ARE WHALES EATING ALL THE FISH?

“[Overfishing] provides an example of how far-reaching the effects can be from overexploitation of fisheries, extending into areas where you would never expect to see impacts.”

—JIM ESTES
Marine Ecologist, U.S. Geological Survey and the University of California, Santa Cruz

Introduction

One of the arguments used by pro-whaling nations to justify a lifting of the ban on whaling is that whales eat fish and are contributing to the decline in fisheries stocks around the world. Japanese lawmakers have said: “Whales eat a lot of fish...we have to return balance to the oceans by cutting down their numbers.” Japan’s Fisheries Agency also states that some whale stocks, including the minke and humpback whales, have recovered and are now consuming five times more fish than people, severely reducing fish stocks for human consumption.

There are two types of whales found worldwide, the toothed whales and the baleen whales (those with no teeth). The toothed whales consist of the dolphins, the beaked whales and the sperm whales. Apart from the sperm whale, all the other great whales are the baleen whales. Baleen whales are currently being hunted, and it is these whales that the Japanese government argues are depleting the world’s fish stocks.

What Happens in the Caribbean?

Of the estimated 31 species of whales and dolphins that may be found in the Wider Caribbean Region, it is estimated that seven of them are baleen whales. They include whales such as the minke, humpback and sei whale. All of these whales have been hunted in the past and their populations have still not recovered. Ba-

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* Baleen whales found in the Wider Caribbean Region are highlighted.
Baleen whales generally spend the winter in the tropics to mate and give birth but they do not eat. Instead, they eat in colder waters during the summer. They are no threat to fish stocks in the Caribbean.

**Do Whales Threaten Fish Stocks in Other Areas?**

Baleen whales feed on krill (a tiny shrimp-like animal) and very small fish such as herring and mackerel.

In a study entitled “Competition Between Marine Mammals and Fisheries: Food for Thought,” the world’s major fishing grounds and major fish species were examined to determine whether there was any overlap between the fishing areas and fish eaten by people, and whale feeding grounds. The study found there was no evidence to suggest that competition between fishing and whales was an issue. Although whales consume large quantities of fish, their food source does not correspond with our own.

The great whales consist of the baleen whales (those whales with no teeth) and the sperm whale. The baleen whales, such as the humpback and minke whales, largely feed on krill (a tiny shrimp-like animal) and small fish such as herring and mackerel, while sperm whales feed mainly on large squid. In contrast, the majority of the world’s fisheries consist of offshore and mid-water fish. Tuna, for example, are never eaten by baleen whales. The overlap, therefore between fisheries for humans and the food the great whales eat, is very small.

**Overfishing**

A 2005 report stated that overfishing was a threat to 60% of all Caribbean reefs, generally as a result of poor management practices and damaging fishing gear. Once larger, higher valued fish are taken, fishers are forced to fish further down the food chain taking smaller, less valuable fish. In Jamaica, for example, overfishing affects 2/3 of the reefs and can be traced as far back as 100 years ago. Overfishing in the Caribbean has not been caused by baleen whales, but by people.

**Conclusion**

For millions of years whales and fish stocks have been able to co-exist. It is only with the advent of commercial fishing that fish stocks have begun to collapse.

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**Sources**


WHY IS A WHALE NOT A FISH?

“Agassiz does recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat. Perhaps a couple of whales would be enough.”

—Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) 1835–1910

No lesser person than Mark Twain thought whales were fish. Under Jamaican law fish are defined as “shell fish, crustaceans and marine or fresh water animal life”, and fishing is defined as “catching or attempting to catch any fish in any manner whatsoever and includes killing, gathering or destroying any fish”. If we are to follow the latter definition fishing would include whaling. However, while whales and fish both live in water, their similarities end there. Like humans, whales are mammals. As with all mammals, whales breathe air, give birth to live young which they nurse with milk, have hair and are warm blooded. They also differ from fish in the manner in which they care for their young, as well as the way they move through the water.

