

Category groups are meant to help with certain situations. However, behaviors can be used at anytime as long as they fit the description. For example, AVD is mostly commonly used for entangled whales but can be used for sampling, tagging, photographic approaches and/or other events. Underlined behaviors denote a change has occurred since the last submission guide (most changes are minor).

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Dead		
BALEEN SMPL	Baleen Sample	Baleen sample collected from a necropsy. If known, put where the sample resides.
DEAD ON BEACH	Dead on Beach	Record dead on beach for each day the whale was photographed on the beach. Code for necropsy too if one was performed. There should be a record for each day a dead whale was observed, including each day of the necropsy.
DFCN SMPL	Defecation Sample	Use only if sample came from that whale. If sample was collected in the presence of numerous whales, mention defecation in the sighting notes field, not in the behaviors. Can be used for a dead whale if sample is collected during necropsy.
DRT	Darted- Sample	Use only if a sample was collected. Use this code also if a sample is collected from dead whale.
FETUS	Fetus	Use for any fetus discovered during a necropsy. Code only for the sighting of the fetus, not the dead mother. The dead mother should be coded as pregnant.
FLTG DEAD	Floating Dead	Code for floating dead for each day the whale was seen floating dead. There should be a record for each day a dead whale was observed, including each day of the necropsy.
FRST DEAD	First Sighting of a Dead Whale	All sightings after the first sighting are just coded as dead. Put in notes who first reported it and whether or not it was retrieved. There should be a record for each day a dead whale was observed, including each day of the necropsy.
<u>FRST RADTG</u>	First Radio Tag	Sighting when an implantable radio tag was first attached or first time tag was seen or a tag transmission received if not photographed on that day. Code for Tag Type at this first sighting as well. Some tags have both radio and satellite components. Use RADTG if there are ONLY radio components. If you are unsure, make sure best guess and note uncertainty in the sighting notes. This behavior should be used for the platform doing the tagging. If that platform does not get any photos of the whale they tagged, it can be used by the first platform to see the tagged whale. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. Can be used for a dead whale but only if it was tagged with an implantable radio tag. This is uncommon for dead whales.

Behavior	Description	Comment
<u>FRST SATTG</u>	First Satellite Tag	Sighting when an implantable satellite tag was first attached or first time tag was seen or a tag transmission received if not photographed on that day. Code for Tag Type at this first sighting as well. Some tags have both radio and satellite components. Use SATTG if there are ANY satellite components. If you are unsure, make sure best guess and note uncertainty in the sighting notes. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. This behavior should be used for the platform doing the tagging. If that platform does not get any photos of the whale they tagged, it can be used by the first platform to see the tagged whale. Can be used for a dead whale but only if it was tagged with an implantable satellite tag. This is uncommon for dead whales.
LIVE STRAND	Live stranded	Use this for any animal that is seen alive on the beach. Often it will also get the behavior of "First Dead" at the same sighting.
<u>LN GONE</u>	Line Gone	Record this only the first time a known entangled whale is seen with the line gone. Only use this behavior if the images clearly show that the line is gone. Can be used for a dead whale if line gone is documented. Do not use for a dead whale if line is removed during carcass retrieval. If you are unsure if it is the first sighting, code as Line Gone. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.
MEDICAL	Medical Intervention	Use this behavior if the whale was administered a sedative, antibiotics, a reversal agent for a sedative, euthanized, or administered any other medical intervention. Put specific notes in the sightings notes which intervention was performed.
MORT DATA	Mortality Data Collected	There was confusion about what should constitute a necropsy in the Catalog database (the previous explanation said either full or partial- but there was no definition for partial necropsy). We determined that we would change the behavior from Necropsy to Mortality Data Collected (Mort Data) and use it any time there was a response to a dead whale that allowed for at least a reliable length measurement. It will rarely be applicable for aerial data or data collected at sea. In either case, there would need to be a clear explanation of why the measurement is reliable. If a DNA or fecal sample is collected without any length or other data, it should not be coded as Mort Data because this will be captured by other behaviors. If a sample is collected for more than DNA (histology, a flipper collected that was measured)- then that constitutes Mort Data.

Behavior	Description	Comment
PREGNANT	Pregnant (Determined from Hormones or Necropsy)	Determined by 1) necropsy, 2) fetus expelled from dead whale, or 3) from fecal hormone analysis. The whale receives this behavior only for the sighting that was used to determine pregnancy. Use only when there are data from a sighting that allow you to determine the whale is pregnant, not from her sighting history.
<u>RADTG</u>	Radio Tagged	Use this only if an implantable radio tag is seen and it is not the first sighting of it. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. "Seen" means any part of the tag or attachment mechanism is visible- even if parts have broken off. The only time you do not code for RADTAG is if the whale is photographed and no part of the tag is seen. Other options are "FRST RADTG" and "RADTG GONE". Uncommon for dead whales (see description for FRST RADTG). Don't code for tag type- only do so for the first sighting (FRST RADTG).
<u>RADTG GONE</u>	Radio Tag Gone	For each FRST RADTG event, there should ideally be a corresponding RADTG GONE sighting if the whale is seen again. This will require photographic evidence of the tag site that shows no visible evidence that the tag is still present. Sometimes tag parts can be left in the body but not be visible. Since we cannot prove they are there, RADTAG GONE should be used if there is nothing visible externally at the tag site.
RETRVD	Carcass Successfully Retrieved	If the carcass is successfully retrieved, put RETRVD at the sighting/platform for the day it was retrieved (ok to be a different platform if no images taken by the retrieving vessel). If it was retrieved but there were no photos taken during the retrieval and therefore no sighting in DIGITS for that event, put RETRVD with the first day dead on beach. For each dead whale, there should only be one sighting coded as retrieved.
<u>TELBUOY</u>	Telemetry Buoy	Floating telemetry buoy attached to whale- generally to entanglement, but can also be used for carcass tags . Use when it is attached and every time it is photographed afterwards with the buoy still attached. Also code for DISENTGL RES if part of a response. Unlike other tag behaviors, we do not have a First Tagged and Tag Gone category for this behavior.
<u>TOW</u>	Whale under tow	This behavior should be used any time there are photos of a whale being towed- regardless of the platform from which it is documented. For example, it can be applied to the sighting from the vessel doing the towing as well as from an aerial sighting that also documents the towing.
W/SHARK	With Toothed Shark	In the presence of toothed shark. Note the species of shark in the notes if known. Code for this if the whale and the shark are visible in the same frame.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Entanglement/Disentanglement & Response		
AGG VSL	Aggressive Vessel	When, due to a combination of speed and proximity, a vessel could hit a whale or make it take strong evasive action. Could be for darting, tagging, disentanglement, or poor boat handling (including another boat or large ship that is unaware of whale's presence). If we receive data from the vessel performing the work, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be applied to a plane or another vessel. If multiple platforms observe an aggressive approach, only one sighting should be coded for that approach and NEAq will choose the submissions which provides the best visual proof of this behavior; that will be determined only after all data for that area are received and processed. If in doubt, code for this behavior.
AVD	Avoidance to Approaching Platform	Put in notes if it is strong or mild avoidance. Typical signs of avoidance are sinking without fluking, frequent turns- always away from the vessel, or turning while fluking causing half of tail to come out of the water as whale turns on side. For M/C pairs, if either a mom or a calf shows avoidance and the other one follows, then the behavior can be applied to both. If an animal both avoids the boat and then later reacts (say to a biopsy), you can use both behaviors. See "Reaction" description to clarify the distinction between the two. Avoidance can only be coded for data collected from the platform being avoided.
<u>DSENTGL</u>	Disentangled	Use only if all line removed and also record "Line Gone" for this sighting. If not completely disentangled, use Disentangled Partially or Disentanglement Attempt. Only use this behavior for the vessel performing the work. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be applied to another platform. Code for this if unsure whether the responding organization submitted data. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.
<u>DSENTGL RES</u>	Disentanglement Response	Use this any time a response is documented and DSENTGL or PRT DSENTGL are not coded. It is not just for the platform responding. Use if there is any approach for cutting or for attaching a telemetry buoy. If some line removed, use Disentangled Partially instead. If completely disentangled, use Disentangled instead. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.
ENTGL	Entangled	Use this comment only if gear is seen and it is not the first sighting of the entanglement. Use First Entangled for first sighting with gear.

