



Pacific Islands Region Marine Mammal Response Network Activity Update

*"Dedicated to humane marine mammal response in the
Hawaiian Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands"*

Date January 2007

Produced by NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office

October - December, 2006

This is the 4th Quarter, 2006, issue of the Pacific Islands Regional Marine Mammal Response Network Newsletter. The calendar year of 2006 saw great development in the regional network and an impressive dedication from the many individuals, communities, and agency partners that form the network. At the end of this newsletter, look for two tables, one that shows the number of calls coming in for sightings and strandings and the other, the total number of documented strandings/response events for 2006.

Hawaiian Monk Seal Updates:

1st Semi-Annual Hawaiian Monk Seal Count

You may have heard about the National Christmas Bird Count, the East Coast Dolphin Count and, of course, the locally famous Ocean Count for Humpback Whales. NOAA PIRO is looking for interested groups or individuals who would like to participate in a semi-annual Hawaiian monk seal count. The idea is to have volunteers and members of the community be out at designated times on the same day and time on each of the main Hawaiian Islands. The details are still being worked out but the event will likely take place from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 28, 2007. Volunteers will be assigned to a beach location and asked to fill out a sightings form. Getting digital images of the seals that you sight will also be very important to send to NOAA. More information will follow and if you are interested please contact David Schofield at David.Schofield@noaa.gov.

Big Island Hawaiian Monk Seal is Thriving



In the last issue there were several articles on the monk seal pup RO42, born July 20 on Papaikou Beach on the Big Island and weaned on September 5. She was monitored for 47 days by a group of University of Hawaii at Hilo (UHH) students and local community members. On September 7, 2006 the pup was moved from Papaikou to "light house" and relocated again on September 19 from Kapanaia to Lapakahi State Park.

Volunteers continued to monitor the pup using a VHF radio receiver until September 24, 2006, when it was discovered that the pup had lost her satellite transmitter antenna. She could now only be tracked on the ground through observations. October 10, 2006 was the last time she was seen until November 13 when a snorkeler at Mahu Kona Landing spotted her. She was likely seen again on November 29th when a seal with a transmitter on its back was observed on the beach at Kapaa State Park. RO42 is currently the only monk seal in



the main Hawaiian Island that has an “instrument track pack” on her back.

On January 11, 2007, Justin Viezbicke responded to a report about an entangled seal. Upon his investigation, he found that the very elusive pup, known as RO42 was not entangled. This was an important sighting because this pup was born to the mother known as “Light House Mom” (R015), who has had a history of giving birth to pups who fail to survive long after weaning. Of her past five births, only two have been known to survive. She commonly gives birth on the Hilo side of the Big Island in the mouths of creeks or small out flows from the mountains. “Light House Mom” gave birth to a male pup in 2002 that that was premature and found dead at Lapakahi. In 2003 another one of her male pups died within 2 months of weaning at Kapanai. Finally, in 2005, yet another one of her pups, also a male, died in rehabilitation after being transported to Oahu from Hakalau. The range of death dates for these three pups, which happened to all be reared in streams, are 15-53 days post-weaning (Source: Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center). The recent sighting and “rediscovery” of RO42 were very exciting. There had been much concern about this pup, because at the time of the sighting previous to the January 11 sighting she was younger than the other pups that had died. R015’s other surviving pup, born in 2004, is still alive and last observed 10/28/06.

Poo, Spew, and You: How You Can Help Understand Monk Seal Foraging

Charles Littnan, PhD, NOAA PIFSC

One of the most valuable tools for assessing monk seal diet and foraging ecology is to use prey remains collected from fecal and regurgitate samples. Hard parts that pass through the seal can be used to identify not only the genus or species of prey but can also be used to estimate the size of the animal consumed. By studying the diet of monk seals in the main Hawaiian Islands, we can answer many interesting questions including: 1) how does diet differ between age/sex classes, 2) how much overlap is there between monk seals and commercial/recreational fisheries, and 3) how does monk seal diet differ between the main and Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?

