



# See one? Tell us about it!

The **Harbor Porpoise** is the smallest cetacean in our waters, about the size and weight of an average human, with a life span of up to 24 years. They thrive in coastal waters worldwide, including the Pacific Coast of North America from Baja to the Bering Sea. Numbers in the Salish Sea fell sharply in the 20th century, and while they are recovering, the future conservation of this species is limited by the knowledge gaps that still remain. Predators such as Killer Whales, human activities (including noise), marine pollution and forage fish declines are likely threats. In comparison to Killer Whales, they are poorly studied, and merit greater attention!

## Use the app!

- Download the Epicollect5 app to your device and open it.
- Tap [Add Project], type in the phrase **PacMam Harbor Porpoise**, and select it. It will now be available on your device whenever you want to report a Porpoise sighting.
- Whenever you see a Harbor Porpoise, open Epicollect5 on your device, select **PacMam Harbor Porpoise** from the list of projects, and answer the short list of questions that appear on your display!
- Your device should automatically fill in the GPS coordinates for your location when you open the Harbor Porpoise project, but you can change them manually—for example, if you fill out the form after you have moved away from where you saw the Porpoises.
- Don't forget to [Upload] your entry when you've finished, or it will just remain on your device as a draft.
- As soon as you [Upload] your observation, Epicollect5 will add a point with embedded data to an online map of the central Salish Sea and islands!



Pacific Mammal Research is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization based in Anacortes, WA ([www.pacmam.org](http://www.pacmam.org)). Our mission is to understand and protect harbor porpoises and harbor seals of the Salish Sea through innovative scientific research, engaging educational outreach, and hands-on learning opportunities. Your sightings will contribute to our long-term research study and help us learn more about their distribution and movement patterns!