Behavior	Description	Comment
<u>FRST ENTGL</u>	First Entangled	Use only first time the gear is seen (specifically the first platform to detect the entanglement if the whale was seen multiple times in the same day). After that, just use Entangled. If you are unsure if it is the first sighting, code as FRST ENTGL. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.
<u>LN GONE</u>	Line Gone	Record this only the first time a known entangled whale is seen with the line gone. Only use this behavior if the images clearly show that the line is gone. Can be used for a dead whale if lline gone is documented. Do not use for a dead whale if line is removed during carcass retrieval. If you are unsure if it is the first sighting, code as Line Gone. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.
MEDICAL	Medical Intervention	Use this behavior if the whale was administered a sedative, antibiotics, a reversal agent for a sedative, euthanized, or administered any other medical intervention. Put specific notes in the sightings notes which intervention was performed.
NOT FL	Not Fluking	Use for entangled whales to clarify whether the fluke has been seen and thus whether it can be reliably determined if there is gear on tail.
<u>PRT DSENTGL</u>	Disentangled Partially	Some line removed from entangled whale, but some line does or may remain. Only use this behavior for the vessel performing the work. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be applied to another platform. Code for this if unsure whether the responding organization submitted data. Each entanglement case will be assessed after all data have been processed to ensure all the pertinent information from the case has been correctly captured.

Behavior	Description	Comment
RXN	Reaction to Sampling, Platform, or Hitting Gear	Use avoidance if the response is to an approaching vessel; use curious if the whale approaches the vessel; use reaction for all other responses such as flinch, roll and look, posture/arch, stop, spyhop, speed up, or turn quickly away. If that reaction also has a codeable behavior, code for that as well (spyhop, roll, etc.). Put in notes the type of reaction and whether it was strong or mild. Reaction can be to a plane- for example if the whale rolls and looks when the shadow of the plane passes over. For M/C pairs, if a calf is biopsied, it is possible for the mother to "react" while the calf shows no reaction. If we receive data from the vessel eliciting the reaction, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be documented and coded for a sighting from another platform. The behaviors RXN and STR RXN were combined and broadened into this behavior on 11/23/15. See "Avoidance" to understand the distinction between the two behaviors.
SICK	Sick Whale	Any whale that is unambiguously unhealthy as evidenced by cyamids in strange places, grey skin, thin, and possibly fresh open wound(s). The cause of the unhealthiness does not need to be known. Do not code if whale looks healthy but is entangled.
<u>TELBUOY</u>	Telemetry Buoy	Floating telemetry buoy attached to whale- generally to entanglement, but can also be used for carcass tags. Use when it is attached and every time it is photographed afterwards with the buoy still attached. Also code for DISENTGL RES if part of a response. Unlike other tag behaviors, we do not have a First Tagged and Tag Gone category for this behavior.
WEIR	Trapped in weir	Use this behavior if a whale spends any time in a weir, even if it eventually is able to find its way out on its own.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Feeding		
CO FD	Coordinated Feeding	Two or more whales coordinating their feeding, but not in echelon, such as side-by-side or directly in line. Coordination is defined by the animals turning at either the same time or in the same relative location.
ECH	Echelon Feeding	When two or more animals swim in a tight “V” formation like geese flying. The following whale must be within ¼ body length of the lead whale and the front of its head has to be anywhere from just slightly behind the lead whale’s head to as far back as the mid section of the lead whale. More than two whales can be echelon feeding--each one being a bit further back than the whale ahead. Anything else should be coded as coordinated feeding. Because sightings often span short time periods, do not use time to determine if they are associated. Instead, look to see if the whale behind appears to be turning to follow the lead whale’s turn. If there’s no turn to compare, then take into acct how close together they are. If there’s a whale alone and then 2 frames of it looking like its echelon feeding, then alone again, call it a single with no feeding association behaviors.
FEED	Unspecified Type of Feeding	Use only if the data are unclear what type of feeding it is. Otherwise, use Subsurface Feeding or Skim Feeding.
LEAD	Lead Whale	Lead whale in echelon or coordinated feeding.
MCLSG	Mouth Closing	Code if you see this during a feeding bout (ending the feeding- or momentarily suspending it), or without any documented feeding such as when a whale is returning to the surface from a dive and is seen in the process of closing its mouth. If you have coded for mouth open, you do not also need to code for mouth closing. Mouth open is generally used for a brief event- so it implies the mouth will also be closing.
NOD	Nodding	The mouth remains open as the whale nods its head and/or repeatedly pulses the lower lips open and closed - presumably to flush its baleen. Whale must be feeding and the observation must last long enough for the observer to be certain that it is nodding behavior. Primarily seen at the surface, but can be seen subsurface from an aerial perspective.

