

BadToFeed Multiple-Choice Q&A

Module 1

Question:	Answer: (circle all that applies)
1. What does BadToFeed stand for?	2. Bay County Department of Tourist Operators for the Evolution of Ecological Dolphintours 3. Bay Association of Dolphin Tour Operators For Environmental Education Distinction 4. Bay Association of Dormant Tour Operators and Feeding Endorsement Efforts Development.
2. What are the goals of BadToFeed?	1. To make money on and exhaust the Emerald Coast's marine resources. 2. To enhance the quality and the safety standards of the Dolphin Tour Industry. 3. To show and explain the long term value and the benefits of concerted educative tour management strategies geared towards a sustainable marine tourism. 4. To design, introduce, broadcast, implement and enforce specific guidelines for dolphin tour operators in order to protect wild dolphins and Bay County residents and visitors alike.
3. Who manages the BadToFeed Program?	1. The local tour industry 2. FWC 3. NOAA
4. Who are the BTF's partners?	1. The Tourist Development Council 2. FWC 3. Gulf World Marine Park 4. All of the above
5. The BTF Guidelines supersede the Marine Mammal Protection Act.	1. True 2. False
6. The BTF program is the same as NOAA's "Dolphin Smart" program	1. True 2. False
7. Swimming with wild dolphins can easily lead to harassing them.	1. True 2. False
8. Touching and petting wild dolphins is OK and legal in Florida.	1. True 2. False

9. Feeding wild dolphins is OK and legal in Florida.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
10. Touching and feeding wild dolphins is unsafe for both humans and dolphins and it is illegal in the US.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
11. The BadToFeed Program leads to a certification endorsed by the State of Florida.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
12. The BadToFeed Program is independent from any Government agency and it does not lead to a license.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
13. The BadToFeed Program is there to allow dolphin tour vendors, captains and guides to become more knowledgeable on the legalities of the interaction with wild dolphins and on dolphin behavior and physiology for more interesting and safer tours.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
14. Panama City is considered the worst location in the US for wild dolphin harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
15. Most of the problems and risks of injuries to humans by wild dolphins are associated with feeding and touching the animals.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
16. How long have people been feeding dolphins in Panama City	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 years 2. 40 years 3. 2 years
17. How can we minimize dolphin harassment while allowing the dolphin tour industry to grow?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wait for Law Enforcement to catch offenders. 2. Not say anything when others feed dolphins and stay around to indirectly benefit from the feeding. 3. Read and understand the Marine Mammal Protection Act. 4. Stick to the BTF Guidelines.
18. How can we promote a sustainable dolphin tour industry in Panama City?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand that dolphin harassment equals bankruptcy.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Understand that sustainability equals profit. 3. Educate ourselves on wild dolphin behavior and physiology. 4. Feed the dolphins so that they stay in our area. 5. Unify the industry and network with the community and Government.
19. What is the best way for you as a guide to minimize dolphin harassment during your tours?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brief your clients on the guidelines before departure to lower their expectations. 2. Brief your clients on the guidelines before departure to lower their expectations. 3. Brief your clients on the guidelines before departure to lower their expectations.
20. Some of the conditions to be part of the BADTOFEED Program are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attend the BADTOFEED training course or watch the BTF video online and successfully pass the quizzes. 2. Hold a Dolphin Feeding License issued by NOAA. 3. For business owners to only hire captains/guides who have attended the training or passed the online quizzes. Owners commit to have new captains comply with these requirements within 15 days of their starting day.
21. BTF Guidelines Don'ts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not feed the dolphins 2. Do not touch the dolphins 3. Do not tease dolphins by waving or throwing objects or buckets of water to attract them 4. Do not talk to your customers about the Marine Mammal Protection Act.
22. BTF Guidelines Dos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do brief your customers on what they can and what they cannot do with wild dolphins and explain why. 2. Do Remember safety at all times 3. Do advise your customers not to chase the dolphins and that they can only touch them when they are within arm reach. 4. Do use common sense and work in a spirit of cooperation. 5. Do report violators but only if you do not know them.
23. For Florida residents, outdoor recreation is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very important 2. Not very important
24. For non-resident tourists, outdoor recreation is	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very important 2. Not very important
25. Outdoor recreational activities among Florida residents in order of importance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishing = 63% - Picnicking = 49% - Bicycling = 46% - Wildlife viewing trips = 44% - Saltwater beach activities (excludes fishing) = 40%

