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Best practice guidelines for cetacean tagging

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Cetacean Tagging Journal Articles 1993 - 2018





Guidelines Objective

Provide a summary of:

- <u>key topics to consider before tagging cetaceans</u>
- <u>best practice recommendations</u> based on the experience of the authors and literature reviews





Cetacean Tag Types

Radio vs Satellite telemetry tags (vs Acoustic) Archival vs Satellite data transmission





2. Key Topics and Recommendations

- 2.1 Ethical and legal considerations
- 2.2 Tag design and deployment
- 2.3 Boat approach for tagging free-swimming cetaceans
- 2.4 Capture-release and tagging restrained animals
- 2.5 Training / qualifications of personnel
- 2.6 Selection of candidates for tagging
- 2.7 Assessing effects with follow-up studies
- 2.8 Reporting and data sharing





Initial Considerations:

- 1. Clearly specify the short- and long-term objectives
- 2. Are there existing tag data that can be used to meet objectives?
- Compare overall benefits vs. costs (multiple factors including population status)
 - e.g., risk to individuals vs. benefits to population
- 4. Likelihood of success?
 - encounter rates in project area
 - tagging success and data recovery for target and similar species
- 5. Is tagging the most appropriate approach?

Practicalities:

- 1. Tag options
 - select a tag that will best provide the data needed
 - tag should be of reasonable size, shape and attachment design, with appropriate sensors
- 2. Deployment options
- 3. Location/study site
- 4. Timing (e.g., season)
- 5. Sample size
- 6. Candidates age, sex, health, etc.; relate to objectives
- Tagging protocols to minimize disturbance and maximize success
 - e.g., establish a priori criteria for tag/no-tag field assessment of individuals
- 8. Recruit team members with tagging experience
- 9. Design follow-up studies of 'effects' to inform future work

Phased and iterative approach:

- 1. Pilot project if warranted
- 2. Review results
- 3. New/revised priorities & approach
- Conduct further tagging if needed, with refinement informed by initial results
- 5. Stop when sufficient data have been collected and objectives have been met



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FY10 National Oceanographic Partnership Program BAA



Topic 1. Improving Attachments of Electronic Data Loggers to Cetaceans

- 1A. Determining Causes of Tag Attachment Success and/or Failure
- 1B. Case Studies to Determine the Short- and Long-term Physical, Physiological, and Behavioral Effects of Tags on Animals











Example of Scoring System to Characterize Tag Site Features using Pictures

<u>Feature</u>	Description	<u>Score</u>
Swelling	No visible swelling	0
	Localised, focal, under 30cm diameter	1
	Regional, focal, over 30cm diameter	2
	Irregular size and shape, over 30cm diameter	3
Skin loss	No visible skin loss	0
	Up to 1 cm greater than tag diameter	1
	Up to 3 times tag diameter	2
	Larger than 3 times tag diameter	3
Exudate	No visible exudate	0
	Clear	1
	Blood	2
	Purulent	3
Tissue extrusion	No visible tissue extrusion	0
	Fresh tissue	1
	Necrotic tissue	2
Pigmentation change	Normal pigmentation	0
	Change in color of skin around tag site	1
And more		



Summary

- Guidelines serve as a resource to assist tag users, veterinarians, ethics committees and regulatory agency staff
 - in the implementation of high standards of practice
 - promote the training of specialists in this area
 - provide standardized terminology & protocols for tag testing and deployment
- Recommendations emphasize:
 - tagging should be ethically and scientifically justified
- Recommendations are provided for:
 - for minimizing effects on individual animals
 - improving knowledge of tagging effects thru follow-up studies

