A Public Dataset of Annotated Killer Whale Calls and Detections for Species Detection and Ecotype Classification Models

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This list is not comprehensive nor in any particular order. Please add any missing names

# Affiliations

Please fill in your own affiliations

# Abstract

# Background and Summary

## Cultural Perspective?

If appropriate, I’d like to have our indigenous partners open the work with their perspective on the project.

Acoustics methods are important for marine mammals studies. Used in real time conservation and longitudinal studies. All methods rely on automated detectors to identify relatively rare sounds of animals and discriminate between species, and in the case of killer whales, between different ecotypes and lineages.

Killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) are found in all oceans of the world, and are arguably one of the best studied marine mammals in all systems. In the waters of the Salish Sea and adjacent coastal waters, there are genetically and culturally distinct lineages of killer whales that overlap in distribution. These lineages include three ecotypes: resident, transient, offshore, and four populations: Southern Resident killer whale (SRKW), Northern Resident killer whale (NRKW), West Coast Bigg's (Transient) killer whales (Bigg’s), and Offshore killer whales (OKW). Each killer whale population is ecologically specialized through their seasonal distributions, social structure, and behavior which may be a consequence of differences in their preferred prey. Southern and Northern Resident killer whales are obligate teleost fish consumers, West Coast Bigg’s killer whales feed exclusively on marine mammals, and Offshore killer whales specialize on sharks. Each population faces different environmental stressors, with Southern Resident killer whales especially vulnerable to extinction due to lack of food, pollution in their environment, and acoustic masking from transiting vessels which hinder their ability to find food. Presently there are 75 SRKWs left in the world. Due to these critically low numbers, there are significant and sustained efforts to improve the outcome for the SRKW population including habitat improvement and noise reduction efforts on both sides of the border. These efforts are based on critical habitat as determined by visual and acoustic detections of the population. Acoustic data are most valuable for times/locations where visual detections are not possible.

Killer whale occupancy monitoring involves both visual and acoustic surveys. While visual surveys are restricted to daylight hours, acoustic surveys collect data continuously and in areas inaccessible to visual observers. Acoustic surveys, however, generate large volumes of data which require some level of automated processing in order to be usefully. Several groups have independently been working to build Killer whale detection and classification algorithms but there is a need to combine efforts in order to build an ecologically representative dataset.

Each of the four populations of killer whale has a distinct vocal dialect or repertoire of stereotyped sounds that are unique to their population, but can be broadly grouped three broad categories, echolocation clicks, whistles, and pulsed calls. Echolocation clicks are broadband impulsive sounds with the majority of the energy between 20 and 100 kHz. Whistles are tonal calls typically used for social communication among individuals within a pod. These whistles have a broad frequency range, generally spanning from 0.5 to 25 kHz, and are involved in coordinating movements and maintaining group cohesion. Pulsed calls are distinct, complex vocalizations characterized by a series of discrete, pulsed sounds varying in frequency and amplitude. Unlike echolocation clicks and whistles, these calls are primarily used for social communication within pods, serving functions in group coordination, individual identification, and conveying social and behavioral cues. These broad sound classes contribute to the distinct vocal repertoires associated with different whale social groups and form the motivation for harnessing the power of modern classification methodologies to make the most of acoustic surveys both in archived or near real-time settings.

These data were principally being compiled as a challenge dataset for the 2026 conference and workshop on the Detection Classification, Localization, and Density Estimation of marine mammals using Passive Acoustics (DCLDE). The goal of this workshop dataset is to encourage researchers to build tools for detecting killer whales in the large datasets and, where possible, classify the calls to ecotype. The following sections describe the methods for collecting and collating each of the datasets that have been provided by the collaborators.

# Methods

Machine learning models are only as good as the data used to train them. For acoustic ecology, data used to train the algorithm must be representative of the animals’ repertoire in order to be effective. Furthermore, many machine learning applications in conservation are targeted at longitudinal, or backwards looking studies in order to assess changes on the scale of years or decades. In species capable of cultural adaptation of their repertoires including humpback and killer whales, data for machine learning algorithms must represent signals that were previously heard in the environment (e.g. antiquated song, and killer whale calls from now diseased animals). Furthermore, environmental factors including but not limited to background noise, instrument parameters, sound propagation conditions can all influence how robust a detection and classification algorithm is.

