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RECREATIONAL IN-WATER INTERACTION WITH AQUATIC MAMMALS

(Prepared by the Aquatic Mammals Working Group of the Scientific Council)

Summary:

As requested by the First Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council, the Aquatic Mammals Working Group has developed a briefing document on the impacts of tourist or recreational activities involving in-water human interaction with aquatic mammals.

The related draft resolution and decision are available in UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.24.2.5.

REPORT ON RECREATIONAL IN-WATER INTERACTION WITH AQUATIC MAMMALS

1. Recreational in-water interaction with aquatic mammals, often called “aquatic mammal swim-with” (AMSW) are tourism or recreational activities involving in-water human interaction with aquatic mammals. These occur in wild settings only. In-water interactions carried out in captive and semi-captive facilities (e.g. dolphinarium interaction programmes, dolphin-assisted therapy) or any other commercial activities (e.g. collection of ‘aquatic bushmeat’; CMS-AMWG 2016) are beyond the scope of this document.
2. In-water interactions with aquatic mammals (here after called ‘Aquatic Mammal Swim-with’ or AMSW) are a fast-growing phenomenon in many locations around the world and are likely to bring widespread disturbance to aquatic mammals in many different situations and habitats, with potentially serious conservation consequences. Many of the species affected by these interactions are species listed on CMS Appendices I and II (see Annex 2).
3. The term AMSW encompasses a broad range of practices that can be classified by the attributes of the marine mammal species or animals targeted and the nature of the in-water interaction. Typically, AMSW programmes are based on animals, or groups of animals, that are easily accessible (for example in coastal habitats), predictable in their habits and distribution (e.g. resident, or seasonal), non-elusive in behaviour, non-aggressive, and found in areas normally safe for swimmers. Most AMSW activities are focused on cetaceans, generally considered the most iconic marine mammal species (Curtin and Garrod 2008). Sirenians and pinnipeds are also popular in this regard, whereas AMSW involving sea otters and Polar Bears is likely to be unintentional. Activities are often labelled and commercially advertised as “swim-with”, followed by a descriptor of the species (e.g. “swim-with dolphins”, “swim-with whales”, “swim-with manatees”) or the species common name (“swim-with Dwarf Minke Whales”).
4. AMSW involves interactions with a specific individual, a group of individuals within a population, or a whole population. The interaction is influenced by the location of the in-water interaction and the availability of the animals to be approached; and are affected by individual, behavioural, and ecological features. Resting and milling groups, for instance, may be more easily approachable.
5. Some subsets of a species, population or group may be more frequently approached for AMSW activities than others (e.g. females in calving grounds may be targeted more often than male conspecifics) because of differences in the time and frequency of their occurrence in habitats that are favourable for AMSW. Individual animals also differ in their level of tolerance and seeking in-water interaction. Cetaceans involved in AMSW, for instance, are often classified as unhabituated, habituated, solitary sociable (or lone sociable), or food provisioned (Samuels et al. 2003).
6. In-water interactions take place both in shallow (coastal bays, inlets, or lagoons) and in deep open waters. In shore-based AMSW, swimmers enter the water from land, while platform-based AMSW involves the use of powered (e.g. rigid-hulled inflatable boats, or RIBs) or non-powered platforms (e.g. kayaks) to carry swimmers to the site of interaction. The in-water interaction usually requires the use of snorkelling equipment or scuba diving gear. During the interactions, swimmers may be allowed to swim freely, or their movements might be assisted or restricted in various ways, including motorised underwater scooter or boom nets towed by vessels (Constantine 2001, Scarpaci et al. 2005).
7. AMSW activities can be either targeted or opportunistic (Parsons et al. 2006). Targeted activities specifically seek out known marine mammal habitats or areas of sufficient abundance for commercial or recreational purposes, while opportunistic AMSW involves chance encounters as part of a marine tour or other in-water activity.

8. AMSW is regulated in different ways around the world. In some jurisdictions, AMSW is prohibited (e.g. in the Canary Islands, Argentina and South Africa). In the United States, it is allowed only with appropriate authorization. In other regions, it is legal, under a dedicated permitting scheme and the adoption of a code of conduct (e.g. in New Zealand, the Azores and Egypt). Management mechanisms can range from “command and control” schemes in which by-laws are enforced by responsible governmental authorities, voluntary adoption of semi-formal guidelines or codes of conduct, and informal information on responsible behaviour. In many regions, there is little consistency in approaches, and often management is *ad hoc* or missing altogether.
9. The popularity of swim-with dolphins and whales has resulted in a greater amount of social and ecological research, monitoring and assessment of AMSW on cetaceans compared to other taxa. While acknowledging that AMSW is not exclusive to cetacean species, this document is mainly based on the extensive cetacean literature and, when possible and relevant, generalizes its principles, processes and findings to all taxa.

The Evolution of Aquatic Mammal Swim-with and its Drivers

10. Human fascination with aquatic mammals can be traced back to historical times (Orams 1997), but rapidly and pervasively increased in the last few decades, with the emergence of marine mammal-oriented recreational activities.
11. Swimming with aquatic mammals is a lifelong ambition for many (British Broadcasting Corporation 2003) and the planned highlight of many holidays (Bulbeck 2005). AMSW satisfies the strong attraction people feel for aquatic mammals by providing an experience that has been associated with improved physical and spiritual wellbeing in the human participants (DeMares and Krycka 1998, Webb and Drummond 2001, Bentrupperbäumer 2005, Cloke and Perkins 2005, Curtin 2006).
12. The promoted benefits are not limited to the individual participant but can extend to the broader engaged communities and, in return, potentially to the affected aquatic mammal populations themselves. It has been emphasized that AMSW, as a form of non-consumptive wildlife-oriented activity, can a) generate beneficial socio-economic effects for local communities (O'Connor et al. 2009, Cisneros-Montemayor et al. 2010); b) enhance public awareness of species conservation (Orams et al. 2014); c) create incentive for stewardship and ownership of the living resources (Heenehan et al. 2015); d) promote scientific research and conservation opportunities; and e) offer a viable alternative to increasingly contentious extractive uses, e.g. whaling (Corkeron 2004). Where these outcomes are linked in a positive feedback loop, AMSW may ultimately work towards better conservation of wild species and their habitats, and be a valuable, profitable and desirable activity.
13. However, the shift from viewing of aquatic mammals at a distance to close, interactive encounters has generated major concerns (Spradlin et al. 2001a). Studies show that AMSW activities can affect the behavioural ecology of the targeted aquatic mammals (International Whaling Commission 2001b), and can have negative effects on populations. Hence, they should be more adequately conceptualized as sub-lethal but still consumptive in nature (Neves 2010, Higham et al. 2015). Nowadays, it is widely acknowledged that the potential for detrimental consequences of marine mammal-oriented tourism is substantial (Orams 2004), yet clear conclusive scientific evidence is lacking (Corkeron 2004) and sustainable management has not been achieved (Higham et al. 2009). For years, “the management of commercial swim-with-dolphin programmes... has proceeded without clear scientific guidance. As is the case with most aquatic mammal/human interactions, the demand and growth of this industry has significantly outstripped the ability of scientists to develop and implement sufficiently sensitive tools that might provide some sound basis for management decisions” (Gales 1999, reported in Samuels et al. 2003). Indeed, there is uncertainty surrounding the scientific understanding of AMSW activities, and this may

hamper attempts to manage the activity socially and ecologically.

