

W H A L E

"The Saltwater We Know"

NEWSLETTER OF THE PUGET SOUND CHAPTER
OF THE AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 3

FALL 2003

Chapter Meetings...

The mystery of the Longman's Beaked Whale will be the topic of the November meeting (**Wed. Nov 19th—7-9 pm**). In 1882 a weathered skull and mandible of a mysterious whale were found on a beach in northern Queensland, Australia. Finally, more than 120 years later, a picture is starting to emerge of what this beaked whale actually looks like.

Uko Gorter will, together with an overview of the enigmatic beaked whales, tell us how researchers found the elusive Longman's beaked whale (*Indopacetus pacificus*). Find out what modern technology aided in their quest. Could there be other whales out there yet to be discovered?

Meetings are always on the third Wednesday of the month and are held just north of the Woodland Park Zoo at:

The Phinney Neighborhood Center
Room 6 (upstairs)
6532 Phinney Ave., N., Seattle

Plenty of free parking is available in the upper and lower parking lots.

Gathering starts at **7:00 pm**
Program begins at **7:30 pm**

Admission is **Free!** — **Please Join Us**

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Vashon Hydrophone Project Update

By Ann Stateler

ACS/PS is pleased to report that we have raised enough funds to start building the Vashon hydrophone. Our all volunteer ACS/PS Board has donated many hours of skilled labor to promote and coordinate the Vashon Hydrophone Project (VHP). Technology Chair Joe Olson is hard at work constructing the system for the VHP.

We are also grateful for several recent in-kind and cash contributions to the VHP. Cetacean Research Technology and Sound Technology generously donated a \$2,000 software package required for analyzing orca sounds.

Graphics and advertising professional Richard Rogers, photographer Ray Pfortner, and artist Odin Lonning donated their considerable talents to create a beautiful promotional poster for VHP: Lend a fin for the VHP! (see page 5)

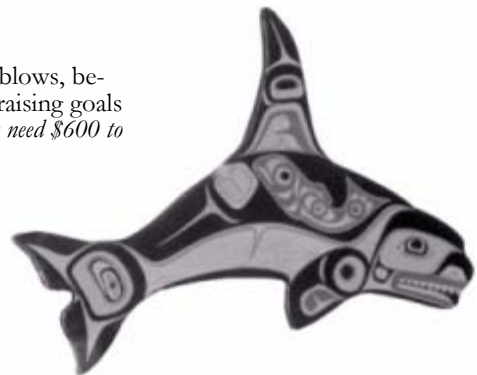
ACS/PS members Ann Stateler and Odin Lonning secured \$825 in donations through publicity and fundraising on Vashon Island. We thank the Women's Water Rites Foundation for inviting Ann and Odin to participate in a Water Blessing Ceremony on Vashon. For the ceremony, Ann and Odin presented a Tlingit killer whale tribute to the Southern Residents and spoke about the goals of the VHP. The event brought in \$500 for the VHP.

Our season for data collection started October 14, when the Southern Residents visited both sides of Vashon Island. The orcas passed by the VHP site after midnight, illustrating why this is an excellent location for a hydrophone!

Sadly, we could only listen to their blows, because we are still short of our fundraising goals for the VHP. *At this time, we urgently need \$600 to cover project costs already incurred in constructing the system.*

In the next few weeks, we require \$2500 to fully implement the VHP. **Your tax-deductible donations will help cover the costs of the following necessary expenses:**

(Continued on page 5)



Killer Whale Plaque by Odin Lonning
donated to Mosquito Fleet (story page 2)



ACS/PS Presents “Southern Resident Tribute” Plaque to Mosquito Fleet

By Ann Stateler

Mike Bennett of Mosquito Fleet received a hand carved, Northwest Coast Native killer whale plaque made by Tlingit artist and ACS/PS member Odin Lonning. We presented the plaque in gratitude for a generous \$500 donation to ACS/PS, of which half (\$ 250) went to the Vashon Hydrophone Project.

