

Be Whale Wise

Marine Wildlife Guidelines for Boaters, Paddlers and Viewers *(Revised 2011)*

ALERT:
Check out updated guidelines and new regulations!

Seeing killer whales and other marine wildlife in their natural environment can be a thrilling experience.

In our excitement, we sometimes forget that our presence has an effect on wildlife and their habitat. Just like us, marine animals need space to find food, choose mates, raise young, socialize and rest.

When we get too close, approach too fast, or make too much noise, we may be disrupting these activities and causing the animals unnecessary stress. In some cases, we may be threatening their lives. Set an example for others, and help protect our spectacular marine resources.

Be Whale Wise – Follow these guidelines and local laws in the presence of marine wildlife.

Why do we need guidelines?

The diversity and complexity of marine life in the coastal waters off British Columbia and Washington is truly extraordinary.

It is a fragile world. Pollution, global climate change and other impacts are taking their toll at all levels of the coastal food web. Many species of marine wildlife, such as the endangered Southern Resident killer whales, are showing signs of vulnerability.

Meanwhile, vessel traffic in our waters is steadily increasing, placing added pressures on marine animals and their habitats.

We need to minimize our impact.

These guidelines are designed to help you enjoy your wildlife encounter, and reduce the risk of disturbing marine wildlife.

To report a marine mammal disturbance or harassment:

CANADA:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada:
1-800-465-4336

US:

NOAA Fisheries, Office for Law Enforcement:
1-800-853-1964

www.bewhalewise.org

To report marine mammal sightings:

BC Cetacean Sightings Network (BC)
www.wildwhales.org or 1-866-1SAW ONE

The Whale Museum Hotline (WA state):
hotline@whalemuseum.org or 1-800-562-8832

Orca Network (WA state)
info@orcaneetwork.org or 1-866-ORCANET

Need more information?

CANADA:

Victoria and Southern Gulf Islands,
Johnstone Strait and Northern Vancouver Island,
West Coast Vancouver Island:
Straitwatch
www.straitwatch.org or 250-590-7723

Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve:
www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/eco_reserve/robsonb_er.html

Fisheries and Oceans Canada:
www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

North Island Marine Mammal Stewardship Association:
www.nimmsa.org

US:

Washington State, Haro Strait Region:
Soundwatch Boater Education Program
www.whalemuseum.org or 360-378-4710

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife:
www.wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/orca/

NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region:
www.nwr.noaa.gov

NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources:
www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/viewing.htm

Pacific Whale Watch Association:
www.pacificwhalewatch.org



BCParks



Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Pêches et Océans Canada

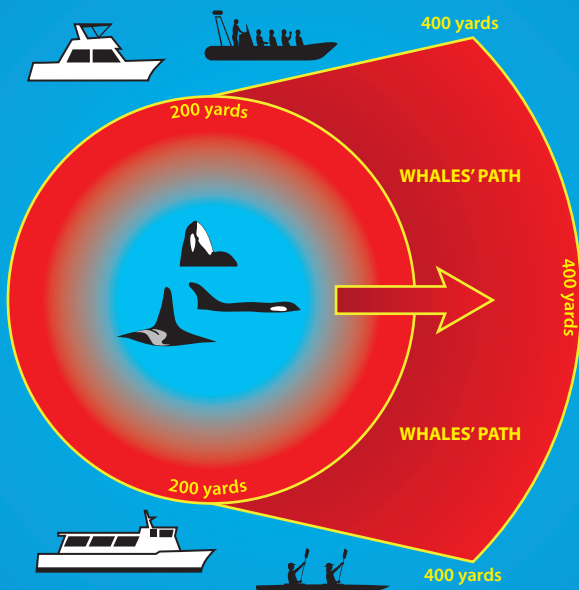


Be Whale Wise

and Follow the Law
It's as easy as 1, 2, 3...



1. The **ONE** place not to be is in the path of whales. Don't position your vessel in the path of oncoming whales within 400 yards of a whale.
2. Stay at least **TWO** hundred yards away from any killer whale (200 yards = the distance of two football fields or about 200 meters).
3. Remember these **THREE** ways to Be Whale Wise: follow the guidelines for viewing all wildlife, check for local protected areas and restrictions, and always be safe.



Visit www.bewhalewise.org to learn more, download the laws, regulations, and guidelines, and to report violations.



