Review of general methodology and survey procedures under the JARPAII

SHIGETOSHI NISHIWAKI¹, HAJIME ISHIKAWA¹, MUTSUO GOTO¹, KOJI MATSUOKA¹ AND TSUTOMU TAMURA¹

1) The Institute of Cetacean Research, 4-5 Toyomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104-0055, Japan

2) Current address: Whale Laboratory, Shimonoseki Academy of Marine Science 6-1 Arcaport, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi 750-0036 Japan

Contact e-mail:nisiwaki@cetacean.jp

ABSTRACT

The Second Phase of the Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) was conducted every year from the 2005/06 to the 2010/11 seasons. After two seasons of feasibility research in 2005/06 and 2006/07, the full-scale research started in the 2007/08 season. The whole research area was divided into two sectors. The western sector comprised Area IIIE, IV and a part of Area V (35°E-175°E). The eastern sector comprised Areas V and VIW (130°E-145°W). These western and eastern sectors were surveyed in alternate years. The research season was from the end of November to March. The minimum unit of longitudinal width was 10 degrees in principle. The number of units was set according to the longitudinal width of each stratum. Track lines were set for dedicated sighting vessels (SVs) and sighing and sampling vessels (SSVs), separately. The SVs and SSVs made sightings continuously in the north and south strata. The survey track line for the SVs consisted of two legs in the northern stratum in 5 longitudinal degree intervals and four legs in the southern stratum in 2-30 longitudinal degree intervals. Two SVs surveyed the northern and southern strata alternately. The survey track line for the SSVs consisted of a zigzag course changing direction at 2-30 or 1-40 longitudinal degree intervals. JARPAII is a comprehensive and interdisciplinary program, including lethal and non-lethal sampling. JARPAII maintained its unique sighting and sampling method during all surveys. In order to obtain biological samples representing the whole population in the research area, random sampling method under the line transect sighting survey was adopted. Sampling of 850 Antarctic minke whales (with 10% allowance) and ten fin whales was planned in the research area south of 62°S in the two feasibility studies. The samples sizes were 850 (with 10% allowance), 50 and 50 for Antarctic minke, fin and humpback whales, respectively, during the full research. Besides the sighting survey, JARPAII conducted a variety of other non-lethal surveys such as photo-identification, biopsy sampling, prey species survey, oceanographic survey, satellite tagging, vomiting observation, defecation observation and seabird sighting. The surveys contributed especially to the study of large baleen whales, prey species and oceanography. Throughout all of the research seasons JARPAII suffered from external interference by violent sabotage actions by an anti-whaling group. This resulted in un-surveyed areas and smaller number of samples obtained by both the lethal and non-lethal surveys.

KEYWORDS: SCIENTIFIC PERMITS; ANTARCTIC; ANTARCTIC MINKE WHALE, FIN WHALE

BACKGROUND

The second phase of the Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) was conducted every year from the 2005/06 to the 2010/11 seasons. In compliance with Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW), JARPAII was authorized by the Government of Japan and conducted by the Institute of Cetacean Research (ICR). After two seasons of feasibility research in 2005/06 and 2006/07, the full-scale research started in the 2007/08 season.

JARPA elucidated that there were at least two stocks of Antarctic minke whales (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*) in the research area but their geographical boundaries were different from those used for the IWC Areas (Pastene, 2006). JARPA found that pollutant concentration in whale's tissues, such as heavy metals and PCBs, was extremely low (Yasunaga *et al.*, 2006). Further, JARPA showed an annual decreasing trend in energy storage in the 18 year period of JARPA (Konishi *et al.*, 2008). JARPA has thus successfully accumulated data related to the initially proposed objectives (IWC, 2008).

Based on the result of JARPA research (Hatanaka *et al.*, 2006), the Government of Japan (2005) launched a new comprehensive study under the JARPAII, combining lethal and non-lethal methods. JARPAII is a long-term research program with the following objectives: 1) Monitoring of Antarctic ecosystem, 2) Modelling interaction among whale species and developing future management procedure for the Antarctic minke whale stocks. JARPAII focuses on Antarctic minke whale, humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) and possibly other species in the Antarctic ecosystem that are major predators of Antarctic krill.

In order to achieve these objectives, it was necessary to obtain a wide variety of ecological, biological and oceanographic data in the research area. Therefore, JARPAII was comprehensive and interdisciplinary study, including

lethal and non-lethal samplings. This paper reviews the survey procedure of JARPAII with special reference to methodology of sighting and sampling.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The first two seasons (2005/06 and 2006/07) were dedicated to feasibility studies. The practicability and appropriateness of sighting methods in the enlarged area and sampling procedures given the increased sample size and additional species were examined. Methods for catching, flensing and taking biological measurements of large body-sized whales were tested. The full-scale JARPAII started from the 2007/08 season.

Research area and season

JARPA began with surveys in Areas IV (70-130E) and V (130E-170W). From the austral summer season 1995/96, the research area extended to include the eastern part of Area III (35-70E) and the western part of Area VI (170-145W). The stock structure of Antarctic minke whales was therefore investigated in an area spanning 180 degrees in longitude. With regard to the Antarctic minke whale, it was found that two independent stocks in the research area and a soft boundary at 165E (middle of Area V) was proposed for management purpose (Pastene *et al.*, 2005). To the west of this boundary line, but especially in Area IV, humpback whales have shown a rapid increase in recent years, and have surpassed the Antarctic minke whale in biomass. Fin whales have also shown a rapid increase with an abundance estimate of about 9,000 animals in Areas IV and IIIE.

The area to be covered by JARPAII is basically the same as JARPA. Fig. 1 shows research area of JARPAII (the eastern part of Area III, Areas IV and V, and the western part of Area VI (35E-145W).

The whole research area was divided two. The western part of the research area included Areas IIIE, IV and part of Area V (35E-175E). The eastern part of the research area included Areas V and VIE (130E-145W). The plan was to survey each of these areas every other year meaning that the entire research area would be covered in every 2 year period. The sighting survey was planned in the research area south of 60S. The sampling survey was planned in the research area south of 62S.

The research areas were further divided into two strata, a south stratum extending from the ice edge to a locus 45n.miles, and a north stratum extending from the northern boundary of the northern boundary (60S or 62S). Provision for exceptional cases included the northern boundary of the Prydz Bay which was fixed at 66s and the northern boundary of the Ross Sea which was fixed at 69S. The research period ranged from the end of November to March.

Design of track lines

The minimum unit of longitudinal width is 10 degrees in principle. The disposition of track lines was set by random selection of each longitudinal 10 degrees width. The number of unites was allocated to correspond with the longitudinal width of each stratum. However, the width of units was changed based on the planed research days within stratum. Track lines were constructed for SVs and SSVs, separately (Fig. 2). Vessels made sightings alternately in the north and south strata. The survey track line for the SVs consisted of two legs in the northern stratum at 5 longitudinal degree intervals and four legs in the southern stratum for 2-30 degree longitudinal intervals. Two SVs alternately survey the northern and southern strata each crossing the track line at the veering point between two strata. The interval of legs and number of legs for the northern stratum could be changed by sub-area according to progress of the survey. Allocation of SSVs to track lines is shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 4 and 5 show the modification of track line by the ice edge line.

Vessels

The following research vessels were used for JARPAII.

- 1) Research base vessel (RBV) Nisshin-maru (NM; 8,030.00tons to 8,044.00tons) 2005/06 season-2010-11 season
- Sighting and sampling vessel(SSV) Kyo-maru No.1 (K01; 812.08tons) 2005/06 season and 2006/07 season Yushin-maru (YS1; 720.00tons) 2005/06 season-2010-11 season Yushin-maru No.2 (YS2; 747.00tons) 2005/06 season-2010-11 season Yushin-maru No.3 (YS3; 742.00tons) 2007/08 season and 2009/10 season
- Sighting vessel(SV) Kyoshin-maru No.2 (KS2; 372.00tons) 2005/06 season -2008/09season Kaikou-maru (KK1; 860.25tons) 2005/06 season -2008/09 season Shonan-maru No.2 (SM2; 712.00tons) 2009/10 season

Sighting method

JARPAII also kept its unique sighting and sampling method during all surveys. In order to obtain biological samples representing the whole population in the research area, random sampling method under the line transect sighting survey was adopted. Sightings of whales were classified into primary and secondary sightings. The primary sightings were those seen in normal searching mode (two or three primary observers searched from the top barrel of the vessel on the pre-determined track-line). The secondary sightings were those seen in out of normal searching mode (e.g. during closing or chasing whales, no observer in the top barrel or vessel engages in other work) or off the research time. In principle, the sighting survey by SSVs was conducted under limited closing mode (NSC: when a sighting of Antarctic minke whale was made on the predetermined track line, the vessel approached it and species and school size were confirmed).

