**Save the Whales Website**

[**https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/layout/media-object/**](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/layout/media-object/)

**Fonts:**

**Header Fonts:**

**<h1>**

<https://www.cssfontstack.com/Futura>

font-family: Futura,Trebuchet MS,Arial,sans-serif;

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Oswald>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald" rel="stylesheet">

font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;

**<h2>**

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Montserrat>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat" rel="stylesheet">

font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;

**<p>**

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Quicksand>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Quicksand" rel="stylesheet">

font-family: 'Quicksand', sans-serif;

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Montserrat>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat" rel="stylesheet">

font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif

**Main Links:**

Home (scroll)

About

Mission

History (of commercial Whaling)

Whales (endangered whales?

News

Volunteer (form page)

Donate(bottom of every page maybe)

Shop (if I finish early)

**Bootstrap 4 :Cheat Sheet**

<https://www.creative-tim.com/bootstrap-cheat-sheet>

Color:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nav bg, footer | Header bg | About bg | Active li,mission bg, about p | Nav li, mission p | History-h1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| rgba(255,69,51) | rgba(15,45,64) | rgba(148,180,203) | rgba(18,23,41) | rgba(255,253,252) | rgba(245,9,21) |

**Home Content**

Sources:

<https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/clone-10-good-reasons-protect-whales-20161021/>

Header1 img

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT

Whales are one of the most majestic creatures here on earth. They play a very important role in the health of our environment and our understanding of marine mammals. However, in the last two centuries, they were hunted mercilessly for their meat and oil.

Rampant, uncontrolled whaling had pushed several species to the point of extinction. Blue, Fin, Sei, and Humpback whales were almost totally wiped out. Luckily, A 1986 ban made commercial whaling illegal worldwide. A few countries – namely Japan, Norway, and Iceland – continue to ignore a 1986 moratorium on commercial whaling, selling their meat in the black market.

This has been going on for the last 25 years. Commercial whaling in it hey-day was about oil production, not meat production. There is no demand for whale meat – and even where whale meat is sold to be eaten it’s a peripheral, small and declining industry, and makes no economic sense.

About

SWA is a non-profit organization with the aim of stopping commercial whale hunting once and for all! Through education and funding programs and oter organizations with the same goal

Mission

The mission of SWA is to promote the importance of these gentle giants and the important role they hold in dealing with the impacts of climate change.

**History Content**

Sources:

<https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/oceans/save-the-whales/>

<http://wwf.panda.org/?199987/Saving-the-whales>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/news/big-fish-history-whaling/>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/whaling>

Brief History of Whaling

People have been whaling for thousands of years. Norwegians were among the first to hunt whales, as early as 4,000 years ago. The Japanese may have been doing so even earlier.  
  
Traditions as varied as the Inuit (who hunted in the Arctic Ocean), Basque (who hunted in the Atlantic), and Japanese (who hunted in the Pacific) relied on whales to provide material goods, as well as part of their cultural identity.  
  
Nearly every part of the whale was used. Meat, skin, blubber, and organs were eaten as an important source of protein, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Baleen was woven into baskets and used as fishing line. In warmer climates, baleen was also used as a roofing material. Bones were used primarily for toolmaking and carving ceremonial items such as masks.  
  
During the Middle Ages and Renaissance, whaling gained popularity throughout Northern Europe. Whale oil and baleen (sometimes called whalebone, although it’s not bone at all) were valuable commodities. Whale oil comes from the blubber of right and bowhead whales, and the head cavity of sperm whales. It was used primarily for oil lamps. Corsets and hoop skirts were constructed from whalebone.  
  
**Whaling in America**  
  
Over time, European whaling ventures spread to North America. American colonists relied on whale oil to light most of their lamps.  
  
By the mid-1700s, it became increasingly difficult to find whales near the Atlantic coast. The American whaling fleet expanded its operations throughout the world’s oceans, including the whale-rich waters of the Arctic and Antarctic.  
  
Whaling in the United States hit its peak in the mid-1800s. New technologies, including gun-loaded harpoons and steamships, made whalers around the world more efficient. The American whaling fleet, based on the East Coast, operated hundreds of ships in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Whaling was a multi-million dollar industry, and some scientists estimate that more whales were hunted in the early 1900s than in the previous four centuries combined.  
  
Eventually, kerosene, petroleum, and other fossil fuels became much more popular and reliable than whale oil. The industry plummeted.  
  
By the early 1970s, the United States had listed eight whales as endangered species. The U.S. officially outlawed whaling in 1971.

**Whaling Today**  
  
In 1946, several countries joined to form the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The IWC’s purpose is to prevent overhunting of whales. Its original regulations, however, were loose, and quotas were high. Whale stocks continued to decline.  
  
The IWC eventually established whaling-free sanctuaries in the Indian Ocean (1979) and the ocean surrounding Antarctica (1994).   
  
