NURTURING OCEAN LITERACY THROUGH RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

BEST PRACTICES

FOR MARINE WILDLIFE WATCHING
DURING ECOTOURISM ACTIVITIES
WILDSEA Europe is a Tourism Route connecting coastal destinations that host a rich marine biodiversity. Unique places where visitors can experience and learn about marine wildlife, while engaging in great marine & outdoors activities. The Route brings together a community of tourism operators who are committed to nurturing ocean literacy through responsible tourism.

If you are a tourism operator who delivers great experiences in connection with the appreciation of marine wildlife, or a naturalist guide, you too can join the Wildsea Europe family. Find out more at www.wildsea.eu
Watching wildlife in its natural habitat can be an incredible, exhilarating and unforgettable experience. The coastal tourism industry can benefit tremendously from integrating the observation of marine wildlife in their value proposal to the millions of tourists who visit Europe’s coastal destinations. In turn, by contributing to the appreciation of marine wildlife, by supporting science and conservation efforts, as well as by boosting public consciousness on Europe’s natural heritage, the tourism industry can contribute to sustain marine biodiversity, engaging in a sustainable, mutually beneficial relationship with the marine environment.

Wildsea Europe aims to empower nature tourism in Europe’s coastal destinations. We work to give visibility and recognition to those companies, tour guides and operators who are nurturing ocean literacy and spreading love and respect for the seas through responsible tourism. Part of our job is also to deliver tools and guidance that may contribute to advance best practices in marine
wildlife tourism activities, to reduce their negative impact while maximizing their positive legacy.

Animals that interact with tourism activities are exposed to cumulative effects: they are subject to an ongoing pressure that, if not handled correctly, can lead to a negative impact on them and their environment. Observing a few, easily applied measures you can reduce or prevent these negative effects. Whether you deliver your services from a boat or a kayak, or whether it entails snorkelling or diving, this manual is meant to provide you with a few simple tips to make your tourism activity more sustainable and respectful towards marine wildlife. In any case, please keep in mind that you should always be aware of and comply with applicable local, regional and national legislation regarding interaction with wildlife.

BY APPLYING THESE TIPS, NOT ONLY WILL YOU BE ALLOWING YOUR CLIENTS TO ENJOY THE OBSERVATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL CREATURES THAT INHABIT THE OCEAN, BUT YOU WILL ALSO BE GRANTING FUTURE CLIENTS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS THE POSSIBILITY TO CONTINUE DOING SO.
INDEX

01 WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERS FROM BOATS OR KAYAKS

02 SNORKELING AND DIVING

03 SOME HINTS IF YOU ARE VIEWING WILDLIFE ON LAND

04 OTHER HOT TOPICS TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR CLIENTS
Some species of marine wildlife are frequently seen in your area and can be easily spotted from a vessel. However, they are easily disturbed if you are not careful. The harassment of wild marine animals, such as disrupting their natural behaviours, blocking their movement, surrounding them with too many vessels or being too noisy may result in the animals making deep long dives when in proximity of boats or kayaks, avoiding future encounters.

To ensure the success of your trip and minimize the disturbance of the animals as much as possible we have put together a set of good practices. Applying them will lead to a more responsible and safe tourism, for your crew, for your clients and for the animals.
01.01 When approaching wild animals, moving quickly or being too noisy can disturb them and change their natural behaviors, as well as scaring them off, resulting in an unsuccessful trip.

- Slow down to 4 knots - or to the speed indicated in your local legislation, if lower - and maintain a steady course when approaching areas frequented by animals; avoid travelling at high speed and quick changes of direction.

- When animals have been spotted approach them from behind or at an oblique angle, very slowly; once in their proximity stop the engine to avoid accidents and noise.

- If animals are moving in a consistent direction, they swim along or they bow-ride, maintain a steady parallel course, avoiding quick and sudden turns. Make sure not to drive through a group or get between mother and calves.

- Let the animals decide the nature of the encounter; do not chase them if they swim away from the vessel.

- If moving during an encounter, keep a "no wake" speed, without sudden turns.
01 WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERS FROM BOATS OR KAYAKS

01.02 Animals that are easy to spot from vessels usually spend a great amount of time in the surface, making them highly vulnerable to vessel’s engines and speed. Watch out when moving in areas they are frequently found in.

