

SC/68A/ProgRep/04

Panama - Progress Report Summary

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INTERNATIONAL
WHALING COMMISSION

Progress Report Summary

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Country: PANAMA

Year: 2019

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Vessel Strikes of Large Whales

No data is available for this section.

Fishery Bycatch of Large Whales

No data is available for this section.

Direct Catches of Small Cetaceans

No data is available for this section.

Vessel Strikes of Small Cetaceans

No data is available for this section.

Fishery Bycatch of Small Cetaceans

No data is available for this section.

Strandings

Large Area	Local Area	Species	Year	Total Number of Individuals Stranded	Source of Information
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos Province, Playa Toro, Pedasí	Common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos, Province, Playa Bella Vista- Guararé	false killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos Province, Playa Monagre- Santa Ana	dwarf sperm whale (<i>Kogia sima</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos Province, Surroundings of the RVSII Isla Iguana Wildlife Refuge	Common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos, Province, Andromeda residential beach-Pablo A. Barrios Wildlife Refuge	spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Los Santos Province, Playa El Toro-RVSPAB	humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Veraguas, Province, Cebaco Island	humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Veraguas, Province, Coiba National Park	pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	Chiriqui Province, Wildlife Refuge Playa La Barqueta	Bryde's whale (<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>)	2018	0	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - North	Cocle Province, Playa Rio Mar, Surf Point	Unidentified large whale ()	2018	1	National Collator
Pacific Ocean - South	West Panama, Playa Coronado	Common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	2018	1	National Collator

Large Area	Local Area	Species	Year	Total Number of Individuals Stranded	Source of Information
Atlantic Ocean - Caribbean Sea	Colon Province, Pifia, Costa Abajo	striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba)	2018	1	National Collator
Atlantic Ocean - Caribbean Sea	Bocas del Toro, Province, Cerro Brujo, Buena Esperanza	Common bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)	2018	1	National Collator