The IWC called for a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982. Both Japan and Norway voted against this policy. Today, Norway supports hunting minke whales for meat. Japan allows whaling for scientific purposes, although many experts question if more whales are taken than are necessary. Meat from whales killed for research is sold as food.

Many species of whale have benefitted from the IWC’s moratorium. Dave Weller, a research biologist at NOAA’s Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, California, says the eastern Pacific gray whale population has recovered.   
  
“I think there is pretty good evidence that a moratorium on hunting has allowed certain populations to recover from depleted status when they were being whaled,” he says.  
  
According to Weller, the IWC’s moratorium on whale hunting is one of two major steps the organization is taking.  
  
“The other thing that the IWC has very successfully done is to collect information and provide analysis of data to help us understand the status of various populations that in some cases we knew very little about,” he says.  
  
Despite the general moratorium, limited whaling is permitted to indigenous cultures.   
  
“In the United States, the Inuit Eskimos in the north slope of Alaska, in Barrow, Alaska, still hunt for bowhead whales,” Weller says. “There is a request by the Makah Indian tribe, which is in northern Washington state, to resume gray whale hunting, which they had traditionally done. But that’s pending deliberations right now.”

Whaling can range from small-scale endeavors like this one to large-scale commercial fleets such as those maintained by Norway and Japan.

**Whales Content**

Sources: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/whale>

<http://www.takepart.com/article/2015/03/26/worlds-most-endangered-whales>

Whales roam throughout all of the world’s oceans, communicating with complex and mysterious sounds. Their sheer size amazes us: the blue whale can reach lengths of more than 100 feet and weigh up to 200 tons—as much as 33 elephants.

Despite living in the water, whales breathe air. And like humans, they are warm-blooded mammals who nurse their young. A thick layer of fat called blubber insulates them from cold ocean waters.

Some whales are known as baleen whales including blue, right, bowhead, sei and gray whales. This refers to the fact that they have special bristle-like structures in their mouths (called baleen) that strains food from the water. Other whales, such as beluga or sperm whales, have teeth.

World’s 10 most Endangered Whales

Just how endangered are some of the world’s whales?

There are, for instance, only about 80 Southern Resident killer whales left on the planet.

Others, including sperm, right, and blue whales, are still trying to recover from being hunted to near oblivion during the last two centuries. Fin and sei whales are still hunted by some nations.

Pacific Coast killer whales can’t find enough chinook salmon to eat because inland river dams as well as overfishing have nearly wiped out many fish runs, while climate change is melting the Arctic habitat of the bowhead whale.

Below are the 10 most endangered whales.

Southern Resident Killer Whale

**Current Range:**

North Pacific Ocean, from Washington and Canada to Central California

**Threats:**

Loss of Chinook Salmon Prey

Chemical Contamination

Noise Pollution

Military Activity

Ship Collisions

Oil Spills

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

**How Many Left:** 79

Western North Pacific Cray Whale

**Current Range:**

Japan, China

**Threats:**

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Noise Pollution

Ship Strikes

**How Many Left:**

Around 100

Cook Inlet Beluga Whale

**Current Range:**

Cook Inlet, Alaska

**Threats:**

Habitat Disruption

Shipping

Oil and Gas Development

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Pollution

Habitat Destruction

Noise Pollution

**How Many Left:**

About 325

North Atlantic Right Whale

**Current Range:**

East Coast of North America

**Threats:**

Ship Strikes

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Noise Pollution

**How Many Left:**

300-500

North Pacific Gray Whale

**Current Range:**

Okhotsk Sea and Southern Bering Sea

Japan

Hawaii

Gulf of Alaska

**Threats:**

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Ship Strikes

Noise Pollution

**How Many Left:**

500

Bowhead Whale

**Current Range:**

Artic and Sub-Artic Waters

**Threats:**

Oil and Gas Drilling and Development

Ship Strikes

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Climate Change

Chemical and Noise Pollution

**How Many Left:**

7,000 – 10,000

Blue Whale

**Current Range:**

All Oceans Except the Arctic Ocean

**Threats:**

Ship Strikes

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

**How Many Left:**

10,000 – 25,000

Sei Whale

**Current Range:**

North Atlantic

North Pacific

Southern Hemisphere

**Threats:**

Ship Strikes

Japan’s and Iceland’s Whale Hunts

How Many Left:

Around 31,000

Sperm Whale

**Current Range**

Open Seas Worldwide

**Threats:**

Chemical Contamination

Ship Strikes

Noise Pollution

**How Many Left:**

Around 360, 000

Fin Whale

**Current Range:**

Worldwide, Outside of Tropical Waters

**Threats:**

Entanglement in Fishing Gear

Reduce prey due to overfishing

Degraded habitat

Ship collisions

Possible Illegal Whaling

Iceland’s resumption of whaling

**How Many Left:**

10, 000 – 25,000

Most of these whales are subject to the same modern risks, such as entanglement in abandoned fishing gear or “ghost nets,” being injured or killed in collisions with large ships, coping with noise pollution, and enduring rising levels of marine pollution.