We refer to the ideal dataset as “ecologically representative” indicating that annotated audio signals encompass the range breadth of the target species repertoire. The dataset must also contain recordings from a variety of locations, and recording conditions. Equally as important, the detection and classification algorithm must be able to discriminate between target sounds and those by other animals in the survey area. Notably, this includes humpback whales. Anthropogenic sounds, and other odontocetes can also be easily confused with the acoustic signals of killer whales and examples of these should be in the final dataset.

Building such a dataset is challenging and often cost prohibitive for a single organization. Thus, in this effort we have combined smaller annotated datasets from multiple commercial, non-commercial, and governmental organizations in order to build a an ecologically representative annotation dataset. Here, patterns have provided audio recordings and annotations of killer whales and other sounds.

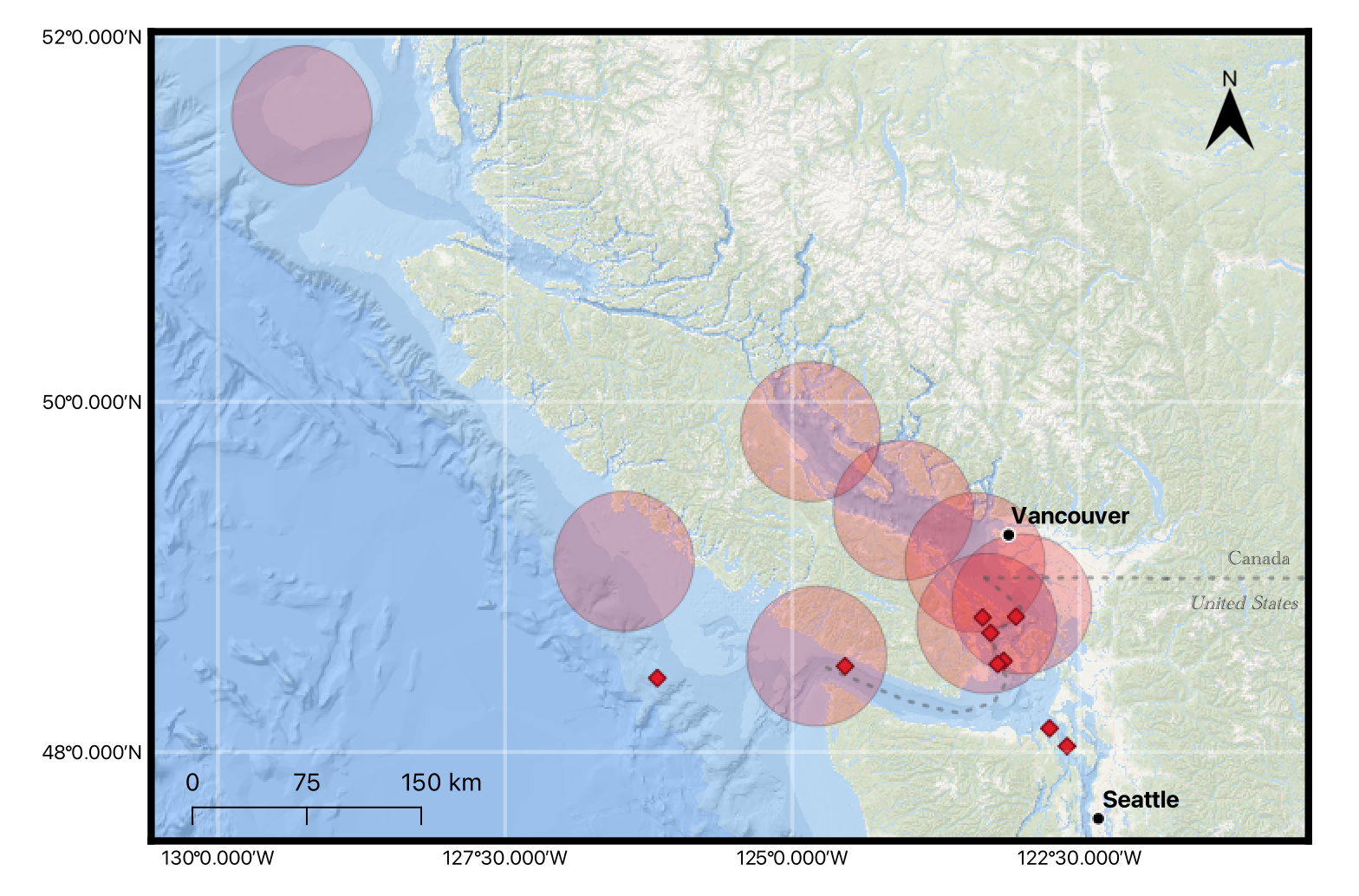
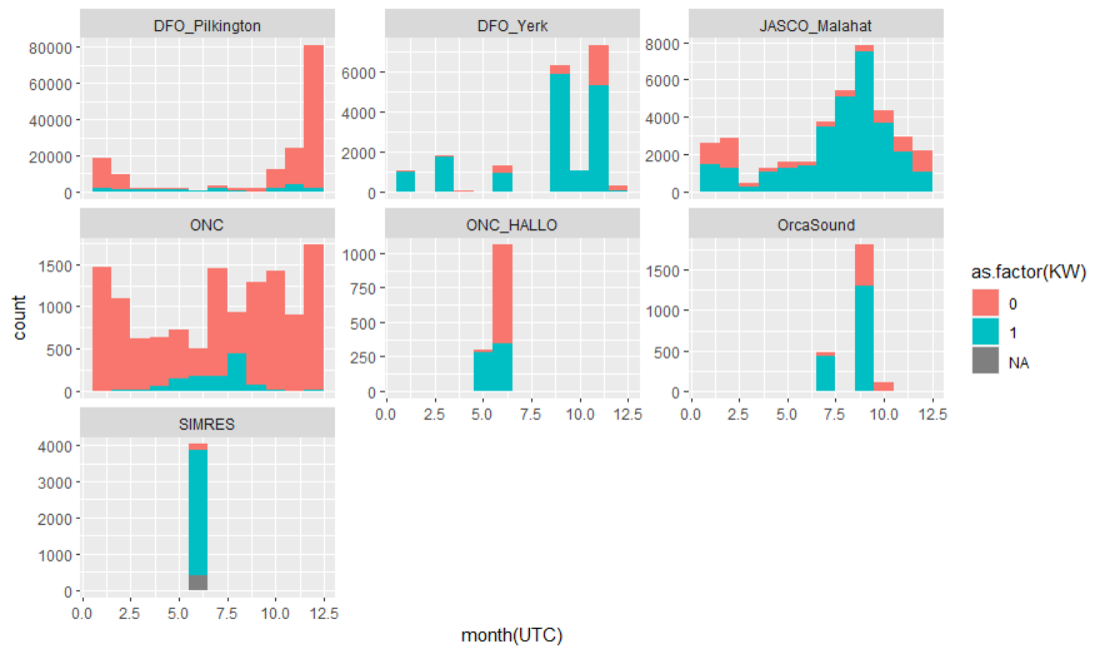