Challenges in the monitoring, impact assessment and regulation of AMSW

14. A number of challenges in the monitoring, impact assessment and regulation of AMSW need to be addressed when assessing the effect of swim-with operations on aquatic mammal populations.
15. While the full scale of the AMSW phenomenon remains unknown, swimming-with cetaceans as part of a commercial tour has seen a dramatic increase in recent years (Hoyt 2000). Likewise, swim-with activities involving pinnipeds (Cowling et al. 2014) and sirenians (Marsh et al. 2002) have grown in popularity. The difficulties involved in chronicling all sites and situations (Samuels et al. 2003), and the fact that assessments are usually conducted on tours with some commercial basis (Garrod and Fennell 2004), strongly suggests that we are likely to be underestimating occurrence and intensity of AMSW. Furthermore, there is a bias in information towards areas with existing research efforts, regular enforcement or patrolling, international tourism, and a strong presence of media interest. At times and locations where these conditions are not met, AMSW activities may still occur, but remain undetected and not quantified.
16. At locations where research has attempted to describe the responses of wild animals to AMSW and watching activities in general, scholars have emphasized the difficulties of identifying impacts and drawing causal links between human pressures and impacts on targeted aquatic mammals. Natural (life history, migratory habits, individual features, phenomena of toleration, habituation and sensitization, etc.), methodological (e.g. study design, statistical approach), and anthropogenic factors (e.g. use of boats, other human activities) have been proposed as potential confounding effects. In most instances, the lack of control conditions and baseline data before the establishment of AMSW makes it challenging to describe behaviours that indicate disturbance and identify impacts associated with AMSW (Bejder and Samuels 2003, New et al. 2015). Even when control and baseline data are available, studies require long timeframes, posing additional challenges to researchers. Some scientists have, therefore, questioned the viability and value of deterministic approaches aiming to identify causal links between pressures and short-term behaviour responses, and recommended a decisive reconceptualization of impact study assessment thinking (Corkeron 2004, Higham et al. 2016, New et al. 2015), a shift in the burden of proof, and the wider adoption of a precautionary principle (Bejder et al. 2006) for the sustainable management of human-marine mammal interactions.
17. Current mismanagement of AMSW, however, cannot be ascribed solely to difficulties surrounding the assessment of impacts. As an emerging activity, AMSW's legal status depends on its association in existing national and international legal frameworks. As a consequence, regulatory issues arise in many countries where activities do not fit with existing complex marine regulations (Garrod and Fennell 2004) and instead fall in the grey area of "harassment" (Gjerdalen and Williams 2000). Further confusion arises from contradictory legislation and enforcement, for instance in countries where it is legal to swim with dolphins in captivity, but not in the wild; or where AMSW involving cetacean is banned, whereas it is tolerated with sirenians (Gales et al. 2003). Finally, difficulties in ensuring enforcement of mandatory regulations lead to non-compliance by both commercial and recreational participants (Kessler and Harcourt 2013), and voluntary guidelines have proven poorly effective (Allen et al. 2007).

Global extent of AMSW and relevance to CMS

18. To evaluate the scope of AMSW activities globally, a list of locations where aquatic mammal species are targeted has been collated. To provide a preliminary inventory of AMSW situations, instrumental to the aim of this document, we supplemented scientific literature with information extracted from websites, newspapers, local tour operators and researchers, and through a public call on the MARMAM Discussion List. As anticipated, the rapid expansion of the phenomenon and the difficulties in extracting recent, accurate and reliable information from literature and online sources were main challenges in chronicling all sites and occurrences (Samuels et al. 2003). The rapid growth of the phenomenon assured that the list we provide is bound to become obsolete at any point in time.
19. The inventory provided in Annex 2 includes, by macro-region, all species known to be involved to the authors' knowledge in AMSW; information on the species listing in the CMS Appendices is provided.
20. There are now at least 28 species of cetaceans (22 of which are listed in the CMS Appendices), 9 species of pinnipeds (2 listed in the CMS Appendices) and 2 species of sirenians (both CMS-listed) targeted by AMSW activities in at least 115 documented locations in the world (Figure 1 and, Annex 2). Although the number of species involved in AMSW activities is still comparable to that reported in previous assessments (Samuels et al. 2003; Rose et al. 2005), AMSW locations have almost doubled in the last 10-15 years and the number of commercial operators has increased substantially (e.g. Tyne et al. 2017). Additionally, each location may be visited by several operators at one time, depending on the local regulations, enforcement level, operator's compliance and season. We listed 260 commercial operators in this preliminary inventory, aware that many more exist and new ones arise on a frequent basis.
21. This following map gives a visual representation of the locations AMSW activities are known to occur. The location names are reported in Annex 2. Detail for each region is provided in the following paragraphs.

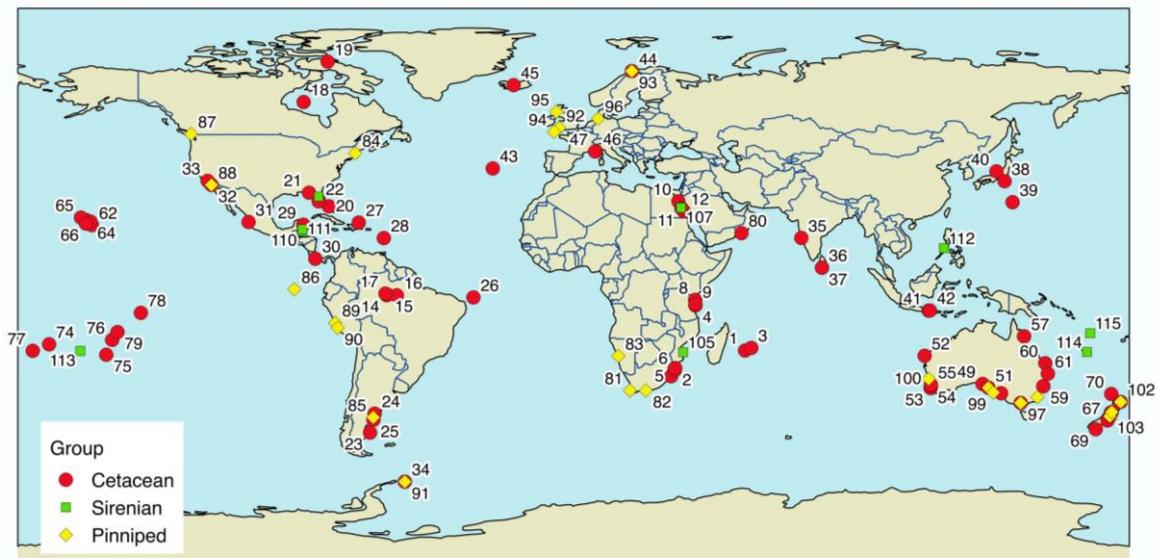


Figure 1. Locations AMSW activities are known to occur. Location names are reported in Annex 2: Table 1 of UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.13.

Africa

22. Several African countries in the southern hemisphere are involved in the AMSW phenomenon. Swim with Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) trips take place in Mozambique (e.g. Ponta Do Ouro), in Zanzibar, in the United Republic of Tanzania (e.g. Kizimkazi), in Mauritius, and in Kenya (e.g. Wasini Island within the Kisite-Mpunguti

Marine National Park, where the Kenya Wildlife Service banned any SW dolphin activity and enforced a strict code of conduct). A national ban prohibits swimming with dolphins in South Africa, nonetheless some operators persist in national waters (e.g. in KwaZulu-Natal and Sodwana) and other operations, located in South Africa but fairly close to the border with Mozambique, explicitly promote on their websites swim-with dolphins tours that take the participants across the border into Mozambican waters, where no AMSW ban is in place. Although the impact of AMSW activities on the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins in this region is largely unmonitored, behavioural changes in nursing females during in-water encounters off the south coast of Zanzibar were interpreted as indicators of disturbance (Stensland and Berggren 2007).