Breathing
One of the most obvious characteristics used to distinguish fish from marine mammals like whales, is their gills. All fish have gills, which they use to breathe by absorbing oxygen from the surrounding water. Whales have no gills. Instead, their blowhole, located on the top of the head, acts as a nose, transporting air directly to their lungs. While gills are continuously absorbing oxygen, a whale’s blowhole must be consciously opened once the whale surfaces and closed once the animal relaxes. In the case of fish, oxygen dissolves directly from sea water into the blood, while the air breathed by whales enters the lungs.
Reproduction
Fish and whales reproduce differently. Most fish reproduce by releasing millions of eggs and sperm into the water, a method which requires little or no parental care. Whale reproduction is far more complex. Whales can take a long time before they can reproduce, in some cases more than 10 years. The baleen whales (those without teeth, and those mainly hunted by whalers), have a single calf. Pregnancy lasts for more than a year and calves are generally weaned after 6-12 months. Whales spend summers feeding in cold water. They then migrate to warm waters in the winter, where they give birth to their calves. This pattern allows whales to store fat during the summer, so they do not eat during the winter. While in the tropics, such as the Caribbean, whales spend their time mating and caring for their young. One reason whales may come to warmer water in the winter is to give birth in warm water, making it more comfortable for calves.

Hair
All marine mammals have either hair or fur, even though it may be more obvious with some marine mammals, for example, the polar bear. Whales and dolphins have few hairs around the mouth or along the upper jaw which are lost either before or soon after birth. Other whales, such as the right and humpback whales, have hairs throughout their lives. The right whales have visible hairs along their snout while humpbacks have whiskers that protrude out of each of the knobs along their head and lower jaw.

Temperature regulation
Fish are considered to be cold-blooded, while whales, like all mammals, are warm-blooded. Fish do produce some heat, but they lose much of it through their gills. As a result, their body temperature is usually the same as the water surrounding them. Whales, on the other hand, have been able to develop methods of insulation that allow them to stay warm or to shed heat, when necessary. Blubber (a layer of fat under the skin) acts as an insulator and marine mammals use it to retain heat. Since blubber is mostly made up of fat, it not only keeps whales warm but also provides energy to whales when they do not eat during the winter. As body fat declines in winter, whales move to warmer waters partly to regulate their body temperature.

Movement
Whales and dolphins move differently through water. A fish’s tail is vertical and moves from side to side while a whale’s tail is horizontal and moves up and down.

SOURCES


Introduction
Whaling and whale watching do not go hand in hand. Countries that have vibrant whale watching industries have, in some cases, voted for a resumption of whaling. Of the six pro-whaling nations within the Caribbean at least four of them participate in whale watching. It is difficult to understand how countries that rely on whales as part of their tourism package can also advocate for whaling, an industry that threatens whale species worldwide. The question is, would a tourist pay to go whale watching in the same waters where whales are slaughtered?

Whale Watching
Whale watching is defined as “the human activity of encountering cetaceans [whales and dolphins] in their natural habitat.” Since the mid-1940s when whale watching first began, whale watching has grown into an industry where that generated more than $1 billion US dollars worldwide in 1998. Within the Caribbean, whale watching has become a US$10 million industry with over 2000 whale watchers per day. Whale watching relies heavily on the conservation and protection of whales. In May 2006, in order to ensure the protection of whales within the Caribbean, Caribbean environmental leaders, whale watch operators and tourism industry representatives met in Trinidad and requested that Caribbean governments:

“Change their pro-whaling positions, adopt pro-conservation positions in regional and international fora, support sustainable tourism and responsible whale watching...recognize the growing economic importance of whales and the marine environment for the Caribbean region...”

These tourism representatives believe that a resumption of whaling will threaten tourism and hamper their ability to market themselves as whale watching destinations.

Whaling vs. Whale Watching
The singer, Olivia Newton-John once said, after having cancelled a tour in Japan, that she “would not be comfortable appearing in a country where they have permitted the destruction of such beautiful and intelligent animals.”