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Saltwater beach activities (excludes fishing) = 63% - Wildlife viewing trips = 49% - Fishing = 46% - Bicycling = 44% - Picnicking = 40%
26. Outdoor recreational activities among Florida tourists in order of importance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Picnicking = 49% - Saltwater beach activities (excludes fishing) = 47% - Wildlife viewing trips = 37% - Visiting historical or archeological sites = 29% - Swimming in outdoor pools = 26% 2. Saltwater beach activities (excludes fishing) = 49% - Wildlife viewing trips = 47% - Picnicking = 37% - Swimming in outdoor pools = 29% - Visiting historical or archeological sites = 26%
27. Number of participants in ocean marine mammals viewing (our industry) in Florida in 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 684,756 2. 5,266
28. The economic impact of marine mammals viewing tours in Florida has increased 154% between 1991 and 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
29. Retail sales from dolphin tours are expected to have increased dramatically in the next few years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
30. According to a survey in Panama City, the majority of dolphin tour vendors are aware that feeding is illegal but 40% of those said it wasn't harmful	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
31. According to this survey, the main determining factor above cost for selecting a dolphin tour company was the educational content of their tours	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
32. According to this survey, only half of dolphin tour businesses reported informing guests on how to view dolphins without disturbing them	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
33. A study in Sarasota on the dolphin called "Beggar" revealed that during 224 hours of observation, that dolphin bit people ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 times 2. 9 times 3. 18 times
34. People who got bit were either feeding or touching "Beggar"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
35. "Beggar" died in 2012. Results of necropsy are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healed boat wounds on dorsal, multiple broken ribs and vertebrae 2. There were 3 fishing hooks, fishing line and 2 squid beaks (not normal prey item for him and several ulcers. He was underweight and dehydrated 3. Overweight because of repeated hand feeding. Pneumonia being the obvious cause of natural

	death.
36. Some of the recommendations of this study were:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Render feeding and touching legal for commercial dolphin tour operations only and imposing severe punitive actions on tourists 2. Consider increased law enforcement efforts, impose well-publicized punitive sanctions and conduct systematic evaluation efforts 3. Restrict the uncontrolled growth of the dolphin tour industry by issuing a limited number of permits to feed to a select number of vendors.
37. Some of the effects on wild dolphins of feeding and touching them are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They learn to beg for a living and females will teach their calves same 2. They lose their fear of humans and are exposed to propeller cuts, exhaust fumes inhalation, fishing gear entanglement and intoxication from improper hand fed food items 3. They gain valuable knowledge of humans and therefore learn to stay away from boats and swimmers
38. Collateral impacts of feeding and touching on attitudes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dolphins approach boats, beg and steal fish; boaters get annoyed, despise dolphins and hurt them 2. Dolphins make friends with humans and will help them in case they have navigation problems or if they fall overboard
39. MMPA stands for	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine Mercury Pollution Act 2. Marine Mammal Protection Act
40. MMPA Agency Regulations 50 CFR 216. To "take" a marine mammal means:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To capture, purchase, collect, sell, tag or possess any marine mammal live or dead or part of any marine mammal.... 2. To harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill any marine mammal.... 3. Feeding or attempting to feed a marine mammal in the wild. 4. To photograph or attempt to photograph, to study or otherwise document any behavior of a marine mammal in the wild.
41. In the MMPA, Level A harassment means:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to injure a marine mammal stock in the wild 2. Any attempt to watch or observe a marine mammal in the wild
42. In the MMPA, Level B harassment means:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to disturb a marine

