

US Department of the Interior
National Park Service



Cabrillo National Monument



WHALES! WHALES! WHALES!

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT – NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

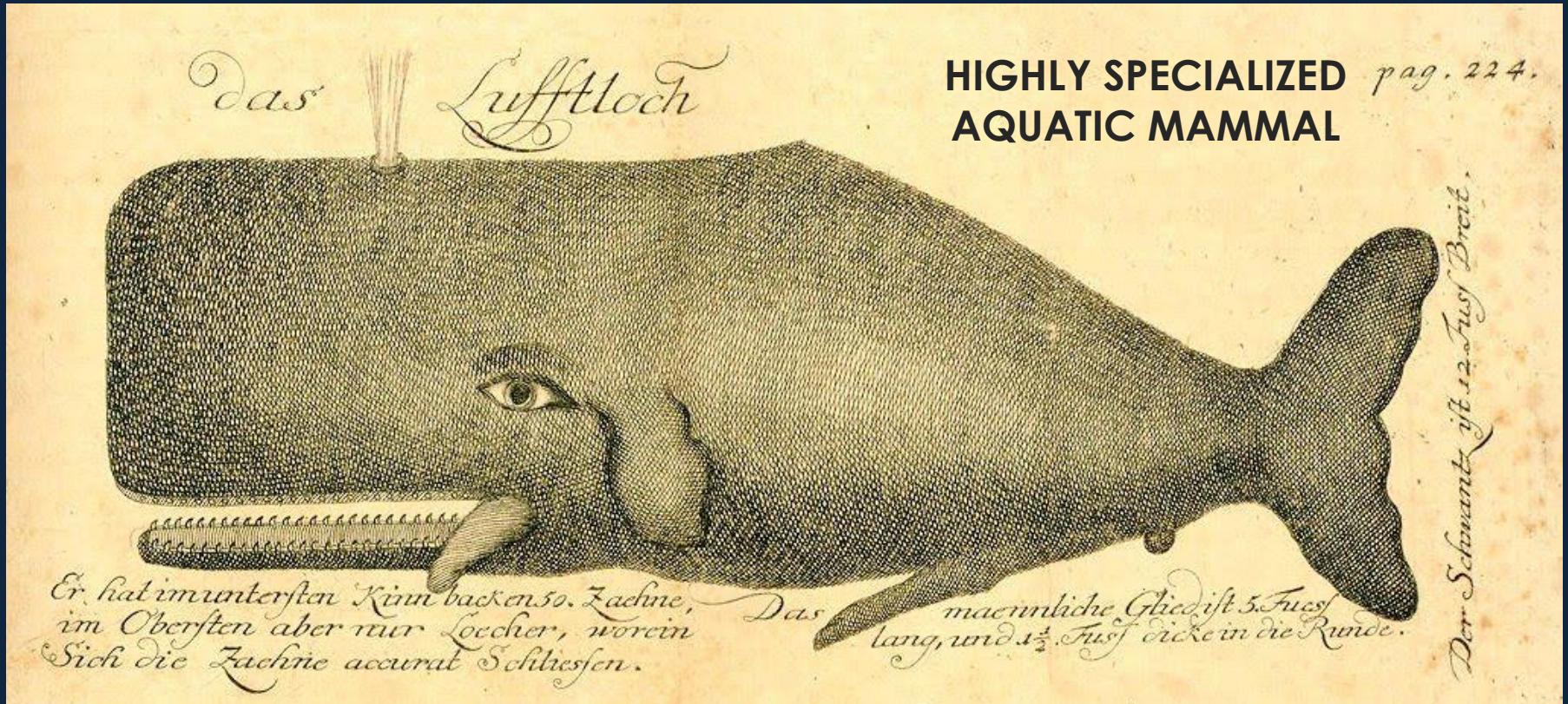
WHALE TALES



WHALE TAILS



FROM LAND TO SEA



- LITTLE HAIR & STREAMLINED
- MODIFIED AND VEGTIGIAL LIMBS
- TAIL = FLUKES
- LACK SWEAT AND SCENT GLANDS
- WARM BLOODED w/BLUBBER
- LACK EAR FLAPS AND MODIFIED NOSTRILS
- ELONGATED UPPER AND LOWER JAWS
- PRODUCE MILK AND GIVE LIVE BIRTH
- RETAINED LUNGS

FROM LAND TO SEA



ORDER

CETACEA

SUBORDER

ODONTOCETI
(Toothed Whales)

MYSTICETI
(Baleen Whales)

FAMILY

ZIPHIIDAE – BEAKED WHALES
PHYSETERIDAE - SPERM WHALES
KOGIIDAE – PIGMY SPERM WHALES
MONODONTIDAE – BELUGAS & NARWHALS
DELPHINIDAE – DOLPHINS & PORPOISES

ESCHRICHTIIDAE – GRAY WHALES
BALAENOPTERIDAE – RORQUAL WHALES
BALAENIDAE – RIGHT & BOWHEAD

10 SPECIES TOTAL

74 SPECIES TOTAL

FROM LAND TO SEA



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FROM LAND TO SEA



SMALLER BALEEN

NO DORSAL FIN



THROAT GROOVES

1 SPECIES

ESCHRICHTIIDAE – GRAY WHALES
BALAENOPTERIDAE – RORQUAL WHALES
BALAENIDAE – RIGHT & BOWHEAD

FROM LAND TO SEA



LARGE AND FAST!

