



Whales Alive!

Vol. XXVIII No. 1

A publication of Cetacean Society International

Spring 2019

Japan Leaves IWC – Now What?

By Heather D. Rockwell, CSI Board of Directors

On December 26, 2018, Japan finally followed through on what they had been threatening to do for years - they officially announced their withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) with the intention of resuming commercial whaling in July in their territorial waters and exclusive economic zones, while ending their contentious scientific whaling program in the Antarctic. Japan's official withdrawal from the IWC won't take effect until the end of June. They will participate in the IWC Scientific Committee meeting in May in Nairobi, Kenya and have indicated they will continue to send observers to future IWC meetings.

Are we surprised by this move? No, not at all. Japan has long talked about leaving the IWC, the governing body that regulates worldwide whaling. At the most recent IWC meeting in Brazil last September, Japan's new proposal to resume commercial whaling in a "sustainable manner" using IWC population estimates for Antarctic minke whales, common minke whales, Bryde's and sei whales, was soundly rejected. In addition, the IWC passed a resolution that further upholds the moratorium on commercial whaling and prioritizes the recovery of cetacean populations. This was the final blow for Japan.

A quick IWC primer: the moratorium banning commercial whaling, one of the most important environmental conservation measures ever created, took effect in 1986 and likely saved several species of whales from extinction. As a result of the moratorium, Japan used a loophole in the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) to continue whaling under the guise of science and then selling the meat in Japanese markets. Over the last 30 years, thousands of minke whales, along with lesser numbers of sei and Bryde's whales, have been killed in Japan's lethal scientific whaling program. The alleged purpose of Japan's research was to collect relevant data on the populations of whale species – all research that could have been done without killing a single whale.

The reactions to Japan's announcement were mixed.

Some conservationists were pleased with Japan's decision and believe they will kill less whales in a commercial coastal hunt than Japan killed in their scientific whaling hunts in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary. Others believe that with Japan gone from the table, the IWC can focus more on discussing critical issues facing whales today, including ship strikes, bycatch, climate change, entanglement, habitat degradation and pollution (noise, plastics, chemical). Members of the European Union and the U.K. government expressed anger and regret at Japan's decision to leave the IWC. Australia and New Zealand were relieved to hear that whaling in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary would end, but at the same time, disappointed that Japan would resume commercial whaling in its coastal waters.

Japan will now join the ranks of Norway and Iceland, two other countries that have continually defied the ban on commercial whaling for many years. A recent report states that since 1986, all three countries combined have killed 38,539 whales, with Japan alone responsible for the slaughter of 22,000 whales.

One thing is very clear - Japan will now be a pirate whaling nation. They will be killing whales for commercial use outside of the law and competence of the IWC. Japan is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which states that members must "work through the appropriate international organizations" for whaling – and that organization is the IWC.

The ramifications of Japan's decision to leave the IWC remain to be seen. Will Japan kill more whales in their coastal commercial hunts than they did in their scientific whaling hunts? Will other pro-whaling nations from the Caribbean and Africa that have been supported financially by Japan leave the IWC, too? Will Japan's Institute for Cetacean Research close its door now that there is no need for a scientific whaling program? Is there still a market for whale products in Japan given the steady decline in prices for whale meat and the decrease in consumption of whale meat by the younger generation of whales over the last

decade?

We will have to wait and see what the fallout from Japan's decision brings.

Icelandic Whaling Quotas Renewed Following Contentious Review

By Kate O'Connell

In mid-January 2019, a long-awaited review of the economic impact of Iceland's whaling was released by the University of Iceland's Institute of Economics. The report, commissioned by Minister of Fisheries Kristján Þór Júlíusson, was meant to provide the basis of the decision as to whether to renew a permit for Iceland's fin whaling company Hvalur hf. Since 2009, the Hvalur has killed more than 840 fin whales, as well as at least two blue-fin hybrid whales. Almost the entirety of the fin whale meat and blubber are exported to Japan, as there is no domestic market for whale meat; 81 percent of Icelanders never eat whale meat, and the remainder do so rarely.