	<p>mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering but which does not have the potential to injure a marine mammal in the wild.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Swimming, scuba diving or snorkeling while a wild marine mammal is in the same area. 3. Feeding or attempting to feed a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild.
43. NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement follows up on every report of "HI" Human Interaction incident that comes to their attention.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
44. NOAA and FWC Enforcement place undercover agents on tour boats or jet ski tours.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
45. A \$4,000 fine was given to a Panama City dolphin tour guide for feeding a wild dolphin in June of 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
46. The definition of "harassment" is relative and it is defined by the government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
47. It is not illegal to feed or pet a dolphin held in a facility and some facilities are charging the public money to feed them and pet them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
48. The Marine Mammal Protection Act does not apply to the Captive Display Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
49. A dolphin held in captivity is still a wild dolphin but the rules concerning it are different then when it is free ranging. The rules applied to a wild dolphin in captivity are dictated by the Department of Agriculture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
50. Animal Activists are opposed to both the Captive Display and "Swim With" Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
51. NOAA and the Captive Display Industry and the Wild Dolphin Tour Industry all agree that feeding wild dolphins is harmful and detrimental to both dolphins and humans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
52. NOAA and the Captive Display Industry and the Wild Dolphin Tour Industry all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False

agree that dolphins are highly intelligent social animals and that they like to interact with humans.	
53. NOAA and the Captive Display Industry and the Wild Dolphin Tour Industry all agree that humans love to interact with dolphins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
54. Whether some people like it or not, there is a “Swim With” Wild Dolphin Tour Industry in Panama City	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
55. The MMPA has been amended to state that feeding wild dolphins is considered as harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
56. The MMPA has been amended to state that swimming with dolphins in the wild is considered as harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
57. The MMPA could be amended to state that swimming with dolphins in the wild is considered as harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
58. Swimming with dolphins in the wild can easily lead to harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
59. There is ambiguity in the statements NOAA is issuing about the legality of and the definition of “Swimming With” dolphins in the wild.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
60. What can all the parties agree on given the current situation in Panama City	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Let us come to a place where we use best practices and guidelines and police ourselves and each others 2. Let each parties involved hold their opinions and let them argue this issue until one of them wins.
61. How do we lessen the risk of harm to the dolphins and humans during dolphin tours at least enough that the benefits are, on balance, worth the risk?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government shuts down all commercial dolphin tour operations. 2. The Dolphin Tour Industry self regulates and complies with Best Practices Guidelines. The Industry networks with scientists, government officials and the local business community to keep the conversation on any remaining issues.
<p>Resources for Module 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For those interested in human– marine mammal feeding interactions, or human-wildlife conflict: http://mucru.org/latest-news/new-publication-reports-that-dolphins-learn-maladaptive-behaviours-from-each-other/ • How does Australia’s largest dolphin-watching industry affect the behavior of 	

Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins?:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479711004002>

- Aug/Sept 2012. Three major newspapers in the U.S. have published articles over the past 2 weeks about the serious conservation issues facing dolphins in the wild from the careless and reckless actions of private boaters, commercial operators and tourists who feed or harass the animals:
<http://www.miamiherald.com/2012/09/01/2979063/dolphins-at-the-mercy-of-the-clueless.html>
<http://www.tampabay.com/news/environment/wildlife/scars-of-human-folly-show-on-floridas-bottlenose-dolphins/1248091>
<http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/08/14/the-dolphin-lovers-conundrum/>
- Effects of tourist boats on the behaviour of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins off the south coast of Zanzibar: <http://www.int-res.com/abstracts/esr/v11/n1/p91-99/>
- Swim Code of Conduct in Mozambique: <http://dolphinscare.org/code.html> please link to Swim Code of Conduct in Mozambique.pdf (pdf attached to e-mail)
- Responsible Whale Watching Report 2012 <http://www.planetwhale.com/2012-report-on-responsible-whale-and-dolphin-watching>
- The Water Planet Research Page – A Compilation of Local Research Projects: <http://www.waterplanetusa.com/research.php>
- Sarasota Dolphins: <http://sarasotadolphin.org/saving-dolphins/public-awareness/feeding-dolphins/>
- Attitudes Toward Dolphin Feeding in Panama City : www.responsivemanagement.com/download/report/NMFS_Dolphin_Report.pdf
- Wildlife Viewing Economic Impact in Florida (Summary): http://myfwc.com/media/131044/WldfViewing_economics_report.pdf
- Outdoor Recreation in Florida: www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/files/scorp/scorp_survey.pdf
- NOAA/NMFS Resources: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/mmp>