The following description accompanied the plaque: (see page 1 for photo):

“**SOUTHERN RESIDENT TRIBUTE**, by Ann Stateler, Choctaw/Five Tribes, & Odin Lonning, Tlingit. This killer whale plaque design combines the classic Northern coastal art style, employed by countless generations of Tlingit artists, with symbols that pay homage to our local orca population, the Southern Residents.

The salmon in the body of the whale signifies the dietary preference of the Southern Residents, also known as J, K, and L Pods. The salmon is rendered in Coast Salish style to acknowledge the traditional territory of the Southern Residents, the Salish Sea.

The dorsal fin shape and grey saddle patch, unique to each orca, are based on a photo of Everett or J18. Everett was a beloved young male Southern Resident who washed ashore dead in March of 2000. His death revealed the threats facing our killer whales.

In the 1960's and 70's, orcas in Washington State and British Columbia were exploited for captures by marine parks. Decimated salmon runs, the buildup of persistent bioaccumulative toxins like PCBs in their bodies, and potential stress from increased vessel traffic and underwater noise now threaten our orcas. The Southern Residents are listed as “Depleted” under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

Southeast Alaska’s Tlingit and other Northwest Coast Native peoples revere the Killer Whale. Many Northwest Coast First Nations have Killer Whale clans and crests. Killer Whales are prominently featured in spirituality, art, and stories. The Tlingit word for Killer Whale is *Keet*.”

Odin Lonning also designed the logo for the 2002 8th International ACS Conference in Seattle. ACS/PS is privileged to have a professional Tlingit artist and cultural educator in our membership!



Whulj

“the saltwater that we know”

The Newsletter of
the Puget Sound Chapter
of the American Cetacean Society



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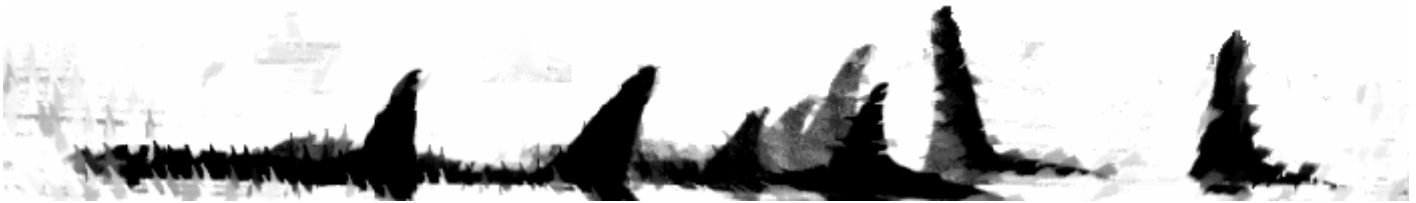
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Listening to Ganges River Dolphins in India and Bangladesh

by Joe Olson

Those of you who were at our chapter meeting in October got a small taste of my experiences in India and Bangladesh this past spring. While my original intent for the trip to the subcontinent was simply to record the sounds of Ganges river dolphins (*Platanista gangetica*), it ended up being much more interesting and enriching than I had dreamed. This was not my first trip to India, and the incredible experiences I had the first time I visited were part of the reason for my return.

When I first traveled through India in the winter of 1995/6, I had hoped to see the endangered Ganges river dolphin. My travels took me away from the crowded urban centers and to rural areas that seemed to be perfect habitat for these shy animals. To my disappointment, I didn't see a single fresh water dolphin. By the time I arrived in Varanasi, one of India's holiest Hindu cities, I had completely forgotten about my quest to find the dolphins. So much had my yearning to see them diminished that when a gray shape briefly rolled above the water surface as I was on an evening boat tour along the banks of the Ganges, my jaw dropped nearly to the boat deck!

When the old man rowing my boat saw my chin drop, all he said was "dolphin" with a slow, thick accent. I knew in an instant without him saying a thing that I had just seen a river dolphin – and in the highly polluted waters of the Varanasi stretch of Ganges River! For the next few days that I was in Varanasi, I saw the dolphins from shore every day. I vowed that the next time I visited India I would bring a hydrophone with me so I could listen to the sounds of *Platanista gangetica*.

