



Joint Cetacean Data Programme

Data Standard

Core data fields and vocabulary guidance

Version v1.2

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Contributors to the JCDP can be found on the JCDP Information Hub <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/jcdp-contributors/>

From spring 2022 the JCDP is managed by the ICES Working Group for the Joint Cetacean Data Programme (WGJCDP) <https://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGJCDP.aspx>



These data standards have been developed in collaboration with the Marine Environment Data and Information Network (MEDIN) to meet high standards of data management and formatting. The JCDP Data Standard has been adopted and endorsed by MEDIN. <https://medin.org.uk/data-standards/medin-data-guidelines>

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Data Standard

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1 Overview

The Joint Cetacean Data Programme (JCDP) is a platform for collation, storage and access of cetacean data collected at-sea via ship-based or aerial observer/digital methodologies. It is a growing resource, aiming to enable best use of all available data of comparable types from which to carry out analyses at relevant spatial and temporal scales to inform cetacean research, management, policy and conservation.

One of the key objectives of the JCDP is to work with data providers to synthesise the way in which data are collected and stored, to support collation of data into a central JCDP database. The JCDP [Steering Group](#) have agreed on a data standard to enable efficient submission of datasets to the JCDP.

This document outlines that standard and data providers will need to work towards achieving the standard in order to result in compatible data with the JCDP.

2 The need for a data standard

For datasets to be collated into a single database, there needs to be a commonality at least between core fields within the data and having a defined standard facilitates this.

Standardising data offers advantages in four main areas: development of expertise and data quality, suitability of data for analyses, ease of data ingestion, and compatibility. These components also all contribute towards maximising the use of independent datasets.

Development of expertise and data quality

The development of a standard for data submission to the JCDP should promote standardisation across field protocols. Where field data collection is standardised, surveyor expertise increases due to familiarity with an agreed, robust protocol. As a result, data quality improves through coordinated use of an appropriate survey methodology, as well as improved ability of observers to carry out accurate and effective surveys. Having an agreed standard will also support the development of new data collection initiatives, with a baseline from which to build a robust, compatible survey effort that can immediately contribute to the JCDP.

Suitability of data for analyses

Standardisation ensures that the requisite parameters are collated to enable effective use of the data. It also promotes data recording using the correct naming convention, taxonomy, and other associated coding. Recording supporting information e.g. spatial and environmental data, will also be controlled ensuring these data are suitable for use alongside other datasets.

Data ingestion process

Standardisation of datasets allows for automated upload and validation of data, saving time for both data owners and those hosting the data. The validation ensures that only those data that meet the standard will be stored, helping to maintain the quality of the data within the database.

Compatibility of datasets for combined use

Standardised data ease the burden of processing for those using the data. Data may need to be adapted to be used in analytical packages such as 'R' or 'Distance' but applying these adaptations from collection rather than to individual datasets further along the line, speeds up the process, eases data processing congestion and reduces opportunity for error. It also removes instances where data are completely incompatible for combined use, due to differences in data collection and storage methods.

The JCDP has appraised relevant existing data standards and vocabularies with the aim of developing the JCDP standard to coordinate with those already established and adopted. As such, the data standard has been developed with input from relevant stakeholders such as ICES and MEDIN to become a recognised and appropriate standard for widescale application.

2.1 The Marine Environment Data and Information Network (MEDIN)

The [Marine Environmental Data and Information Network \(MEDIN\)](#) is working towards creating a framework of consistent standards covering the major types of data collection undertaken in the marine environment around the UK.

The JCDP Data Standard is adopted and endorsed by MEDIN as the standard for data collation and format for effort related cetacean survey data collected from aerial and vessel platforms. Providing survey data compliant with this standard ensures data contains all the information required for future use, adding value and impact.

3 Spatial coverage

The geographic range of JCDP datasets is predominantly the northeast Atlantic area, with the aim of collating data at relevant spatial scales for highly mobile and in many cases, migratory species.

4 Data types

The data stored within the JCDP database include effort-related cetacean survey data collected via:

- Dedicated survey platform: ship or aircraft observer survey
- Opportunistic survey platform: ship-based or aircraft observer survey
- Aerial digital imagery survey data

Although other types of data are not currently part of the JCDP, the JCDP dataset may be used in conjunction with others e.g. non-effort related observations; strandings or acoustic data to enable other analyses to be carried out.

5 Definitions

The definition of terms regarding the JCDP:

Survey: The term 'survey' may be applied differently between organisations, depending on how data are collected. In order to reduce the burden of data uploads and associated metadata, the data submitter may combine multiple 'survey trips' that share certain characteristics (year of collection; data custodian and location) into a single 'survey'. In the case where a survey trip spans two calendar years, the start year should be recorded.

Therefore, for this purpose, a 'survey' is:

Data collection within a single calendar year using a single methodology and/or within a pre-defined area or route.

Effort: describes the amount of active searching carried out during a survey. Survey effort is often measured as distance and/or time and the total survey effort generally comprises multiple, shorter segments of effort, the ends of which are defined by waypoints.

Waypoint: a position (latitude, longitude) along the survey trackline/route that demarcates the start/end of a segment of effort within a survey.

Data Rights Holder: the person/organisation with ultimate ownership over the data, for example this may be the individual/organisation who has commissioned or funded the data collection or the individual/organisation coordinating/leading the data collection.

Data Custodian: the Data Custodian will be the person/organisation who understand, upload and manage the data once in the JCDP.

It is expected that if not the Data Rights Holder, the Data Custodian will gain permission from the Data Rights Holder to upload and manage the data in the JCDP.

6 Data Tables: fields and vocabulary

The JCDP provides a data standard containing core and some non-essential fields. Using the standard will enable data to be submitted to the JCDP portal <https://www.ices.dk/data/data-portals/Pages/Cetaceans.aspx>.

The aim is not to dictate significant changes in how data are collected, particularly for established projects, but the JCDP data standard can be used to guide how data are collected and recorded. The JCDP builds on the protocol established by its predecessor, the Joint Cetacean Protocol ([JCP](#)). There are three data tables: Identifiers; Effort and Environment; and Sightings Records. The agreed data fields are outlined below, with associated descriptions, obligations and definitions.