This sentiment may be felt by many. Surveys done in 2001 and 2002 showed that 79% of whale watching tourists said that they would boycott any country that whaled. Iceland, not only a pro-whaling country, but a country with a
lucrative whale-watching industry, has been at the forefront of this debate. With the resumption of whaling in Iceland in 2006, the tourism industry there has been concerned with the potential decrease in tourism revenues. With a whale watching industry that has grown by 250% between 1990 and 2002, generating more than US$12 million in 2002 alone, the Icelandic Tourism Industry Association has stated that “whale-watching has become one of the most popular tourist activities in Iceland, providing considerable income for the economy, as well as creating a very positive image for Iceland.” With the resumption of whaling, however, whale watching operators worry that whale watching and whaling will be in direct conflict. In 2006, St. Lucia faced an international tourism boycott, due to its stance on whaling and experienced a decline of more than 7% in their tourism revenue. While St. Lucia’s Prime Minister has claimed that this may be due to inadequate marketing and escalating crime, it is believed that St. Lucia’s pro-whaling stance was a factor.

With studies showing that 91.4% of whale-watchers would not go whale-watching in a country that hunted whales, this may be a very real issue not only to Iceland but to other pro-whaling countries should whaling resume. Since tourism is the Caribbean’s primary foreign exchange earner, any loss of tourism revenue due to whaling would be harmful to island economies.

**Conclusion**

Commercial whaling, in Iceland, may generate between US$4.5 million to US$6 million annually. In 2002, whale-watching generated more than US$12 million. The sustainable use of whales has proven to be far more lucrative than whaling ever was. As with Iceland, the Caribbean stands to lose the millions of dollars that their whale watching and tourism industries generate should whaling resume.

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**SOURCES**


Introduction
It is estimated that some baleen whales (those with no teeth), can live for over 100 years. These large animals have few predators yet many whale species are now threatened with extinction. The term sustainable refers to the use of a resource while still ensuring that they remain for future generations.

Whaling
Whaling was first recorded in the Bay of Biscay, in the waters between France and Spain. Hunters targeted large, black whales, presumably the right whale, so called because it was slow moving and floated when dead so it was the “right” whale to kill. This species was eventually hunted to extinction within those waters and are still not seen there today. Between 1530 and 1610, Basque whalers may have killed as many as 40,000 right whales. They passed their knowledge on to the English, laying the foundation for a maritime nation.

Whales were used for a variety of purposes. The oil was used for lighting, making soap, wool, leather and paint while the meat was fed to the poor and the crew of the whaling ships. The baleen plates were used to make seats. The ribs were also used, creating fence pickets and beams for cheap housing. In Japan, they made insecticides by mixing the whale oil with vinegar, and the bones were crushed and used as fertilizer. The baleen plates were used to make fans, fishing rods, handles for lanterns and puppet strings while the internal organs and the penis were used to make medicines. The entrails were boiled to make soup and the heart membranes were made into drum heads.

In the early days of whaling, even though whalers were able to hunt some whale species, almost to the point to extinction, they were unable to go after faster whale species. The technology available to whalers limited them to those animals that were slow moving and stayed close to shore, such as the right, humpback and sperm whales. However, during the 19th century, new technologies were developed which allowed whalers to hunt other species. Sailing ships became steam vessels and explosive harpoons were invented. A compressor was also used to pump air into the whale carcasses that did not float, allowing them to be secured before sinking.

The most important invention was the factory ship, which meant whalers would no longer have to take the whale carcasses to shore. Instead, the ships could stay out to sea for months at a time while the whale carcasses were stored. Before the industrialization of whaling, whale populations were re-
duced gradually and the extirpation (removal) of species from certain areas occurred over centuries. However, with new technology the extirpation happened over decades. Fourteen years after whaling for the North Pacific right whale began, their population had been reduced so drastically that whalers went elsewhere.

The expansion of whaling decimated whale populations. For over sixty years, beginning in the early 1900s two million whales were killed in the Southern Hemisphere alone. This included 725,116 fin whales, 360,644 blue whales and 401,670 sperm whales. It was finally decided that protection was needed for some whale species and the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was held in 1931, where worldwide protection for right whales was adopted. Then the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was developed, creating the International Whaling Commission and a quota system for hunting whales. However, the quota system was often ignored and whaling continued. In 1993, for example, it was revealed that Soviet fleets had killed all the whales they encountered, ignoring their size, age, or protected status. For example, in the case of the pygmy blue whale, while the Soviets reported that they had killed only ten individuals, they had actually killed 8,439. Finally, in 1982 a ban on whaling was imposed by the International Whaling Commission.