That time finally came in March of 2003. This time, my travels would take me to India and Bangladesh. The reason for traveling to Bangladesh was to search for evidence of the existence of



photo courtesy J.R. Olson

blue whales in the northern Bay of Bengal. A description of that experience will have to wait for another time. Just before departing Seattle for this expedition to the Indian subcontinent, I made contact with people doing scientific and conservation research in both India and Bangladesh. Now, instead of recording the dolphins only in Varanasi, I was able to record them in a second location in India and also in Bangladesh. The dolphin population in Varanasi is not very large (maybe a dozen or more animals), but they are easy to see. The main difficulty with recording dolphins in Varanasi is the large human population

(Continued on page 4)

LFA Sonar Linked to Bends in Whales

by Uko Gorter

Is there a link between the Navy's LFA sonar and the bends in whales? A group of 18 scientists seem to think so. They published their findings in the October 9th edition of Nature magazine, an international weekly journal of science. In this paper they not only challenge the notion that these marine mammals do not suffer from decompression sickness, but draw a direct link to the deployment of Low Frequency Active sonar (LFA) during military exercises.

Of fourteen beaked whales that stranded shortly after a naval exercise in the Canary Islands on September 24, 2002, ten were examined by the authors. The necropsies revealed lesions consistent with acute trauma due to in vivo bubble formation resulting from rapid decompression. It is their belief that an immediate ascent to the surface in response of the exposure of sonar may have caused nitrogen to saturate in their tissues. Another possibility could be the physical effect of sonar on bubble forming.

Apart from beaked whales, the scientist also found evidence of bubble-associated injuries in other cetaceans like Risso's dolphins (*Grampus griseus*) and common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*) as well as a harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*). These were found along the British coast. It was the liver that was mostly damaged in all animals.

The authors call for further studies into the physical and behavioral effects on whales exposed to sonar. They also ask that their findings should be taken into account in considering regulation and limitation of sonar on whales.

Source: P.D. Jepson, M. Arbelo, R. Deaville, I.A.P. Patterson, P. Castro, J.R. Baker, E. Degollada, H.M. Ross, P. Herráez, A. M. Pocknell, F. Rodríguez, F.E. Howie, A. Espinosa, R.J. Reid, J.R. Jaber, V. Marin, A.a. Cunningham, A. Fernández, *Gas-bubble lesions in stranded cetaceans*, Nature/vol. 425, 9 October 2003, p. 575



GANGES RIVER DOLPHINS (Continued from page 3)

and the noise from all the boats. The river dolphin population in Vikramshila, the other Indian location, has up to 150 individuals in a 50km stretch of the Ganges. Although I was unable to obtain a good population estimate for the animals in the Sangu River near Chittagong in Bangladesh, they are considered to be the healthiest population in the world.

Of course, the idea of a healthy Ganges river dolphin population is a relative concept. These animals are still highly endangered. Their populations are in serious trouble due to habitat destruction (mostly from damming), pollution, deforestation, indirect killing from fishing nets, and direct killing by fishermen (in India). The researchers at the Vikramshila Biodiversity Research & Education Centre (VBREC) have done a fabulous job of educating fishermen within the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary about how to catch a certain type of fish without killing the dolphins in order to do it. In the past, the fishermen would kill the dolphins and use the dolphin oil to bait the fish. Now they use vegetable oil and have the same success rate without causing the deaths of more dolphins. In Bangladesh, fishermen do not kill the dolphins. In fact, they consider the dolphins to be good luck because their presence usually indicates an abundance of fish.

Although conservation work with the Ganges river dolphins is slowing taking hold, very little research into their behavior or social structure has been done. After attempting to photograph and videotape them, I can understand why this is the case. The animals are usually only on the surface for a second or less, and all of my attempts at capturing them on film were for naught. At least I was in good company, however, because the researchers at VBREC can shoot as many as 50 rolls of film before getting one good shot of the dolphins. Hopefully one day soon, with the help of acoustics, we'll start to get a better idea of the dolphins' social structure and behavior. Such research is not cheap, and the good people of VBREC and the University of Chittagong work on a shoestring budget with which any American would have trouble surviving a single day. That's one reason why the Puget Sound Chapter of ACS is offering a grant to researchers working with river dolphins in South Asia.

