

1: Whales, dolphins, and porpoises | Animals and Nature lessons | DK Find Out!

Collectively, whales, dolphins and porpoises are known as cetaceans. Cetacean species are divided into two groups; (1) Baleen whales - these are the "great whales" and as their name suggests they all have baleen plates that are used to filter their food (which consists of plankton and small species of fish).

Whales, Dolphins, and Porpoises Marine mammals in the cetacean family include whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Although whales spend all their time in the oceans, they are mammals just like us. This means that they are warm blooded, give birth to live young, nurse their young, have traces of hair or fur, and must come to the surface to breathe air through their lungs. Millions of years ago, the ancestors of whales lived on land. Scientists believe these land ancestors looked like small dogs, but were probably more closely related to hippos and went into the ocean about 60 million years ago. Over time, these ancestors adapted to survive solely in the ocean environment. Their front legs turned into paddle-shaped flippers, they lost their back legs, their tails grew larger and widened to form flukes, and they developed a thick layer of fat, called blubber, to keep warm in the ocean. They developed a series of adaptations related to diving, which include the ability to store more oxygen in their blood and muscles and having more blood volume relative to their body size than land mammals.

Classification Cetaceans are separated into two groups: As their name suggests, toothed whales or odontocetes have teeth. They also have one opening at their blowhole. There are over 73 species of toothed whales, including sperm and beaked whales, belugas and narwhals, porpoises and dolphins, and even fresh water dolphins that live in rivers. They range in size from the foot Some toothed whales are quite unusual. Some beaked whales are odd looking and often only the males will have teeth. The straptoothed whales have only two teeth, which wrap around the top of their jaws so they cannot fully open their mouths! Toothed whales tend to be social and live in groups. Like bats, they use echolocation or sonar to detect objects in their environment. They produce sounds in the air passages in their heads, which are then projected out in front of them. The sound bounces off solid objects and returns to them like an echo , so the animals are able to get a "picture" of what is around them. A lot of research is being done on whale sounds. Many species, such as the humpback and sperm whales, seem to have individually identifiable calls. Orcas killer whales live in groups or pods and each pod has a dialect or accent, just like we have accents depending upon which part of the world we are from. The baleen whales or mysticetes are the other group of cetaceans. This group includes 11 species ranging in length from the pygmy right whale at 21 feet 6. Baleen whales have two blowholes and instead of teeth, have hundreds of rows of baleen plates, which are made of keratin, a substance in our hair and fingernails. Most baleen whales eat krill shrimp-like animals or small fish. Right and bowhead whales are baleen whales that feed in a slightly different way called skimming. For instance, the blue whale is the largest animal on earth, weighing up to tons. Baby blue whales gain 10 pounds 4. Current Status Many whales are endangered, largely due to past hunting. Years ago, people used the oil from the blubber of whales for all sorts of items, including oil burned in lamps and ingredients for manufacturing lipstick. They also used whale meat to eat or make pet food, sinews for tennis racquet strings, and even used baleen as stays or supports in ladies underwear. Ambergris was very valuable and a large lump found by a beachgoer was worth a fortune. Since , there has been a ban or moratorium on hunting the large whales for commercial uses. However, some countries still kill whales for scientific purposes, and others have illegally resumed commercial whaling. This is controversial because the products from these whales are still used commercially. Many scientists question whether the whales really need to be killed to learn the sorts of things being studied. Certain Native American tribes are still allowed to hunt whales for subsistence. Many people are concerned about the fate of the small whales the dolphins and porpoises. Thousands die every year from getting caught in fishing nets and plastic trash. Toxins and pollution in the ocean are affecting the health of these animals and likely their ability to fight off diseases. Around the world, there has been an increase in reported strandings of marine mammals. Other species are suffering due to loss of their habitat. Sometimes even whale watching can interfere with and harass whales, if the boats venture too close to the whales or separate mothers from calves. Small whales are sometimes captured for display in aquaria and even hotels, and many people question the quality of life and

health for these animals. In the recent past, popular movements helped to save the whales from hunting. Unfortunately, the whales are not completely safe. We need to understand and solve some of the problems currently threatening whales like climate change, boat strikes, entanglement in nets, and noise pollution. You can help by learning about the issues, letting others know what you have learned, and writing to lawmakers. Also, if you ever have the chance, try to see live whales in the wild. You will never forget it! Whale Alert

Among the many threats faced by whales today are ship strikes, which occur more and more in busy shipping lanes. A collaboration of government agencies, academic institutions, non-profit conservation groups and private sector companies have developed Whale Alert, an app that helps reduce the chance of fatal ship strikes by large vessels. The app can be used by anyone out on the water to report concentrations of cetaceans. It displays active whale management areas, required reporting areas, recommended routes, areas to be avoided and near real-time warnings in shipping lanes along the east and west coasts of the United States and Canada. This information allows vessel operators to avoid collision with whales by slowing down and heightening their visual awareness. Visit these websites to download the Whale Alert app and learn more:

2: Whale Watching Vancouver - | Wild Whales

Whales, dolphins, and porpoises belong to a group known as cetaceans. At least one type of cetacean lives in every ocean. Whales are the world's biggest animals and dolphins are thought to be the cleverest of all sea creatures.