To save these whales, nations and communities worldwide must answer difficult questions about limits on development, energy drilling, shipping, and fishing, even as billions of people around the globe try to escape poverty. Can humanity figure out how to share space and resources with these whales, some of Earth’s most mysterious and intelligent creatures, in time to save them?

**News Content**

Sources:

<https://www.hakaimagazine.com/videos-visuals/collateral-damage-yankee-whaling/>

<https://www.animalactivistwatch.com/animal-rights-activism/norway-increases-whale-hunting-quota/>

<https://www.unilad.co.uk/news/annual-whale-hunt-on-faroe-islands-turns-sea-red-with-blood/>

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj8w_P0oPngAhXGV98KHdqvCMsQjxx6BAgBEAI&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sciencemag.org%2Fnews%2F2015%2F07%2Fjapan-falsified-whale-hunting-data-1960s-according-study&psig=AOvVaw2iXcLlC4EblvW_35M_HJGs&ust=1552364759975931>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsbeat/article/34953666/whale-hunting-five-things-you-may-not-know>

Annual Whale Hunt on Faroe Island

<iframe allowfullscreen width='640' height='360' src='//assets.nationalgeographic.com/modules-video/latest/assets/ngsEmbeddedVideo.html?guid=00000152-7616-de97-ad5b-7fdff6de0000' frameborder='0' scrolling='no'></iframe>

The animals are routinely rounded up and butchered in cold blood over the course of a year as part of ‘tradition’. One of the mass culls happens every summer, with thousands of pilot and beaked whales meeting their maker in bays across the Danish-owned Faroe Islands.

Sickening images show fishermen steering herds into the shallow waters, stained red by the blood of slain animals which have come before them. One whale can be seen fighting for its life as three men drag it through the water. Other revelers use ropes to drag the whales’ bodies into the shore as punters watch on the beach. All in all, this particular horror show lasted a total of an hour and a half, with 180 whales stripped of their lives.

The Faroese have eaten pilot whale meat and blubber since they first settled in the islands over a century ago. According to the official Faroe Islands tourist site, the whale drive is a community activity open to all, well organized on a community level and regulated by national laws. Records of all pilot whale hunts have been kept since 1584. The practice, they believe, is sustainable, as there are an estimated whopping 778,000 whales in the eastern North Atlantic region. On average, 100,000 swim close to the Faroe Islands, and the Faroese hunt on average 800 pilot whales each year.

The meat and blubber from the hunt is distributed equally among those who’ve participated. Those who are too ill or weak to take part are encouraged to sign up for their share, even though they’ve not taken part. Hunting and killing methods have been ‘improved’, they say, to ensure as little harm to the whales as possible. All hunters must now obtain a hunting license in order to kill a whale. Although pilot whale meat and blubber contains protein, iron, carnitine and vitamins, there are concerns the high levels of mercury and PCBs in the whales can have negative health effects.

Ocean pollution by heavy industries and industrialized agriculture has resulted in the pollution of these animals.

Norway Increases Quota on Whale Hunting

NORWAY has angered activists by announcing an increase in whale hunting quotas. The country hopes to trigger a revival in the industry, which has seen a reduction in the number of hunters. It has agreed a 28 per cent increase of its annual whaling quota to 1,278 whales.

In recent years, Norway’s whalers have failed to catch the quotas set by Oslo and the number of whaling boats has plummeted. Its government hopes that by raising the quota, more whalers will take to the waters. Per Sandberg, the fisheries minister, said: “I hope the quota and the merging of fishing zones will be a good starting point for a good season for the whaling industry.

Norway is one of just two countries in the world to authorize whaling. The other is Iceland. Japan still hunts whales but officially it kills the marine mammals for the purposes of scientific research. In reality, much of the whale meat ends up being eaten, with whale being relatively commonplace in restaurants.

Norway, whose whaling today is limited to the minke whale, refuses to abide by a 1986 international hunting moratorium, which it formally opposed. After a brief pause, Norway resumed its minke whale hunt in 1993, saying that it considered stocks sufficiently high. According to Oslo, there are now more than 100,000 minkes in Norwegian waters.

From around 350 whaling vessels in Norway in 1950, the numbers plunged to 11 in 2017, almost 50 percent down from the previous year. The number of whales killed has also dropped, from 660 in 2015 to 432 last year.

In 2017, the quota was 999—the “lowest in many years,” according to Mr Sandberg. Whaling professionals say that their failure to meet the annual quotas is due to insufficient capacity of whale meat processing plants and rising fuel prices. Whales are also more elusive as they swim to colder and remoter waters due to global warming. A spokesman for Whale and Dolphin Conservation said: “The popularity of whale meat is falling and hunts rely on state subsidies. The government is constantly searching for new markets to exploit.”

“There is no humane way to kill a whale at sea. Many die a slow, painful death. This slaughter is unnecessary, uneconomical, unquestionably cruel and pointless.”

