

Table 4. Abundance of killer whales in 2001, estimated using combined sightings from both platforms. n/L - encounter rate, no. of sightings nm^{-1} ; $E(s)$ - expected cluster size; esw - effective strip half-width (m); $f(0)$ - probability density of the detection function at distance 0; D - density, no. nm^{-2} ; N_s - abundance, uncorrected for perception bias.

Block	n	n/L	CV	$E(s)$	CV	esw	$f(0)$	CV	D	N_s	CV	LCL	UCL
AIR	4	1.03E-02	0.92	10.3	0.52	1,468	6.81E-04	0.38	7.53E-02	6,175	0.93	1,078	35,370
FAR	9	3.77E-03	0.65	4.9	0.22	2,089	4.79E-04	0.22	7.30E-03	1,192	0.69	311	4,576
J	20	1.37E-02	0.56	7.8	0.19	1,654	6.05E-04	0.17	4.91E-02	7,200	0.52	2,430	21,328
N	0												
NW	1	2.14E-03	0.97	5.0	0.00	2,543	3.93E-04	0.00	3.90E-03	105	0.99	16	717
SW	1	1.03E-03	1.08	2.0	0.00	2,543	3.93E-04	0.00	7.50E-04	149	1.11	20	1,093
W	3	1.62E-03	0.75	2.3	0.14	1,540	6.49E-04	0.44	2.14E-03	322	0.79	74	1,406
TOTAL	38					1,738	5.75E-04	0.12	1.89E-02	15,142	0.47	6,003	38,190

Supplementary File to Pike, D.G., Gunnlaugsson, T., Mikkelsen, B., Vikingsson, G. & Desportes, G. (2020). Distribution and Abundance of Killer Whales in the Central North Atlantic, 1987-2015. NAMMCO Scientific Publications 11. <https://doi.org/10.7557/3.5579>