Figure 1 Map of study area and hydrophone locations. Points represent data collection sites and transparent bubbles indicate approximate regions for DFO data collection sites (exact coordinates are not provided).

*Figure of PAMGUARD whistle moan detector output showing lots of detections on a single call*

*All photographic and bitmap images should be supplied in a bitmap image format such as TIFF, JPG or PSD. If saving TIFF files, please ensure that the compression option is selected to avoid very large file sizes. RESOLUTION NOT SPECIFIED, MAYBE 300DPI?*

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## Data Records

The overall challenge dataset contains audio and annotations provided by a collaboration of businesses, not-for-profits and governmental organizations including OrcaSound, Ocean Networks Canada (ONC), the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), JASCO Applied Sciences (JASCO) and Malahat First Nations, and Saturna Island Marine Research & Education Society (SIMRES). Data were collected using a variety of instruments deployed in the Pacific Northwest including AAMRs ([https://www.jasco.com](https://www.jasco.com/amar-g4)), Ocean Sonics icListens, and Ocean Instruments soundtrap recorders in depths ranging from 8-253m. Data coverage varied, as time and funding allowed but covered a 9-year period between May 2013 and June 2022. Deployment, processing, and annotation details for each dataset are provided in the following sections.

Data donated to this effort were amassed from several independent project each with different goals, using different methods, and annotated to different levels. DFO, SMRU, and JASCO all run energy detectors and analysts validate each detection. Other efforts have focused on annotating all signals of interest in a small subset of data. Therefore, we needed to come up with a consistent annotation scheme. One that ideally retained the uncertainty in some of the annotations while providing a simple target for supervised learning models. The following sections provide detailed information on the 1) Deployment 2) Processing and 4) Annotation procedure for each of the projects. The annotation section also indicates how data were aggregated for this project.

Data are stored HERE and organized into folders based for each data provider. A combined annotation spreadsheet, detailed in the Technical Validation section contains the processed annotations for all data providers. Within each provider folder are three sub folders Audio, Meta, and Annotations with the latter containing the original annotations by the analyst.

### OrcaSound

Data from OrcaSound were compiled from multiple recording efforts spanning from 2017 to 2020. This public dataset includes nine iterations of the 'pod.cast' events, where Google Summer of Code students collaborated to develop user-friendly tools for efficiently analyzing audio data to detect the presence of killer whales. In addition to the ZENDO archives, both the original audio recordings and annotations are accessible online [here](https://open.quiltdata.com/b/acoustic-sandbox/tree/labeled-data/detection/train/). The dataset is organized into rounds, each encompassing annotations from various locations and associated with unique challenges.

**Deployment**

The OrcaSound data were gathered from three sites in Washington State, USA: the Orcasound Lab on San Juan Island, Bush Point, and Port Townsend. At each location, custom, low-cost hydrophones were deployed. These hydrophones were manually installed in shallow waters (less than 25 meters at low tide) using bespoke, affordable recording equipment. Detailed specifications of the hydrophones and recording devices are not provided. (IF YOU HAVE DETAILS THAT WOULD BE FANTASTIC)

**Processing**

The audio data were recorded with a sampling rate of 32kHz, and were pre-processed with an anti-aliasing filtration diminishing sound intensities at frequencies above 12kHz. Potential killer whale calls were initially detected by citizen scientists who have access to live-streamed audio recordings. Citizen scientists indicate periods of likely killer whale activity and those audio files are reviewed by expert analysists and annotated accordingly.

**Annotation**

A sub-set of Orcasound's open labeled data includes labeled data archives that were prepared via the Pod.Cast system. For each 'Round' of data, Orcasound candidates for annotation were prioritized, extracted from an archive of unlabeled (raw audio) data, pre-labeled by running an existing classifier with a threshold tuned for high-recall, and validated by crowd-sourcing the predictions. For rounds 2-10, the validators were primarily Akash, Prakruti, Nithya, and Scott.

This project's annotations specifically aimed at identifying Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW), categorizing detections into two classes: SRKW and False Positive. The annotation granularity varied between these classes; for confirmed SRKW calls, the start and end times were documented. For non-detections (i.e., 'false positives'), the files were marked as 'FP,' without specifying time or frequency boundaries. Citizen scientist-flagged files underwent expert review to confirm the presence of SRKW calls, noting the call's start and end times. Frequency bounds were not recorded, hence listed as 'NAN' in the frequency columns of the annotation files. Files lacking identifiable SRKW calls were tagged as 'noise,' and all noise labels were reclassified as 'Abiotic' in the SpeciesClass column.

### Ocean Networks Canada

Ocean Networks Canada maintains a variety of hydrophone nodes in Canadian waters. All raw audio are area maintained on ONC’s publicly accessible database. [can we flesh this out a smidge?]

**Deployment**

Acoustic data were collected using an Ocean Sonics SC2 (<https://oceansonics.com/>) recording system deployed on the Barkley Canyon Upper Slope platform of ONC’s North-East Pacific Time-series Underwater Networked Experiments observatory. The hydrophone was mounted 1 m above the sea floor and sampled continuously at 64 kHz. data that did not contain classified signals were archived after review by regional navies.