Japan Falsified Whale Hunting Data

Like fishermen, whale hunters sometimes alter the details of their catch. In the 1960s, Soviet Union (USSR) whalers illegally killed almost 180,000 cetaceans, but reported taking far lower numbers. Now, it seems that Japanese whalers in the North Pacific also manipulated their numbers around this time, according to a new study. The finding, which comes as Japan is readying to hunt whales for what it says are research purposes, raises new concerns about the country’s current endeavors; it also may invalidate several past studies on whale demographics and conservation, the authors say.

“It’s really nice investigative work,” says Andrew Brierley, a marine ecologist at the University of St Andrews in the United Kingdom, “They’ve shown that the Japanese whalers added a fudge factor to make it appear that the whales they took were at the legal size [for hunting], when in all likelihood, they probably weren’t.”

The false Japanese data have only come to light because of the previous discovery of the USSR’s fake reports. Both countries—along with all other whaling nations—began submitting catch statistics, including the sex and length of killed whales, to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in 1946. The organization, which oversees the global conservation and management of whales, specified where each country could hunt and the number and species of whales that they could take. Member nations also agreed to carry biologists on board whaling vessels to collect the catch data.

But in 1948 the USSR went rogue and began hunting whales illegally. Over the next 30 years, its whaling industry killed an estimated 178,811 more cetaceans than it reported to IWC. Fortunately, four Soviet biologists kept secret, correct records, which were declassified in the 1990s.

In 2007, Yulia Ivashchenko and Phillip Clapham, cetacean experts at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center in Seattle, Washington, joined their colleagues and one of the former Soviet (now Russian) biologists to adjust IWC’s records using the real Soviet whaling data. They discovered that the USSR hadn’t only engaged in illegal killing, but it had also ignored whaling regulations, particularly those pertaining to the sperm whale, Physeter macrocephalus.

Because this species had been heavily hunted for its oil since the late 1700s, IWC ruled that only sperm whales longer than 11.6 meters could be killed. (Male sperm whales may reach 20 meters in length, and females attain a maximum size of only 14 meters.) But the USSR whalers brushed aside this regulation, falsifying female lengths or recording females as larger males. “They did it so there wouldn’t be a discrepancy between the catch figures and the [whale] oil they collected,” Ivashchenko says, explaining that male sperm whales produce more oil.

While interviewing the Russian scientists, Ivashchenko got a tip. “Several people said, ‘Oh, the Japanese did the same thing.’ But there was no evidence.” Finally, in 2002 a retired Japanese whaling station manager admitted that the country’s coastal whaling stations had regularly falsified their data, even after the 1986 whaling moratorium went into effect.

To find out if the country’s pelagic fleets had also turned in fake data, Ivashchenko and Clapham turned to the now correct Soviet reports. They focused on the two countries’ catches of sperm whales, because the Japanese and Soviets were often hunting the marine mammals in the same area at the same time. In their real records, the Soviets reported having a “hard time to find legally-sized sperm whales,” Ivashchenko says. “Yet the Japanese were getting their quota each year—even though they were spending less time hunting. So, come on! These numbers are just not real.”

The scientists’ close comparison of the two countries’ 1968 and 1969 sperm whale hunts revealed just how unreal the Japanese reports were. Over those 2 years, the Japanese whaling fleets in the North Pacific reported harpooning 1568 females. Of these, 1525—or 97.3%—were listed as being at or above IWC’s minimum length requirement. In contrast, the real Soviet data show that their whalers (who were hunting in the same area as the Japanese) killed 12,578 females—yet only 824 (or 6.6%) were the legal size. The doctored Japanese records report that their fleet even managed to catch 141 females in 1969 that were 12.5 meters or longer; that same year, the Soviets harpooned 5680 females, and only two of them were such a large size.

After 1972, when IWC required whalers to have independent observers on board, the Japanese reported catching far fewer large female sperm whales or those of the minimum size, Ivashchenko and Clapham report today in Royal Society Open Science.

Discovering that the Japanese whaling data for sperm whales is likely fabricated opens a can of worms, says John Frizell, a spokesman with Greenpeace in the United Kingdom. “Current population estimates and conservation depend on accurate historical data.” And, notes Clapham, “these fake data are in the IWC catch database; researchers use it. How many studies are now invalid because of this?” He, Ivashchenko, and others also suspect that if the Japanese whalers falsified their sperm whale catch data, then they likely submitted inaccurate reports on humpback and fin whales, too.

So far, no one in Japan has stepped forward to help correct the data as the Russian biologists did. Joji Morishita, the director-general for the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries in Tokyo and a delegate to IWC, says that he “welcome[s] any scientific work for the purpose of correcting past catch reports” in an email to Science (which he stresses represents his views and not necessarily those of his agency or of Japan's Institute of Cetacean Research, which oversees its whaling programs.) But he seems to think that the new paper only indicates “there was misreporting by the USSR in the past.”