The sighing survey by the SV was conducted under limited closing mode (ASP; same manner as NSC without sampling of whales) and passing mode (NSP; even was made on the predetermined track line, the vessel did not approach the whale directly and searching from the top barrel was uninterrupted).

Sighting procedure

Three or two SSVs advanced along parallel track lines 7n.miles apart, at a standard speed of 11.5knots. The SVs advanced at a standard speed of 10.5knots.

Basically, each of the SSVs changed the track line order among the three everyday to avoid possible sighting bias by fixed position. Starting position of the day was set at the position where one of SSVs ended the survey on the previous day in the most advanced position. Other SSVs moved to the starting position of next day after the end of the daily survey. When 'pre-determined distance per day' was set, the SSVs skipped the remaining distance, when they could not complete the distance per day. These daily arrangements of SSVs were determined by a cruise leader on the research base vessel.

In addition to sightings of Antarctic minke whales or whales suspected to be Antarctic minke whales, the SV approached blue, fin, southern right and humpback whales for conducting some experiments (*e.g.* photo ID and biopsy sampling). The SSVs also occasionally approached these whales for conducting some experiments.

All sightings of whales were recorded. The sighting record includes date and time of the sighting, position of the vessel, classification of survey mode and sighting (primary or secondary). Angle and distance from the vessel, species and school size, estimated body length, and other information was recorded.

Operation by survey condition

Both SV and SSV survey were operated under the same optimal research conditions (when the wind speed was below 25knots in the southern strata and 20knots in the northern strata and visibility was more than 2.0n.miles). In addition to sightings of Antarctic minke whales and fin whales or whales suspected to be these species, the SV and SSV approached blue and southern right whales for conducting experiments. Humpback and other whales were also approached for conducting experiments.

Sighting distance and angle experiment

This experiment was conducted in order to evaluate the accuracy of the information on sighting distance and sighting angle given by observers of the SV and SSVs.

Sampling method

Sampling of 850 Antarctic minke whales (with 10% allowance) and ten fin whales was planned in the research area south of 62S for the feasibility surveys. The samples sizes were 850 (with 10% allowance), 50 and 50 for Antarctic minke, fin and humpback whales, respectively, during the full research. The original research plan of JARPA II specified those three target species for the lethal component of research (Government of Japan, 2005). No humpback whales sampled in the first period and this was due to political reasons. The Government of Japan decided to suspend their sampling in response to request from the Chair of IWC in order to contribute to the creation of a positive atmosphere for the negotiations to resolve the stalemate in the IWC (i. e. the 'Future of the IWC' process) that were initiated at the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Commission.

Two or three SSVs were engaged in sampling survey. One to two Antarctic minke whales were sampled randomly from each primary sighted school within 3n.miles of the track line. The dwarf form minke whales were not a target for sampling. Sampling of fin whales was restricted to those animals with an estimated body length less than 20m (this was revised downward to less than 19m during research period in 2006/07 season) due to the limitation of NM facility for

pulling up the animal onboard. One fin whale was sampled randomly from each primary sighted school within 3n.miles of the track line. If two or more animals smaller than 20m were found in the single school, then only one of them randomly selected.

Biological survey

Non-lethal means are not satisfactory to address all of the objectives of JARPAII. For example, age of whale, nutrition condition of the whale, food consumption, and heavy metal load can't be obtained by the current non-lethal methods. As well as the former JARPA, JARPAII is conducted as a comprehensive research plan using lethal and non-lethal methods allocated properly for each research objective. Most of the research methods in JARPAII were established through a research period of 18 years in JARPA.

Non-lethal survey

Besides, the sighting survey, JARPAII conducted a variety of non-lethal surveys. These surveys especially contributed to study on large baleen whales, prey species and oceanography.

Photo-identification

The following species were targeted for photographic record of natural markings by SVs and SSVs: blue, humpback and southern right whales.

Biopsy sampling

In addition to species targeted for the photo-identification experiment, pygmy right, fin, sei, sperm and southern bottlenose whales were targeted for biopsy skin sampling by the SVs and SSVs using a compound-crossbow. All samples collected were preserved at -30C.

Prey species survey

Two SVs conducted hydro-acoustic surveys using a passive acoustic system (EK 500 with operating frequencies at 38kHz, 120kHz, 200kHz, SIMRAD, Norway) to elucidate distribution and abundance of prey species of Antarctic baleen whales. *Kaikou-Maru* conducted net sampling for prey species of whales. The IKMT was used for sampling of krill and the NORPAC net was used for amphipods.

Oceanographic survey

The SVs conducted the following oceanographic survey;

- 1) Consecutive measuring of surface water temperature, conductivity, surface chlorophyll, dissolved oxygen and surface particle by Electric Particle Counting and Sizing System (EPCS).
- 2) XCTD and CTD survey
- 3) Marine debris recording in the research area. All marine debris found in the stomach of whales taken was also recorded and collected on the NM.

In addition to these surveys, the SVs deployed Argo profiling floats (profiling devices) to collect high quality oceanographic data of upper and middle layers of the world ocean almost simultaneously with high space-time resolution. This was a cooperative study with Japan Marine Science and Technology Center.

Satellite tagging

Two SSVs attempted satellite tag attachment on Antarctic minke and humpback whales

Vomiting and defecation observation

The SVs and SSVs were engaged in observations of vomits and defecations of sighted whales.

Clasper and seabird sighting

The SVs were engaged in sightings of clasper and seabirds on an opportunistic basis during the research period.

OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH CRUISES

Details of each cruise are described in cruise reports of JARPAII (Ishikawa *et al.*, 2008; 2011, Nishiwaki *et al.*, 2006; 2007; 2009; 2010). Table 1 and Fig. 6 summarizes outline of JARPAII. Followings are summary of research procedure and results in each cruise. Throughout all of research season, the un-surveyed area and a lack of the search effort occurred due to external interference by violent action by anti-whaling groups.

2005/06 season (Areas IIIE, IV and parts of Area V, Figs. 7 - 10)

The first surveys of the JARAP II were carried out between 3 December 2005 and 20 March 2006 (108 days) in Areas IIIE, IV and part of V. The whale research unit (WRU) encountered a Greenpeace vessel during the research activity on

21 December 2005 and, a Sea Shepherd (SS) vessel together with GP on 25 December 2005. The WRU interrupted research activities from 25 December 2005 to 2 January 2006 to ensure safe refuelling. The attempted obstruction and violent activities of GP occurred from 21 December 2005 to 19 January 2006. The part of a strip (35E-55E) in figures 7-10 shows the un-surveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling groups. The total searching distance was 16,372.7n.miles and 8,836.2n.miles for the two SVs and 7,536.5n.miles for the three SSVs. The following species managed by the IWC were sighted: Antarctic minke, blue, fin, sei, humpback, southern right, sperm and southern bottlenose whales. The Antarctic minke and humpback whales were the dominant species. Out of 821 schools (1,959 individuals) in the primary sightings of Antarctic minke whales by SSVs, 779 schools (1,879 individuals) were targeted for sampling. A total of 853 individuals were sampled. Out of 37schools (245 individuals) in the primary sightings of fin whales was 20.22m (female, 61.52tons).

2006/07 season (Areas V and VIW, Figs. 11-14)

The second feasibility survey of the JARPAII was carried out from 15 December 2006 to 28 February 2007 (76 days) in Areas VIW, VE and part of Area VW. The research activity was interrupted for three days due to external interference by the Sea Shepherd and for 10 days due to a fire accident on the research base *Nisshin-Maru*. The survey was subsequently discontinued. A part of strip (130E-170E) in figures 11-14 shows the un-surveyed area due to obstruction of the anti-whaling group and the fire accident. The total searching distance was 11,968.9n.miles and 6,091.7n.miles for the two SVs and 5,877.1n.miles for the three SSVs. The following species managed by the IWC were sighted: Antarctic minke, blue, fin, humpback, sperm and southern bottlenose whales. Antarctic minke whales were the most dominant species and were widely distributed in the whole research areas except the northern part of research area. Out of 443 schools (1,043 individuals) of the primary sightings of Antarctic minke whales by SSVs, 438 schools (1,027 individuals) were targeted for sampling. A total of 505 animals were sampled. Out of 19 schools (156 individuals) of the primary sightings of fin whales by SSVs 3schools (9 individuals) were targeted for sampling. A total of 305 animals were sampled. The maximum body length of the collected fin whales was 21.15m with body weight 65.02 tons. Photo-id experiments were conducted on blue and humpback whales.