Behavior	Description	Comment
RAND SUB MOV	Random Subsurface Movement	The whale's surfacing pattern is unpredictable (in both time and space), due to probable subsurface feeding. This behavior can only be confidently assigned from a vessel. For example, a whale goes down heading in one direction, but comes up in the opposite direction at its next surfacing. The following surfacing is in yet a different direction and with a different dive interval. You need to see at least 3 surfacings to accurately detect this behavior. If you see this surfacing pattern but the mouth is open as the whale surfaces, use Subsurface Feeding instead.
SIDE FD	Feed On Side	This behavior is most often detected from the air and can be combined with any of the other feeding behaviors.
SKM FD	Surface or Skim Feeding	Consider it skim feeding if any part of the rostrum breaks the surface of the water.
SUB FD	Subsurface Feeding	Use if you can see the whale with its mouth open underwater and the rostrum does not break the surface of the water. Also, use if the whale is surfacing erratically- heading in different direction with varying dive times and you can see its mouth open as it comes to the surface. For a similar surfacing behavior with the mouth closed, use Random Subsurface Movement
VIS PLK	Plankton Visible	Plankton in water is visible to the naked eye. Code for this if the whale and the plankton are visible in the same frame.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Mom/Calf/Yearling		
BOD CNT	Body Contact	For non-SAG contact, such as one whale resting its chin on the other's back. If ambiguous SAG (i.e. two females in the southeast), use body contact. Never use both SAG and body contact. Use this behavior only if it appears to be a deliberate behavior, not an accident or unintentional consequence of another behavior. Put clear description of type of contact in notes.
<u>CALF</u>	Calf Alone	Use this code any time the calf is separated from mom by at least several hundred yards for the entire observation or the mother is not seen at all. Applies for the entire birth year.
CALF OF UNPH MOM	Calf w/ Unphotographed Mother	Probably should only be used in the southeast. In northeast, if there are no photos of mother, you can't be sure that it is that calf's mother.
CALF W/ OTHER(S)	Calf With Another	If calf is with a whale that is not its mother (SAG, another calf, another adult).
CALF W/ UNPH	Calf With Unphotographed Whale(s)	Use this for any calf with an unphotographed whale not in the southeast.
CALF W/MOM	Calf of a Mom/Calf Pair	Put mother's catalog number in the notes field if identified.
CRDLE	Whale Cradling Calf	This behavior always involves a calf at the surface with another whale, usually the mother, ventral side up beneath the calf. The ventral-side-up whale has the flippers extended outward and upward. The whale may or may not be touching the calf. The calf should be in line with the other whale and in a position to be supported by that whale if it comes to the surface. The behavior is only applied to the other whale, not to the calf itself. This is such a specific behavior that it can last for a brief period and still be coded. This behavior is not to be used in SAGs or any time there are more than two whales present. The calf is usually belly to belly with the other whale but can also be on its side or back.

Behavior	Description	Comment
HDTLT	Head Tilt	<p>This is a common, repeated behavior that is exhibited primarily by moms in the SEUS. The sinking of the body causes the tilting of the head; the head angles slightly upward sometimes showing the chin callosity and a portion of the mandibular islands. At some point in the process, the blowholes become submerged and the whale often, but not always, sinks completely below the surface at the end of this behavior. It is different from a head lift because the behavior tends to be less active and, at most, only small portion of the ventral side of the head comes out of the water. It is different from logging in that none of the back is above water, and the blowholes are usually also subsurface. This behavior should NOT be used if the whale is in a SAG, if the mouth is open, if you see the peduncle or flukes while the head tilts, if the whale is curious, if the whale is traveling, or if it is very active resulting in white water. It can be associated with apparent mild avoidance in which case both behaviors should be coded. If the whale sinks after the tilt, record that in the sighting notes.</p>
LOST CALF	Mom before calf died	<p>The last sighting of a mother with her calf in the calving year if we know or suspect the calf died later. Because calves can be weaned as early as June and some sightings of mothers alone are brief, we need to be conservative when applying this comment. Guides on when to use this comment include if: 1) the calf is known to have died (using photo-ID or genetics), 2) the mother is alone in the SEUS when a calf is too young to be weaned, 3) the mother is alone repeatedly in the early spring (March, April, early May) in the northeast and never seen with the calf afterwards, 4) the mother is alone at least once in the northeast, but has no subsequent sightings with her calf AND has a subsequent 2 yr calving interval, or 5) the mother was seen alone at least once after her calf was severely injured and it was likely fatal. This behavior is assigned or adjusted once all data from that season have been submitted. NOTE: The criteria to add a dead calf to the catalog is more stringent than the criteria for Lost Calf. While we use subsequent 2-year calving intervals to determine Lost Calf, in an abundance of caution, we do not use it in our determination of when to add to the Catalog. See "Decision to catalog some dead calves.docx" for an explanation of this.</p>
NURS	Probable Nursing	<p>Mother and calf traveling side-by-side at the surface as the calf dives at an angle that is towards the mother' tail stock. Often the calf will make a series of such dives, surfacing on alternate sides of the mother when taking a breath. Apply this behavior to both the sighting of the mother and the calf.</p>
W/CALF	Mom of a M/C Pair	