- Conditional fields under “obligation” mean that entry into that field is dependent on entries in another e.g. relevant to a particular platform class and associated methodology and if the condition is applicable, the associated field must be filled out.
- Mandatory fields are compulsory for all and data cannot be uploaded unless these fields are completed.
- Optional fields have no obligation for data submission.

Where fields require further definition, this information is provided in **Section 7**. If further options are required for any field in order for you to be able to submit your data, you can request additions to the existing vocabulary by emailing accessions@ices.dk. This will go through a review process to QA the addition before approval is granted. Please only request additions where it is not possible to use the existing options and consider the proposal against the existing vocabularies.

Feedback and comments on the data standard, vocabularies and metadata can be provided via the [JCDP feedback form](#). This feedback will help inform future developments of the JCDP system.

6.1 Table one: Identifiers

Field	Obligation (Mandatory; Conditional; Optional; Automated)	Drop down/ restricted format/ free text	Description See Section 7 for further detail and definitions	Drop down fields
SurveyID	Mandatory	FT	The unique identifier assigned to the survey by the data owner in support of retaining a reference between the original data and the JCDP dataset. Format: year organisation location	N/A
SurveyName	Optional	FT	Free text field noting the given name of the survey (may be the same as SurveyID)	N/A
SurveyType	Mandatory	DD	The nature of the survey (dedicated or opportunistic) i.e. is the survey on a dedicated survey platform, or a platform of opportunity (e.g. ferry)	DS Dedicated survey OS Opportunistic survey http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1698
SurveyAbstract	Mandatory	FT	Free text field to provide a high-level overview of the survey parameters. E.g. Aim of survey, location etc. Max 500 characters	N/A
DataAccess	Mandatory	DD	Drop-down to identify whether data should be held as open access or restricted, as outlined in the data policy	Public access according to ICES Data Policy Restricted data access to the delivered level of aggregation, not affecting the products http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1435
DataRightsHolder	Mandatory	FT	A free text field to note the organisation that owns the rights to the data, as this may differ from whoever collected the data (Data custodian). If data are owned by a consortium, a participating organisation should be nominated	N/A
DataCustodian	Mandatory	RF	A restricted format field to capture the full organisation name that is the custodian of the data. The custodian will likely be the data collector/data submitter. This should be an organisation name, not an individual, based on the European Directory of Marine Organisations (EDMO). <i>If data are</i>	Based on European Directory of Marine Organisations (EDMO)

			<i>managed by a consortium, a participating organisation should be nominated</i>	
DataCustodianContact	Mandatory	RF	A restricted format field to record a contact for the data custodian. A generic/organisation email is required due to GDPR, as well as continuity in retaining a current contact following personnel changes e.g. info@company.com . <i>If data are managed by a consortium, a participating organisation should be nominated, and appropriate email contact provided</i>	N/A
TargetTaxa	Mandatory	DD	Describes the focal taxa for the survey to enable filtering of dedicated cetacean survey from multi-taxa or opportunistic survey. Select from the drop down. A description of the fields can be found in Section 7	Cetacean Multispecies Secondary
PlatformClass	Mandatory	DD	The class of survey platform from a drop-down menu – vocab from http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=311 - see Section 7 for platform definitions	3Z Surface vessel – mobile platform 62 Aeroplane 6D Unmanned aerial vehicle http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=311
PlatformCode	Conditional	DD	Platform code held within ICES vocabulary, for ship-based survey only. If the relevant platform is not listed, please contact accessions@ices.dk to have it added.	https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=315
PositionFix	Optional	DD	The method and source of the position fix. If the relevant method is not included as an option, contact accessions@ices.dk to request an addition	HG Handheld GPS MP Mobile phone PS Platform onboard system CR Chart Reading http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1701
HorizontalAccuracy	Optional	RF	Accuracy of the spatial positions if known, in metres – max 2 decimal places	N/A
NominalAngleOfSearch	Mandatory	DD	The planned search angle of survey team in degrees. If the existing options do not cover your needs, request additional options via accessions@ices.dk	FW 180° angle (forward) FV 360° angle BP10 100° angle (beam-port to 10°) BS 350 100° angle (beam-starboard to 350°) BPO 90° angle (beam-port to 0°)

				BSO 90° angle (beam-starboard to 0°) BL The angle of search is below http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1711
Methodology	Mandatory	DD	The methodology used (detail to be linked in organisational methodology metadata). If an additional option is required, send a request to accessions@ices.dk See Section 7 for methodology definitions	11 Digital aerial – video 12 Digital aerial – stills 13 Digital aerial - stills and video 14 Aerial observer - distance sampling 15 Aerial observer - non distance sampling 16 Single platform line-transect, distance sampling method 17 Single platform line-transect 18 Double platform line-transect, distance sampling method 19 Double platform line-transect http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1440
NominalNumberOfObservers	Mandatory	RF	Restricted format to record how many observers are planned to be recording simultaneously during a period of effort (whole numbers). If double platform, include the number of observers for both platforms. Aerial digital will be 0.	N/A
Comments	Optional	FT	Free text comments field for extra information as required. Keep concise where possible	

6.2 Table two: Effort and environment

Field	Obligation (Mandatory; Conditional; Optional)	Drop down/ restricted format/ free text	Description (See Section 7 for further detail and definition)	Drop down fields
EffortID	Mandatory	FT	The code or ID assigned to the section of effort within the survey. Needs to be unique within the survey but can be the same across surveys	N/A
SurveyID	Mandatory	FT	The unique identifier assigned to the survey by the data owner in support of retaining a reference between the original data and the JCDP dataset. Format: year organisation location This field should be identical across all three tables.	N/A
PlatformInstance	Conditional	DD	This field is conditional based on selection of a double platform methodology. Drop down options to identify whether the data are from the primary (1) or secondary (2) observer team	1 Primary 2 Secondary
StartDate	Mandatory	RF	ISO format: yyyy:mm:dd start date of the effort segment waypoint	N/A
EndDate	Mandatory	RF	ISO format: yyyy:mm:dd end date of the effort segment waypoint	N/A
StartTime	Mandatory	RF	hh:mm start time of survey effort (UTC) waypoint	N/A
EndTime	Mandatory	RF	hh:mm end time of survey effort (UTC) waypoint	N/A
StartLatitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° start latitude of effort type in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A
StartLongitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° start longitude of effort type in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A
EndLatitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° end latitude of effort type in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A
EndLongitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° end longitude of effort type in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A