- Give animals space for manoeuvring and moving as desired. Avoid boxing them against rocks or in areas without an escape route, as this can make them feel harassed or hunted.
- If animals turn away or swim around, the vessel avoid reversing; you may not be able to see the animals behind you, highly increasing the risk of collision.
- Be especially careful around juveniles and parents: at young ages distractions can mean the loss of contact between calves and moms, endangering young animals’ chances of survival.
- Respect the maximum number of vessels in an encounter or in the proximity of the encounter area.
- Respect the safe distance established for the animals’ protection, let them approach you and not the other way around.
Keep in mind that these are wild animals, and so they should remain. Too close interaction with humans will eventually affect their health, threatening their survival.

- Do not feed the animals: legislation does generally not allow it, and it seriously affects the animal’s health and its capacity to find food for itself in the long run.

- Touching wildlife is not a good idea: these are not domestic animals looking for petting and you will be putting them and yourself at risk, mainly because of diseases that can be transmitted in both directions, but also because of possible aggressive behaviour.

- Pay attention to the animals’ behaviour, if signs from distress are shown please leave the encounter. Interruption of their activities, changes in the direction of travel or longer dives can be an indication that they are being disturbed. Try to gather information about the specific signs of each species, such as dolphins’ aggressive tail slapping.

- Refrain from capturing or threatening any wildlife.
Encourage crew and passengers to avoid littering or pollution. Have a good litter disposal system on board, and try to recycle as much as possible, setting an example for your clients.

In case you decide to drop the anchor, please do so on designated areas if available; if not, look for places where there is no risk of damaging the environment, the fauna or the flora.

When leaving the encounter do it slowly and being aware of the whereabouts of the animals. Be careful with other viewers and animals that may be in the proximities.

Wildlife presence in areas where encounters are frequent or where viewing trips are a part of the industry is subject to a continuous pressure and impact originated from the increasing number of encounters and the amount of time they spend being watched. Reducing encounters to a maximum time is a way to minimize the disturbance our presence might have in their natural behaviours and their environment.

Disconnect the sonar or acoustic systems of the vessel when cetaceans are present.

Disturb as little as possible the environment that you are enjoying.
Why can we not get closer to that group of dolphins?

Cetaceans in general have long suckling periods, up to 2 years. If the boat disturbs a group, and mothers and calves get separated, the calves could easily die, not being able to feed.

Why do we have to stop the music on board?

Cetaceans communicate through long distances using sound, and are therefore very sensitive to loud external noises in the water. Noise made by humans (sonars, music in loudspeakers) can hinder communication between individuals of a group, or can even affect the hearing system of dolphins if very loud or persistent.

Why are we traveling so slowly? The dolphins will leave us behind!

If a boat drives quickly towards a group of dolphins, they will get scared and swim away, leaving the clients with no animals to see. Furthermore, such behaviour will make the dolphins tired of that certain place, and they will soon move away from the area. On the contrary, if the boat slows down and stops the engine, dolphins might even approach the boat, as they are curious animals.

Drive fast, so we can see that whale!

Some whales are slow swimmers, and may be hit by fast-driving boats, especially if they are just emerging from long and deep dives, a moment when they are especially vulnerable.

Why can I not feed the dolphins?

Dolphins, as any other animal on the planet, need very specific food items. Feeding them can affect their nutrition and make them sick, even if fed fish (for example, frozen fish lacks some essential vitamins, or fish from other latitudes can be nutritionally very different to local fishes). Feeding animals also alters their feeding and hunting behaviours, rendering them unable to hunt their own food in the long term.
WildSea Europe does not support swimming with wildlife. It increases the levels of stress to which the animals are subject, as well as the number of risk factors and impacts on the environment.

If you still decide to offer this activity, please refer first to your local legislation for detailed information on this subject: swimming with animals may or may not be permitted depending on the species, the area and other factors.

- If it is permitted in the area, please be careful and avoid touching, feeding or trying to attract animals towards you in any way. Always keep in mind that these are wild animals not used to be touched or caressed by humans; no matter how good your intentions are, you will be putting your safety and theirs at risk.

- In the water, let the animals approach you. Chasing them will probably be unsuccessful as they are much faster, and you will most likely end up tired and far from the vessel.

- Be aware of your movements to prevent accidentally hitting the animals.