23. In southern Africa, other delphinid species targeted for AMSW activities include Common Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) in Réunion Island, Spinner Dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*) in Mauritius and Réunion Island, and Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa plumbea*) in Ponta do Ouro, Mozambique and Zanzibar. During the austral winter season, it is also possible to snorkel with Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Réunion Island, where a code of conduct that regulates all in-water encounters with cetaceans is in force.
24. To the authors' knowledge, the Atlantic African coast appears to only have AMSW activities targeting pinnipeds and specifically the Cape Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*). Walvis Bay in Namibia, and Plettenberg Bay (within the Robberg Nature Reserve and Marine Protected Area) and Cape Town in South Africa are the best-known locations. In South Africa, AMSW targeting pinnipeds is a legal activity, as the swim-with ban applies to cetaceans only.
25. Among sirenians, the Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) may be opportunistically encountered in the waters of the Bazaruto Archipelago Marine National Park (Mozambique), a protected area specifically declared to safeguard dugongs (and marine turtles) and their habitats.
26. Along the Red Sea coasts, divers and snorkelers engage in in-water interaction with Spinner Dolphins, Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphins, Common and Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins and False Killer Whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*). The Egyptian waters of the Red Sea are well-known for hosting a significant, ever-increasing number of year-around AMSW operations. The highly predictable occurrence of Spinner and Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins in the Egyptian coastal areas has favoured the rapid development of AMSW industries focussing on these two species (O'Connor et al. 2009, Angela Ziltener, pers. comm.). Currently, whale-watching and swim-with Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin guidelines are used in the northern area (i.e. Hurghada and El-Gouna, reefs of Fanus, Shaab El Erg, Abu Nugar, Umm Gamar, Shadwan, Gubal Islands), spearheaded by the Dolphin Watch Alliance (an NGO) in cooperation with, and endorsed by, the Red Sea Governor and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency - Nature Conservation Sector. However, the level of compliance displayed by the 50+ operators involved in the industry is still very limited (Angela Ziltener, pers. comm.), and many operations are still intensely intrusive, although an increase in awareness and responsible conduct is visible amongst a few of the operators (Sina Kreicker, pers. comm.). In the region of Marsa Alam, 30+ operators offer popular swim-with spinner dolphin trips and tours to Samadai and Satayah reefs. Tourism activities disrupt the natural behaviour of spinner dolphins (Fumagalli 2016), and effects can be aggravated by the lack of clear regulations and guidelines to mitigate and limit the invasiveness and pervasiveness of swim-with operations. The specially managed area of Samadai Reef represents the only exception having a time-area closure system to protect the core resting area of the dolphins since 2004 (Notarbartolo di Sciara et al. 2009). In-water encounters also occur with dugongs foraging on the seagrass habitat (e.g. in Marsa Mubarak, Egypt). In recent years, dugongs have been regularly harassed by swimmers and divers (Agnese Mancini, pers. comm.).

Americas

27. Across the macro-region of the Americas, which includes North, Central, South America and the Caribbean, AMSW is documented in at least 32 sites, where ten different species of cetaceans, five pinniped species and one sirenian species are targeted.
28. During the boreal summer, thousands of Beluga Whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) congregate in the Arctic Canadian estuarine waters of Hudson Bay, an ideal place to moult, feed, give birth, and nurse young belugas, away from predatory dangers. This predictable migration pattern renders Belugas perfect candidates for swim-with tours, and at least five operators target them on a regular basis during the summer season. Narwhals (*Monodon monoceros*) are also targeted in Canadian waters (e.g. Bylot Island) although, to the authors' knowledge, only one operator offers opportunistic in-water encounters. The whale-watching guidelines recommended by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Canadian Marine Mammal Regulations (MMR) prohibits the disturbance of marine mammals by any person¹. These regulations, however, do not expressly and effectively regulate in-water interactions. A proposed amendment in 2012 would have required boats to stay at least 50 metres away from Belugas in Hudson Bay and 100 metres away from cetaceans in other Canadian waters, among other propositions. The proposal was opposed by tour operators and, as per January 2017, has not been incorporated in the Regulations. Swim-with activities are however instead prohibited in the Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park.
29. Although infrequent, AMSW also occurs in U.S. waters, despite the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), which prohibits feeding or harassing all marine mammal species.
30. At least two operators offer swim-with Blue Whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*) in California (Mission Bay, San Diego). Commercial and recreational swim-with Common Bottlenose Dolphins are documented in Florida (e.g. Panama City, Sarasota), and opportunistic in California (Fandel et al. 2015). Studies in Sarasota found that wild dolphin survival and, ultimately, population dynamics can be negatively affected by food provisioning (Christiansen et al. 2016). Although provisioning of wild dolphins does not necessarily coincide with swim-with, it often does.
31. Common Bottlenose Dolphins are targeted in Mexico (e.g. Puerto Vallarta, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve), in Bimini (Bahamas) and Drake Bay (Costa Rica). In the Drake Bay swim-with activities also focus on False Killer Whales, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin (*Stenella attenuata*), spinner dolphins and humpback whales, despite the fact that Costa Rican law prohibits swimming or diving in the presence of cetaceans (Executive Order No. 32495/2005). In the Caribbean, swim-with Humpback Whales operations occur in Silver Bank (Dominican Republic), and swim-with Sperm Whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is reported in Dominica, where a code of conduct that discourages entering the water with marine mammals has been drafted. Atlantic Spotted Dolphins (*Stenella frontalis*) are targeted in Bimini (Bahamas), where commercial and recreational boaters swim with and touch, the dolphins². Bahamian regulations enforced by the Department of Fisheries prohibit harassment and molesting of dolphins and highly discourage touching, riding or feeding. In-water interactions with food provisioned Amazon River Dolphins (*Inia geoffrensis*) occur in at least four locations in Brazil (e.g. Novo Airão, Acajatuba River, Tarumã-Mirim, Ariaú), despite several federal laws and decrees prohibiting intentional harassment and swim-with activities (Edict 117 of December 26, 1996. Articles 1 and 3, respectively) (De Sá Alves et al. 2012; Carlson 2012). In the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (Brazil), the Federal Decree No. 96693 (1998) has introduced a ban on swimming with Spinner Dolphins to prevent potential detrimental effects on dolphins resting in the bays. Nonetheless some opportunistic swim-with activities persist. In Peninsula Valdes, Chabut Province (Patagonia, Argentina), swim-with activities

¹ See <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-93-56/>, Section 7

² See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RjrfqvCF2Q>

were prohibited in 1984 (provincial law No. 2381) and reiterated in 2008 (provincial law No. 5714; Chalcofsky et al. 2017). However, Rio Negro province legalized such activities in 2006, and southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*) became the main target in San Matias Gulf (Cammareri and Vermeulen 2008). A study conducted in this area showed that the whale behaviour was altered by human approaches (Vermeulen et al. 2012), and an experiment performed at the Peninsula Valdes demonstrated that Southern Right Whales were significantly more likely to cease resting, socializing, or engaging in surface active behaviours and begin travelling when interacting with the boat and swimmers (Lundquist et al. 2013). In-water encounters in Patagonia may also opportunistically occur with Commerson's Dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus commersonii*) and Dusky Dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*).

32. In North America the swim-with pinnipeds activities centre on Grey Seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) on the east coast (e.g. New Hampshire), Harbour Seals (*Phoca vitulina*) in California (San Diego) and in British Columbia (Vancouver Island) on the west coast, despite regulations in the U.S. (MMPA) and Canada (MMR) to prohibit the harassment and disturbance of marine mammals. Trans-boundary guidelines endorsed by the U.S. and Canada, known as "Be Whale Wise Regulations"³, apply in the waters of Washington state and southern British Columbia and prohibit swimming with marine mammals.
33. The Commission for the Supervision of Whale Watching forbids swimming with cetaceans in Ecuador. In the Galapagos National Park, it is possible to snorkel with the Galapagos Sea Lions (*Zalophus wolfebaeki*). The Park rules require tourists to maintain a distance of at least two metres from wildlife to avoid disturbance but do not specifically address in-water encounters.
34. The South American Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*) is targeted by swim-with tours in Peru (e.g. Isla Palomina, Callao; Islas Bellestas, Paracas) and in Argentina (Punta Loma Natural Reserve). Within Punta Loma Natural Reserve current regulations control the amount of time visitors spend in the water with the sea lions, generally lasting less than one hour.
35. In Florida, the public can engage in swim-with Florida Manatees (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*) in the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge (Crystal River), created specifically to protect this species. The Florida manatee is protected by the U.S. MMPA and by the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act, hence strict guidelines are in force within the Refuge. Compliance with these guidelines is of paramount importance as the literature suggests that in-water encounters trigger behavioural responses, such as an increased use of protected (no-entry) sanctuaries when the numbers of swimmers increased, and a decreased resting and nursing time (e.g. King and Heinen 2004).
36. The endangered Antillean Manatee (*Trichechus manatus manatus*) is sought after for swim-with activities in Belize (e.g. Caye Caulker Island) and Mexico (Xcalak, Quintana Roo). In Belize, the Antillean Manatee population appears to be declining, despite the legal protection granted under the Wildlife Protection Act and enforced by the Forest Department Wildlife Program (Quintana-Rizzo, E. & Reynolds, J. 2008). Also, AMSW activities used to be frequent also in Swallow Caye, and manatees stopped visiting the area. Local tour operators persuaded a local NGO to lead an effort to prohibit snorkelling with manatees in favour of boat observations. This site and almost 9,000 acres of adjacent seagrass and mangrove habitat were legislated as Swallow Caye Wildlife Sanctuary in 2002 (Quintana-Rizzo, E. & Reynolds, J. 2008).

