



















Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) Species in Areas of Walleye Pollock Fishery in the Russian Far Eastern Fisheries Region


1. Marine mammals

Item No.	Name of species	Status of habitation in Russian Far Eastern seas	Protection status*
1	Polar bear (Siberian subspecies) <i>Ursus maritimus marinus</i> Pallas, 1776  <small>(Photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polar_bear)</small>	<p>This subspecies' key breeding areas are Wrangel Island and Herald Island. Bears regularly travel on landfast ice and drifting floes from the Chukchi Sea to the Bering Sea. Carried by cold Anadyr and Kamchatka currents, floating ice together with polar bears drift along the eastern coast of Kamchatka to northern Kuril Islands. More frequently, these animals are observed at sea and on land north of Karaginsky Bay.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LR/cd), RB RF (5), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR Polar bear hunting has been prohibited all over the Russian Arctic since 1957.</p>
2	Sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)  <small>(Photo: https://svetafonseca.livejournal.com)</small>	<p>Near Russia's Asian coast, sea otter lives in Kamchatka Peninsula from Cape Sivuchiy on its western coast to Cape Africa on its eastern coast and in Kuril Islands and Commander Islands.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (EN), RB RF (5), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR</p>
3	Steller's sea lion <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> (Schreber, 1776)  <small>(Photo: http://www.nhm.org/site/explore-exhibits/permanent-exhibits/north-american-mammals/stellar-sea-lion)</small>	<p>In Russian waters, this sea lion is distributed from the Bering Strait to Japan. It is observed year-round (4–9 near Kamchatka and Commander Islands. Its distribution noticeably varies on a seasonal basis. In winter, sea lions live both in coastal waters and at ice edge and also stay in the high seas in pollock and herring fishery areas.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (NT), RB RF (2), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB MR, RB SR, RB KhR, RB PR</p>
4	Common seal (Kuril subspecies — Western Pacific harbor seal) <i>Phoca vitulina stejnegeri</i> J. Allen, 1902  <small>(Photo: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurilenseehund)</small>	<p>Near Russia's Asian coast, this seal lives in Kamchatka Peninsula from Cape Sivuchiy on its western coast to Bolshaya Chazhma R. mouth on its eastern coast, and on the coast of Kuril and Commander Islands. Occasional individuals may travel 100 km and more north of the above said boundaries in Kamchatka.</p>	<p>RB RF (3), RB NFE RF, RB KR, RB SR</p>

5	<p>Risso's dolphin <i>Grampus griseus</i> (Cuvier, 1812)</p>  <p>(Photo: http://www.flickrriver.com/search/Grampus+griseus/interesting/)</p>	<p>In the Pacific, it lives in the waters of China, Japan and California. In the Far East, it is distributed from the Sea of Japan to Commander Islands including the Pacific coast of Kamchatka.</p>	<p>RB RF (4), RB KR, RB PR</p>
6	<p>Harbor porpoise (North Pacific subspecies) <i>Phocoena phocoena vomerina</i> Gill, 1865</p>  <p>(Photo: http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/harbor-porpoise/)</p>	<p>In Far Eastern waters, this porpoise lives in the coastal strip from the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk to the Chukchi Sea. Off Kamchatka and Commander Islands, it is observed virtually everywhere.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LC), RB RF (4), RB ChAD, RB KR, RB KhR, RB PR</p>
7	<p>Narwhal <i>Monodon monoceros</i> Linnaeus, 1758</p>  <p>(Photo: http://a-dinosaur-a-day.com/post/135006696625/monodon-monoceros-narwhal)</p>	<p>It is distributed in circumpolar areas and lives in the Arctic Ocean and Arctic seas. In winter, narwhals sometimes travel out of the Arctic. The southernmost areas where they were registered in the Bering Sea are Bering Island and East Kamchatka – southern part of Karaginsky Bay.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (NT), RB RF (3), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR</p>
8	<p>Cuvier's beaked whale <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> Cuvier, 1823</p>  <p>(Photo: http://zveridikie.ru/kluvoryl.html)</p>	<p>This whale is widely distributed in the World Ocean except high latitudes but its numbers are small everywhere. In Far Eastern seas – the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea – beaked whale is more frequently observed off East Kamchatka and particularly often in vicinity of Commander Islands.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LC), RB RF (3), RB NFE RF, RB KR, RB PR</p>
9	<p>Stejneger's beaked whale <i>Mesoplodon stejnegeri</i> True, 1885</p>	<p>Only four cases of stranded Stejneger's beaked whales in Bering Island are known. Possibly, it can be observed off Kamchatka, Kuril Islands and in the Sea of Japan.</p>	<p>RL IUCN-96, RB RF (4), RB NFE RF, RB KR</p>