The review, co-authored by economist Oddgeir Ágúst Ottesen, came under instant criticism from government officials, scientists, environmental organizations and the whale watch industry. The report indicated that if whaling were to continue, there could be as much as a 40% increase in Iceland's seafood exports, given that killing whales would mean more fish to catch. This argument has been used many times by the whaling industry to try to justify its hunts, but researchers, including from Iceland's Marine and Freshwater Research Institute, note

that such arguments are both outdated and simplistic. The section of the Institute of Economics report related to the claim that killing whales increases fish stocks was in large part based on studies from the 1990s.

Minister for the Environment Guðmundur Ingi Guðbrands-son was among the many who raised concerns with this correlation, stating that much more needs to be done to research the role whales play in a complex marine ecosystem. One critical oversight in the review is the failure to consider the growing body of research that shows the positive role that whales play in the marine ecosystem. According to the report of a workshop held during the 28th International Congress for Conservation Biology (in part sponsored by CSI), whales help to increase both biodiversity and carbon sequestration. Large whales, especially those with long migratory routes, have been found to literally fertilize the oceans, helping to pump micronutrients into the marine ecosystem.

Leading Icelandic environmental organizations Landvernd and INCA are among the many calling for the review to be withdrawn, according to Icelandic media. The whale watch community in Iceland has also indicated concern, as it apparently was not even contacted by Ottesen for the whaling review. Rannveig Grétarsdóttir, director of the Elding whale watching company and chair of IceWhale (the Icelandic Whale Watching Association), labeled the report "one-sided" and stated that she had not even been consulted during the review process. One in five tourists visiting Iceland go on a whale watch, and this "non-consumptive" industry brings as much as \$195 million in indirect revenues to the country.

Just as *Whales Alive!* was going to press, Fisheries Minister Kristján Þór Júlíusson issued a regulation allowing for the hunting of up to 209 fin whales and 217 minke whales a year from 2019 to 2023. Iceland's image as a nature tourism destination likely faces irreparable damage as a result.

Whales Alive!

A publication of Cetacean Society International
Editor: Brent S. Hall

CSI is an all-volunteer, non-profit, tax-exempt organization with contacts in over 25 countries. Our mission is to advocate for and protect cetaceans from harm and harassment, to increase public awareness, and preserve their well-being and that of the marine environment. We support and promote benign activities such as regulated whale watching, nonlethal and humane research, and widespread educational, environmental programs relating to free-roaming cetaceans internationally. Our ultimate objective is the global acceptance of peaceful coexistence and mutual enrichment for both humans and cetaceans.

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US Wins Battle on Dolphin-Safe Tuna Label...But Are Cetaceans Safer??

By Kate O'Connell

More than ten years after Mexico began a legal challenge at the World Trade Organization (WTO) over the use of "dolphin-safe" tuna labeling in the United States, the case appears to finally be over. Judges at the WTO dismissed Mexico's claim that the U.S. rules on tuna labeling were unfair. Mexico has long argued that it should be allowed to sell its tuna as "dolphin-safe", even though its tuna purse vessels operating in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP) deliberately chase and encircle dolphins with nets as a means of catching tuna.

For decades, conservation and animal protection organizations have argued that this method of tuna fishing does not merit a dolphin-safe label as it leads to dolphin deaths as well as causing serious injuries and stress; research has shown that this type of fishing has also negatively impacted both dolphin birth rates and calf survival rates. The comments from the WTO judges were strong; they found that "setting on dolphins is significantly more dangerous to dolphins than are other fishing methods."

A statement from the office of the U.S. Trade Representa-

tive (USTR) said that the WTO had “decisively rejected Mexico’s claim that the United States discriminates against Mexican tuna product produced by chasing and capturing dolphins.” As a result of the ruling, the USTR stated that Mexican tuna products produced by chasing and capturing dolphins will be prevented from being “inaccurately marketed to U.S. consumers as dolphin safe.”