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March Learn how and when to remove this template message

The two parvorders, baleen whales Mysticeti and toothed whales Odontoceti, are thought to have diverged around thirty-four million years ago. Baleen whales have bristles made of keratin instead of teeth. The bristles filter krill and other small invertebrates from seawater. Grey whales feed on bottom-dwelling mollusks. Rorqual family balaenopterids use throat pleats to expand their mouths to take in food and sieve out the water. Most mysticetes prefer the food-rich colder waters of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, migrating to the Equator to give birth. During this process, they are capable of fasting for several months, relying on their fat reserves. The parvorder of Odontocetes – the toothed whales – include sperm whales, beaked whales, killer whales, dolphins and porpoises. Generally the teeth are designed for catching fish, squid or other marine invertebrates, not for chewing them, so prey is swallowed whole. Teeth are shaped like cones dolphins and sperm whales, spades porpoises, pegs belugas, tusks narwhals or variable beaked whale males. A few toothed whales, such as some killer whales, feed on mammals, such as pinnipeds and other whales. Toothed whales have well-developed senses – their eyesight and hearing are adapted for both air and water, and they have advanced sonar capabilities using their melon. Their hearing is so well-adapted for both air and water that some blind specimens can survive. Some species, such as sperm whales, are well adapted for diving to great depths. Several species of toothed whales show sexual dimorphism, in which the males differ from the females, usually for purposes of sexual display or aggression. Anatomy[edit] Dolphin anatomy Cetacean bodies are generally similar to that of fish, which can be attributed to their lifestyle and the habitat conditions. Their body is well-adapted to their habitat, although they share essential characteristics with other higher mammals Eutheria. Almost all have a dorsal fin on their backs that can take on many forms depending on the species. A few species, such as the beluga whale, lack them. Both the flipper and the fin are for stabilization and steering in the water. The male genitals and mammary glands of females are sunken into the body. In larger species, it can reach a thickness up to half a meter 1. Sexual dimorphism evolved in many toothed whales. Sperm whales, narwhals, many members of the beaked whale family, several species of the porpoise family, killer whales, pilot whales, eastern spinner dolphins and northern right whale dolphins show this characteristic. The fluke is set horizontally on the body, unlike fish, which have vertical tails. Hind legs are not present in cetaceans, nor are any other external body attachments such as a pinna and hair. Their nostrils make up the blowhole, with one in toothed whales and two in baleen whales. The nostrils are located on top of the head above the eyes so that the rest of the body can remain submerged while surfacing for air. The back of the skull is significantly shortened and deformed. By shifting the nostrils to the top of the head, the nasal passages extend perpendicularly through the skull. The braincase is concentrated through the nasal passage to the front and is correspondingly higher, with individual cranial bones that overlap. In toothed whales, connective tissue exists in the melon as a head buckle. This is filled with air sacs and fat that aid in buoyancy and biosonar. The sperm whale has a particularly pronounced melon; this is called the spermaceti organ and contains the eponymous spermaceti, hence the name "sperm whale". Even the long tusk of the narwhal is a vice-formed tooth. In many toothed whales, the depression in their skull is due to the formation of a large melon and multiple, asymmetric air bags. Other cetaceans have fused neck vertebrae and are unable to turn their head at all. The baleen of baleen whales consists of long, fibrous strands of keratin. Located in place of the teeth, it has the appearance of a huge fringe and is used to sieve the water for plankton and krill. Brain[edit] The neocortex of many cetaceans is home to elongated spindle neurons that, prior to, were known only in hominids. Since most of the brain is used for maintaining bodily functions, greater ratios of brain to body mass may increase the amount of brain mass available for cognitive tasks. Allometric analysis indicates that mammalian brain size scales at approximately two-thirds or three-quarter exponent of the body mass. The

sperm whale *Physeter macrocephalus* is the largest of all toothed predatory animals and possesses the largest brain. This section does not cite any sources. April Learn how and when to remove this template message

Cetacea skeletons Skeleton of a blue whale standing outside the Long Marine Laboratory of the University of California, Santa Cruz. Weathered upper jaw of a sperm whale. Bowhead whale skeleton Sperm whale skeleton The cetacean skeleton is largely made up of cortical bone, which stabilizes the animal in the water. For this reason, the usual terrestrial compact bones, which are finely woven cancellous bone, are replaced with lighter and more elastic material. In many places, bone elements are replaced by cartilage and even fat, thereby improving their hydrostatic qualities. The ear and the muzzle contain a bone shape that is exclusive to cetaceans with a high density, resembling porcelain. This conducts sound better than other bones, thus aiding biosonar. The number of vertebrae that make up the spine varies by species, ranging from forty to ninety-three. The cervical spine, found in all mammals, consists of seven vertebrae which, however, are reduced or fused. This fusion provides stability during swimming at the expense of mobility. The fins are carried by the thoracic vertebrae, ranging from nine to seventeen individual vertebrae. The sternum is cartilaginous. The last two to three pairs of ribs are not connected and hang freely in the body wall. The stable lumbar and tail include the other vertebrae. Below the caudal vertebrae is the chevron bone. The front limbs are paddle-shaped with shortened arms and elongated finger bones, to support movement. They are connected by cartilage. The second and third fingers display a proliferation of the finger members, a so-called hyperphalangy. The shoulder joint is the only functional joint in all cetaceans except for the Amazon river dolphin. The collarbone is completely absent. Circulation[edit] Cetaceans have powerful hearts. Blood oxygen is distributed effectively throughout the body. They are warm-blooded, i. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Cetaceans have lungs, meaning they breathe air. An individual can last without a breath from a few minutes to over two hours depending on the species. Cetacea are deliberate breathers who must be awake to inhale and exhale. When stale air, warmed from the lungs, is exhaled, it condenses as it meets colder external air. Species can be identified at a distance using this characteristic. The structure of the respiratory and circulatory systems is of particular importance for the life of marine mammals. The oxygen balance is effective. During inhalation, about twice as much oxygen is absorbed by the lung tissue as in a land mammal. As with all mammals, the oxygen is stored in the blood and the lungs, but in cetaceans, it is also stored in various tissues, mainly in the muscles. The muscle pigment, myoglobin, provides an effective bond. Organs[edit] The stomach consists of three chambers. The first region is formed by a loose gland and a muscular forestomach missing in beaked whales, which is then followed by the main stomach and the pylorus. Both are equipped with glands to help digestion. A bowel adjoins the stomachs, whose individual sections can only be distinguished histologically. The liver is large and separate from the gall bladder. The salt concentration in cetacean blood is lower than that in seawater, requiring kidneys to excrete salt. This allows the animals to drink seawater. Tear glands secrete greasy tears, which protect the eyes from the salt in the water. The lens is almost spherical, which is most efficient at focusing the minimal light that reaches deep water. Cetaceans make up for their generally poor vision except dolphins with excellent hearing. At least one species, the tucuxi or Guiana dolphin, is able to use electroreception to sense prey. To register sounds, instead, the posterior part of the mandible has a thin lateral wall the pan bone fronting a concavity that houses a fat pad. The pad passes anteriorly into the greatly enlarged mandibular foramen to reach in under the teeth and posteriorly to reach the thin lateral wall of the ectotympanic. The ectotympanic offers a reduced attachment area for the tympanic membrane. The connection between this auditory complex and the rest of the skull is reduced to a single, small cartilage in oceanic dolphins. In odontocetes, the complex is surrounded by spongy tissue filled with air spaces, while in mysticetes, it is integrated into the skull as with land mammals. In odontocetes, the tympanic membrane or ligament has the shape of a folded-in umbrella that stretches from the ectotympanic ring and narrows off to the malleus quite unlike the flat, circular membrane found in land mammals. In mysticetes, it also forms a large protrusion known as the "glove finger", which stretches into the external meatus and the stapes are larger than in odontocetes. In some small sperm whales, the malleus is fused with the ectotympanic. The ear ossicles are pachyosteosclerotic dense and compact and differently shaped from land mammals other aquatic mammals, such as sirenians and earless seals, have also lost their