My primary focus while in India and Bangladesh was to record the vocalizations of *Platanista gangetica*, but in doing so I was treated to so many other amazing sounds and experiences. One example is that during attempts to record dolphin vocalizations from dusk into the night, I detected some very strange sounds. At first I thought the sounds were coming from the dolphins, but later I realized that they were coming from fish. Although I never saw the fish, locals told me that they were large bottom fish and I was hearing their chorus. On the last evening out on the Sangu River in Bangladesh, the sounds of the fish chorus were louder than any of the previous nights. This was also the evening when several dolphins surrounded our boat as they swam down stream toward the city of Chittagong. It was a fantastic, dreamlike ending to a month-long adventure – an adventure that I haven't even started to describe in these few paragraphs.

2003 Research Grants

Despite being a newer chapter, ACS/PS has established a tradition of awarding small research grants. This year we are offering two \$ 500 grants. One grant is **limited to river dolphin research in South Asia** (*individual applying must be affiliated with an academic institution or conservation organization and the research must be conducted in rivers of South Asia*) and the other grant is open to research of **any cetacean species** within waters of the **Pacific Northwest** (*individual must be a undergraduate student currently enrolled in a college, or a university or graduate student currently enrolled in, or accepted to, a masters or doctorate program, must meet the evaluation criteria, and the research must be conducted in the waters of the Pacific Northwest*).

There were 7 applications by the October 31st deadline. Letters of acceptance or denial will be issued no later than December 31st, and the funds will be available on January 15th, 2004

Brief reports describing the progress/status of the research will be featured in future editions of the *Whulj*.

Election Results and other chapter currents

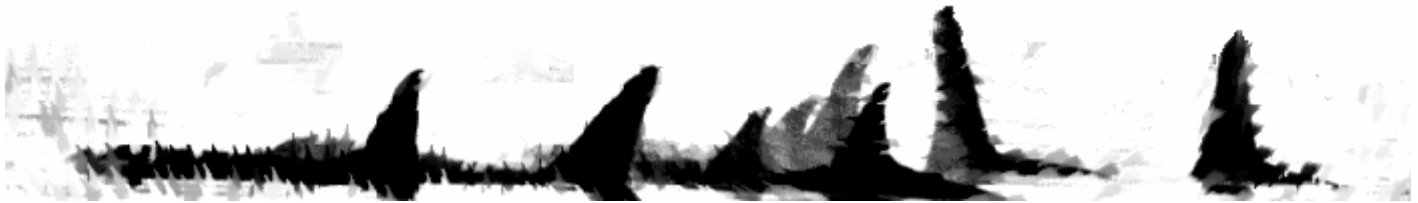
by Uko Gorter

The ACS Puget Sound chapter board election results are in. Even though there are few changes, we reluctantly have to say goodbye to our conservation chair and past vice president, Elizabeth Petras. Elizabeth has accepted a job offer from the National Marine Fisheries Service in Washington DC. She will be working for NOAA headquarters in their Protected Resources Division (it's just north of Washington, DC). Her official title is Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico sea turtle strategy coordinator. What that means in English is that she'll be helping to develop regulations to limit sea turtle by catch in fisheries in US waters. All species of sea turtles in the US are either threatened or endangered and entanglement in fishing nets is one of the main reasons most populations are not recovering. She'll be working with the industry, fisheries councils and commissions and non-profit environmental groups on how best to deal with by catch.

While we are enormously proud of her accomplishments, we are sad to see her go. Elizabeth has been a tremendously valuable chapter board member since 2000. Her commitment has been inspirational and we thank her for all she has done.

We are always looking for motivated board members. You do not need to be a whale expert to serve on our board. All you need is enthusiasm, dedication, and the ability to make a little free time now and then.