2007/08 season (Areas IIIE, IV and parts of Area V, Figs. 15-17)

The first full-scale research survey of the JARPAII was conducted during the 2007/08 austral summer season. Two SVs, three SSVs and one research base ship were engaged in the research for 101 days from 15 December 2007 to 24 March 2008 in the Area IIIE, IV, VW and a part of Area VE. The total searching distance was 14,575.4n.miles. The research activity was interrupted several times by violent action by anti-whaling groups. Both sighting and sampling surveys in the Area VE were cancelled and sampling surveys in the Area IVE and Area VE was not fully completed. The part of a strip (SSV: 130E-175E, SV: 165E-175E) in figures 15-17 shows the un-surveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling groups. For the following species managed by the IWC, eight species including six baleen whales (Antarctic minke, blue, fin, sei, humpback and southern right whale) and two toothed whales (sperm and southern bottlenose whale) were identified during research period. Humpback whale was most dominant species in the research areas followed by Antarctic minke whale. Out of 501 schools (979 individuals) in the primary sightings of Antarctic minke whales by three SSVs, 473 schools (912 individuals) were targeted and a total of 551 animals were sampled. Three SSVs made only nine primary sightings of fin whales. Sampling for these whales was not conducted due to inappropriate sea condition for safe transferring and flensing and /or practical reasons.

2008/09 season (Areas V and VIW, Figs. 18-21)

The second full-scale research survey of the JARPAII was conducted during the 2008/09 austral summer season. Two SVs, three SSVs and one research base ship were engaged in the research for 103 days from 10 December 2008 to 22 March 2009 in the Area V and western part of Area VI. The part of a strip (SSV: 130E-165E) in figures shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of the anti-whaling group Sea Shepherd. The total searching distance was 14,351.45n.miles. The research activities were interrupted several times by violent actions of the SS (an anti-whaling group) over 16 days. The part of a strip (SSV: 130E to 145W) in figures 18-21 shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of the anti-whaling group. For the following species managed by the IWC, eight species including six baleen whales (Antarctic minke, blue, fin, sei, humpback and southern right whale) and two toothed whales (sperm and southern bottlenose whale) were identified during research period. A total of 1,973 groups (4,883 individuals) of Antarctic minke whales were sighted and were the dominant species. A total of 679 Antarctic minke whales and one fin whale were sampled. The body length of this fin whale was 14.79m (Immature female).

2009/10 season (Areas IIIE, IV and parts of Area V, Figs. 22-25)

The third full-scale research survey of the JARPAII was conducted during the 2009/10 austral summer season. Two SVs, two SSVs and one research base ship were engaged in research for 97 days from 14 December 2009 to 20 March

2010 in Areas IIIE, IV and parts of Area V. The part of a strip (SSV: 35E-153E, SV: 35E-175E) in figures 22-25 shows the un-surveyed area due to obstruction of an anti-whaling group. The total searching distance was 8,232.0 n.miles. The research activities were interrupted several times by violent actions of the SS (an anti-whaling group) over 31 days. The strip of the figures 22-25 shows the un-surveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group. For the following species managed by the IWC, eight species including six baleen whales (Antarctic minke, blue, fin, sei, humpback and southern right whale) and two toothed whales (sperm and southern bottlenose whale) were identified during research period. A total of 986 groups (2,242 individuals) of Antarctic minke whales were sighted. It was the dominant species in the research area followed by the humpback whale (603 groups, 1,187 individuals), fin whales (56 groups, 186 individuals). The number of sightings of the Antarctic minke whales was about 1.9 times higher than that of humpback whale were sampled.

2010/11 season (Areas V and VIW, Figs. 26-28)

The fourth full-scale research survey of the JARPAII was conducted during the 2010/11 austral summer season. One SV, two SSVs and one research base ship were engaged in research for 52 days from 29 December 2010 to 18Feruary 2011 in Areas VIW and V. The part of a strip (SSV: 130E-165E, SV: un-surveyed) in figures 26-28 shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of an anti-whaling group. The total searching distance was 1,877.2n.miles. Although the research in the 2010/11JARPAII was planned to continue by middle of March, it was shortened and the research activity was restricted because of the obstruction of anti-whaling group. SV and one of the SSVs were dedicated to search for and monitor the Sea Shepherd vessels for most of the research period. For the following species managed by the IWC, six species including four baleen whales (Antarctic minke, blue, fin, humpback and southern right whale) and two toothed whales (sperm and southern bottlenose whale) were identified during research period. A total of 530 groups (1,576 individuals) of Antarctic minke whales were sighted. It was the dominant species in the research area followed by the humpback whale (44 groups, 83 individuals), fin whales (34 groups, 120 individuals). A total of 170 Antarctic minke whales and two fin whales were sampled.

OUTLINE OF NON-LETHAL SURVEY

Photo-identification

Table 3 summarizes the results of photo-ID. It was conducted throughout the entire research areas. A total of 360 targeted individuals were photographed (58 blue, 226 humpback and 76 southern right whales).

Biopsy sampling

Table 4 summarizes the results of biopsy sampling. It was conducted throughout the entire research area. A total of 196 skin biopsy samples were collected (11 blue, 17 fin, one sei, 128 humpback, 34 southern right, two sperm, one killer, one long finned pilot and one southern bottlenose whales).

Oceanographic and prey species surveys

Table 5 shows a summary of oceanographic and prey species surveys. CTD, XCTD and TDR castings conducted at 361, 347and 18 locations. EPCS survey was for 482 days from the 2005/06 to 2008/09 seasons. SVs conducted a quantitative echo sounder survey which totalled 491days in whole research areas from the 2005/06 to 2008/09 seasons. IKMT was conducted in sampling of prey species (Krill) at 120 locations in the whole research area from the 2006/07 to 2008/09 seasons. NORPAC was conducted in sampling of prey species (Amphipods) at 83 locations in the whale research area throughout the 2007/08 and 2008/09 seasons.

Marine debris recording in the research area

The marine debris recording was carried out concomitant with the sighting surveys of the SVs throughout the research area.

Table 6 shows a summary of observed marine debris during the 2005/06 to 2010/11 seasons.

Satellite tagging

The satellite tagging of whales was attempted in all research seasons. Table 7 shows results of satellite tag attachment on whales.

Faecal and vomit observation

Recording observations of faeces was started in the 2006/07 season. Table 8 shows results of observations of whale faeces. Faeces were observed for 5 species (fin, sei, Antarctic minke, humpback and southern right whales). The recording of observations of vomit was started in the 2008/09 season. Vomit was not observed during 2008/09 to 2010/11seasons (Table 9).

Clasper and seabird sightings

The SVs were engaged in sightings of clasper and seabirds on an opportunistic basis during the 2005/06 to 2008/09 seasons. Table 10 shows a summary of observed claspers and seabirds, by season. Table 11 shows a summary of observed claspers and seabirds, by area.