pinnae.

3: What are the differences between whales, dolphins and porpoises? - WDC

Cetacea (/ s ɛˈt eɪ ˈf eɪ ˈm /) is a widely distributed and diverse clade of aquatic mammals that today consists of whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Cetaceans are carnivorous and finned. Most species live in the sea, some in rivers.

Dolphins to the rescue -- again! Dolphins to the rescue â€” New Zealand In Whangarei Harbour in New Zealand in , fifty pilot whales attempted to beach themselves. Government officials tried to encourage the whales back into the sea but unfortunately failed. The officials went out on speedboats and guided a passing group of dolphins back into the harbour. When they arrived, the dolphins seemed to see the plight the whales were in and guided the whales toward open water. Pod of porpoises saved me from death after I fell asleep on my surfboard Date not specified â€” Virginia As a youth, actor Dick Van Dyke was rescued by porpoises after falling asleep on his surfboard and drifting out to sea. At first he thought he was surrounded by sharks, but they turned out to be porpoises, and they pushed him all the way back to shore. Dolphins saved my life Date not specified â€” South Carolina A young girl was taken for the ride of her life on the back of a dolphin, keeping her away from a nearby shark. It touched the side of my hip and, thinking it must be a shark, I moved over to the right to try to get away from it. This change in my position was to my advantage as heretofore I was bucking a cross tide and the waves would wash over my head and I would swallow a great deal of water. This sea animal which I knew by this time must be a porpoise had guided me so that I was being carried with the tide. I moved over to give room to my companion and later knew that had not the porpoise done this, I would have been going downstream to deeper and faster moving waters. The porpoise had guided me to the section where the water was the most shallow. Shortly I touched what felt like fish netting to my feet. It was seaweed and under that the glorious and most welcome bottom. As I turned toward shore, stumbling, losing balance, and saying a prayer of thanks, my rescuer took off like a streak on down the channel. This woman had stepped into a sea with a strong undertow and was immediately dragged under. Just before losing consciousness, she remembers hoping that someone would push her ashore. A man who had observed the events from the other side of a fence told the rescued woman that this was the second time he had seen a drowning person saved by a "porpoise. This report, written on survival at sea during the Second World War, records the experience of six American airmen, shot down over the Pacific, who found themselves in a seven-man raft being pushed by a porpoise toward land. Unfortunately the land was an island held by the Japanese. The friendly porpoise must have been surprised and hurt when he found himself being dissuaded from his pushing by being beaten of with the oars of the airmen. Since then the Vietnamese people have worshiped dolphins and whales and erected a building called the "Temple of the Whale. Dolphin helps save life of doberman â€” Florida A dolphin alerts humans to a lost dog stuck in a canal for 15 hours, saving its life. Whales act instinctively to save seals â€” Antarctica.

4: The Marine Mammal Center : Cetaceans

Whales, dolphins and porpoises are cetaceans - aquatic mammals. There are about 80 species of whales, dolphins and porpoises with 10 of those in the waters off Oregon's coast. These include the mighty gray whale, the awe-inspiring killer whale, and the charming and intelligent bottlenose dolphin.