SurveyArea	Conditional	RF	DD.DDDDD Digital survey only – the total area of the survey area within which the data were collected, in km ² (5 decimal places max)	N/A
ImageArea	Conditional	RF	DD.DDDDD Total area captured by digital images or video footage within the SurveyArea, recorded in km ² (5 decimal places max)	N/A
PlatformHeight	Mandatory	RF	DD.DDDDD The height above sea level/altitude, of the observation platform for the section of effort, measured in metres to a max of 5 decimal places	N/A
PlatformSpeed	Mandatory	RF	DD.DD Speed over ground in km/h, taken from the platform's instrument where possible (2 decimal places max)	N/A
NumberOfObservers	Mandatory	RF	Restricted format to record how many observers are recording simultaneously during period of effort (whole numbers). If double platform, include the number of observers for both platforms. Aerial digital will be 0.	N/A
AngleOfSearch	Mandatory	DD	The actual search angle of survey team for this period of effort in degrees. If the existing options do not cover your needs, request additional options via accessions@ices.dk	FW 180° angle (forward) FV 360° angle BP10 100° angle (beam-port to 10°) BS350 100° angle (beam-starboard to 350°) BPO 90° angle (beam-port to 0°) BSO 90° angle (beam-starboard to 0°) BL The angle of search is below http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1711
SeaState	Mandatory	DD	Sea state using the Beaufort Scale 0 – 12 https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/coast-and-sea/beaufort-scale	0 Calm 1 Light air 2 Light breeze 3 Gentle breeze 4 Moderate breeze 5 Fresh breeze 6 Strong breeze

				7 High wind, moderate gale, near gale 8 Gale, fresh gale 9 Strong/severe gale 10 Storm, whole gale 11 Violent storm 12 Hurricane force http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1705
SwellWaveHeight	Mandatory	DD	Swell/wave height in metres. See Section 7 for conversions from other recording conventions e.g. WMO	NR Not recorded N None (0 meters) L Low (0 -1 meters) M Medium (1 - 2 meters) H High (2-3 meters) VH Very high (3+ meters) http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1702
Glare	Mandatory	DD	Amount of the search area affected by glare, to the extent that it is impacted or cannot be effectively searched. Related to the AngleofSearch field. Descriptive definitions available in Section 7	NR Not recorded N None SI Slight M Moderate St Strong http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1703
Precipitation	Mandatory	DD	Primary precipitation that is affecting ability to search, from a drop-down list See Section 7 for descriptions	NR Not recorded N None R Rain S Snow H Hail F Fog St Sleet RF Rain and Fog HF Hail and Fog SF Snow and Fog StF Sleet and Fog http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1707

PrecipitationIntensity	Mandatory	DD	Drop-down list based on selection of precipitation present in Precipitation field.	NR Not recorded N None SI Slight M Moderate St Strong http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1703
Visibility	Mandatory	DD	Visibility quality from platform to horizon See Section 7 for definitions	Not recorded D Excellent/Infinity (>10km) C Good/very good (5-10km) B Fair/Moderate (1-5km) A2 Poor (1-0.5km) A1 Very poor (<0.5km) http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1708
Sightability	Mandatory	DD	Sightability is a subjective impression of the conditions for spotting small cetaceans taking into account all conditions (sea state, glare, swell, wind direction etc) – see Section 7 for further detail	NR Not recorded E Excellent G Good M Moderate P Poor VP Very poor http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1704
CloudCover	Mandatory	DD	Percent of sky in search area affected by cloud. See Section 7 for details on how to convert other methods of recording cloud cover (e.g. Oktas) into the JCDP convention	Not recorded N No cloud cover A 1-20% cloud cover B 21-40% cloud cover C 41-60% cloud cover D 61-80% cloud cover E 81-100% cloud cover http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1706
WaterTurbidity	Mandatory	DD	Turbidity – predominantly recorded for aerial survey, noting the level of suspended particles in the water column	NR Not recorded N None SI Slight M Moderate St Strong http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1703
Comments	Optional	FT	Qualification of entries if required	N/A

6.3 Table three: Sightings Records

Field	Obligation (Mandatory; Conditional; Optional)	Drop down/ restricted format/ free text	Description (See Section 7 for further detail and definition)	Drop down fields
SightingID	Mandatory	FT	The unique identifier assigned to the sighting by the data owner in support of retaining a reference between the original data and the JCDP dataset.	N/A
SurveyID	Mandatory	FT	The unique identifier assigned to the survey by the data owner in support of retaining a reference between the original data and the JCDP dataset. Format: year organisation location This field should be identical across all three tables	N/A
EffortID	Mandatory	FT	The code or ID assigned to the section of effort within the survey. Needs to be unique within the survey but can be the same across surveys	N/A
DuplicateSightingStatus	Conditional	DD	Conditional field to record whether there was a duplicate sighting between platforms in double platform survey	Y Yes N No P Probable
DuplicateSightingNumber	Conditional	RF	Conditional field to record the corresponding sighting code from the primary platform in double platform survey	N/A
PlatformInstance	Conditional	DD	This field is conditional based on selection of a double platform methodology. Drop down options to identify whether the data are from the primary (1) or secondary (2) observer team	1 Primary platform 2 Secondary platform
Latitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° latitude of the platform at the time of the sighting in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A
Longitude	Mandatory	RF	DDD.DDDD° longitude of the platform at the time of the sighting in decimal degrees. Standard is WGS84	N/A
AphiaID	Mandatory	DD	Species Aphia ID should be recorded here, as described in WoRMS. https://www.marinespecies.org/	See Section 7 https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=365