REFERENCES

- Government of Japan. 2005. Plan for the Second Phase of the Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) Monitoring of the Antarctic Ecosystem and Development of New Management Objectives for Whale Resources. Paper SC/57/O1 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. May 2005 (unpublished) 99pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Hatanaka, H., Fujise, Y., Pastene, L.A. and Ohsumi, S. 2006. Review of JARPA research objectives and update of the work related to JARPA tasks derived from the 1997SC meeting. Paper SC/D06/J1 presented to the JARPA review meeting, December 2006. 12pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Ishikawa, H., Goto, M., Ogawa, T., Bando, T., Kiwada, H., Isoda, T., Kumagai, S., Mori, M., Tsunekawa, M., Ohsawa, T., Fukutome, K., Koyanagi, T., Kandabashi, S., Kawabe, S., Sotomura, N., Matsukura, R., Kato, K., Matsumoto, A., Nakai, K., Hasegawa, M., Mori, T., Yoshioka, S. and Yoshida, T. 2008. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2007/2008. Paper SC/60/O4 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. June 2008 (unpublished) 19pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Ishikawa, H., Matsuoka, K., Konishi, K., Isoda, T., Nakai, K., Kasai, H., Shiozaki, M., Kawabe, S., Yamazaki, M., Ogawa, T., Miyazaki, M., Tsunekawa, M. and Yoshida, T. 2011. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2010/2011. Paper SC/63/O1 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. June 2009 (unpublished) 13pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- International Whaling Commission. 2008. Report of the Intersessional Working Group to Review Data and Results from Special Permit Research on Minke Whales in the Antarctic, Tokyo, 4-8 December 2006. J. Cetacean Res. Manage. (Suppl.) 10:411-55.
- Konishi, K., Tamura, T., Zenitani, R., Bando, T., Kato, H. and Walløe, L. 2008. Decline in energy storage in the Antarctic minke whale (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*) in the Southern Ocean. *Polar Biol*. DOI 10.1007/s00300-008-0491-3.
- Nishiwaki, S., Tohyama, D., Ishikawa, H., Otani, S., Bando, T., Murase, H., Yasunaga, G., Isoda, T., Nemoto, K., Mori, M., Tsunekawa, M., Fukutome, K., Shiozaki, M., Nagamine, M., Konagai, T., Takamatsu, T., Kumagai, S., Kage, T., Ito, K., Nagai, H. and Komatsu, W. 2006. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2005/2006 -Feasibility study-Paper SC/58/O7 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. June 2006 (unpublished) 21pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Nishiwaki, S., Ogawa, T., Matsuoka, K., Mogoe, T., Kiwada, H., Konishi, K., Kanda, N., Yoshida, T., Wada, A., Mori, M., Osawa, T., Kumagai, S., Oshima, T., Kimura, K., Yoshimura, I., Sasaki, T., Aki, M., Matsushita, Y., Ito, H., Sudo, S. and Nakamura, G. 2007. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2006/2007 -Feasibility study- Paper SC/58/O7 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. June 2007 (unpublished) 22pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Nishiwaki, S., Ogawa, T., Matsuoka, K., Bando, T., Mogoe, T., Otani, S., Konishi, K., Sato, H., Nakai, K., Nomura, I., Tanaka, H., Kiwada, H., Mori, M., Tsunekawa, M., Wada, A., Yoshimura, I., Yonezaki, S., Nagamine, M., Yoshida, K., Fukutome, K., Tamahashi, K., Morine, G. and Yoshida, T. 2009. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2008/2009. Paper SC/61/O3 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. June 2009 (unpublished) 14pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Nishiwaki, S., Ogawa, T., Bando, T., Isoda, T., Wada, A., Kumagai, S., Yoshida, T., Nakai, K., Kobayasi, T., Koinuma, A., Mori, M., Yoshimura, I., Ohshima, T., Takamatsu, T., Konagai, S., Aki, M. and Tamura, T. 2010. Cruise report of the second phase of the Japanese whale research program in the special permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in 2009/2010. Paper SC/62/O3 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee. Jun 2009 (unpublished) 14pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Pastene, L.A., Goto, M., Kanda, N., Bando, T., Zenitani, R., Hakamada, T., Otani, S. and Fujise, Y. 2005. A new interpretation of the stock identity in the Antarctic minke whale (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*) based on analyses of genetics and non-genetics markers. Papers JA/J05/JR3 presented to the JARPA review meeting called by the Government of Japan, January 2005. 30pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Pastene, L.A. 2006. What do we know about the stock structure of the Antarctic minke Whale? A summary of studies and hypotheses Paper SC/D06/J12 presented to the JARPA Review meeting, December 2006. 24pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]
- Yasunaga, G., Fujise, Y., Zenitani, R., Honda, K. and Kato, H. 2006. Yearly trend of trace element accumulation in liver of Antarctic minke whales, *Balanoptera bonaerensis*. Paper SC/D06/J28 presented to the JARPA review meeting, December 2006. 23pp. [Available from the Office of this Journal]

Outline of the JARPAII

K01:Kyo-Maru No.1

			T	Pecear	ch area		Research period		Research vess	ام	Sample	d numbe	er of		
No.	Season	Type of survey	1	scai		1	-		Research vess		Antarct	ic mink	e whal	e (Fin v	whale)
			IIIE	IV	V	VIW	(Research days)	RBV	SSV	SV	IIIE	IV	V	VIW	Total
1	2005/06	Feasibility	0	0	0	_	03 Dec. 2005 – 20 Mar. 2006	NM	YS1, YS2, K01	KS2, KK1	130	573	150	-	853
1	2003/00	reasionity	0	0	U	-	(108)	1111	151, 152, K01	$\mathbf{K}_{52}, \mathbf{K}\mathbf{K}_{1}$	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
2	2006/07	Feasibility			0	0	15 Dec. 2006 – 27 Feb. 2007	NM	YS1, YS2, K01	KS2, KK1	-	-	402	101	503
2	2000/07	reasionity	-	-	0	0	(76)	11111	151, 152, K01	K32, KK1	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
3	2007/08	Full scale	0	0	0	_	15 Dec. 2007 – 24 Mar. 2008	NM	YS1, YS2, YS3	KS2, KK1	229	235	87	-	551
5	2007/08	Full Scale	0	0	U	-	(101)	1111	151, 152, 155	$\mathbf{K}_{52}, \mathbf{K}\mathbf{K}_{1}$	-	-	-	-	-
4	2008/09	Full scale			0	0	10 Dec. 2008 – 22 Mar. 2009	NM	YS1, YS2, YS3	KS2, KK1	-	-	384	295	679
4	2008/09	Full Scale	-	-	U	0	(103)	1111	151, 152, 155	$\mathbf{K}_{52}, \mathbf{K}\mathbf{K}_{1}$	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
5	2009/10	Full scale	0	0	0		14 Dec. 2009 - 20 Mar. 2010	NM	YS1, YS2	YS3, SM2	246	102	158	-	506
5	2009/10	Full Scale	0	0	U	-	(97)	1111	151, 152	155, 51012	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
6	2010/11	Full scale			0	0	29 Dec. 2010 - 18 Feb. 2011	NM	YS1, YS2	YS3	-	-	161	9	170
0	2010/11	Full Scale	-	-	0	0	(52)	11111	151, 152	133	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
	RBV: Rese	earch base vessel			SSV: S	Sighting	and sampling vessel	SV: Si	ghting vessel						
	NM: Nissl	nin-Maru			YS1: Y	Yushin-	Maru No.1	YS2: Y	Yushin-Maru No.2		YS3: Y	ushin-M	laru No	0.3	

YS1: Yushin-Maru No.1 KS2: Kyoshin-Maru No.2

YS2: Yushin-Maru No.2 KK1: Kaiko-Maru

YS3: Yushin-Maru No.3 SM2: Shonan-Maru No.2

Table 2-a

Data and samples of Antarctic minke whales collected by biological survey on the research base vessel in JARPAII

Number of Antarctic minke whales M: Male F: Female

Sample and data		2005/0	6		2006/0	7		2007/0	8		2008/0	9		2009/1	0		2010/1	1		Total	
Sample and data	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total												
Photographic record of external character	461	389	850	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	303	678	237	267	504	62	108	170	1,562	1,696	3,258
Body length and sex identification	462	391	853	153	350	503	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,562	1,700	3,262
Measurement of external body proportion	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,701	3,264
Body weight	12	11	23	65	54	119	63	38	101	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	814	784	1,598
Diatom film observation	462	391	853	154	348	502	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,698	3,261
Body weight by total weight of parts	5	6	11	13	15	28	19	13	32	6	3	9	2	1	3	-	-	-	45	38	83
Standard measurement of blubber thickness (two points)	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,701	3,264
Lactation status	-	391	391	-	351	351	-	278	278	-	304	304	-	269	269	-	108	108	-	1,701	1,701
Measurement of mammary gland	-	391	391	-	350	350	-	278	278	-	304	304	-	269	269	-	108	108	-	1,700	1,700
Photographic record of fetus	126	93	227*	139	113	258*	82	85	170*	91	98	195*	83	91	186*	48	36	86*	569	516	1,122*
Fetal length and weight	126	93	227*	137	111	255*	82	85	170*	91	98	195*	83	91	186*	48	36	86*	567	514	1,119*
Testis weight	462	-	462	154	-	154	273	-	273	375	-	375	237	-	237	62	-	62	1,563	0	1,563
Stomach content weight	440	378	818	142	327	469	273	278	551	362	288	650	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,516	1,648	3,164
Measurement of skull (length and breadth)	437	360	797	151	346	497	263	269	532	357	288	645	233	264	497	61	104	165	1,502	1,631	3,133
Macro pathological observation (thyroid, lung, stomach, liver and gonad)	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,701	3,264
Record of external parasites**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record of internal parasites**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record of marine debris**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Including a fetus of sex unidentified. **Described only in the field book.