Intensive field research in this region has been in progress for almost 30 years. This technique was integral in allowing researchers to identify individual killer whales and by extension estimate population sizes, movement patterns and provide insight into social structure and birth and death rates. Photo identification is a technique that is undertaken to this day; identification catalogues are continually being updated by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Center for Whale Research. However, while these studies have increased knowledge about these whales they also illustrate how much remains to be learned. There are three types of killer whales that live in the waters off the coast of western North America. These three assemblages have distinct differences in their diet, range, behaviour and social systems. Resident killer whales are salmon specialists, and chinook salmon makes up the majority of their diet, year-round. These whales rely on echolocation to find their prey. Resident killer whales live in a complex matriarchal society, in which sons and daughters with their mother throughout their lives, even after they have offspring of their own. These bonds remain strong between siblings even after the mother has died. A pod is a larger unit that is made up of one or more matriline that travel together and may be related. A clan is a group of pods that share similar calls or dialects, indicating that they share a common ancestry and a more closely related to each other than to whales in other clans. In over 30 years of research, members of the two communities have not been found in the same area at the same time. The southern resident community consists of one clan J clan and 3 pods J, K and L pods and number only around 86 animals. Southern resident killer whales are critically endangered, due to their small population size, reliance on endangered or threatened salmon runs for prey, high toxin loads and sensitivity to boat disturbance. The northern resident community consists of 3 clans A, G and R and numerous pods within each clan. It numbers around animals. Northern residents are most commonly seen in the waters around the northern end of Vancouver Island, and in sheltered inlets along B. They also range northward into Southeast Alaska in the winter months. Northern resident killer whales are also threatened by the same factors as southern residents. In , a push was made to rename this type of killer whale in memory of Dr. They are mammal-eaters, specializing on smaller marine mammals such as seals, sea lions, porpoises, dolphins, and occasional calves or juveniles of larger species such as grey whales and humpback whales. Instead, they follow the coastline, checking each cove for unsuspecting prey and use passive listening to locate seals and small cetaceans. Offshore killer whales Very little is known about offshore killer whales because they tend to spend most of their time offshore along the continental shelf. Some groups have been sighted in inshore waters and even deep into coastal inlets. Offshore killer whales are typically encountered in groups of 30 – 70 whales or more. Nothing is known about their social structure. It is thought that these killer whales eat large ocean fish such as sharks and halibut. Compared to transient and resident killer whales, offshore killer whales have a large proportion of nicks and scarring, possibly from catching sharks. The few offshore killer whales that have stranded had teeth that were significantly worn down, which would also occur from consuming sharks which have very tough skin. For more information about killer whales in B. Southern resident killer whale: Echolocation signals of free-ranging killer whales *Orcinus orca* and modeling of foraging for chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 2: Social organization of mammal-eating killer whales *Orcinus orca*: Group stability and dispersal patterns. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 78 Ecological and social determinants of group size in transient killer whales. *Behavioral Ecology* 7 4: Variation in saddlepatch pigmentation in populations of killer whales *Orcinus orca* from British Columbia, Alaska, and Washington State. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* Canadian *Field-Naturalist* 4: Factors influencing the diving behaviour of fish-eating killer whale *Orcinus orca*: Sex differences and diel and interannual variation in diving rates. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 83 2: The natural history and ecology of killer whales: Foraging specialization in a generalist predator. *Whales, whaling and ocean ecosystems*. University of

California Press, Berkely, C. The mixed blessing of echolocation: Social organization and genealogy of resident killer whales *Orcinus orca* in the coastal waters of British Columbia and Washington State. Report of the International Whaling Commission: Ford, and P Spong. Dialect change in resident killer whales *Orcinus orca*: Implications for vocal learning and cultural transmission. *Animal Behaviour* 60 5: Quantifying complex patterns of bioacoustic variation: Use of a neural network to compare killer whale *Orcinus orca* dialects. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 4: The vocal behaviour of mammal-eating killer whales *Orcinus orca*: Communicating with costly calls.

5: 10 Incredible Stories Of Whales, Dolphins And Porpoises - Listverse

Dolphins are toothed whales and the largest dolphin is the Orca (generally mistaken for a whale due to its name killer whale). A related family to dolphins are Porpoises. People often confuse dolphins and porpoises, but there are differences to look out for e.g. their faces, teeth, fins and figures.

A vaquita swimming in the Gulf of California. Porpoises are highly affected by bycatch. Many porpoises, mainly the vaquita, are subject to great mortality due to gillnetting. In 1996, it was legal to kill 22 porpoises per year to catch yellowfin tuna. This type of tuna has been known to follow porpoises, and when fishermen find these tuna, more often than not, a porpoise is also entangled in a net. Today, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 has enforced the use of safer fishing equipment to reduce bycatch. Marine mammals and sonar Porpoises are very sensitive to anthropogenic disturbances, [53] and are keystone species, which can indicate the overall health of the marine environment. Heavy metals and plastic waste are not biodegradable, and sometimes cetaceans consume these hazardous materials, mistaking them for food items. As a result, the animals are more susceptible to diseases and have fewer offspring. Marine mammals that make use of biosonar for orientation and communication are not only hindered by the extra noise, but may race to the surface in panic. This may lead to a bubbling out of blood gases, and the animal then dies because the blood vessels become blocked, so-called decompression sickness. Similar to the navy, some boats produce waves that attract porpoises, while others may repel them. The problem with the waves that attract is that the animal may be injured or even killed by being hit by the vessel or its propeller. While many threatened species decline rate slows after their classification, population decline rates of the porpoise are actually accelerating. While population decline tracked from 1996 to 2007 has been pegged at a rate of 6. Finless porpoise population decrease of 6. Protective measures in the Tian-e-Zhou Oxbow Nature Reserve has increased its population of porpoises from five to forty in 25 years. There have also been efforts to study porpoise biology to help specialize conservation through captivation breeding. The Baiji Dolphinarium, was established in 1996 at the Institute of Hydrobiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Wuhan which allowing the study of behavioral and biological factors affecting the finless porpoise, specifically breeding biology like seasonal changes in reproductive hormones and breeding behavior. In order to try to prevent extinction, the Mexican government has created a nature reserve covering the upper part of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River delta. They have also placed a temporary ban on fishing, with compensation to those affected, that may pose a threat to the vaquita.

6: The difference between whales, dolphins and porpoises. - Ocean Blue Adventures

There are over 80 species of cetaceans, a group made up of whales, dolphins and porpoises. Despite many protections including a moratorium on whaling since , many species of cetaceans continue to be threatened - with some on the verge of extinction. Few animals on land or sea inspire such awe.