**Processing**

The hydrophone sampled at 64kHz but uses a 25.6kHz anti-aliasing filter during data collection and digitization, yielding a 32kHz bandwidth with reduced apparent sound intensities above 25.6kHz. Data were evaluated for the presence of killer whales and other species in three separate efforts with varying protocols for each. All manual annotation was completed initially using JASCO’s PAMLab software. Annotations were produced using a logarithmic spectrogram display with different spectral settings in 4 different bands, enabling multi-species identification across the full bandwidth in a single pass. All visible signals were considered for annotation, and no signal-to-noise ratio threshold was used. Annotations initially made in PAMLab were reviewed for accuracy, signal diversity, and completeness using Raven Pro. No automatic detection algorithms were applied during any part of the analysis.

**Annotation**

Two groups independently annotated these data for different purposes using different approaches. The original annotation effort focused on categorizing marine mammal presence as well as producing diverse call-level annotations for classifier development. Here, every second file for each of the first four days of the month in 2014 was reviewed for the presence of marine mammal signals. If a marine mammal call or signal was found, the signal was annotated on one of three levels. If the file contained a killer whale signal, all pulsed signals within the file were annotated if present. Some whistles were annotated but echolocation clicks were not annotated. Due to their infrequent use of the area, files previously identified as containing killer whales in 2013 during opportunistic data checks were also annotated and included in the data set. For all other species, only one signal (e.g. fin whale classic call) was annotated per file with exceptions made to include an extra call to capture diverse signals. Thus, some of the audio files containing biological sounds contain more biological signals than were annotated.

A latter effort supported by the HALLO group focused on incorporating inter-observer variability into the analysis. Thus, two outside experts from JASCO analyzed similar timestamps focusing on annotating killer whale calls in Raven Pro. To increase annotation count and add variation into the dataset, new data was also analyzed. All SRKW and Bigg’s communication signals such as pulsed calls, whistles, buzzes, and rasps were annotated with bounding boxes demarcating the start and end time of the signal as well as the low and high frequencies. When possible, pulsed calls were further classified into specific call types, as outlined by John Ford in 1987 and James Pilkington’s unpublished catalogue. Although not all echolocation clicks were recorded, a singular instance or burst of clicks was marked in each audio file to indicate the presence of echolocation. Each signal was assigned a confidence rating of either ‘low’, ‘medium’, or ‘high’ to specify the level of certainty provided by the annotator. If the call could not be identified, it was left as ‘unknown’.

Select examples of vessel noise overlapping with killer whale call frequencies were also annotated along with Pacific white-sided dolphin whistles. Raven Pro Spectrogram Settings (Brightness, Contrast, FFT, Volume Gain, Frequency Range, Amplification, and High Pass Filter use) were documented in a README.txt file along with general notes. The two annotation streams have been combined for the final dataset. The two annotation sets have not been thoroughly cross referenced in order to allow for inter-observer analysis.

For the purposes of the detection and classification dataset all killer whale calls with the exception of echolocation clicks were categorized as ‘KW’ regardless of certainty. Calls with either medium or low certainty were labeled as 1 in the ‘KW’ uncertain category. Because click annotation varied between groups, click annotations in the ONC data were classified as ‘undetermined biological’ sounds. Killer whale annotations that were paired with other potential species, e.g. “killer whale/white sided dolphin” were similarly classed as undetermined biological sounds. All killer whale annotations containing a “?” were tagged as uncertain as

### Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Two groups within DFO provided datasets to the challenge, the Yurk and Pilkington labs. Data processing methods were consistent across projects within each lab but varied slightly between each lab. Exact hydrophone locations are not publicly available for any DFO hydrophone dataset. Instead, general location descriptors are provided.

#### Pilkington

Data from the Pilkington lab consisted of two deployments, one on the continental shelf edge off the west coast of Vancouver Island and another from an instrument deployed on the northern mainland coast of British Columbia. Data were based on approximately 375 days of recording off Vancouver Island and 116 days of recording in northern BC. With the former targeting the winter months. The focus of the original analysis effort that resulted in these datasets was simply to identify which of the recording files contained killer whales calls for use in various habitat studies. . The analysis was conducted by using an automated detector and manually identifying all of the resulting detections. Such a manually annotated dataset may be useful to detector/classifier development efforts.