While the U.S. dolphin safe label cannot be used by Mexican tuna companies, in a strange twist, the dolphin-deadly Pacific Alliance for Sustainable Tuna (PAST), which represents four of the leading Mexican tuna companies (Grupomar, Herdez del Fuerte, Pesca Azteca, and Procesa) has been awarded a Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification for “sustainability” despite the fact that the 36 vessels in the PAST fishery deliberately seek out and encircle dolphins in order to catch tuna. The awarding of the MSC certification came despite numerous objections from a variety of organizations, including World Wildlife Fund, the Humane Society and Earth Island Institute.

CSI has joined Make Stewardship Count, a coalition of more than 80 academics, conservation and animal protection groups. One of the main calls by the coalition is that fisheries that deliberately set nets on cetaceans should not be allowed to enter the MSC certification process. In a poll conducted in 2018 for Make Stewardship Count, consumers who were asked whether an MSC fishery should be allowed to deliberately encircle dolphins or other marine species while fishing for tuna, a resounding 80 percent of respondents said that such a practice should not be allowed. When buying tuna, continue to look for the dolphin-safe label in order to be sure that dolphins were not deliberately encircled, injured or killed.

There are other concerns regarding the tuna industry and cetaceans. For example, in November 2018, a U.S. and Canadian proposal to prohibit the deliberate encirclement of cetaceans by tuna purse seine vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean was not adopted during the annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), held in Dubrovnik, Croatia. This failure was in large part due to pushback by the Mexican delegation. Given that similar resolutions have been accepted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, it is hoped that the U.S. will bring this important resolution back to ICCAT in the future.

A Sign of Hope for North Atlantic Right Whales?

By Kate O’Connell

2017 and 2018 were particularly difficult years for the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale. Twenty whales were killed by ship strikes or entanglement in fishing gear, particularly the lines and ropes associated with crab and lobster traps and pots. At the meeting of the North Atlantic Right Whale Consortium (NARWC) held in New Bedford, MA in early November 2018, it was announced that the total population of right whales remaining in the North Atlantic was 411 individuals, and that of these, as few as 100 were reproductive-

age females. Compounding the grim news, no calves were spotted in the 2017/2018 breeding season.

But in the final days of 2018, researchers announced that they had spotted a right whale calf off the area of St. John’s River in Florida. At the time that *Whales Alive!* went to press, six calves have been sighted, offering a sign of hope for this beleaguered species. This hope can only be kept alive however, if strict management regulations are implemented and enforced. Canada closed a number of fishing areas in 2018, and called for all gear to be removed so as to prevent entanglement. Both the U.S. and Canada are working to develop ropeless technologies for traps, and have put speed limits in place for vessels passing through areas where right whales have been spotted.

CSI recently sent comments to the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries endorsing two proposals aimed at protecting right whales from ship strikes and entanglement. Proposal 322 CMR 12.04 calls for enacting a 10 knot speed limit for vessels smaller than 65 feet in length in certain waters of Cape Cod Bay during the period of March 1 – April 30, when right whales are likely to be in the area. In addition, our organization backed 322 CMR 12.05, which will allow the Division of Fisheries to extend the Large Whale Trap Gear Closure Area in the event that a right whale is spotted in Massachusetts waters.

On February 7, 2019 Canada’s Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard, Jonathan Wilkinson, along with the Minister of Transport Marc Garneau announced new regulations aimed at protecting the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale during 2019. In an effort to reduce ship-strikes, Minister Garneau announced that there will be a mandatory speed restriction of 10 knots for vessels 65 feet in length or longer traveling in the western Gulf of St. Lawrence starting on April 28. As for other shipping lanes, a 15-day mandatory slowdown to 10 knots will be activated if a North Atlantic right whale is spotted; the slowdown may be extended if right whales continue to be present.

To address concerns about entanglement, Minister Wilkinson announced that there will be a season-long closure — called a static closure — for snow crab, lobster and other fisheries involving untended fixed-gear will begin on April 28, 2019 in parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This closure, however, is about half the size of the closure that was implemented in 2018. The new area is based on where whales were seen that year. In addition, there is the possibility of temporary closures in six different fishing areas — known as dynamic closure areas — in Atlantic Canada and Quebec; if one or more right whales are spotted in these areas, then temporary 15 day fishing closures may be implemented. In addition, outside both the static and dynamic areas, closures will be considered on a case-by-case basis, especially when three or more right whales or a mother-calf pair have been sighted.