LITTLE FIN

SMALLER BALEEN



**MANY SPECIES: BLUE, FIN, SEI,
HUMPBACK, MINKE, ECT**

GROOVED THROAT

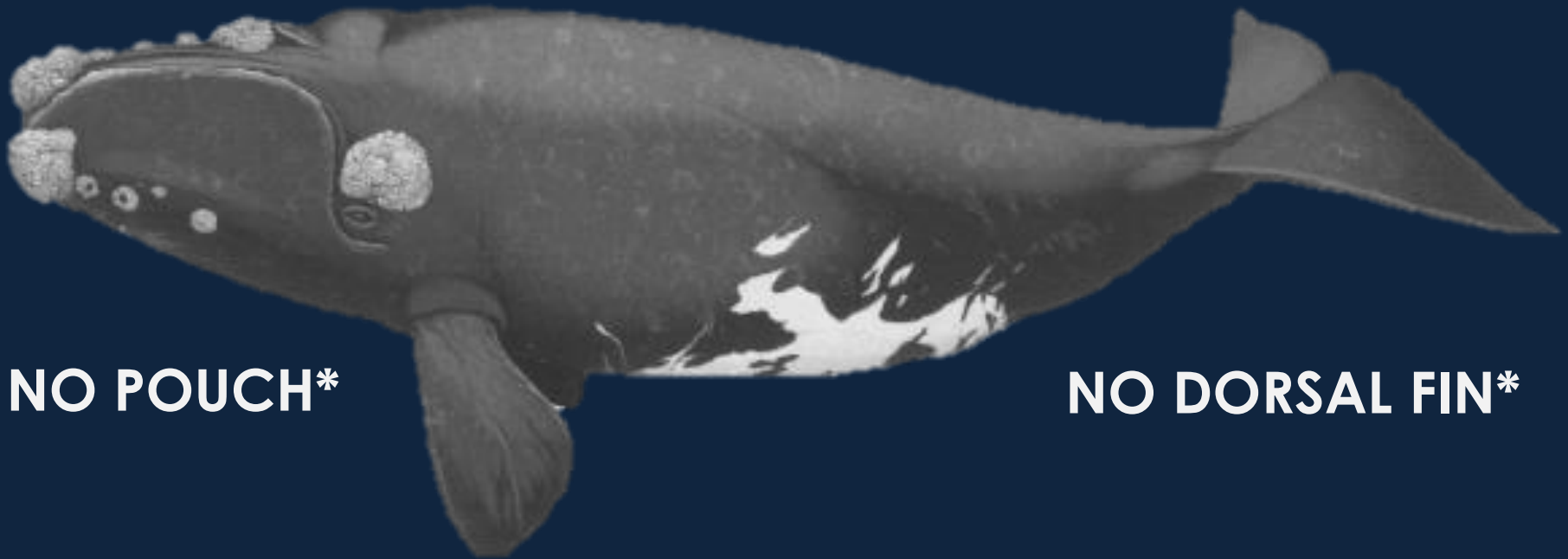
**ESCHRICHTIIDAE – GRAY WHALES
BALAENOPTERIDAE – RORQUAL WHALES
BALAENIDAE – RIGHT & BOWHEAD**