Systematic Surveys

Name	Description	Source of Information
Year: 2018 Area: Pacific Site Coiba National's Park, Secas Island, Las Perlas Archipelago Specie: Cetacean and join marine fauna Evaluation of the acoustic landscape of Panama's coastal waters: Quantification of boat traffic and its possible impact on marine communities. Ministry of Environment of Panama.	Describe the acoustic landscape of four localities of great biological value in Panama: Las Perlas Archipelago, Coiba National Park, the Dry Islands in the Gulf of Chiriqui and the Bay of Dolphins in the Bocas del Toro Archipelago. Using four remote autonomous recorders we will record the acoustic landscape of these locations to generate (1) estimates of diversity and acoustic activity of the marine community for each site, and (2) assess the degree of presence of boats in these locations and their possible impact on these marine communities that they contain.	National Collator
Year: 2018 Area: Caribbean Site, Bocas del Toro Panama Specie: Dolphin T. truncatus. State of health of the dolphins of Bocas del Toro: Genetic structure, ecotoxicology, acoustic reproductive hormones and stress	The general objective of this research is to evaluate the status of the habitat and health of the dolphin population of Bocas del Toro through the use of different techniques and methods. • Determine the degree of stress of dolphins in response to tourism vessels using the hormone cortisol as a biomarker. • Correlate the levels of the stress hormone with the reproductive hormone levels (progesterone and testosterone) and how this can influence the reproductive success of the dolphins. • Determine the presence of contaminants in dolphins. • Determine if there is bioaccumulation of pollutants in dolphins and what this means for your health. • Measure the contribution of different sound sources (boats, fish and dolphins) to the acoustic landscape of the Bocas del Toro archipelago using passive acoustic monitoring. • Determine how anthropogenic noise affects the structure of dolphin whistles.	National Collator
Monitoring of the genetic structure of cetacean populations of the exclusive economic waters of Panama for the generation of a base of tissues and vessels to determine the population status and conservation of cetaceans nationwide. International Maritime University of Panama.	Year: 2018 Area: Caribbean and Pacific Site of Panama. Specie: cetaceans The research project is detailed very well and refers to the lack of information facing the conservation of whales and dolphins in Panama; mainly on the population status and the potential threats to their populations and their habitat. Although some research has been generated in Panama and some national and regional protection and conservation measures have been proposed. There is a need to initiate a monitoring that focuses on skin biopsies, to analyze molecules that allow establishing the diversity and conservation status of these cetaceans. A small portion of their skins generates information about the individual identification and gender of the individual and identification of new species. The fat will also give information regarding pollution levels, specifically those species that live near the coast. The currently reliable way of making demographic distinctions of populations for cetaceans is through genetic data. So we observed that the research of this project will be based on obtaining reliable data that will make plans and develop activities to improve the conservation of marine mammals and avoid anthropogenic affectations. • Evaluate the population genetic structure of aquatic mammals of the exclusive economic waters of Panama using modern molecular techniques including 'next generation sequencing' • Determine the indices of nucleotide diversity (TT) and haplotypic (h), and expected heterozygosity (He) and observed (H0) to establish levels of genetic diversity in the species observed in the country. • Establish the population structure based on the analysis of fixation indexes (F) and estimators O (Rst, Gst). • Use this information to determine the degree of isolation from other populations in the Caribbean and the Eastern Tropical Pacific and propose conservation units that facilitate the management and conservation of these species and their habitats. • That this base allows the use of tissues for studies of hormones, contaminants, isotopes and very important that it facilitates a standardized comparison with other molecular laboratories.	National Collator
Year: 2018 Area: Pacific Site of Panama, Pedasi, Los Santos Province Specie: Cetaceans Patterns of distribution and zones of ecological importance for the populations of cetaceans of the RVS Pablo Arturo Barrios and Isla Iguana wildlife refuges and their surroundings. International Maritime University of Panama in agreement with the Ministry of Environment of Panama.	The research project investigates distribution patterns and zones of ecological importance for the cetacean populations of the Pablo Arturo Barrios and Isla Iguana wildlife refuges and their surroundings. Field tours of two days will be conducted for each refuge in which the zones within the protected areas are monitored in a clockwise direction. Following the protocol of Whale Watching of Panama, the monitoring will last 4 hours once a group of cetaceans has been sighted. This monitoring includes filling templates with biological data, environmental conditions, oceanographic data. The monitoring includes the collection of cetacean skin that is released when they make jumps in the water using small nets, then they are fixed in ethanol for further genetic analysis.	National Collator

Name	Description	Source of Information
<p>Marine and terrestrial biotelemetry of endangered species: Population demography and monitoring of social groups in humpback whales and interaction with potential predators in Panama. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.</p>	<p>• The study aims to increase knowledge about the behavior of humpback whales <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>, Killer Whale <i>Orcinus orca</i> and False Orca <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> by monitoring social groups to determine population demographics. • This study will be carried out at the ZEM Archipelago of Las Perlas, RVS Isla Iguana and PN Coiba for which the approval of the Coiba Board of Directors and the Steering Committee of the Marine Corridor of Panama for the conservation of marine mammals should be counted. We suggest that the proposal be presented to these instances. • The methodology denotes that 200 tissue samples of humpback whales and 100 samples of predators will be taken. The tissue collection will be done with an ARTS modified shotgun from Restech Inc and a JM Standard 13mm Dan Wild LLC air shotgun with a shooting distance of 15-20m, so we recommend that it be a distance of 35 to 40 m. • During the placement of the transmitter, you should try to place it in the front or under the dorsal fin where the fat is 30 cm thick, to avoid inflammatory processes harmful to the health of the animals used for this study, since the Literature demonstrates that failure in placement can cause infectious risky processes for animal physiology. It does not indicate how long the transmission time of the satellite device model SPOT-6 and LIMPET SPOT is.</p>	<p>National Collator</p>

Cetacean Databases, Datasets and Archives

No data is available for this section.