IT IS ILLEGAL TO HARASS, PURSUE, FEED, HUNT, CAPTURE OR KILL WILD WHALES, DOLPHINS, SEALS AND SEA TURTLES IN THE U.S.

• Please report violations of federal laws to NOAA Fisheries Enforcement at: (800) 853-1964

• Please report all seal sightings or interactions to the NOAA Fisheries monk seal hotline at: (808) 220-7802 or email PIFSC.monksealsighting@noaa.gov

• Please report entangled or injured seals, whales, or dolphins at: (888) 256-9840

• Please report sick, injured or dead sea turtles at: (808) 983-5730 Mon-Fri, 7am-4pm (808) 288-5685 on weekends, holidays and after hours

WHEN VIEWING MARINE WILDLIFE PLEASE REMEMBER:

ENJOY FROM A SAFE DISTANCE

NEVER FEED OR ATTEMPT TO FEED MARINE WILDLIFE

DISPOSE OF TRASH PROPERLY

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HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL
ilio-a-ka-kai, i-lo-ho-o-i-ka-sa-a, mea hulu, and others

Protect the Hawaiian monk seal; let sleeping seals lie; enjoy them from a distance

HAWAIIAN GREEN & HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLES
Honu
Monu ea

Protect wild Hawaiian green and hawksbill sea turtles; enjoy them from a distance

HAWAIIAN SPINNER DOLPHIN
Nai’a

Protect wild Hawaiian spinner dolphins; enjoy them from a distance

• It is natural for monk seals to come ashore or haul out on the beach for long periods of time. Please give them the space they need to rest and do not attempt to push them back into the water or wake them up by approaching too closely.

• Roped off areas on the beach are for your safety and their protection – please do not cross these barriers.

• If you are approached by a seal, move away to avoid interaction. If you are in the ocean, cautiously exit the water.

• Pets, especially dogs, can pose a significant risk to monk seals. Please keep them on a leash when in the presence of monk seals to avoid injury or disease transmission for both seals and pets.

• In the ocean, monk seals may exhibit inquisitive behavior. Approaching or attempting to play or swim with them may alter their behavior and their ability to fend for themselves in the wild.

• If you encounter a seal while fishing, take a short break or change locations. Fish with a barbless circle hook to minimize hooking injuries.

Cautionally move away if you observe the following monk seal behaviors indicating it has been disturbed:

• Female attempting to shield a pup with her body or by her movements.

• Vocalization (growling) or rapid movement away from the disturbance.

• Sudden awakening from sleep on the beach.

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• Sea turtles frequent shallow nearshore areas. Please give them space to feed and rest.

• Drive boats and jet skis slowly near harbors and in shallow reef habitats to avoid collisions.

• Sea turtles require air to breathe and will periodically surface for air. Never prevent one from surfacing to breathe.

• Sea turtles use Hawaii’s beaches to rest or to nest. Never try to push a sea turtle back into the water or pour water on it. Allow them a clear path, and never block their access to land or water.

• Feeding, touching or attempting to interact with sea turtles can cause stress, change their natural behavior, and is prohibited by law.

• When fishing, watch your gear to help reduce the potential for hooking or entanglement. Use “turtle friendly” gear such as barbless circle hooks, fish at night and use bait that is less attractive to turtles such as live fish bait. If you accidentally hook or entangle a turtle – IT’S OK TO HELP remove gear and line if safe for you to do so.

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•海龟经常出没在近岸浅水区。请给他们足够的空间来觅食和休息。

• 在港口和浅礁区附近驾驶船只和摩托艇时，请缓慢行驶以避免碰撞。

• 海龟需要呼吸空气，并会周期性地浮出水面进行呼吸。请不要阻止它们浮出水面呼吸。

• 海龟使用夏威夷的海滩来休息或产卵。请不要试图将海龟推回水中，也不要将水泼到它们身上。请为它们提供一条清晰的通道，并请不要阻挡它们通往陆地或水体的路径。

• 饲养、触摸或试图与海龟互动会引发它们的压力，改变它们的自然行为，这是违法的。

• 钓鱼时，请注意你的装备，以减少钩挂或缠绕的可能。使用“龟友”型的装备，如无倒刺的圆环钩，避开夜间钓鱼，使用对海龟不具吸引力的饵料，如活鱼饵料。

• 如果您不小心钩上或缠上了一只海龟——可以帮忙将其装备脱下并释放。

• 水母和海牛在某些海湾和近岸区域使用，以避开捕食者，照顾幼崽和休息。

• 游泳者和船只靠近这些区域可能会干扰海豚的休息期，影响它们的长期生存。

• 海豚可能会被直接追捕或船只的发动机和螺旋桨声所惊扰。

• 请勿试图游泳与海豚互动。远离海豚。

• 不要将海牛围在中间或陷阱中。

• 如遇海豚而驾驶船只，请将发动机置于空挡并让它们通过。

• 不要在海豚可能出没的路径前驾驶船只（也称为‘超越’）。

A dolphin or dolphin pod that has been disturbed will:

