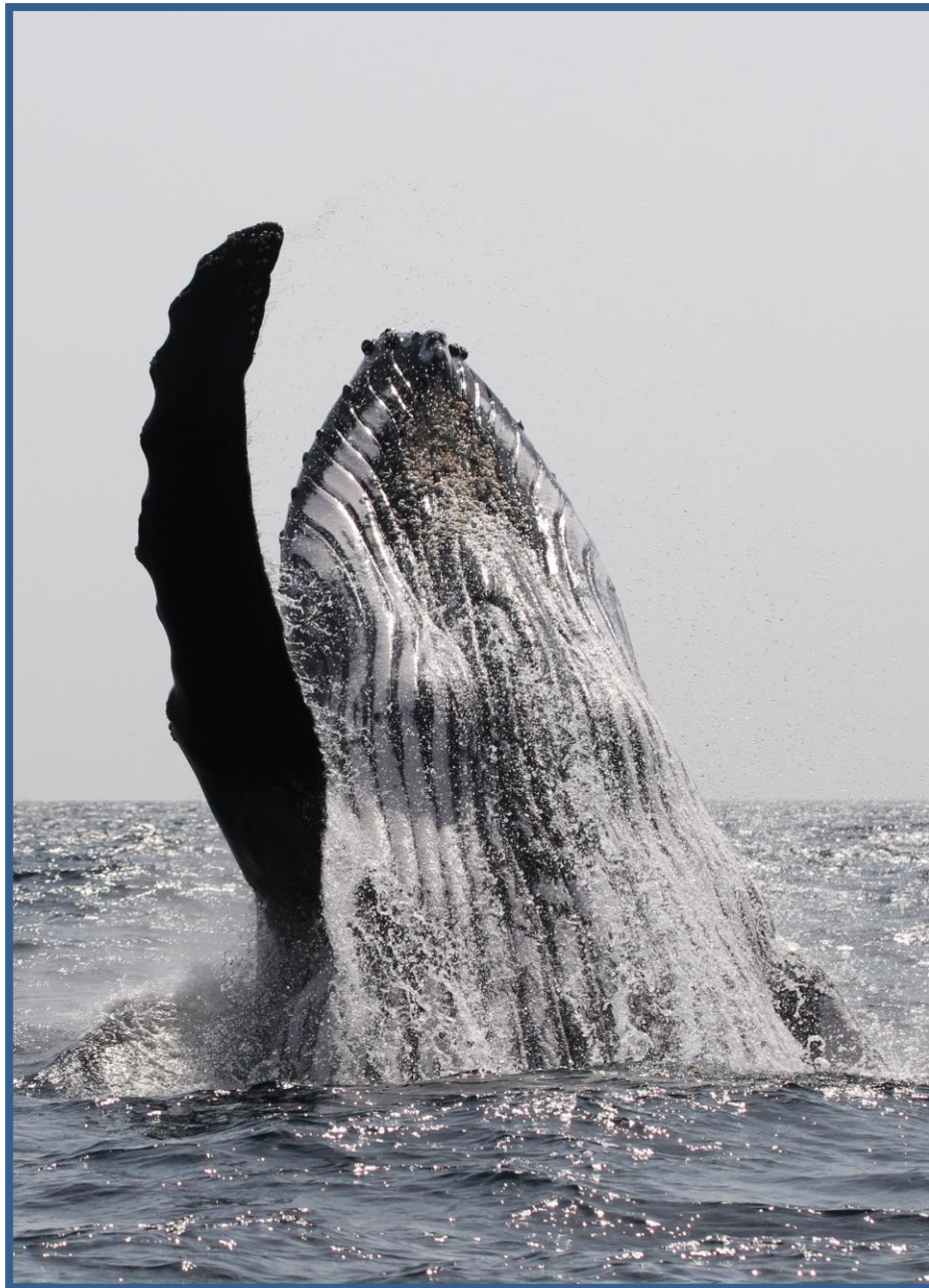


WHALE TIME

WILDLANDS™ GRINDROD BANK the blue fund

Guides Training

March- May 2019



Name _____

Training Schedule

Training objectives

Guides will:

- *Understand the WhaleTime project
- *Discover about Whales
- *Learn about the history of Whaling in Durban
- *Discuss the value of marine conservation
- *Unpack the meaning of sustainable tourism
- *Partake in business & finance training
- *Experience boat based whale watching
- *

Checklist:

- Journal & Pencil
- Full Water Bottle
- Sunscreen & Sunhat
- Camera (optional)
- Money