IdentificationConfidence	Mandatory	DD	Confidence in species id from a drop-down list. Species must be recorded to the highest taxonomic level possible - see Section 7. There is a Not Recorded option purely to cover eventualities where this information is missing in error	NR Not recorded D Definite Pr Probable Ps Possible http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1700
Cue	Mandatory	DD	Drop-down list of cues to indicate what first alerted the sighting observer to the presence of the sighting – see section 7 for definitions. If a required option is not available, send a request for an addition to accessions@ices.dk	NR Not recorded S Splash BP Body part (back, whole or part of the body, or fin) BU Body underwater BI Blow Br Breach N Sound or noise caused by the animal BF Birds or fish boil G Glint SFR Surface slick/footprint/ring TP Third party alert https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1699
SurveyTeam	Mandatory	DD	Record the sightings team/observer that made the observation. See Section 7 for detail.	NR Not recorded O1 Observer 1 O2 Observer 2 O3 Observer 3 O4 Observer 4 O5 Observer 5 http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1710
MinGroupSize	Conditional	RF	Estimate of the minimum total number of individuals of a single species in each sighting including adults, juveniles and calves. This will be the same as the BestGroupSize and MaxGroupSize for aerial survey	N/A
BestGroupSize	Mandatory	RF	Best estimate of the total number of individuals of a single species in each sighting including adults, juveniles and calves. This will be the same as the MinGroupSize and MaxGroupSize for aerial survey	N/A

MaxGroupSize	Conditional	RF	Estimate of the maximum total number of individuals of a single species in each sighting including adults, juveniles and calves. This will be the same as the MinGroupSize and BestGroupSize for aerial survey	N/A
NumberOfCalves	Optional	RF	Number of calves within the group size total (BestGroupSize)	N/A
SightingStatus	Optional	DD	Optional field to record information on whether the sighting is dead or alive. If mixed is selected, further detail is required in the SightingDemographics field	A Alive D Dead M Mixed group with living and dead animals http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=64
SightingDemographics	Optional	FT	Optional free text field to include further detail on the individual or group demographics. E.g. dead animal in group; known Orca pod; maternal sperm whale pod with calves etc	
SightingDirection	Conditional	DD	Drop down list for non-distance sampling methods or aerial, where the direction of sighting is recorded in place of an angle. Directions are roughly converted to angles to standardise use of this information if incorporated into analyses.	P Port (285° degrees) S Starboard (75° degrees) A Ahead (0 ° degrees) SA Starboard-ahead (330 ° degrees) PA Port-ahead (30 ° degrees) http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1712
SightingAngle	Conditional	RF	Radial angle of sighting from the ship, where 0° is directly ahead on the platform track recorded with use of an angleboard. Sighting angle from aircraft measured with an inclinometer	N/A
RadialDistance	Conditional	RF	Distance to the centre of group/to the animal(s) in metres from the observer. This might be recorded by eye with or without a rangefinder or converted from a reticule binocular measurement recorded in the field. Not required for aerial survey methodologies	N/A
PerpendicularDistance	Optional	RF	Optional field to include perpendicular distance if calculated prior to data submission. Recorded in Km to a max of 5 decimal places.	N/A
Behaviour1	Mandatory	DD	Primary behavioural information of note from a drop-down list. Further information can be recorded in the comments field if required - see section 7 for definitions	124 Not recorded 125 Surfacing 126 Submerged

				127 Travelling 121 Milling/non-directional behaviour 73 Breaching 33 Feeding/foraging 129 Cooperative foraging 130 Logging/Resting 131 Vessel avoidance 80 Spy-hopping 83 Approaching ship 132 Bowriding http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1709
Behaviour2	Mandatory	DD	Secondary behavioural information of note from a drop-down list. Further information can be recorded in the comments field if required	124 Not recorded 125 Surfacing 126 Submerged 127 Travelling 121 Milling/non-directional behaviour 73 Breaching 33 Feeding/foraging 129 Cooperative foraging 130 Logging/Resting 131 Vessel avoidance 80 Spy-hopping 83 Approaching ship 132 Bowriding http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1709
Behaviour3	Mandatory	DD	Tertiary behavioural information of note from a drop-down list. Further information can be recorded in the comments field if required	124 Not recorded 125 Surfacing 126 Submerged 127 Travelling 121 Milling/non-directional behaviour 73 Breaching 33 Feeding/foraging 129 Cooperative foraging 130 Logging/Resting

				131 Vessel avoidance 80 Spy-hopping 83 Approaching ship 132 Bowriding http://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1709
Comments	Optional	FT	Free text field to quantify entries in the sightings record table	

7 Supplementary guide to recording data

Below is supplementary information where relevant, on how fields should be recorded:

7.1 Identifiers – detailed description

SurveyID:

This is a unique identifier for the dataset, linking together the three data tables and retaining a link to the original data held by the data owner. If it is not unique in the ICES system it will be flagged and rejected. The format should follow: year (calendar year within which the survey was conducted, or started) organisation (as noted in EDMO) location (e.g. Southern North Sea).

This field cannot contain any special characters and so should only contain letters (a to z) or numbers (0 to 9).

SurveyType:

The nature of the survey from a specified drop-down menu. This is to enable filtering of results for cetacean survey on a dedicated survey platform, from other survey types.

Category	Drop down code	Definition
Dedicated	Dedicated survey	A survey event on a platform dedicated to the planned survey.
Opportunistic	Opportunistic survey	A survey event that takes opportunity of a survey/platform with other objectives (e.g. ferry survey; survey where the route is defined for a different purpose).

SurveyAbstract:

Free text field to provide a high-level overview of the survey parameters. E.g. Aim of survey, location etc. Max 500 words. This will also be included in the metadata entry, along with any additional information as required. This should be the same for both submissions under double platform.

DataAccess:

There is currently an option to submit data under a restricted licence, whereby users would need to submit a request to the data owner for access to download. However, the aim of the JCDP is to increase accessibility, use and value of data. Therefore, the use of the restriction option **should only be applied where deemed absolutely necessary**.

DataRightsHolder:

This is a field to identify who owns the rights to the data i.e. the data owner. This is free text field, so data owners do **not** need to be registered in the European Directory of Marine Organisations (EDMO).

DataCustodian:

This is a mandatory field to identify who is the primary contact for the data. This should be an organisation name, not an individual, based on the European Directory of Marine Organisations (EDMO). If data are managed by a consortium, a participating organisation should be nominated.