• 跳跃、旋转、头撞和尾撞。

• 保护它们的幼崽。

• 停止重要的繁殖、哺乳、觅食或休息活动。

• 它们可能是自然活动，如嬉戏。

• 避开或不打扰它们。

• 如果被海豚追逐，保持引擎中立并让它们通过。

• 不要在它们的常出没的路径前驾驶船只。

• 在海洋中，海豚可能会表现出好奇的行为。接近或试图与它们嬉戏或游泳可能会改变它们的自然行为。

• 如果你在钓鱼时遇到海豚，请稍作休息或改变位置。使用无倒刺的圆环钩来减少钩挂伤害。

• 当你观察到海豚的以下行为时，请谨慎远离，表明它可能已被干扰:

• 女性试图用身体或动作遮蔽幼崽。

• 咆哮或快速逃离。

• 突然从睡眠中醒来。

• 海南绿海龟

海龟

HAWAIIAN SPINNER DOLPHIN
Nai’a

Protect wild Hawaiian spinner dolphins; enjoy them from a distance

• Spinner dolphins use certain bays and areas close to shore to avoid predators, care for their young and rest. Swimmers and boaters that approach wild spinner dolphins could potentially disturb a critical period of rest that will affect their long-term survival.

• Dolphins may be disturbed by direct pursuit or from sounds produced by vessel engines and propellers.

• Never attempt to swim with a wild dolphin. Leave the water if approached by one.

• Do not encircle or trap dolphins between boats or the shore.

• If approached by dolphins while boating, put the engine in neutral and allow them to pass.

• Do not place your vessel in the predictable path of the dolphins (also known as ‘leapfrogging’).

A dolphin or dolphin pod that has been disturbed will:

• Swim erratically with rapid changes in direction or speed.

• Protect their young and may place themselves in the path of the boat.

• Display aerial behaviors such as leaps, spins, head slaps or tail slaps.

• Stop important breeding, nursing, feeding or resting activities.
We’re lucky to be in Hawaii where sea turtles, monk seals, whales and dolphins occur in our nearshore waters. It’s not uncommon to share the surf or beach with marine wildlife. However, it is a privilege that comes with responsibility. Responsible wildlife viewing helps to ensure your safety and their protection and long term survival in the wild.

**TIPS FOR MAXIMIZING YOUR VIEWING EXPERIENCE**

**ENJOY FROM A SAFE DISTANCE**
- Do not harass, feed, hunt, capture, kill, pursue, approach, surround, swim with or attempt to touch protected marine wildlife. Never entice protected marine wildlife to approach you.
- Keep a safe distance – we recommend 150 feet for most marine mammals. It is illegal to approach within 300 feet of a humpback whale.
- Disturbing wildlife interrupts their ability to perform critical functions such as feeding, breeding, nursing, resting, and socializing.
- Use binoculars to view animals from a distance to prevent disturbing them.

**AVOID SURPRISING MARINE WILDLIFE**
- Wildlife may be startled or stressed by loud noises and abrupt movements, potentially causing them to react unpredictably and harm themselves or you.
- Mothers will defend their young. Please use extra caution in the vicinity of mothers and their young when they are feeding, nursing, breeding or resting.

**NEVER FEED OR ATTEMPT TO FEED MARINE WILDLIFE**
- Feeding or attempting to feed marine wildlife is prohibited under Federal law. This can:
  - alter their natural behavior, make them dependent on humans, cause them to act aggressively or bite.
  - deprive young animals from learning important survival skills.
  - habituate them to humans and vessels, placing them at risk of injury.
  - cause them to become sick or die from ingesting unnatural, toxic, or indigestible food items.

**DISPOSE OF TRASH PROPERLY**
- Improperly discarded debris or manmade items can entangle and kill marine wildlife.

**FEDERAL LAWS PROTECTING WILDLIFE**

**MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT (MMPA)**
All marine mammals are protected under the MMPA. This law prohibits actions such as feeding, hunting, harassing, killing, capturing, injuring, disturbing or changing the behavior of a marine mammal.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)**
The ESA protects all plant and animal species in danger of extinction. This law prohibits actions such as feeding, harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting an endangered species or attempting to engage in any such conduct.

**DISPOSE OF TRASH PROPERLY**
- Improperly discarded debris or manmade items can entangle and kill marine wildlife.

**NOAA’s viewing guidelines are intended to help you enjoy watching marine wildlife without causing them harm or placing you at risk. Please ensure that your actions do not disturb the animals you are observing. Enjoy watching marine wildlife from a distance and please leave the vicinity if you see possible signs of stress or disturbance.**

For additional information please visit: [http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/hawaii](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/hawaii)