Date		
Date / Time	Location	Activity
	Sign contracts/orientation	WILDOCEANS
	Meet at Maritime Museum	INTRODUCTION
	Treasure Beach	Dudu-rocky shore activity
	Maritime museum	Work through guide book-whale behaviors, watch movie
	Boat cruise	

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Southern Right whale
Killer whale
Dwarf Minke whale
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Durban local History Museum
Maritime Museum
History of whaling in Durban - Notes
Whale conservation success
Questions and Answers
Observing Whales
Investigating rocky Shores
East Coast SA marine food web- Activity
Reflection
Rivers
The Giving Ocean
Water connections
Ingredients for a Successful Tour
Outdoor teaching tips
Sustainable tourism

WhaleTime Project Summary

Whale Time is a special time of year on the East Coast of South Africa when we are privileged to observe some of the whale species that frequent the KwaZulu-Natal coast. In particular, the humpback whales migrate close inshore along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal between their summer Antarctic feeding grounds and the coastal waters of Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya, Madagascar, the Mascarenes and the Western Indian Ocean Islands where they give birth to their calves.

Previously decimated by whaling, protection measures have resulted in a strong recovery of these ocean giants which can be seen as early as May and through to December. The peaks of the northwards and southward migrations are in July-August and October-November, respectively.

The Wildlands Whale Time Project is supported by The Blue Fund, a partnership between Grindrod Ltd and Wildlands. This Project's goal is to bring science, conservation, tourism and community together around this iconic species. It aims to contribute to updating scientific knowledge of humpback whale populations and to engage public in whale sightings and associated monitoring of the distribution, behaviour patterns and habitat use of the whales. The project includes the establishment of an online platform that will allow "citizen scientists" to upload photos of whales, to be identified by marine science experts. It provides a platform to develop a coastal community based "citizen science" movement that will bring benefits not only for conservation of the whales and their ocean environment, but also for coastal communities through training and economic opportunities.

The Whale Time project has four main elements:

1. Research – assess, monitor and communicate the recovery, conservation status and population dynamics of east coast humpback whales
2. Citizen Science – involve citizens in monitoring and research on whales, thus building public knowledge and creating powerful advocates for conservation of the ocean
3. Ecotourism – put the east coast whale migration on the map as an amazing conservation and tourism phenomenon – locally to globally
4. Community Guiding – provide an opportunity for coastal communities to appreciate the value of marine conservation through involving them in whale eco-tourism

The Whale Time Project aims to involve, engage and educate a wide range of people about whales and the marine environment, as well as to promote ethical and sustainable community-based tourism centered around this iconic species.



@WILDOCEANSSA

www.whaletime.co.za



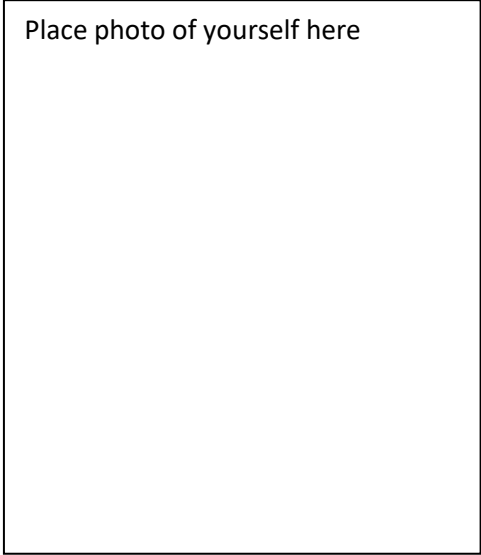
Wildoceanssa

A citizen science initiative aimed at supporting whale research, improving our understanding of whale conservation and developing whale tourism in KZN

About Me 😊

Write a short biography about yourself, where you grew up, went to school, what you studied what your hopes for the future are and why you signed up to be a WhaleTime guide

Place photo of yourself here



Know Your Whales

1) Research the four main whales observed on the East Coast of South Africa namely:

- Humpback whale
- Southern Right whale
- Killer whale
- Dwarf Minke whale

2) Use the following headings as guidelines:

- Description and key features
- Distribution
- Behavior
- Diet
- Life cycle
- Additional information

3) Describe whale behaviors namely:

- Breeching
- Whale blow
- Lob tailing
- Flipper slapping
- Fluking
- Spy hoping
- Sailing