Impact of Whaling on Whale Species
Since the ban on whaling, some whales have begun to recover, though in some cases their numbers were reduced by more than 90%. Other populations, however, have yet to bounce back. Some populations, such as the humpback and blue whales in South Georgia became commercially extinct by 1915 and 1936, respectively, while blue whales are no longer seen along the coast of Japan. Between 1921 and 1927, the fin whale population was decimated off the coast of Gibraltar and right whales are no longer seen in most of their former habitat. Of the populations that have survived, some whales species are still critically endangered. Right whales are still found in very low numbers and there are approximately 100 North Pacific gray whales left. Blue whales are now rare and remain highly endangered.

Even with the ban on whaling, certain countries such as Japan, Norway and Iceland continue to hunt these animals under the guise of “scientific” whaling. Japan, for example has continued to whale and has killed more than 9,000 whales since 1986, including more than 6,800 minke whales.

Also of concern is the nature in which these animals are killed. Today, data from all commercial whaling operations demonstrate that it is not possible to guarantee immediate unconsciousness or death for harpooned whales. Therefore, the exploding grenades used are inhumane prolonging the suffering of these animals and should not be deemed as an appropriate method to kill animals.

Conclusion
Whaling has been incredibly harmful to whale stocks. We no longer need to hunt whales for their meat or oil. Even with the 20-year ban on whaling, some populations have not recovered. If we are serious about ensuring whales remain for future generations, whaling should not be permitted.

SOURCES
WONDERFUL WHALES AND DOLPHINS

“Dolphin societies are extraordinarily complex, and up to ten generations coexist at one time. If that were the case with man, Leonardo da Vinci, Faraday, and Einstein would still be alive...Could not the dolphin’s brain contain an amount of information in volume to the thousands of tons of books in our libraries?”

—Senator Hubert Humphrey

Introduction
Dolphins and whales have been studied for thousands of years and as our knowledge of these animals has grown, so too has our fascination. Their sophisticated methods of communication, life histories and complex behaviours have generated great interest.

Life History
Whales and dolphins have long lives, take years to become sexually mature, and spend a long time taking care of their young. They are able to invest a lot of effort ensuring the survival of their offspring because they have few predators, other than man. Calves may spend years with their mothers before being fully weaned, and in the case of dolphins may spend their entire lives with their family.

Social groups
Dolphins and baleen whales (those whales without teeth), have different social arrangements. Dolphins, such as the killer whale and the bottlenose dolphin, have extremely complex social groups and can stay with their families their entire lives. On the other hand, baleen whales, such as the humpback and blue whales tend to be more solitary and may only come together in groups for mating and feeding.

RECORD BREAKER
The blue whale is the largest animal to ever live on earth. This giant of the sea can grow to 110 feet, weigh 400,000 pounds and live for over seventy years.

Head of a blue whale

Bottlenose Dolphin and calf
It is believed that dolphins and whales have developed differently because of the different threats facing them. Since dolphins are smaller, they have more natural predators than the larger great whales. They form groups in order to protect themselves, something which is not necessary for the large baleen whales.

Communication

Sound travels 4.5 times faster in water than in air and whales and dolphins mainly communicate through the water. Some species actually sing -the songs of the humpback whale can last for hours and are so loud they can be heard above water. Blue and fin whales can make sounds that are detected up to 2000 miles away. Sound may be used for communication between individuals, as well as for displays, and the establishment of territory. In the case of dolphins, some have signature whistles used to identify individuals. Killer whales from different regions have their own dialects (accents), making it easy to distinguish each group by their “language”.

Echolocation

Dolphins also produce sounds as a means of identifying objects under water. This is called echolocation. Like bats that direct sound to objects allowing them to “see” them, dolphins use echolocation to do the same thing. Dolphins will produce long trains of clicks in a specific direction. The click trains will pass through the melon, a fat filled structure on the top and front of the head, which acts as a lens focusing the sound waves into a beam. The sound waves travel through the water and then bounce off objects in the water and return to the dolphins in the form of an echo. They are then able to determine the size, shape, speed, distance, direction and sometimes the internal structure of objects in the water. An echolocating dolphin can detect a 2.5 cm object from 72 metres away. This method is extremely useful, particularly in water where the visibility is low, making it difficult to see.

