finfish	Gillnets, trawl nets, seines	Coastal areas of Thailand Andaman Coast, Gulf of Thailand and Sabah, Malaysia	Thailand, Malaysia	dugongs, Irawaddy dolphin, Asian bottlenose; finless porpoise, Indo-Pacific humpback	Small scale fisheries; governance; bycatch;	Thailand, Malaysia

The Council of the European Union	2004	COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 812/2004 of 26 April 2004; laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98	Groundfish, hake, pelagics	static nets; pelagic trawls	Celtic and Irish Seas, North Sea, Kattegat and Belt Seas	EC waters	harbor porpoises, dolphins, grey seals observed; dolphins, harbor porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, harbor seal, grey seal strandings; dolphins, pilot whales; unidentified cetaceans reported in fisherman interviews	Regulations established by the EC to prevent cetacean by catch. Noteable: STOP all driftnets in the Baltic and required use of pingers in many locations and establishment of observer programs Note this is the mother of all regulations and establishes goals for all EC countries; 16 member countries affected by monitoring requirement, which is based on vessel size; annual reporting inconsistent.	Ireland, Italy, UK, Poland, France, Spain
Thompson, F.N. et al	2013	Marine mammal bycatch in New Zealand trawl fisheries, 1995–96 to 2010–11	Mackerel, blue whiting, ling, squid, hoki, hake	Trawl, surface longline, bottom longline	West Coast South Island, Bounty Islands, Cook Strait, Stewart Snares, East Coast South Island, Campbell Island, Puysegur, Subantarctic islands, West Coast North Island, Auckland Islands	New Zealand EEZ	Common dolphin, fur seal, sea lion	Report on bycatch; Fisheries Act requires measures to "avoid, remedy or mitigate" interactions; review reports observed and modeled data	New Zealand
Tint Tun	2006	Preliminary assessment of cetacean catches in coastal waters near Myeik and Dawei in Southeastern Myanmar	Various	Driftnet, shrimp net, pomfret net, purse seines, longline, bottom trawl.	Sub-area 57.1	South coastal areas Myanmar, Bay of Bengal	Dolphins, porpoises	bycatch and directed catch in artisanal fisheries	Myanmar

Tixier et al.	2010	Interactions of Patagonian toothfish fisheries with killer and sperm whales in the Crozet islands Exclusive Economic Zone: an assessment	toothfish	demersal longline	Crozet EEZ		killer whales, sperm whales	Estimation of toothfish losses attributed to cetacean depredation	Crozet Islands
Tixier et al.	2015	Mitigating killer whale depredation on demersal longline fisheries by changing fishing practices	Patagonian toothfish	long line	Crozet EEZ	Crozet Island subantarctic in the Indian Ocean	killer whales were the only species looked at if other marine mammals were involved in depredation	a study that looked at positive and neagtive effects on depredation of Patagonian toothfish depredation by killer whales	French sub-Antarctic
Tonay, Ayaka Amaha Öztürk	2012	Historical records of cetacean fishery in the Turkish seas	directed fishery on cetaceans	surrounding nets	Turkey EEZ	Turkey	(bottlenose dolphin, common dolphin and harbour porpoise)	History of Turkish cetacean catches until 1983, when the practice was banned. The practice clearly reduced cetacean levels drastically but the authors could not determine what previous populations might have been or whether after the ban, cetaceans have recovered.	Turkey
Tudela, S	2000	An analysis of the major threats of fishing gear and practices to biodiversity and marine habitats for: FAO Fisheries Department		drift nets, static nets, pelagic trawls		Mediterranean	striped and common dolphin; fin whale; harbour porpoise nearly extinct in the Mediterranean but still in the Black Sea.	strategic action plans to limit the impact of fishing activities on biological diversity in the Mediterranean under the Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity (SAP Biodiversity)	NA

University of Oregon	2017	International Environmental Agreements (IEA) Database Project (c) Ronald B. Mitchell and the IEA Database Project, 2002-2016. University of Oregon. Accessed 17 July 2017.	Tuna	longline, troll	DWF	Pacific Ocean		Data base of international, bilateral agreements	Canada, Japan
Van der Elst RP and Everett BI, eds	2015	Offshore fisheries of the Southwest Indian Ocean: their status and the impact on vulnerable species. Oceanographic Research Institute, Special Publication, 10. 448pp.	Tuna	Longline, purse seine, pole and line, handline	Southwest Indian Ocean	Southwest Indian Ocean		Bycatch, in coastal and oceanic fisheries, directed harvest, depredation, mitigation	South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, union of the Comoros, Mayotte, Madagascar, Seychelles, La Reunion, Mauritius
Wade, J & JMR Curtis	2015	A review of Canadian data source and catch records for squid (spp) in the Northeast Pacific Ocean	Opal, red, nail and neon flying squid	Driftnet	North Pacific waters of US, Canada, high seas	North Pacific waters of US, Canada, high seas	Sea lions, fur seals, porpoise, killer whale	Specific studies abstracted that have observer reports of marine mammal bycatch. This fishery ended in the early 1990s, but serves as baseline for large scale squid driftnet	Japan