**Deployment**

Data were collected using AURAL-M2 and SM2M off of Vancouver Island and Northern BC, respectively. As with all DFO data exact locations are not publicly available. Deployment depth off of Vancouver Island was approximately 114m and 35m at the Northern BC deployment site. The AURAL-M2 sampled audio at 16.384 kHz and the SM2M sampled at 16khz.

**Processing**

The raw audio recordings (WAV) were post-processed using the Whistle and Moan Detector in PAMGuard version 1.12.08 (Gillespie et al. 2013). The detector was user- configured with a high-pass filter of 800Hz to limit the number of humpback whale detections and lessen the manual validation burden. The SNR detection threshold was set to 6dB. All detections in the first two seconds of each file were excluded because the detection algorithm produces several false detections within this period. The automated detections from the detector were stored in an Excel spreadsheet

**Annotation**

All detections **including whistles and pulsed calls** were aurally and visually reviewed using PAMGuard and identified to species (for biotic) and sound type (for abiotic). Where applicable and as time allowed, detections were also acoustically identified to ecotype. Note that files may contain more identifiable calls than the annotations indicate due to false negatives that are inherent when using automated detectors. These manual reviews were conducted by trained and experienced analysts. A small portion of annotations contain question marks for both the KW class and the Ecotype class. As these calls were validated to ecotype we assume that KW class is certain and the question mark is removed.

Note that individual detections may be separate components of the same discrete call (i.e. harmonics or sidebands), thus, not every detection represents a unique vocalization. The PAMGuard Whistle and Moan detector detects individual contours, so all individual harmonics within a call would constitute separate detections if they meet the detector’s criteria (this happens quite frequently). Also, the settings of the detector mean that independent tones (like from multiple individuals) that cross or overlap in frequency and time may be detected as a single detection. Of the 158k annotations provided, the start time of 348 annotations coincided (e.g. overlapped) with the time start time and duration of other annotations.

#### Yurk

The Yurk lab provided data from four deployment locations, Carmanah, Swanson Channel, and two locations in the Strait of Georgia. The annotated dataset spanned 298 days from September 2021 through June 2022.

**Deployment**

Four locations were chosen for the study area. Carmanah Point, Swanson Channel and the Northern and Southern Ends of the Strait of Georgia. Exact locations are not disclosed. A SoundTrap (www.oceaninstruments.co.nz) was used for the Carmanah point location and AMARS were used for all other deployments. All deployments were between about 3- 5 months long. Audio data were continuously sampled at either 192 kHz for the SoundTrap or 256 kHz for the AMARs.

**Processing**

Audio recordings were processed with the PAMGuard (Gillespie et al. 2013) Whistle and Moan Detector (v. 2.02.03) for the presence of potential killer whale calls. Audio files were downsampled within PAMGuard to 48 kHz, and a weak IIR Butterworth high-pass filter with a threshold of 2 kHz and an order of 1 was applied to reduce background noise in the lower frequency bands. Nominal sensitivities of -164.1 dB and -176.2 were used for AMARs and the SoundTraps, respectively. The Whistle and Moan Detector used a minimum frequency threshold of 200 Hz, a maximum frequency threshold of 24000 Hz (the Nyquist rate), and a minimum contour length of 15 time slices (about 341 milliseconds); otherwise, all other detection settings were kept at their defaults. In the detector's noise and thresholding tab, all boxes except "Run Gaussian Kernel Smoothing" were checked and any input values were kept at their defaults as well. The FFT engine used with the detector used an FFT length of 2048, a hop size of 1024, and a Hann window function, with the same noise parameters as those in the detector.

**Annotation**

All PAMGuard detections were evaluated for the presence of killer whales by expert analysts and annotated as such. Annotations included whistles and pulsed calls but echolocation clicks were not included as they were rarely discovered by the whistle and moan detector. As with the Pilkington dataset that was similarly processed by PAMGuard, multiple annotations could represent a single call. In this case, 27% of the detections overlapped in time and could represent call partitions.

### JASCO Malahat First Nation

Do we have a rough summary of the goals/intent of this project?