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Humpback whale



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Southern Right whale



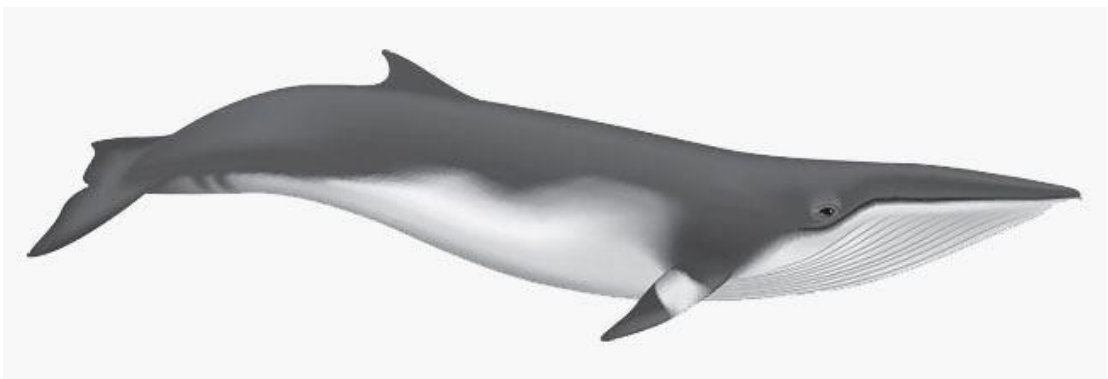
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Killer whale



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Dwarf Minke whale



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Whale Behaviors



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Durban local History Museum

Visit the local history museum; utilize the archives to do some research on the history of whaling

Rebecca Naidoo
Research Officer
DURBAN LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUMS
77 Samora Machel Street
tel: 031 311 2226
email: Rebecca.Naidoo@durban.gov.za



A citizen science initiative aimed at supporting whale research, improving our understanding of whale conservation and developing whale tourism in KZN

Maritime Museum

Be a tourist for the day, take a tour and observe the history of whaling display

Address:

Bay End, Aliwal Street, Durban.

Opening Times: Monday to Saturday 8h30 to 15h45. Sunday 11h00 to 15h45

Telephone: 311 2231

History of whaling in Durban – Notes

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Whale Conservation

Find out what you can about whale conservation locally and globally

4. What is an Orca?

5. Do people still hunt whales?

6. What are some of the present-day threats whales face?

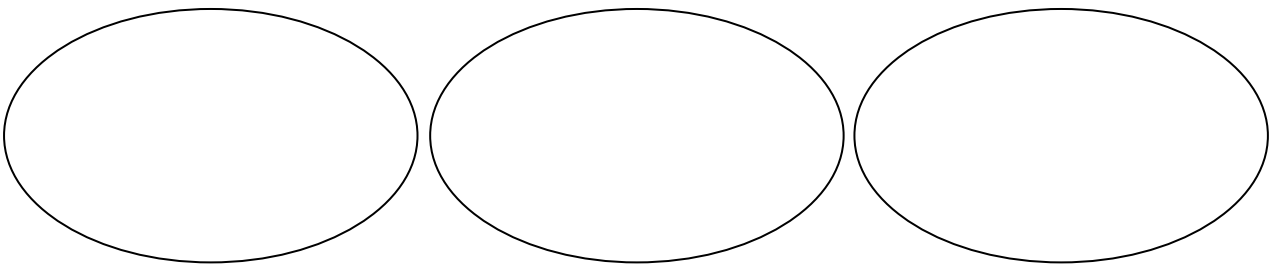
7.