Behavior	Description	Comment
W/CALF UNPH	Mom with Unphotographed Calf	Although this might imply mother was not photographed, she would not have an entry in the database if she was not photographed. The mother should get an association code of 2 even though the calf was not photographed.
W/YRLG	Mom of Mom/Yrlg Pair	Put the yearling's catalog number in the notes field if it has an id. A whale becomes a yearling December 1st.
YRLG W/MOM	Yrlg of Mom/Calf Pair	With mother from previous year. A whale becomes a yearling December 1st. Put mother's id in notes field.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: SAG		
APPR	Approacher to Sag	<p>If seen from the air, only code a whale as an approacher if you photograph it away from the SAG heading towards it AND then photograph it in the SAG. Give the sighting the time and location of the SAG (not the time and location of the sighting as it approached the SAG) and behaviors of SAG and approacher. If you see it outside of the SAG and never in the SAG, you can put in the sighting notes possible approacher to SAG, but give it no behaviors and make it a singleton.</p> <p>If you see a whale from a boat that is clearly approaching a SAG (may or may not be racing diving), it is an approacher. A) If you later photograph it in the SAG, enter just the SAG sighting of it, use behavior SAG, and approacher, (and racing diving if it was) and put in the sighting notes the time it was seen approaching. B) If you don't later photograph it in the SAG, it is simply a singleton and given the behavior of approacher.</p>
BEL UP	Belly Up	<p>Use for a whale that is belly up with some portion of the belly breaking the surface of the water. The whale should remain in this position for some period of time (i.e. long enough to indicate that it is a deliberate behavior); this behavior should not be used if the belly up is part of a roll. In most cases, part of one or both flippers will also break the surface of the water. Do not use for a dead whale. Can be used for a mom and/or calf and can be used for both male and female whales. Cannot be used when the belly up is simply a byproduct of another behavior such as rolling, the mom cradling the calf or the natural movement of a SAG. It can be coded in a SAG if it is a deliberate behavior, primarily the focal animal in the SAG.</p>
BEL/BEL	Belly to Belly	<p>Use when the bellies of two whales are facing each other and the whales are a flipper length or less apart. The bellies do not need to be touching. The behavior applies to both whales.</p>
FCL	Focal Animal	<p>The focal animal is the whale in the center of a SAG towards which all the attention is focused. Focal animals often make underwater calls, float with their bellies above the water, or are in the front of a group of whales. Often female, but can also be male. If unsure of sex, just use Focal (do not assume the Focal animal is female). If the genitals are seen, add the sex of focal animal. If you don't see a focal animal or are unsure, don't code for it.</p>
INTRO	Intromission	<p>Penis insertion. Applicable for both whales involved, even if they are both males.</p>

Behavior	Description	Comment
PENIS	Penis observed	Use this only if the penis is seen and you know which whale it belongs to and it is only applied to the whale showing the penis (unlike Intromission which applies to both whales). If you don't know which whale it belongs to, put "Penis observed in SAG- unsure which whale it belongs to" in the sighting notes.
RACE	Racing Dive	A forceful and fast dive in which the flukes are typically lifted out of the water at a shallow angle. Racing dives are often observed in a quick series with each dive being performed after a single respiration. Racing diving is often seen as whale approaches a SAG.
SAG	Surface Active Group	Two or more whales rolling and touching at the surface. See the Appendix of the User's Manual for tips on processing SAGs seen from the air. The following behaviors should never be coded for in a SAG: body contact, roll, and flipper (unless deliberate flipper slapping). At least one of the whales has to roll enough to be able to see the eye from a birds-eye perspective. Very quiet interactions with no rolling and no white water should be coded as body contact instead of SAG. Put in notes whether stroking is observed and whether it is a low, medium, or high energy SAG. Low energy- for any SAG with no white water, quiet exhalations, and slow movement; medium energy- for any SAG with white water but no water flung into the air, heavy breathing but not explosive, energetic movements, but not violent; high energy- for any SAG with water flung high into the air, explosive breathing, whale erupting out of the water and violent motion.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Sampling		
AGG VSL	Aggressive Vessel	When, due to a combination of speed and proximity, a vessel could hit a whale or make it take strong evasive action. Could be for darting, tagging, disentanglement, or poor boat handling (including another boat or large ship that is unaware of whale's presence). If we receive data from the vessel performing the work, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be applied to a plane or another vessel. If multiple platforms observe an aggressive approach, only one sighting should be coded for that approach and NEAq will choose the submissions which provides the best visual proof of this behavior; that will be determined only after all data for that area are received and processed. If in doubt, code for this behavior.
AUDIO	Audio Recorded	Record this if audio recordings were made of the group this whale was in.
AVD	Avoidance to Approaching Platform	Put in notes if it is strong or mild avoidance. Typical signs of avoidance are sinking without fluking, frequent turns- always away from the vessel, or turning while fluking causing half of tail to come out of the water as whale turns on side. For M/C pairs, if either a mom or a calf shows avoidance and the other one follows, then the behavior can be applied to both. If an animal both avoids the boat and then later reacts (say to a biopsy), you can use both behaviors. See "Reaction" description to clarify the distinction between the two. Avoidance can only be coded for data collected from the platform being avoided.
BALEEN SMPL	Baleen Sample	Baleen sample collected from a necropsy. If known, put where the sample resides.
BLOW	Blow sample collected	Any sample that is given a sample number in the field is considered a sample regardless of results of subsequent lab analyses.
DFCN SMPL	Defecation Sample	Use only if sample came from that whale. If sample was collected in the presence of numerous whales, mention defecation in the sighting notes field, not in the behaviors. Can be used for a dead whale if sample is collected during necropsy.
DRT	Darted- Sample	Use only if a sample was collected. Use this code also if a sample is collected from dead whale.
DRT NO SMPL	Darted - No Sample	Use only if arrow hits the whale and there is no sample collected. If arrow misses, you can record that attempt in sighting notes field. Do not use if the whale was hit twice but a sample was obtained from one of the dartings- only use "DRT" for that. If available, keep one image that shows both the whale and the arrow.