- Look in the right direction: animals can swim around or alongside you, but they can also dive. If you don’t spot them in the surface look underneath!

- Avoid swimming when youngsters and calves are present: they are especially sensitive and adults’ behaviour change from normal. Cetaceans, for instance, have a great sense of group and tight connections between mother and calf; other adults in the group may also be inclined to protect the youngsters if feeling harassed or at risk.
The Ocean is a whole different realm. It is beautiful and amazing. Snorkelling and diving are activities that allow us to become a part of it. But we should always keep in mind that we are just visitors. The harassment of wildlife such as disrupting their natural behaviours, blocking their movement or entrance to their hiding spot, chasing or manipulating animals can have a negative effect on them.

There are simple tips that you can follow to ensure a great experience for your clients while minimizing the disturbance of the animals and the environment. Applying them will make your activity safer for your team, for your clients and for the wildlife that makes it unique and vivid.
02 Snorkeling and Diving

02.01 Approach the area with care, and well prepared!

- To prevent unwanted behaviour among your clients it is a good idea to do an environmental briefing before the dive or snorkel, explaining the area, important habitats and wildlife, and basic good practices that you expect from everyone.

- If approaching the diving site by boat, slow down around sensitive or shallow areas.

- Use designated sites for anchoring if available, or find a spot without coralligenous communities, seaweeds, seagrass beds or other important habitats, where the risk of damaging any flora or fauna is minimum.

- When launching from the boat, make sure you are in an area where you can do it safely, not landing on any animals, algae or rocks.

- Fins are not good for walking; be very careful, as stepping on sensitive species and communities will damage them.
**02 SNORKELING AND DIVING**

**02.02** Keep an eye on your clients, and on their diving.

- Facilitate life jackets to snorkeling beginners and insecure swimmers; this will prevent them from stepping on sensitive communities or from kicking frantically if they get nervous.
- The degree of impact from divers depends highly on individual skill level; please make sure that inexperienced and careless divers stay close to the guides.
- Staying with the group is important; make sure your clients don’t get lost and enter more sensitive areas.
- Keep enough distance from sensitive species or ecosystems, so you won’t kick them unintentionally and break them. Remember that coralligenous communities, for example, grow very slow, millimetres - centimetres a year, depending on the species.
- Keep a safe distance from the bottom; it will prevent you from stirring the sediment and loosing visibility. Make sure both crew and clients do the same.
- Be aware of your length, fins are an awesome propeller but they can end up kicking other divers, animals, rocks or stirring the sand.
If you spot wildlife, observe it from afar without interfering. Encourage crew and clients to do the same. Let the animals decide the nature of the encounter and approach you.

Always give animals space for manoeuvring and moving as desired.

Be aware of your whereabouts when observing animals: boxing them against rocks or in areas without an escape route can make them feel harassed or hunted.

Be careful when holding onto rocks or reefs: remember that some fauna hides in caves and holes in the rocks.

Touching wildlife is not a good idea. They are not domestic animals looking for petting and you will be putting them and yourself at risk, not just because they are wild and not used to human contact, but because diseases can be transmitted in both directions. Also, keep in mind that some things can be more vulnerable that what they look like, or more dangerous.

If animals are not in the right place or angle for photos, just move or wait; take your pictures without disturbing wildlife or forcing them to move.

If an animal is heading towards its hiding place, let it go; blocking the access to its hideout will just scare it off.

Refrain from fish feeding: it’s not healthy for the animals and you might have unexpected reactions or visitors.

If you disturb wild animals and scare them off they will change their natural behaviour, resulting in future unsuccessful trips.
When diving in caves or tunnels, try to shorten the stay so your bubbles won’t damage the organisms living in the ceiling.

Refrain from taking souvenirs from the ocean; never collect dead or live marine wildlife. Certain species are protected in different countries, and you could be sanctioned for manipulating, harassing, damaging or taking wildlife.

Encourage crew and clients to keep the ocean clean; enjoy the experience without littering or polluting the marine environment.

Encourage your clients not to apply sun lotion or other products before getting in the water to avoid chemical pollution.

Brief crew and clients on the area, the species they might see and responsible behaviours in the water.
Why do we have to be so careful with these habitats?

Marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs or seagrass meadows are extremely fragile and get damaged easily if touched by an anchor or a vessel. Also if touched by hands, fins or gear of swimmers and divers: extreme caution is needed not to damage these very slow-growing communities.

Why is it such a big deal to stir the sediment?

Stirring sediment affects the group's visibility, but also affects the feeding of filter-feeding organisms (such as corals), which are forced to close their filtrating organs temporarily, not being able to feed. If many divers visit the area and stir the sediments each day, those animals will not be able to feed properly.

Why can I not touch anything?

Marine animals should not be disturbed by divers and swimmers; the fact that many cannot swim away does not mean they enjoy being touched and moved from their hiding places! They get stressed, and they might be left in locations more exposed to predators.

Why do we leave the cave already?

Ceilings of caves are usually completely colonized by sessile organisms that cannot move. Air bubbles left in caves during diving float to the ceilings, where they remain, leaving large areas without water and killing all organisms present.

Why do you ask me to remove rubbish during the dive?

Even if we all participate in underwater clean-ups, as divers we can remove 1-2 items of rubbish in each dive. This does not require a great effort, but can be as effective as the organized clean-ups.

Why can I not feed the fish?

Marine animals need very specific food items. Feeding them can affect their nutrition and make them sick (for example, in some areas groupers have high cholesterol levels due to the feeding of divers). Feeding animals also alters their feeding and hunting behaviours, rending them unable to hunt their own food in the long term.

Why can I not touch anything?
ENJOY YOUR DIVE,
BE SAFE AND RESPECT
THE ENVIRONMENT,
AND REMEMBER...
TAKE NOTHING BUT PHOTOS,
LEAVE NOTHING BUT BUBBLES!
In many coastal areas it is possible to get quite close to marine wildlife on land. Watching seals sunbathing on rocks, observing immense bird colonies on cliffs, discovering cetaceans swimming close to the coast, or taking a closer look at the invertebrate life of our beaches are all treats that Europe’s natural treasures offer you and your clients. Wildlife watching on land is easier to carry out and organize, and it only requires a good set of binoculars or a telescope, if that. However, there are some simple and general tips you should follow to avoid disturbing the environment and the animals you are watching. And again, to make it a sustainable and enjoyable experience for everyone.
When approaching wild animals, being too noisy or getting too close will scare them off, resulting in an unsuccessful excursion.

- Approach areas frequented by wildlife on foot or bicycle; leave the car behind to minimize noise and pollution.
- If your group is large and loud you probably will not see any wildlife; animals will know well in advance that you are approaching and will leave or hide.
- Leave your pets at home if you want to watch wildlife.
- If you spot wildlife, use your binoculars and observe them from afar.
SOME TIPS IF YOU ARE VIEWING WILDLIFE ON LAND

03.02 Respect the environment and the wildlife that you are enjoying.

- Stick to the signed paths, especially in areas you don’t know, or where there could be birds nesting on the ground. Eggs are very fragile, watch your step and don’t manipulate them.

- Refrain from getting too close to animals (seals, bird colonies), so that you do not disturb them; be aware that many marine animals come on land to breed, and therefore depending on the season there might be youngsters in the area.

- Avoid getting between the seals and the water; let them have a way out.

- Seal pups are very cute, but their parents can be protective; trying to touch them is not a sensible idea.

- Try to impact as little as possible the environment: encourage clients to avoid littering.

- Leave everything where it was; even shells of dead invertebrates have their role in a beach, and should not be collected by visitors.

- If you spot a rare species or an injured animal report it to the authorities or local wildlife group, without disturbing the animal.
Why can we not take our dog with us?

Using a noisy car, going as a large group, or taking pets will alert most animals in the area that you are approaching them, disturbing them, but also giving them plenty of time to leave. You will probably have an unsuccessful day out.

Why do we have to stay so far away from those gannets?

Marine animals use the land to rest (to get ready to hunt again), dry up and thermo-regulate, or breed and look after their youngsters. These are all quite sensitive activities, essential for the wellbeing of the animals. Disturbing them might therefore risk their life. Furthermore, if a colony is continuously disrupted, it will eventually move to another more remote and quiet place.

Why can we not approach the seals from the beach?

If they want to escape, marine animals will always try to flee to the sea. Do not stand in the way, obstructing their escape routes.

Oh, that is a cute little seal! Why can I not take a “selfie” with it?