Asia

37. The swim-with industry in the Indian Ocean appears to be disproportionately directed to one species and one country, the Blue Whale in Sri Lanka, particularly off Mirissa to the south. At least five operations target this species, despite Sri Lanka's regulations, in force since

³ See <http://www.bewhalewise.org>

2012, that forbid the public to swim with whales (Sea Mammals Observation, Regulation and Control Regulations, No. 1 of 2012), with the exception of divers in possession of a permit from the Department of Wildlife Conservation. This industry is generating serious concerns over the wellbeing and safety of both cetaceans (already listed as Endangered by the IUCN, Reilly et al. 2008) and human swimmers. The habitat off the south-west tip of the island, where the in-water encounters occur, coincides with one of the world's busiest shipping lanes; some operations allow children in the water "as long as they can swim", whereas usually a minimum of 12 years of age is required. In Sri Lankan waters, tour operators promote to a lesser extent swim-with activities with other species, including Sperm Whales, Bryde's Whales (*Balaenoptera edeni*), Short-finned Pilot Whales (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), Orcas (*Orcinus orca*), False Killer Whales, as well as 'super-pods' of Spinner Dolphins and Striped Dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*).

38. In the Arabian Sea, swim-with Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphins occur opportunistically in Goa (India) and new swim-with cetaceans trips are initiating in Taqah (Oman). Similarly, in South-east Asia, opportunistic in-water encounters may occur with the Dwarf Spinner Dolphins (*Stenella longirostris roseiventris*) in Bali (e.g. Lovina, Tejakula in Buleleng) (Putu Mustika, pers. comm.).
39. In Japanese waters, SW tours with Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins are offered on a regular basis in Mikura Island, where about 160 dolphins are exposed to more than 8,000 swimmers during summer months (Kogi et al. 2004), in the Ogasawara Islands, where at least ten operators promote such tours, and in Nanao Bay, Notojima. The Ogasawara Whale Watching Association adopted whale-watching voluntary guidelines that, to date, do not address in-water encounters.
40. In the Philippines, regulations prohibit swim-with cetaceans (Department of Agriculture and Department of Tourism joint administrative order no. 1: Guidelines to Govern the Conduct of People Interaction with Cetaceans) even though it is possible to snorkel and dive with dugongs in some locations (e.g. Busuanga) (Angeliko Tiongson, pers. comm.).

Europe

41. In the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, AMSW commercial tours are uncommon, and in-water encounters are mostly opportunistic. The guidelines for commercial cetacean-watching activities in the ACCOBAMS⁴ area state that "Because of the risks to cetaceans and humans there should be a presumption against commercial programmes that include entering the water with the animals. Only under exceptional circumstances should such "swim-with" programmes be licensed" (ACCOBAMS 2004). Nevertheless, AMSW programmes occur in the French waters of the Pelagos Sanctuary and focus on various species, including Long-finned Pilot Whales (*Globicephala melas*), Risso's Dolphins (*Grampus griseus*), Striped Dolphins, Sperm Whales and Fin Whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*).
42. It has been illegal in the Canary Islands to swim with wild dolphins since 1996.
43. In the Azores, swim-with activities are prohibited with whales but are allowed with five species of dolphins: Common (*Delphinus delphis*), Atlantic Spotted, Common Bottlenose, Risso's and Striped Dolphins (Legislativa Regional dos Açores 1999. Decreto Legislativo Regional no. 9/99/A. 22-03-1999 - Whale Watching Regulations of the Azores). A model of "best practice" was developed in conjunction with the British company Dolphin Connection and adopted by the tour operators. At least six operators run AMSW tours in the area and during the high season (June-August) up to ten boats may target the same species, possibly even the same group (Barradell and Ritter 2007). Despite the regulations in force,

⁴ Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Contiguous Atlantic Area

opportunistic swim-with activities involving Orcas, False Killer Whales, Long-finned Pilot Whales and Sperm Whales have been documented.

44. Commercial AMSW operations are offered in Northern Europe. In Norway, at least ten operators offer AMSW activities mostly directed at Orcas and Humpback Whales, occasionally Fin Whales. Small numbers of swimmers enter the water at one time. Guidelines exist, for example, those produced by Visit Trømso off northern Norway, that strongly discourage such activities (Mario Aquarone, pers. comm.). Studies on the impact of AMSW activities on cetaceans are scant in this area (Pagel et al. 2016). Humpback Whales are targeted by swim-with tours also in Iceland.
45. Snorkelling with Grey Seals occurs in England (e.g. Scilly Isles, Lundy Island) in Norway, in Germany (e.g. Heligoland), and in Scotland, where it is also possible to interact with harbour seals.

Oceania

46. Spinner Dolphins are probably the most frequently encountered cetacean species in the waters of the Pacific Islands Region. Swim-with spinner dolphin activities occur in coastal waters of the Hawaiian Islands⁵, in French Polynesia (e.g. Rangiroa) and Niue. In these locations, the dolphin-based tourism industry has been steadily growing over the past 30 years (Tyne et al. 2017). On Hawaii Island, for example, there are at least 28 tour operators that advertise in-water encounters with the small (Tyne et al. 2014; Tyne et al. 2016) and genetically isolated (Andrews et al, 2010) population of spinner dolphins, that is exposed to human activities 82.7 per cent of the time during the daytime (Tyne 2015) along the Kona Coast alone. About 20 more operators are active along the Waianae coast (O'ahu), in Maui and Kaua'i (Baird 2016). As resting spinner dolphins are less resilient to human disturbance than other cetaceans (Tyne et al. 2015; Tyne et al. 2017), an increasing body of scientific literature is voicing concerns over the occurrence of commercial and recreational AMSW activities in Hawaiian waters. In August 2016, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries proposed a ban on AMSW activities within two nautical miles from the shore of the main Hawaiian Islands (currently under revision). Furthermore, the Hawaii Island Spinner Dolphin resting habitats have been submitted to the IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force as candidate Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMA). Also, in the Hawaiian offshore waters, AMSW activities with species besides spinner dolphins are seemingly expanding, particularly Short-finned Pilot Whales, False Killer Whales from the endangered main Hawaiian Islands population, and Sperm Whales (Robin Baird, pers. comm.).
47. The list of cetaceans targeted by AMSW operations in French Polynesia (e.g. Moorea, Marquesas Island, Rangiroa, Rurutu, Tahiti) also includes Common Bottlenose Dolphins, Melon-headed Whales (*Peponocephala electra*) and Humpback Whales. The Humpback Whale is the main targeted species in Niue and Tonga. In Niue, operators are recommended to follow the Guidelines for Interaction with Cetaceans (2005 review, Carlson 2012). In Tonga, at least 18 operators organize AMSW tours, and the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga published a set of strict and comprehensive rules to minimize the human interaction impacts (Kessler and Harcourt 2010).
48. In Australia, swim-with activities are permitted and regulated by the Australian national guidelines for whale and dolphin watching 2005 (incorporated into Federal legislation under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act Regulations 2000). These guidelines establish that "Only people operating under authorization [provided by the relevant state, territory or Australian Government agency] should deliberately swim or dive in the vicinity of a whale or dolphin". Moreover, "[authorised] commercial swim programs

⁵ Hawaii (USA) is here included in Oceania, categorized geopolitically according to the scheme for geographic sub-regions used by the United Nations.

should be accompanied by ongoing research to monitor whale and dolphin responses to swimmers”.