Wang et al.	2014	Strandings, bycatches and injuries of aquatic mammals in China, 2000–2006, as reviewed from official documents: A compelling argument for a nationwide strandings programme	Not specified; only focused on strandings and bycatch of marine mammals	Various but not specified	River and marine fisheries	eight coastal provinces and four provinces through which the Yangtze River flows; Yellow Sea, East China Sea; South China Sea; Yangtze River	Finless porpoises (<i>Neophocaena spp.</i>), spotted seal (<i>Phoca largha</i>) and bottlenose dolphins (<i>Tursiops spp.</i>) were the most common species in all three categories, in total comprising 59.8% of strandings, 97.0% of bycatches and 86.7% of injuries.	Serious difficulties were encountered in overall data interpretation and between-provinces comparability, mainly due to a lack of quantified observer effort and variable expertise levels. Hence the establishment of a coordinated nationwide network is recommended	China
Watson, R.C. et al	2006	Fishing gear associated with global marine catches. Fisheries Research 79:97–102.	Various	Various	Global	Global	Various	Data base of gear by fishing nations, by major fishing countries, landings by gear type, changes in gear use over time. Maps gear use and marine mammal distributions.	Global
Waugh et al	2011	Report to the Convention on Migratory Species Assessment of Bycatch in Gill Net Fisheries 30 September 2011	Various	set net, gillnet, driftnet, trammel net fishing	EEZ, The Red Sea, Persian Gulf to Arabian Gulf, New Zealand, Tasman Sea, and Aegean Sea	West Coast-South America, west coast-Africa, Cape of Good Hope to Alegria	Finless porpoise, irrawaddy dolphin, dugong, North Pacific right whale, Atlantic hump-backed dolphin, Northern right whale, bottlenose dolphin, heaviside's dolphin, fin whale, sei whale, Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin, blue whale, Burmeister porpoise, Baird's beaked whale, Omura whale, Mediterranean monk seal, marine otter, southern river otter	bycatch in gillnets	Myanmar, Vietnam, Peru, India, Russia (Pacific), Chile, South Africa, China Namibia, Greece, Galapagos, Bangladesh, Japan (main islands), Indonesia, Norway, Mauritania, United Kingdom, Algeria, Morocco. (EEZs of top 20 nations in which greatest exposure to fishing risk occurs for CMS listed species/IUCN ranking)

Werner et al.	2015	Mitigating bycatch and depredation of marine mammals in longline fisheries	Tuna, Shark, Swordfish, Halibut, Sablefish, other	demersal and pelagic longline	Global	South Pacific, Indian Ocean, North Pacific, Atlantic	For marine mammals, longline bycatch is a threat to several species and populations including false killer whales (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>) in the insular Hawaiian Islands, and Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>) and pilot whales (<i>Globicephala</i> spp.) in the Northwest Atlantic. But mostly it is not a threat for more cetaceans compared with other types of fishing gear. See table I for complete listing of interacting species	review of longline fisheries and methods to mitigate bycatch and depredation of marine mammals	Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan, Peru, Chile, Micronesia, Samoa, Cook Islands, Ross Sea, Madagascar, Reunion, US, Portugal, Spain, Canada, Brazil
Wiedenfeld, Iudicello et al	2012	Analyses of Seabird Bycatch in fisheries selling seafood in the U.S. Market	Squid fisheries, toothfish fisheries Japanese DWF	Drift nets and longlines	Eastern North Pacific; Patagonia	Japanese, Russian, Chinese EEZs		Report deals with seabirds, but marine mammal bycatch occurs on gear in these areas	Japan
World Bank	2014	Trade in Fishing Services; Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements	various	various	selected case studies	global	discusses only fish bycatch	options for use of bycatch in trade	NA
Yong-Rock An	2010	Republic of Korea. Progress report on cetacean research, Cetacean Research Institute, National Fisheries Research and Development					Various	Summary report to IWC Scientific Committee	Republic of Korea
Young, N	2014	Using the U.S. Market to Reduce Marine Mammal Bycatch	Various	Various	Global fisheries that export to US	Global	Various	Marine Mammal Commission Annual meeting; PPT: using MSRA and MMPA to affect seafood imports that interact with marine mammals	Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, Vietnam

Zeeberg, JJ, Corten A, deGraaf, E	2006	Bycatch and release of pelagic megafauna in industrial trawler fisheries off Northwest Africa	Sardinella, sardine, horse mackerel	Pelagic freezer trawlers	Mauritanian EEZ	Northwest Africa	Dolphins, pilot whales	DWF fleet bycatch off Mauritania, no mitigation requirements	Mauritania
Zerbini, A.N.	1998	A note on cetacean bycatch in pelagic driftnetting off southern Brazil	sharks, billfish	pelagic driftnet	Western atlantic, Santos Sub-area 41.2.1	Brazil	humpback whales, sperm whales, dwarf sperm whales, long-finned pilot whales, common dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, Atlantic spotted dolphins, spinner dolphins, Clymene dolphins, striped dolphins	pelagic driftnets, unobserved fishing	Brazil
Zydalis, R et al	2011	Dynamic habitat models: using telemetry data to project fisheries bycatch	Tuna, swordfish	Hawai'i longline	North Pacific, Hawai'i	North Pacific	Albatross	Predict occurrence of protected species in fishing areas using telemetry data; may project interactions; potential tool for mitigation; spatial/temporal overlap fisheries and protected species	U.S.