Monk seal volunteers can aid these efforts by collecting fecal and regurgitate samples during their observations. Here is a simple protocol to follow if you find a sample.

1. **First of all, DO NOT COLLECT the sample if there is even a small chance of disturbing the seal.** No sample is worth breaching the strict rules on maintaining the proper distance from the seals.
2. If the opportunity presents itself, you should **always wear disposable latex gloves and avoid direct contact with feces.**
3. Collect all observed scats and eliminate as much extraneous material as possible (e.g., sand, coral, leaf litter, etc.). Emphasis should be on quality, not quantity.
4. Samples can be placed in Ziplock or other types of baggies, **just make sure it is something that can be tightly sealed!**
5. Put the bagged scat sample inside a second baggie to be safe and include a piece of paper that contains as much of the following information as possible:
 - Date of collection:*
 - Location:* beach, island, etc.
 - Individual collected from:* **If you cannot be certain the scat is from a known animal, indicate that it was collected from an unknown individual.**

Collector's information:

6. The sample can then be frozen to cut down on any smell and to aid in shipping.
7. Contact NMFS monk seal ecologist Charles Littnan for more details on getting the sample to the lab. Charles.Littnan@noaa.gov

Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Plan

Michelle Yuen, PhD, NOAA PIRO

NOAA PIRO completed a revision of the **Recovery Plan for the Hawaiian Monk Seal**. The NMFS Headquarters Office of Protected Resources, the NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) and PIRO collaborated in this review of the Plan, whose initial framework and analysis was developed by the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Team. NMFS supplemented these efforts with the following revisions: (1) reorganized the plan according to the NMFS' /Interim Endangered and Threatened Recovery Planning Guide; (2) updated scientific data and references; (3) included recovery concerns, issues and actions; and (4) revised the Implementation Schedule. The Plan has been submitted to the NMFS Assistant Administrator (AA) for his approval to release the plan for a 60-day public comment period, which was closed on January 29, 2007. The Plan has been released for independent peer review concurrently with the comment period. NMFS will incorporate the comments as appropriate, and a final Plan will then be re-submitted to the NMFS AA for his signature as an official agency document.

The Recovery Plan contains: (1) a comprehensive review of the Hawaiian monk seal population distribution, life history, and habitat use; (2) a threats assessment; (3) conservation efforts; (4) biological and recovery criteria for down listing and delisting; (4) actions necessary for the recovery of the species; and (5) an implementation schedule with estimates of time and cost to recovery. The *Crucial* threats to Hawaiian monk seals are food limitation, entanglement, and shark predation. The *Significant* threats to Hawaiian monk seals are infectious disease and habitat loss. The *Serious* threats are fishery interaction, male aggression, human interaction, and bio-toxins. Finally, the *Moderate* threats to Hawaiian monk seals are vessel groundings and contaminants.

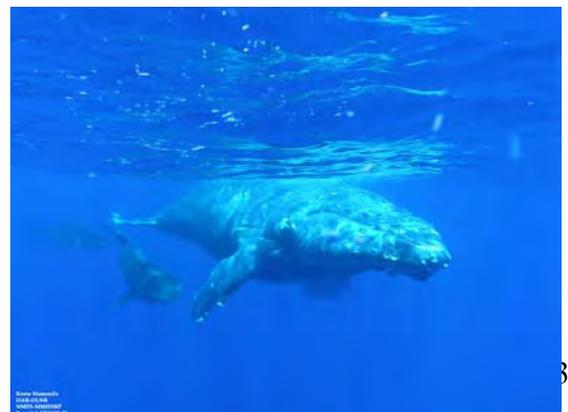
NMFS solicited for review and comment on the plan from the public and all interested parties on November 29, 2006. The public comment period closed on January 29, 2007. NMFS will now compile, consider and address all substantive comments received during the comment period.