Observing Whales

1. Write down all the behaviors you witness

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Draw 3 of these behaviors



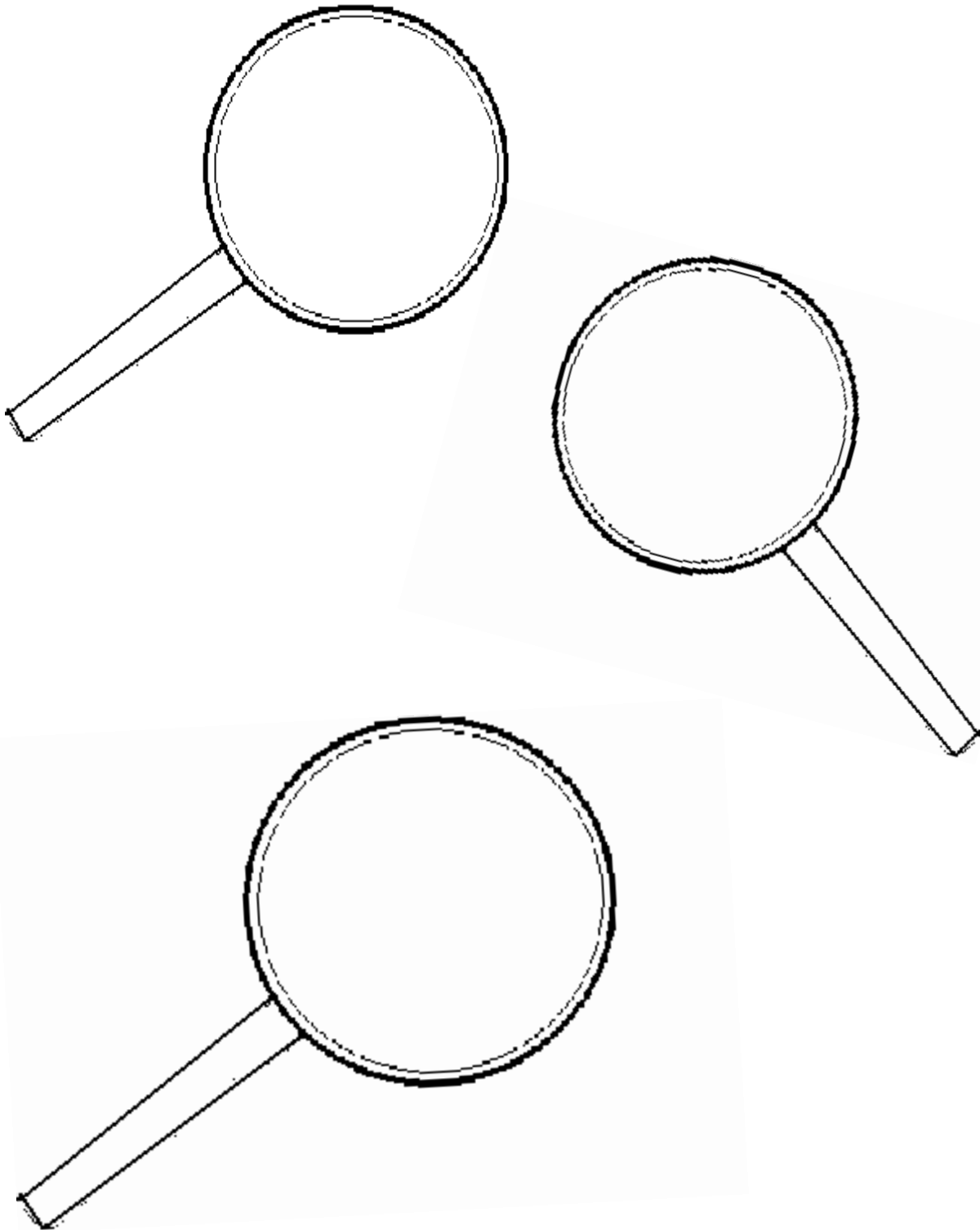
3. What colour is the water (Colour the box)? What do you think makes it this colour?



4. Draw five things you can see floating in the ocean?

Investigating *the Rocky shores*

Observe the creatures you have found. Make very careful drawings in the magnifying glasses.