Frizell notes that the Japanese delegation gave similar responses at the recent IWC meeting in San Diego, California, where Ivashchenko presented an earlier version of the paper. “This stonewalling over something that happened over 40 years ago raises concerns on whether we can trust Japan’s current whaling data,” he says.

He’s not alone in his suspicions. C. Scott Baker, a conservation geneticist at Oregon State University, discovered in 2001 that the Japanese regularly underreport the number of whales killed as bycatch. He notes that “the 1986 moratorium on commercial whaling did not put an end to Japanese whaling or the misreporting of catches.”

And that means that if the Japanese eventually persuade IWC member nations to reinstate commercial whaling, then there “must be absolutely independent observers on factory ships and in the marketplace” Clapham says. “We know what happens without observers. People cheat.”

# Japan to resume commercial whaling in 2019

(CNN) — Japan has announced its withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) next year, and will resume commercial hunting in its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone from July.

It will also cease whaling activities in the Antarctic Ocean, according to an official statement released Wednesday, and hunt species with so-called “healthy” population numbers.

“In its long history, Japan has used whales not only as a source of protein but also for a variety of other purposes,” the statement said. “Engagement in whaling has been supporting local communities, and thereby developed the life and culture of using whales.”

The move to resume commercial whaling drew criticism from conservation groups and governments.

“The declaration today is out of step with the international community, let alone the protection needed to safeguard the future of our oceans and these majestic creatures,” said Sam Annesley, executive director at Greenpeace Japan. “The government of Japan must urgently act to conserve marine ecosystems, rather than resume commercial whaling.”

Australia called Japan’s decision to withdraw from the IWC “regrettable” and urged Japan to return to the convention as a “matter of priority,” in a statement released Wednesday.

Commercial whaling was banned under a 1986 International Whaling Commission moratorium. But Japan has used a loophole to continue hunting whales legally since 1987 for what it claims is scientific research.

Iceland and Norway object to the moratorium and continue to hunt whales commercially without relying on science as an excuse.

In September 2018, the majority of member nations at the IWC annual symposium in Brazil approved a non-binding resolution stating that commercial whaling was no longer a valid economic activity, or needed for scientific research.

While the Japanese political class has sought the resumption of commercial whaling activities, campaigners say eating whale is becoming “less and less popular.”

“Actually many (regular) people don’t have any interest in whales or whaling now in Japan,” Nanami Kurasawa of the Iruka and Kujira (dolphin and whale) Action Network (IKAN) told CNN.

**Form Content**

Source:

<https://blog.hubspot.com/blog/tabid/6307/bid/28472/the-5-critical-components-of-fantastic-lead-capture-forms.aspx>

<https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/web-forms#examples>

<https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/web-forms#design>

<https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/web-forms#make>

**Volunteer**

(page)

Img of people together

(4 list items)

Whale & Dolphin Conservation

Explore the beautiful island of Tenerife and gain valuable experience in conservation whilst working to protect these majestic species in their natural habitat. This volunteer program is especially suitable for:

Singles

Couples

Families

Groups

50+

Highlights

Make a valuable and significant contribution to the conservation of vulnerable whale and dolphin species

Gain hands-on marine conservation experience

Explore incredible Tenerife

Create unforgettable memories and make lifelong friends

**Modal**

**Button (volunteer\_1) More Info**

Tenerife is the largest of the seven stunning Canary Islands, which form this Atlantic Ocean archipelago. From the golden sandy beaches in the south to the dramatic lunar landscape of Mount Teide National Park and everything in between, Tenerife is a must see.

The Canary Islands are part of a community of Island chains situated in the mid-Atlantic Ocean. Along with Madeira, Cape Verde, the Azores and the Savage Islands, the Canaries are known as Macaronesia which literally translates as ‘Islands of the Fortunate’. The Canary Islands certainly are fortunate as they boast over 1700 species of plants and an assortment of animal, insect and marine life and out of the seven Canary Islands, Tenerife is the most biologically diverse due to its extraordinary climate and geography.

This little Island is home to two world heritage sites, one national park, the world’s third largest volcano and forty-two natural protected spaces making it jam packed with places to explore. The enormous variety of activities and sites such as the medieval castle, unspoilt villages and fantastic diving will make your time in Tenerife a truly unique experience.

As one of the top whale and dolphin watching destinations in the world, the south-west coast of Tenerife is a truly outstanding location for the observation of free-living whales. There are resident communities of pilot whales and dolphins which remain here throughout the year, which can be observed on perhaps 80% of the days of the year. There is also a total of 24 other species migrating through Canarian waters at different times of the year from the giant blue whale to the majestic killer whale.

This project will give you the perfect opportunity to learn more about these fascinating creatures and gain valuable experience in conservation as you spend your days working alongside the Island’s threatened whale and dolphin populations.

Button (Volunteer Now!)

<https://www.volunteerworld.com/en/volunteer-program/whale-dolphin-conservation-in-spain-las-chafiras>

Marine Research and Whale Shark Conservation

Work in the field to help Whale Shark conservation!