How are whales and dolphins studied?

One non-invasive way to study marine mammals is through photo-identification. The dorsal fin (the fin along the back of a dolphin or whale) in dolphins and the tails of some of the great whales can be used to identify individuals, much like human fingerprints. Dorsal fins and tail flukes (the fin-like structures that make up a tail) have unique individual markings. These photos allow researchers to identify specific animals, so that their life histories can be followed. Therefore researchers can determine who have had calves, who have died. Invasive methods can seriously hurt, or kill animals, and may include capturing them to take blood and tissue samples.

SOURCES


Whale Facts is Funded by the World Society for the Protection of Animals

WHALING IN THE CARIBBEAN – WHERE DOES JAPAN’S AID GO?

“Japan’s outrageous plan to kill fifty humpback whales in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary this winter can be stopped if the Caribbean nations oppose Japan’s continued expansion of its commercial whale hunt. We hope our friends in the Caribbean will persuade their governments to let the humpbacks live and “Tell Japan We’ll Keep The Ban”.

—ALLAN THORNTON, Chairman of the Environmental Investigation Agency

Six countries within the Eastern Caribbean are members of the International Whaling Commission (IWC). These countries – Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and St. Kitts and Nevis - have all, in the past few years, consistently voted for the resumption of commercial whaling. The question is why? Apart from St. Vincent and the Grenadines no whaling has ever been done in any of these islands and these countries rely on their environmentally friendly reputations for tourism. Are their votes, as some suggest, the result of funding provided by the Japanese government or do these countries truly believe in whaling?

Voting History Within the Eastern Caribbean
The first countries within the Eastern Caribbean to join the IWC were St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1981), while Antigua and Barbuda joined in 1982. For the first few years these countries were against whaling and voted not only in favour of the existing ban on commercial whaling but also in favour of conservation. However, in 1986, five years after joining the IWC, St. Lucia and St. Vincent began to support pro-whaling agendas and a move to lift the moratorium (ban) on whaling. Antigua and Barbuda consistently voted against whaling until 1995, changing their stance in 1996. Dominica and Grenada have always voted in favour of whaling. Many of these countries rely on whales as part of their eco-tourism packages offering whale watching trips around the island. Why do countries, which used to vote for the protection of whales, now vote for whaling and against any further protection for these animals?

Fisheries Aid Within the Eastern Caribbean
Between 1987 and 2002, the six IWC member countries in the Eastern Caribbean began to receive aid from Japan totalling approximately US$ 160 million. This aid has been concentrated within the fisheries sectors in each of these countries and has been largely used to construct physical infrastructure such as fishing complexes. Between 1987 and 2001, St. Lucia, for example, received US$ 54.3 million to construct fishery complexes and fishery development projects. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received US$6.4 million to construct the Kingstown market between 1987 and 1998 while Grenada received US$ 5.7 million dollars to construct the St. George’s Artisanal Fisheries Complex.

Are these fishing complexes worth the money they cost to build? In 2002, the publisher of The Grenadian Voice

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<tr>
<th>International Whaling Commission Members Within the Eastern Caribbean</th>
<th>Date Countries Joined the IWC</th>
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http://www.iwcoffice.org/commission/members.htm
wrote that some of the fishing complexes constructed “have proved too cost-ly to the Governments because of the use of outdated technology in some cases, causing the operation of them to be expensive, especially in respect of electricity consumption for refrigeration.”1 A 2000 report on St. Vincent by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) stated that “the Japanese-built fish complex has been empty for more than four years. Local fishermen use it to store model yachts.”2 A fishery complex built in Dominica’s capital, Roseau, for example, was implicated in the silt-ing of the Roseau river while its three refrigerated lorries had never been used. It was believed that “Japanese-type complexes...fail to take account of traditional patterns of local trade and diminish the status of the fishermen.”3 Other fishery complexes across the Eastern Caribbean have also been found to be inappropriate, with some being used as office space. With all the problems associated with these complexes, why are the Japanese and Eastern Caribbean governments still building them?