<p>a/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Human-Dolphin Encounter Spaces: A Qualitative Investigation of the Geographies and Ethics of Swim-With-The-Dolphins Programs” by Kistin L. Stewart PhD, BTF Training Course Speaker: http://etd.lib.fsu.edu/theses/available/etd-03092006-162411/unrestricted/31406KLSdissertation.pdf • Cetacean–human interaction, at sites where free-ranging dolphins approach humans, is occurring more than ever before. Management policies and strategies, and their underlying research, intended to protect both dolphins and humans during these interactive events, affect the quality and nature of interactivity. (link to media file Taylor Carter Agency of Dolphins Embassy.pdf) • Long term biological sustainability of a dolphin watch industry in Lovina, Bali. (Link to media file Mustika 2011.pdf) • 2012 Report on Responsible Whale & Dolphin Watching. <i>The commercial advantages of a sustainable approach</i> (Planet Whale): http://www.whale-fest.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/2012-Responsible-Whale-Watch-Report-Hi-Res.pdf 	
Module 2	
1. The order of Cetacea is composed of:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Whales, dolphins, porpoises and manatees 3. Whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea lions and seals 4. Whales, dolphins and porpoises
3. The Order of Cetaeca is divided into 2 groups:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mysticeti and Odontoceti 2. Baleen whales and toothed whales
3. Odontoceti have:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 blowholes 2. 1 blowhole
3. Mysticeti have:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 blowholes 2. 1 blowhole
4. Some of the differences between dolphins and porpoises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dolphins are bigger than porpoises 2. Dolphins have a beaked rostrum, porpoises have a blunt rostrum 3. Dolphins have a falcate dorsal fin and porpoises have a triangular dorsal fin

	4. Dolphins have coned shaped teeth and porpoises have spade shaped teeth
5. Dolphins are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Top predators in the ocean. They hunt, eat and fight 2. Cute friendly affectionate, sweet and harmless
6. Dolphins are conscious breathers. Breathing with them is not a reflex like it is with us.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
7. Bottlenose dolphins can hold their breath for:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30 to 45 minutes 2. 15 to 20 minutes 3. 5 to 10 minutes
8. Bottlenose dolphins are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Omnivores (eat, animals, algae and fungi) 2. Piscivores (eat primarily fish) 3. Scavengers (eat dead animals and plants) 4. Cannibals (eat other individuals of the same species)
9. Bottlenose dolphins have:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 70 to 90 teeth 2. 100 to 110 teeth 3. 50 to 70 teeth
10. Bottlenose dolphins have:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2-chamber stomach 2. A 3-chamber stomach and a gallbladder 3. A 4-chamber stomach
11. Inappropriate food items can stay in a dolphin's stomach for life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
12. A dolphins risks to suffocate and die if he has to throw up inappropriate food items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
13. Dolphins senses are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sight, hearing, taste, smell, echolocation, touch 2. Hearing, echolocation, sight, touch, taste
14. Dolphins echolocation can detect:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People's thoughts 2. A surgical steel plate inside someone's body 3. A pacemaker inside someone's body
15. A Zoonotic Disease is: any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrates to humans and vice versa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from an animal to a plant and vice versa 2. any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from invertebrates to humans and vice versa 3. any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrates to humans and vice versa
16. Anthrax (used in bioterrorism) comes from animals and can kill people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
17. Dolphins can get Bacterial Diseases by eating bait or fish that is not fresh. Some forms of bacteria can kill them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False