If in the proximity of seals, be aware that they have powerful teeth and are large animals. They can be especially dangerous during breeding season. Do not get close to them.
As you spend time with your clients, you may find that they are really eager to learn about the issues that are affecting the marine environment and the Ocean, and even sometimes wonder how they can help addressing them. This is a complex question that we are not always prepared to answer.

In order to help you respond to your more curious clients, we have gathered some basic information around what we think are the biggest, current conservation challenges affecting the seas. In the following pages you will find a summary explanation of such issues in plain language, spiced up with some indicative numbers. We hope that having this information will give you a good starting point to discuss general marine conservation issues with your colleagues and with your clients. And if we may, we also hope that knowing about them may also encourage you to support local and national conservation efforts through your tourism activities. You too can become a champion of the wild seas!
Overfishing means catching too many fish...this is, fishing so much that the fish cannot sustain their population. There are fewer and fewer fish, until finally there are none to catch.

Over 25% of the entire world's fish stocks are either overexploited or depleted, and another 52% is fully exploited and in imminent danger of overexploitation and collapse. Thus, almost 80% of the world's fisheries are fully- to over-exploited, depleted, or in a state of collapse. Over a decade ago many people started buying dolphin-friendly tuna. Now the time has come to buy ocean-friendly fish. Be informed: know what you eat and spread the word!

Overfishing is a non-sustainable use of the oceans; and we have to keep in mind that, while this is a global problem, every local situation is different. The effects of overfishing are still reversible; that is, if we act now and act strongly.

90% of all large fishes have disappeared from the world's oceans in the past half century, the devastating result of industrial fishing. Big fish are most affected, and only 10% of all large fish -both open ocean species including tuna, swordfish, marlin, and the large ground-fish such as cod, halibut, skates and flounder- are left in the sea.
Large marine vertebrates such as sharks, cetaceans, sea turtles, sea birds and pinnipeds are disappearing from the Ocean. Sharks are killed in the tens of millions each year by the fishing industry, mainly for their fins. Besides the direct catch of sharks, the main threat that marine mammals, sea birds and sea turtles face is bycatch: the incidental capture of non-target species during fishing activities.

Most of these animals are top-of-the-food-chain predators, a status that helps regulate the numbers of other species: when a major predator is taken out of the loop, species that are lower down the food chain usually start to overpopulate their habitat, creating a destructive downward spiral of the ecosystem.

Regulations are needed if our oceans are to maintain some semblance of balance. Though protected areas are a powerful tool to harness ocean productivity, additional management strategies are required. Overall, habitat degradation is likely to intensify as a major driver of marine wildlife loss. Proactive intervention can avert a marine de-faunation disaster of the magnitude observed on land.
Half of the man-made carbon dioxide (CO₂) - stemming mainly through burning fossil fuels - has been absorbed over time by the oceans. This has helped slowing the climate change that these emissions would have instigated if they had remained in the air. But the introduction of such massive amounts of CO₂ into the seas is altering water chemistry and affecting the life cycles of many marine organisms. The ocean absorbs CO₂ through natural processes, but at the rate at which we’re pumping it into the atmosphere, the ocean’s pH balance is dropping to the point where life within the ocean is having trouble coping. When CO₂ dissolves in the ocean, carbonic acid is formed, leading to higher acidity.

At some point in time, there is a tipping point where the oceans become too acidic to support life that can’t quickly adjust. This more acidic environment has a dramatic effect on calcifying species, including oysters, clams, sea urchins, shallow water corals, deep sea corals, and calcareous plankton, and when shelled organisms are at risk, the entire food web may also be at risk. Estimates of future carbon dioxide indicate that by the end of this century the surface waters of the ocean could be nearly 150% more acidic than now, resulting in a pH that the oceans haven’t experienced for more than 20 million years.
Around 80% of marine litter originates on land, being most of it plastic. This plastic that pollutes our oceans has severe impacts, not only in our environment, but also in our health and our economy.

Marine species are eating marine plastic pollution and dying from choking, intestinal blockage and starvation. The long-term impacts of toxic pollutants absorbed, transported, and consumed by fish and other marine life are being investigated, as well as the potential effects on human health. Plastic pollution is a global threat that affects every sea and ocean in the World. When we damage our water systems, we’re putting our own well being at risk. This pollution also has huge costs for taxpayers and local governments that must clean this trash off of beaches and streets to protect public health, prevent flooding from trash-blocked storm drains, and avoid lost tourism revenue from filthy beaches.