Unfortunately, gear marking was not made mandatory, although Minister Wilkinson did indicate that the aim is to phase in mandatory gear marking for all fixed-gear fisheries by 2020. The reason that gear marking is so important is that it allows regulators to monitor how and where fishing gear is being used. Being able to identify where and how whales have become entangled is key to the development of effective fisheries management tools to mitigate bycatch.

CSI will continue to work for strong regulations that will offer hope for this endangered species. It is clear that much

INTRODUCING

EST. 2018

HOPE

The first endangered North Atlantic right whale calf since 2017

DECEMBER

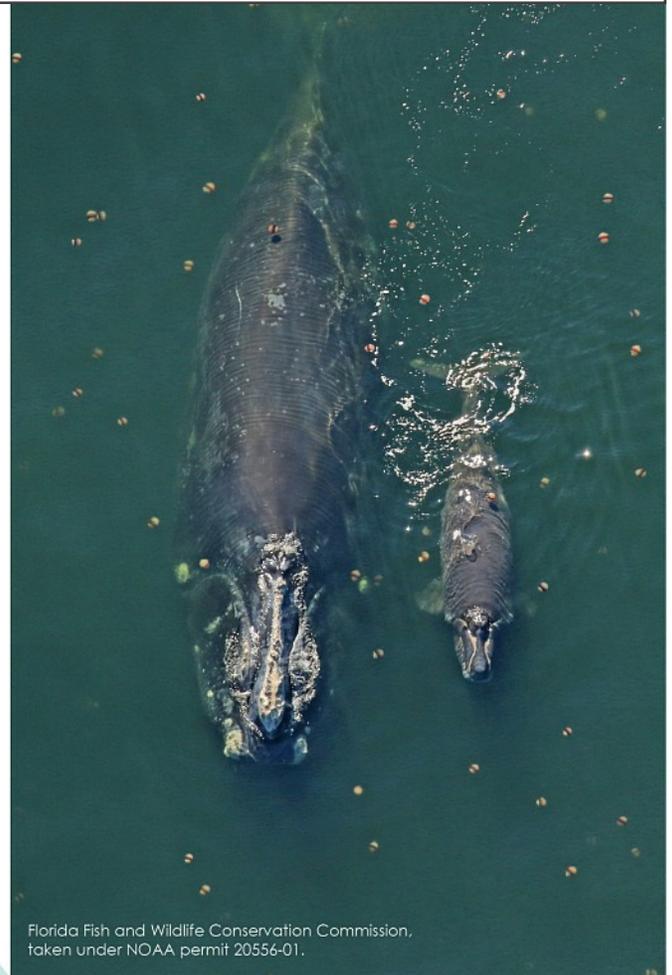
28

2999
POUNDS

11
OUNCES

168
INCHES

With love from the remaining 411 North Atlantic right whales



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, taken under NOAA permit 20556-01.

Courtesy WDC-Whale and Dolphin Conservation

remains to be done. As the NARWC has noted current management regulations have not been effective at reducing serious entanglement injuries, and in the Consortium's most recent report card, it is noted that, "[c]ontinued timely and effective efforts to reduce both entanglement and vessel strike mortalities must be a priority for both the U.S. and Canada if this species is to survive."

Deaths in the desert: Dolphinaris

CSI was among the many organizations that opposed the opening of the Dolphinaris facility on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community's reservation just east of Scottsdale, Arizona. Despite the massive outcry against the construction of Dolphinaris Arizona (which included numerous public rallies, a petition with more than 140,000 signatures asking that the facility be denied, and billboards), the facility opened to the public in October 2016.

Sadly, the rally cry "dolphins don't belong in the desert" has proven to be all too true, as four of the eight dolphins held at the facility have died. In September 2017, a 7-year-old male named Bodie died of a fungal infection. In May 2018, Alia, a

10-year-old female dolphin, died due to a bacterial infection. Khloe, an 11-year-old Atlantic bottlenose dolphin, died on December 31, 2018; a necropsy was unable to determine the cause of death. Kai'nalū (Kai), a 22-year-old bottlenose dolphin, showed signs of difficulty swimming, eating and breathing in late January 2019, and was euthanized on January 31st.