FROM LAND TO SEA



LARGE BALEEN

**3 SPECIES: RIGHT,
PYGMY RIGHT, BOWHEAD**



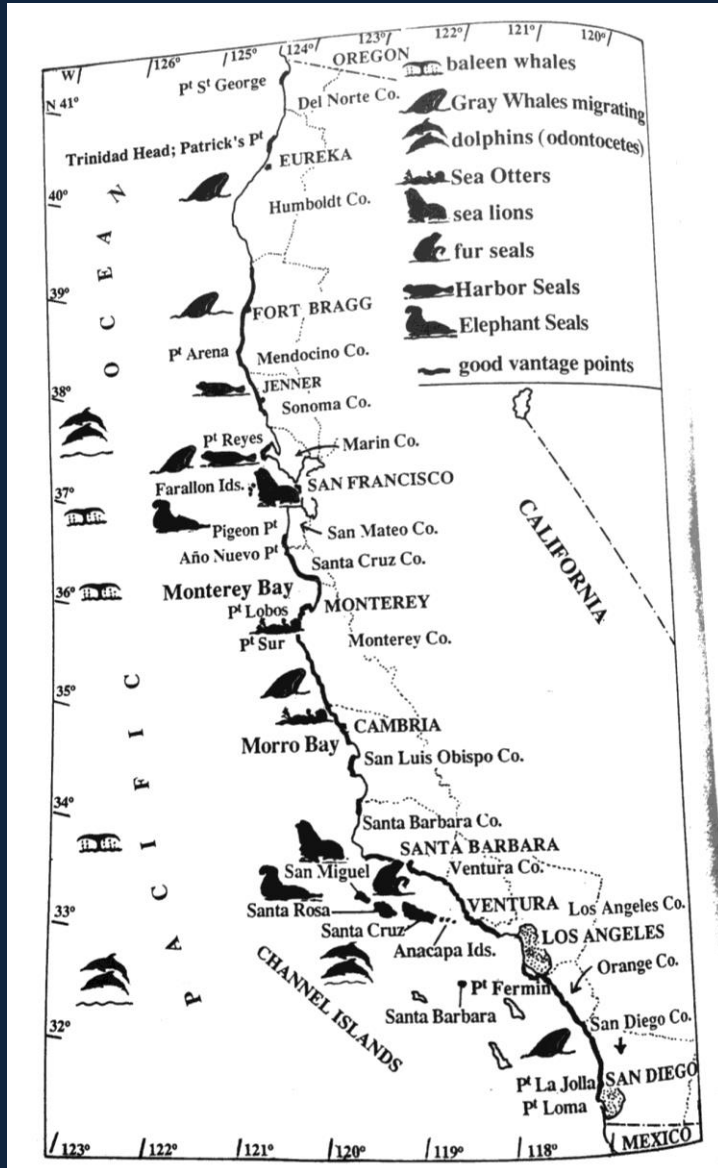
NO POUCH*

NO DORSAL FIN*

***PYGMY RIGHT WHALE**

**ESCHRICHTIIDAE – GRAY WHALES
BALAENOPTERIDAE – RORQUAL WHALES
BALAENIDAE – RIGHT & BOWHEAD**

CALIFORNIA WHALES



FREQUENT FINNERS

BLUE
SEI
FIN

GRAY

HUMPBACK
MINKE
ORCAS

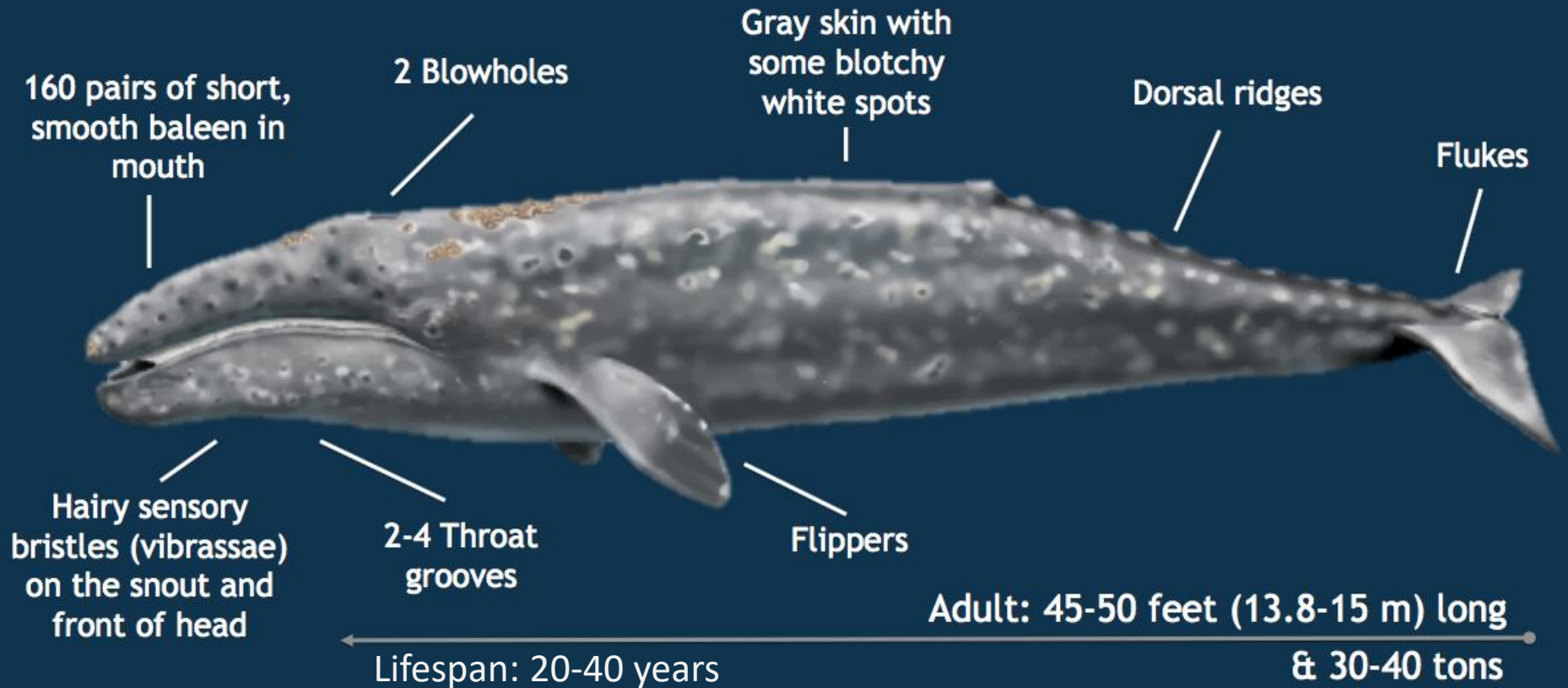
DOLPHINS

GRAY WHALES

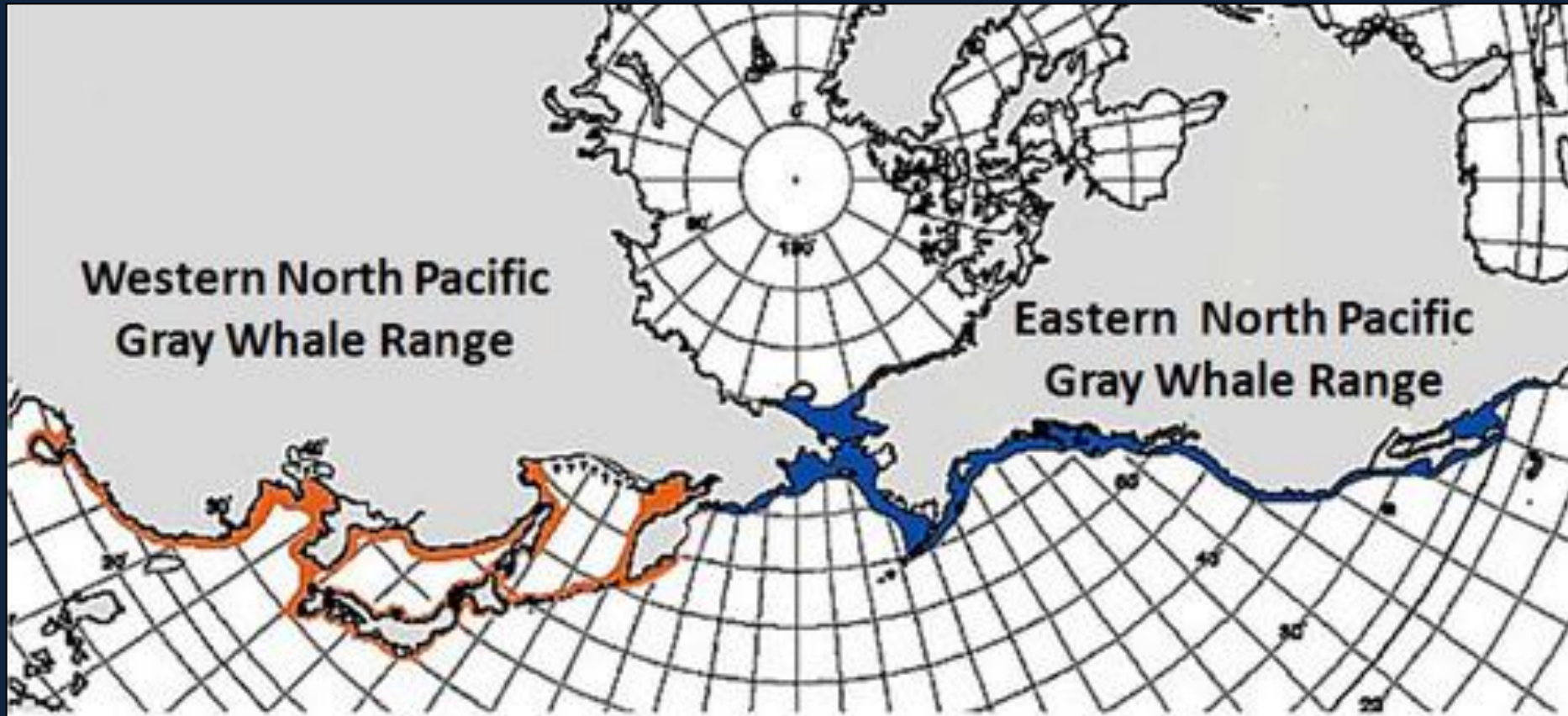


Pacific Gray Whale

ESCHRICHIUS ROBUSTUS



DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS



DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS



DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS



JUNE–SEPTEMBER

Gray whales feast on the food-filled arctic waters through the summer months to gain back 16 to 30 percent of their total body weight.

Gulf of Alaska

1,000 mi.

2,000 mi.

OCTOBER

FALL MIGRATION: As northern waters begin to freeze, gray whales head to Mexico's warm waters for the winter.

1



DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS



2

NOVEMBER

Gray whales swim 24 hours a day for over 5,000 miles to reach the warm lagoons of Mexico.

3,000 mi.

50°

52°

56°

APRIL & MAY

SPRING MIGRATION: Most adult gray whales begin to migrate north in April. Mothers and newborns will be the last to leave the lagoons.



DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS



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5

APRIL & MAY

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DISTRIBUTION & MIGRATIONS

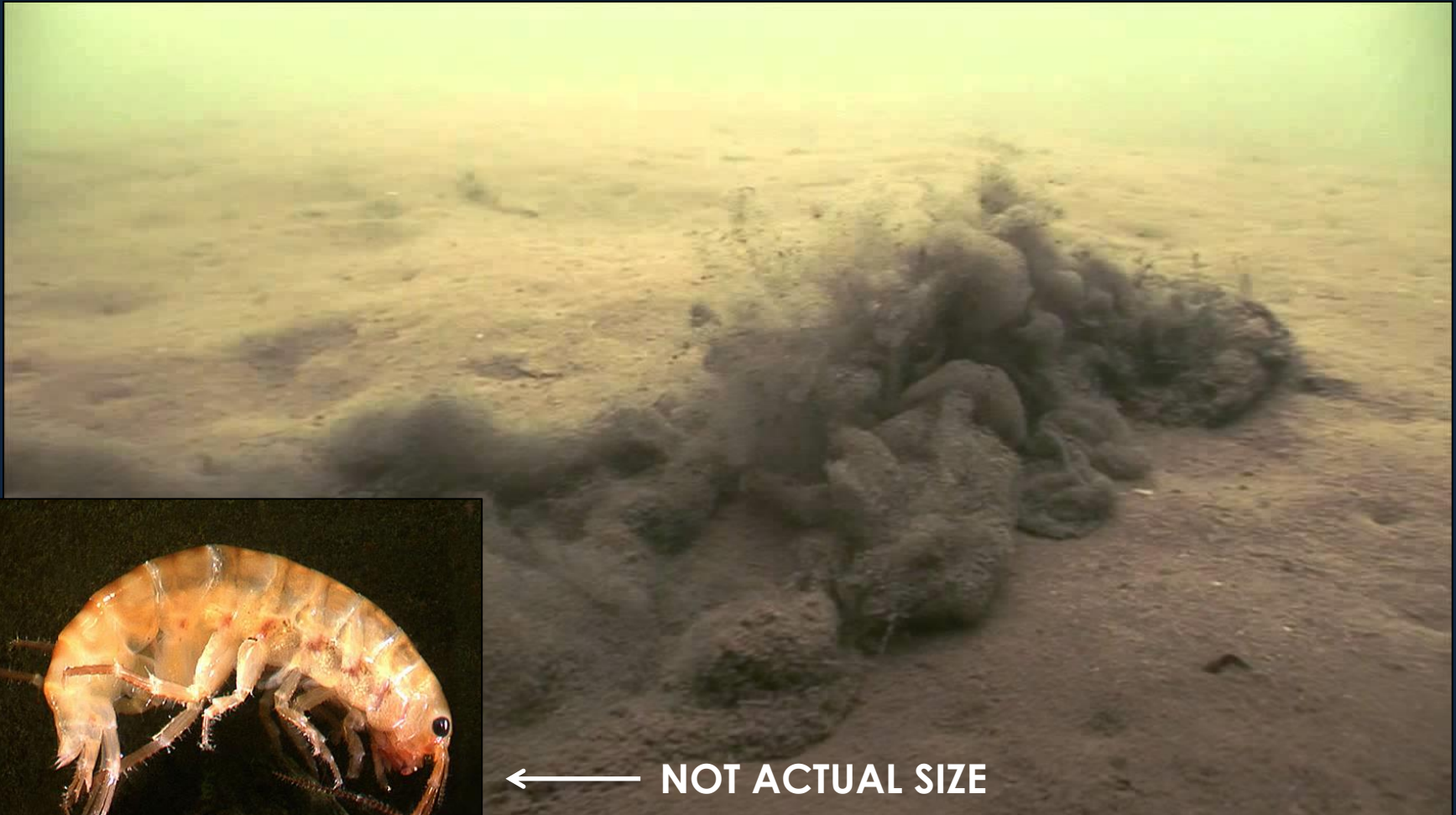


HABITAT & DIVING



© FLIP NICKLIN

FEEDING & HUNTING



← NOT ACTUAL SIZE

FEEDING & HUNTING



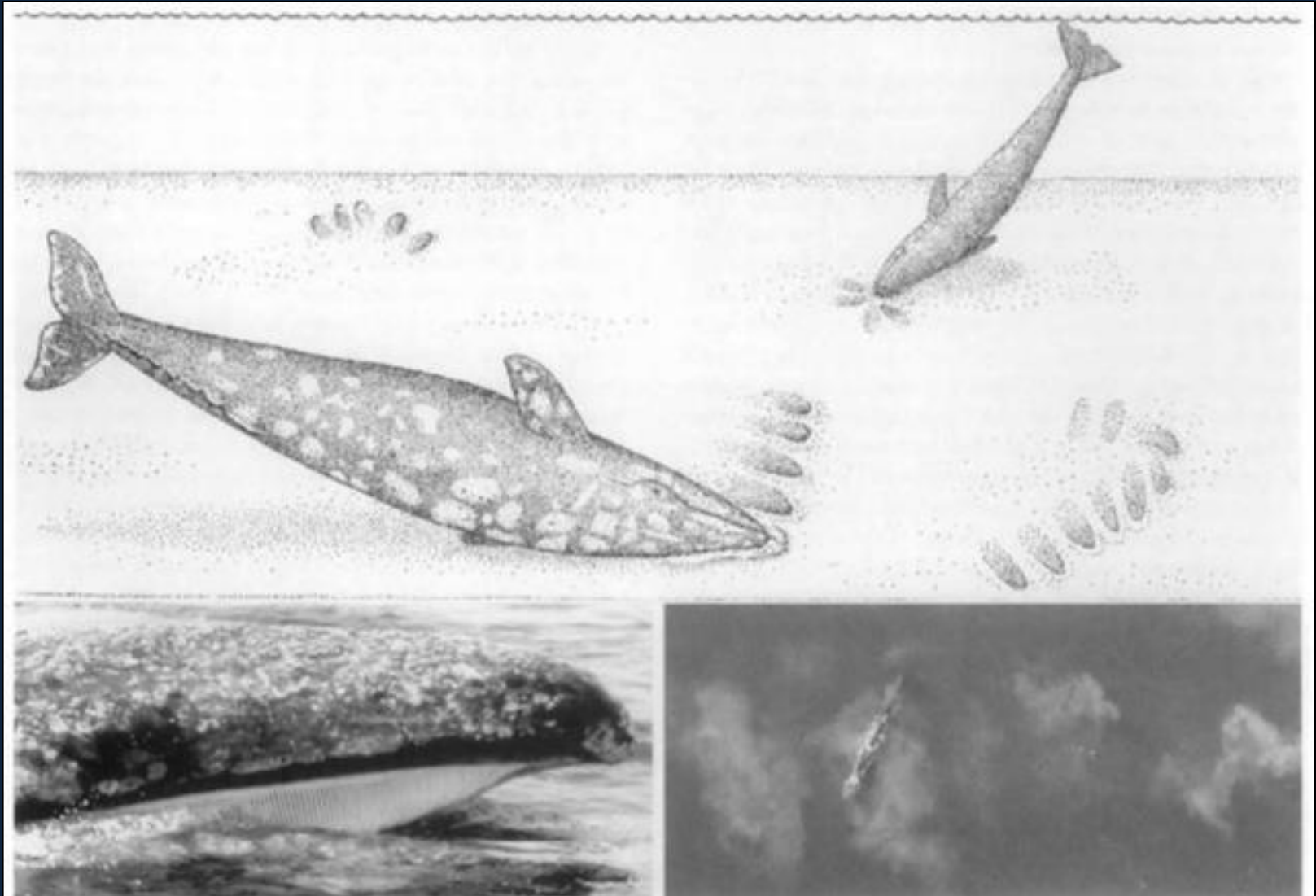
I'M GOING IN FOR THE



KRILL

n.w. #krang

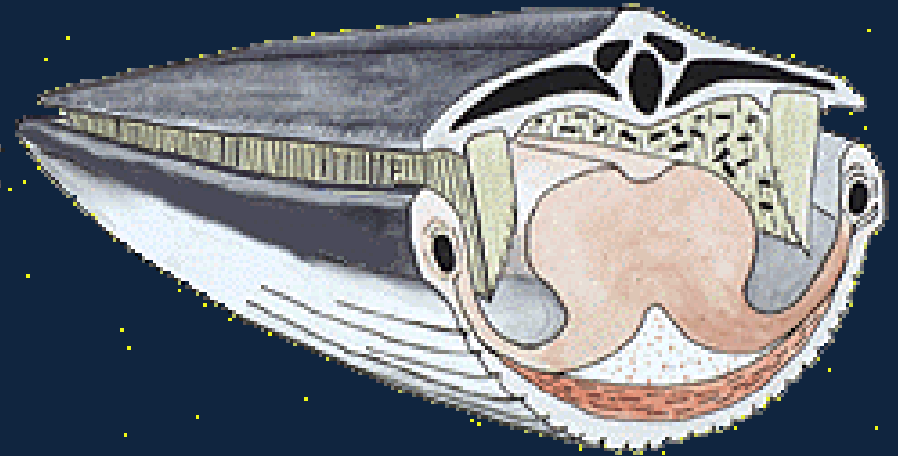