Behavior	Description	Comment
GSHOT	Gunshot	Use this if a hydrophone detects a gunshot AND an individual whale's behavior allows you to determine which whale is making the sound. If the specific whale cannot be determined, enter gunshot in sighting notes, but not under behaviors.
PHOTOGRAM	Photogrammetry measurement collected	Use this for any sighting for which a photogrammetry measurement was made (length, girth, or both). If there is a sample or code associated with that measurement, include it in the sighting notes. If a specific type image was used to determine the measurement, make sure that has been uploaded and noted in the sighting notes.
PLYBK	Playback (Sag or Other Sounds)	This comment is appropriate for any whale that was photographed within 1 mile of the acoustic play back experiment.
RXN	Reaction to Sampling, Platform, or Hitting Gear	Use avoidance if the response is to an approaching vessel; use curious if the whale approaches the vessel; use reaction for all other responses such as flinch, roll and look, posture/arch, stop, spyhop, speed up, or turn quickly away. If that reaction also has a codeable behavior, code for that as well (spyhop, roll, etc.). Put in notes the type of reaction and whether it was strong or mild. Reaction can be to a plane- for example if the whale rolls and looks when the shadow of the plane passes over. For M/C pairs, if a calf is biopsied, it is possible for the mother to "react" while the calf shows no reaction. If we receive data from the vessel eliciting the reaction, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be documented and coded for a sighting from another platform. The behaviors RXN and STR RXN were combined and broadened into this behavior on 11/23/15. See "Avoidance" to understand the distinction between the two behaviors.
SK	Skin	Skin sample obtained from the whale. If unsure if blubber obtained as well, use this category and put in notes that blubber was unknown. Do not use for dead whale (use DRT only).
SK&BL	Skin And Blubber	Skin and blubber sample obtained from the whale. Do not use for a dead whale (use DRT only).
ULTRSD	Ultrasound Touch	Use this when an ultrasound has touched the body of a whale in attempt to measure blubber thickness.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Tagging		
AGG VSL	Aggressive Vessel	<p>When, due to a combination of speed and proximity, a vessel could hit a whale or make it take strong evasive action. Could be for darting, tagging, disentanglement, or poor boat handling (including another boat or large ship that is unaware of whale's presence). If we receive data from the vessel performing the work, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be applied to a plane or another vessel. If multiple platforms observe an aggressive approach, only one sighting should be coded for that approach and NEAq will choose the submissions which provides the best visual proof of this behavior; that will be determined only after all data for that area are received and processed. If in doubt, code for this behavior.</p>
AVD	Avoidance to Approaching Platform	<p>Put in notes if it is strong or mild avoidance. Typical signs of avoidance are sinking without fluking, frequent turns- always away from the vessel, or turning while fluking causing half of tail to come out of the water as whale turns on side. For M/C pairs, if either a mom or a calf shows avoidance and the other one follows, then the behavior can be applied to both. If an animal both avoids the boat and then later reacts (say to a biopsy), you can use both behaviors. See "Reaction" description to clarify the distinction between the two. Avoidance can only be coded for data collected from the platform being avoided.</p>
<u>FRST RADTG</u>	First Radio Tag	<p>Sighting when an implantable radio tag was first attached or first time tag was seen or a tag transmission received if not photographed on that day. Code for Tag Type at this first sighting as well. Some tags have both radio and satellite components. Use RADTG if there are <u>ONLY</u> radio components. If you are unsure, make sure best guess and note uncertainty in the sighting notes. This behavior should be used for the platform doing the tagging. If that platform does not get any photos of the whale they tagged, it can be used by the first platform to see the tagged whale. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. Can be used for a dead whale but only if it was tagged with an implantable radio tag. This is uncommon for dead whales.</p>

Behavior	Description	Comment
<u>FRST SATTG</u>	First Satellite Tag	Sighting when an implantable satellite tag was first attached or first time tag was seen or a tag transmission received if not photographed on that day. Code for Tag Type at this first sighting as well. Some tags have both radio and satellite components. Use SATTG if there are ANY satellite components. If you are unsure, make sure best guess and note uncertainty in the sighting notes. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. This behavior should be used for the platform doing the tagging. If that platform does not get any photos of the whale they tagged, it can be used by the first platform to see the tagged whale. Can be used for a dead whale but only if it was tagged with an implantable satellite tag. This is uncommon for dead whales.
FRST SUCTG	First Suction Cup Tag	Sighting when a suction cup tag was first attached. This behavior should be used for the platform doing the tagging. If that platform does not get any photos of the whale they tagged, it can be used by the first platform to see the tagged whale.
RADTG	Radio Tagged	Use this only if an implantable radio tag is seen and it is not the first sighting of it. Implantable means any part of the tag or it's attachment breaks the skin. "Seen" means any part of the tag or attachment mechanism is visible- even if parts have broken off. The only time you do not code for RADTAG is if the whale is photographed and no part of the tag is seen. Other options are "FRST RADTG" and "RADTG GONE". Uncommon for dead whales (see description for FRST RADTG). Don't code for tag type- only do so for the first sighting (FRST RADTG).
RADTG GONE	Radio Tag Gone	For each FRST RADTG event, there should ideally be a corresponding RADTG GONE sighting if the whale is seen again. This will require photographic evidence of the tag site that shows no visible evidence that the tag is still present. Sometimes tag parts can be left in the body but not be visible. Since we cannot prove they are there, RADTAG GONE should be used if there is nothing visible externally at the tag site.

Behavior	Description	Comment
RXN	Reaction to Sampling, Platform, or Hitting Gear	Use avoidance if the response is to an approaching vessel; use curious if the whale approaches the vessel; use reaction for all other responses such as flinch, roll and look, posture/arch, stop, spyhop, speed up, or turn quickly away. If that reaction also has a codeable behavior, code for that as well (spyhop, roll, etc.). Put in notes the type of reaction and whether it was strong or mild. Reaction can be to a plane- for example if the whale rolls and looks when the shadow of the plane passes over. For M/C pairs, if a calf is biopsied, it is possible for the mother to "react" while the calf shows no reaction. If we receive data from the vessel eliciting the reaction, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be documented and coded for a sighting from another platform. The behaviors RXN and STR RXN were combined and broadened into this behavior on 11/23/15. See "Avoidance" to understand the distinction between the two behaviors.
<u>SATTG</u>	Satellite Tagged	Use this only if implantable tag is seen and it is not the first sighting of it. Implantable means any part of the tag or its attachment breaks the skin. "Seen" means any part of the tag or attachment mechanism is visible- even if parts have broken off. The only time you do not code for SATAG is if the whale is photographed and no part of the tag is seen. Other options are "FRST SATTG" and "SATTG GONE". Uncommon for dead whales (see description for FRST SATTG). Don't code for tag type- only do so for the first sighting (FRST SATTG).
SATTG GONE	Sattag Gone	For each FRST SATTG event, there should ideally be a corresponding SATTG GONE sighting if the whale is seen again. This will require photographic evidence of the tag site that shows no visible evidence that the tag is still present. Sometimes tag parts can be left in the body but not be visible. Since we cannot prove they are there, SATTG GONE should be used if there is nothing visible externally at the tag site.
SUCTG	Suction Cup Tagged	Use this only if the suction cup tag is seen and it is not the first sighting of it (in which case use "FRST SUCTG").
<u>TELBUOY</u>	Telemetry Buoy	Floating telemetry buoy attached to whale- generally to entanglement, but can also be used for carcass tags. Use when it is attached and every time it is photographed afterwards with the buoy still attached. Also code for DISENTGL RES if part of a response. Unlike other tag behaviors, we do not have a First Tagged and Tag Gone category for this behavior.