Dolphinaris general manager Christian Schaeffer issued a statement that the facility recognized that "losing four dolphins over the last year and a half is abnormal." On February 5th, the dolphinarium announced that it was temporarily closing its doors in order that an expert panel of veterinarians, pathologists, water quality experts and animal behavior specialists could evaluate the dolphinarium. On February 15th, local television station KSAZ reported that signs outside the dolphin facility had been removed, and replaced with a banner advertising a local restaurant.

Dolphinaris, part of the Ventura entertainment company, runs five swim-with facilities in Mexico in addition to the Scottsdale dolphinarium. On blogs and in advertisements, Dolphinaris touts itself as "the best dolphinarium in the world" and "the world's best swim-with dolphins program." For Alia, Bodie, Kai and Khloe, Dolphinaris Arizona proved the worst place to be. CSI joins with other organizations in calling for a full and transparent investigation into just what occurred at the Scottsdale facility, and hopes that the voluntary closure of the facility becomes permanent.

Humpback Whales of Guerrero Research Project, Mexico

By Katherina Audley

Humpback whales are the original conversational centerpieces of all the work we do in Guerrero. It started with a first-ever five-year whale survey in 2013 and took off from there.

Bahia de Petatlan, Zihuatanejo, Ixtapa and Troncones are part of the migration route of approximately 2000 endangered humpback whales. While we have known of the whales' presence in the area for years, no formal studies of the whales in this southern region of the Eastern North Pacific had ever taken place before our own.

The Bahia de Petatlan, a 75-square mile area where we are running our pilot study, runs along a pristine 12-mile sweep of beach and is part of a unique, unprotected region in the state of Guerrero, Mexico. This small region is host to eight distinct ecosystems in one small area and the local waters are the winter mating and calving grounds for a group of humpback whales each year.

Mexico has specific laws in place regarding whale-watching activities from private vessels to minimize stress on the whales, to protect them from unintentional injury by boaters and to ensure that the mothers and calves are never separated from each other. At this time, there is minimal awareness of safe whale watch laws among boat operators and local guides who take visitors to the area to view the whales.



Barra de Potosi safe whale watch guides successfully complete their annual two-day safe whale watch training program, created and run by Katherina Audley and her Whales of Guerrero team. Photo: Whales of Guerrero

In 2018, we completed a five-year, 1600-hour study, and have gathered sufficient data on the migratory humpback whale population to have a clear understanding of their abundance and distribution in the region. By inviting residents of the region to participate as citizen scientists in the study, to benefit from utilizing optimal practices around marine wildlife and to serve as ambassadors of the area's wondrous natural resources we hope to witness a strong shift toward informed, responsible marine wildlife ecotourism by the end of five years. The publication of our scientific results will assist in scientific understanding of

how humpback whale populations migrate, interact and how humans are affecting their survival rates in both feeding and breeding grounds along the Pacific Coast of North America.

The Bottlenose Dolphin and the Atlantic Spotted Dolphin of the coast of Aragua, Venezuela

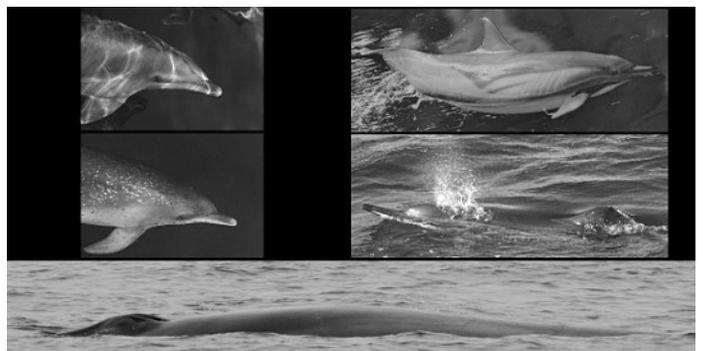
By Sergio Cobarrubia-Russo

In the Central coast of Venezuela we find the coast of Aragua that in its western part presents a marine landscape with neritic, open coast and protected coast habitats. In this combination of habitats, groups of the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) and the Atlantic spotted dolphin (*Stenella frontalis*) reside throughout the year with the fishermen of four towns.