They generally are open ocean inhabitants forming schools of up to several thousand. They have prominent dorsal fins and conical teeth usually set in an elongated beak or rostrum. Most attracted to vessels and will freely bow ride. It is extremely important to realize that even though dolphins will bow ride there are exceptions from group to group, individual to individual, and species to species. Do not try to elicit bow-riding behavior. Never alter their behavior. Always regulate boat speed to match the slowest moving dolphins. Although some species of dolphin can be very abundant during some periods it is important to keep in mind that caution must always be used. The biology and social structure of nearly all the dolphins and porpoise are fragmentary and poorly understood. There is no concrete evidence of seasonal movements or what may trigger such a movement. The reason caution is advised is because there is no current method available to measure impact in the short or long term and it is possible that damage could occur and not be noticed or prevented. Remember, many of the dolphin species you encounter have such a vague life history it may be impossible to manage your impact in a thoughtful way. A large grayish-white, heavily scarred dolphin growing to 13ft 4m with no apparent sexual dimorphism as in the case of most odontocetes. The scarring is presumed to be the result of inter-specific episodes or from the battles with the large squid they eat. Newborns are yellowish with a cream colored tip of the rostrum. Fetal folds seem to persist for a longer period than most dolphins. There are only about six pairs of teeth in the lower jaw. The head is divided by a peculiar crease that as seen from the front of the animal. The lips are black. The dorsal fin is tall and prominent. The ventral surface has an anchor shaped patch between the pectoral fins. As these animals age the dorsal fin becomes more tattered and may even collapse. The dorsal fins on these dolphins are the basis of their individual identification. One of the most widespread and cosmopolitan of all cetaceans. They are found principally in tropical to temperate waters. Various deep sea squid at least thirteen species isolated from one individual from Monterey Bay and small amounts of fish. None in our area. There is an emerging fishery in Japan. It is always a good idea to confirm the observation. These are the second largest dolphins found in Monterey Bay. Found in groups of up to thousand individuals, groups of about are most common. Almost all are found along canyon edges or over deep water they sometime will enter relatively shallow shelf waters. Most importantly these three species are not been recorded to form this association behavior except off the west coast of North America. They rarely, if ever, bow ride. They may show aggressive behavior towards other dolphins, including Killer Whales we have seen the chase and harass transient Killer Whales! They may even totally spurn being observed by whale-watching vessels. On the other hand they may perform spectacular aerial behavior at close range. They are the most unpredictable, behavior-wise of any dolphins we see in Monterey Bay. Bottlenose Dolphin First Described: Not listed Population Status: This is a stocky dolphin with a short and stubby beak. Because most of the cervical vertebrae are not fused as in many other dolphins the neck is flexible. Color varies from light gray to slate gray with lighter sides and a pale pink belly. The dorsal fin is placed on the middle of the back and is highly variable in shape. This is how researchers can photo-identify individuals. The pectoral fins are pointed and there is a strong median notch on the flukes. Length in an adult is ft 2. Males are larger than females. They can weigh about pounds kg. They are cosmopolitan in the temperate seas of the world. Primarily fish, but also squid and some crustaceans. Males reach sexual maturity at about 10 years and females at about years. However, as in many instances there is a difference between sexual maturity and sexual competence. There is also the problem of social webs and mating strategy. They are displayed in aquatic parks throughout the world. A commonly seen dolphin in Monterey Bay where at least individuals live along the periphery of the Bay close to the surf zone near sandy bottom and occasionally near rocky coastline. They are best seen from shore and not from a boat. Sometimes however, when they are seen from whale-watching vessels it is almost always in winter when the dolphins may have to forage more extensively and commute

more frequently from one area to another. More often they are seen associated with Short-finned Pilot Whales at least mi. They are recorded as far offshore as seven hundred miles by research vessels in groups of up to several hundred individuals. Pacific White-sided Dolphin *Laganrynchus obliquidens* First described: A black, gray, and white dolphin with a complex color pattern. The black back is interrupted by white stripe extending from the face to the anal region. There is a black stripe from the mouth gape to the black and white pectoral fins, flanks and then to the anal area. The falcate dorsal fin is bi-colored with a black leading edge. There are several color morphs that can be seen: The black rostrum is blunted and poorly defined from the head. There are 21 – 28 teeth in each jaw. Pacific White-sided Dolphins reach lengths of about 2. They form groups of and up to , with about being most common. They have recently expanded north as far as Bristol Bay, just north of the Aleutian Islands, and have become far more abundant in British Columbia and Southeast Alaska than in the past. Entanglement in high seas drift gill nets and small numbers taken in Japan appear to be the only threat. Unmistakable with a reasonable view, but can from a distance, depending on behavior, resemble common dolphin ssp. The most common and abundant dolphin in Monterey Bay with the exception of Long beaked Common Dolphin only during warm water years. They are recorded every month of the year, but are less frequently seen in summer. This could be an artifact of dispersal into smaller groups when food is widespread and dolphins are not concentrated in areas of high prey availability as they are in fall and winter. Pacific White-sided Dolphin can be found in schools of up to several thousand. Pacific White-sided Dolphins are avid bow riders and spectacular aerialists. They are able to perform leaps, flips, and somersaults, that one would think only a trained animal in a marine show could accomplish. The only dolphin in the Northern Hemisphere with no dorsal fin. Northern Right Whale Dolphins are slim and all black with a limited white hourglass pattern on the ventral surface. The flukes are small and edged with white. There is a distinct beak and small white tip on the lower jaw. There are some individuals with varying amounts of white extending onto the pectoral fin. Calves are a brownish gray. There are records of albinistic individuals and possible hybrids probably *Lissodelphis* X *Laganrhynchus*. Males reach lengths of 3. Group size ranges from less than 10 to several thousand. Limited to the temperate North Pacific. Squid and a number of fish particularly myctophids and bathylagids, both deep sea fish with a strong diurnal vertical migration pattern. None in our area, but are taken in high seas gill net fisheries. Nonexistent as far as other dolphins are concerned. They do however closely resemble traveling California Sea Lions from a distance and depending on behavior. These seem to be the most socially inter-specific of all the dolphins and are seldom seen in single species schools in our area They form part of the triad of dolphin frequently seen together: It is not clear what drives these three dolphin species to associate in such a strong manner. These dolphins are avid bow riders contrary to many published reports. Monterey Bay is possibly the best place in the North Pacific to observe these elegant dolphins on the Pacific Coast. They are normally willing bow riders and can perform many aerial performances.