Table 2-b

Data and samples of Antarctic minke whales collected by biological survey on the research base vessel in JARPAII

Number of Antarctic minke whales M: Male F: Female

			tarctic			M: Ma		Female													
Sample and data		2005/0	-	2	2006/01		2	2007/0		2	2008/09		2	2009/10		2	2010/1			Total	
Sumple und data	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Blood plasma for physiological study	459	389	848	151	349	500	272	278	550	375	300	675	215	239	454	52	93	145	1,524	1,648	3,172
Earplug for age determination	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	373	303	676	236	269	505	61	106	167	1,559	1,698	3,257
Ocular lens for age determination	107	107	214	66	114	180	89	98	187	97	104	201	237	269	506	62	108	170	658	800	1,458
Tympanic bone for chemical analysis	48	27	75	18	28	46	33	22	55	41	30	71	30	18	48	-	-	-	170	125	295
Largest baleen plate for chemical analysis	462	390	852	154	351	505	272	278	550	373	303	676	237	269	506	14	10	24	1,512	1,601	3,113
Vertebral epiphyses sample	401	308	709	139	327	466	222	223	445	322	232	554	208	230	438	48	98	146	1,340	1,418	2,758
Ovary	-	391	391	-	351	351	-	278	278	-	304	304	-	269	269	-	108	108	-	1,701	1,701
Histological sample of endometrium	-	15	15	-	29	29	-	14	14	-	7	7	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	82	82
Histological sample of mammary gland	-	391	391	-	351	351	-	278	278	-	304	304	-	269	269	-	-	-	-	1,593	1,593
Milk sample for chemical analysis	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Histological sample of testis	462	-	462	154	-	154	273	-	273	375	-	375	237	-	237	62	-	62	1,563	-	1,563
Tissues for genetic study (skin and liver)	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,701	3,264
Tissues for environmental monitoring (muscle, blubber and liver)	462	391	853	154	351	505	273	278	551	375	304	679	237	269	506	62	108	170	1,563	1,701	3,264
Tissue for air monitoring (Lung and liver)	21	16	37	22	25	47	21	21	42	20	20	40	19	20	39	10	-	10	113	102	215
Tissues for histopathological study	110	98	208	82	160	242	34	33	67	50	45	95	12	6	18	5	9	14	293	351	644
Tissues for various analysis (muscle and blubber)	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	5	8	15	17	32
Tissues for nutritional component study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tissues for nutritional analysis (Muscle and blubber)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach contents for food and feeding study	38	24	62	24	66	90	24	22	46	43	30	73	25	31	56	11	11	22	165	184	349
Stomach contents for environmental monitoring	15	10	25	4	20	24	10	12	22	13	8	21	8	13	21	9	11	20	59	74	133
External parasites	9	9	18	-	1	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	4	6	10	-	-	-	19	22	41
Internal parasites	1	5	6	1	6	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	7	13	20
Fetus	0	0	8*	1	1	7*	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18*
Fetal ocular lens for age determination	16	11	27	64	45	109	28	27	55	27	41	68	9	8	17	-	-	-	144	132	276
Tissues for genetic study (fetal skin)	126	93	227	137	108	252	82	85	170	90	98	193	83	91	182	48	36	86	566	511	1,110*
*Including a fatus of say unidentified																					

*Including a fetus of sex unidentified.

Table 2-c

Data and samples of Fin whales collected by biological survey on the research base vessel in JARPAII

Country and date		2005/0	6	2	006/07	7	2	007/08	3	2	008/0	9	2	2009/1	0	2	010/11			Total	
Sample and data	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Photographic record of external character	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	· 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Body length and sex identification	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Measurement of external body proportion	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	9	17
Body weight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Diatom film observation	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Body weight by total weight of parts	3	6	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	1	-	1	6	8	14
Standard measurement of blubber thickness (two points)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	1
Detailed measurement of blubber thickness (fourteen points)	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	7	15
Lactation status	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	8	8
Measurement of mammary gland	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	8	8
Measurement of uterine horn breadth	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	7	7
Photographic record of fetus	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	2	1	3
Fetal length and weight	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	2	1	3
Measurements of external fetus	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	2	1	3
Testis weight	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	-	8
Epididymis weight	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	-	8
Stomach content weight	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	· 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Measurement of skull (length and breadth)	4	4	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	6	14
Number of ribs	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	7	15
Number of vertebra	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	4	1	5
Number and length of baleen plates	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Palate length	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	• 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Macro pathological observation (thyroid, lung, stomach, liver and gonad)	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	· 1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Record of external parasites**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Record of internal parasites**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Record of marine debris**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

**Described only in the field book.

Table 2-d

Data and samples of Fin whales collected by biological survey on the research base vessel in JARPAII

	Numbe	er of Fi	n whales	M: 1	Male	F: Femal	le														
Sample and data		2005/0	6		2006/0	7	2	007/08		20	008/09	9	2	2009/10		2	2010/11			Total	
1	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Diatom film sample	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	13
Blood plasma for physiological study	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Earplug for age determination	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Ocular lens for age determination	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Tympanic bone for chemical analysis	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Largest baleen plate for chemical analysis	3	6	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	7	8	15
Vertebral epiphyses sample	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	9	17
Ovary	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Histological sample of endometrium	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Histological sample of mammary gland	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Milk sample for chemical analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Histological sample of testis	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	-	8
Histological sample of epididymis	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	7	-	7
Tissues for genetic study (skin and liver)	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	9	17
Tissues for environmental monitoring (muscle, blubber and liver)	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	9	17
Tissue for air monitoring (Lung and liver)	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Tissues for histopathological study	4	3	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	4	12
Tissues for various analysis (muscle and blubber)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	2	5
Tissues for lipid analysis (muscle, liver, kidney, lumbar and blubber)	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	9	15
Tissues for nutritional component study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tissues for chemical analysis (Muscle, liver and blubber)	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	9	17
Tissues for nutritional analysis (Muscle and blubber)	4	6	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14
Stomach contents for food and feeding study	4	5	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	8	7	15
Stomach contents for environmental monitoring	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	7
Stomach contents for lipid analysis	2	4	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
External parasites	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	6
Internal parasites	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fetus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fetal ocular lens for age determination	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Tissues for genetic study (fetal skin)	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3

Number of whales by photo-identification experiment

Species	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Blue Whale	13	2	23	11	9	-	58
Humpback Whale	34	25	16	39	112	-	226
Soutnern Right Whale	38	-	36	-	2	-	76
Total	85	27	75	50	123	-	360
							individuals

Table 4

Number of samples by biopsy sampling experiment

Species	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Blue Whale	5	1	5	-	-	-	11
Fin Whale	9	3	3	1	1	-	17
Sei Whale	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Humpback Whale	13	13	5	13	84	-	128
Soutnern Right Whale	15	-	18	-	1	-	34
Sperm Whale	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Killer Whale	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Long Fin Pilot Whale	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Southern Bottlenose Whale	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	46	17	32	14	86	1	196
							1 1 1

individuals

Table 5

Result of oceanographic and prey species survey

Experiments	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
CTD(stations)	86	79	90	106	-	-	361
XCTD(stations)	123	83	98	43	-	-	347
XBT(stations)	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
TDR(stations)	-	-	-	-	57	8	65
EPCS(days)	193	119	87	83	-	-	482
Echosounder(days)	94	62	171	164	-	-	491
IKMT(stations)	-	38	36	46	-	-	120
NORPAC(stations)	-	-	37	46	-	-	83

Number of marine debris records

Area	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
IIIE	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
IV	12	-	16	-	-	-	28
V	3	6	13	24	6	-	52
VIW	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Total	15	7	31	25	7	1	86
							record

Table 7-a

Number of satellite tagging experiment

This experiment was not operated in 2007/08, 2009/10, 2010/11 season

Species	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	Total
Fin Whale	1	-	-	1
Antarctic Minke Whale	1	2	-	3
Humpback Whale	-	-	1	1
Total	2	2	1	5
				records

Table 7-b

Number of attached satellite tag

This experiment was not operated in 2007/08, 2009/10, 2010/11 season

0 mean that it was tried to attach satellite tag, however not success

Species	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	Total
Fin Whale	0	-	-	0
Antarctic Minke Whale	0	1	-	1
Humpback Whale	-	-	1	1
Total	0	1	1	2
				individuals

Table 8

Number of faecal was observed. This experiment was started in 2006/07 season

0 mean that it was not confirmed faecal

Species	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Fin Whale	5	0	0	2	0	7
Sei whale	0	0	1	0	0	1
Antarctic Minke Whale	2	0	1	2	0	5
Humpback Whale	0	1	0	2	0	3
Southern Right Whale	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	7	2	2	6	0	17
						individuals

Number of vomits was observed

This experiment was started in 2008/09 season, however it has never been confirmed

Species	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Fin Whale	0	0	0	0
Antarctic Minke Whale	0	0	0	0
Humpback Whale	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
				individuals

