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Happywhale – Status of Data Collections with emphasis on Photo Identification of Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

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Happywhale – Status of Data Collections with emphasis on Photo Identification of Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

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In 2016 (SC/66b/SH/06), 2017 (SC/67A/PH/02) and 2018 (SC/67B/PH/05) we described development and status of Happywhale (www.happywhale.com), a web-based marine mammal photo ID crowd-sourcing platform online since August 2015. Since that time and especially with implementation of fast and accurate automated image recognition of humpback whale fluke photo-ID (Cheeseman et al., 2022), this web platform has now received over one million photos and has seen wide adoption as a research collaboration platform for humpback whale fluke photo-ID, with greatest extent in the North Pacific Ocean (Cheeseman et al., 2023). Here we present a brief statement of the status of data collections accessible via Happywhale.com as of March 2024. Note some data is accessible only within defined collaborations, such as for example in the North Pacific, 65,339 of 257,859 encounters are currently accessible only to members of the North Pacific Photo-ID collaboration for use with permission under terms of a MOA.

Table 1. Global status of collections of photo-identified humpback whales. Collections are negligible for regions unrepresented in the table. Approximate capture probability conservatively estimates the likelihood of any adult captured within the region to be found within the known set of individuals within the full dataset. *In the North Pacific, this is the approximate minimum capture probability for any samples in the entire ocean basin. The collection is described in detail in (Cheeseman et al., 2023). **In the South Pacific and Southern Ocean, capture probabilities vary, with possible effort bias such as, for example, a humpback whale sampled in coastal waters on the West Antarctic Peninsula has a consistent 56% chance of being known, however due to lack of data we cannot estimate the capture probability of humpback whales feeding in the Bellingshausen Sea. ***Brazil dataset described in (Ramos et al., 2023). ****Due to an abundance of research groups in the North Atlantic with photo-ID catalogs in various states of mutual collaboration, we have not actively pursued a research agenda in the region and remain a resource for adoption and use as benefits any and all research efforts.

| Region | Ocean Basin | n = | Approximate capture probability |
|--|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Entire basin | North Pacific Ocean | 35,142 individuals in 257,859 ID'd encounters | > 63%* |
| East Australia | South Pacific Ocean | 14,627 individuals in 30,282 ID'd encounters | ~ 40%** |
| Oceania | South Pacific Ocean | 4,906 individuals in 6,981 ID'd encounters | ~ 20%** |
| Central and South American west coasts | South Pacific Ocean | 6,841 individuals in 9,893 ID'd encounters | ~ 35%** |
| Southern Ocean, concentrated on West Antarctic Peninsula | Southern Ocean | 6,932 individuals in 11,692 ID'd encounters | ~ 56%** |
| Brazil*** | South Atlantic Ocean | 8,234 individuals in 9,354 ID'd encounters | ~ 15% |
| Scotia Sea | South Atlantic Ocean | 513 individuals in 550 ID'd encounters | < 10% |
| Southwest Africa | South Atlantic Ocean | 3,467 individuals in 5,804 ID'd encounters | ~ 20% |
| Entire basin | North Atlantic Ocean | 8,357 individuals in 16,744 ID'd encounters | (no estimate made) *** |
| Southeast Africa east to Mauritius | Indian Ocean | 4,759 individuals in 5,844 ID'd encounters | ~ 15% |
| Western Australia | Indian Ocean | 3,145 individuals in 3,525 ID'd encounters | ~ 10% |

| | | | |
|--------|--|--|--------------------|
| Global | | 96,064 individuals in 272,428 ID'd encounters | (no estimate made) |
|--------|--|--|--------------------|

The initial result of building a globally integrated humpback whale photo-ID dataset was discovery a number of unexpected long-range matches. Examples: West Antarctic Peninsula (WAP) to Nicaragua, the farthest northerly migration of any Antarctic mammal (De Weerd et al., 2020), Ecuadorian to Brazilian breeding grounds (Felix et al., 2020), Straits of Magellan to WAP feeding areas (Acevedo et al., 2021), Brazil to WAP (Sousa-Lima et al., IWC 2021), WAP to Eastern Australia (Acevedo et al., 2022), Iceland and Turks and Caicos (Bacon et al., 2023), West Indies to the Mediterranean Sea (Violi et al., 2021), Azores and the Barents Sea (Peres dos Santos et al., 2022), Hawaii and Mexico breeding areas in the same season (Darling et al., 2022), Marianas and Mexico via Russia (Ransome et al., 2023b) and several others, manuscripts in preparation.