7: Whales, dolphins, and porpoises | WWF

How many species of whales, dolphins and porpoises are there? There are currently 89 species of whales, dolphins and porpoises. This is composed of 14 species of mysticetes (otherwise known as baleen whales) and 75 species of odontocetes (otherwise known as toothed whales and includes all species of dolphin and porpoise).

What are the differences between whales, dolphins and porpoises? Collectively, whales, dolphins and porpoises are known as cetaceans. The main differences with porpoises are that they are usually smaller than other toothed whales and instead of cone-shaped teeth they have flat, spade-shaped teeth. Additionally, ALL baleen whales have two blowholes whereas toothed whales only have one. Humpback whale Vanessa Mignon

3 Difference between a dolphin and a porpoise. The biggest difference is size, with all species of porpoise being that much smaller than their dolphin cousins. Porpoise teeth are spade-shaped whilst dolphins are conical. Dolphins are also more "talkative" than porpoises. Short-beaked common dolphin Tim Stenton

Dolphins and porpoises also have many similarities, one of which is their extreme intelligence. As research evolves, it is likely that more or perhaps fewer differences between dolphins and porpoises will be revealed.

How many species of whales, dolphins and porpoises are there? There are currently 89 species of whales, dolphins and porpoises. This is composed of 14 species of mysticetes otherwise known as baleen whales and 75 species of odontocetes otherwise known as toothed whales and includes all species of dolphin and porpoise. If however you were to include sub-species and sub-populations then that figure would rise to Find out more in our species guide.

How do whales, dolphins and porpoises communicate with each other? Communication amongst whales and dolphins is achieved in several ways. They create sounds, make physical contact and use body language. Large whales can communicate over huge distances across entire ocean basins using very low frequencies. Dolphins and porpoises however, usually use higher frequencies, which limits the distance their sounds can travel. Clicks are used to sense their surroundings through echolocation, while they use whistles to communicate with other members of their species and very likely, with other species too.

What are the different fins on a dolphin used for? The tail fin, or fluke, is used for propulsion through the water. The pectoral fins on each side provide directional control and the dorsal fin in those species that have one provides stability whilst swimming. They emit clicks and use a part of their body called the melon to focus these sound waves on objects around them. Using special cavities in their jaws, they then detect and interpret the echoes that bounce back off. This allows them to build up a picture of their surroundings and can help in locating prey, for instance when it might be hiding under the sand. Sperm whales also use echolocation to find their way around the dark depths of the ocean and to help with hunting for squid. Though only very brief, the clicks they make are the loudest sound in the animal kingdom.

How do whales, dolphins and porpoises hear? Whales do not have ears on the outsides of their heads. Instead, they generally hear sounds through special structures in their jawbones. Do whales, dolphins and porpoises have a sense of smell? No – they lack an olfactory nerve and associated lobes and therefore it is believed that they have no sense of smell. They do however have a keen sense of taste, showing a preference for specific types of fish and seafood. What do dolphins eat? Dolphins are carnivores; they eat other animals. Dolphins eat a variety of fish, squid, shrimps, jellyfish and octopuses. The types of fish and other creatures dolphins eat depends on the species of dolphin, where the dolphins live and the wildlife that shares their habitats. Most dolphins are opportunistic feeders, which means they eat the fish and other animals sharing their homes. All dolphins eat fish and those living in deep oceans also eat squid and jellyfish. Bottlenose dolphins are found worldwide in temperate and tropical seas and the types of fish they eat, is dependent on where they live and what time of year it is. Bottlenose dolphins living elsewhere eat their favoured local fish which can be mullet, mackerel, catfish and more tropical species of fish. Amazon river dolphins are known to eat more than 40 different species of fresh water fish and they also eat fresh water crustaceans. Spinner dolphins eat fish, jellyfish and krill. Dusky dolphins eat shrimp, squid and various fish, including tiny anchovies. Rough-toothed dolphins live in deep water oceans and eat mostly squid. New Zealand dolphins feed on species of small fish and squid in shallow coastal waters. Orcas are the biggest members of the dolphin family; resident orcas in Northern British Columbia, Canada eat only fish – their

favourite is salmon. Other orcas specialise in eating much bigger prey including seabirds and mammals such as sea lions, dolphins and whales. Dolphins hunt using their highly-developed echolocation, which means they can find food no matter how murky the water might be. Not only that but they can even use it to identify any prey that might be hiding, such as under the sand! What do dolphins drink? Dolphins get all the water they need directly from the food they eat. Their main prey fish and squid contains large amounts of water. Dolphins sleep in a very different way to the way we humans do. Humans have a breathing reflex and when we sleep or become unconscious, we continue to breathe automatically. Dolphins cannot sleep in this way, they have to remain conscious, even when they are sleeping. This is because their breathing is not automatic, it is consciously controlled. In other words dolphins have to actively decide when to breathe, and so they must be continually conscious to breathe. If like us, dolphins went into a deep unconscious sleep, they would stop breathing and suffocate or drown. To get around this, dolphins only allow one half of their brains to sleep at a time; the other half stays alert to enable the dolphin to continue breathing and look out for dangers in the environment. Dolphins only close one eye when they sleep; the left eye will be closed when the right half of the brain sleeps, and vice versa. This type of sleep is known as unihemispheric sleep as only one brain hemisphere sleeps at a time. Dolphins alternate which side is sleeping periodically so that they can get the rest they need without ever losing consciousness. When sleeping, dolphins often rest motionless at the surface of the water, breathing regularly or they may swim very slowly and steadily, close to the surface. In shallow water, dolphins sometimes sleep on the seabed rising regularly to the surface to breathe. No - A whale or dolphin already exhales far faster than humans and other land mammals do. A human sneeze is about 100 mph. Do whales, dolphins and porpoises have hair? All mammals have hair at some point in their life and cetaceans are no exception. Although lost before or shortly after birth, tiny hairs are found around the tip of the rostrum. Like humans, whales cannot drink saltwater. How do dolphins breathe? Dolphins are mammals and breathe air into their lungs, just like we do. Dolphins cannot breathe under water like fish can as they do not have gills. Dolphins breathe through a nostril, called a blowhole, located right on top of their heads. This allows them to take breaths by exposing just the top of their heads to the air while they are swimming or resting under the water. When a dolphin surfaces for air, he breathes out exhales first and then breathes in inhales fresh air; it only takes a fraction of a second for the dolphin to do this. The blow is the sound you hear, and the spray of water you see, when the dolphin forcefully breathes out and clears away any water resting on top of his blowhole. Dolphins do not breathe through their mouths in the same way as people can, they only breathe through their blowholes. However, in a paper was published that reported on a dolphin that had learnt to breathe through its mouth. Dolphins are able to hold their breath for several minutes but typically they breathe about 4 or 5 times every minute.