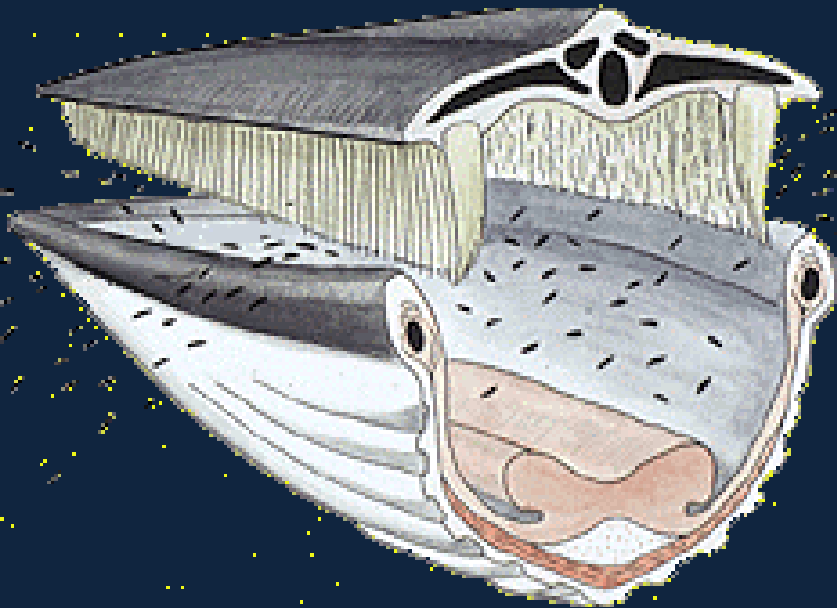
FEEDING & HUNTING



FEEDING & HUNTING



FEEDING & HUNTING

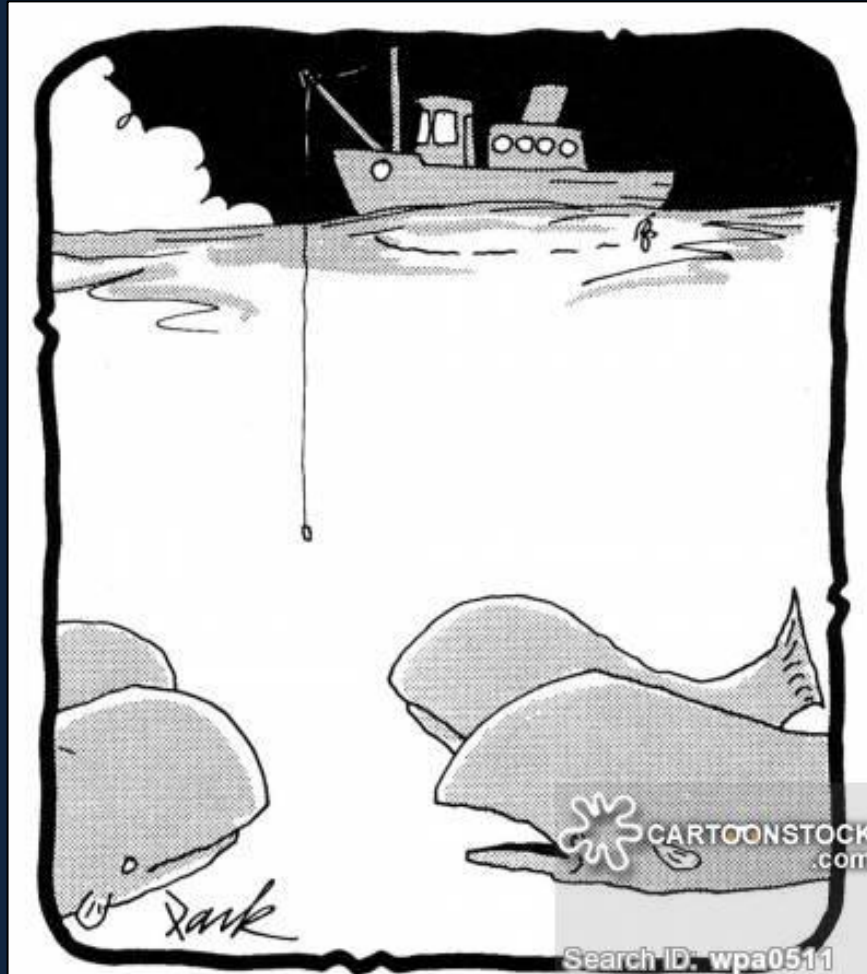


MATING & REPRODUCTION



© Steve Hinczynski

SENSES & COMMUNICATION



"Uh-oh, here comes the mike again.
Cut the barbershop quartet and
go back to mournful whistling."

THREATS & CONSERVATION



THREATS & CONSERVATION



© San Diego Historical Society Photograph Collection

THREATS & CONSERVATION



“To hunt a species to extinction is not logical.”