18. Staphylococcus is a form of bacteria that can be transmitted (through open wound) from humans to dolphins and from dolphins to humans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
19. Clostridium is a form of bacteria contained in human feces and that can be transmitted to dolphins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
20. Brucella ceti is a bacteria that can cause abortion and infertility in dolphins.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The chances of transmission from dolphins to humans is high 2. The chances of transmission from dolphins to humans is low
21. Lobomycosis is a fungal disease found with dolphins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It does not have the potential to infect people 2. It does have the potential to infect people
22. Xenobalanus Globicipitis is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a parasite barnacle that attaches to and grows on dolphins fins. 2. a bacterial disease that can affect a dolphin's skin 3. a bacterium that can be transmitted from dolphins to humans. It will attach itself to people's skin
23. Rake Marks are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marks on a dolphins back left by the use of a rake by fishermen to discourage dolphins from stealing fish off of their lines 2. Dolphins will naturally use their teeth to scratch each other either for bullying, discipline, foreplay and other instances
24. Dolphins might try this on a person (rake marks)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
25. Pneumonia in dolphins is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very common 2. Very rare
26. Dolphins do not have the hair we have in our nose that serves as a mechanical filter and anything they breath (oil, gasoline, exhaust fumes, dust particles) will go directly into their trachea and lungs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not important because they have an extremely strong immune system and they will naturally cough out any impurity 2. It compromises their lungs and they will very quickly get pneumonia
27. Dolphins can equally live in fresh or salt water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
28. After about 2 days in fresh water dolphins will start experiencing the following:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fresh water will go through their skin and form pockets, which will burst open 2. They will feel the need to drink fresh water and drinking it will kill cause anemia and eventually kill them
29. Foreign bodies ingestion is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When dolphins eat body parts of foreigners 2. When dolphins eat inappropriate food items
30. Examples of foreign bodies ingestions are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plastic bags, toys, fishing lines, small rodents, money (coins), human remains

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic bags, toys, fishing line, incorrect fish, fire crackers, money (coins), human food
31. A ball, ingested by a dolphin can kill him	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
32. An ingested penny or nickel will kill a dolphin by leaking out heavy metals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
33. Dolphins like hotdogs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
34. Other causes of death for dolphins may be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol intoxication from drinking too much beer or wine Gunshot Line entanglement Propeller injury
35. Groups of dolphins are called:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Swarms Pods
36. Various different social groupings can be made of:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mother calf pairs, females and their recent offsprings, sub adults animals of mixed gender, adult males (lone, in pairs or trios) Family units composed of biological father, biological mother and calf, juvenile exclusive male units (up to several dozens), lone adult females forming alliances for the purpose of herding males from one group to the other
37. Dolphins communicate by:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jaw popping, physical contact, breaching, posturing, slapping surface of water, mind reading, vocalizations (whistles and clicks), echolocation presumably shared Jaw popping, physical contact, breaching, posturing, slapping surface of water, vocalizations (whistles and clicks), echolocation presumably shared
38. Socialization is defined as:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The process whereby an organism spreads its beliefs onto other organisms by subduing them with dogmas and erroneous belief systems The process whereby an organism acquires knowledge from another by repeating several patterns of nonthreatening but incisive behavior accepted by its society The process whereby an organism acquires and conducts itself in patterns of behavior accepted by its society
39. Pods will associate in smaller social groups and interact together for short periods of time for purposes like:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feeding Protection Breeding All of the above

40. Dolphin society tends to be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matriarchal 2. Patriarchal
41. Natural Aggression is used by dolphins for or in response to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social hierarchy/dominance, breeding/dominance and female herding, Protection/dominance, frustration, fear, threats by other species, environmental changes, disruption of natural behavior, deprivation, baiting 2. All of the above except for threats by other species (humans)
42. Habituation is a behavior conditioning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
43. Habituation is defined as:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The increase and intensification of a response with repeated presentation of a stimulus 2. The lessening or disappearance of a response with repeated presentation of a stimulus
44. Examples of habituation would be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A deer is used to humans hand feeding him in a National Park and will become an easy target for hunters outside of the park 2. A dolphin will lose its natural fear if he is fed bait on a regular basis and might end up being stabbed with a screwdriver
45. Examples of primary behavior reinforcement and conditioning would be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feeding a dolphin to get him to come close and interact with people 2. Offer a dolphin a shortcut to satisfying a biological need (food) 3. Systematically avoiding dolphins that approach the boat
46. Other examples of reinforcement would be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petting an habituated dolphin while feeding him/her until he/she accepts the petting as much as the feeding 2. Tapping the side of the boat before feeding a dolphin until he/she associates tapping with fish and comes to the boat just by tapping 3. Empty out a bucket of water to attract a dolphin. The dolphin knows that on a boat, a bucket means fish 4. All of the above
47. Controlled and Conditioned Human/dolphin Interactions in a marine park are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal and accepted by mainstream society 2. Regulated by USDA/APHIS 3. Considered ethical by everybody without exception 4. 100% safe
48. Human/dolphins Interactions in the wild are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their legality is defined by the Marine Mammal Protection Act 2. Regulated by NOAA/NMFS 3. Considered more ethical by certain groups and