Behavior	Description	Comment
<u>TYPE A</u>	Type A tags are anchored (with electronics external, i.e. limpet tags).	Code for this tag type only at the "FRST SATTG" or "FRST RADTAG" sighting. If you are unsure if it is the first sighting, code for type to be sure that information is captured. every time it is seen or for all tag-only locations (i.e. not a photographed sighting). Use this code if any part of the tag or attachment mechanism is visible- even if parts have broken off. The only time you do not code for tag type is if the whale is photographed but the tag is not seen. Put any additional details in the comments (tag breakage, length of attachment devices, how many there are (i.e. 1, 2, 3 etc.)).
<u>TYPE C</u>	Type C tags are designed for the electronics to be subcutaneous with only the antenna protruding (i.e. Mate or Zerbini tags).	Type C tags can be subfascial (into muscle) or intra fascial (just in the blubber). If you know which it is, put it in the sighting notes, along with any additional details (tag breakage, length of tag, what the retention mechanism is, etc.) Code for this tag type only at the "FRST SATTG" or "FRST RADTAG" sighting. If you are unsure if it is the first sighting, code for type to be sure that information is captured.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: Other		
BALEEN DMG	Damaged/Abnormal Baleen	There are photographs showing missing, broken, or bent/protruding baleen. Also include cases where no damage is evident, but there are gaps in the baleen or there is rope wrapped through it. The baleen has to be visible in a photograph to code for this. This is meant to be a broad category; if you have any doubt, include it.
BEL UP	Belly Up	Use for a whale that is belly up with some portion of the belly breaking the surface of the water. The whale should remain in this position for some period of time (i.e. long enough to indicate that it is a deliberate behavior); this behavior should not be used if the belly up is part of a roll. In most cases, part of one or both flippers will also break the surface of the water. Do not use for a dead whale. Can be used for a mom and/or calf and can be used for both male and female whales. Cannot be used when the belly up is simply a byproduct of another behavior such as rolling, the mom cradling the calf or the natural movement of a SAG. It can be coded in a SAG if it is a deliberate behavior, primarily the focal animal in the SAG.
BEL/BEL	Belly to Belly	Use when the bellies of two whales are facing each other and the whales are a flipper length or less apart. The bellies do not need to be touching. The behavior applies to both whales.
BLK BEL	Black Belly	You can code for this if you can see the anus or the umbilicus or the whale has rolled completely on its side showing half the ventral body longitudinally.
BLK CHN	Black Chin	Code for black chin if at least the forward ½ of the ventral head (from the eye forward to the front of the rostrum) is seen and no white is visible. If less than 1/2 of the ventral head is seen, don't code for black chin.
BOD CNT	Body Contact	For non-SAG contact, such as one whale resting its chin on the other's back. If ambiguous SAG (i.e. two females in the southeast), use body contact. Never use both SAG and body contact. Use this behavior only if it appears to be a deliberate behavior , not an accident or unintentional consequence of another behavior. Put clear description of type of contact in notes.
BRCH	Breaching	All breaching other than chin breaching. If available, put details in notes (body orientation, direction of spin (if spinning), what body parts came out of the water, and whether flippers were pressed flat to side of body).

Behavior	Description	Comment
BUBLS	Bubbles	Bubbles appear as either a ring or a very distinct ball of bubbles. Only code this if either the whale is alone, or if the bubbles are close enough spatially and temporally to where the whale surfaces that you are confident they came from that whale. If you see bubbles coming from an underwater exhalation (i.e. you saw the bubbles come from a whale's blowholes), code for underwater exhalation instead of bubbles.
CHN BRCH	Chin Breach	White water caused by the chin hitting the water. See head lift, nodding, and head push for other behaviors that may be confused with a chin breach. Chin breaches seem to be more common with calves. They exit the water with an upright orientation, almost like porpoising, and land in the same orientation and on their ventral head/body. Most often only the front half of the animal comes out of the water.
CRDLE	Whale Cradling Calf	This behavior always involves a calf at the surface with another whale, usually the mother, ventral side up beneath the calf. The ventral-side-up whale has the flippers extended outward and upward. The whale may or may not be touching the calf. The calf should be in line with the other whale and in a position to be supported by that whale if it comes to the surface. The behavior is only applied to the other whale, not to the calf itself. This is such a specific behavior that it can last for a brief period and still be coded. This behavior is not to be used in SAGs or any time there are more than two whales present. The calf is usually belly to belly with the other whale but can also be on its side or back.
CUR	Curious Approach	Whale approaches vessel and may circle it, spy hop, roll and look at it, etc.
DFCN	Defecation	Use only if no sample was collected. Otherwise, use Defecation Sample. If the whale is in a group and you are unsure which whale defecated, do not code for this behavior. Instead put in the sighting notes that defecation was seen and it is unclear which whale in the group was responsible.
FEM	Female	Any time sex is determined visually in the field by seeing the umbilicus or the anus. The male's genital slit is connected to the umbilicus and not the anus. The female's genital slit is connected to the anus and not the umbilicus. The genitals need to be photographed to code for this; otherwise just put the sex in the sighting notes. Do not assume focal animal in a SAG is female and do not code for female if you know the sex only from other observations (or because it is a mom with calf).