49. In Australia, there are at least 14 locations and at least 22 commercial operations that have been documented. Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops* sp) are targeted by swim-with tours throughout the continent, particularly in New South Wales (Port Stephens, Nelson Bay, Byron Bay) and South Australia (Baird Bay); the “Burrunan Dolphin” (proposed as *Tursiops australis*) in Port Phillip Bay (Victoria); and the Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin in Western Australia (Bunbury, Mandurah and Rockingham). Swim-with Common Dolphins occur in South Australia (Adelaide) and New South Wales (Port Stephens, Nelson Bay), whereas in Queensland it is possible to snorkel with Dwarf Minke Whales (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority regulations (Valentine et al. 2004). These whales voluntarily approach stationary vessels and remain nearby for hours, potentially resulting in elevated risks to swimmers due to the proximity of large animals, as well as to the whales due to boat strikes and/or entanglement with mermaid ropes (Mangott et al. 2011). In Fowlers Bay (South Australia) swim-with activities focus on Southern Right Whales. Newly initiated operations offer swim-with Humpback Whales tours in Harvey Bay (Queensland) and Ningaloo Reef (Western Australia), from 2015 and 2016 respectively. To date, eight commercial operators run swim-with Humpback Whale business in Ningaloo Reef.
50. In Australia, some of the commercial operations were scientifically scrutinized and results showed that cetacean behavioural responses to AMSW included, among others, avoidance to vessels and swimmers and decreased likelihood of bottlenose dolphins engaging in feeding behaviour, for example in Port Phillip Bay and Port Stephens (e.g. Samuels et al. 2003; Scarpaci et al. 2010).
51. In New Zealand, only operators possessing a permit can carry out commercial AMSW. In-water interactions with whales are not permitted, and swimming with dolphins is allowed, provided that groups targeted do not include calves and juveniles (New Zealand Marine Mammal Protection Regulations, 1992). At least four species are regularly targeted: Hector’s Dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus hectori*) in Akaroa, Marlborough Sound and only opportunistically in Porpoise Bay; Common Dolphins and Bottlenose Dolphins in Bay of Island, Bay of Plenty and Marlborough Sound; and Dusky Dolphins in Kaikoura and Marlborough Sound. Supplementing mandatory regulations with a voluntary code could mitigate, at least partially, human disturbances to the dolphins (e.g. reduced vessel traffic around the dolphins in Kaikoura) (Duprey et al. 2008). Studies on these species indicated that boat-based swimmer approaches are associated with short-term behavioural responses (e.g. interrupted feeding and rest, change of direction or speed, increased vocalization) and increased avoidance of swim-with tour vessels and swimmers over time, and that the approaching strategy adopted by the operators had a significant effect on dolphins response to swimmers (e.g. Constantine 2001; Constantine et al. 2004; Meissner et al. 2015).
52. Swimming with pinnipeds is also popular in Australian and New Zealand waters. In Australia, swim-with activities targeting the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) occur in Baird Bay and Port Lincoln, and swim-with tours for Cape Fur Seals in Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park.
53. New Zealand Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) are targeted by AMSW tours at least in three locations: Kaikoura, Queen Charlotte Sound and Bay of Plenty (Cowling et al. 2014).
54. In the South Pacific, divers and snorkelers may opportunistically encounter Dugongs in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia (Helene Marsh and Claire Garrigue, pers. comm.).

Antarctica

55. Obvious logistical reasons hamper the proliferation of AMSW activities in the Antarctic region where, to the authors' knowledge, only one operator targets orcas and leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) once a year. Nevertheless, tourism is on the rise in the Antarctic region (Bender et al. 2016) and current whale-watching guidelines (IAATO Marine Wildlife Watching Guidelines - Whales & Dolphins, Seals and Seabirds - For Vessel & Zodiac) do not address specifically SW activities.

Solitary sociable cetaceans

56. Encounters with solitary sociable cetaceans (i.e. those that mainly live in isolation from conspecifics and learn to interact with people) were not included in the inventory (see Lockyer 1990, Samuels et al. 2003, Simmonds and Stansfield 2007, Goodwin and Dodds 2008, Eisefeld et al., 2010 and Simmonds 2011). Nevertheless, the occurrence of solitary sociable dolphins and whales seems to be a widespread phenomenon and, to date, at least 91 solitary sociable cetaceans have been identified (Goodwin and Dodds 2008) from 10 different species (mostly *Tursiops truncatus* and *T. aduncus*, but also *Stenella attenuata*, *Delphinapterus leucas*, *Sotalia fluviatilis*, *Grampus griseus*, *Orcinus orca*, *Monodon monoceros*, *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* and *Delphinus delphis*). Their unnatural inclination to seek human interactions often develops into a relationship that makes them more vulnerable to harm. Individual cetaceans become progressively tolerant of people's attempts to swim with them, eventually seeking sustained interactions with humans regularly. Habituated animals may become a tourist attraction and occasionally display misdirected aggressive behaviours towards humans (Wilke et al. 2005). As a result of their habituation to humans and human activities, many solitary sociable cetaceans have received life-threatening injuries, including entanglement in fishing gear, collision with boats or propellers (Samuels et al. 2003, Clarke 1999 and Eisefeld et al. 2010). Human interactions also appear to disrupt the behaviour of the animals, particularly decreasing feeding and resting activities (Bloom et al. 1995, Eisefeld et al. 2010). Additionally, solitary sociable dolphins have been intentionally killed by humans in at least four instances (Samuels et al. 2003). While these solitary sociable dolphins remain rare cases, there is clearly a potential link to swim-with activities, in that they encourage in-water interactions with wild dolphins and help to establish such interactions with wild animals as normal and safe for the animals and human participants, which is far from the truth.

Impact of "Swim-with" on aquatic mammal populations

57. The inventory presented in this document confirms that the AMSW phenomenon involves a large variety of species – some more likely to be targeted than others – and an equally large variety of situations and management strategies.

58. There is solid evidence that a large number of aquatic mammal species are sensitive to the disturbances caused by in-water interactions. Aquatic mammals can suffer direct physical impacts (e.g. collisions) and injuries (Samuels et al. 2003), with odontocetes exhibiting the highest degree of contact with humans generally at the greatest risk of injury, illness, and death (Frohoff 2000).

59. Food provisioning has also been found to be harmful to dolphins (Mann and Kemps 2003, Samuels et al. 2003, Samuels and Bejder 2004, Christiansen et al. 2016), although it is a challenge to disentangle the specific effects of food provisioning, in-water encounters, or other features of the food provisioning process (Samuels and Bejder 2004; Cunningham-Smith et al. 2006; Wells et al. 2013).

60. The literature detailing the responses of unhabituated aquatic mammals exposed to AMSW has largely focused on behaviour patterns and displays. Most species are sensitive to disturbance caused by close approaches, and their recorded responses included changes

in breathing patterns, inter-individual distance, level of activity, vocalisation and range of movements, among others (Kyngdon et al. 2003, King and Heinen 2004, Martinez et al. 2011, Stafford-Bell et al. 2012, Lundquist et al. 2013, Cowling et al. 2014; see also reviews by Bejder and Samuels 2003, Curtin and Garrod 2008). Responses to stressors, however, are not ubiquitous or consistent, and there is a degree of inter-specific (Senigaglia et al 2016) and intra-specific variability (Lusseau 2003, Bejder et al. 2009). A difference in responses may be anticipated as vulnerability and exposure may differ between and within species, populations and individuals.

61. Species or individuals to be considered particularly vulnerable to AMSW are those:
 - a) targeted in locations and at times in which critical survival functions take place (e.g. resting, giving birth, nurturing young);
 - b) displaying little plasticity in their habits (Lusseau et al. 2009), i.e. whenever the vital function disrupted by the interactions cannot be compensated elsewhere or at other times (e.g. Spinner Dolphins; Johnston 2014);
 - c) already threatened and heavily impacted by other anthropogenic activities; and
 - d) living in small closed populations (New et al. 2012, IWC 2016).

62. The amount of exposure of a group or a population to the AMSW industry depends in part on the occurrence and intensity of the industry itself, including the number of people, the duration, and the frequency of interactions, among other variables. It also depends on the animals' availability for in-water interactions, which vary between species, groups, and individuals. Even the same individual at different times or life stages, may differ in their tendency to engage in, or sustain, an in-water interaction. For instance, encounters with seals are generally longer than with dolphins (Scarpaci et al. 2005), Dwarf Minke whales are likely to provide a more exhilarating experience than the more elusive blue whales, and juveniles are more interactive than adult dolphins (Constantine 2001).