This volunteer program is especially suitable for:

Singles

Couples

Families

Groups

50+

HIGHLIGHTS

The highlights of this incredible experience include:

Snorkelling with the world’s largest fish – whalesharks

Learning about the diverse species and megafauna, and contributing to their conservation

Learning to dive and experiencing the magic of the underwater world

Observing the migration of magnificent hump back whales

Gaining hands-on experience of marine research techniques and analysis

**Modal**

**Button (volunteer 2) More info**

YOUR ROLE

As a volunteer on the Marine Research & Whale Shark Conservation Project you will help carry out the marine research and monitoring activities for the project under the guidance of our co-ordinating project scientists. You will join other volunteers on the project to collect the data via scuba dives, ocean safaris, and beach walks off the coastline of Tofo in Mozambique. You can expect an excellent diving, snorkelling and beach experience whilst gaining first hand marine research skills and contributing to a worthwhile project.

As a volunteer you will help on a multitude of research projects. These include monitoring of whale shark numbers, behaviour and ecology and taking underwater identification photographs; monitoring the condition of coral reefs and indicator species of reef fish. You will also be trained to take ID photos of manta rays and other threatened marine species to aid population assessment and monitoring. At certain times of the year you may help survey humpback whale numbers and turtle nesting activity as well as other indicators of the health of marine biodiversity. You may also assist with beach clean-ups and other general environmental activities, and will help upload and analyse the field data.

Some of the activities you will get involved in may include:

Whale Shark (throughout the year) The whale shark component of the Project involves joining ocean safaris to snorkel with Whale Sharks in the open ocean. It involves taking underwater photographs for identifying the Whale Sharks as well as recording other ecological information. As a summary, you will collect the following information on the Whale Sharks:

Date, GPS location, surface and underwater conditions

Size, sex, scars/distinctive features, behaviour of the whale shark

You will take an ID photograph and identify each whale shark & record re-sightings

Dolphin (throughout the year) Another species monitored on ocean safaris are dolphins. You will be collecting data which enables dolphin numbers and behaviours to be recorded and uploaded onto databases to share with our Marine Partners. Of particular interest in this study is dolphin behaviour in relation to tourism

Coral Reef and Fish (throughout the year) The coral reef monitoring involves joining scuba diving and carrying out underwater data collection on indicator species of coral fish and the condition and cover of coral and echinoderms on the reefs. As a summary, on these research dives you may carry out the following activities:

Recording indicator species of reef fish

Collect ID photos of megafauna including mantas, turtles and

leopard sharks

Coral reef quadrants to assess the cover and condition of different coral groups and echinoderms

Collection of photos of nudibranches (sea slugs) to help develop a species list for Mozambique

Turtles (November to March) You may help survey turtle survival and you may be lucky enough from November to February to monitor nesting of turtles on beaches in the areas around Tofo. Historically, loggerhead turtles have nested here in significant numbers and although these, as well as green turtles, leatherback turtles and hawksbill turtles, are sighted in-water, their nesting has declined dramatically owing to poaching. In the last 8 years, little to no nests have been found in the area. The surveys involve working to patrol the beaches, recording nest sites, finding shells- sizing them and taking a GPS points for data collection on poaching in the area.

Seahorses (throughout the year) This project will involve travelling to the nearby Inhambane Estuary and snorkling in relatively shallow waters to evaluate and monitor the seahorse population. The seahorses are counted, and photos taken to identify size of the seahorses, and data then entered into a database to allow for analysis.

Humpback Whales (June – October) You may help monitor the numbers of humpbacked whales on their seasonal migration up and down the coast. This involves sand dune based observations using binoculars and boat based observations recording the numbers of whales, the makeup of the pods and behaviours witnessed.

Button (Volunteer Now!)

<https://www.volunteerworld.com/en/volunteer-program/marine-research-and-whale-shark-conservation-in-mozambique-tofo>

Coastal Conservation, Research & Education Helper

There are loads of activities we offer during your stay with us! This volunteer program is especially suitable for:

Singles

Couples

50+

The Orca Foundation is part of a volunteer community dedicated to marine conservation in South Africa, and like many conservation projects depends on the willingness of others to contribute their time and dedication to furthering the volunteer and conservation ethics that go hand in hand for a better future.

The local interest and desire to help ORCA’s cause snow-balled into what is now the volunteer program, where people from all over the world come to dedicate their time and help progress ORCA’s education, research, and conservation initiatives.

**Modal**

**Button (volunteer\_3) More Info**

About the Program

The ORCA Foundation volunteer program officially started in 2001, and is designed to increase awareness about conservation issues and initiatives, and to help create a conservation model for the Plettenberg Bay area. People of all ages and with different backgrounds come from all over the world to learn while helping us further our work in sustaining marine and coastal resources.

