

# LANGREYÐUR – FIN WHALE

## *Balaenoptera physalus*

### RÁÐGJÖF – ADVICE

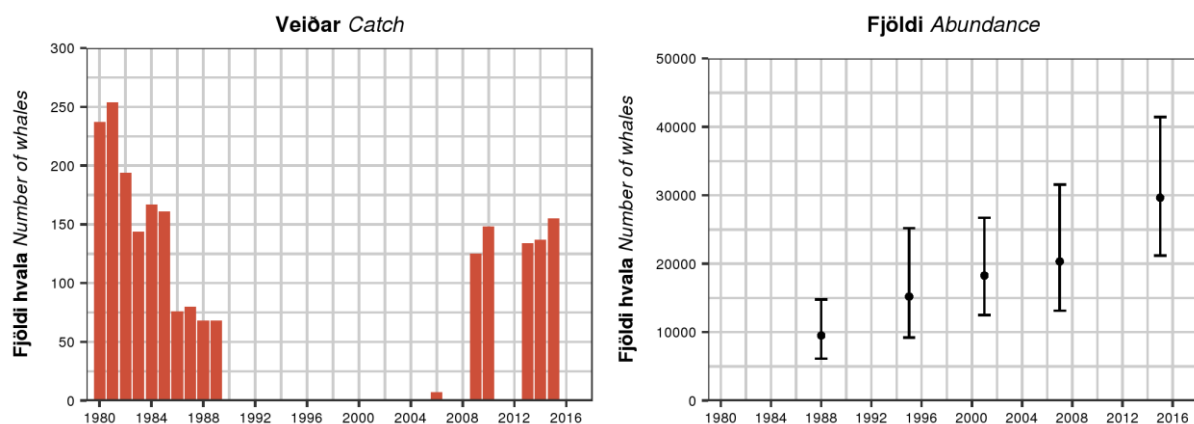
Hafrannsóknastofnun ráðleggur að árlegar veiðar á langreyði á tímabilinu 2018-2025 verði ekki meiri en 161 dýr á veiðisvæðinu Austur-Grænland/Vestur-Ísland (EG/WI) og að hámarki 48 langreyðar á svæðinu Austur-Ísland/Færeyjar (EI/F).

*For the period 2018-2025, MFRI advises that annual catch of fin whales should be no more than 161 animals from the East-Greenland/West-Iceland management area (EG/WI) and 48 fin whales from the East-Iceland/Faroes management area (EI/G).*

### STOFNÞRÓUN – STOCK DEVELOPMENT

Langreyði hefur fjölgað jafnt og þétt við Ísland frá upphafi hvalatalninga árið 1987 og var fjöldinn í síðustu talningu (2015) sá mesti síðan talningar hófust. Besta leiðréttta mat fyrir allt talningasvæði Íslands og Færeyja árið 2015 var 40 788 (95% öryggismörk 28 476–58 423) langreyðar, þar af 33 497 (95% öryggismörk 22 233–50 466) á Austur Grænlands-Íslands stofnsvæðinu.

*The abundance of fin whales in Icelandic and adjacent waters has increased steadily since the initiation of systematic sighting surveys in 1987, with the most recent survey in 2015 yielding the highest estimate to date. The best corrected abundance estimate for the total Icelandic and Faroese survey area in 2015 was 40 788 fin whales (95% confidence interval 28 476–58 423), thereof 33 497 (95% CI 22 233–50 466) within the East Greenland-Iceland stock area.*



**Langreyður.** Veiðar og stofnstærð ásamt 95% öryggismörkum (Austur Grænlands-Íslands stofn). Myndin sýnir óleiðréttar niðurstöður talninga (vanmat) til að gæta samræmis við eldri talningar þar sem leiðrétting er ekki möguleg.

**Fin whale.** Whaling, and stock size with 95% confidence intervals (East Greenland-Iceland stock). For consistency, abundance estimates are uncorrected for perception bias, as such corrections are not available for the early surveys.

### GRUNNUR RÁÐGJAFAR – BASIS FOR THE ADVICE

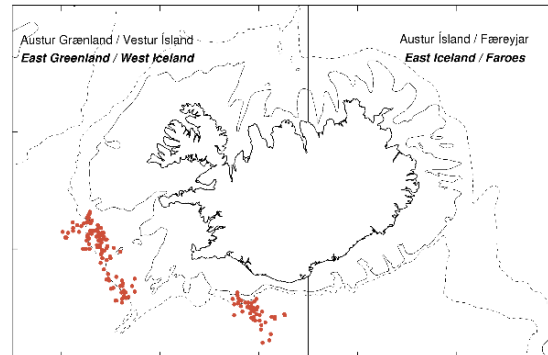
Ráðgjöfin er byggð á úttektum vísindanefnda Norður-Atlantshafs Sjávarspendýraráðsins (NAMMCO) og Alþjóða-hvalveiðiráðsins (IWC).

*The advice is based on assessments undertaken by the scientific committees of NAMMCO and IWC for fin whales in Icelandic and adjacent waters.*

## VEIÐAR – WHALING

Veiðar á langreyði hafa síðastliðin ár verið nálægt ráðlagðri hámarksveiði, að undanskildum árunum 2011 og 2012. Mest af veiðinni hefur farið fram utan landgrunnsins vestur af landinu, en árin 2014 og 2015 færðist veiðin sunnar og austar um haustið. Langreyðarveiðar voru ekki stundaðar árið 2016.

*Fin whaling in recent years has been close to the recommended catch limits, apart from the years 2011 and 2012 when whaling operations were halted. Most fin whales have been caught off the continental shelf west of Iceland, but in 2014 and 2015 whaling moved further south and east in the autumn. In 2016, no fin whaling was conducted in Icelandic waters.*



**Langreyður.** Veiðisvæði árið 2015 (engar veiðar 2016)  
**Fin whale:** Hunting grounds in 2015 (no hunting in 2016)

## HEIMILDIR OG ÍTAREFNI – REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

International Whaling Commission (IWC) 2017. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Revised Management Procedure. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management Vol. 18 (SUPPL) Annex D 123-173.

NAMMCO 2017. Report of the NAMMCO Scientific Working Group on Assessment. Greenland Representation, Copenhagen, Denmark, 25-27 January 2017. North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission. 116 pp.

Pike DG, Gunnlaugsson T, Mikkelsen B, Víkingsson GA (2016) Estimates of the abundance of fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) from the NASS Icelandic and Faroese ship surveys conducted in 2015. Int Whal Comm SC/66b/RMP1:19 pp