Bottlenose dolphin juvenile

Between 2004 and 2008, the first ecological and behavioral characterization of a cetacean species was developed in Venezuela. This study was the product of a master's thesis of the Simón Bolívar University supported by the Cetacean Society International (Cobarrubia-Russo, 2010). In 30 km of coast, 100 field surveys were carried out, the species sighted were *T. truncatus* (54 sightings), *S. frontalis* (86), *Delphinus* sp. (4), *Stenella longirostris* (1), *Ziphiidae* (1) and *Balaenoptera edeni* (3). It is necessary to highlight that in 72% of the sightings of *T. truncatus*, *S. frontalis* was present showing a direct and intense sympatry



Some species sighted in the coast of Aragua

between females.

In this study, 3,360 photos of *T. truncatus* were taken, 84 individuals were identified. We determined that 21% of the population resided all the year, ~26% were occasional visitors (a neighbor group and annual visitors) and ~53% of transient individuals. The resident individuals belonged to a group of mothers with offspring and the occasional male adult visitor; the occasional visitors belonged to a neighboring group of the same characteristics, both groups eventually joined (Cobarrubia-Russo et al., 2018). We suggest that some groups of *S. frontalis* also reside in the study area.

We estimated the home ranges of the resident adult individuals, which included the feeding areas (in the middle of the study area) and refuge (Turiamo Bay), the determination of the core areas (Fixed Kernel) demonstrated the areas of daily feeding (with depths of up to 100 m), which coincided with the areas of highest density of sightings of *S. frontalis* (habitat use was similar to that of *T. truncatus*) and that of fishing vessels (Cobarrubia-Russo, 2010). Therefore, this area could be susceptible to being a protected area under the figure of a dolphin sanctuary.

Preliminarily social structure analysis was done, defining the two groups of females with offspring (one resident and one neighbor).



Bottlenose dolphin and Atlantic spotted dolphin

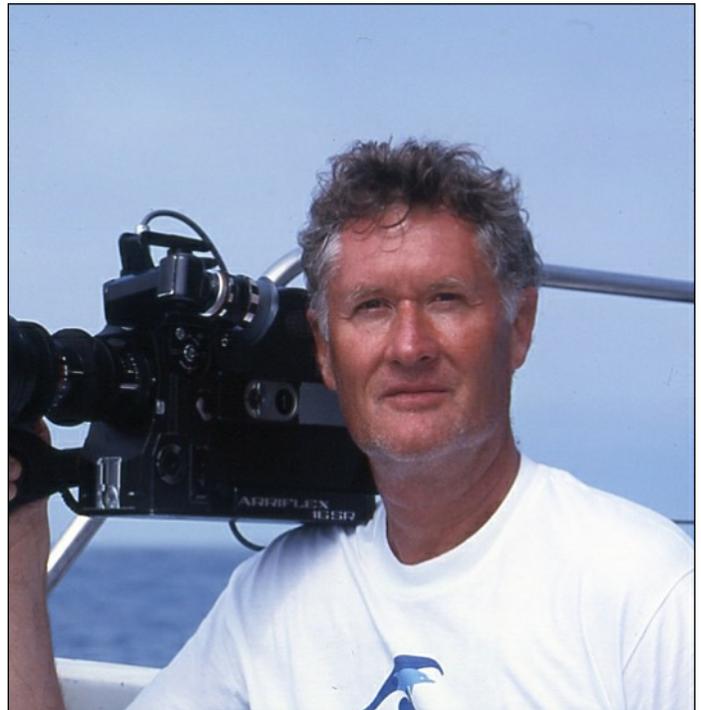
From this study emerged: 1 master's thesis (ecology and behavior), 1 undergraduate thesis (bioacoustics), 2 publications in indexed journals (+ three in preparation), 1 article in the IWC, 1 book, 5 oral presentations and 6 posters (national and international congresses).