As datasets have matured, this effort has supported regional studies of migratory pattern and abundance estimation such as in Mexico (Martien et al., 2021; Martínez-Loustalot et al., 2022; Ransome et al., 2024), Central America and Southern Mexico (Curtis et al., 2022; Taylor et al., 2021), El Salvador (Ransome et al., 2023a), Nicaragua (De Weerd et al., 2023), the Coral Sea (Garrigue et al., 2020), South Atlantic (Marcondes et al., 2021; Ramos et al., 2023), and a study of the impact of entanglement on survivorship along the US West Coast (Tackaberry et al., 2022). In high sample-effort sub-regions such as Southeast Alaska, capture probabilities above 90% are enabling studies dependent upon a high recapture rate, such as body condition assessment between breeding and feeding grounds.

System development and WhaleID accessibility

To enable accessibility for practical use of automated image recognition based photo-ID, we built a mobile app “WhaleID” enabling near-instantaneous ID of humpback whale flukes in the field, as long as internet or cell service is available. For system details, see <https://happywhale.com/whaleid>; this mobile app is not available via Apple’s App Store or Google Play. System development has depended on methodology development, described in several publications about image recognition of humpback whales (Cheeseman et al., 2022; Kierdorf et al., 2020; Marcos et al., 2022), and multi-species lateral view/dorsal fin image recognition (Patton et al., 2023).

Other cetacean data collections

94% of the Happywhale data collection, by encounter numbers, consists of humpback whales; the other 6%, 21,273 of 334,701 global cetacean encounters, includes encounters of 75 species and ecotypes (Table 2, Fig. 1). The data included here originates primarily from opportunistic citizen science contributions but also includes efforts from research collaborators. Collections of most species are minimal in number but in some cases, such as some beaked whale species and ecotype D killer whales, represent worthwhile observations of extremely rare species. Unlike with humpback whales, Happywhale does not currently have automated photoidentification fully implemented for most of these species, though active development and implementation of recently developed algorithms developed (Patton et al., 2023) show promise. Individual identification has been applied either (1) opportunistically, where contributors have notified Happywhale data managers of unique individuals, (2) from research collaborators with specific projects (Bryde’s, fin (Falcone et al., 2022), sei and sperm whales), (3) through manual matching efforts by data managers, or (4) with newly implemented image recognition for sperm whales flukes and multi-species dorsal fin. In particular, we would like to acknowledge and thank Emma Luck for volunteer efforts with all ecotypes of killer whales, and Lisa Steiner and Ella McKhann with Azores sperm whales. Most encounters are supported by photo-documentation, with varying portions of these of sufficient quality for individual photo-ID. Examples of research use of opportunistic photo-ID data use include over a dozen individuals added to the Antarctic Blue Whale catalog (Olson *pers comm*) and the finding of a southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) encountered both along the Antarctic Peninsula and off the island of South Georgia, the first recorded migratory connectivity for this area for the species (<https://happywhale.com/individual/45049>). This match was found by Amy Kennedy of the South Georgia Right Whale Project (Jackson et al., 2020; Kennedy et al., 2023).

Other marine mammal collections

As with most cetacean species, data collections of other marine mammal species in Happywhale are opportunistic and for most species, few in number. The two exceptions are specific efforts on leopard seals (1370 encounters, 529 individuals) and Weddell seals (971 encounters, 48 individuals). We would like to thank and acknowledge Pippa Low for efforts with leopard seals.

Table 2. Global status of non-humpback whale collections of cetacean encounters in the Happywhale database. “Individuals”, where present, are cases where photo-ID supported encounter records have been manually identified to individual. Individual identification has been applied either (1) opportunistically, where contributors have notified Happywhale data managers of unique individuals, (2) from research collaborators with specific projects (Bryde’s, fin, sei and sperm whales), (3) through manual matching efforts by data managers, or (4) with newly implemented image recognition for sperm whales flukes and multi-species dorsal fin. Some cetacean species with less than 10 encounters have been omitted from the table.