63. In most instances, specific communities and animals are repeatedly sought out for prolonged and close-up encounters (Samuels et al. 2000). For these individuals, AMSW represents a chronic repeated disturbance. In the case of AMSW operations targeting cetaceans in their resting habitat, commercial tourism operations chronically and repeatedly disrupt the dolphin resting behaviour; hence they represent a serious threat to these particularly vulnerable species. It is difficult to gauge the levels of stress induced in marine mammals as the impacts of chronic exposure are cumulative, rather than catastrophic, and can manifest at delayed times and other locations (Frohoff 2004). In other non-mammalian species, chronic exposure to stress has elicited negative effects on reproductive and immune systems, with consequences on population health and viability (Frohoff 2004). All these elements need to be considered to accurately gauge levels of exposure and model possible long-term consequences on wild populations (IWC 2016). In places where careful investigations have been conducted, interactions have led to long-term consequences such as population decline (Bejder et al. 2006), displacement to less disturbed sites (King and Heinen 2004, Lusseau 2004), and energetic unbalances (e.g. Christiansen et al 2010), confirming the biological significance of impacts on the target species (Bejder et al. 2006, Lusseau and Bejder 2007, Filby et al. 2014).

64. The assessment of long-term effects and biological significance of disturbances, however, requires a level of understanding of the biology, behaviour and ecology of the species, the availability of adequate historical data, and suitable modelling techniques (New et al. 2015) that are often unavailable to researchers. Moreover, analytical approaches may detect an effect only once it has already reached biologically significant levels, hence providing information to decision-makers when impacts are already occurring. Nowadays, there is an increased effort to advance modelling techniques to use behavioural observation collected over shorter time frames to predict potential long-term effects on populations, and use these predictions to inform management for conservation (New et al. 2012, 2014, Christiansen and Lusseau 2015).

65. In addition, although this aspect is often neglected and overlooked (Spradlin et al. 2001b), AMSW causes real concerns over the safety of human swimmers and divers. Concerns arise because marine mammals are large, powerful and wild creatures whose movement and behaviour can harm, injure or kill human participants of in-water interactions (Webb 1978, Shane et al. 1993, Wilson 1994, Orams et al. 1996, Santos 1997, Seideman 1997, Christie 1998, Samuels et al. 2003). Disease transmission is also a possibility, as whales and dolphins carry parasites and certain diseases that can be transmitted to humans and vice versa (Waltzek et al 2012). Furthermore, AMSW poses the intrinsic dangers of any in-water activity, which are further exacerbated when operations are carried out in open waters, involve large crowds, are undertaken by inexperienced participants and swimmers, and/or led by uncertified or unspecialized guides. Close approaches also increase the likelihood of vessel strike, particularly an issue for swim tour boats, that drop people in the water close to targeted cetaceans and other aquatic mammals (Lammers et al. 2013).

Discussion and analysis: conservation and management actions

66. On the basis of the scientific information available, leading governmental and private institutions have already expressed a policy of presumption against AMSW, whereby they discourage or strongly advise against this practice or, where already established, allow it to continue under strict regulations (ACCOBAMS 2004, IFAW-SPREP 2009, IWC 2014, Ludewig and Williams-Grey 2016).

67. The growth of the AMSW phenomenon globally has outpaced the advancement of relevant science and the provision of timely and site-specific impact assessments to inform management. Since AMSW has proven to have conservation implications, these activities should be addressed promptly because the longer the related practices are allowed to continue, they will become more deeply established, and more complicated to mitigate their negative effects on wildlife. Furthermore, we anticipate that, following common tourism area cycle dynamics (Butler 1980, Duffus and Dearden 1990), AMSW could develop as a profitable alternative industry at locations where primary marine tourism attractions (e.g. coral reefs) become compromised and lose attractiveness.

68. Concern for the potential impact of AMSW by self-initiated cooperatives of commercial operators at both the local and international levels (e.g., Planet Whale, Whale SENSE, Dolphin SMART, World Cetacean Alliance) represent a growing phenomenon indicating that such concern is extending from the conservation community to some operators communities as well, and attention by CMS for such concern would support these efforts.

69. Efforts are urgently needed to encourage respect for wildlife and sustainability. While such policy is directly relevant to the CMS, it also extends to many other instruments within the CMS Family, including in particular those related to aquatic mammals (i.e., ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, Wadden Sea seals, Pacific Islands cetaceans, dugongs, Mediterranean monk seal, and aquatic mammals of West Africa), but also, by extension, those related to other species that may be the focus of swim-with activities (e.g., Sharks MoU, sea turtles).

70. The scientific understanding developed over the last decades provides valid information for a more sustainable regulation and management of the AMSW phenomenon, and it does so by emphasizing the importance of adopting a precautionary approach, clear and unambiguous science-based regulations, and strategies to enhance public awareness. Studies also indicate that research on the features, effects and management of AMSW needs to be both species-specific and location-specific (IWC 2000, Orams 2004, Higham et al. 2009), focus on the local and regional scale (Higham et al. 2009, New et al. 2015), and employ tools provided by both the natural and the social sciences (Duffus and Dearden 1990, Higham et al. 2009, Mustika et al. 2013, Heenehan et al. 2014).

71. CMS can usefully contribute to sustainable regulation and management of the AMSW phenomenon by developing general guidelines concerning AMSW regulation and

recommended codes of conduct for operators that can be adapted with more specific provisions case by case.

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LOCATIONS AND SPECIES

Names of locations reported in Figure 1

Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name
Cetacean	1	Reunion Island		36	Sri Lanka		71	Bay of Plenty	Sirenian	105	Bazaruto Archipelago
	2	Ponta Do Ouro		37	Mirissa		72	Queen Charlotte Sound		106	Marsa Mubarak
	3	Mauritius		38	Mikura Island		73	Kaikoura		107	Marsa Shagra
	4	Kizimkazi		39	Ogasawara Islands		74	Niue		108	Crystal River
	5	KwaZulu-Natal		40	Nanao Bay		75	Rurutu		109	Belize
	6	Sodwana		41	Lovina		76	Tahiti		110	Caye Caulker
	7	Southern Mozambique		42	Tejakula		77	Tonga		111	Xcalak
	8	Wasini Island		43	Azores		78	Nuka Hiva, Marquesas Island		112	Busuanga
	9	Zanzibar		44	Norway		79	Rangiroa		113	Cook Islands
	10	Hurghada area		45	Iceland		80	Taqah		114	Thio
	11	Samadai Reef		46	Pelagos Sanctuary					115	Vanuatu
	12	Satayah Reef		47	Mandelieu	Pinniped	81	Cape Town			
	13	Marsa Alam Reef		48	Adelaide		82	Plettenberg Bay			
	14	Acajatuba River		49	Fowlers Bay		83	Walvis Bay			
	15	Taruma		50	Port Phillip Bay		84	New Hampshire			
	16	Ariau		51	Baird Bay		85	Punta Loma			
	17	Novo Airao		52	Ningaloo Reef		86	Galapagos			
	18	Hudson Bay		53	Bunbury		87	Vancouver Island			
	19	Bylot Island		54	Mandurah		88	San Diego			
	20	Bimini		55	Rockingham		89	Isla Palomina			
	21	Panama City		56	Port Douglas		90	Islas Ballestas			
	22	Sarasota		57	Queensland		91	Antarctic Peninsula			
	23	Ria Desaedo		58	Nelson Bay		92	Lundy Island			
	24	San Matias Gulf		59	Port Stephens		93	Norway			
	25	Patagonia		60	Hervey Bay		94	Scilly Isles			
	26	Fernando de Noronha		61	Byron Bay	95	Oban				
	27	Silver Bank		62	Big Island	96	Helgoland				
	28	Dominica		63	O'ahu	97	Port Phillip Bay				
	29	Sian Ka'an		64	Maui	98	Baird Bay				

Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name	Group	ID	Location name
	30	Drake Bay		65	Kaua'i		99	Port Lincoln			
					Offshore waters of						
	31	Puerto Vallarta		66	Hawaii		100	Jurien Bay			
	32	San Diego		67	Akaroa		101	Montague Island			
	33	Santa Monica		68	Marlborough Sounds		102	Bay of Plenty			
	34	Antarctic Peninsula		69	Porpoise Bay		103	Kaikoura			
	35	Goa		70	Bay of Islands		104	Queen Charlotte Sound			

Inventory of aquatic mammal swim-with activities

NOTES:
 °Effective: 8th February 2015
 *?: species for which the taxonomic status needs updating