Finally, from these results came the idea of doing a photo identification study aimed at both species in order to detect possible interspecific social bonds between the females of the resident groups and the consequent social structures, social networks and shared vocal repertoires. We estimate to start this study in 2019 expecting interesting results from the sociobiology of this sympatry, with the possibility of allowing internships through the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research in the Ecosystems and Global Change Laboratory of the Ecology Center, since this laboratory officially established for the first time in Venezuela a researching line in aquatic mammals in order to help all those students interested in studying cetaceans.

• Cobarrubia-Russo, S., Barreto, G., Lizarraga-Molero, A., Quintero-Torres, E, Wang, X. 2018. Occurrence, abundance, range and residence patterns of *Tursiops truncatus* on the coast of Aragua, Venezuela. Mammal Research. Accepted 28/09/2018 DOI: 10.1007/s13364-018-0401-1.

• Cobarrubia-Russo, S. 2011. Ecología y comportamiento del delfín nariz de botella. Caracterización de la ecología y comportamiento de *Tursiops truncatus* en la costa de Aragua, Vene-

zuela. Editorial Académica Española. ISBN-13 978-3-8465-6340-3. ISBN-10 3846563404.



Hardy Jones

Loss of a whale and dolphin hero

It was with deep sadness that CSI learned of the passing of well-known marine conservation activist and filmmaker Hardy Jones in December 2018. Hardy, who began his career as a journalist working for such outlets as UPI and CBS News, eventually turned his camera to focus on the oceans and marine mammals. For three decades, Hardy stood witness to many of the greatest tragedies facing dolphins and whales, including the deaths of dolphins in tuna nets, the horrific dolphin drive hunts in Japan and the killing of dolphins for use as bait in Peruvian shark fisheries. He was also one of the first to raise concerns about levels of toxic contaminants in dolphins and orcas.

In 2000, Hardy joined forces with actor and conservationist Ted Danson to form the BlueVoice organization, using the power of film to make the public aware of the increasing threats facing cetaceans and their habitats. He was responsible for more than 70 documentaries, which have been featured by National Geographic, the Discovery Channel and others. In 2011, Hardy authored the book *The Voice of the Dolphins*, which Kirkus Reviews characterized as a “moving, effective tale that urges readers to place greater importance on environmental conservation.”

Hardy received numerous awards and recognitions throughout his life, including the Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Wildlife Film Festival, a Genesis Award from the Humane Society of the United States, and was named Wildlife Filmmaker of the Year by Wildscreen. CSI is proud to have

supported Hardy's work over the years, and his dedication, intelligence and humor will be much missed. We send our condolences to his wife Deborah Cutting, and his family, friends and colleagues.

The PBS series *Nature* featured the work of Hardy Jones in a 2008 segment entitled "Dolphin Defender". In closing we would like to share part of an interview from the program:

The message that I'm trying to bring forward is that dolphins are intelligent, individual creatures just like us. They deserve an unusual level of protection because they are sentient creatures. Increasingly, people are saying they don't want dolphins killed needlessly, any more than you would want a person killed. It's not right. The state of the oceans is precarious, and [off] the dolphins even more so ... pollution, over-fishing ... we're in a dangerous situation and have to do something about it ... to save a dolphin, you also have to save their habitat and their prey – everything. So when you tell a story about a dolphin, you are really telling a story about the whole ocean.

The Ultimate Whale Adoption Program – Christmas Thank You

By Dan Knaub, Director

The CSI adoption program was designed to bring a new way of thinking about whales to our members and supporters.

We received a thank you letter from a family that adopted a whale for each of their grown children and their families. The letter expressed the very mission of our adoption program.

Dear CSI,

This year for Christmas I purchased three whale adoptions for my three children and their spouses. They are all thrilled with their gift, their DVDs and their whales. The "kids," as a result of their adoptions, say they now feel closer to whales and even more responsible for the health of the

oceans. So a belated Merry Christmas to you and many thanks for your whale support, the opportunity to share your work with my loved ones, and for the gift you sent. Susan H.