Our programs are both sea and land based, and daily activities include whale and dolphin watching, elasmobranch egg case surveys (in collaboration with ELMO), fin profiling for animal movement studies, hikes and walks, marine debris clean-ups, planting indigenous trees and removing alien species, White Shark monitoring project (in collaboration with the Plett Hope Spot), river health assessments, and education of preschool children.

Besides our education and research work, we are also involved with various other conservation activities. Such activities include maintenance of the Ocean Blue aquarium, which holds a collection of fish and represents the ecosystem of the surrounding bay. We collect food for the fish, clean the aquarium, facilitate water changes, and collect specimens for the aquarium, while at the same time learning about the rivers, estuaries, the sea, and the delicate balance between all of them. Your time with us can be as short as two weeks or can last as long as you want!

The number of volunteers can range anywhere from 1 to 12, depending on the season and number of bookings made, with no more than 4 people in one room.

If you have a passion for marine and coastal wildlife and ecosystems, a longing to learn, a desire to help the less fortunate, and a general love for work/adventure, ORCA Foundation is the answer for you!

Activities

Our program comprises 3 key elements:

Conservation: Rescue of marine birds, assist with beach strandings, stabilization of turtles prior to them being moved onto specialized facilities, alien tree removal, beach clean-ups

Education: Partaking in pre-school and primary school environmental education programs, educational entertainment through the media of dance and theatre, partnering with a local under-privileged preschool to teach English and assist where needed

Research: Taking and processing fin profile photos of a number of whale and dolphin species seen on boat trips, analysing river health, bird ringing, elasmobranch surveys, contributing to a number of online databases mapping species distribution

ORCA Foundation combines conservation, education, research, community development, and tourism into its comprehensive volunteer program. It’s all hands-on! All activities depend on season, weather, and need, and as such may be subject to change throughout the year. As a result all placements are different, and you may or may not be involved with the above activities. Volunteers can also expect to contribute to Ocean Blue Adventures’ commercial operations. Bad weather days can delay conservation/research activities and may involve indoor activities and courses.

GPS monitoring on dolphin and whale watching trips

Besides giving the volunteers the opportunity to see these magnificent marine-creatures in their natural habitat, we use this chance to record details as to what, where and when. What did we see, where were they sighted, when did we see them? Photos are also taken for the purpose of fin-profiling.

Elasmobranch egg-case project

Elasmobranchs are a group comprising sharks, rays, and skates, and some of these lay eggs. Each beach is surveyed bimonthly and egg cases GPSed and collected. These egg cases are identified, analysed and measured after soaking in water for at least 12 hours.

Bird Ringing

Minke Witteveen is a licenced bird ringer which provides the ORCA Foundation with the opportunity to engage in the uncommon activity of capturing local birds in specialised nets. A metal ring with a unique alphanumeric code is placed on each birds leg, and a variety of morphometric measurements are taken. All these data are uploaded to a central data base managed by SAfring. This allows for data on movements, longevity, changes in timing of biological processes, and other data to be collected.

MiniSASS: River Health Assessement

Macroinvertebrates living in the river are collected by drawing a net through the water and surrounding vegetation. Individuals caught are identified, and based on the sensitivity score of the groups they belong to, the relative health of the river can be assessed. These results are uploaded to an online database monitoring river health throughout South Africa.

Siyakula Pre-School

Based in the Qolweni Township, Siyakula Pre-school educates over 100 children. Once a week the volunteers assist at Siyakula by giving a 45 minute lesson, which the volunteers themselves prepare and implement, and has included a variety of topics. Thereafter they read a story and play games with the children. They also help serve and clean-up after lunch. Volunteers are able to help a disadvantaged community, and are exposed to a different culture.

Our Location

The ORCA house will be your temporary home, and is located minutes away from the beach and steps away from the estuary. Transportation for ORCA-related activities will be provided by ORCA staff in our vehicle. Plettenberg Bay (fondly Plett) is located in the Western Cape in the heart of the Garden Route. We are 210km from Port Elizabeth and 600km from Cape Town, and just a short 84 km from George Airport.

Plett is a small town but experiences busy moments during the summer season, when a huge amount of tourists visit. Our days start around 8am and run to 4pm (depending on activities) from Monday to Friday; evenings and weekends are your personal time.

During your stay in Plettenberg Bay you will be exposed to one of the most breathtaking and serene outdoor classrooms in southern Africa. You will regularly experience the power and grace of whales, the exuberance of dolphins, the playfulness of seals, and the magnificence of mountains and forests.

Often, volunteers become a little ORCA family and join together for evening get-togethers that range from enjoying dinner prepared by our very own cook, Teliswa, or going out to a restaurant for a casual drink in town. Plettenberg Bay is full of wonderful nature and adventure based attractions, which volunteers often fill their weekend with. If you have a passion for marine and coastal wildlife and ecosystems, a longing to learn, a desire to help the less fortunate, and a general love for work/adventure, ORCA Foundation is the answer for you!