We are also looking for volunteers to help with mailings, and website maintenance. Please give us a call and/or email us if you are interested (info@ACSPugetSound.org).



L-98, Luna Update

By Erin O'Connell

Luna, a four-year old member of L pod, was first spotted living alone in Nootka Sound July 2001, about six months before A-73, Springer, showed up near Vashon. Over the last two years controversy has escalated. His recent pranks include pushing boats and floatplanes in circles. However, he seems to show restraint with kayaks. Concerns for his safety due to cuts received while playing with boats, has led experts to push for a move as soon as possible.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) convened a panel of world-renowned killer whale experts to create a plan deciding how to deal with this young whale. DFO asked non-government organizations (NGO's) to shoulder the cost and responsibility of relocating Luna. The Whale Museum, Vancouver Aquarium and a Seattle based group submitted incomplete proposals as no one organization wanted to take full responsibility for all the different tasks needed for relocation.

L-98, Luna, will not be returned to his family this year. Instead the move has been postponed by DFO until spring of 2004. DFO agents stated there was no scientific reason for this delay. Many experts believe relocation in fall would be best in order to allow Luna time for a reunion with his family during winter months when there are fewer boats. (see: *L-Pods' Patterns Key to Luna Success*, by Dr. Richard Osborne Research Director of the Whale Museum <http://www.whalemuseum.org/museum/press/latest/clarification2.html>) L-98 still uses his family clan's calls but the chances of him losing his language as delays continue are of concern.

NGO's agree that further delays will hinder the chance for a successful reunion. Non-profit groups and scientists alike have raised concerns about a spring relocation due to heavy boat traffic and high risk of human contact. If Luna continues to interact with boats after he is relocated, the end result could be captivity or euthanasia according to the DFO relocation plan. ACS/PS believes that Luna should be not moved into captivity and most definitely not euthanized, and we urge DFO and National Marine Fisheries Service to remove this clause from their plan. We have seen no evidence to suggest that Luna would be a danger to humans, which is one reason for the euthanasia clause.

The scientific panel convened by the DFO unanimously voted to return L-98 as soon as possible. This panel was not consulted for the final decision to wait until spring. Since the panel had been relied upon for previous decisions, it seems strange that they were not asked about postponing Luna's move. Scientists had hoped to use the fall reunion to tag and monitor Luna, and thus follow L-pod though the winter in order to assist experts in gathering data regarding L-pod's winter travel patterns. L-pod is currently the most elusive of the three pods; little is known about where they go when they leave the Salish Sea.

After considerable time and energy was spent writing proposals, NGO's submitted them to DFO. These proposals were accepted, but they are now not being considered. Instead, US and Canadian government agencies will work together on a "government plan".

Let's Hear It for the Orcas!

LEND A FIN FOR THE VASHON HYDROPHONE

Your tax deductible donation will:

- Help support our local orcas
- Aid in gathering important data
- Fund educational presentations
- Allow us all to listen to orca calls

VASHON HYDROPHONE PROJECT
For Puget Sound Orca Research

Sponsored by Puget Sound Chapter American Cetacean Society
Orca Aerie 206-463-9041 • Vashonorcas@aol.com

Photograph of orcas off Meany Island, WA
© Roy Parker / plucker@comcast.net

VASHON HYDROPHONE PROJECT (Continued from page 1)

- permits
- an anchoring system
- labor to deploy the hydrophone
- an uninterrupted power source in the research facility
- computer interface monitoring hardware
- special computer hardware to protect the expensive acoustic analysis software.

For more information about the VHP, please contact the Project Coordinators, Ann or Joe, at Vashonorcas@aol.com or Joe@acspugetsound.org.