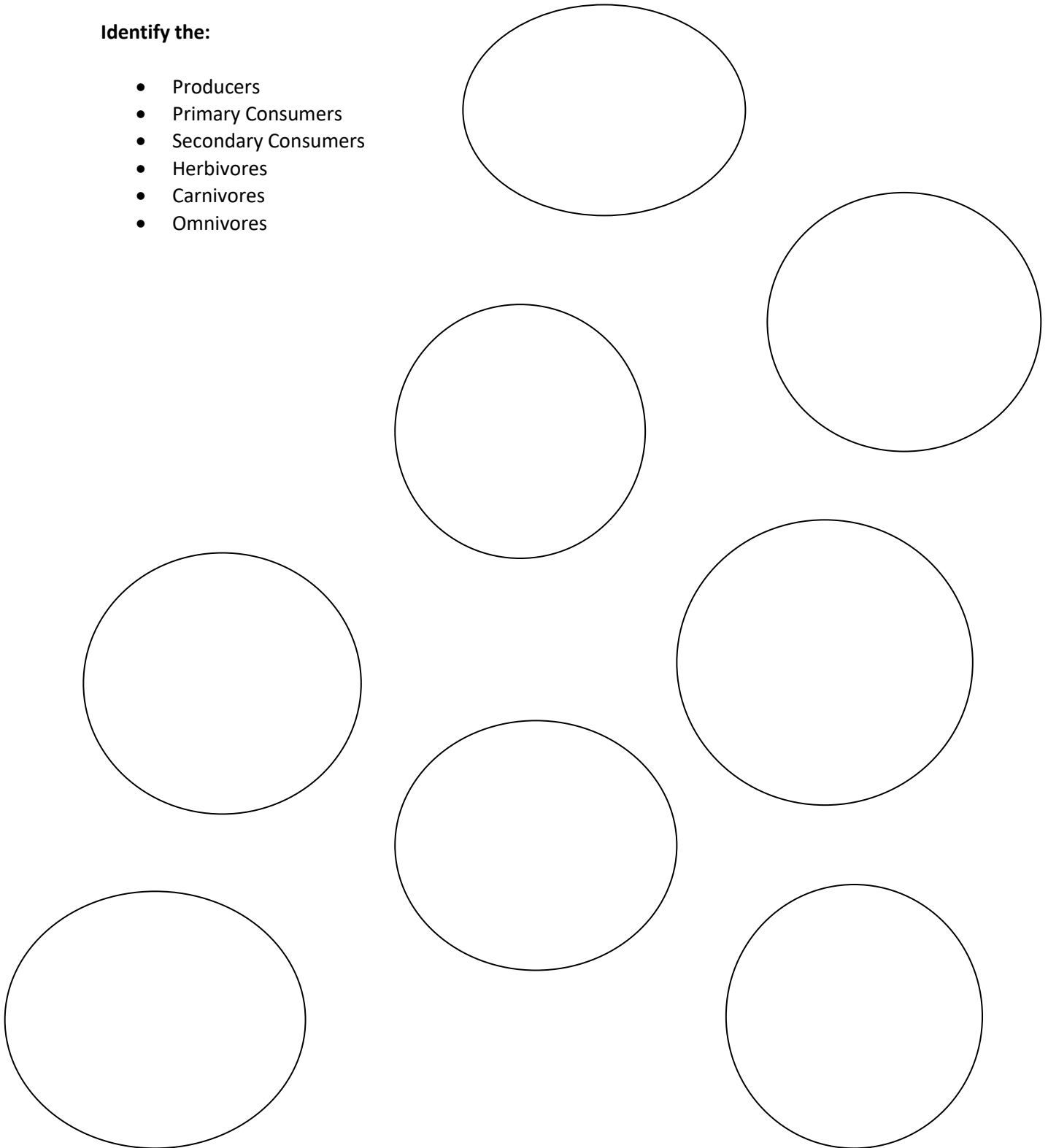


Webbing

Make a food web of the organisms living in East Coast Oceans. For each circle write or draw one organism (animal, plant, plankton, etc.). Show all the web connections using lines.

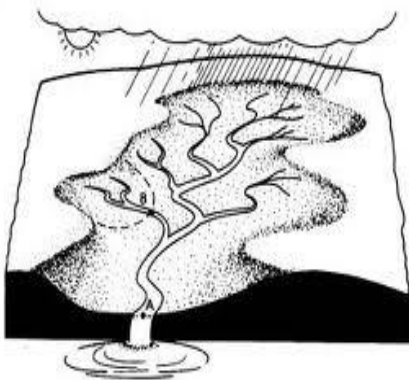
Identify the:

- Producers
- Primary Consumers
- Secondary Consumers
- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Omnivores



Reflection





uMkomazi Watershed

The Umkomaas or uMkomazi River is a dominant feature of the area, being the largest river on the South Coast. The river is 298 kilometres long, from its source just south of Giant's Castle in the uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site to its mouth on the Indian Ocean. The river begins its journey at an altitude of over 3,000 metres.

The river is a popular white-water rafting destination. During the winter dry season, the river mouth often silts up, but after heavy rains it carries large amounts of brown sediment into the Indian Ocean. Some of this sedimentation is due to anthropogenic (human-made) pressures on the local ecosystem. These pressures include soil erosion caused by over-grazing, intensive cultivation, sewage disposal, informal farming and settlements, timber plantations, and the removal of sand or topsoil from the river's basin.

The river's tributaries include the Madoba, Mkhomazana, Mtungwane, Nhlathimbe and Nhlavini. The river's basin covers about 4,315 km², annual discharge is approximately 1×10^6 m³ and sediment load is an estimated 900 000 tons per year.