Sighting of clasper and seabird by the research season

Season		200	5/06			200	6/07			200	7/08			200	8/09			Тс	otal	
Туре	Prir	nary	Scoi	ndary	Pri	mary	Sco	ndary	Pri	nary	Scor	ndary	Prir	nary	Scor	ndary	Pri	mary	Scoi	ndary
Species	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.												
Crabeater seal	14	21	1	3	29	33	-	-	8	13	-	-	9	18	-	-	60	85	1	3
Ross seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leopard seal	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
Weddel seal	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Southern elephant seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	5	6	-	-
Unidentified seal	30	33	3	5	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	46	53	3	5
Antarctic fur seal	6	13	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	7	7
Unidentified otariidaes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Unidentified pinnideds	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
King penguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adelie penguin	224	713	5	62	35	149	-	-	45	156	8	46	16	191	-	-	320	1,209	13	108
Chinstrap penguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	2	8	-	-
Emperor penguin	21	68	-	-	10	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	5	-	-	37	88	-	-
Unidentified penguins	11	50	-	-	12	84	-	-	5	16	-	-	3	64	-	-	31	214	-	-

Table 11

Sighting of clasper and seabird by the research area

Area		II	IE			Ι	V			1	V			V	IW			Tra	ansit			Te	otal	
Туре	Pri	mary	Sc	ondary	Pr	imary	Scor	ndary	Pr	imary	Scor	ndary	Pr	imary	Sco	ndary	Pr	imary	Sco	ondary	Pr	rimary	Sco	ondary
Species	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.	Sch.	Ind.
Crabeater seal	6	11		-	15	22	1	3	30	39	-	-	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	85	1	3
Ross seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Leopard seal	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Weddel seal	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Southern elephant seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-
Unidentified seal	-	-	-	-	30	33	3	5	14	18	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	53	3	5
Antarctic fur seal	-	-	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	14	7	7
Unidentified otariidaes	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Unidentified pinnideds	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
King Penguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Adelie Penguin	28	166	1	6	228	664	5	62	64	379	7	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	1,209	13	108
Chinstrap Penguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-
Emperor penguin	-	-	-	-	20	66	-	-	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	88	-	-
Unidentified penguins	3	5	-	-	11	50	-	-	17	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	214	-	-

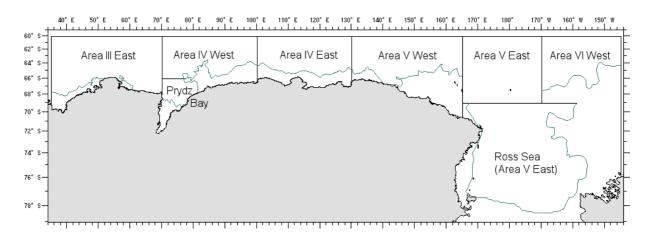


Fig.1. Research area of JARPAII (Area IIIE, IV, V and VIW) showing small strata.

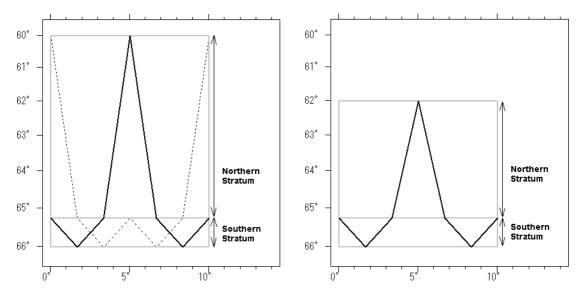


Fig. 2. Detail of the design of SV(left) and SSV(right) research track lines in JARPAII.

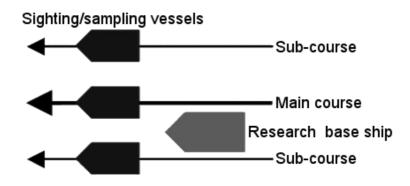


Fig. 3. Allocation of the three SSVs.

The research base vessel follows SSVs not to affect sighting and sampling survey. The SVs track lines were constructed separately from SSVs.

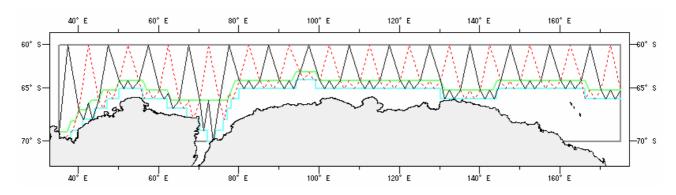


Fig. 4. Concept of the design of SV research track lines in JARPAII.

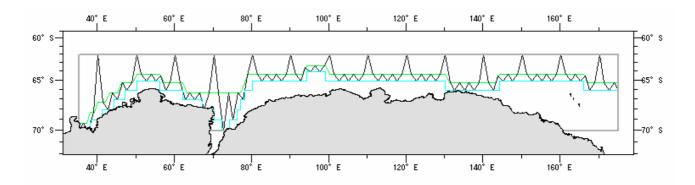


Fig. 5. Concept of the design of SSV research track lines in JARPAII.

Area	IIIE
------	------

Year	Ves	ssel	December	January	February	March
2005/06	SV	KK1 KS2		E E 13		
	SSV			E 20		
2006/07	SV SSV					
2007/08	SV		E 15	8		
2007/08	SSV		E	8		
2008/09	SV SSV					
	SV	SM2				
2009/10	51	YS3		B SE B SE E SE E SE		
2009/10	SSV	YS2		SE 14	5 25 25	8
	55 V	YS1		5 SE	5 16 S SE SE	8
2010/11	SV SSV					

Fig. 6-a. Research period by the research season in area IIIE.

Area	Γ	V
------	---	---

Year	Ve	ssel	December	January	February	March
2005/06	SV	KK1 KS2		W W PB 3 6 14 W PB Q PB	W E 24	E 11
	SSV	<u> </u>		3 6 20 W PB 3 3 7 21	W P B W	5 11 E 16
2006/07	SV SSV					
2007/08	SV			8 W 13	25 W	Е 20
2007/08	SSV			9 W 11 31	WE	1
2008/09	SV SSV					
	SV	SM2		SW 24	_ 4	
2009/10	SV	YS3		10 S N NW 15	4 PB SW PB SPS PB S S VEV FV PB WE	S N S N V W V V 5
2009/10	COV	YS2		9 SE SW 13	S PB 15 24 1	PB SW 20
	SSV	YS1		9 SE SW 14	S V 15 PB 24 1	PB SW 20
2010/11	SV SSV					

Fig. 6-b. Research period by the research season in area IV.

Year	Ves	ssel			December			January			February	March
2005/06	SV	KK1 KS2	33	E	W 24 W 24							W W 20 W W W 20
	SSV		3	Е	W 24							W 20
2006/07	2006/07						2 NE 2 NE	SE(Ross) SE(R	26 oss)	10 NE	NE 15	
	SSV						NE 3	SE(F	Ross)	NE	SE(R 14	
2007/08	SV								26	w	18	
2007/08	SSV						-					W 23
	SV	KK1		10	NW SW NW	sw	1			NE N	SE	NE NSWNW
		KS2		10	SW NW SW NW	26			1	NES	SE	NE NES S
2008/09		YS1		10	SW	26				4	SE	NES SW 22
	SSV	YS2		10	SW 19					4	SE	NES SW 22
		YS3		10	SW	26				4	SE	NES SW 22
	SV	SM2				1	SN 2					
2009/10	51	YS3			14 NE NES SW N S	28 28	NW SW					
2009/10	SSV	YS2			NE NES SW NW		SW 8					
	55 V	YS1			NE NES SW NW		SW 8					
2010/11	SV	SV										
2010/11	SSV						5	NE	SE(Ross)	SE(Ross) * 18	

Area V * Dedicated sighting survey was conducted in the Ross Sea by two SSVs during the interruption of the sighting and sampling survey.

