

THE GREAT JOURNEY

MIGRATION

A journey of approximately 4,000 km lasting between 1 and 2 months.

POPULATION

Around **35.000** individuals visit the Brazilian coast every year, between June and November

WORKING RANGE

Support the work of the Projeto Baleia Jubarte



Atlantic Ocean

South Georgia Islands

Antarctic Ocean

Antarctica

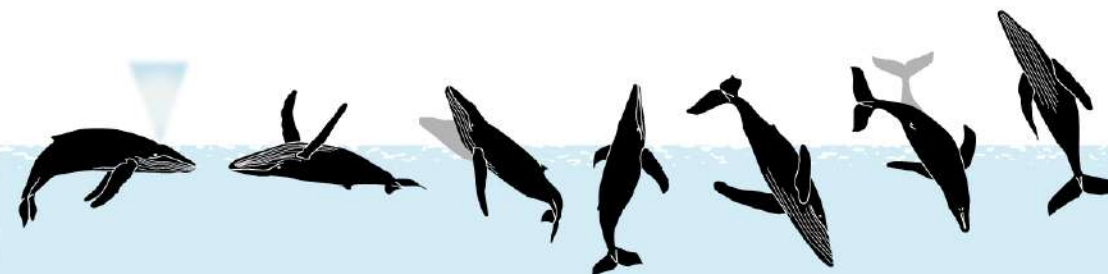
South Sandwich Islands

WHALE-WATCHING

Whale watching is an effective conservation tool that adds economic value to the protection of the species. However, the activity requires compliance with sighting regulations to ensure its sustainability.

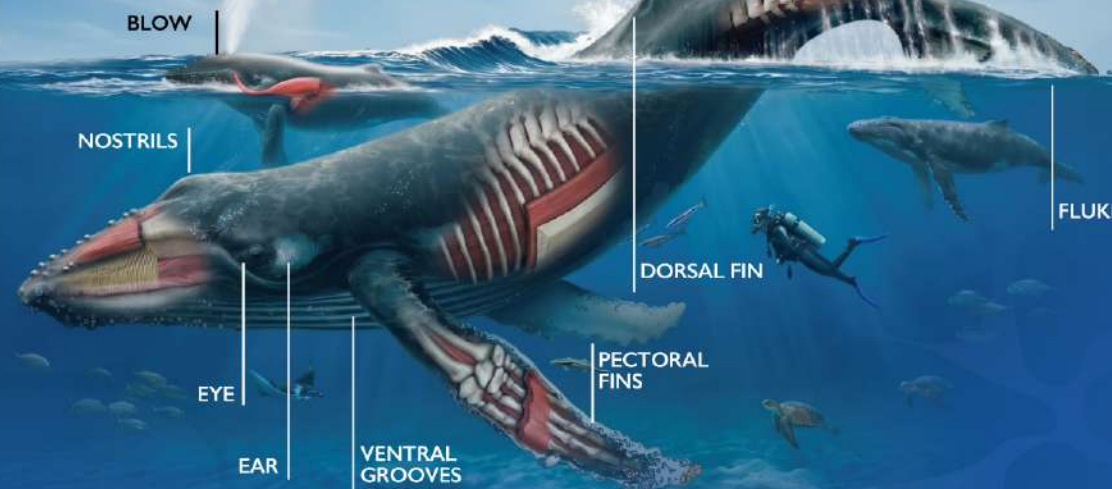
HUMPBACK BEHAVIOURS

Arching | Blow Pectoral Fin displays Head Slap Spy Hop Fluke up dive Tail slap Breach