	 <p>(Photo: http://www.sevin.ru/redbook/content/414spbig.html)</p>		
10	<p>Gray whale <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> Lilljeborg, 1861</p>  <p>(Photo: http://meddic.jp/Eschrichtius)</p>	<p>Gray whales live in the northern half of the Pacific Ocean only, from the Chukchi Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk to the coast of Japan, North Korea and Mexico. Its Chukotka-California stock spends winter in Mexican and Californian waters and feeds in the Chukchi Sea and the Bering Sea in summer. Its Okhotsk-Korean feeding grouping spends winter in Japanese waters and off Korean Peninsula and feeds in the Sea of Okhotsk. Its key feeding areas in the Sea of Okhotsk are coastal waters off Northeast coast of Sakhalin Island.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LC), RB RF (5), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB KhR, RB PR Gray whale commercial hunting has been prohibited by the International Whaling Commission since 1946.</p>
11	<p>Bowhead whale or Greenland right whale <i>Balaena mysticetus</i> Linnaeus, 1758</p>  <p>(Photo: http://dinoanimals.com/animals/largest-biggest-heaviest-whales-top-10/)</p>	<p>Bowhead whales belonging to two stocks – the Bering-Chukchi and the Sea of Okhotsk stocks – live near Kamchatka shores. The Bering-Chukchi stock spends winter in the Bering Sea staying along northeastern shores of Kamchatka and Chukotka. As ice melts, whales migrate to the Chukchi Sea. In the Sea of Okhotsk, bowhead whales stay during summer in the area ranging from West Kamchatka coast to Sakhalin Island in the south.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LC), RB RF (3), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB MR, RB KhR, RB PR Bowhead whale commercial hunting was initially prohibited by the International Whaling Convention in 1935. This ban was confirmed by a resolution of the International Whaling Commission in 1946.</p>
12	<p>North Pacific right whale <i>Eubalaena glacialis japonica</i> Lacepede, 1818</p>  <p>(Photo: http://www.sevin.ru/redbook/content/417spbig.html)</p>	<p>It lives in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean including the southern part of the Bering Sea (to the south of Olyutorsky Bay), the Sea of Okhotsk and farther south till 20–30° N. In summer, this whale stays in its feeding areas in the Sea of Okhotsk, off Kuril and Commander Islands, and in winter it travels to the southern part of its geographic range.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (EN), RB RF (1), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB MR, RB SR, RB KhR, RB PR Hunting was fully prohibited in 1946.</p>
13	<p>Humpback whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Borowski, 1781)</p>	<p>It populates the World Ocean from tropics to Arctic seas but its</p>	<p>RL IUCN (LC), RB RF (1), RB</p>