To determine variations in ambient sound levels including anthropogenic sources and marine mammal presence near proposed terminal site and along shipping route between terminal site and international shipping route over the course of one year, ie. Period 1: Fall & Winter; Period 2: Late Winter & Spring; Period 3: Summer & Early Fall)

**Deployment**

Between 2015 and 2017 the Malahat Nation collaborated JASCO Applied Sciences to deploy six hydrophones in and around Haro Strait with the aim of evaluating habitat use of killer whales within these waters. Deployment depth was among the deepest of any data provided, with depths ranging from 74 to 213 m. Of the six deployed hydrophones 4 contained killer whale detections and were donated to this effort.

**Processing**

Audio data were initially processed for the presence of killer whales using a propriety detection algorithm which produces 8 second clips of potential killer whale calls. The detection algorithm produces 8-sec audio clips which are validated by expert analysts. [Can we say anything else here here?]

**Annotation**

Each detection was validated and annotation classes included killer whales identified to ecotype, anthropogenic sounds (e.g. vessel and chain noise”), humpback whales, and other non-distinct biological sounds.

### SIMRES

The Saturna Island Marine Research and Education Society (SIMRES) maintains several hydrophones along the BC coast as part of the Whale Sound Network. This network collaborates to enable scientific quantification of how the ocean soundscape is changing. Since 2015, hydrophones have been placed in Boundary Pass at two different locations, East Point and Monarch Head (SIMRES, 2020). The annotated data provided were from the East Point Hydrophone located off the southeasternmost point of Saturna Island. From June through October 2022, Southern Resident killer whales (SRKW) were both acoustically detected and visually sighted 13 times by nearby citizen scientists from the Southern Gulf Islands Whale Sighting Network (SGIWSN) and student researchers from Simon Fraser University.

The original goal of this annotation effort was to determine how vessel noise impacts SRKW acoustic behaviour in Boundary Pass. Specifically, comparing the bandwidth frequency, peak frequency, and duration of SRKW calls in instances of low and high vessel noise (Murphy, 2023). The annotated dataset includes 13 hours and 40 minutes of SRKW acoustic activity and call types were identified from all three SRKW pods, J, K, and L. The duration of acoustic events varied and ranged from 5 minutes to 190 minutes.

**Deployment**

An Ocean Sonic’s icListen high-frequency (HF) smart hydrophone (RB9-ETH) with ethernet (<https://oceansonics.com/products/iclisten-sj9/>) was used to collect audio recordings. The shore-cabled hydrophone is located at a depth of 18 m, approximately 120 m from shore, and is in close proximity to the commercial shipping channel in Boundary Pass. The exact location of the hydrophone is 48.780° N latitude and 123.052° W longitude. The deployment for this kind of hydrophone is typically eight to 12 months long. Audio data is continuously recorded at 128 kHz and stored as five-minute .wav files. In addition, audio data is often streamed live and can be listened to at <https://liveplatform.ca:8443/stream>.

**Processing**

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**Annotation**

All SRKW communication signals such as pulsed calls, whistles, buzzes, and rasps were annotated with bounding boxes demarcating the start and end time of the signal as well as the low and high frequencies. When possible, pulsed calls were further classified into specific call types, as outlined by John Ford in 1987. Although not all echolocation clicks were recorded, a singular instance or burst of clicks was marked in each audio file to indicate the presence of echolocation. Each signal was assigned a confidence rating of either ‘low’, ‘medium’, or ‘high’ to specify the level of certainty provided by the annotator. If the call could not be identified, it was left as ‘unknown’.

A small number of potential humpback whale calls were also annotated with uncertainty, these have been included in the ‘humpback’ SpeciesClass.  One killer whale annotation had no assigned ecotype and this occurred on a day when both SRKW and Bigg’s killer whales were present in Boundary Pass at the same time. No other signals in the audio data were annotated.

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## Technical Validation

All potential killer whale detections were reviewed by expert analysts at their respective institutes. As with all biological signals, the quality varied considerably based on the background noise, distance between the animal and they hydrophone, and propagation considerations.

Low SNR detections, as indicated by the reviewing analyst, were not included in the dataset or tagged as uncertain. Calls associated with SIMRES were linked with concurrent sightings of SRKW animals.

Collated annotations covered an approximately 11 year span from May 2011 through June 2022 and were recorded on a variety of instruments including JASCO AMARs, Soundtraps, IC listening devices, and custom built hydrophones. Sample rates ranged from 16-125khz but were downsampled to 16khz.