DataCustodianContact:

A generic/organisation email is required due to GDPR, as well as continuity in retaining a current contact following personnel changes e.g. info@company.com. If data are managed by a consortium, a participating organisation should be nominated as per the DataCustodian field, and appropriate email contact provided.

TargetTaxa:

Describes the focal taxa for the survey from a specified drop-down list. This captures whether observers were solely searching for/recording cetaceans, or if it was a combined survey or cetaceans were not a specific focus, which may impact the detection function of analyses.

Drop-down selection:

Cetacean	Cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises) are the primary focus of the survey and observers/equipment are dedicating time on effort to detecting them.
Multispecies	Cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises) and other species (e.g. birds; turtles, sharks) are the primary focus of the survey. Although observers/equipment are searching for cetaceans at all times; search is also being carried out for other species which may impact the capacity to detect cetaceans
Secondary	Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) are not the target taxa for the survey but may be recorded on an opportunistic basis. Search for cetaceans is not dedicated and may not be constant within a period of effort.

PlatformClass:

The class of survey platform from a specified drop-down menu, based on the ICES vocabulary <https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=311>:

Category	Definition
Surface vessel – mobile platform	Any platform that surveys from the ocean's surface including self-propelled and manpowered vessels
Aeroplane	Manned aerial platforms
Unmanned aerial vehicle	Unmanned planes/drones

PlatformCode:

Conditional based on *PlatformClass* selection of 'surface vessel – mobile platform'. <https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=315>. If the relevant platform is not listed, please contact accessions@ices.dk to have it added.

PositionFix:

The method or instrument used for the position fixing from the drop-down list in order to record level of accuracy. If the method is not listed, contact accessions@ices.dk to get it added.

Category	Definition
Handheld GPS	Recorded in latitude/longitude WGS84

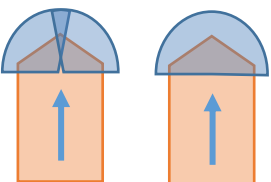
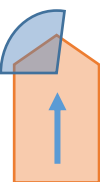

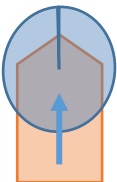
Mobile phone positioning	Location taken from the mobile phone positioning system
Platform onboard system	The ship or aircraft digital positioning system
Chart Reading	The position is determined manually e.g. three point fix

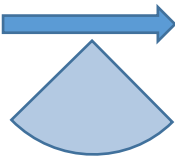


Horizontal Accuracy:

This is a optional field for the accuracy of the spatial positions, where known. This field should be entered as meters to a maximum of 2 decimal places.

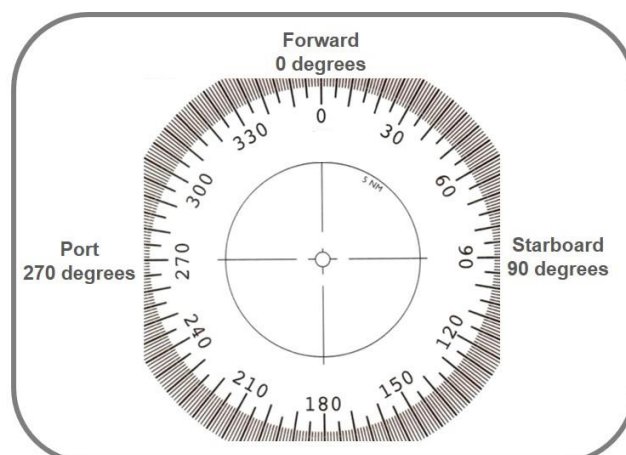
Nominal Angle Of Search:

Total search angle covered by the observers on a survey in degrees, from a specified drop-down list.

180 (forward) <i>Bird's eye view</i>	100 (beam-port to 10) <i>Bird's eye view</i>	100 (beam-starboard to 350) <i>Bird's eye view</i>	360 <i>Bird's eye view</i>
			

Below (Aerial) <i>Side-on view</i>	90 (beam-port to 0) <i>Bird's eye view</i>	90 (beam-starboard to 0) <i>Bird's eye view</i>	Other?
			If the angle of search does not fall into an existing category, please request an addition via accessions@ices.dk

All angles should be taken relative to the direction of travel, where 10 would indicate 10 degrees to the right and 350 would indicate 10 degrees to the left.



Methodology:

The methodology used to collect the data from a specified drop-down list. Individual organisational metadata within each survey methodology should be made available, containing specific details on how the methodology is applied.

Category	Definition
Single platform line-transect, distance sampling method	A line transect survey where the observer (team) operates from one platform on the ship and distance sampling methodology is applied.
Single platform line-transect	A line transect survey where the observer (team) operates from one platform on the ship, but distance sampling methodology is not applied.
Double platform line-transect, distance sampling method	A line transect survey where there are two observer teams operating from two independent locations with the same outlook, on a single platform, and distance sampling methodology is applied.
Double platform line-transect	A line transect survey where there are two observer teams operating from two independent locations with the same outlook, on a single platform
Digital aerial – stills	A survey taking place by aircraft using digital imagery (stills) to record sightings and sampling effort.
Digital aerial – video	A survey taking place by aircraft using digital imagery (video) to record sightings and sampling effort.
Digital aerial - stills and video	A survey taking place by aircraft using digital imagery (stills) and video to record sightings and sampling effort.
Aerial observer - distance sampling	A distance sampling survey taking place by aircraft using onboard observers to record sightings and sampling effort
Aerial observer - non distance sampling	A non-distance sampling survey taking place by aircraft using onboard observers to record sightings and sampling effort

NominalNumberOfObservers:

This field is to capture the planned number of observers recording simultaneously during a period of effort. Digital survey will be 0. Where a number more than 4 is entered, the system will flag a warning to confirm this is accurate.

Comments:

Optional field to enable qualification of data entries where required. To note, information essential to analysis of the data entries should not be included here but should be transparent within the data and/or the metadata.

7.2 Effort & Environment – detailed description**EffortID:**

The code or ID assigned to the section of effort within the survey. Needs to be unique within the survey but can be the same across surveys. This field is also replicated in the sightings table to link effort with sightings data.

SurveyID:

This should be the same as the entry in the identifiers table and the sightings table.