HUMPBACK WHALE (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

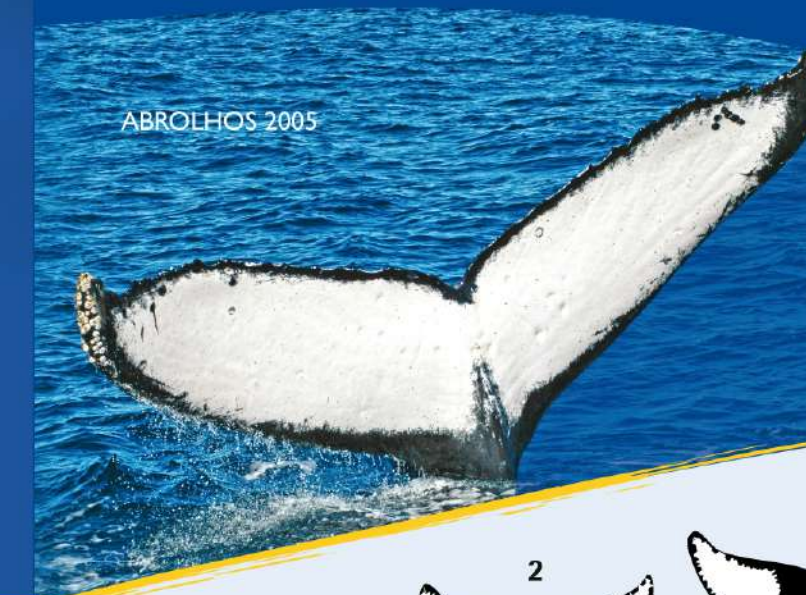
A cosmopolitan species, the humpback whale migrates annually from polar feeding grounds to breed in the tropics. In Brazil, it stays during winter and spring (June to November) and spends the summer in South Georgia feeding on krill—a tiny type of shrimp. It reaches lengths of 16 meters and weights of 40 tons, and is easily recognized by its long pectoral fins, which measure one-third of its total body length.



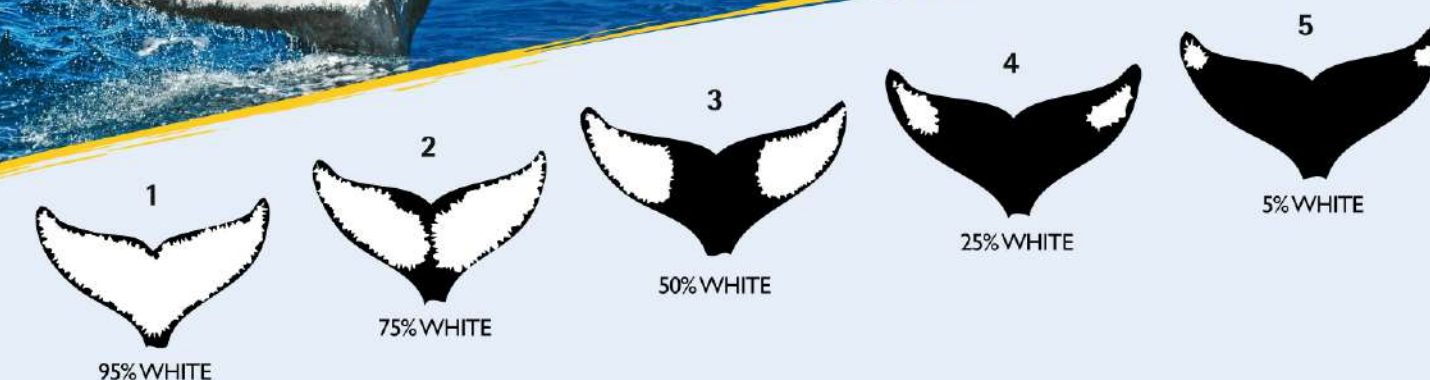
Infographic Poster: Estádio
Illustration: Fameli/Glauro Lara
Source: Instituto Baleia Jubarte
Adapted with AI

DID YOU PHOTOGRAPH A HUMPBACK WHALE'S TAIL?

Photo ID involves individual recognition based on photographs of the ventral side of the fluke, through the comparison of distinct patterns of color and markings that serve as a fingerprint for humpback whales.



Over the years, several whales have been photo-identified numerous times, becoming "old acquaintances" and receiving nicknames from researchers. Durel (No. 242), the female humpback in this photo, is one of the whales with the highest number of resightings. She was photographed 11 times at the Abrolhos Bank between 1995 and 2009, usually accompanied by a calf!



The shape and the black-and-white markings on the underside of the tail are unique to each individual. They act like a fingerprint and can be categorized into five pigmentation patterns.

THE PRESENCE OF FEMALES

The presence of females with calves represents the species reproductive success, as they use this area for giving birth and nursing. Therefore, vessels must exercise extra caution to avoid disrupting their natural behavior.

BECOME A CONTRIBUTOR: HELP CONSERVE WHALES



Join the world's largest whale identification community. Through the happywhale.com platform, you can track the movements and life histories of these animals.