Thank you notes of this type are sincere and from the heart. It makes the work of producing eleven DVDs about eleven individual humpback whales worth the time and effort.

Now that Japan has announced their intention to begin commercial whaling again, viewing whales as individuals, with family trees, calves they nurture and protect and that pass on cultural traits and songs is not just a responsibility, but a passion to pursue.

Take a new look at the adoption program at <http://www.whaleswithnames.com/>, find a whale that speaks to you and get the DVD dedicated to that one specific humpback whale. Share it with others at civic clubs, school classrooms and any other gathering you attend. The whales and CSI thank you. Have a prosperous and happy new year.

Upcoming Events

Compiled by Paul Knapp, Jr.

Feb. 2019: 39th Annual Maui Whale Festival.

<https://www.mauiwhalefestival.org/>

Feb. & Mar. 2019: Caribbean Whale Listening Tours, Culebra, Puerto Rico. <https://www.listeningtowhales.com/>

Mar. 2&3 and 9&10: Dana Point Whale Festival, Dana Point, California. <https://www.carnifest.com/events/united-states/dana-point/1647/dana-point-festival-of-whales-2019.aspx>

Mar. 14-24: DC Environmental Film Festival, Washington DC.

<https://dceff.org/>

Sep.: Hermanus South Africa Whale Festival, Southern Right Whales. (Check website for dates)

<https://www.everfest.com/e/hermanus-whale-festival-hermanus-south-africa>

Oct. 7-11: World Whale Conference in Hervey Bay, Australia.

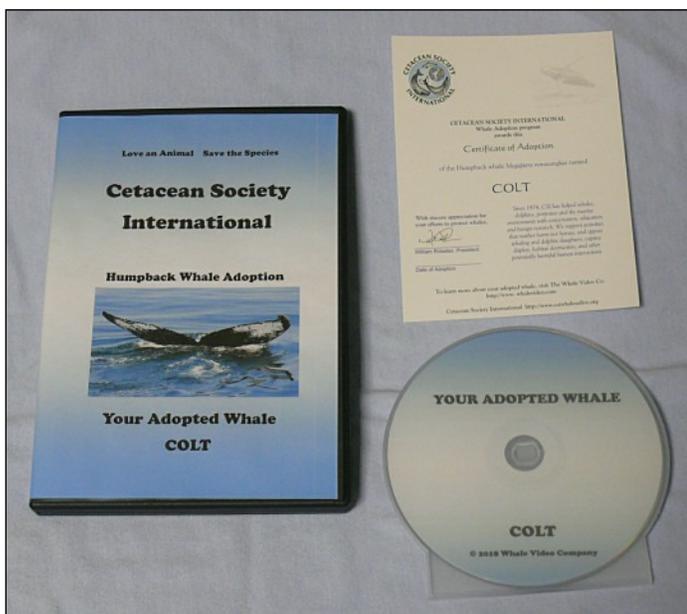
<https://www.whalesherveybay.com.au/World-Whale-Conference-2019>

Dec. 9-12, 2019: 2nd Annual World Marine Mammal Science Conference, Barcelona, Spain.

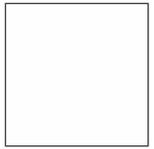
<https://www.marinemammalscience.org/conference/2019-2nd-world-marine-mammal-science-conference/>

Feb. 15, 2020: World Whale Day.

<https://www.worldnationaldays.com/world-whale-day/>



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FIRST CLASS MAIL



Yes, I care about cetaceans and want to add my voice to support your work on their behalf. Please enroll me as a member of CSI.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Occupation (optional): _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Available for Volunteering? _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting \$50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior (65+) \$15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$20 | <input type="checkbox"/> Patron \$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing/Family \$30 | |

Do you prefer to receive the **Whales Alive!** newsletter via email? _____ Email address: _____

Note: Your membership dues or donations constitute US tax deductible contributions as provided by law. Please use the PAYPAL option at http://www.csiwhalesalive.org/csi_membership.html or mail a check or money order payable to CETACEAN SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL to: CSI Membership, 460 Wallingford Road, Cheshire, CT 06410 USA.