| Species: Common name | Species: Latin name | Encounters | Individuals | Region (in general order of volume of collection) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| Arnoux’s Beaked Whale | <i>Berardius arnuxii</i> | 28 | 2 | Antarctic Peninsula, Ross Sea, Weddell Sea and South Georgia |
| Atlantic Spotted Dolphin | <i>Stenella frontalis</i> | 34 | | Atlantic, north and south |
| Atlantic White-sided Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> | 42 | | Atlantic, north |
| Baird’s Beaked Whale | <i>Berardius bairdii</i> | 22 | | Pacific, north |
| Beluga | <i>Delphinapterus leucas</i> | 33 | | Arctic, North Pacific, North Atlantic |
| Blainville's Beaked Whale | <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> | 5 | | Atlantic, north and south and Pacific, north and south |
| Blue Whale | <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> | 1727 | 116 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north and south, and Antarctic and Indian |
| Boto | <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> | 3 | | Amazon |
| Bottlenose Dolphin | <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | 445 | 20 | Global |
| Bowhead Whale | <i>Balaena mysticetus</i> | 60 | 2 | Arctic, North Pacific |
| Bryde’s Whale | <i>Balaenoptera brydei</i> | 178 | 80 | Atlantic, south and Pacific, north |
| Chilean Dolphin | <i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i> | 7 | | Chile, coastal |
| Clymene dolphin | <i>Stenella clymene</i> | 2 | | Atlantic, south |
| Commerson's Dolphin | <i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i> | 26 | | Atlantic, south |
| Common Dolphin | <i>Delphinus delphis</i> | 97 | 4 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north, Black Sea |
| Cuvier’s Beaked Whale | <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> | 13 | | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north |
| Dall's Porpoise | <i>Phocoenoides dalli</i> | 39 | | Pacific, north |
| Deraniyagala's Beaked Whale | <i>Mesoplodon hotaula</i> | 1 | | Indian Ocean |
| Dusky Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i> | 18 | | Argentina and Chile, coastal |

| Species: Common name | Species: Latin name | Encounters | Individuals | Region (in general order of volume of collection) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| False Killer Whale | <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> | 23 | | Pacific, north, Atlantic, north and south, and Indian |
| Fin Whale | <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> | 1662 | 193 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north and south, and Mediterranean |
| Gray Whale | <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> | 3175 | 142 | Pacific, north |
| Guiana Dolphin | <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> | 7 | | Brazil |
| Harbor Porpoise | <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> | 96 | | Pacific, north, Atlantic, north |
| Hector's Dolphin | <i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i> | 9 | | New Zealand |
| Hourglass Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i> | 10 | | Atlantic, south, Southern Ocean |
| Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphin | <i>Sousa plumbea</i> | 73 | 41 | South Africa, Indian Ocean |
| Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin | <i>Tursiops aduncus</i> | 1 | | Indian Ocean |
| Killer Whale - Antarctic Type A | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 96 | 18 | Antarctic Peninsula, Atlantic, south, and Pacific, south |
| Killer Whale - Antarctic Type B1 | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 71 | 5 | Antarctic Peninsula and South Georgia |
| Killer Whale - Antarctic Type B2 | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 384 | 25 | Antarctic Peninsula and South Georgia |
| Killer Whale - Antarctic Type C | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 48 | 5 | Ross Sea |
| Killer Whale - Antarctic Type D | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 30 | | Drake Passage/Scotia Sea, and off New Zealand |
| Killer Whale - Eastern Tropical Pacific | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 123 | 27 | Pacific, north |
| Killer Whale - Northern Hemisphere Bigg's (transient) | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 1445 | 225 | Pacific, north |
| Killer Whale - Northern Hemisphere Offshore | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 22 | 1 | Pacific, north (California) |
| Killer Whale - Northern Hemisphere Resident | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 718 | 190 | Pacific, north |
| Killer Whale - type unknown | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | 1656 | 23 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north and south, and Indian |
| Long-finned Pilot Whale | <i>Globicephala melas</i> | 78 | 13 | Atlantic, north and south and Pacific, south |
| Melon-headed Whale | <i>Peponocephala electra</i> | 2 | | Atlantic, south and Pacific, south |
| Minke Whale | <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> | 676 | 4 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north and south |

| Species: Common name | Species: Latin name | Encounters | Individuals | Region (in general order of volume of collection) |
|------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|--|
| North Atlantic Right Whale | <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> | 14 | 1 | Atlantic, north |
| North Pacific Right Whale | <i>Eubalaena japonica</i> | 2 | | Pacific, north |
| Northern Bottlenose Whale | <i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i> | 21 | | Atlantic, north |
| Northern Right Whale Dolphin | <i>Lissodelphis borealis</i> | 13 | | Pacific, north |
| Omura's Whale | <i>Balaenoptera omurai</i> | 12 | | Indian |
| Pacific White-sided Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i> | 68 | | Pacific, north |
| Pantropical Spotted Dolphin | <i>Stenella attenuata</i> | 27 | | Atlantic, south and Pacific, north |
| Peale's Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i> | 29 | | coastal South America and Falklands (Malvinas) |
| Pygmy Blue Whale | <i>Balaenoptera musculus breviceuda</i> | 1 | | west Australia |
| Risso's Dolphin | <i>Grampus griseus</i> | 365 | 6 | Pacific, north and south, Atlantic, north and south |
| Rough-toothed dolphin | <i>Steno bredanensis</i> | 5 | | Brazil |
| Sei Whale | <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> | 312 | 91 | Atlantic, south (especially, Falkland Islands) and north, and Pacific, north and south |
| Short-finned Pilot Whale | <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> | 118 | 4 | Atlantic, north and south and Pacific, north and south |
| Southern Bottlenose Whale | <i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i> | 11 | | Atlantic, south and Antarctic Peninsula |
| Southern Right Whale | <i>Eubalaena australis</i> | 297 | 10 | Atlantic, south, Antarctic Peninsula and Pacific, south |
| Southern Right Whale Dolphin | <i>Lissodelphis peronii</i> | 5 | | Pacific, south and Atlantic, south |
| Sowerby's beaked whale | <i>Mesoplodon bidens</i> | 3 | | Atlantic, north |
| Sperm Whale | <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | 6445 | 2704 | Atlantic, north, south and Pacific, north, south, Indian |
| Spinner Dolphin | <i>Stenella longirostris</i> | 18 | | Atlantic, north, south and Pacific, north, south, Indian |
| Strap-toothed Whale | <i>Mesoplodon layardii</i> | 4 | | Atlantic, south and Antarctic Peninsula |
| Striped Dolphin | <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> | 7 | | Atlantic, north |
| White-beaked Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> | 44 | | Atlantic, north |