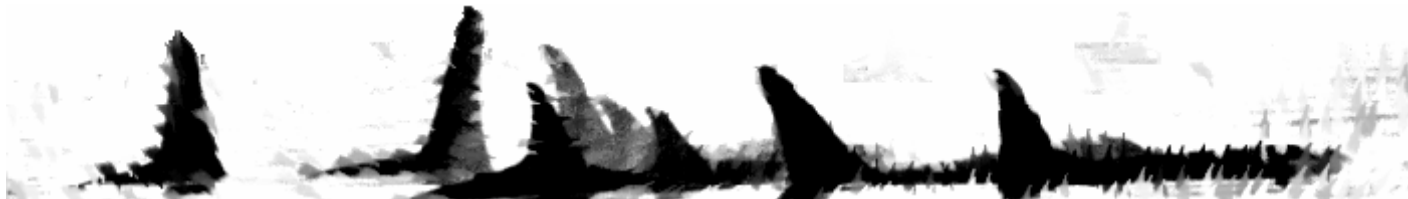
Please support Southern Resident killer whale research, recovery, and conservation by contributing to the Vashon Hydrophone Project today!

Make checks payable to:

ACS/Puget Sound Chapter
Specify VASHON HP in Memo section

mail to: **ACS/Puget Sound Chapter**
P.O. Box 17136 — Seattle, WA 98127-0836.

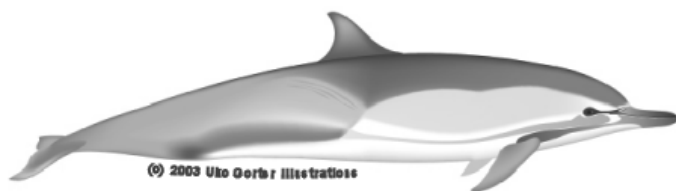
ALSO SEE BACK COVER FOR SPECIAL OFFER ON ART



Unusual Dolphins in So. Sound

by Stephanie Norman

Beginning in early July of this summer, dolphins of an unknown identification were reported to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Cascadia Research and other organizations from public citizens. They have been sporadically sighted around Boston Harbor, Dana Passage and Anderson Island in southern Puget Sound. They have been reported as 2 dolphins with long beaks and appeared to approach boats to ride the bow and wakes. In mid-August, NMFS received photographs of the animals which were identified as long-beaked common dolphins (*Delphinus capensis*). They are described as approximately 7-8 feet long, with gray on top and lighter gray to white on the sides and belly. One of them appears to have a broken upper beak, bending to the left and their skin is blotchy from an unknown ailment or disease. Their range typically extends from southern California to Central America, but can be found in cooler temperate water. Their presence in the sound is definitely unusual.



long-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus capensis*)
illustration courtesy Uko Gorter

WDFW Proposes Orca ESA (endangered species) Listing

Read WDFW's Draft Killer Whale Status report at <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/wlm/diversty/soc/status/orca/index.htm>—Submit written comments on this report and the reclassification proposal by February 3rd, 2004 (to the address specified on that site).

Navy Seeks to Expand Testing Range

The Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed extension of the Northwest Range Complex operating area in Washington State—interested persons are encouraged to provide their comments on the scope of the EIS/OEIS by December 5, 2003. See <http://www-keyport.kpt.nuwc.navy.mil/> (*that hyphen is not a typo*).

Book Review “Sperm Whales”

by Uko Gorter



Sperm Whales, Social Evolution in the Ocean, Hal Whitehead
The University of Chicago Press,
2003
p.p. 430
paperback
ISBN 0226895181

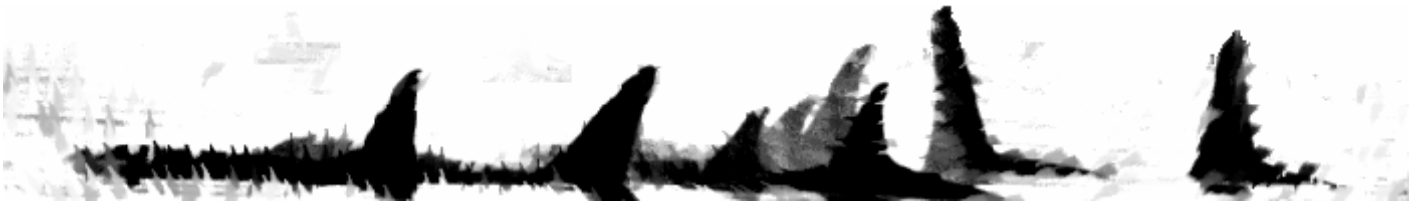
Even though most of us are familiar with this cetacean oddity through Melville's classic “Moby Dick”, fewer of us have actually seen one in the flesh. Sperm whales inhabit deep offshore waters usually far from our urban settings. It is however the prime attraction in some of the best whale watching areas in the world like Kaikoura, New Zealand; the Azores, and the Lofoten, Norway. It is precisely in these locations, where deep submarine canyons come close to shore that afford both whale watching and long-term research. Years of research data collected from these and other locations have given us a better picture of the social life of the sperm whale.