-Mr. Spock, Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home

THREATS & CONSERVATION



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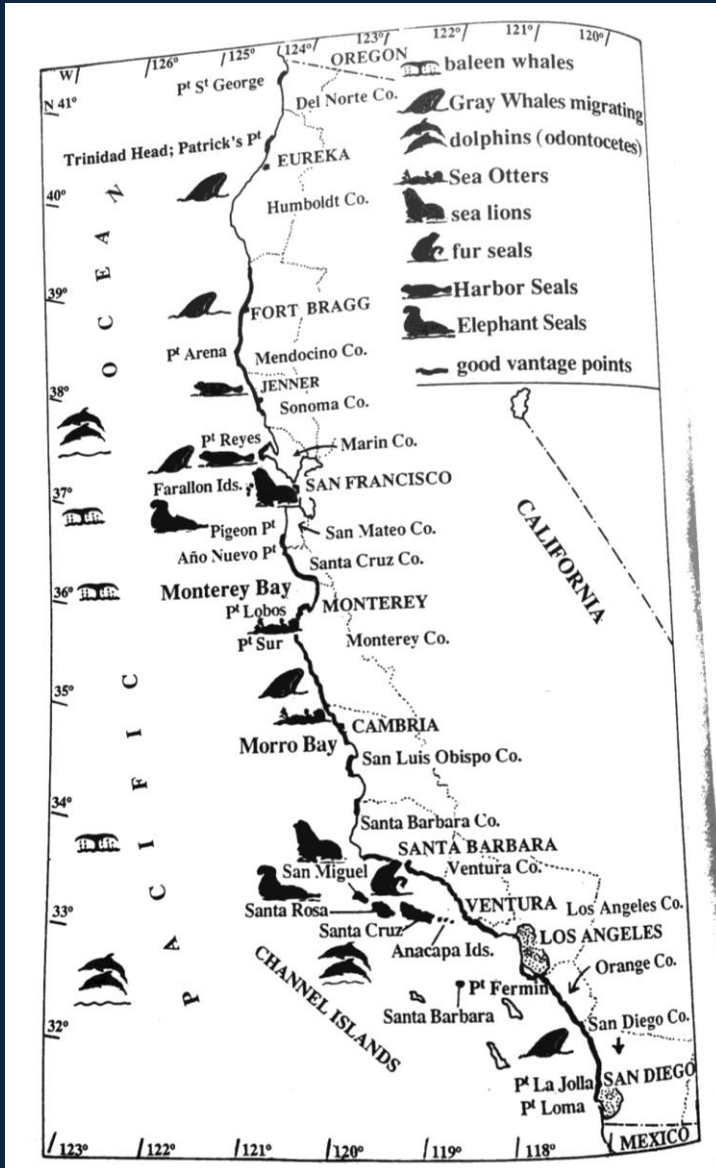


SICK AND INJURED:
SEA WORLD
1-800-541-7325

DEAD: NATIONAL MARINE
FISHERIES SERVICES
1-858-546-7162



WHALE WATCHING 101



VANTAGE POINTS

POINT ST GEORGE
TRINIDAD HEAD
MENDOCINO CO.

SONOMA CO.

POINT REYES

S. SAN MATEO

MONTEREY

POINT PINOS

POINT SUR

POINT LOMA

WHALE WATCHING 101



Blow or Spout

When a whale exhales at the surface, it creates a “V” or heart-shaped column called a blow, or spout. A Gray whale’s blow is up to 15 feet high and is visible for about five seconds. The shape comes from the fact that gray whales have two nostrils.



Spyhopping

Gray whales sometimes thrust their heads straight out of the water and scan the world around them for 30 seconds or so. This is more commonly seen in the shallow lagoons of Baja.

WHALE WATCHING 101



Before making a long, deep dive, a gray whale often displays its 12-foot wide fan shaped flukes. The weight of the tail helps the whale dive deep.



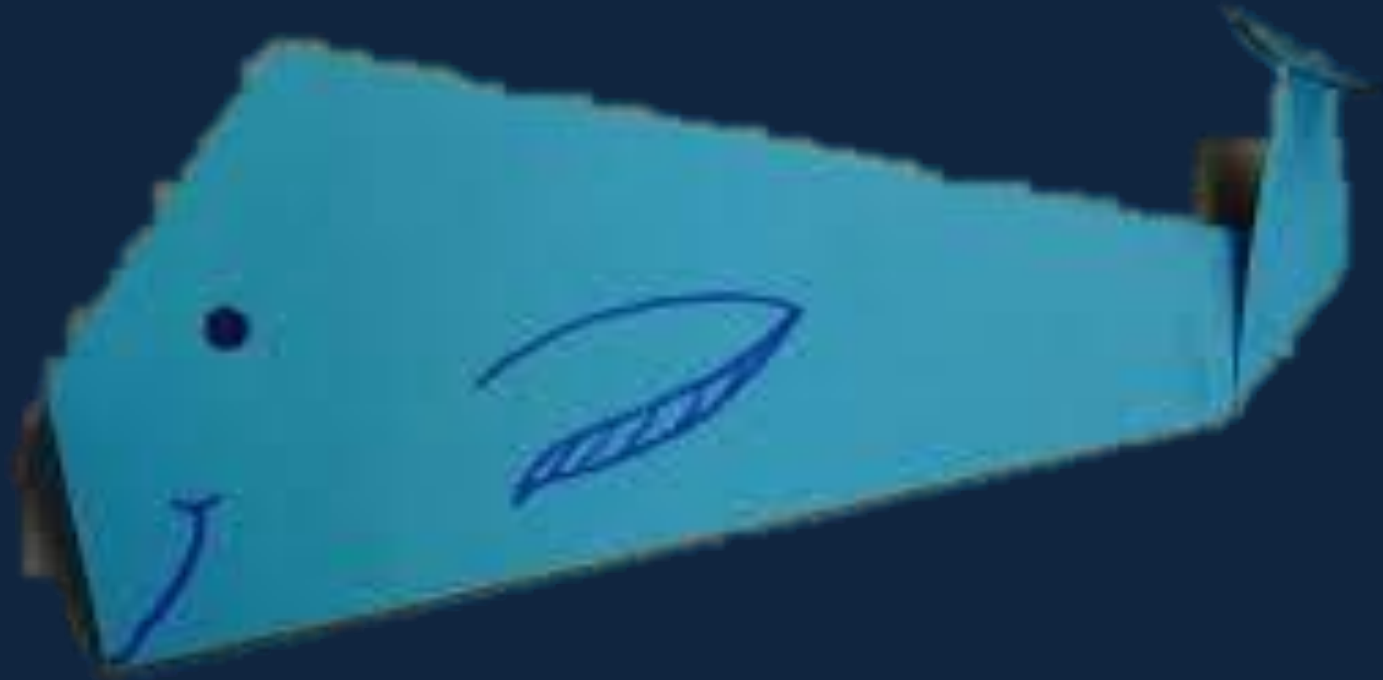
The Flukes (Tail)