	 <p>(Photo: http://seamap.env.duke.edu/seamap3.0/serdp/content/definition_duke.php)</p>	<p>abundance is very low everywhere. In the northern part of the Pacific Ocean, one stock (American) migrates from the Chukchi Sea to Lower California and Mexico and the another one (Asian) migrates from Olyutorsky Bay to Hawaii and Taiwan.</p>	<p>NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB KhR, RB PR Since 1966, this whale has been protected by international environmental laws; hunting for this whale is prohibited.</p>
14	<p>Fin whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus physalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</p>  <p>(Photo: http://seamap.env.duke.edu/seamap3.0/serdp/content/definition_duke.php)</p>	<p>Its Asian stock is distributed from the Chukchi Sea to Taiwan Island. From its wintering areas in southern seas, fin whale migrates to its summer feeding areas in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea. In summer, it stays along Kamchatka's western and eastern coast and off Commander Islands.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (EN), RB RF (2), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB KhR, RB PR Since 1946, this whale has been protected by international environmental laws. Hunting for this whale is prohibited.</p>
15	<p>Sei whale <i>Balaenoptera borealis borealis</i> Lesson, 1828</p>  <p>(Photo: http://namu-the-orca.deviantart.com/art/Sei-whale-Balaenoptera-borealis-530285896)</p>	<p>This whale is distributed along the Asian continent from Chukotka to Taiwan Island. Its occurrence is lower off Kamchatka and Commander Islands than in other parts of its geographic range.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (EN), RB RF (3), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB MR, RB KhR, RB PR Hunting for sei whale was prohibited in all areas in 1986.</p>
16	<p>Blue whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus musculus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</p>  <p>(Photo: http://seamap.env.duke.edu/seamap3.0/serdp/content/definition_duke.php)</p>	<p>In the western part of the North Pacific, blue whale is distributed south of the Bering Sea to Taiwan Island (1). It spends winter in waters off Southeast Japan and of North Korea but seldom appears in the Sea of Japan (2). In spring, it migrates along Kuril Islands and eastern shores of Kamchatka to the Olyutorsky Bay (1). In earlier times, it migrated up to the Chukchi Sea.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (EN), RB RF (1), RB NFE RF, RB ChAD, RB KR, RB KhR Hunting for blue whale was prohibited in all areas in 1955.</p>
17	<p>Sperm whale <i>Physeter catodon (macrocephalus)</i> Linnaeus, 1758</p>  <p>(Photo: http://seamap.env.duke.edu/seamap3.0/serdp/content/definition_duke.php)</p>	<p>Its geographic range is normally limited by areas of abrupt drops of depth combined with cyclonic currents where warm and cold waters mix together.</p>	<p>RL IUCN (VU), RB ChAD, RB PR Commercial hunting for sperm whale stopped in 1979.</p>
18	<p>Baird's beaked whale <i>Berardius bairdi</i> Stejneger, 1883</p>  <p>(Photo: http://marinebio.org/species.asp?id=289)</p>	<p>This whale is observed in the central part of the Sea of Okhotsk. It is endemic to temperate waters of the North Pacific. In the north, it lives from Alaska to California, near Aleutian and Pribilof Islands. In the Russian sector, it lives in Anadyr Bay of the Bering Sea,</p>	<p>RL IUCN (DD), RB ChAD, RB KhR, RB PR Status 3 – rare species with declining abundance Adopted and</p>

		near Commander Islands, near Kamchatka and Kuril Islands. In the Sea of Japan, it is observed in Peter the Great Bay.	required protection measures. Listed in CITES Annex II.
19	<p>Common dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i> Linnaeus, 1758</p>  <p>(Photo: http://www.cms.int/reports/small_cetaceans/data/d_delphis/d_delphis.htm)</p>	In Russian waters, this species was observed in the south of the Bering Sea, in the Sea of Okhotsk (except its northern part and Gizhigin Bay) and in the Sea of Japan. It inhabits waters off Commander and Kuril Islands. Possibly, its mass and regular migrations are seasonal for this region. Modern taxonomic studies are needed for common dolphin living in Russia's Far Eastern seas.	RL IUCN (LC), RB KhR Category and status 3 – rare species with declining abundance.

*Note: * RL IUCN – Red List of IUCN, protection status indicated in parentheses; RB RF – Red Book of Russia, protection status indicated in parentheses; RB NFE RF – Red Book of the North Far East of Russia; RB ChAD – Red Book of Chukotka Autonomous District; RB KR – Red Book of Kamchatka Region; RB MR – Red Book of Magadan Region; RB KhR – Red Book of Khabarovsk Region; RB SR – Red Book of Sakhalin Region; RB PR – Red Book of Primorsky Region.*