Cetacean Strandings/ Entanglements/ Collisions

Compromised Whale is Attacked by Sharks

Justin Viezbicke, DAR, HIHWNMS

On Monday, February 13, 2006, at about 10:30 a.m. the HIHWNMS office in Kona received a call reporting a distressed whale that was surrounded by sharks about one mile off the Kona coast. I responded by teaming up with the Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) staff to go out on the DAR boat and assess the situation and the status of the whale. At about 12 p.m. we arrived on the scene and found about five to six boats in close proximity to the young whale and approximately 25-40 large sharks



in the area. We proceeded to assess the whale's status and found that the animal had no major external signs of trauma or anything to indicate why this animal was distressed. We did, however, find a large number of cookie cutter shark bites and high density of whale lice on the body. Also, sharks in the area had bit off close to half of the tail flukes and portions of the pectoral flippers. In this weakened condition the whale could only last a few hours. At about 3:00 p.m. it finally succumbed to the sharks and the feeding frenzy began. Within seconds the sharks went into action and began to play their very important role in the ocean's food chain and started the break-down process on the large carcass. Unfortunately, the currents and wind were pushing the carcass closer and closer to shore. We made the decision to tow the carcass further offshore to allow the sharks to finish their job in a safer and more remote location. With the help of Kona Blue Water Farms, we placed a rope around the carcass and towed it three miles offshore to the VV buoy, where we tied it up for the night. When we returned the next morning, all that remained was a frayed piece of rope.

Whale Entanglements and Vessel Collisions Have Started Early this Season!

Ed Lyman (HIHWNMS) and David Schofield (NOAA PIRO)

The Hawaiian Disentanglement Network operates under federal authority of NOAA's Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program – permit # 932-1489-08. The reports below represent a preliminary field assessment of a reported entanglement, and does not necessarily represent the official views or final assessment on the entanglement by NOAA Fisheries, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, or the state of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Three Vessel Collisions with Whales Reported by End of 2006!

Three vessel-whale collisions have been reported thus far this season, all occurring in December 2006. These are among the earliest reports of vessel strikes of any humpback whale season in Hawaii, including those that date back to the mid-1970's, when these data were first recorded.

There has been one confirmed vessel strike off the Na Pali Coast of Kauai, where a sub-adult or adult humpback whale did not appear to sustain an externally visible wound or laceration.

The second report described a 10 -12 ft. humpback whale calf off Lahaina, Maui, that was reported to have fresh cut marks, possibly from a propeller. There was evidence of blood in the water off Lahaina. However, this was not confirmed by the NOAA's Large Whale Response Team.

The third report was likely a sub-adult humpback whale, also off of Lahaina, Maui. It appeared to have a "V"-shaped laceration that is thought to have been caused by a vessel strike.

NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) and National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) are reviewing the facts and circumstances surrounding these incidents.

Whale Collision: "Doing the Right Thing"

In December 2006 a vessel operating off Kauai struck a whale. Luckily, it appeared that no harm was done to the whale. What is noteworthy was how the captain and vessel owner responded to the incident. The following account of their actions can serve as a model for other boaters who have similar encounters with whales

As generally happens when one encounters a whale, this animal came up without warning and moved perpendicular to the direction of travel. The whale strike was unavoidable. The captain, however, reacted quickly and put the vessel in neutral and immediately undertook measures to ensure that crew and personnel on board were safe. The captain and crew then looked for whales to see if injuries were evident. They did see whales in the area and all looked to behaving normally (diving, etc.). The vessel owner then contacted the NOAA Fisheries Marine Mammal Hotline (“NOAA Hotline” - 888-256-9840) and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary to report the incident. An investigation ensued to determine if a marine mammal response network action needed to be taken. The owner and captain then provided NOAA’s Pacific Islands Regional Office with testimonials, including those from crew members and other people on board.

While it is a very unfortunate situation when a whale is struck, the people involved in this case did the “right thing” by responding quickly, contacting the NOAA hotline, and providing all necessary information.

If you strike a whale or you witness a whale strike, here is what you can do:

- Ensure safety for all on board
- Call the NOAA Hotline at 888-256-9840
- Document: a description of the chain of events, photos, name of vessel, vessel speed and direction, and any apparent injury to the whale.
- Include your contact information. Someone from NOAA will contact you for more information if necessary.