Large numbers of whales once used the estuary of the great Mkomazi River as a nursery, giving birth in the shallows and lolling around, taking life easy in the warm water. The Zulus named the river after this spectacle with uMkhomazi meaning 'the place of cow whales'.

RIVER SOUP



The Giving Ocean

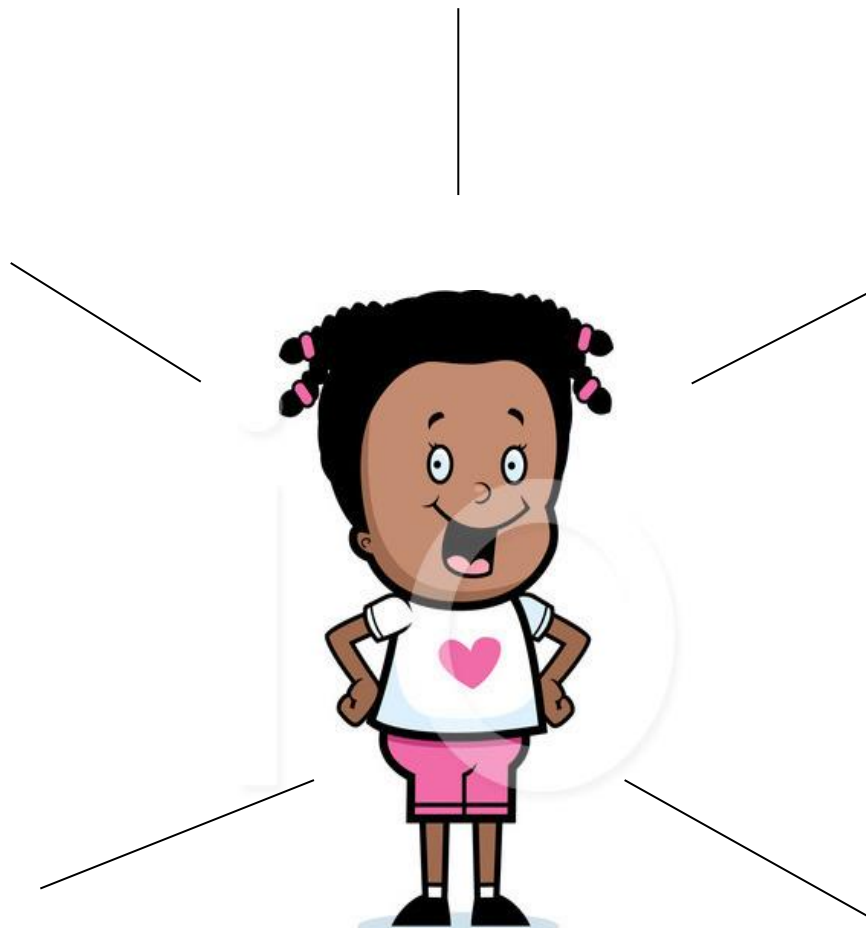
Think about the story. What things did the Ocean **give** to the girl, and what things did the girl **take** from the Ocean?

Write a letter from the girl to the Ocean **or** write a letter from the Ocean to the girl.

What do you think they would say to each other?

Water Connections

List all the ways you use the Ocean



illustrations of.com #438367

Ingredients for a Successful Tour

- Education / knowledge share
- Safety
- Pride and professionalism
- Modeling stewardship
- Team work
- Positive attitude
- Financially viable

Outdoor Teaching Tips

1. Don't lecture your guests– get them actively involved! Ask them questions, draw on their knowledge.
2. At the beginning of your tour give your guests a site orientation and inform them of any rules. For example, establish locations that are off limits, etc.
3. Learn your guests' names and use them throughout your tour to create a more personal rapport.
4. You face into the sun and make sure everyone can see and hear when you talk about something. Don't just explain things to the guests nearest to you on the trail; the others in the rear want to know as well.
5. When teaching about nature, don't just simply identify and name things. Add explanations and observations about what you are observing.
6. Take advantage of teachable moments during your tour.
7. Keep your guests comfortable during inclement weather. Adjust your tour to the day's conditions.
8. Think ahead and be prepared for emergencies. Carry a first aid kit, plan for the guest's food and water needs, and have another guide in your group besides yourself.

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Sustainable Tourism

Notes

Maritime Museum

Explore the boats and items on display at the museum make key points for each display listed below

Ulundi

The JR More

Mine Sweeper SAS Durban M1499

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and developing whale tourism in KZN*

Maritime Museum

Continued

Lifeboat FT Bates

Harpoon Gun

Rope Making Machine