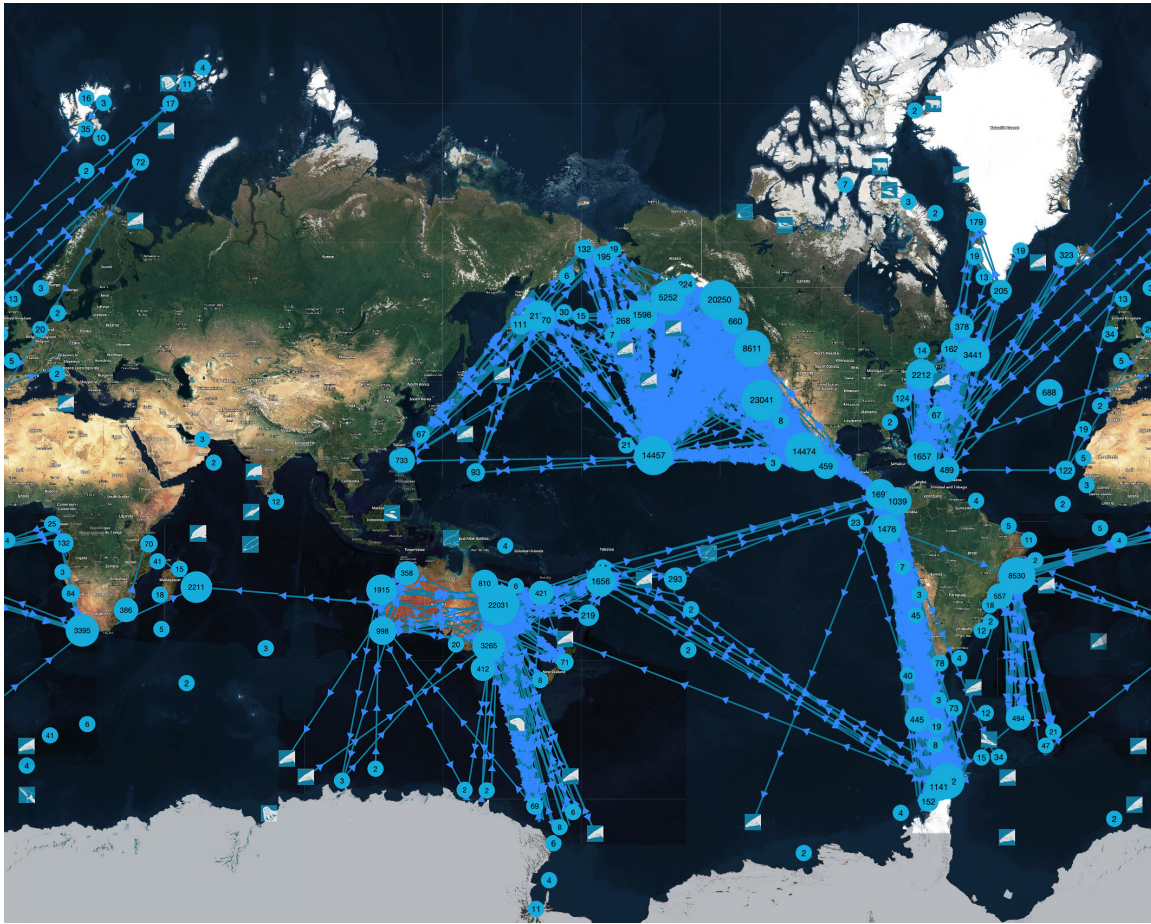


Figure 1. Global map of marine mammal encounter data in the Happywhale database. Numbers represent a count of identified encounters irrespective of the number of individuals shown. Arrows show chronology of migratory connections, and do not necessarily represent actual migratory path followed.

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