Hal Whitehead, one of the foremost whale researchers and professor in the Department of Biology at Dalhousie University in Canada, has given us a near complete portrait of this whale in his new book, *Sperm Whales, Social Evolution in the Ocean*. This excellent work focuses on the sperm whale's ecology, its feeding habits, behavior, vocalization, and how its ocean habitat shapes these whales socially and culturally.

Each chapter delves deeply in the different aspects of the sperm whale. The first, *An Animal of Extremes*, deals with its morphology; the second with its oceanic habitat. Others explore movements, populations, vocalizations and culture. The final chapter deals with the future of sperm whales, its threats and the future research. Each chapter gives a summary at the end to highlight the previous text.

This is a fairly technical work, but the text is accessible to the interested reader. Even though it is richly illustrated with—black and white—photographs by Flip Nicklin and illustrations by Emese Kazár, these, and many graphs, are only there to supplement the text. I would recommend it to anyone interested in knowing more about the sperm whale. For the casual and younger readers I would suggest Jonathan Gordon's book, *Sperm Whales*, published by Voyageur Press, with gorgeous photography.

ACS/PS offers our condolences to our science advisor Dr. Adam Pack and his colleagues at the Dolphin Institute and the Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory for the loss of their friend and teacher Akeakamai.



Cetacean Fun Facts

by Laurie Mollo-McLain

Grampus Griseus—Risso's Dolphin

CLASSIFICATION

Grampus griseus is an Odontoceti belonging to the Delphinidae family. The Latin translation for the *Grampus* is “type of whale”, while *griseus* means “gray.” Although commonly referred to by their genus name, *Grampus*, they are better known as “Risso's dolphin”, from their discovery by 19th century French scholar, Giovanni Antonio Risso.

APPEARANCE

Averaging 8.5 to 12.5 feet, these stout animals are the fifth largest dolphin. They are generally described as having a “torpedo” shaped body, and a bulbous, melon shaped rostrum (head), with a distinct “V” shaped crease furrowed in the “brow” region. They have a minimal amount of teeth in the lower jaw which is reported to be from 0 to 7, and commonly no teeth in the upper jaw.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

Grampus is found in both hemispheres in temperate and tropical offshore oceans. Regional occurrences have been recorded at Stuart Island in British Columbia, in the northern Gulf of Alaska, the Southern California Bight, offshore California, Oregon and occasional sightings in the inland waters of Puget Sound during summer and fall.

DIET

The preferred prey of this pelagic dweller is squid. Crustaceans and a few fish species are an occasional side dish.

BEHAVIOR

Grampus is said to travel with approximately 3-50 individuals. Reported displays of energetic behavior includes spyhopping, breaching, tail-lobbing, and chasing. *Grampus* have been observed with other dolphins such as Pacific and Atlantic white-sided dolphins, Dall's porpoise, northern right whale dolphins, short-finned pilot whales, and Dusky dolphins. They have an estimated life span of 20-40 years.

STATUS AND THREATS

This species is not listed as “depleted” under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, neither is it listed as “threatened” or “endangered” under the Endangered Species Act. However, Japan drive-fisheries (culling), direct-catch for consumption and fish bait in Sri Lanka, incidental bycatch and entanglements around the globe especially within net fisheries, and toxic contaminants which pervade the oceans, all pose a risk.