	<p>unethical by others</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100% safe They are totally unconditioned in Panama City
49. Example of an Approach Conflict: A dolphin approaches a person handing out fish. He wants the fish but is afraid at the same time. The conflict between desire and fear:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> May trigger aggression and the dolphin may bite the person Is of no concern because the dolphin wants the fish more than he is afraid
50. Frustration may lead to aggression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
51. If a dolphin finds an empty hand or a hand with a pair of sunglasses or a dollar bill after having been fed repeatedly, he may become frustrated and become aggressive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
52. A dolphin may become sexually aroused in the presence of swimmers and start rubbing and nipping. If it is the case, as a boat captain/guide, I should:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage my clients to stay in the water and assure them that the dolphin is harmless Wait to see if the dolphin will calm down and if not, call all swimmers out of the water keep swimmers from touching the animal and immediately get everyone out of the water because the situation can easily escalate and the dolphin could seriously hurt someone or pull someone down under the water
53. Precursors to aggression may be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tail slapping Breaching Speed Swimming Jaw popping (jaw clapping) Physical contact Posturing All of the above
54. Vocalization is not necessarily precursor to aggression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> True False
Resources for Module 2	
<p>Videos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Baby SEAL Attacks in Mexico: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vc9_eH2bn-A Close Up Moko the Dolphins Aggression: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7rZO-9HQpUY Don't pet the dolphin: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KiWCYT_wL_cU Frisky Dolphin: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qE 	

<p>6n1gp3Vw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl playing with Moko the Dolphin: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qvRimO90G-Y • Pilot Whale Attack-original version: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D47wdwwYo94 • Stupid women attacked by whale: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytAam8ox-aw • When Dolphins Attack: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dig-xDXzxik <p>Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Dolphin Behavior, Dolphin SMART program, www.dolphinSMART.org • The difference between a ‘habituated’ bear and a ‘food-conditioned’ bear, http://juneauemire.com/stories/101101/out_bears.shtml • Dolphins, Whales, and Manatees of Florida, A guide to Sharing Their World, John E Reynolds III and Randall S Wells. University University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.2003 • Training and Behavioral Terms Glossary, IMATA • “Open water encounters of swimming and wading with wild cetaceans have increased worldwide. Behaviors being self-initiated by cetaceans... and addressed towards humans... remain unclear” by Michael Scheer: Link to media file Self Initiated behaviors...pdf 	
Module 3	
<p>1. Research studies of local populations on the Central West Coast of Florida are available in the resources section of this module</p>	<p>2. True 3. False</p>
<p>2.How is a dolphin ID established?</p>	<p>1. Clear photograph of both sides of the dorsal fin showing scars, pigmentation, fin shape, dorsal fin trailing edge (upper, middle, lower).</p>