An annotation file is provided as a CSV that includes links to audio files. The following describes each column in the annotation file.

**Annotations Labels**

**SoundFile** – audio file from which the annotation was derived

**StartTime** – seconds into the SoundFile representing the beginning of the annotation

**EndTime** – Seconds into the SoundFile representing the end of the call annotation

**Low Frequency** – low frequency bound of the annotation, in Hz

**High Frequency** – high frequency bound of the annotation, in Hz

**UTC** – UTC time at the beginning of each annotation (StartTime)

**ClassSpecies**- Character string with four options, Killer Whale (KW), Humback Whale (HW), Abiotic (AB), and Undetermined Biological sound (UndBio).

**AnnotationLevel:** Caracter string representing whether the annotation represented a validated **detection, call,** or **file**

**KW**- bool indicating whether or not the annotate denotated that the annotation represented a killer whale call

**KW\_certain** – bool indicating whether or not the annotator was certain that the annotation was a KW. This is often represented by a question mark in the annotations. For ONC data, annotators listed all potential species that the thought the call could come from.

**Ecotype** – Ecotype of the killer whale annotation. SRKW- Southern Resident Killer Whale, BKW- Biggs killer whale, NRKW- Northern Resident Killer Whale, or OKW- Offshore Killer Whale

**Data Provider**- Character indicating the data provider

**Dep**- Character, deployment location

## Usage Notes

*The Usage Notes can contain brief instructions to assist other researchers with reuse of the data. This may include discussion of software packages that are suitable for analysing the assay data files, suggested downstream processing steps (e.g. normalization, etc.), or tips for integrating or comparing the data records with other datasets. Authors are encouraged to provide code, programs or data-processing workflows if they may help others understand or use the data. Please see our* [*code availability policy*](http://www.nature.com/sdata/policies/editorial-and-publishing-policies#code-avail) *for advice on supplying custom code alongside Data Descriptor manuscripts.*

*For studies involving privacy or safety controls on public access to the data, this section should describe in detail these controls, including how authors can apply to access the data, what criteria will be used to determine who may access the data, and any limitations on data use.*

The intended purpose of these data is to build classifiers for detecting killer whales and classifying ecotypes. Audio data have not been normalized to account for different gain and calibration settings between the various instruments and individual project goals. Note also that different low-pass filter setting have been used across the dataset. Thus, while all data were collected at sample rates at or above 32khz, the usable range of the data varies between projects.

Note also that echolocation clicks have not been not been annotated consistently and are thus not included in the final dataset. However, the original annotations by Dr. Waldichuck note the presence of echolocation clicks. As echolocation clicks can be diagnostic of species and potentially ecotype (cite Maddie/April?), further annotation of this dataset could feed into training or validation based on echolocation parameters.

Data for this project represent a large collaboration of groups and institutions and each dataset was processed in accordance with each groups project goals. Post processing of the annotations was done to provide a uniform system for machine learning algorithms. However, users should consider details from each deployment carefully to determine whether they wish to do any additional post-processing. For example, multiple annotations from the DFO datasets may represent different harmonics of the same call. Alternatively, data derived from ONC projects considered only pulsed calls. Thus, unannotated whistles and echolocation clicks may be present in some files. See individual datasets above for details.

## Code Availability

Data and annotations were collated using R and available here. https://github.com/JPalmerK/DCLDE2026

# Acknowledgements

# Author Contributions

# Competing Interests

# Figures

# Figure Legends

# Tables

# References

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Ford JKB (1987) A catalogue of underwater calls produced by killer whales (Orcinus orca) in British Columbia. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada

SIMRES (2020) Hydrophones. <https://simres.ca/projects/hydrophones/> (Accessed February 14 2024)

# Notes to Authors

Each section in the methods should contain the following sections

**Deployment –** sample rate, deployment depth, hydrophone, recorder, are all files included or only files with annotations?

**Processing –** How ere the data processed? Filters? Detectors (.e.g Pamguard version, whistle moan detector including settings parameters)

**Annotation-** Which type of signals were annotated? KW pulsed calls only? KW whistles and pulsed calls? What was annotated, the detections? The file only?