8: What's the difference between dolphins and porpoises?

People use the terms dolphins, porpoises, and whales to describe marine mammals belonging to the order Cetacea (from the Greek work ketos, "large sea creature"), and often use them interchangeably. The orca, or killer whale, for example, is actually the largest member of the dolphin family.

Some are monstrous and fearsome when provoked, and all of them majestically beautiful. These ocean mammals continue to surprise us with their intelligent, nearly human behavior. Many are long-lived and have seemingly unlimited memories. They traverse all of the great oceans, some in pods of hundreds, others alone, in pairs, or in small groups. Varied in size, as well as in personality, whales and other cetaceans have many of their own separate communities in the ocean. Here are 10 memorable stories involving these seafaring cetaceans. Humpback whales in the North Atlantic typically migrate between the Bahamas and anywhere from Newfoundland to Greenland or even as far as Norway. Scientists were able to identify Ibis by her individual flukes, which have markings that are equivalent to fingerprints in humans. Migratory routes are recorded by sightings of whales based on this principle. Ibis was a favorite of whale enthusiasts, and scientists had been tracking her since . Then, in , near-tragedy struck. In early October, Ibis was spotted entangled in a huge fishing net used to catch cod and haddock. For nearly two months, Ibis struggled with the fishing net, slowly losing strength. At one point, it was feared that she had drowned, since she seemed to be struggling to reach the surface of the ocean as time progressed. Finally, around Thanksgiving, Ibis was spotted with another humpback that appeared to be trying to assist her. Rescuers were finally able to get close to Ibis, tying floats to the tangled netting to keep her from diving so they could finally cut the netting off. The freeing of Ibis marked the first recorded rescue of a free-swimming whale, and the volunteer group that accomplished the feat would go on to become the Marine Animal Entanglement Response MAER team, which has since saved over whales and other cetaceans in similar manners. Dawn is pictured above. The whales also had wounds that appeared to be from boat propellers. Spectators and volunteers followed the whales up and down the river, coaxing them back in the direction of the San Francisco Bay area. The drugs were injected with a 0. An expert from the Hawaii Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary suggested using fire hoses to pressure the whales back downstream. After 18 days, with their skin conditions deteriorating because of prolonged exposure to fresh water, the pair finally reversed course. While there have been other confirmed white humpback sightings, what separates Migaloo from the others is that he is completely white. Other white whales have had black spots or other dark markings that offset their pale color, but Migaloo has none of these patterns. Interestingly, scientists do not believe Migaloo to be an albino, since albinos in mammals and most other species have red eyes. Migaloo has the normal, brown eyes of the average humpback. It also seems that there might be another Migaloo roaming the coastal waters of Australia. A white, baby humpback was spotted near the Great Barrier Reef in , although no one has been able to get Migaloo to agree to a paternity test to determine if this white offspring is his. In what is today known as Twofold Bay on the coast of Eden, killer whales would herd whale pods to Aboriginal whalers. From , European settlers took over, harpooning the whales and leaving the carcasses for the killer whales to eat the tongues, after which the killer whales would leave the remaining carcass for the whalers. Old Tom was the most famous of these killer whales. Old Tom and other orcas would notify whalers at a particular location near the mouth of the Kiah River, thrash their tails, breach, and otherwise make a lot of noise to notify whalers of nearby or approaching pods. Old Tom had a personality of his own, sometimes hanging on to dead carcasses with his pectoral fins to be pulled along by whalers. Sometimes, Old Tom would do the dragging. Unfortunately, as humans often do, in the early s, whalers presumably not the native whalers became greedy and began breaking the Law of the Tongue, dragging dead whales away without allowing the orcas to take the tongues as payment. In one instance, Old Tom struggled with a whaler in a game of tug-of-war with a carcass, which Old Tom lost, losing some of his front teeth in the confrontation. When Old Tom was found floating in a local cove, he was measured at 7 meters 22 ft long, a short length for a killer whale. Old Tom was estimated to be at least 70 years old, possibly 80â€”90 years, when he died. When Luna was born, he and his mother were isolated from their pod. This was an oddity,