Behavior	Description	Comment
FLIP	Flipper/ Flipper Slapping	Flipper deliberately put in air- not as a consequence of other behaviors such as a SAG, rolling, or belly up. Put in notes which flipper is in the air, if it is slapping, and whether it is slapping the flipper on the water or its body, and whether it is the dorsal or ventral part of the flipper hitting the water/body.
GSHOT	Gunshot	Use this if a hydrophone detects a gunshot AND an individual whale's behavior allows you to determine which whale is making the sound. If the specific whale cannot be determined, enter gunshot in sighting notes, but not under behaviors.
HDLFT	Head Lift	Any head out of the water that is not a chin breach, spy hop, head push, head tilt, or nod. The ventral head has to come out of the water (in aerial shots- look for most if not all of the mandible area to come out of the water to confirm). Whales in an active sag should not be coded for head lift (unless it is a deliberate behavior apart from the tumult around the focal animal). Do not use this behavior for the head lifting before the terminal dive or if the animal is simply making a sharp turn.
HDPSH	Head Push	The visible behavior associated with gunshots. It looks like the whale is nodding its head, but different from the feeding "nod". If you see shivering (see description) at the same time, definitely enter it as Head Push.
HDTLT	Head Tilt	This is a common, repeated behavior that is exhibited primarily by moms in the SEUS. The sinking of the body causes the tilting of the head; the head angles slightly upward sometimes showing the chin callosity and a portion of the mandibular islands. At some point in the process, the blowholes become submerged and the whale often, but not always, sinks completely below the surface at the end of this behavior. It is different from a head lift because the behavior tends to be less active and, at most, only small portion of the ventral side of the head comes out of the water. It is different from logging in that none of the back is above water, and the blowholes are usually also subsurface. This behavior should NOT be used if the whale is in a SAG, if the mouth is open, if you see the peduncle or flukes while the head tilts, if the whale is curious, if the whale is traveling, or if it is very active resulting in white water. It can be associated with apparent mild avoidance in which case both behaviors should be coded. If the whale sinks after the tilt, record that in the sighting notes.

Behavior	Description	Comment
HUMPR	Human Presence Near a Whale	<p>If the human presence fits the description of aggressive approach, use aggressive approach instead of HumPr. HumPr is meant to capture any moving human presence other than drones (i.e. not anchored vessels, drilling platforms, etc) that may influence a whale's behavior that is not logged in the database by any other means. For that reason, it should only be used when the human presence is not the platform taking the photos (since we know from that platform's data that it was there). Images from drones can be used to document humpr. If the human presence is in the form of a non-powered and slow moving platform (swimmer, surfer, kayaker, paddle board, very slow moving sail boat under sail (i.e. no bow wake), then the whale has to be within 1-2 body lengths of the human presence. Any other type of human presence should be within roughly 100 yards (jet ski, motor boat, fishing vessel, fast sail boat or one moving with the sail down (i.e. under power)). For very large and fast moving vessels, or helicopters, that could impact a whale's behavior from farther away, the distance can be extended to as much as 200 yards. In almost all cases, the whale and the human presence should be in the same frame of the photograph, but this is not essential. If a whale exhibits a clear behavior change when the HumPr is farther away than the definitions (i.e. turning away, sinking, stop logging), you can use the behavior and put clear notes. This may only be possible from land sightings where the observation lasts for a long time and does not influence the whale's behavior. Enter as many details in sighting notes as possible- including whether it was an intentional or unintentional (i.e. the human did not know the whale(s) was there) approach, the type and number of human presence, if there were any behaviors, and if the interaction was reported. If a plane and a land sighting both photograph a whale with small boats around it, then use HumPr for both sightings. If you do not know whether the human presence in the frame collected photographs, check with the data administrator. If it is unclear if there are data from that platform, add humpr to the sighting you are processing.</p>
LBTL	Lobtailing	Record in notes whether the ventral, dorsal or lateral portion of the fluke is hitting the water.
LIN TR	Linear Travel	Use for straight-line movement over two or more dive sequences. Use only if you have good data on whale heading. It can be surface or subsurface travel. Put heading, speed, and distance traveled in sighting notes if that information was collected. Do not use this behavior if the whale is racing diving- use Racing Diving instead.
LMPRY	Lamprey Eel	Photos or notes documenting a lamprey eel attached to the whale.

Behavior	Description	Comment
LOG	Logging	This behavior should be used when the whale appears to be sleeping. The head does not come out of the water when it breathes, there is no forward movement, and often the whale will show a startle response if you approach too close. This is different from a whale that comes to the surface from a deep dive, rests at the surface for a few minutes, and then dives again.
MALE	Male	Use any time sex is determined visually in the field by seeing the umbilicus or the anus. The male's genital slit is connected to the umbilicus and not the anus. The female's genital slit is connected to the anus and not the umbilicus. The genitals need to be photographed to code for this; otherwise just put the sex in the sighting notes. Do not use if the whale's sex is known from other sightings or because he has been identified and his sex is known genetically.
MCLSG	Mouth Closing	Code if you see this during a feeding bout (ending the feeding- or momentarily suspending it), or without any documented feeding such as when a whale is returning to the surface from a dive and is seen in the process of closing its mouth. If you have coded for mouth open, you do not also need to code for mouth closing. Mouth open is generally used for a brief event- so it implies the mouth will also be closing.
MOO	Mooring	Cow-like sound made from the blow holes when the whale is at the surface. Audible without hydrophone.
MOPN	Mouth Open	Do not use this comment if whale is feeding. If not recorded as open, assume that mouth is closed (there is no abbreviation for mouth closed). Mouth open is generally used for a brief event; it implies the mouth will also be closing so you do not code for mouth closing for these events.
MUD	Mud	Mud anywhere on the body. Record in notes what body parts are involved and what side of the animal (i.e. left dorsal fluke).
OIL	Oils Slick	Use if the whale is in an oil slick. Do not use if the whale is dead and in its own oil or if there is oil some distance away from the whale.
PENIS	Penis observed	Use this only if the penis is seen and you know which whale it belongs to and it is only applied to the whale showing the penis (unlike Intromission which applies to both whales). If you don't know which whale it belongs to, put "Penis observed in SAG- unsure which whale it belongs to" in the sighting notes.
POST	Posturing	Use this when the whale lifts both its head (at least as far as the chin callosities) and any part of the tail out of the water at the same time. Do not use it when the whale is skim feeding.