**IWC Voting in the Caribbean**

Many believe that the fisheries aid given by the Japanese government to these six Caribbean countries is Japan’s attempt to buy votes at the IWC, in order to overturn the moratorium on whaling. There is some evidence to suggest this, given that the aid to these countries corresponds to their decision to either shift from an anti-whaling to a pro-whaling stance or to join the IWC. There have also been admissions to this practice in the past. In 2001 the then Prime Minister of Antigua, Lester Bird, admitted to a quid pro quo status with the Japanese, stating “if we are able to support the Japanese, and the “quid pro quo” is that they are going to give us some assistance, I am not going to be a hypocrite; that is part of why we do so.”4 This stance, however, reflects poorly on these countries and is often in direct contradiction with their reputations as environmentally friendly destinations.

Many of these countries, such as Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada all have active whale watching industries and their participation in overturning the whaling moratorium may harm these industries.

**Conclusion**

The fishing complexes built by the Japanese Government have not greatly, if at all, improved the fishing industries within the Eastern Caribbean. Given the ongoing relationship, and voting similarities, between these six Eastern Caribbean countries and Japan, it is highly likely that these countries are voting with Japan at the IWC in order to receive aid.

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4 CANA News Agency, July 2001. Lester Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda.

**Sources**


WHO DO WHALES BELONG TO?

“We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.”
—ALDO LEOPOLD
A Sand County Almanac

Introduction
Whales are migratory species and travel long distances during the course of their lifetimes. They move from feeding grounds to breeding sites, between cold and warm waters. Baleen whales (whales without teeth) feed in colder, more productive waters during the summer and then migrate to warmer waters during the winter. While in the tropics, they mate and give birth and then return to their feeding grounds in the north. The migration of these animals has led to the development of lucrative whale watching operations worldwide. In the Dominican Republic, for example, the humpback whale breeding grounds found along the Silver Banks, has resulted in a whale watching industry which, while worth only US$70,000 in 1991, grew to US$5.2 million in 1998.

Who do whales belong to? Is any one country responsible for the management of any whale species, or should they be protected for the good of all?

Animal Migration
Animal migration may be defined as the movement of animals, whether seasonal or periodic, in response to changes in climate or food availability, or to ensure reproduction. Whether the migration involves herds of grazers moving from one grassy area to another, or a bird that migrates from the United States in the summer to winter in Jamaica, these animals migrate to enable them to access resources they are unable to find elsewhere.

In order to protect migratory species, protection needs to occur in all of their habitats. Even Japan, in accordance with a treaty with the United States (Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan) has called for the protection of bird species “common to both countries, or which migrate between them by (1) enhancement of habitat, (2) exchange of research data, and (3) regulation of hunting”. If birds can be recognized as in need of protection in the countries of migration, why not whales?

Whale Migration
Though almost all marine mammals migrate to different areas at some point, it is the baleen whales that can travel thousands of kilometres between each habitat. Humpback and gray whales, for example, may travel up to 8,000 kilometres annually. Humpback whales found in the North Atlantic are found in the Gulf of Maine, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland and Norway during the summer and the Caribbean in the winter. During the summer they are found either along the coast or in continental shelf waters while in the winter they are found close to islands and reef systems. They travel through the waters of several countries before reaching their destinations. Who do these animals belong to?
Proprietary Rights

Some countries have vibrant whale watching programmes as part of their tourism industry. Some countries are strongly opposed to whaling while some are pro-whaling. Regardless of the stance taken by individual countries, whales belong to all and the decision to hunt a shared resource may have economic repercussions for many countries.

Within the Caribbean, whale watching is a growing US$10 million dollar industry. The decision by a few countries to return to whaling will affect many others.

Within the Caribbean many of the pro-whaling countries such as St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Grenada have active whale watching industries. The promotion of whale watching while voting for a resumption of whaling is hard to understand. The decision to whale will not only affect “other” countries but will also affect their own.

Conclusion

Other migratory species, are protected throughout their habitats. The protection of shared resources must also be shared or conservation efforts will be futile. Whales travel thousands of kilometres each year to and from their feeding and breeding grounds, and as they travel, they pass through many countries. The decision by a few countries to hunt whales could have long lasting repercussions for the whales. As a result, a species that visits many countries should be threatened by none.


SOURCES


