

Arabian Sea humpback whales (ASHW) are present year-round in the Arabian Sea. Other humpbacks migrate between tropical and polar/temperate waters.



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Seasonal upwelling of cold, nutrient rich waters provides food for the whales that also mate, calve, and nurse their young in the Arabian Sea.



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ASHW became isolated from other populations in the Indian Ocean approximately 70,000 years ago.



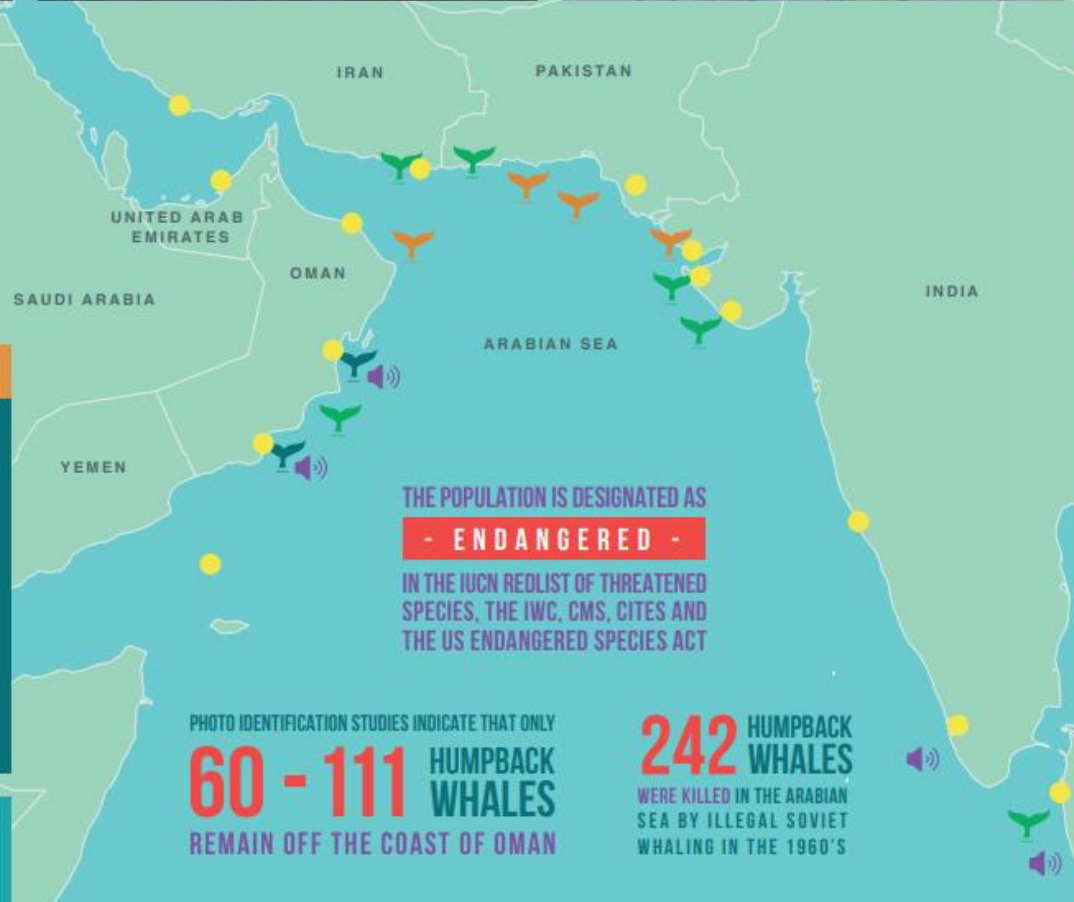
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Research conducted in Oman since 2000 includes photo-ID, genetic studies, and satellite tagging. But little is known about ASHW in other parts of the Arabian Sea.



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ARABIAN SEA HUMPBACK WHALES



WITHOUT ACTION, THIS SMALL, UNIQUE POPULATION OF WHALES COULD DISAPPEAR

KNOWLEDGE GAPS THAT HINDER EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION:

- How far does the ASHW range extend outside of Oman, and which areas are critical for feeding and breeding?
- How many whales remain in the Arabian Sea?
- How can threats be most effectively mitigated?



ARABIAN SEA WHALE NETWORK MEMBERS ARE COLLABORATING TO ADDRESS THESE KNOWLEDGE GAPS

Research methods include collection of data from fishers and other types of vessels; dedicated boat surveys with photo-identification; satellite tracking; genetic sampling and acoustic monitoring. The network aims to work with government, fisheries and industry to mitigate the threats of fishing gear entanglement, ship strike, and habitat degradation.

If you are interested in learning HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT these efforts, please visit our website: arabianseawhalenetwork.org

THE ARABIAN SEA WHALE NETWORK IS AN INFORMAL COLLABORATION SUPPORTED BY:

