

### Chapter 1 : Dolphin and whale watching - Review of Ventura Nature Emotions, Funchal, Portugal - TripAdv

*Whales and Dolphins (Nature Watch) [Robin Kerrod] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This comprehensive guide offers an amazing insight into the exciting lives of these mysterious mammals.*

Reviews 0 Whale Watching here on Pico Island will be your best wildlife experience during your stay on the Azores. Being able to watch whales and dolphins at close range is a dream for a lot of people which turns into reality at Pico Island. Nearly nowhere else in the world it is possible to see such a wide variety of whales and dolphins during one season. The most common whale we observe on our Whale Watching Trips is the sperm whale. The waters around Pico are one of the best in the world to observe whales and dolphins in the wilderness. We are proud to announce that the success rate of sightings during the excursions is at 99 percent. There are two reasons for this success: The vigias are spotters on land who observe the ocean with binoculars to find the whales. The information in which specific region the animals are currently located is spread to the boats via radio or mobile phone. However, the most important precondition is created by nature itself with the variety of whales and dolphins that find nutrition around Pico which is why we can meet them here so numerously. More than 25 different species of whales and dolphins can be observed throughout the year in the Azores. In Mid-June large pods of spotted dolphins join the water around Pico. Here the animals give birth and often emerge in groups of up to 1, individuals. Whale Watching on Pico Island will give you one of the most beautiful wildlife experiences in your life. Excursions An excursion takes about three hours. In the early morning the vigia reports the sightings and guides the boats to the spots. The boats only leave the harbour when a sighting has been registered. Before each tour our well-trained guides hold a briefing. Afterwards the life jackets are distributed and you go aboard. Travel Dates December to May:

*Whale and Dolphin Watching* On our *Whale & Dolphin Watching* we use the same traditional methods to find whales and dolphins as it was used on the past for Whaling, since the XIX Century. This practice involves the use of a lookout (Vigia), a person who searches for whales and dolphins from a high point on land with a long-range binoculars and.

This is a behavior commonly seen in the area. In New England and off the east coast of Long Island in the United States, the whale watching season typically takes place from about mid-spring through October, depending both on weather and precise location. Though strict laws prohibit molestation of these large wild mammals, it is not unknown for the whales to approach whale watching boats uninvited, particularly curious calves and juveniles: In recent years it is also not uncommon to see these animals playing and feeding in harbors, including New York City or Boston where fish species of interest to the whales have lately returned in astonishing numbers. As of , an expert from Cornell University has recorded the vocalizations of six whale species including the humpback, the fin whale, and the massive blue whale within close proximity of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in the lower portion of New York Harbor and there is at least one company offering marine life tours out of The Rockaway Peninsula in Queens. Twenty-two species of whales and dolphins frequent the waters of Newfoundland and Labrador, although the most common are the humpback, minke, fin, Beluga and killer whales. Another popular whale-watching area is at Tadoussac, Quebec , where Belugas favor the extreme depth and admixture of cold fresh water from the Saguenay River into the inland end of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Humpbacks, minkes, fin and blue whales are also frequently seen off Tadoussac. The Bay of Fundy is an equally important feeding ground for large baleen whales and dozens of other creatures of the sea; it shares a population of migrating humpbacks with America and is a known summer nursery for mother right whales with calves. Fin, humpback, and right Whales are seen off the Virginia Beach coast on whale watching boat trips run by the Virginia Aquarium and Marine Science Center. Ecotour guide stands on a kayak spotting dolphins and manatees, around Lido Key Ecotourism based on kayak trips is gaining in popularity in warm-water vacation destinations such as Sarasota Keys. Guided kayak trips take kayakers on a tour of the local ecosystem. Kayakers can watch dolphins breach and manatees eat sea grass, in shallow bay water. Pregnant females must pass through this area around December to reach their birthing grounds down the coast in Georgia and Florida. For these reasons the waters between the Delmarva Peninsula and the barrier islands that stretch southwards towards northern Florida must be monitored every winter and spring as mothers give birth to their calves, nurse them, and then ready themselves and their younglings to return north for the cooler waters near New England and Canada. Caribbean[ edit ] About 25 species are observed in the Caribbean waters such as Humpback whales, Sperm whales, beaked whales and many other small cetaceans. Principle whale watch activities: Dominican Republic, East Caribbean islands. Caribwhale, the Caribbean whale watch association, include operators engaged in a sustainable whale watching activity, experts, conservationists and research groups as the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Dalhousie University and Association Evasion Tropicale. During winter and summer, sperm whales cross the southern tip of the island, migrating to the warmer waters of Southeast Asia. So do pygmy blue whales. Many pygmy blue whales can be seen at Dondra point in Sri Lanka. You can access it through the Mirissa Harbour or Weligama Harbour. Whale watching tours can be arranged via many in Sri Lanka. The sea of Mirissa is the place where you can see blue whales and few types of dolphins while travelling in Sri Lanka. Many sightings have been reported in November to April in the year. Watching orcas in Monterey Bay. Three types of orca pods can be observed during the summer months in the Northeast Pacific: During the winter and spring Decemberâ€”May , gray whales can be seen from shore on their annual migration the best spot being Point Vicente , while blue whales are often seen between July and October. Fin whales , minke whales , orcas , and various species of dolphins can be seen year-round. In the summer, after thousands of whales have made their way to the rich feeding grounds of Alaska waters, sightings are extremely common. The best months to see the whales here are January and February when you can expect to see between 2 and 4 whales per 15 minute period, [27] although fluctuations between 0 and 20 sightings are normal. Whaling in the Philippines Many