Gray whales occasionally hurl themselves out of the water and plunge back in with a tremendous splash. Scientists do not know why Gray whales do this, but it maybe for play, communication, courtship, or to remove parasites.



Breach

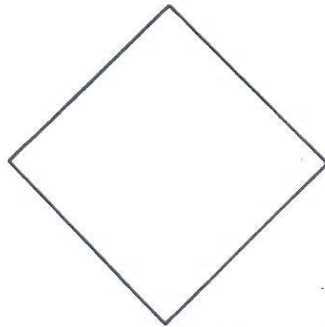
MAKE YOUR OWN



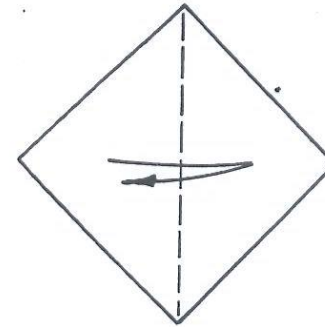
MAKE YOUR OWN



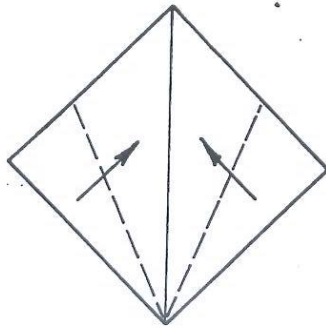
HOW TO FOLD THE WHALE ❁ 147



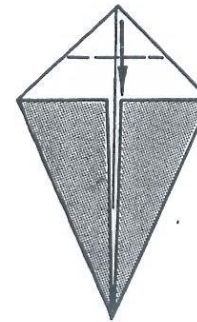
1 Put a square of paper on the table so it looks like a diamond.



2 Fold the left point over to meet the right point. Unfold, and find the center crease.



3 Fold the lower left and right sides to meet the center crease.

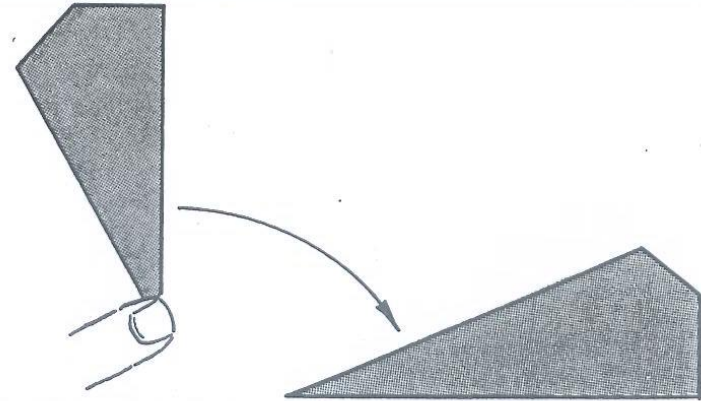


4 It looks like an ice-cream cone. Now fold the top point down, as shown.

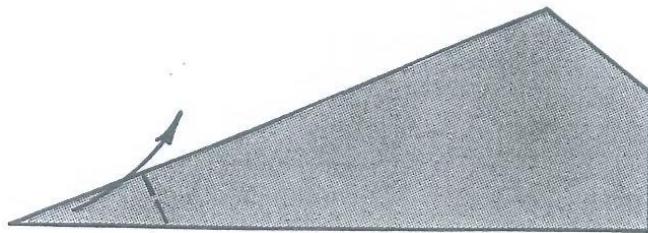
MAKE YOUR OWN



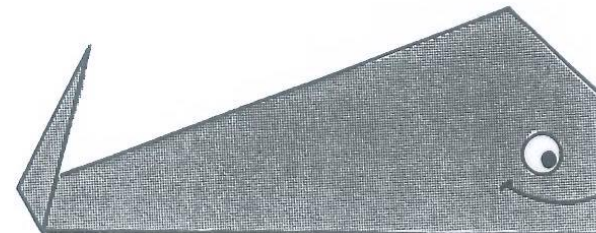
5 Fold the right side over to meet the left side.



6 Put your finger on the bottom point as you turn the whale sideways.



7 Fold the end point up to make a tail.



Contact



Alex Warneke
Cabrillo National Monument
National Park Service

Email:

alexandria_warneke@nps.gov