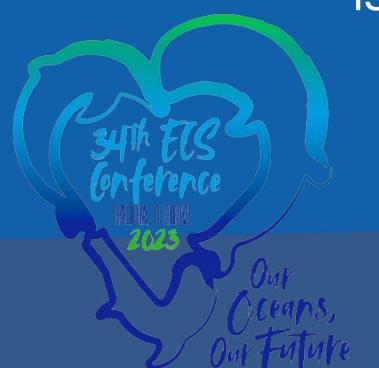
A team dedicated to the quietude of cetaceans in Reunion: an action that adapts to an evolving context and emerging threats



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Context

Whale-watching has developed rapidly in Reunion Island (France), mainly since 2017, due to a record number of humpback whale (Megaptera novaeangliae) sightings during the austral winter breeding season and to a high demand for cetacean interactions. The activity is now well established and offers year-round tours, also targeting three species of coastal dolphin species (Tursiops aduncus, T. truncatus and Stenella longirostris). Since 2017, a team named "Quietude" has been involved in monitoring the activity and raising awareness among whalewatchers to ensure compliance with the local regulations and support the sustainable development of the activity.

... constantly evolving...

2017 - 2018

High occurrence of whales

Intensification of the whalewatching activity

- (#compagnies, vessels, daily tours)
- Low occurrence of whales
- Increase of nautical activities for dolphins

2019 - 2020 - 2021

- 2022
- High occurrence of whales
- High level of whale and dolphinwatching activity
- Diversification of practices

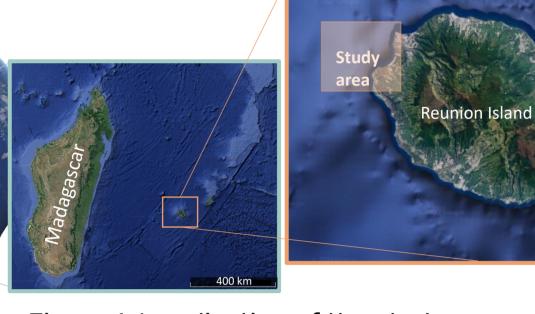


Figure 1: Localisation of the study area.

Method

Monitoring



Figure 2: Illustration of the Quietude team collecting behavioural cetacean data on the semi-rigid boat.



- Biological data on cetaceans and their behavioural responses to whale-watchers
- Nautical activities and compliance to regulations



• Semi-rigid boat (Fig.2)

- 1248 hours and 12330 km travelled at sea
- From July to October (Breeding seasons of humpback whales)
- From 2017 to 2022

Main results

of whale-watching The compliance vessels with the regulations

Rate ranged from 67.7% to 75.7% between 2017 and 2022 and reached 94.7% in 2021. (Fig.5)

Behavioural responses of humpback whales and spinner dolphins to whalewatchers

- Whale avoidance responses increased from 14.9% to 22.2% between 2017 and 2018 and decreased from 20.4% to 5.9% in the 2019-2022 period. (*Fig.5*)
- Avoidance responses by humpback whales and spinner dolphins occur more frequently in case of non-compliance with regulations. (Hoarau et al. 2020; Quintana Martín-Montalvo et al. 2021)

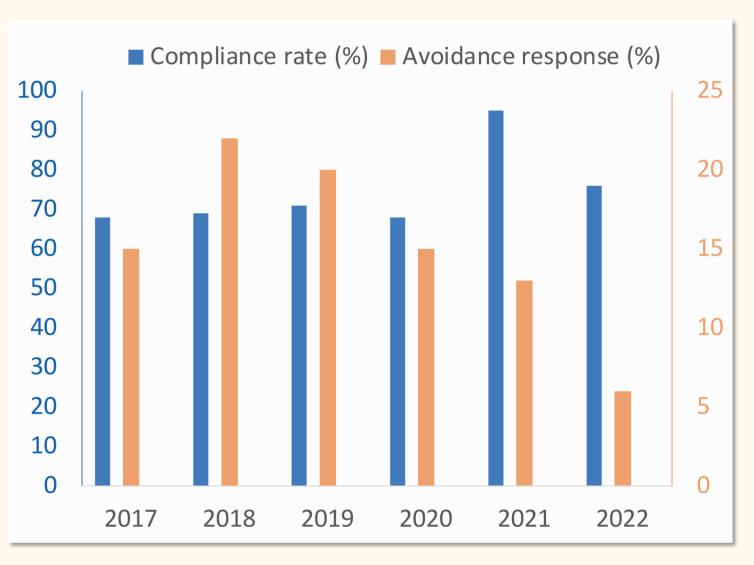


Figure 5: Evolution of humpback whale avoidance responses rate and whale-watchers' compliance rate from 2017 to 2022.

Conservation

local stakeholders to Regular meetings with implement additional best practices based on personal commitment

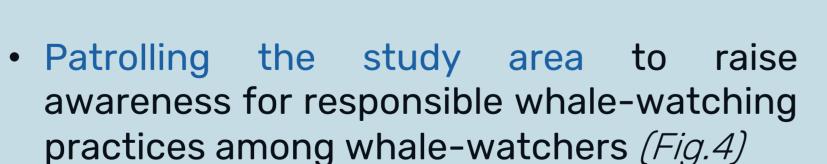
- VHF communication system to facilitate compliance and reduce pressure on animals
- E-learning platform focusing on sustainable whalewatching practices - omega.upility.fr (Fig.3)
- Various informative educative of Reunion Sustainable whale-watcher handbook Island)
- Training of marine professionals, divers, tourism professionals



Figure 3: Communication support of the platform



awareness-raising intervention to passengers on a rental vessel by the Quietude team.



- Mediating and facilitating communication between stakeholders at sea
- Alerting the public and authorities to safety issues or events

Additional studies on emerging threats

- A review of recommendations for sustainable cetacean-based tourism in French territories - Chazot et al. 2020
- A case study of swim-with activities in Reunion Island Barra et al. 2020

Improvement of awarness and practices

- 1083 whale-watchers reached
- 15 training sessions
- 50 conferences and meetings
- Better communication between stakeholders at sea
- Improved whale-watching practices

Conclusion

Understanding the evolution of the nautical activities and the interactions between users and marine wildlife is a necessary basis to better assess the vulnerability of wildlife and to ensure the implementation of effective protection measures. Indeed, these actions have supported the enforcement of a local binding decree in 2019.

Six years of "Quietude" has allowed a gradual reduction in the daily pressure on the targeted animals and improved the communication between stakeholders at sea. It demonstrates that having a dedicated team to carry out both research and awareness-raising is complementary and fundamental to ensuring the conservation of cetaceans.

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