Cetarctiodactyla

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices°	Location	Operator
Africa	Western Indian Ocean	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Reunion Island	Natural World Safaris
		<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	*?	II?	Ponta Do Ouro, Mozambique	The Dolphin Centre
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Mauritius	JP Henry Charters Ltd
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Mauritius	Bonjour Mauritius
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Mauritius	Mauritius Attractions
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Reunion Island	Duocean
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Kizimkazi, Zanzibar	Zanzibar Quest
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Extreme Nature Tours
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Mauritius	Mauritius Attractions
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ponta Do Ouro, Mozambique	The Dolphin Centre
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Sodwana - South Africa, Mozambique	Soul Adventures
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Southern Mozambique	Extreme Nature Tours
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Wasini Island, Kenya	Various
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Zanzibar	Colors of Zanzibar

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^s	Location	Operator
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Reunion Island	Duocean
	Red Sea	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>			Various dive sites	Opportunistic
		<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	*?	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Opportunistic
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Samadai Reef Egypt	Various
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Satayah Reef, Egypt	Various
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Marsa Alam Reef, Egypt	Various
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Various dive sites	Opportunistic
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Sim Sim
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfine & Meer
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Ausflug mit Mohamed
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfinausflug mit Mo
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfine-Moglifreunde Marlen+Joseph
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfinschwimmen-Mogli
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Yasser-Delfine
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Dolphin Dancers
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Flashtour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Da Vinci Aqua Center
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Adel Depo
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	ITS Tour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Crazy Dolphin Aqua & Diving Center / Crazy Waves
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Red Sea Sky Diving Center
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Aquarius Diving Club
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Aqua Stars Sunny Days
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Dana Beach Resort
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Undersea Adventures
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Fun Fly Water Sports
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	JEMO Dolphins, Sun & Fun

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Dolphin Hurghada & Diving Hurghada
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Ask Me Hurghada
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Fun Days Gouna
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfingruppenreisen
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Red Sea Flippers
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Swiss Lady
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Sonnenfee Exclusiv Tour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Cleopatra-travel-hurghada
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Klosetour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Meeting Point Tour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Delfinreisen
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Youtours Hurghada
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Robinson Tours/ Fair Holiday
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Falco Safari
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Susi in Ägypten
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Bakadi Dreams
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Hurghada Tours
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Oceans Red Sea / Emperor
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Dive Trek
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Red Sea Cat
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Coral Tours
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Sports and Fun
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Colona Divers
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Coraya Divers
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Euro Divers
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	TGI
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Cinderella Diving Center El Gouna
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Aqua Stars Makadi

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Aquarius- Makadi	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Aquarius- Saal Hasheesh	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Dive Pro Academy-Oberoi	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Extra Divers Makadi Bay	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	PDL Divers	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Pro Divers Corner	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Hurghada area, Egypt	Scuba World Divers	
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Various dive sites	Opportunistic	
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Various dive sites	Opportunistic	
Americas	Amazonian freshwaters	<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	*	II	Acajatuba River, Brazil		
		<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	*	II	Tarumã-Mirim River, Brazil		
		<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	*	II	Ariaú, Brazil		
		<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	*	II	Novo Airão, Brazil		
	Arctic	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	*	II	Hudson Bay, Canada	Natural World Safaris	
		<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	*	II	Hudson Bay, Canada	Sea North Tours	
		<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	*	II	Hudson Bay, Canada	Churchill Wild	
		<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	*	II	Hudson Bay, Canada	Lazy Bear Lodge	
		<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	*	II	Hudson Bay, Canada	Bigfish Expeditions	
		<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	*	II	Bylot Island, Canada	Natural World Safaris	
	Northwest Atlantic	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>				Bimini, Bahamas	Wildquest
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II		Bimini, Bahamas	Wildquest
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II		Panama City, Florida, USA	Water Planet
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II		Sarasota, Florida, USA	
		<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>	*	II		Ria Desaedo, Santa Cruz, Argentina	Opportunistic
		<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	*	I		San Matias Gulf, Argentina	
		<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	*	II		Patagonia, Argentina	Opportunistic
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II		Fernando de Noronha, Brasil	Opportunistic
	Caribbean	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I		Silver Bank, Dominican Rep	Aqua Firma
		<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	*	I / II		Dominica	Natural World Safaris
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>		*	I / II		Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Mexico	Sian Ka'an Tours	

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^s	Location	Operator
	Eastern Tropical Pacific	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Drake Bay, Costa Rica	Divine Dolphin
		<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>			Drake Bay, Costa Rica	Divine Dolphin
		<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	*	II	Drake Bay, Costa Rica	Divine Dolphin
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Drake Bay, Costa Rica	Divine Dolphin
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Drake Bay, Costa Rica	Divine Dolphin
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Puerto Vallarta, Mexico	Wildlife Connection
	North Pacific	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	*	I	San Diego, California, USA	Natural World Safaris
		<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	*	I	San Diego, California, USA	Big Animals Expeditions
	Southeast Pacific	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Santa Monica, California	Opportunistic
Antarctica	Antarctic	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Antarctic Peninsula	Big Animals Expeditions
Asia	Arabian Sea	<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	*?	II?	Goa, India	Opportunistic with Sinquerim dolphin trips
	Indian Ocean	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	*		Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		*	I	Mirissa, Sri Lanka	Mirissa Whale Watch	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		*	I	Sri Lanka	Big Animals Expeditions	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		*	I	Sri Lanka	Natural World Safaris	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		*	I	Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		*	I	Sri Lanka	Mirissa Watersports	
Dolphin species				Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Diving Tours	
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>				Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>		*	II	Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		*	I / II	Mirissa, Sri Lanka	Mirissa Whale Watch	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		*	I / II	Sri Lanka	Big Animals Expeditions	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		*	I / II	Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		*	I / II	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Diving Tours	
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>				Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>		*	II	Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>		*	II	Sri Lanka	Aqua Firma liveaboard	
Northwest Pacific		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Mikura Island, Japan	Dolphin Club Miyake
	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Ogasawara Diving Center	
	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Bamboo Inn	

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Pink Dolphin Tour
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Take Nature Accademy
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Deep Blue Ocean Guide Service
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Marine Conductor Escort
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Diving Service Fish Eye
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Flipper
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Ogasawara Islands, Japan	Ogasawara Kanko
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Mikura Island, Japan	Swim With Wild Dolphin in Japan
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Nanao Bay, Notojima, Japan	Dolphin Smile
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Mikura Island, Japan	Swim With Wild Dolphin in Japan
	Western Pacific	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Lovina, Bali, Indonesia	Opportunistic
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Tejakula in Buleleng, Bali, Indonesia	Opportunistic
Europe	Central North Atlantic	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	Terra Azul
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	CW Azores
		<i>Globicephala melas</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	Terra Azul
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	CW Azores
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>			Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
		<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	*	II	Azores, Portugal	CW Azores
		<i>Stenella frontalis</i>			Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Stenella frontalis</i>			Azores, Portugal	Terra Azul
		<i>Stenella frontalis</i>			Azores, Portugal	CW Azores
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	Dolphin & Whale Connection
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	Terra Azul
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Azores, Portugal	CW Azores
		Various odontocetes			Azores, Portugal	Futurismo
		Various odontocetes			Azores, Portugal	Espaço Talassa
	Northeast Atlantic	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	*	I / II	Norway	Bigfish Expeditions
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Iceland	Strytan Dive Centre
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Bigfish Expeditions
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Arctic Freediving
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Natural World Safaris
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Usea diving
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Swim With Orcas
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Norway	Waterproof Expeditions
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Bigfish Expeditions
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Arctic Freediving
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Strømsholmen
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Natural World Safaris
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Usea diving
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Sea Safari Andenes
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Swim With Orcas
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Big Animals Expeditions
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Northern Whales Expedition
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>	*	II	Norway	Waterproof Expeditions
	Mediterranean Sea	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	*	I / II	Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Cala Rossa Dream
		<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	*	I / II	Antibes Juan les Pins, Pelagos	Moguntia