PlatformInstance:

This field is conditional based on selection of a double platform methodology. Drop down options to identify whether the data are from the primary (1) or secondary (2) observer team where two teams are recording simultaneously from a single survey vessel.

- 1 Primary
- 2 Secondary

StartDate:

The date of the start of the Effort interval should be entered in a ddmmyyyy format, without any special characters. The same applies for ***EndDate***.

StartLatitude:

Surveyors can record in whatever coordinate system they chose, but the JCDP will hold data in WGS84 therefore a conversion would be required. The same applies for ***StartLongitude; EndLatitude and EndLongitude***.

SurveyArea:

Conditional field based on entry to Methodology. If a digital methodology is selected, this field must be completed.

ImageArea:

Conditional field based on entry to Methodology. If a digital methodology is selected, this field must be completed.

PlatformHeight:

Mandatory field for the height of the observation platform or flight height above sea level/altitude in metres with a maximum of 2 decimal places.

PlatformSpeed:

Speed over ground, taken from the platform's instrument where possible with a maximum of 2 decimal places.

NumberOfObservers:

Number of observers who are recording simultaneously during a period of effort (whole numbers). If double platform, include the number of observers for both platforms. In case of aerial surveys, please record "0".

SwellWaveHeight:

Conversions from other conventions are outlined below:

JCDP convention	Corresponding WMO Sea State Codes	WMO Wave height range	Categories
Not recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A
None (0 meters)	0-2	0 – 0.5 metres	None
Low (0 -1 meters)	3	0.5 to 1.25 metres	Present without affecting detection
Medium (1 - 2 meters)	4	1.25 to 2.5 metres	Present and affecting detection
High (2-3 meters)	5	2.5 to 4 metres	Present and affecting detection/confused swell (swell converging from more than one direction)
Very high (3+ meters)	6-9	4 to >14 metres	Present and affecting detection

Glare:

There are multiple conventions for recording the effects of glare on detectability. There is no simple way to capture all systems with complete accuracy therefore if glare is a significant factor in an analysis, users should interrogate the survey metadata for a clearer picture of how glare has been recorded.

The JCDP standard is outlined below, with conventions between alternate recording systems:

JCDP convention	Description	%	Directional
Not recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A
None	No glare present within the search area	0%	None
Slight	Some glare present without significant effect on detectability within the search area	1-40%	Partial glare influencing up to one third of the search area (e.g. part of port affected)
Moderate	Glare present with reasonable effect on detectability within part of the search area	41-60%	Glare influencing up to one half of the search area (e.g. all of port affected)
Strong	Strong glare present with significant effect on detectability across most or all of the search area	61-100%	Glare influencing more than half the search area (e.g. port, ahead and starboard affected)

***To note** – need to ensure % is the total area of search, therefore if observers are recording glare as a % for part of the total search area, this needs to be accounted for when converting to the JCDP system. E.g. 50% of port would be 25% of a 180-degree search area.

Precipitation:

Precipitation	Description
Not recorded	N/A
None	No precipitation
Rain	Precipitation falls as water droplets
Snow	Precipitation falls as frozen flakes
Hail	Precipitation falls as frozen droplets
Fog	Cloud level is low enough to obstruct the search area
Sleet	Precipitation falls as frozen flakes but partially melts before coming into sight
Rain and Fog	Combination of the two precipitation types
Hail and Fog	Combination of the two precipitation types
Snow and Fog	Combination of the two precipitation types
Sleet and Fog	Combination of the two precipitation types

PrecipitationIntensity:

Optional field to be completed (where recorded) if precipitation is recorded in the *Precipitation* field.

Visibility:

Mandatory field with *Not Recorded* option. This field is mandatory for all ship-based methodologies and the *Not Recorded* option should only be used for vessel survey when the information is not recorded in error. Visibility quality from platform to horizon, to the degree it impacts on ability to detect cetaceans.

Not recorded	Information missing in error
Excellent/Infinity	Able to see >10 km
Good/very good	Able to see 5 -10 km
Fair/Moderate	Able to see 1 - 5 km
Poor	Able to see < 1 km
Very poor	Able to see < 500m

Sightability:

Sightability is a subjective assessment of the conditions for spotting cetaceans taking into account all conditions (sea state, glare, swell, light, precipitation, wind direction etc). The sightability rating should be based on the full search area, therefore where there are multiple observers recording this field, the worst case should be recorded. Worst case should also be applied if different records are made for different species (e.g. harbour porpoise v dolphin species in the same period of effort).

Excellent	Cetacean spotting conditions are optimal: The sea state is very good (Beaufort ~0), with no swell, no precipitation, no glare and excellent visibility giving excellent conditions for spotting cetaceans
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Good	Cetacean spotting conditions are good, but with environmental factors having minimal impact on detecting cetaceans: The sea is calm (Beaufort ~1-2) with no white caps, visibility is good and glare is not preventing the area from being fully scanned, giving good conditions for spotting cetaceans
Moderate	Cetacean spotting conditions are moderate, but with conditions having some impact on detecting cetaceans: Whitecaps (Beaufort ~3), swell, glare and/or the prevailing weather conditions are making it more difficult to effectively scan the whole area, giving moderate conditions for spotting cetaceans
Poor	Cetacean spotting conditions are poor, with conditions having a notable impact on detecting cetaceans: Whitecaps (Beaufort ~4-5), waves, swell and/or prevailing weather conditions are making the conditions poor for spotting cetaceans
Very poor	Cetacean spotting conditions are very poor (Beaufort 6+), with conditions having significant impact on detecting cetaceans

CloudCover:

There are multiple conventions for recording cloud cover, including Oktas and % cover. The JCDP standard will be in % cover, therefore the below table indicates how oktas relate to the % cover options:

JCDP convention	Okta equivalent https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/observations/how-we-measure-cloud
Not recorded	N/A
No cloud cover	0 Oktas
1-20%	1 Okta
21-40%	2/3 Oktas
41-60%	4/5 Oktas
61-80%	6/7 Oktas
81-100%	8/9 Oktas

7.3 Sightings Records – detailed description

DuplicateSightingStatus:

Conditional field to record whether there was a duplicate sighting between platforms in double platform survey.