	<p>Photo is catalogued with information pertaining to sex of the animal if available, date, time of day, GPS location, water temperature, number of animals in the group, behavior at the time, etc.</p> <p>2. Clear photograph of both sides of the fluke showing scars, pigmentation and fin shape. Photo is catalogued with information pertaining to sex of the animal if available, date, time of day, GPS location, water temperature, number of animals in the group, behavior at the time, etc.</p>
3. Photo Identification is a non-invasive technique	<p>1. True</p> <p>2. False</p>
4. Another study technique is photo ID and radio tracking which involves capturing the animals, biopsy, tagging and branding them (burning ID numbers by liquid nitrogen) and attaching a radio transmitter. This technique is invasive and the risk to kill the animals is involved	<p>1. True</p> <p>2. False</p>
5. Local study by Thibaut Bouveroux has identified 263 dolphins in the Bay County area in the course of 3 years between 2004 and 2007. The estimated population size is estimated to about:	<p>1. 75 animals</p> <p>2. 150 animals</p> <p>3. 225 animals</p>
6. Average group size in our area is:	<p>1. 3</p> <p>2. 5</p> <p>3. 15</p>
7. Larger group sizes are observed :	<p>1. In the AM</p> <p>2. In the PM</p>
8. Larger group sizes are observed	<p>1. In grand Lagoon</p> <p>2. Around the City Marina</p> <p>3. At the west jetty</p>
9. Alliances in our area	<p>1. Males form long lasting pairs or trios</p> <p>2. Females associations are more fluid and depend on reproductive status - (calves of similar age)</p> <p>3. Increase in number of dolphins in a group when newborns are present</p> <p>4. All of the above</p>
10. The highest probability of dolphin sighting is:	<p>1. Between Shell Island and Tyndall AFB</p> <p>2. West Bay</p> <p>3. Channel entrance</p>
11. Behavior observed during the study	<p>1. Social – Constant body contact, splashing,</p>

were:	<p>synchronized breathing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Aggression – Dolphins were often observed attacking sharks in the pass area 3. Sexual – Dolphins positioned belly to belly or piling up with visible erections 4. Travel – Dolphins moving steadily in one direction with rhythmic pattern of surfacing 5. Playing – Surfing, playing with objects, body rolls, breaching , bow riding or wake surfing 6. Foraging – Repeated dives in varying directions (milling), Carousel technique (surround school of fish), wall technique (rush in the same direction to drive fish against the beach and jetties by St. Andrews State Park 7. “Hold Hand Technique” where dolphins line up with their pectoral fins touching and slowly move toward the beach with their heads out of the water while squeaking
12. Dolphins begging behavior can be described as follows	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head out of the water with mouse open 2. Underwater, facing swimmer with mouse open and blowing a big bubble 3. Swimming parallel to boat while staring with head sideways and mouth open 4. All of the above
13. The begging behavior is a natural behavior when a dolphin is hungry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
14. The begging behavior is an acquired behavior and it is found only with animals that have been in contact with humans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
15. The % of conditioned or habituated dolphins in our area is estimated to be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% 2. 50% 3. 8%
16. Observations and facts you can share with your clients	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 260 different dolphins have been identified in the Panama City area between 2004 and 2007 2. Panama City dolphins are able to recognize boat captains and they can read their minds 3. The population size is of about 150 4. Feeding and touching changes dolphin behavior and in harmful ways that can lead to injuries both to humans and dolphins. 5. All of the above
17. The BADTOFEED Program is open to any dolphin tour business owner, boat captain and guide willing to improve their industry while preserving the wild dolphin population of Bay County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False

18. The BTF Program will continue to be offered as long as it is needed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
Thank you for taking the time to do this quiz	
Resources for Module 3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dolphin Identification: http://sarasotadolphin.org/what-we-do/surveys • “Abundance of Bottlenose Dolphins in the Big Bend of Florida, S. Vincent Sound to Alligator Harbour” by R. Tyson: http://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4603&context=etd • “Short-term ranging patterns of bottlenose dolphins in and around St. Joseph Bay, Florida” : http://www.waterplanetusa.com/images/St_Joe_Bay_Study.pdf and http://sarasotadolphin.org/2007/01/14/population-structure-of-bottlenose-dolphins-in-and-around-st-joseph-bay-florida/ • “Abundance and Distribution of Bottlenose Dolphins in Panama City, Florida” by Thibaut Bouveroux: http://www.waterplanetusa.com/images/ThibautAbund&Distrib.pdf 	
<p>BadToFeed Media Clips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News Herald April 11, 2013: http://www.newsherald.com/news/fwc-targets-illegal-dolphin-feeding-1.125086?tc=cr • TV 7 April 11, 2013: http://www.wjhg.com/home/headlines/FWC-Takes-Alternative-Approach-to-Dolphin-Feeding-Problem-202443111.html • TV 7 April 12, 2013: http://www.wjhg.com/home/headlines/Dissension-over-Dolphin-Protection-202778601.html 	