Entangled Spinner Dolphin

The day before Christmas Eve, a call came through to the NOAA hotline regarding an entangled spinner dolphin. The dolphin was in good condition and had good mobility (in fact, according to the report, it was actually difficult to approach). There were no visible wounds and the exact nature of entanglement was unknown, but the net appeared to be a monofilament gill net which originated at the head and draped across the body over the dorsal fin. The entanglement was characterized as potentially life-threatening.

The dolphin was reported by an Outrigger Hotel catamaran crew, but they were unable to stand by. Fortunately, David Schofield (PIRO), along with personnel from Coast Guard – Honolulu and those aboard Coast Guard 25-foot RHI, were able to respond quickly and relocate the animal. The animal was assessed, documented, and several attempts were made to cut the animal free of gear. Due to the mobility (agility) of the animal, approaches were difficult and no gear was removed from the animal. The network continues to monitor and stand by on further possible response.



While this individual appeared to be wrapped in a gill net over much of its body, it was still quite quick and agile. There were also one or two other dolphins in close proximity to it. Both of these factors made disentangling the net from the animal very difficult, if not impossible. The gill net, at times, was observed to move position about the dolphin's body as it swam. For example, the image to the right shows the lead line of the monofilament net, which is not evident in the left image.

Responder Profile

This section is to highlight the outstanding contributions of staff and volunteers in the realm of marine mammal response.



Welcome Tracy Wurth, Main Hawaiian Islands Hawaiian Monk Seal Sightings Coordinator.

Originally from California, Tracy Wurth, the new Main Hawaiian Islands Monk Seal Sightings Coordinator, spent five field seasons in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a field biologist where she monitored monk seal populations on a number of remote islands/atolls. During that time, she gained valuable experience in monk seal behavior, seal identification, tagging, and bleaching. She has taken over for Erin Moreland as the Monk Seal Sighting

Coordinator for PIFSC. Prior to working in Hawaii with monk seals, Tracy worked with sea turtles on the Big Island as well as in Texas. She has also conducted aerial surveys for Right Whales along the Atlantic Coast and spent a winter monitoring elephant seals on the Farallon Islands off of California.

Oahu:

Joanne Tabor's love of volunteering with marine life began when she discovered the Honu Guardian Program at Laniakea Beach through a friend. She has been keeping watch over the honu baskers there on the North Shore for over a year and a half. She first began volunteering with the Monk Seal Responder program this past summer when RO32 or "Penelope" was born to N7 at Turtle Bay Hilton. Joanne has continued her dedicated service to the program by volunteering many hours at the remote Kaena Point site. She watched over mom and pup after the birth and also helped spread the word for the need for more volunteers out there. She has since made the trek out to the rugged coastline almost every Sunday to check on him, as well as other monk seals that visit the area. She views this as a gift to observe his maturation and see these amazing creatures in their habitat. "I am in awe over the beauty and fragility of this species and can only hope the tiny part I can do will help make a difference in the continued survival of this incredible animal."



Maui:

Amanda Stone is the mother of two boys and has lived in West Maui for 18 years. She has spent the last 15 plus years working on the water as a videographer. She has worked alongside noted whale researchers, helping with data collection. She considers herself an environmentalist and is impassioned by ocean creatures. She has become someone reliable that can be called when a monk seal is found "hauled out" on West Maui. She has now responded many times over the past year and she keeps caution tape, signs, media, and business cards and outreach information at her house.





Maui Monk Seal Watch, voluntarily coordinated by Hawai'i Wildlife Fund for the last 10 years, is proud to welcome aboard naturalist Nicole Davis as its contract program manager. Through the support of a generous donor, Nicole is able to work part-time to strengthen the network. She has conducted three trainings on the south, west, and north shores and recruited several key volunteers to support the network on Maui's busy west side. Historically, Maui's east and north shores hosted known female monk seals every quarter, but during the last several years, several new individuals have shown up on a regular basis on the south and west sides. More on these animals in the next issue. Nicole has a degree in marine biology from UC Santa Cruz, and has been working in the field of marine conservation on Maui for over 7 years. Her main focus is marine research and education outreach. She has worked for Fish & Wildlife Service, the Maui Ocean Center, and as a naturalist at Ahihi Kina'u for Hawai'i Wildlife Fund.