Fig. 6-c. Research period by the research season in area V

Area VIV	N					
Year	Ves	ssel	December	January	February	March
2005/06	SV SSV					
2006/07	sv	KK1 KS2	w	0		
	SSV		W	2		
2007/08	SV SSV					
	SV	KK1		10 NW SW NW		
		KS2		NW SW SW NW SW 31		
2008/09		YS1	31	SW SW 1		
	SSV	YS2				
		YS3	31	SW SW I		
2009/10	SV SSV					
2010/11	SV					
2010/11	SSV		29	W 4		

Fig. 6-d. Research period by the research season in area VI

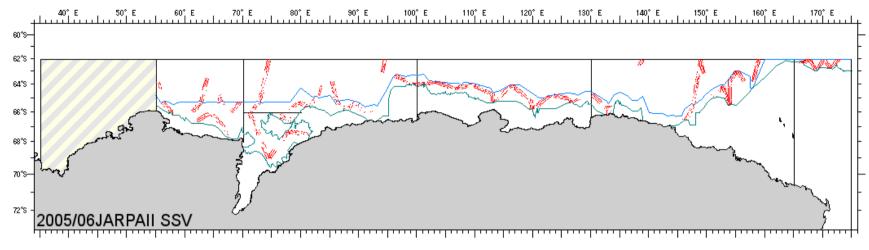


Fig. 7. SSV research track line in the 2005/06 feasibility research.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

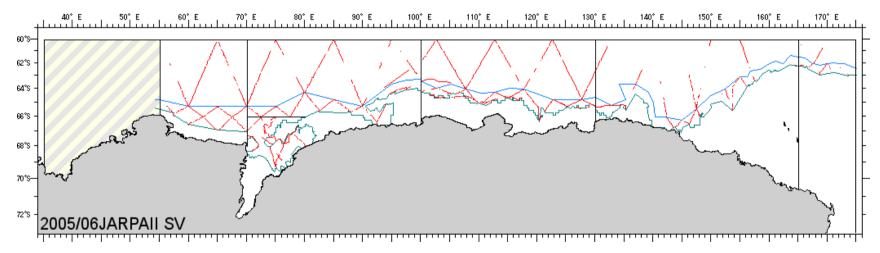


Fig. 8. SV research track line in the 2005/06 feasibility research.

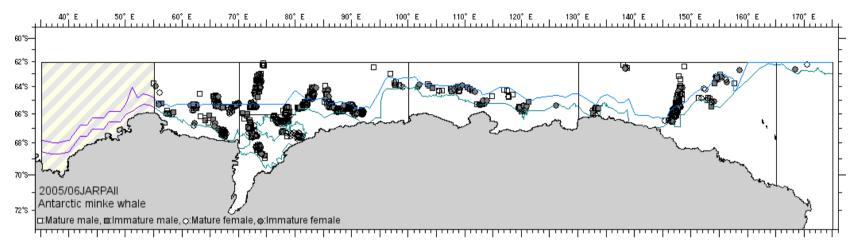


Fig. 9. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2005/06 season.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

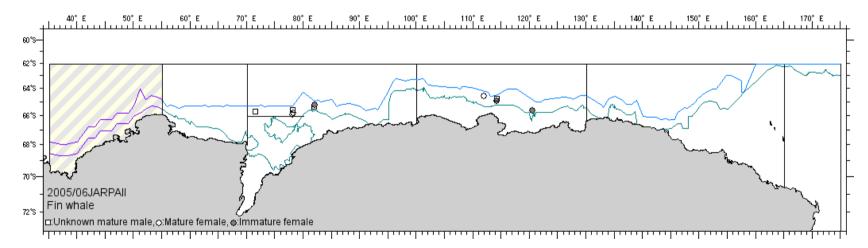


Fig. 10. Distributions of Fin whales in 2005/06 season.

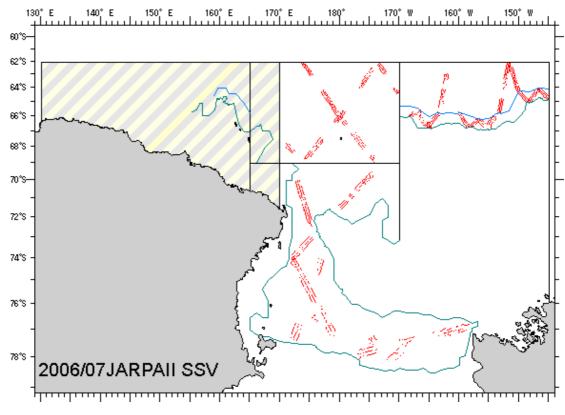


Fig. 11. SSV research track line in the 2006/07 feasibility research. Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group and fire accident.

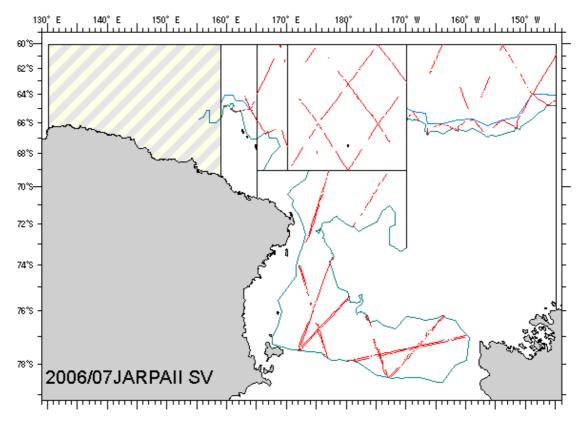


Fig. 12. SV research track line in the 2006/07 feasibility research. Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group and fire accident.

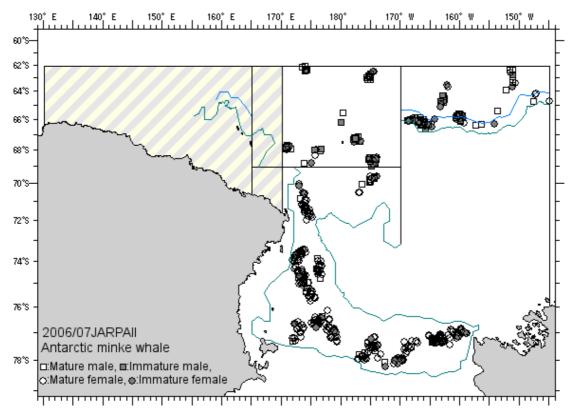
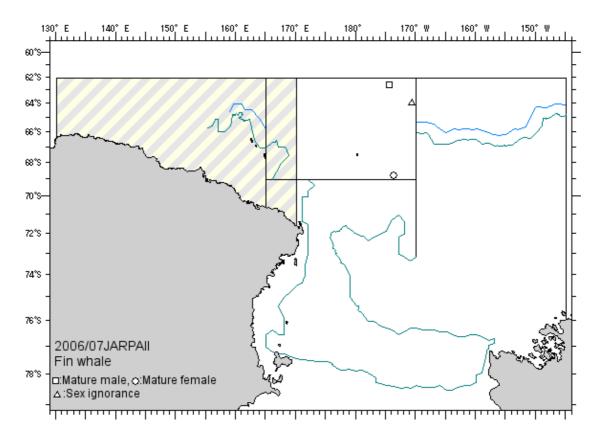
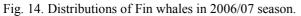


Fig. 13. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2006/07 season. Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group and fire accident.





Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group and fire accident.

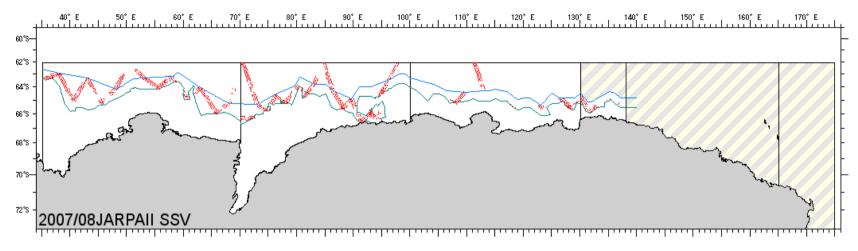


Fig. 15. SSV research track line in the 2007/08 research.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

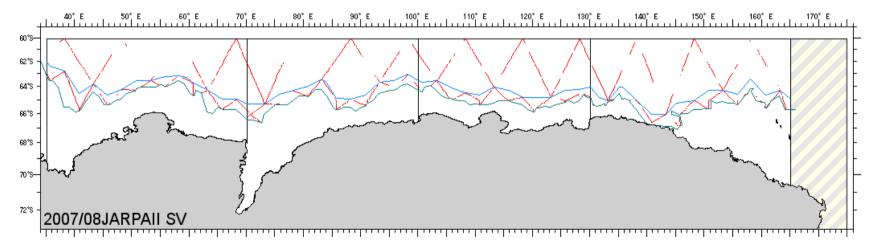


Fig. 16. SV research track line in the 2007/08 research.