Report Violations:
NOAA Office for Law
Enforcement
1-800-853-1964
or online at
www.bewhalewise.org



In 2011, NOAA Fisheries Service adopted new regulations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act to protect **all killer whales**.



WHO do the new rules apply to? All motorized and non-motorized vessels (including kayaks), with exceptions to maintain safe navigation and for certain types of vessels- government vessels in the course of official duties, ships in the shipping lanes, research vessels under permit, and vessels lawfully engaged in commercial or treaty Indian fishing that are actively setting, retrieving, or closely tending fishing gear.

WHAT do the new rules say? Except for specific exemptions, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to:

- I. Cause a vessel to approach, in any manner, within 200 yards (182.9 m) of any killer whale.
- II. Position a vessel to be in the path of any killer whale at any point located within 400 yards (365.8 m) of the whale.

WHEN do the new rules go into effect? May 16, 2011

WHERE do the new rules apply? In inland waters of Washington State- east of the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and south of the U.S./Canada international boundary.

WHY did NOAA adopt new regulations? Southern Resident killer whales were listed as endangered in 2005. Vessel impacts were identified as one of the threats. These new regulations implement an action in the recovery plan and are designed to protect all killer whales by reducing impacts from vessels. Additional background information on the rationale and analyses to support the regulations is available at www.nwr.noaa.gov.

Guidelines for whales, porpoises and dolphins:

1. BE CAUTIOUS and COURTEOUS: approach areas of known or suspected marine wildlife activity with extreme caution. Look in all directions before planning your approach or departure.
2. SLOW DOWN: reduce speed to less than 7 knots when within 400 metres/yards of the nearest whale, porpoise or dolphin. Avoid abrupt course changes.
3. **KEEP CLEAR of the whales' path.** If whales are approaching you, cautiously move out of the way.
4. **DO NOT APPROACH** from the front or from behind. Always approach and depart from the side, moving in a direction parallel to the direction of the whales, porpoises or dolphins.
5. **DO NOT APPROACH or position your vessel closer than 100 metres/yards to any whale, porpoise or dolphin.***
6. If your vessel is not in compliance with the 100 metres/yards approach guideline (#5), place engine in neutral and allow whales to pass.
7. **STAY** on the OFFSHORE side of the whales when they are traveling close to shore.
8. **LIMIT** your viewing time to a recommended maximum of 30 minutes. This will minimize the cumulative impact of many vessels and give consideration to other viewers.
9. **DO NOT** swim with, touch or feed marine wildlife.
10. **DO NOT** drive through groups of porpoises or dolphins to encourage bow or stern-riding.
11. Should dolphins or porpoises choose to ride the bow wave of your vessel, avoid sudden course changes. Hold course & speed or reduce speed gradually.

Killer Whales:

* **Killer whales have special protection in Canadian and U.S. waters. Be sure to educate yourself about new protections, including regulations with specific distances and recommendations for viewing killer whales.**

Seals, sea lions and birds on land:

1. BE CAUTIOUS AND QUIET when around haul-outs and bird colonies, especially during breeding, nesting and pupping seasons (generally May to September).
2. **REDUCE SPEED**, minimize wake, wash and noise, and then slowly pass without stopping.
3. **AVOID** approaching closer than 100 metres/yards to any marine mammals or birds.
4. **PAY ATTENTION** and move away, slowly and cautiously, at the first sign of disturbance or agitation.
5. **DO NOT** disturb, move, feed or touch any marine wildlife, including seal pups. If you are concerned about a potentially sick or stranded animal, contact your local stranding network where available.

Marine Protected Areas, Wildlife Refuges, Ecological Reserves & Parks:

1. **CHECK** your nautical charts for the location of various protected areas.
2. **ABIDE** by posted restrictions or contact a local authority for further information.

The Laws:

Regulations in Canada and the U.S. prohibit the harassment and disturbance of marine mammals. Many species are threatened or endangered and subject to additional protections under the Endangered Species Act (U.S.) and the Species at Risk Act (Canada).

Learn about and follow all local laws.

What is a disturbance?

Disturbance is when we interfere with an animal's ability to hunt, feed, communicate, socialize, rest, breed, or care for its young.

These are critical life processes, necessary for healthy marine wildlife populations.

BE WHALE WISE!

DO YOUR PART TO PROTECT MARINE WILDLIFE FROM HARASSMENT AND DISTURBANCE.

FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND ALL LOCAL LAWS .