DuplicateSightingNumber:

Conditional field to record the corresponding sighting code from the primary platform in double platform survey.

AphiaID:

drop-down list of scientific names for cetacean species as recorded in the World Registry of Marine Species (WORMS) <http://www.marinespecies.org/>

AlphaID	Sci name	Common Name (English accepted)	Taxonomic level
2688	Cetacea	Cetacean	infraorder
148723	Odontoceti	Dolphins and porpoises	superfamily
148724	Mysticeti	Whale	superfamily

136980	Delphinidae	Dolphin	family
136984	Phocoenidae	Porpoises	family
136979	Balaenopteridae	Rorquals	family
136983	Monodontidae	Narwhal and beluga	family
136986	Ziphiidae	Beaked whales	family
136978	Balaenidae	Right and bowhead whales	family
159022	Eubalaena	Right whales	genus
136982	Kogia	Pygmy and dwarf sperm whales	genus
137026	Tursiops	Bottlenose dolphins	genus
137020	Lagenorhynchus spp.	Atlantic white-sided/White-beaked	genus
137017	Globicephala spp.	pilot whales	genus
204528	Sousa	Humpback dolphin	genus
137117	Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	species
137094	Delphinus delphis	Common dolphin	species complex
137111	Tursiops truncatus	Common bottlenose dolphin	species
137107	Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	species
137098	Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin	species
137100	Lagenorhynchus acutus	Atlantic white-sided dolphin	species
137101	Lagenorhynchus albirostris	White-beaked dolphin	species
137108	Stenella frontalis	Atlantic spotted dolphin	species
137105	Stenella attenuata	Pantropical spotted dolphin	species
137102	Orcinus orca	Orca	species complex
137096	Globicephala macrorhynchus	Short-finned pilot whale	species
137097	Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	species
137104	Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	species
137115	Delphinapterus leucas	Beluga	species
137087	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Common minke whale	species
137089	Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	species complex
137088	Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	species
137090	Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	species
137091	Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	species
137086	Balaena mysticetus	Bowhead whale	species
137092	Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	species
137116	Monodon monoceros	Narwhal	species
137119	Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	species
343899	Hyperoodon ampullatus	Northern bottlenose whale	species
137121	Mesoplodon bidens	Sowerby's beaked whale	species
137126	Mesoplodon mirus	True's beaked whale	species
137127	Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	species
137122	Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	species
137123	Mesoplodon europaeus	Gervais' beaked whale	species
159023	Eubalaena glacialis	North Atlantic right whale	species
137095	Feresa attenuata	Pygmy killer whale	species
137113	Kogia breviceps	Pygmy sperm whale	species

159025	<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf sperm whale	species
220222	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale	species
254974	<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>	Pacific right whale	species
231405	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Antarctic minke whale	species
343896	<i>Balaenoptera omurai</i>	Omura's whale	species
137112	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Grey whale	species
231424	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy right whale	species
254976	<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>	Commerson's dolphin	species
254977	<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	Chilean dolphin	species
254978	<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	Heaviside's dolphin	species
254979	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>	Hector's dolphin	species
137099	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin	species
254980	<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	Peale's dolphin	species
383563	<i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i>	Hourglass dolphin	species
254981	<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	Pacific white-sided dolphin	species
231434	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Dusky dolphin	species
254975	<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern right whale dolphin	species
231414	<i>Lissodelphis peronii</i>	Southern right whale dolphin	species
148732	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy dolphin	species
137103	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed whale	species
344009	<i>Sotalia guianensis</i>	Guiana dolphin	species
220226	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphin	species complex
383586	<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	Humpback dolphin	species
816452	<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	species
254970	<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic hump-backed dolphin	species
137106	<i>Stenella clymene</i>	Short-snouted spinner dolphin	species
137109	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Long-snouted spinner dolphin	species
137110	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin	species
254983	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin	species
446125	<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis</i>	Narrow-ridged finless porpoise	species
254985	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Finless porpoise	species
254971	<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	Spectacled porpoise	species
343897	<i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Vaquita	species
343898	<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	Black porpoise	species
254987	<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall porpoise	species complex
254964	<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	Franciscana	species
242606	<i>Berardius arnuxii</i>	Arnoux's beaked whale	species
242608	<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Baird's beaked whale	species
343900	<i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i>	Southern bottlenose whale	species
231418	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>	Longman's beaked whale	species
231430	<i>Mesoplodon bowdoini</i>	Andrew's beaked whale	species
254990	<i>Mesoplodon carlhubbsi</i>	Hubbs' beaked whale	species
	<i>Mesoplodon eueu</i>	Ramari's beaked whale	species
231407	<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale	species
137124	<i>Mesoplodon grayi</i>	Gray's beaked whale	species
137125	<i>Mesoplodon hectori</i>	Hector's beaked whale	species

384422	Mesoplodon hotaula	Deraniyagala's beaked whale	species
231429	Mesoplodon layardii	Layard's beaked whale	species
254992	Mesoplodon perrini	Perrin's beaked whale	species
231409	Mesoplodon peruvianus	Peruvian beaked whale	species
254991	Mesoplodon stejnegeri	Stejneger's beaked whale	species
254993	Mesoplodon traversii	Spade-toothed beaked whale	species
231433	Tasmacetus shepherdi	Shepherd's beaked whale	species

To note: the dataset is of higher quality when records are given to the best level of confidence. Definite confidence in a record to higher taxonomic level is a more useful record than a probable or possible record to species level. Record to the **highest possible confidence** and add relevant notes to the comments field including notes on potential species and confidence in that judgement.

Identification Confidence:

From a drop-down list, the observer confidence in the species id:

Definite	The observer is confident in the species Id following presence of several cues that confirm identification. Also to be recorded for unidentified records, in terms of confidence in the selected category (e.g. definite oceanic dolphin <i>Delphinidae</i>).
Probable	The observer is not completely confident in the species id, but presence of cues and features enables a moderate level of confidence in the species id. Also to be recorded for unidentified records, in terms of confidence in the selected category.
Possible	The observer is not confident in the species id or even presence of an animal, as the cue was unclear. Also to be recorded for unidentified records, in terms of confidence in the selected category.