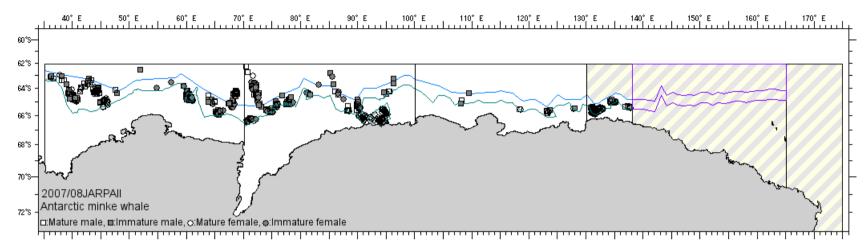
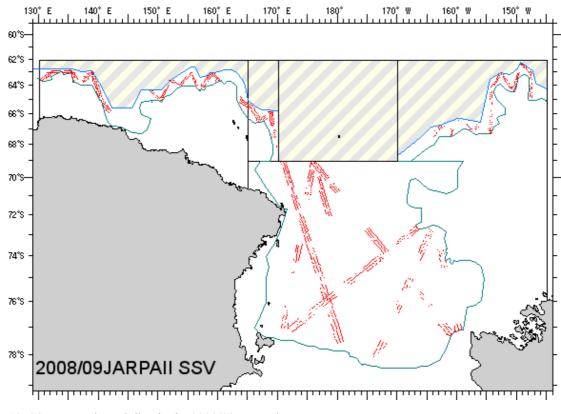
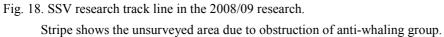


Fig. 17. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2007/08 season.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

Fin whale was not collected in this season.





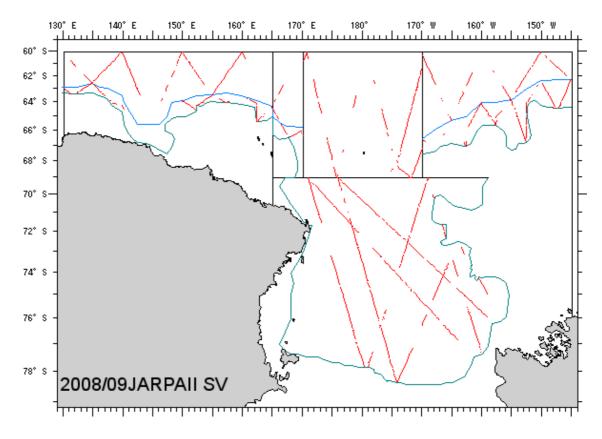


Fig. 19. SV research track line in the 2008/09 research.

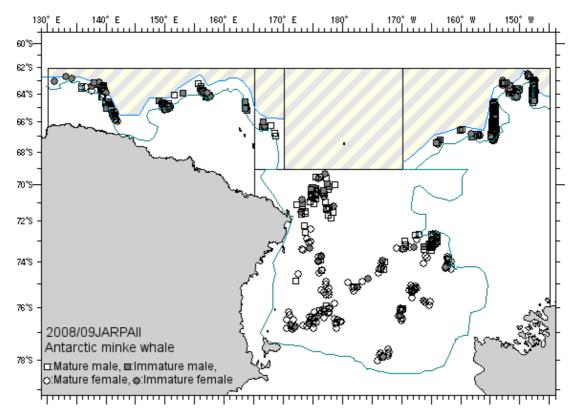
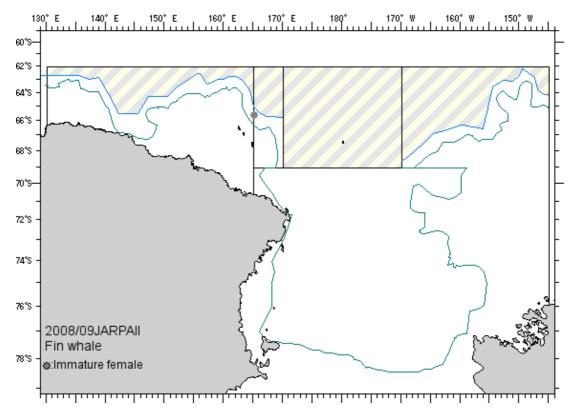
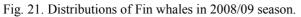


Fig. 20. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2008/09 season. Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.





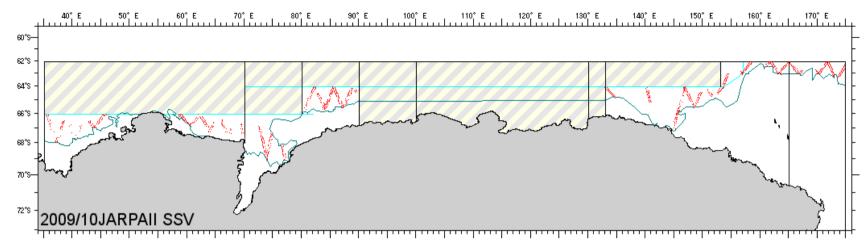


Fig. 22. SSV research track line in the 2009/10 research.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

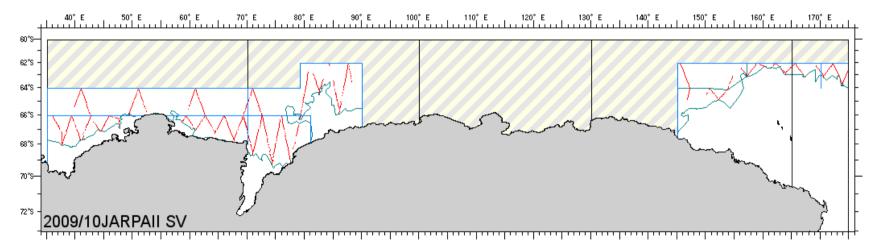


Fig. 23. SV research track line in the 2009/10 research.

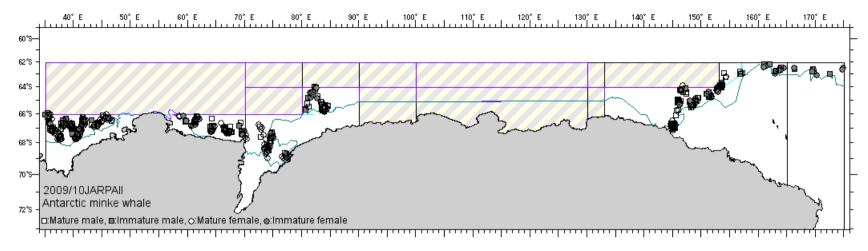


Fig. 24. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2009/10 season.

Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

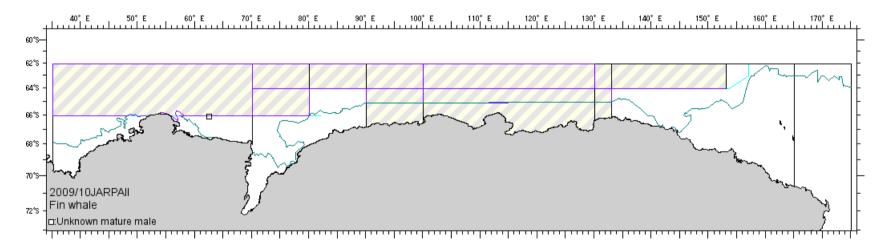


Fig. 25. Distributions of Fin whale in 2009/10 season.

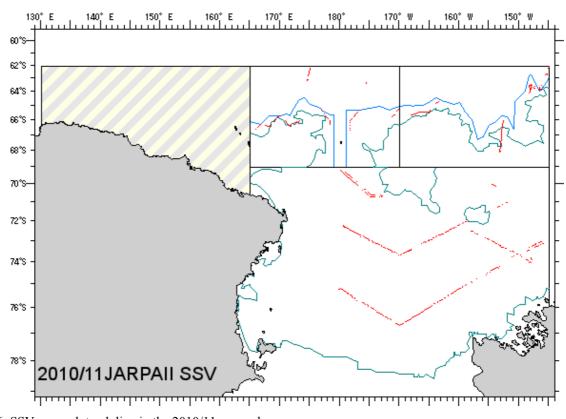


Fig. 26. SSV research track line in the 2010/11 research.
Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.
Dedicated sighting survey was conducted in the Ross Sea by two SSVs during the interruption of the sighting and sampling survey.

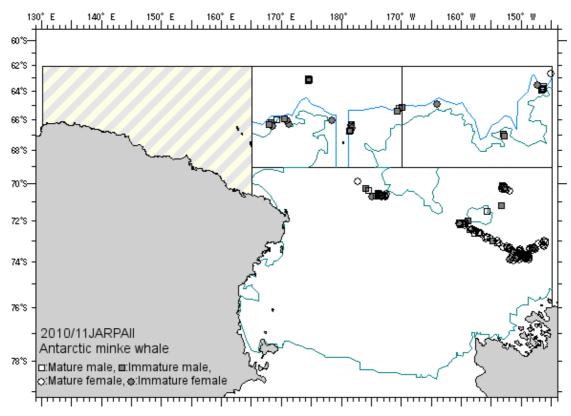


Fig. 27. Distributions of Antarctic minke whales in 2010/11 season. Stripe shows the unsurveyed area due to obstruction of anti-whaling group.