countries in Asia have large whale watching industries. In the largest, in terms of number of tourists, were mainland China, Taiwan and Japan. India, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines and the Maldives also have dolphin watching and some whale watching. Taiwan has several whale watching ports on its east coast. Japan has a range of whale and dolphin watching businesses on all main islands and Okinawa , Zamami, Ogasawara, Mikura-Jima and Miyake-jima. Dolphin species in the Visayas are attracted to fish lures and to commercial fishing operations. In the northernmost province of Batanes, at least 12 species of whales and dolphins has been sighted, making it the single location in the country with the highest cetacean diversity. There seems to be no specific whale watching season in the Philippines, although the calmer waters of the summer season typically provides the best conditions. Other populations have yet to be studied. Some former coastal whaling communities in the Philippines have also started to generate whale watching income.

### Chapter 3 : Cetacea - Wikipedia

*Head for the open seas aboard an ocean catamaran in pursuit of the gentle giants of the sea. Catch spectacular sightings of humpback and southern right whales as they embark on their annual migration.*

Walking trails, canyoning, whale watching, swimming with dolphins, diving, fishing, mountain biking, kayaking, surfing, lagoons, hot springs, and stunning food. So where are you? Perfect for a group. Rates start at only Euro for the double room including breakfast and this is the rack rate not the group rate which would probably be even better so we are talking REALLY reasonable rates here! Of course there are going to be grills and roasts which are part of Portuguese cuisine as well as the ever present seafood. The country has a very interesting culinary history certainly worth reading about. Last but not least they make killer espressos and fabulous breads do not do a gluten free retreat here and mouth-watering deserts. If you love dolphins and whales then you are going to be in marine heaven here for sure. The Azores have over 10 kinds of whales and most of them can be found throughout the entire summer time and into the fall. It contains iron water that is at 59F 15C degrees. If you go on the island to a natural spring you can find them much hotter like 98F 37C to F 40C! The waters are considered curative so feel free to soak your aches and pains away. Keep in mind that the weather is best between June and October with the hottest months being July, August and September. November to January is also lovely but temperatures do go down a bit. February through May tend to be rainy. Let me know what you think by posting below or in our Facebook group! So what do we cover? Then your retreats can sell out as fast as ours do Everyone registered will receive a password-protected replay page to listen to at their leisure. Through her Wanderlust Entrepreneur Community and her signature course, The Retreat Blueprint Program, she has taught thousands of facilitators how to design exceptional retreats that allow them stand out in their niche. She is famous for helping clients plan, fill, and profit from transformational retreats that change lives in a huge way while adding serious income to their bottom line!

## Chapter 4 : Dolphin and Whale Watching – touristserver

*Dolphins & Whales singing - Nature sounds YouTube Healing songs of Dolphins & Whales | Deep Meditative Music for Harmony of Inner Peace - Duration: Meditation & Relaxation - Music channel.*

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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 reducedâ€™ 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

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pinnae.

### Chapter 5 : Whale Watching Pico Sport | Whale and Dolphin Watching Azores

*Nature Watch: Whales & Dolphins (Nature Watch (Lorenz)) [Robin Kerrod] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Whales and dolphins are our closest living relatives in the underwater world.*

### Chapter 6 : Whales, dolphins, and porpoises | Animals and Nature lessons | DK Find Out!

*Watch Queue Queue. Watch Queue Queue. Remove all; Healing songs of Dolphins & Whales LoungeV Films - Relaxing Music and Nature Sounds 18,, views.*

### Chapter 7 : Whales Tenerife. Whale and dolphin watching trips | Tenerife

*Walking trails, canyoning, whale watching, swimming with dolphins, diving, fishing, mountain biking, kayaking, surfing, lagoons, hot springs, and stunning food.*

### Chapter 8 : Whale-Watching Found to Stress Out Whales - Scientific American

*Whale and Dolphin watching off-shore trip - Nature Expeditions Peru If whales and dolphins are your main objective for an ocean trip, this one is the best for you. We will leave Pucusana port and briefly do some bird and sea lion observation along the shorelines of the nearby island.*

### Chapter 9 : Halifax Whale & Nature Watch

*The killer whale is one of the only cetaceans (cetaceans include whales, dolphins and porpoises) known to hunt other marine mammals aptly nick-named the wolves of the sea as they hunt in packs much like wolves do on land.*