Button

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<https://www.volunteerworld.com/en/volunteer-program/coastal-conservation-research-education-helper-in-south-africa-plettenberg-bay>

Diving & Marine Conservation Internship

Obtain important marine ecology diving qualification, work at a diving center and assist with marine environmental restoration activities, and invasive-species control This volunteer program is especially suitable for:

Singles

Couples

Families

Groups

50+

Highlights

Become a skillful ecology diver and help protect marine environment

Walk away with professional diving certifications and amazing experiences in one of the world’s most beautiful marine environment!

First gain “Open Water” and than “Under Water Ecologist” speciality diving skills and certifications while assisting dive instructors in their day to day work at a busy local diving center & school

Samana Bay is a significant breeding ground and nursery area for humpback whales from all over the North Atlantic and the most important multi-species fishing ground in the DR

Interns receive free language classes focusing on developing communication skills so that students are able to put their knowledge to practical use as soon as they step outside the classroom

**Modal**

**Button (volunteer\_4) More info**

Your diving training starts at zero and will lead you through two complete levels of qualifications

Gain basic and speciality training certification before you assist with marine conservation tasks. Thanks to this exciting diving internship where you help with important day to day tasks at a diving center & school and where you will learn diving while protecting marine flora and fauna, you’ll gain valuable and life-changing experiences! Even if you do not have previous diving experience you will obtain important diving skills, while gaining insight in what it means to operate a diving center and also help safe the marine environment!

“Walk away with professional diving certifications and amazing experiences in one of the world's’ most beautiful marine environment!”

Samana Bay is a significant breeding ground and nursery area for humpback whales from all over the North Atlantic and the most important multi-species fishing ground in the DR. While tourism is an important economic activity its impact on sensitive coastal-marine ecosystems is of particular concern. A major portion of environmental degradation in coastal areas is attributed to large-scale hotel developments in areas of high biodiversity and unregulated tour activities put at risk reproduction sites for whales and turtles. Mangrove deforestation and coral reef damage in turn decrease the resilience of these coastal marine ecosystems and increase their vulnerability to tropical storms. Additionally destructive lionfish (Pterois volitans) are invading coral reefs in the Americas and has been identified as one of the world’s greatest conservation issues. Our program is part of an effort to tackle an invasive species and help reverse coral reef damage!

What to expect

First gain "Open Water" and than "Under Water Ecologist" speciality diving skills and certifications while assisting dive instructors in their day to day work at a busy local diving center & school. Once you have acquired the necessary skills and qualifications a few weeks into the internship you will then additionally assist with marine environmental restoration activities, species protection & monitoring activities as well as invasive-species control as. All seaborne diving activities depend greatly on weather patterns and sea conditions and often require changes of plans on short notice. This is a great opportunity to contribute in a meaningful way to the protection of the marine environment while at the same time becoming a passionate qualified diver and learn to master everyday challenges at a busy diving center working side by side with fellow interns & students, diving clients, dive masters and the chief instructor. The work can be quite demanding but is always very rewarding and varied. Physical fitness is important, no Spanish language skills are are required. Starting dates are: For 2019: July 01; August 12, September 23, November 04; For 2020: January 06, February 17, March 30, May 11, June 22, August 03

Internship activities can include but are not limited to

• Gain all important diving skills and certifications as part of the three months diving internship at a busy diving school

• Regular theory and practise classes as well as studies and research on marine conservation related subjects will prepare you for the actual conservation work towards the culmination of your internship

• Assist with day to day operations at the diving center and help attending clients and diving students on diving trips and assist with up to five hours of non-diving related work per day

• Help with equipment maintenance and preparation, assist with logistics and office work, give a hand with installing a pirate museum and assist instructors with attending diving students and clients

• Assist actively with the monitoring, protection and restoration of coral reefs and endemic fishes as well as the control of invasive species

Requirements

No previous experiences required to participate in the program. A typical intern should be interested in diving and protecting flora, fauna and marine-life in general. He or she needs to be of good health, enthusiastic, proactive, willing to learn and ready for a challenge. You are expected to bring your own personal mask, snorkel, fins and wetsuit (shorty/3mm) with you. (Scuba diving equipment is provided) Important Notice: This program requires working five flexible working days per week. (it is not a typical Monday to Friday week) Besides diving activities you are expected to fulfill daily up to five mandatory scheduled working hours of non-diving related work at the diving station. We expect that interns adapt to program needs with flexibility, responsibility, commitment, patience and perseverance, among other significant qualities.

What is included

Internship placement

Accommodation of your choice

Welcome Service at the airport and transport to your placement location

Free Wi-Fi and use of washing machine at all our facilities

Placement introduction, training, supervision, briefings and meetings

Free Spanish language lessons on a regular base

Certificate and/or written reference or student credit

Full support and 24/7 backup from local staff

Information about adventure packages

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https://www.volunteerworld.com/en/volunteer-program/diving-marine-conservation-internship-in-dominican-republic-las-terrenas

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