SOURCES

ed note: author cited a long list of web sites as her source for the above. There simply wasn't enough room to print them. If you would like a copy of the sources, please contact the author: Laurie@ProtectWhales.com

Pelorus Jack: The Legendary Risso's of New Zealand

Located at the South Island of New Zealand is a turbulent and rocky channel called the French Pass which separates the d'Urville islands from the mainland. It is adjacent to the Pelorus Sound which is a long waterway and the largest of a series of deep sea inlets that comprise the islands and peninsula's of the Marlborough Sounds which border Cook Strait.

Pelorus Jack was a Risso's dolphin who was named after the Pelorus Sound because of his presence in this region. He contributed to the safe passage of hundreds of ships throughout the perilous waters of the northern part of the South Island of New Zealand, which has additionally been the site of hundreds of shipwrecks. He is referred to as a male dolphin, however there are no records that verify "his" true gender.

Pelorus Jack was said to have been first spotted in 1888 by a crew traveling from Boston aboard a schooner called the "Brindle." The crew initially thought to shoot him, but it was rumored that a woman, possibly the captain's wife, was aboard the ship and convinced the captain to order the crew to refrain from the action. They obeyed the orders and the encounter was the first of a series of navigational efforts that Pelorus Jack would safeguard for two decades. For several miles throughout the waters, he would guide the vessels by way of wave-riding the bow and hull-rubbing. Historical records indicate that Jack preferred to guide steamers presumably because they traveled at higher knots which enabled him to move more swiftly.

Legend has it that a drunken passenger aboard a ship called the "Penguin" shot at Pelorus Jack who was sighted immediately swimming away from the boat trailing a stream of blood.

The incident was believed to have sparked an effort to ensure the safety of Pelorus Jack. In September, 1904, Pelorus Jack was protected by the Order in Council of the New Zealand Government under the Sea Fisheries Act which was amended to include a five year prohibition on taking of "any fish or mammal known as Risso's dolphin."

Pelorus Jack did reappear after his unfortunate encounter with the sailor, obviously recovered from the wound, and continued to guide vessels throughout the waterways excepting the "Penguin" which eventually shipwrecked in 1909.

The measure established to protect any Risso's was renewed, but Pelorus Jack disappeared in 1912. Two areas of speculation are observed in his disappearance. One is that because he was reported to have been seen less frequently, he was presumed to be relatively old and may have died of natural causes. The second and more suspect scenario is that Pelorus Jack disappeared in conjunction with the appearance of four whaling ships from Norway which passed through the strait in 1912.

AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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address label

address correction requested

THIS HOLIDAY SEASON, BUY BEAUTIFUL, HAND-CRAFTED NATIVE ART TO SUPPORT ORCA RECOVERY AND THE VASHON HYDROPHONE PROJECT (VHP)!

Now through January, buy artwork from a special selection of pieces by Alaska Native Tlingit artist Odin Lonning, and 25% of the purchase price will be donated to the VHP. The selected works portray marine wildlife and Tlingit stories.

Unique pieces for sale include carved and painted red cedar wall panels of a Dall's Porpoise, Mother & Baby Sea Otters, a Tlingit Shark Crest design, a circular Eagle & Killer Whale design, a cutout Orca depicting the Creation of the Killer Whale story, and a hand painted, elk hide drum illustrating the Salmon Cycle.

Check the ACS/PS web site, www.acspugetsound.org, for photos of Odin's artwork and other details.

During this promotion to support the VHP, you may also commission custom made pieces from the artist. Contact Odin Lonning at OdinShark@aol.com or 206-463-9041.

**YES! — ENROLL ME AS A MEMBER OF THE
PUGET SOUND CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY!**

Name: _____
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- \$500 Patron
- \$250 Contributing
- \$75 Supporting
- \$45 Family
- \$35 Active
- \$25 Student / Teacher / Senior
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Please make check payable to ACS and mail to: ACS/Puget Sound Chapter, P.O. Box 17136, Seattle, WA 98127-0836