Cue:

the factor that first alerted the observer to the presence of a cetacean:

Cue	Description
Not recorded	Self explanatory
Splash	A splash or water disturbance created by cetacean movement before the animal is sighted.
Body part (back, whole or part of the body, or fin)	All or part of the animal(s) becomes visible above the surface of the water
Body underwater	The body of an animal/animals is seen below the surface of the water
Blow	The blow, or exhalation on surfacing, appearing like a puff of steam – the exact description of which, depends on the species.
Breach	A deliberate leap either fully or partially clear of the water, resulting in a large splash. May be repeated multiple times.
Sound or noise caused by the animal	The animal is heard, before a sighting is made (e.g. re-entering the water after a breach, breathing sounds, etc.).
Birds or fish boil	An aggregation of birds or fish, which was noted before sighting of associated cetaceans.
Glint	Light reflecting of the body was the first cue to an animal's presence
Surface slick/footprint/ring	No animal sighted but signs of recently submerged animal on the surface
Third party alert	On occasion, third parties may alert observers to the presence of a sighting before the observer has spotted the animal(s). Inclusion of these data affect analysis e.g. application of a detection function. Therefore, this option is included to enable users to filter out these records if desired

Other	If an additional option is required, send a request to accessions@ices.dk
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Surveyteam:

Conditional field based on entry to PlatformClass. This field is only required for ship-based survey. If an additional option is required, send a request to accessions@ices.dk

Observer2 and Observer3 are for double platform surveys

Code	Single platform	Double platform
Not recorded	N/A	N/A
Observer 1	Single observer, or port side observer if part of a team of two observers	Primary platform, port side observer
Observer 2	Starboard side if part of a team of two observers	Primary platform, starboard side observer
Observer 3	N/A	Secondary platform (e.g tracker), port side observer
Observer 4	N/A	Secondary platform (e.g. tracker), starboard side observer
Observer 5	Single observer covering full search area on a platform	

MinGroupSize:

Restricted format field - numerical value recording the estimate of the smallest possible number of animals observed in a sighting. This is to essentially to act as a basic coefficient of variation (CV) to illustrate confidence in the value noted as the sighting group size. Conditional field based on whether this information is recorded or not.

BestGroupSize:

Restricted format field - numerical value recording the best estimate of the actual number of a species in a sighting. This may be the same as the min and max values where observers are highly confident in the number count.

MaxGroupSize:

Restricted format field - estimate of the largest possible number of animals in a sighting. Conditional field based on whether this information is recorded or not.

NumberOfCalves:

This is the number of calves within the recorded group size total, not in addition.

SightingStatus:

Where 'mixed' is selected, further details are required in the SightingDemographics field.

SightingDemographics:

Optional free text field to include further detail on the individual or group demographics. E.g. dead animal in group; known Orca pod; maternal sperm whale pod with calves etc.

SightingDirection:

Conditional field based on Methodology. Mandatory field for non-distance sampling methods. Drop down list for non-distance sampling methods, where the direction of sighting is recorded in place of an angle. Where 'left' or 'right' are recorded for aerial, select 'port/left' or 'starboard/right' as required. Directions are roughly converted to angles to standardise use of this information if incorporated into analyses for ship-based survey

Direction	Bearing
Port	285 degrees
Starboard	75 degrees
Ahead	0 degrees
Starboard-ahead	330 degrees
Port-ahead	30 degrees

SightingAngle:

Conditional field based on Methodology. Mandatory field for distance sampling methods. Additional field for direction for non-distance sampling methods.

RadialDistance:

Distance to the centre of group/to the animal(s) in metres from the observer. This might be recorded by eye with or without a rangefinder or converted from a reticule binocular measurement recorded in the field. Not required for aerial survey methodologies.

PerpendicularDistance:

Optional field to record perpendicular distance if calculated in advance of submission. Recorded in KM to a max of 5 decimal places.

Behaviour:

These are optional fields given the variation and bias in recording this information. Categories and definitions are as follows:

Behaviour	Description
Surfacing	Animal(s) seen breaking the surface to breathe, but with limited additional information to assign the wider behaviour
Submerged	Animal(s) seen below the surface of the water
Travelling	An animal or group of animals moving with either slow/normal swim, fast swim or porpoising in a set direction
Milling	Slow surfacing or submerged movements with no distinct direction or regularly changing direction
Breaching	A deliberate leap either fully or partially clear of the water that is not part of normal travelling behaviour. Generally, the animal(s) re-enters the water side on rather than head-first, often resulting in a large splash. May be repeated multiple times.
Feeding/foraging	Animal(s) seen visibly chasing, capturing or feeding on prey species, or demonstrating species specific behaviour associated with searching for prey
Cooperative foraging	A singles species or mixed species group displaying behaviour conducive to searching for and capturing prey cooperatively
Logging/Resting	Animal(s) seen floating at surface of the water with back visible for a prolonged period of time
Spy-hopping	Animal(s) raising the head and possibly chest out of the water, usually from a vertical or near-vertical position
Vessel avoidance	Deliberate change of behaviour such as change of swimming direction, or a submerged/surface role to avoid the vessel

Approaching ship	Deliberate change of behaviour such as direction or travel or speed of travel to intercept the vessel on its course.
Bowriding	Deliberate interaction with the vessel including fast swim and breaching behaviour at the front of vessel bow pressure wave, swimming along-side or behind the vessel in the wake

If an additional option is required, send a request to accessions@ices.dk

7.4 Summary of data submission requirements

- Data submission will be made through the JCDP portal hosted within the ICES datacentre <https://www.ices.dk/data/data-portals/Pages/Cetaceans.aspx>.
- Ahead of submission, all data should be prepared according to the JCDP standard and saved in xml format. You can use the JCDP data templated provided to help prepare data. This excel spreadsheet has separate identifiers, effort & environment and sightings tables for you to input survey data, and includes a script to which re-formats the data into the necessary xml format needed for upload. The data template is located in the portal linked above.
- The data custodian who will be submitting and managing the data must have permission from the data rights holder (where different) before submitting to the JCDP.
- Casual, unsystematic, observations not associated with formal commencement of search effort must not be included.
- Personal data should not be submitted. Information on individual observers should stay with the data rights holder and or data custodian.