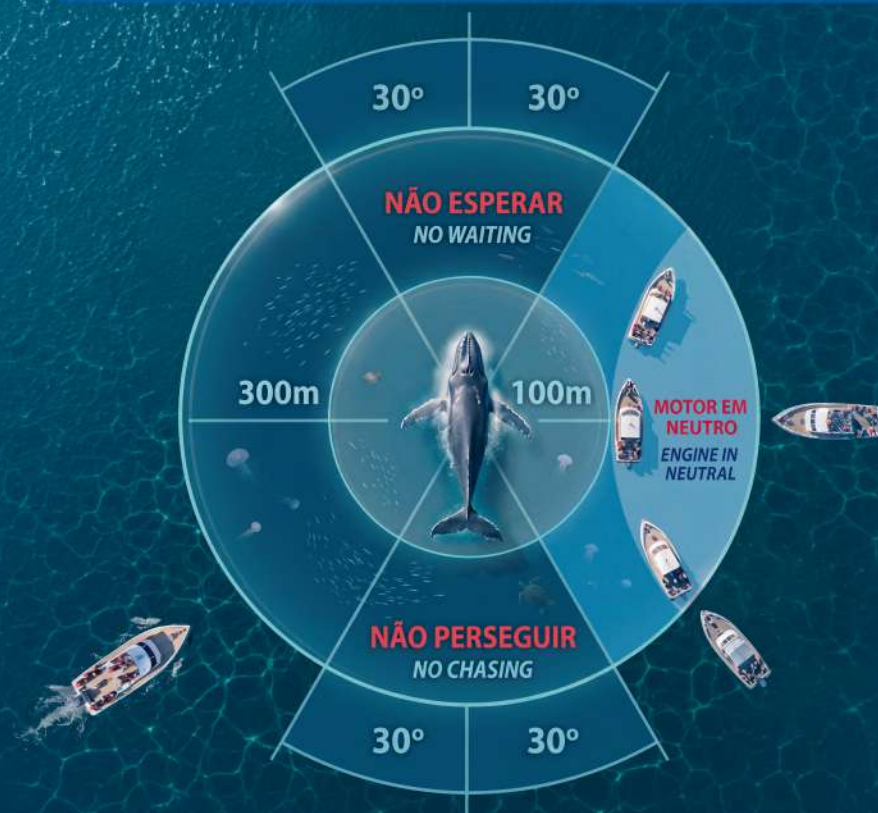


Submit your Photo ID via the QR code or send it to fotoid@baleiajubarte.org.br, including the photographer's name, location, date and time. Your contribution as a citizen scientist enriches our database. If your whale is sighted anywhere else on the planet, you will be the first to know.



BEST PRACTICES

Based on IBAMA Ordinances No. 117/1996 and No. 24/2002



1. APPROACH

Keep the engine in NEUTRAL when within 100m of the whale. Only re-engage the engine when the whale is at least 50m away.

2. TIME LIMIT

Maximum of 30 minutes of observation per group, even when maintaining the required distances.

3. COURSE AND MOVEMENT

Chasing, interrupting, altering the course of, or scattering the group is prohibited.

4. NUMBER OF VESSELS

Only 2 vessels are permitted per whale group. Other vessels must wait at a distance of at least 300m.

5. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

Diving or swimming with cetaceans and bringing aircraft within 100 meters of altitude is prohibited.

NAVIGATION SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

WHALE WATCHING TOURISM



COMPLIANCE
Only use vessels that are suitable for the navigation area, operated by qualified professionals, with all mandatory equipment in full working order.



NAVIGATION SAFETY
Maintain constant vigilance, operate at an appropriate speed, keep a safe distance from other vessels, and strictly follow the COLREG (International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea) rules.



LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT
The vessel must contain life jackets and safety equipment appropriate for its classification, kept in good condition and ready for use.



MAINTENANCE
Perform periodic preventive maintenance to ensure reliability throughout the operation.



PASSENGER CAPACITY
Strictly adhere to the passenger limit specified in the Vessel Registration Document (TIE)—no exceptions.



NAVIGATION PLAN
Register your trip in the NAVSEG system before departure to enhance safety and facilitate assistance in the event of an emergency.



SEA AND WEATHER CONDITIONS
Only undertake the tour under favorable conditions, checking weather advisories beforehand.



PASSENGER GUIDANCE
Inform passengers about the use of life jackets, the location of safety equipment, and basic emergency procedures before the activity begins.



WHALE INTERACTION
Respect environmental regulations and follow guidelines from competent authorities regarding responsible approach and observation.



PRUDENCE
Always exercise good judgment throughout the navigation process, ensuring safety and respect for the environment.

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Achievement



Partnership



PETROBRAS



WHALEWATCHING