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
					Sanctuary, France	
		<i>Globicephala melas</i>	*	II	Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Cala Rossa Dream
		<i>Globicephala melas</i>	*	II	Antibes Juan les Pins, Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Moguntia
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>	*	II	Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Cala Rossa Dream
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>	*	II	Antibes Juan les Pins, Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Moguntia
		<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	*	I / II	Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Cala Rossa Dream
		<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	*	I / II	Antibes Juan les Pins, Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Moguntia
		<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	*	II	Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Cala Rossa Dream
		<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	*	II	Mandelieu, Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Nage avec les dauphins
		<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	*	II	Antibes Juan les Pins, Pelagos Sanctuary, France	Moguntia
		Various odontocetes			Pelagos Sanctuary, France	
Oceania	Australia	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Adelaide, Glenelg/ Holdfast Bay, South Australia	Temptation Sailing
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Adelaide, Glenelg/ Holdfast Bay, South Australia	Temptation Sailing
		<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	*	I	Fowlers Bay, Australia	EP Cruises Fowlers Bay Eco tour
		<i>Tursiops australis</i>	*?	II?	Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	Moonraker Charters
		<i>Tursiops australis</i>	*?	II?	Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	See All Dolphin Swims
		<i>Tursiops australis</i>	*?	II?	Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	Polperro Dolphin Swims
		<i>Tursiops sp</i>	*	II	Baird Bay, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia	Baird Bay Ocean Eco Experience
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia	Various (8 operators as Jan 2017)
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Bunbury, Western Australia	Dolphin Discovery Center
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Mandurah, Western Australia	Dolphin Encounters
		<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	*	II	Rockingham, Western Australia	Rockingham Wild Encounters

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^s	Location	Operator
		<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			Port Douglas, Queensland	Eye to Eye Marine Encounters
		<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			Queensland	Mike Ball Dive Expeditions
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Nelson Bay, New South Wales	Dolphin Swim Australia
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Port Stephens, New South Wales	Dolphin Swim Australia
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Hervey Bay, Queensland	Various
		<i>Tursiops</i> sp	*	II	Byron Bay, New South Wales	Opportunistic with surfers?
		<i>Tursiops</i> sp	*	II	Nelson Bay, New South Wales	Dolphin Swim Australia
		<i>Tursiops</i> sp	*	II	Port Stephens, New South Wales	Dolphin Swim Australia
	Central Pacific	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Discoveries
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	One Love One Spirit
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Journeys
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Sunlight On Water
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Hawaii Oceanic
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Coral Reef Snorkel Adventures
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Wild Dolphin Swim Hawaii
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Kona Ocean Adventures
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Hawaii Cruise Excursions
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	My Kona Adventures
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Big Island Divers
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Adventure X Boat Tour
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Whisperer
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Joan Ocean Dolphin Connection
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Ocean Eco Tours
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Essence
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Liquid Hawaii
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Spirit Of Hawaii
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Coral Reef Snorkel and Dive

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Kona Ocean Experience
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Ocean Encounters
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Sea Quest
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Wahine Charters
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Big Island, Kona, Hawaii Island	Captain Zodiac
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	O'ahu, Hawaii Island	Dolphin Excursions (+At least 9 operators along the Waianae coast)
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	O'ahu, Hawaii Island	Dolphins and you
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Maui, Hawaii Island	Various (at least 9 operators including spiritual retreats)
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Kaua'i, Hawaii Island	Various (at least 3 operators including spiritual retreats)
		Various odontocetes			Offshore waters of Hawaii	Opportunistic
	New Zealand	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>			Akaroa, Banks Peninsula	Black Cat
		<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>			Marlborough Sounds	E-Ko
		<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>			Porpoise Bay	Opportunistic
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Islands	
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Plenty, Tauranga	Dolphin Seafaris
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Plenty, Tauranga	Orca wild adventures
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Plenty, Tauranga	Dolphin Blue
		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	*	I / II	Marlborough Sounds	E-Ko
		Dolphin species?			Queen Charlotte Sound	
		<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	*	II	Kaikoura	Dolphin Encounter
		<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	*	II	Marlborough Sounds	E-Ko
		<i>Tursiops sp</i>	*	II	Marlborough Sounds	E-Ko
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Islands	Fullers Great Sights
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Plenty, Tauranga	Orca wild adventures
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Bay of Plenty, Tauranga	Dolphin Blue
	Pacific Islands Region	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Niue	Magical Niue Sea

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
						Adventures
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Niue	Buccaneer Adventures Niue Dive
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Rurutu, French Polynesia	Raie Manta Club
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tahiti, French Polynesia	Responsible Travel
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Treasure Island Eco resort
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Scuba Diver Life Expeditions
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Oceanic Society
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Whale Swim Adventures
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Dolphin Pacific Diving
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Majestic Whale Encounters
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Tongan Expeditions
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Whale Watch Vava'u
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Whale Discoveries
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Deep Blue Diving Tonga
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Nai'a Fiji (seasonal)
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Dive Tonga
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Blue Lagoon Resort
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Tongan Beach Resort
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Fins'n'flukes
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Ha'apai Beach Resort
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Whale swim Safaris
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	*	I	Tonga	Deep Blue Diving
		<i>Peponocephala electra</i>			Nuka Hiva, Marquesas Island, French Polynesia	Big Fish Expeditions
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Niue	Magical Niue Sea Adventures
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Niue	Buccaneer Adventures Niue Dive
		<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	*	II	Rangiroa, French Polynesia	Opportunistic
		<i>Tursiops sp</i>	*	II	Rangiroa, French Polynesia	Raie Manta Club

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
		<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	*	I / II	Rangiroa, French Polynesia	Opportunistic
Pinnipedia						
Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices ^o	Location	Operator
Africa	South Africa	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>			Cape Town	Animal Ocean Seal Snorkelling
		<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>			Plettenberg Bay	Offshore Adventures
	Southeast Atlantic	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>			Walvis Bay, Namibia	Opportunistic
Americas	Northwest Atlantic	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	*	II	New Hampshire, USA	Opportunistic
	Southwest Atlantic	<i>Otaria byronia</i>			Punta Loma, Puerto Madryn, Argentina	Lobo Larsen
		<i>Otaria byronia</i>			Punta Loma, Puerto Madryn, Argentina	Argentina 4u
	Eastern Tropical Pacific	<i>Zalophus wollebaeki</i>			Galapagos	Natural World Safaris
	Northeast Pacific	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	*	II	Vancouver Island, BC, Canada	Sundown Diving
		<i>Zalophus californianus</i>			San Diego, California	SD Expeditions
	Southeast Pacific	<i>Otaria byronia</i>			Isla Palomina, Callao, Peru	Viaja por Peru
<i>Otaria byronia</i>				Islas Ballestas, Paracas, Peru	Opportunistic	
Antarctica	Antarctic	<i>Hydrourga leptonyx</i>			Antarctic Peninsula	Big Animals Expeditions
Europe	Northeast Atlantic	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	*	II	Lundy Island, UK	
		<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	*	II	Norway	Usea diving
		<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	*	II	Scilly Isles, UK	Scilly Seal Snorkelling
		<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	*	II	Oban, Scotland, UK	Basking Shark Scotland
		?			Norway	Opportunistic
	North Sea	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	*	II	Helgoland, Germany	Opportunistic
Oceania	Australia	<i>Arctocephalus</i>			Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	Moonraker Charters

Australia	<i>pusillus</i>	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	See All Dolphin Swims
	<i>pusillus</i>	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	Polperro Dolphin Swims
	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Baird Bay, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia	Baird Bay Ocean Eco Experience
	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Port Lincoln, South Australia	Adventure Bay Charters
	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Jurien Bay, Western Australia	
	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Montague Island, New South Wales	Various
	New Zealand	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Bay of Plenty
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>		<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Bay of Plenty	Orca wild adventures
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>		<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Kaikoura	Seal Swim Kaikoura
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>		<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Queen Charlotte Sound	

Sirenia

Macro-region	Region	Species	CMS-listed	CMS Appendices°	Location	Operator
Africa	Western Indian Ocean	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Bazaruto Archipelago, Mozambique	Opportunistic
	Red Sea	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Marsa Mubarak, Egypt	Opportunistic
		<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Marsa Shagra, Egypt	Opportunistic
Americas	Northwest Atlantic	<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i>	*	I / II	Crystal River, Florida, USA	Various
	Caribbean	<i>Trichechus manatus manatus</i>	*	I / II	Belize	Opportunistic
		<i>Trichechus manatus manatus</i>	*	I / II	Caye Caulker Island, Belize	
		<i>Trichechus manatus manatus</i>	*	I / II	Xcalak, Quintana Roo, Mexico	Opportunistic
Asia	Western Pacific	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Busuanga, Philippines	Dugong Dive Centre

Oceania	Pacific Islands Region	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Cook Islands	Opportunistic
		<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	South of Thio, New Caledonia	Opportunistic
		<i>Dugong dugon</i>	*	II	Vanuatu	Opportunistic

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