because killer whales are typically protective of mothers and newborn calves. Luna ended up separating from his mother and pod, one of only two documented incidents of an orca calf separating from its family unit and surviving at such a young age. It was speculated he might have been shunned by his mother and later by his pod, although no one knows why. Luna became something of a cautionary tale, similar to the standard rule in national parks that warn against feeding bears. He was popular with tourists, performing tricks, leaping in the air, and then getting close enough to boats for people to stroke his tongue. Unfortunately, Luna could never distinguish between tourist boats and other fishing or industrial vessels. The Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans had planned to capture Luna and reintroduce him to his pod, but local native Canadians prevented this, believing Luna to be the spirit of a recently deceased tribal chief. This turned out to be worse for Luna; he finally got too close to the wrong boat and was killed by a propeller. Springer was then successfully reintroduced to her pod in July. She was tentative at first, but after a few weeks, she was completely accepted by her pod. Scientists were able to determine her original family by distinctive skin patterns and vocal dialects of communication. Even more gratifying, 11 years later, Springer had mated and given birth to her own calf, making her return to the wild a complete success, proving that once in a while, we humans do get it right. In nursing him back to health, it was discovered that in addition to being a small dolphin at 2 meters 6. It was speculated that his mother left him to fend for himself at the age of two and half, which is the typical weaning stage for most dolphins. Because of his impairment, Sassafras probably got lost immediately and could not fend for himself. Sassafras was one of almost Gulf Coast mammals to be stranded along the coast beginning in . He was originally intended to be rehabilitated and released back into the wild, until they learned about his lack of sonar. Sassafras was born around the same time as the BP oil spill in , and specialists wondered if the spill played a role in making him deaf. Sassafras was eventually relocated to the Institute for Marine Mammal Studies in Mississippi, where his personality as a show-off became apparent. His story brought attention to the broader issue of mass dolphin die-offs in the Gulf of Mexico that began that same year. While most would like to point to the oil spill as the major contributor, there were other factors, including cold weather and larger-than-normal cold water runoff from melting snow. The oil spill was still a factor, though. In , the whaling ship Essex, captained by George Pollard, was attacked and sunk by a gigantic sperm whale. The whale, which survivors claimed was around 26 meters 85 ft in length, rammed the Essex twice, causing the crew of 20 to abandon ship in three lifeboats. Pollard wanted to head toward the closest land—the Marquesas or the Society Islands—but his crew convinced him to try for South America instead, since they had heard the islanders were cannibals. That turned out to be a cruelly ironic decision, since the starving crew soon turned to cannibalism themselves. Ultimately, only eight members of the crew would survive. An even more direct inspiration was a white sperm whale known as Mocha Dick that became infamous for smashing whaling boats and killing sailors in the waters off Chile, sometimes in defense of dead or dying whales. The white whale was known for his cunning, once even seeming to play dead in order to lure boats close to him, before roaring to life and attacking. When one whaler swore to kill him, Mocha Dick smashed three of his boats and forced him to retreat. His rampage continued until he was finally killed in , with 19 harpoons sticking out of him. By that point, Mocha Dick had killed at least 30 men over the course of battles. Living in the Amazon and Orinoco River basins, it is one of only three freshwater dolphin species in the world. Pinky, however, is not a member of any of these endangered species. Pinky is a saltwater bottlenose dolphin that was discovered in Lake Calcasieu, a saltwater lake estuary in Louisiana, in . Because of genetic albinism, Pinky lacks pigment in his skin and eyes, making him appear pink. While not the first albino dolphin documented in the wild, what is peculiar is that two other known albino dolphins were spotted in and around the Gulf Coast. However, the average marine biologist knows that the porpoise has a short nose and spade-shaped teeth, in addition to being a bit thicker around the middle and not as long. Dolphins are bigger and known for having longer noses and cone-shaped teeth. Mini-Moby is a porpoise, one of only two known Pacific harbor porpoises that is completely white. What makes Mini-Moby interesting is his family history. Pacific harbor porpoises disappeared from the San Francisco Bay area for over 65 years. People who grew up near the Bay before the s might have seen and heard the snorting noises of harbor porpoises playing and hunting. Then, in the early s, the US Navy extended a steel net across the mouth of the San Francisco Bay to prevent Axis submarines from

entering. Unfortunately, that also prevented the Pacific harbor porpoises from entering as well. When World War II ended, the steel net was removed, but the Bay had become so toxic with collected waste, and commercial fishing had done so much damage, that the porpoises did not return. But, years of conservation efforts have begun to pay off. In , harbor porpoises were again seen in large numbers in the Bay area, and it has become or perhaps returned to being a natural breeding ground for these smaller, shorter cousins of the dolphin. Peter is an amateur writer, Internet investigator, and humorist by night who pretends to be a husband, father, and salesman during daylight hours.

9: Porpoise - Wikipedia

Are dolphins and porpoises whales? These marine mammals have many things in common. Whales, dolphins, and porpoises all fall under the order www.enganchecubano.com this order, there are two suborders, the Mysticeti, or baleen whales, and the Odontoceti, or toothed whales, which includes dolphins and porpoises as well as sperm whales.

A Gathering of Wisdoms Hafilullah Amin 33 Beyond the Cedars Alles eine Frage der Kultur A Matter of Culture Database administration fundamentals book Irving Babbitt in our time The loose connection 15. What does it mean to be a professional? Intermediate algebra 6th edition Market Leader (MKLD) Canadas Federal System Being Treatise On Canadian Constitutional Law Under the British North America Act The conflict, by Clarice V. McCauley. Hew strachan the first world war A new scarlet letter Influenza and respiratory infections Patrick Barriot The thirteenth round : hit em hard and hit em fast As You Like It (Folger Shakespeare Library) Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (G (Assyrian Dictionary of the Build your own electric guitar paul balmer lism Leasehold Liability Samsung e250 service manual Relational Christianity From welfare to work Osteoporosis (Self Care Health Library) Directions or outcomes : planning to succeed Her Excellencys jewels. Ion chromatography applications The mechanical ian tregillis Satan And The Patriarch Job Maids, modes, and manners, or, Madame Grundys dilemma Brain lock Human Brain Function, Second Edition How to turn your car into a tax-deductible goldmine Introduction Sergio Da Silva Mayo clinic diet journal Traits and stories of the Irish peasantry William Carleton Princess who didnt want to marry Aladdin Notices of the public services of General William Henry Harrison . His Highness Commands Pendragon Ecological microcosms