Headquarters News

Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program, Environmental Impact Statement.

The EIS for the MMHSRP is currently under review by the regions and headquarters after which it will go out for a public comment period of 45 days. Watch for it at www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr.health.eis.htm and submit your comments!

Prescott Grant

On February 13, U.S. House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Don Young (R-AK) and Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans Ranking Member Henry Brown (R-SC) introduced HR 1006, to extend the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program.

Regional Coordinators Meeting

This spring, regional stranding/marine mammal response coordinators from the six U.S. regions (Hawaii, Alaska, North West, South West, North East and South East) will meet to compare notes on network development, national stranding trends, and new policies and procedures coming down the line.

Headquarters Report: Southeast Region Release and Re-Rescue of Stranded Bottlenose Dolphin on the East Coast of Florida:

A pregnant female offshore bottlenose dolphin from the east coast of Florida that had been undergoing rehabilitation at Mote Marine Lab, Sarasota, Florida, was deemed ready for return to the wild, and a release was scheduled for Tuesday, January 30. The dolphin was transported to Vero Beach, Florida; however, the release did not go as planned. After the dolphin was placed in the water, she slowly turned herself towards the beach and started to swim into shore. Several efforts were made to head her offshore again but each time she turned back towards the beach. She was subsequently transported several miles offshore where a group of dolphins were spotted by a tracking plane, but the animals swam away. The released dolphin turned west and made another bee line into shore. The decision was made to re-rescue her and transport her to the closest rehab facility in the Florida Keys where she will continue to be under close supervision.

Response Network Facts

On Call ! 24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week, 365 Days a Year, 52 Weeks a Year

The following is a list of calls that came from the **NOAA Hotline for Hawaii (888-256-9840)**, the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO), and the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) for marine mammals in trouble/strandings and sightings.

Source: Kelley's Personal Communications

| Month | Marine Mammals in Trouble/ Strandings Reported to PIRO* | Monk Seal Sightings Reported to PIFSC** |
|--------------------|--|--|
| January | 45 | 21 |
| February | 72 | 20 |
| March | 74 | 22 |
| April | 47 | 19 |
| May | 51 | 14 |
| June | 26 | 6 |
| July | 20 | 10 |
| August | 24 | 4 |
| September | 37 | 12 |
| October | 34 | 10 |
| November | 33 | 8 |
| December | 57 | 18 |
| Total calls | 520 | 164 |

* These numbers reflect the total number of calls regarding marine mammals that were thought to be sick, injured, or stranded. Many of these were "false alarms," i.e., a monk seal resting on the beach, a mother and calf humpback whale close to shore, or dolphins feeding inside a fringing reef.

** These numbers are lower than the actual number, as many calls on Kauai and Oahu, for example, are called directly to sightings lines. On Kauai call 651-7668, Oahu 220-7802, Maui 292-2372, Big Island 987-0765. It is estimated that the total sightings calls numbered over 300 for 2006.

2006 Marine Mammal Strandings

The following table reflects the [Marine Mammal Response Network](#) activities for odontocete strandings, Hawaiian monk seal deaths and hookings/dehookings, and whale entanglements, vessel collisions and deaths, all of which can be considered “strandings” under the Marine Mammal Protection Act definition of a marine mammal stranding. Source: PIRO, HIHWNMS, and PIFSC