The best way of stopping plastic pollution in the ocean is to make sure it never reaches the water. We need to stop littering and we need to reduce waste, recycling as much of it as possible. We can all start to make a difference as well by picking up trash at our local beach. A few hours of your time can make a big difference.
Coastal zones are some of the most productive and biologically diverse on the Planet, but they are also the most densely populated. About 60% of the world population lives within 60 kilometers of the coast, and according to the United Nations Environment Program this proportion will rise to 75% by 2020. Of the world’s 23 megal-cities (those with over 2.5 million inhabitants), 16 are in the coastal belt and are growing at a rate of about one million people per day. On top of this, 80% of all tourism takes place in coastal areas, with beaches and coral reefs amongst the most popular destinations.

The coastal zone makes up only 10% of the ocean environment, but is home to over 90% of all marine species. For example, of the 13,200 known species of marine fish, almost 80% are coastal. Most of the goods we extract from the ocean—from fish to oil and gas—come from coastal regions. Coastal ecosystems also provide a range of services that benefit people around the world. Coastal development impacts may be direct (land filling, dredging, coral and sand mining for construction, disruption of habitats…) or indirect (increased runoff of sediment and pollutants, coastal shipping, noise and light pollution). As coastlines are steadily turned into new housing, holiday homes, and tourist developments, this intense human presence is taking a huge toll on marine species and reduces the overall health of coastal ecosystems.
| **WILD SCOTLAND** |  |
| From boats or kayaks, snorkelling & diving, on land |
| www.wild-scotland.org.uk/about-us/wild-scotland-best-practice-guidelines/ |

| **NOAA** |  |
| Responsibly Watching California’s Marine Wildlife: Handbook for Ocean Users |
| From boats or kayaks, snorkelling & diving, on land |
| www.oceanservice.noaa.gov/outreach/pdfs/wildlife_watching_handbook.pdf |

| **CORAL REEF ALLIANCE** |  |
| Voluntary Standard for Recreational Wildlife Interactions in West Hawaii Waters |
| From boats or kayaks, snorkelling & diving, on land |

| **THE RAINFOREST ALLIANCE** |  |
| A Practical Guide to Good Practice for Marine-based Tours—with a particular focus on the Galapagos |

| **ACCOBAMS** |  |
| Guidelines for Commercial Cetacean-Watching in the Accobams Area |
| From boats or kayaks |

| **HEBRIDEAN WHALE AND DOLPHIN TRUST** |  |
| The Sustainability of Whale-watching in Scotland |
REFERENCES LIST

From boats or kayaks

www.whaledolphintrust.co.uk/cust_images/research%20publications/sustainabilityofwhalewatching.pdf

**KAYAK EDUCATION & LEADERSHIP PROGRAM, K.E.L.P.**

Kayaker code of conduct

From boats or kayaks


**NOAA, CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, MOTE MARINE LABORATORY AND DISNEY WORLDWIDE CONSERVATION**

Dolphin-Friendly Fishing & Viewing Tips

From boats or kayaks

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/education/dolphin_friendly_tips.pdf

**NOAA & OTHERS**

Dolphin, seal and whale watching guidelines

From boats or kayaks, on land

whalesense.org/resources/atlantic/for-captains-vessel-operators/

**SEO BIRDLIFE**

Birdwatching Tourism: Sustainable development and conservation in Natura 2000 protected areas

**AUSRTALIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE**

Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching

From boats or kayaks


**WISe SCHEME**

WiSe Cetacean, Basking Shark, Seal & Otter Code of Conduct

From boats or kayaks, on land

www.wisescheme.org/?page_id=1128
### References List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On land</th>
<th>ECOCEAN</th>
<th>PROJECT AWARE-PADI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Best practices only in Spanish –</td>
<td>From boats or kayaks, snorkelling</td>
<td>Snorkelling &amp; diving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANTA TRUST</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Practice Code of Conduct: Manta Ray Tourism Interactions</td>
<td>Green Fins Guidelines to the Code of Conduct-Divers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snorkelling</td>
<td>Snorkelling &amp; diving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>