Behavior	Description	Comment
RACE	Racing Dive	A forceful and fast dive in which the flukes are typically lifted out of the water at a shallow angle. Racing dives are often observed in a quick series with each dive being performed after a single respiration. Racing diving is often seen as whale approaches a SAG.
RAND SUB MOV	Random Subsurface Movement	The whale's surfacing pattern is unpredictable (in both time and space), due to probable subsurface feeding. This behavior can only be confidently assigned from a vessel. For example, a whale goes down heading in one direction, but comes up in the opposite direction at its next surfacing. The following surfacing is in yet a different direction and with a different dive interval. You need to see at least 3 surfacings to accurately detect this behavior. If you see this surfacing pattern but the mouth is open as the whale surfaces, use Subsurface Feeding instead.
REMORA	Remoras attached or free-swimming	
ROLL	Rolling	Use for a whale rolling at the surface or subsurface, but not in a SAG (as rolling is part of normal SAG behavior). Rolling should NOT be used if the whale is just turning, or if the roll is simply a step in another behavior such as belly up, side feeding or flippering. This behavior is most common with calves. The whale has to roll approximately 90 degrees for it to be considered rolling.
RXN	Reaction to Sampling, Platform, or Hitting Gear	Use avoidance if the response is to an approaching vessel; use curious if the whale approaches the vessel; use reaction for all other responses such as flinch, roll and look, posture/arch, stop, spyhop, speed up, or turn quickly away. If that reaction also has a codeable behavior, code for that as well (spyhop, roll, etc.). Put in notes the type of reaction and whether it was strong or mild. Reaction can be to a plane- for example if the whale rolls and looks when the shadow of the plane passes over. For M/C pairs, if a calf is biopsied, it is possible for the mother to "react" while the calf shows no reaction. If we receive data from the vessel eliciting the reaction, only code the behavior for that vessel. If we will not be receiving any data from that vessel, the behavior can be documented and coded for a sighting from another platform. The behaviors RXN and STR RXN were combined and broadened into this behavior on 11/23/15. See "Avoidance" to understand the distinction between the two behaviors.
SHVR	Shivering/Jell-O	The Jello-like shivering that is seen when a whale is producing the gunshot sound. You do not have to hear gunshot to code for this behavior.

Behavior	Description	Comment
SICK	Sick Whale	Any whale that is unambiguously unhealthy as evidenced by cyamids in strange places, grey skin, thin, and possibly fresh open wound(s). The cause of the unhealthiness does not need to be known. Do not code if whale looks healthy but is entangled.
SPY	Spyhopping	Eye breaks the surface of the water and head straight up. This behavior is unusual for right whales.
TL BRCH	Tail Breach	Use if the whale throws its tail out of the water but does not lob tail (where the dorsal or ventral flukes land flat on the water). It also differs from tail slash where the tail stays in the water and is pushed sideways slicing through the water.
TL SLSH	Tail Slash	High energy, horizontal movement with both head and tail generally creating white water.
UNUSUAL BEH	Unusual Behavior	Any deliberate, rare, interesting behavior/event that does not fall into an existing behavior/comments category- including coming into contact with fishing gear. If the whale makes contact with gear AND reacts, code for reaction also. Provide clear description in sighting notes. Do not use this for sightings in unusual locations.
UNUSUAL LOCAL	Unusual Location	Any sighting in a restricted location where the whale could potentially have trouble swimming out. Such locations include up a river, in a canal, or in a complex bay system. Do not code if the whale just crosses the mouth of a river. Do not code for locations with areas assigned to North or East; instead put details in the sighting notes (e.g. France, Iceland, Norway)
<u>UW EXH</u>	Underwater Exhalation	Use this only if you see large or voluminous bubbles and you can tell they are coming from the blowholes (based on the location of the bubbles or the shape of a clear bubble ring) and you know which whale it came from. Otherwise, use Bubbles. Do not use either behavior for a faint trickle/stream of bubbles that can occasionally be seen from close up. That observation should be captured in the sighting notes.
VIS PLK	Plankton Visible	Plankton in water is visible to the naked eye. Code for this if the whale and the plankton are visible in the same frame.
W/UNPH EG	With Unphotographed Whale	Can be more than one whale. Make sure this sighting has an association code showing it was with an other(s) even if it is the only whale photographed.
WEIR	Trapped in weir	Use this behavior if a whale spends any time in a weir, even if it eventually is able to find its way out on its own.
WH BEL	White Belly	Code for this if you see any white posterior to the eye.
WH CHN	White Chin	Code for white chin if at least the forward ½ of the ventral head (from the eye forward to the front of the rostrum) is seen and white is visible OR if you see any white wrapping onto the mandible (will be visible when looking at the dorsal head).

Behavior	Description	Comment
WIWO	Play	"Whale Interacting With Object" Such As Seaweed Or Log, Not The Boat . Put a description of the object and the interaction in the sighting notes.

Behavior	Description	Comment
Category: W/Other Species		
W/BODO	With Bottlenose Dolphins	Accompanied by bottlenose dolphins. Bottlenose sometimes in data as "Tt's". The dolphins should be close enough to suggest that either of the two species are aware of, or influenced by, each other's presence (within visual range, deliberately approaching, avoiding, or traveling in the same direction over several surfacings). Generally within a few dolphin body lengths.
W/BSK SHRK	With Basking Shark	Within one or two shark lengths of the whale. Record in notes if both the whale and the shark(s) are feeding.
W/CETACEAN	With Cetaceans- Either Unknow or Other Than White Sided, Bottlenose or Pilot Whales	The cetaceans should be close enough to suggest that either of the two species are aware of, or influenced by, each other's presence (within visual range, deliberately approaching, avoiding, or traveling in the same direction over several surfacings). Generally within a few right whale body lengths.
W/PIWH	With Pilot Whales	The pilot whales should be close enough to suggest that either of the two species are aware of, or influenced by, each other's presence (within visual range, deliberately approaching, avoiding, or traveling in the same direction over several surfacings). Generally within a few pilot whale body lengths.
W/SHARK	With Toothed Shark	In the presence of toothed shark. Note the species of shark in the notes if known. Code for this if the whale and the shark are visible in the same frame.
W/WSDO	With White Sided Dolphins	With white sided dolphins. This species is often recorded in the data as Lags. The dolphins should be close enough to suggest that either of the two species are aware of, or influenced by, each other's presence (within visual range, deliberately approaching, avoiding, or traveling in the same direction over several surfacings). Generally within a few dolphin body lengths.