| Date | Species | Common Name | NMFS Regional # | Location | Sex | Initial Disposition | Condition |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|---|
| 01/02/06 | <i>Mirounga angustirostris</i> | elephant seal | NMFS-MA-06-01-SA | Marker 21, Molokai | M | alive | escaped pen |
| 01/04/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-02-VC | Leeward Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, swam away |
| 01/07/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-03-VC | near PMRF, Kauai | U | alive | vessel collision, swam away |
| 01/17/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-04-HA | N. Larsen's Beach, Kauai | U | alive | hooked, hook removed, released |
| 02/03/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-05-SD | Hanapepe, Kauai | F | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 02/06/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-06-SD | Molokai | U | dead | found dead |
| 02/13/06 | <i>Kogia breviceps</i> | pygmy sperm whale | NMFS-KB-06-07-SA | Kalaupapa, Molokai | M | alive | stranded, pushed out to sea, swam away |
| 02/13/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-08-VC | Maaleaa Bay, Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, swam away |
| 02/22/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-09-SD | Kaho'olawe, Maui | F | dead | found dead |
| 03/08/06 | <i>Stenella longirostris</i> | spinner dolphin | NMFS-SL-06-10-SD | Kua Bay, Hawaii | M | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 03/09/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-11-VC | Maaleaa Bay, Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, injured, left at site |
| 03/15/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-12-VC | Coral Carden | U | alive | vessel collision, injured, left at site |
| 03/25/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-13-VC | west of Lahaina, Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, swam away |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------|--|
| 04/05/06 | <i>Stenella longirostris</i> | spinner dolphin | NMFS-SL-06-14-SD | btw Kukio & Kua Bay, Hawaii | F | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 04/23/06 | <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> | striped dolphin | NMFS-SC-06-15-SA | Waimanalo Stream, Oahu | M | alive | stranded, euthanized |
| 05/01/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-16-SD | Kilauea, Kauai | U | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 05/20/06 | <i>Kogia breviceps</i> | pygmy sperm whale | NMFS-KB-06-17-SD | Kalaupapa, Molokai | M | dead | sick animal, found dead, necropsied |
| 05/21/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-18-SA | Poipu Beach Park, Kauai | F | alive | premature pup, died at site |
| 05/22/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-19-SD | Kapa'a Reef, Kauai | M | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 06/18/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-20-HA | Kapa'a, Kauai | U | alive | hooked, hook not found when caught, released |
| 06/20/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-21-HA | Kauai | U | alive | hooked, hook removed, released |
| 06/26/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-22-SD | Lihue, Kauai | M | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 06/26/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-23-SD | Kauai | U | dead | found dead, shark eating animal |
| 06/28/06 | <i>Peponocephala electra</i> | melon-headed whale | NMFS-PE-06-24-SA | Hanalei Bay, Kauai | U | alive | stranded injured, pushed out to sea, swam away |
| 07/23/06 | <i>Feresa attenuata</i> | pygmy killer whale | NMFS-FA-06-25-SD | Waimanalo Stream, Oahu | F | dead | sick animal, found dead, necropsied |
| 09/12/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-26-SD | La'au Point, Molokai | M | dead | found dead, necropsied |
| 09/15/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-27-HA | Larsen's Beach, Kauai | M | alive | hooked, hook removed, released |
| 10/12/06 | <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | bottlenosed dolphin | NMFS-TT-06-28-EA | Molokai | U | alive | entangled, disent not attempted, swam |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|---|
| | | | | | | | away |
| 10/15/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-29-ED | Waimanalo Makai Pier, Oahu | F | dead | found dead, entangled, necropsied |
| 10/27/06 | <i>Monachus schuainslandi</i> | monk seal | NMFS-MS-06-30-HA | Larsen's Beach, Kauai | M | alive | hooked, hook removed, released |
| 11/13/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-31-SA | Kailua-Kona, Hawaii | U | alive | injured, died at site |
| 12/23/06 | <i>Stenella longirostris</i> | spinner dolphin | NMFS-SL-06-32-EA | Waikiki, Oahu | U | alive | entangled, unable to disent, swam away |
| 12/28/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-33-EA | Molokini Crater, Maui | U | alive | entangled, unable to disent, swam away |
| 12/28/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-34-VC | Salt Pond Beach Park, Kauai | U | alive | vessel collision, swam away |
| 12/29/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-35-VC | outside Lahaina Harbor, Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, injured, left at site |
| 12/30/06 | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | humpback whale | NMFS-MN-06-36-VC | outside Lahaina Harbor, Maui | U | alive | vessel collision, injured, swam away |